CONDUCTING A CAMPAIGN

Progressive and Comprehensive Methods of National Committees—How the Work Has Been Enlarged—Entire Country Covered.

THOMAS H. CARTER.

CALVIN S. BRICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—National campaigning as conducted by the two great parties has grown during the last twenty years to be more or less an exact science. Men are still living who remember the first hurrah campaign, and one could not ask a better treat than to hear the venerable Richard W. Thompson of Indiana describe the log cabin and hard cider campaign of 1840 which resulted in the election of General William Henry Harrison. The fire of his enthusiasm kindles again as he tells the story of the immense throngs that followed the stump speakers into the fields, sang the campaign songs with mighty voice, danced with glee about the representations of log cabins and quaffed hard cider. For the greater part of six months the country was a scene of political festival. After that the campaigns were exciting. They were conducted so as to create enthusiasm and appeal both to the eye and the ear. In 1856 the campaigners organized troops of boys, and every village had its Fremont company dressed in white shirts and dark trousers, on the side seams of which were stripes of white tape, while the youthful Buchanan cohorts were dressed in Garibaldi shirts and their trousers were decorated with red tape. The rich politicians, taking pride in these youthful displays, presented to the young politicians banners emblazoned with the legends of the campaign. The torchlight procession, which has now become a permanent feature of national campaigning, was a product of the campaign of 1860 which resulted in the election of Lincoln.

National campaigns now began to take on more exact methods than had characterized them from 1840. Then every man was a campaigner, and the desire seemed to be principally to raise a great hue and cry which might bring everybody to the polls. But from the time the war broke out business men began to assume the management of campaigns and to conduct them with the precision and in some respects the secrecy which characterizes the management of great business affairs. This change had become conspicuous when the campaign of 1876 began. The legitimate use of money in campaigns had become well understood. Much of the credit for the new method of campaigning belongs to Samuel J. Tilden. He saw that there must be enthusiasm, something for the public to grasp, an ideal or an issue on which a campaign could be conducted with just as much enthusiasm as characterized the campaign of 1840. That, however, must be only a part of the campaign. Tilden felt the time had come when something else was necessary, and that was a work which was to be done in secrecy, not because it was dishonorable, but because it was strategic. It involved the reaching of every voter, so as to bring him, in a sense, in personal contact with the campaign management. It entailed the making of lists in every school district. It required correspondence, calling for great corps of secretaries. It set the printing presses to work for twenty-four hours in the day, seven days in the week.

In brief, the change in prevailing methods involved the creation of an organization that included in its operations every farm house and cottage in the land. That this required money, and a great deal of it, goes without saying. When, in the campaign of 1888, $250,000 was raised and expended in the state of New York, the size of the sum caused general comment, but now, so vast and varied have the demands upon national committees become, such a sum would be regarded as a mere incident of a subscription sufficient to carry on a campaign. The expenses of national committees and of the state committee reach into the millions. In the campaign of 1892 between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 were spent by the two national committees and their subordinate associates. Some of the shrewdest politicians believe that the science of campaigning will be developed in the near future to such an extent that each campaign committee will be compelled to organize something like a bank or trust company, which shall have control of its financial operations, for they are so enormous now that they need something different from the comparatively irresponsible financial management that in former years has characterized the handling of the funds.

No two national campaigns are conducted on precisely the same lines, but all are directed by national executive committees, and the headquarters of an executive committee is always the center of political activity during the continuance of the fight. Down to the present time both the great parties have always had campaign headquarters in New York, despite frequent attempts to locate them elsewhere; and it has long been an unwritten law that these headquarters should be on Fifth avenue, and that private dwelling house should be their habitations. As a rule, the chairman of each committee declares the policy of the campaign. He is selected by the presidential candidate himself, and, of course, is always a man in whom the candidate places implicit confidence, both as to his loyalty and his political wisdom. His post is by no means a desirable one and Marshal Jewell used to say that the man who was competent to fill it, and who did it, was a fool. "If he is a poor man," Jewell was wont to say, "the same qualities that would enable him to direct a campaign committee would enable him to earn a great fortune, and if he be a rich man he could hire some one else to do the work while he did the heavy standing around, looked wise and took all the glory of success."

The chairman is by long odds the hardest worked of all those who occupy headquarters during a campaign. Moreover, he has to bear the brunt of nearly all the criticisms and possible scandals of local management. Notoriety comes to him, but never popularity. He is hunted from morning till night by men who want to dip their hands into the committee's treasury. He has to approach and leave committee headquarters by private ways, and has to live almost in hiding to escape the swarms of bores and mendicants. His callers are numbered literally by the thousand, and he has to submit at all hours to people from whom there is no escape. The political leaders of various communities come to headquarters for the purpose of advising the director-in-chief. Now and then he receives good suggestions, but in the main, this is only a waste of time, and most often such visits are used as covers for demands upon the national treasury.

For months at a time in the year when most people seek to avoid extra exertion, the chairman lives in the midst of confusion and riot, with hardly a moment he can call his own. People look to him to heal all party differences and to smooth down the ruffled feathers of disturbed personal vanities. A man of only ordinary executive ability would go crazy in a single day over the intricacies of the position. Most important of all, the chairman must have a good private banking account. Often there is no money in the treasury. Contributions at best are spasmodic and often are made in bulk only toward the latter end of a campaign. Chairmen have sometimes advanced upward of $250,000 and $400,000 either from their own resources or through pledges given by them. Often there is a deficiency in the account at the close of the campaign for expenses incurred at the last moment, and which were beyond the control of the auditing officers of the committees. Such was the case in 1888, when Calvin S. Brice, chairman of the democratic committee made good from his own pocket a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

ARTHUR P. GORMAN.

No two campaign committees organize exactly alike, but there is a general similarity as a matter of course. The work is usually divided on more or less time-honored lines. Besides the chairman there is always a secretary, a treasurer, a speakers' committee, finance committee and a committee on election, bookkeeping. The secretary of the committee acts as a buffer to the chairman. His first duty is to entertain men who come to headquarters and to fight off people who seek each day to capture the headquarters for purposes of their own. The treasurer is, of course, at the head of the finance committee. In some respects he is badgered even worse than the chairman, since he must not only strain every nerve to meet the expenses of the campaign, but must also so manage the funds after he has them in hand as to prevent, if possible, a deficit at the end of the battle. If he is a methodical business man, and such he generally is, he comes to be known as a hard man to get along with by the committee's subordinates, and even by some of the committeemen quite early in the campaign.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY.

The printing committee generally has charge of the editorial work as well as the printing. There is a tradition around every political headquarters which favors the circulation of documents, and this circulation is stimulated by the demands of local speakers. During a recent presidential campaign the bills for printing, including the work of preparing copy for the printers and the expense of mailing, amounted to nearly $250,000. Of course, the getting out of such an enormous number of documents renders necessary the organization of a tremendous shipping department. In the campaign just mentioned this department, together with the binding department of the printer, occupied three floors of a huge building a whole block long and several hundred men, women, boys and girls were kept busy every week day and Sunday, and many nights, during the campaign getting the matter off. As a rule, however, campaign managers consider money expended in the circulation of documents money well spent. It was the opinion of Mr. Tilden, and has been the recently expressed opinion of Senator Hill that the silent messengers which came through the mails to the voters had far more influence in determining the doubtful than stump speeches or political processions, and that is also the opinion of such able republican managers as Senators Chandler and Proctor. Senator Gorman, who is one of the shrewdest organizers in the democratic party, has said that public meetings convert few voters, mainly for the reason that when a republican speaks he is listened to for the most part by republicans, and that is also the case when the democracy holds meetings. The chief value of the public demonstration and of the stump is that it maintains the party in good discipline, or, as the senator puts it, it steadies the ranks. In the close states in the north, however, the doubtful voters decide the battle, and they are reached by personal approach and through the mails. Still, few people have patience or interest sufficient to read political documents of length, and the publications which have had the greatest effect have been very brief paragraphs representing great concentrations of facts upon one sheet of paper.

The speakers' committee also has a difficult task to perform, for at least 2,000 orators find employment in a national campaign. Many of these speakers are under the direction of the several state committees, but the movements of a large number are controlled directly by the national bodies. The members of the latter class are nearly all men of national repute, and their efforts are confined in the main to the close and doubtful states. The lot of the national committeemen who directs their movements is neither an easy nor a pleasant one. Some orators decline to speak in small towns, and others of less extended fame insist upon being scheduled for speeches in New York and other large cities. But the speakers' committee is generally successful in smoothing over these difficulties, in impressing the different orators with the field in which they can do the most good, and in persuading them to accept the assignment for which they have been scheduled. Formerly the cost of campaign speeches was the largest item in a bill of campaign expenses, but it is very different now. A great majority of campaign speakers, aside from their necessary expenses, receive no recompense for their services; those of the first-class never do. Still there are quite a number of attractive speakers, who are not only paid, but well paid, for their speeches. Some receive $100 a week and expenses and a very few as high as $1,000 a week. There are not wanting those who make a business of campaign speaking, and have no other regular means of support. One speaker, a well known ex-congressman, has been employed for several years by the national committee of his party, at a handsome salary.

WILLIAM E. CHANDLER.

In some of the states the result of an election is not uncertain, and in these little work is necessary, though watch has to be kept lest through apathy the unexpected may occur. It is to the doubtful and close states that most attention is given. The national committees watch everything in these states very closely, and by means of meetings and processions keep the excitement to as high a pitch as possible. A most important part of a committees' work is known as polling the doubtful states. That is, securing a supposedly complete and correct list of the voters in each state. These lists often cost a great deal of money, and often are found to be discouragingly faulty and incomplete. This is not surprising when one considers the brief life of an executive committee. In very few cases does such a committee have more than three months in which to do its work, a work involving the organization of a vast business institution as well as a political machine. Many urge that executive committees should be continuous in existence, with permanent headquarters, officers and employes, including a well paid executive head. Such an institution would have four years instead of three months in which to do its work. Its poll lists would be kept constantly revised, and its machinery would always be well oiled and efficient.

This year the campaign promises to begin late, and it is possible that at least one of the great parties will have its headquarters away from New York.

Bobbie—Mother, were all the bad men destroyed by the flood? Mother—Yes, my son. Bobbie—(who has just received a whipping from his father)—When is there going to be another flood.

AMERICAN HISTORY IN SONG

Political Issues of a Century as Set Forth in Campaign Verse.

OME THAT HAVE STIRRED THE VOTERS

Clever and Crude Parodies Commemorating the Changes in Political Thought from Washington to Cleveland.

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In our campaign songs, emphasizing as they do the live issues of political parties and the personal traits of the candidates, we have a fairly complete outline of American history from Washington to Cleveland, somewhat biased, perhaps, but an indisputable record nevertheless. Like the old English ballads, these electioneering songs commemorate the changes in political thought from decade to decade.

First off, "The Father of His Country," the immortal George, in 1789 was elected to the strains of the following somewhat grandiloquent ode:

"Great Washington, the hero's come!
Each heart exulting hears the sound:
Thousands to their deliverer throng
And shout him "welcome" all around."
Chorus: "Now in full chorus join the song
And shout aloud for Washington."

For his second election in 1792, although there was a great deal of party strife, the tone of the songs still remained dignified as shown in the following verse of the favorite federal song:

"No more shall anarchy bear sway,
No petty states pursue their way;
But all united firm, in one
Shall seek the general good alone."
Chorus: "Great Washington shall rule this land
While Adams' counsel aids his hand."

The tunes to which the electioneering songs were sung at this time were, with the exception of Yankee Doodle, familiar tunes of Great Britain; thus we find Washington's praises sung to the air of "God Save the King," the federal song to the tune "Rule Britannia," "Black Steven" and "King William's March," also figuring in the campaign of Washington's second election.

In 1804 the stirring song "Jefferson and Liberty" and the tune "A Cobbler There Was," assisted in Jefferson's victory. The campaign which brought in Madison and Clinton in 1808 produced many "Embargo songs;" one of these set to the tune "The Snug Little Island," is exceedingly clever, and one of the verses shows a musicianly trend which is quite surprising for that period of our country's history. Here it is:

"I wish that I could sing in Allegro mood,
But the tunes are as stupid as Largo;
Could I have my choice I would strain up my voice
Till it snapped all the strings of 'Embargo.'"

Chorus:
Oh, what a flat key Embargo,
A thorough-base kind of "Embargo;"
The parts never chime, and 'tis set to no time,
'Tis a long-winded tune of "Embargo."

During the campaign appeared the "Tag Rag and Bobtail" songs, in which the Jeffersonian republicans defended themselves from the stigma cast upon them by the upper ten or silk stockings of Baltimore. The old favorite Scotch tune, "John Anderson, My Joe," began to do service as early as 1812, and President Madison was unmercifully lampooned in those familiar strains in verse, commencing, "James Madison, My Joe Jim."

The collapse of the federal party during the war of 1812-14, owing to the Hartford convention, left Monroe to run virtually without opposition, and "a roaring song from little Delaware," entitled "American Perry," sung to the tune of "Abraham Newland," helped to give spice and fun to the campaign. In a comical vein it relates how the British commodore, getting tired of Jamaica rum and sherry, concluded to go and get some cheap American Perry; but the taste was so deceptive that they were greatly disappointed, and rued their unlucky vagary.

"Your liquor's too hot,
Keep it still in the pot!
Oh! cork your American Perry!
Oh, this American Perry! Fiery American Perry!
By all that is evil,
It's a dose for the devil!
Oh! curse your American Perry!"

The second election of Monroe being without any opposition the period was termed the "eve of good feeling" and electioneering songs were not in vogue, though the military deeds of Jackson and Commodore Perry's heroic victory on Lake Erie furnished themes for popular songs to the tune "Bay of Biscay."

The contest between Jackson and John Quincy Adams developed no campaign musical literature, unless an anti-tariff song to the tune of "Ally Croker" may be so considered. It is, however, most interesting in view of the secession which occurred thirty-six years later to note the following lines which clearly indicate that the south had already been suspected of separation intentions:

"Nay, quake not, Yankee brother, now,
Nor be in trepidation,
No civil war we mean, nor no
Disunion of the nation.

When Jackson and Calhoun ran in 1828 with Adams and Clay for opponents the poetic muse was compelled to pay tribute both for and against the military hero, and, for the first time, the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" appear with praises of Adams and Clay, the chorus running thus:

"While peace is still resting on cottage and fold
With hearts turned to rapture, let's hail the bright day,
Beneath the bland influence of Adams and Clay."

While "Yankee Doodle," with its staccato and bellicose strains served again to ridicule the same parties ("In Adam's fall we sinned all") again we find the good old Scotch song "John Anderson, My Joe John" tricked out in the following belligerent dress, which, however inappropriate to the gentle and soothing strains of the melody, must have been effective as a campaign weapon.

"John Adams Q., my Joe John,
Your glory's fading fast,
And through your shattered fame, John,
Fierce yells the western blast."

When Jackson and Van Buren were elected against Henry Clay in 1832 the first states rights song made its appearance, and another which gained great popularity was entitled "The Breeches of Blue," and was sung to the tune "Bonnets of Blue." The gist of the song is found in these lines:

"Economy's good in its place—
It's good to have Breeches of Blue—
It's better to patch up your old pantaloons,
Than pay out your money for new."

But the songs in praise of "Old Hickory" were soon forgotten in the contest between the "Loco Focos" and whigs, and though the struggle was fierce between Van Buren and his opponents at the head of whom was General Harrison of Ohio, but one whig song, and that written to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner" arose in the path of Van Buren's triumph. Before the next election, however, things had changed: "There Was Music in the Air" and General Harrison's nomination in 1840 was the signal for an outburst of musical eloquence quite unexampled in preceding campaigns. A song written by an old soldier who fought under the general at Fort Megs and entitled "Old Fort Megs" sung to a favorite song of that time entitled "O! Lonely in the Forest Shade," became a great favorite.

The battle of Tippecanoe was eulogized to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the heroic pride of the voters stirred to the highest pitch by a vivid description of that great struggle with the savage foe. Their home sentiment also was appealed to most forcibly with the "Buck Eye Cabin" song, set to the tune of "The Highland Laddie," the chorus of which ran as follows:

"'Twas built among the merry boys that wield the plough and spade,
Where the log cabin stands in the Bonnie Buck Eye shade."

Another most inspiring marching song was entitled "When This Old that Was New," and the "Old Oaken Bucket" was chained to the stump, so to speak, and made to pour out the praises of "The Soldier of Tippecanoe." To "Yankee Doodle" the Harrison men set a number of verses with the closing line, "Log Cabin and Hard Cider," to which they marched while they sung. The writer became personally acquainted with an old gentleman of nearly 80, who remembered well the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider" song, but more especially dilated upon the power of the song "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," which he said was the most popular of all the whig songs. It was sung to the classical strains of "The Little Pig's Tail" and as an illustration of electioneering "doggerel" one verse is here given:

"What has caused this great commotion—motion,
Our country through?
It is the ball rolling on."
Chorus:
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too—
For Tippecanoe and Tyler, too,
And with them we'll beat little Van;
Van, Van, Van is a used up man;
And with them we'll beat little Van.

Who after reading the foregoing will not believe in the power of music? Certainly the words possess no charm but brag—but the swing of the tune carried it all over the country and millions of people sang "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too." A significant fact is noted, that of the ten campaign songs of that election but one was for the democratic nominee; that was entitled "Bullet Proof" and was sung to "Auld Lang Syne."

During the electioneering for James K. Polk, when Henry Clay opposed him, the following songs were invoked in the interest of Clay and Frelinghuysen:

"Clay and Frelinghuysen," "The Locas Hate Like Pisen," "The Mill Boy of the Slashes," "Old Hal o' the West," "The Wig Chief" and "Ex-Speaker Polk of Tennessee."

For Polk, the following: "The Hickories, and Down with Henry Clay," "The Nominee," "Two Dollars a Day and Roast Beef," "Henry Clay, My Joe, 1821" this latter to the tune of "John Anderson, My Joe."

Of all these the first only became well known.

But in the campaign of 1848, when General Taylor was elected, several songs became very popular, among these were "Toe the Mark, 'Tis Taylor Can," sung to the tune "Dandy Jim of Caroline," "Old Jack's Coming" and "Rough and Ready," the latter set to "Yankee Doodle."

These were devoted chiefly to recounting Taylor's military achievements: "The Storming of Monterey," etc. General Winfield Scott in his campaign opposing Pierce had several good electioneering songs; one set to the tune "Scots wha hae wi Wallace Bled," but the democrats made the welkin ring with "The Old Granite State" and won the race easily.

It is surprising how little there was of music in the campaign of 1856 when Buchanan was elected over Fremont and Dayton, and Millard Fillmore. Of the three songs for Fremont one was written to the "Marseilaise" and was quite a pretentious effort, the chorus closing with this line: "Free Speech, Free Press, Free Soil, Free Men, Fremont and Victory." Another was set to "Auld Lang Syne," and the other to the tune of "Dandy Jim of Caroline," with the line "Free Speech, Free Kansas and Fremont." The democrats were satisfied with some cheap verses set to "Wait For the Wagon," and a song making a direct bid for the Irish vote to the tune of "Nora Creina."

It was in the campaign which resulted in Lincoln's election (1860) that electioneering made special use of music. Indeed, since "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," no election had produced so many songs. The quadruple character of the contest, including as it did two democratic tickets, Douglas (regular) and Breckenridge (secession), with Bell and Everett on neutral ground, no doubt contributed to that result; though the tremendous issue which developed as the campaign continued, stirred the patriotic impulses of every one according to their knowledge and prejudices.

Bell and Everett had two songs, neither of which gained popular favor. The Breckenridge wing of the democratic party had one song to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," while the Douglas shouters aroused enthusiasm singing the song "Douglas and His Men" to the air, "Dinna Ye Hear the Slogan;" the other song used by them was entitled "Lincoln's Picture," and was intended to be funny.

Of the several Lincoln songs I'm bound to admit that the least meritorious was the most generally sung. As a boy, still too young to vote, I remember "joining in" the song entitled, "The Lincoln Hoss and Stephen A.", sung to the tune of "Du-da." The following verse will indicate the literary (?) quality of the song:

"There's an old plow 'Hoss' whose name is 'Dug.'
Du da, Du da.
He's short and thick—a regular 'Plug,'
Du da, Du da day."

Chorus:
We're bound to work all night,
We're bound to work all day,
I'll bet my money on the "Lincoln Hoss;"
Who bets on Stephen A.?

The lively air, so simple that a child could sing it, and easy to march by, rendered this very popular, especially in the west. When Lincoln was re-elected in 1864 there were few campaign songs in the proper sense of the term. But the war songs, "Battle Cry of Freedom" and the enlistment songs, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," were made to do loyal service. The opposition were "inspired" (?) with a very sickly effort entitled, "Lincoln's Dodge," set to "Yankee Doodle," a satire on "We Are Coming, Father Abraham," and "The Hour and the Man," set to the air of "Bonny Dundee." The one single song of the electioneering type for Lincoln was a marching song entitled, "Then Go for Old Abe and Be Marching Along."

The royal battle between the republicans and democrats in '68, when U. S. Grant was elected over Seymour, produced for the latter some "Carpet Bagger" songs and a "Bond Baron's Song," set to the air "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," which scored the "loyal" gamblers who had grown rich in bond deals and speculations, and contractors who had furnished "shoddy" goods to the "Boys in Blue." For the great general "who had never lost a battle," "Marching Through Georgia," "Ulysses, the Tanner" (to the tune "Jockey Hat and Feather") and "Grant Boys in Blue" (to the air of "The Red, White and Blue") served to arouse the enthusiasm and awaken personal admiration for the "silent soldier." An illustration of a music dealer's enterprise and push in Chicago during this campaign is related of a firm, who, in its eagerness to be "first in the field," and knowing that Grant would be the presidential nominee of the republicans, forestalled the action of the convention by getting a song written and set up, leaving a vacant space for the refrain; they also had a lithograph title with a picture of Grant all ready, leaving a vacant space for his running mate, whoever it should be. As soon as Colfax was nominated the poet (?) composer finished the refrain and the lithographer got to work on the picture. An advertisement of it appeared in the morning papers which contained the news of the nomination and the next day the song was on sale in the store!

Grant's second election was characterized by a song of "The Old White Hat" for Greeley and "Hurrah for Horace Greeley," to the time of "Dixie," the latter having in the north come to be considered a "rebel" song. The republicans replied with "When This Old White Hat Was New," in which ridicule was poured into the ranks of "the enemy," and Greeley's former bitter opposition to his present friends was sarcastically enlarged upon.

The Tilden and Hayes campaign of 1876 was notable for the absence of republican electioneering musical inspiration. There was one Peter Cooper song, one greenback song and one very poor attempt at satire upon Tilden and Hendricks called "The Kangaroo Ticket," written for a republican club in Indianapolis. There were two Tilden songs, one entitled "The Radical Rogues," in which the sins of omission and commission of the republican administration were unmercifully elaborated upon and one "Tilden and Reform," commencing "Come, all ye honest democrats, let each man raise his voice."

Little campaign music was used in the Garfield and Hancock contest of 1880, and that little contained nothing worthy of note. The great struggle between "Plumed Knight" and "The Sheriff of Evil" in 1884 gives us a curiosity in that the great German war song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," makes its appearance with some clever verses entitled "The Plumed Knight and Black Eagle" (the latter being the sobriquet of General John A. Logan), one verse follows:

"They come! they come! the mighty twain!
Mid storm and sunshine, flowers and grain;
'The Plumed Knight' looks to the skies,
And onward the 'Black Eagle' flies."

"The Man from Maine" was sung to the air, "The Sword of Bunker Hill;" but the most effective of the lot was "Hurrah for Jimmy Blaine," set to "Marching Through Georgia."

The democrats went for their opponents with a song called "Turn the Rascals Out," a single verse of which will serve to satisfy our curiosity:

The conflict rages fiercely boys,
Our chieftain leads the van;
We march in bold array, my boys,
Against the "Tattooed man!"
From north and south, from east and west,
All loyal freemen shout:
"We'll work against corruption's host,
And 'Turn the Rascals Out!'"

The well known college song, "Good Bye, My Lover, Good Bye," was made to serve both for and against General Harrison in his campaign against Cleveland. The republican shouters sang:

Protection is the people's wealth,
Goodbye, free traders, goodbye!
And we shall guard the nation's wealth,
Goodbye, free traders, goodbye!"

while the democrats retorted with:

"A dollar a day is enough for you,
Goodbye, Cheap Bennie, goodbye!
No 'washee' men in the U. S. crew,
Goodbye, Cheap Bennie, goodbye."

The favorite old song, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, Too," was revived again during this contest, and many an old grizzled voter who had voted for the hero of Fort Meigs and Tippecanoe renewed their youth and enthusiasm for the "Young Tippecanoe" in the stirring strains of nearly fifty years previous, changed to "Tippecanoe and Morton, Too."

A song of "The Old Bandanna," in honor of the "Good Old Roman," Allen G. Thurman (Cleveland's running mate), became very popular in the west, while the favorite tune, "Tenting Tonight," was made to carry into brief popularity a song called "Young Tippecanoe."

The last campaign was chiefly interesting musically for the number of labor songs developed. The "Tippecanoe" enthusiasm seemed somehow to have exhausted itself, though "Grandfather's Hat" was praised successfully, and "Goodbye Forever to Grover" was shouted to "Marching Through Georgia" by the Traveling Men's Republican club. The rise of the populists is signalized by a number of songs, however: "Labor's Sweet Bye and Bye," "Goodbye, Old Forty, Goodbye," indicating their general trend. The silver "craze" also appears to the air "Marching Through Georgia," commencing thus: "Sound the good old bugle, with a bimetallic song—"

This same tune was made the vehicle of democratic ideas in a song commencing, "Bring the good old frying pan, we're going to fry some fat." The satire of this may be judged by one of the refrains which ran thus:

"Hurrah! Hurrah! for Dudley and for Quay!
Hurrah! Hurrah! for teaching us the way,
To carry any doubtful state on election day,
While we are frying for Bennie."

Already the present contest is fitted out with a "True Blue" republican campaign song book and a "Populist and Silver" song book.

S. G. PRATT.

ANTI-BICYCLE.

Written for The Bee.

Oh, give me the life of the bounding steed!
Let those who will love the senseless wheel;
For nothing is a cold machine
Compared with what can think and feel.

And all the night or all the day,
In stormy or in pleasant weather,
O'er ice and sleet or muddy roads
My horse and I can be together.

Free as the air, we both can breathe,
We climb the rugged hills and mountains,
Gayly we gallop through the vales,
And drink from Nature's glorious fountains.

Give me the touch of the soft, warm nose,
And the loving neigh and the active brain,
The sensitive ears and the flying feet,
To guide and guard me through sun and rain.

Give me the curve of an arching neck,
With nervous strength and a clear, bright eye,
With the swift, strong play of slender limbs,
And let all the wheels in the world go by.

July 18, 1896. BELLE WILLEY GUE.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It affects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Only 50 cents at Kuhn & Co.s drug store.

The latest is the manufacture of paper teeth.

Summer Sports Call for Cuticura Soap. For Summer Rashes Freckles Tan Sunburn Red Oily Skin and Undue Perspiration

It is indispensable. Because of its delicate medication, CUTICURA SOAP is the most soothing, cooling, and purifying application, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

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