LINCOLN'S MONEY METHODS

Ridiculously Low Fees Charged for His Services at Court.

SCOLDED BY THE CIRCUIT JUDGES

Stories Illustrating Lincoln's Indif- assisted Cerence in Money Matters-His Views as to the Use of Money in Compaigns.

(Copyright, 1995, by S. S. McClure Co.) The making and keeping of money was something which Abraham Lincoln's contemporaries always declared he did not understand. His idea of the value of his service in the law was so modest as sometimes to be ridiculous, while his scale of expenditures was encompassed by the simple formula-spend no more than you carn.

In the day when he began the practice of law fees in Illinois were naturally much smaller than now, nor did they always come in eash. The fee book of Stuart and Lincoln show more than one entry of merchandise. Nor during the first 14 years of Lincoin's practice did his fees materially in crease. In 1847 he and his partner had only about \$1,500 entered on their books. The largest fee they received that year was one of \$100, \$50 are not rare, but there are more of \$20, more still of \$10, most of all of \$5

and even a few of \$3. But Lincoln's fees were as a rule smaller than his clients expected or his fellow lawyers approved of. Mr. Abraham Brokaw of Bloomington, Ill., tells the following story illustrating Lincoln's idea of a proper fee One of Mr. Brokaw's neighbors had borrowed about \$500 from him and given his note. When it became due the man refused to pay. Action was brought, and the sheriff levied on the property of the debter and finally collected the entire debt; but at about that time the sheriff was in need of funds and used the money collected. When Brokaw demanded it from him he was unable to pay it and was found to be vent. Thereupon Brokaw employed Stephen A. Douglas to sue the sureties on the of-ficial bond of the sheriff. Douglas brought the suit and soon collected the claim. But Douglas was at that time in the midst of his campaign as a candidate for congress and the funds were used by him with the expectation of being able to pay Brokaw later. However, he neglected the matter and went to Washington without making any settlement with Brokaw. Brokaw, al though a lifelong and ardent democrat and a great admirer of Douglas, was a thriftly German and did not propose to lose sight of his money. After fruitlessly demand-ing the money from Douglas. Brokaw went to David Davis, then in general practice at Bloomington, told him the circumstances and asked him to undertake the collection of the money from Douglas. Davis protested that he could not do it, that Douglas was a personal friend and a brother lawyer and democrat and it would be very disagreeable for him to have anything to do with matter. He finally said to Brokaw, "You wait until the next term of court and Lincoln will be here. He would like nothing better than to have this claim for collection. I will introduce you to him and I have no doubt he will undertake it." Shortly after. Brokaw was presented to Lincoln, stated his case and engaged his services. Lincoln promptly wrote Douglas, still at Washington, that he had the claim for collection and must insist upon prompt payment. Douglas, very indignant, wrote directly to Brokaw that he thought the placing of the claim in Lincoln's hands a gross outrage, that he and Brokaw were old friends and democrats and that Brokaw ought not to place any

such weapon in the hands of such an Abolisuch weapon in the hands of such all Additionist opponent as Lincoln and if he could not wait until Douglas returned he should at least have placed the claim for collection in the hands of a democrat. Brokaw's thrift again controlled and he sent Douglas' letter to Lincoln. Thereupon Lincoln placed the claim in the hands of "Long" John Went-worth, then a democratic member of congress from Chicago. Wentworth called upon Douglas and insisted upon payment, which shortly after was made, and Brokaw at lasreceived his money. "And what do you sup pose Lincoln charged me?" Brokaw says it telling the story. After hearing a few guesses he answers: "He charged me exactly \$3.50 for collecting the nearly \$600." charges were felt by the lawyers of the Eighth circuit with some reason, to be purely quixotic. They protested and argued, but Lincoln went on serenely charging what he thought his services worth. Ward Lamon. who was one of Lincoln's numerous circuit partners, says that he and Lincoln frequently fell out on the matter of fees. On one occasion Lamon was particularly He had charged and received a good sized fee for a case which the two had tried together and won. When Lamon offered Lincoln his share he refused it. fee was too large, he said; part of it must be refunded and he would not accept a cent until part of it had been refunded. Judge Davis heard of this transaction. He was himself a shrewd money maker, never hesitating to take all he could legally get and he felt a natural disgust at the disinterested attitude of Lincoln on money. Calling Linoln to him the judge scolded roundly. are pauperizing this court. Mr. Lincoln: you ruining your fellows. Unless you quit this ridiculous policy we shall all have to go to farming." But not even the ire of the But not even the ire of the pench moved Lincoln. He continued to try cases and accept insignificant fees even fre quently to refuse fees when his clients were

Although so constantly engaged in politics he used little money for campaign purposes, and frequently after election returned to the donors almost the full amount he had received. All of his expenses had been provided for in others ways he would say. The not intend to g heaviest drafts upon him for politics came in along anywhere. the years between 1856 and 1860, when he nearly all his time and force to politics that

ability but I am the poorest hand living to get others to pay. I have been on expenses so long without earning anything mother while she lives; if you will penses so long without earning anything that I am absolutely without money now for even household purposes. Still, if you can put in \$250 for me toward discharging the debt of the committee I will allow it then you and I settle the private matter between us. This, with what I have already paid, and with an outstanding note This, too, is exclusive of my ordinary penses during the campaign, all of which being added to my loss of time and business. bears pretty heavily upon one no better off in (this) world's goods than I; but as I had the post of honor it is not for me to be

tinued until his election to the presidency. When men willing to make him president he put up a big enough sum, feedered their services he always plead poverty.
"I could not raise \$10,000 if it would save me from the fate of John Brown." far as I know, yet reached the point of

To another friend he wrote in regard to offers of assistance if a proper sum was out up. "Allow me to say I cannot enter the ring on the money basis—first because in the main, it is wrong; and secondly. have not and cannot get the money. I say in the main the use of money is wrong: but for certain objects in a political con-test the use of some is both right and in-dispensable. With me, as with yourself, this long struggle has been one of great pecu-niary loss. I now distinctly say this. If you shall be appointed a delegate to Chicago will furnish \$100 to bear the expenses of

No man was more generous with money when he had it than Lincoln. It meant when he had it than Lincoln. It meant authing to him save as a means with which to give pleasure and to accomplish ends

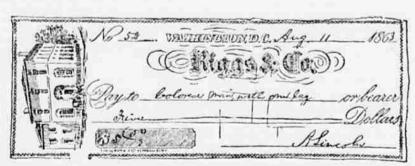
and it flowed from his pocket as freely as good will did from his kindly heart. His father's family was one of the first to profit all their lives by his generosity. In fact it was due to him that Thomas Lincoln kept his little home in Coles county, Illinois, until his death, and that his stepmother never knew want. He could, however, be very stern with those of his relatives whom he felt were shiftless and shirking. No more sensible letters were ever written to a lazy and discontented man than those Lincoln wrote to his stepbrother John Johna ne'er-do-well whom he had often

"Your request for \$80," he wrote Johnston. "Your request for \$50," he wrote Johnston, who as usual was broke and wanting help, "I do not think it best to comply with now. At the various times when I have helped you a little you have said to me. 'We can get along very well now;' but in a very short time I find you in the same difficulty. again. Now, this can only happen by some defect in your conduct. What that defect is I think I know. You are not lazy, and still you are an idller. I doubt whether, since I saw you, you have done a good whole day's work in any one day. You do not very much dislike to work, and still

ness are found in his bank cheques, number of those almost humorously sug-gestive have been secured by collectors and we reproduce three here through the courtesy of their owners, Mr. H. H. Officer of Denver, Colo., and Mr. Frank Officer of Franklin, Pa. One can see the picture the "one-legged colored man," a soldler, perhaps, seeking the president with his story of wee the great melanchuly eves growing of woe, the great melancholy eyes growing tender and kindly as he listened, the look of amused appreciation of the cheque he wrote, "pay to one-legged colored man," the grateful negro, the friendly goodby. Few men have ever left behind them so true men have ever left behind them so true and delicate proofs of their gentle com-passion, of their sense of humor as those Abraham Lincoin left on his bank cheque. Indeed in his making and handling of money we have the man's whole character; his modest estimate of his own services; his obstinate refusal to accept any advantage of which his sense of justice did not approve; his wholly unselfish use of what he had; his conviction that all he had a right to spend in this world was what he felt he had earned by a diligent practice of his profession. This is not the "successful







SOME OF LINCOLN'S CHECKS.

ing time is the whole difficulty; it is vastly of society would disappear, important to you, and still more so to your children, that you should break the habit. It is more important to them, because they have longer to live, and can keep out of an idle habit, before they are in it, easier than they can get out after they are in. There

"You are in need of some money, and churches in what I propose is that you shall go to work, years ago. 'tooth and nail.' for somebody who will give you money for it. Let father and your boys take charge of your things at home, prepare for a crop and make the crop, and you go to work for the best money wages, or in discharge of any debt you owe, that you can get; and, to secure you a fair re-ward for your labor. I now promise you that for every dollar you will, between this and the first of May, get for your own labor, either in money or as your own in-debtedness, I will then give you one other ollar. By this, if you hire yourself at \$10 making \$20 a month for your work. In this I do not mean you shall go off to St. Louis, or the lead mines, or the gold mines in California, but I mean for you to go at it for \$1.943,589 in 1893, and 535 churches did not the best wages you can get close to contribute to any cause. the best wages you can get home in Coles county. Now, if on a recent Sunday in a county you will do this, you will be soon out of debt, and, what is better, you will be belter, you will be belter, you will be psalm by the appearance of the organ blower's head, who shouted out, "Sing like blower's head, who shouted out, "Sing like the beltows is busted!"

clear you out of debt, next year you would be just as deep in as ever. You say you would almost give your place in heaven for \$70 or \$89. Then you value your place in heaven very cheap, for I am sure you can, with the offer I make, get the \$70 or \$80 for four or five months' work. You say if I will furnish you the money you will deed me the land, and if you don't pay the money back you will deliver possess Nonsense! If you can't now live with land, how will you then live without it? You have always been kind to me and do not mean to be unkind to you. On the contrary, if you will but follow my advice.

you will find it worth more than eighty Again he wrote Johnston: "I learned that you are anxious to sell the land where you live and move to Missouri. I have been thinking of this ever since and cannot but think such a notion is utterly foolish. can you do in Missouri better than here? Is the land any richer? Can you there any more than here raise corn and wheat and oats without work? Will anybody there, more than here, do your work for you? you intend to go to work there is no better place than right where you are; if you do

not intend to go to work you cannot get

"Souirming and crawling about from place was engaged in fighting Douglas and the to place can do no good. You have raised repeal of the Missouri compromise. He no crops this year; and what you really want s so active in the campaigns, giving is to sell the land, get the money and crity all his time and force to politics that spend it. Part with the land you profession. The result was the land closely to have and, my life upon it, you will his profession. The result was that he was seriously cramped most of the time. In November of 1858, just after the close of the senatorial canvass against Douglas, he swort the chairman of the state republican committee, who evidently wanted to be bought. Now, I feel it my during the way will be committee, who evidently wanted to be bought. Now, I feel it my during the sum of the senatorial canvas against Douglas, he souri, and the other half you will eat, drink and wear out, and no foot of land will be wrote the chairman of the state republican and wear out, and no foot of land will be committee, who evidently wanted to be helped out:

and wear out, and no foot of land will be bought. Now, I feel it my duty to have no band in such a piece of foolery. I feel I am willing to pay according to my that it is so even on your own account cultivate it, it will rent for enough to sup-port her—at least, it will rent for something. Her dower in the other two forties she can let you have, and no thanks to me. do not misunderstand this letter; I do not write it in any unkindness. I write it order, if possible, to get you to face This, too, is exclusive of my ordinary exclusive or my ordinary exclusi Your thousand pretenses for not getting along better are all nonsense; they de-ceive nobody but yourself. Go to work is

the only cure for your case."

White Lincoln provided on his anall in come for his family and helped a goodly number of his relatives he never excused himself because of these duties from aiding any friend poorer than himself, nor did he refuse to respond to the calls of sick and unfortunate, which, partial larly after his election to the presidency, inceasant. Among his papers are So many evidences of his practical sympathy for hose who had appealed to him. Many of his responses were as quaint as they were kindly, for instance, the following given in 1858, when he was in the very heat of the Lincoln and Douglas de-

My old friend, Henry Clew, the bearer of this, is in a strait for some furniture to commence housekeeping. If any person will furnish him \$25 worth and he does not pay for it by the first of January next I will.
A. LINCOLN.

September 25, 1858. The sequel to the above is contained in "URBANA, Feb. 16, 1859.—Hon. A. Lin oln, Springfield, Ill.: My Dear Friend-I herewith inclose your order which you gave your friend, Henry Clew. You will please send me a draft for the same and

oblige yours,

you do not work much, merely because it | man's" standpoint, to be sure, but if it were does not seem to you that you could get the general practice of the world it is pro-much of it. This babit of uselessly wast- able that many of the duancial problems RELIGIOUS.

> Pope Leo XIII is the oldest bishop now There are at present thirteen Unitarian churches in Iowa, as against seven four

Archbishop Benson of Canterbury is 67 years of age. He has been a bishop nineteen years. The Scotchtown Presbyterian church, Or

100th anniversary. The queen of Sweden belongs to the Salva-

tion army and sometimes wears the charac-teristic garb in public. The African Methodist Episcopal church requires every preacher in the annual coaferences to subscribe and pay for a church from me you will get \$10 more, paper before his character can be passed The total receipts of the Southern Presby terian church for the past year were \$1.535 585, as against \$1.859,126 last year, ar

Henry M. Stanley is quoted as saying When I was at Lake Victoria cighteen years ago there was not a missionary there now there are 49,000 Christians and 200 churches. The natives are enthusiastic converts, and spend their last penny to acquire a bible

Cardinal Vaughan, since his appointment as Cardinal Manning's successor in London has employed a number of Roman Catholic laymen as lecturers in the public parks and open spaces. The new movement is unde the direction of the cardinal's brother. The lecturers are men of education, and are the most part drawn from the ranks of the legal and other professions.

It is reported that the publishers of the late Charles H. Spurgeon's sermons have received from the Spurgeon Memorial Sermon society, which distributes homilies as loan tracts, an order for 1,000,000 discourses. The weekly publication of these sermons, which has continued without a break for forty-one years, is truly described as one of the amazng literary successes of the century. The Rev. G. W. Samson, who dropped

dead in New York recently, figured in a very scusational incident during war times He was then paster of a Baptist church on M street, Washington, He sympathized with the south, and he spoke his beliefs boldly So persistent was he in declaring his opin ions that the matter was brought to the at tention of Secretary Stanton. The latter, desiring to offset the effect of the preacher's utterances, ordered him to hoist the American flag upon his church. For many years Mr. Samson was president of Columbian col-lege and pastor of the E Street Baptist church. He left Washington twenty years For the past fifteen years he has president of Rutger's Female college. nson was 80 years old at the time of his death.

THE GLORIES OF MIDSUMMER.

Why rail against the radiant summer sun Because it beats too harshly on some days. Bicause it brings not joy to everyone, Nor peace, nor comfort to all human ways; Because with sudden potencies it beats Upon the city in death-burdened heats?

What season of the year has not its sting?
Winter is glorious, yet may freeze the
heart;
There is subtle poison in the breath of
spring,
And autumn harbors an envenomed dart;
Each has its charm, each feels its own desire. As every soul its own imperious fire.

These days of summer are so rich with bloom, So sweet with perfumes of the flowers and trees. So wonderful with starlights hazed in gloom, So full of mystery on melodious seas, So tender, dreamful, with bird-haunted And songs of soft winds under yellow

That we who live them with love-lighted Gather their sweetness to ourselves and grow Beyond the commonplace of common goals, Beyond the dull restraints that all men

know, And we are thrilled with a divining sense Of love and its supreme omnipotence. Now earth seems like a garden where our thought Blossoms anew in fresh and tender guis Where beauty has the power of life fu wrought,

And youth sees far with wide, enchanted eyes, where the air is scented as it flows fragrance of the jasmine and th

For 40 years Cook's Imperial Champagne (Extra Dry) has been on the market. Once Touching evidences of Lincoln's helpful- used never discarded.

Personalty and Methods of Great Political Leaders.

OME OLD-TIME PRESIDENTIAL CONTESTS

Wonderful Men Who Have Managed the Political Fortunes of National Tickets in Famous Campaigns of Years Gone By.

(Copyright, 1996.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-Campaign managers, now so essential a feature of our polities, played small part in the presidential and introduced into politics the careful and and introduced into politics the careful and lington. These tactics, however, did not systematic methods which have since made lead to success and have been employed campaigning almost an exact science.

Marshall Jewell, who succeeded Morgan art to a high degree, sad a knack of impressing on a bank account that that bank He never bored anybody, but he had a way of making a man feel that he would be very much ashamed of himself if he did not give, and very much pleased with himself if he did. And so, when Jewell started out on bitter personal attacks on the enemy, one of his little subscription trips, it was understood by the committee that he would

come back with a handsome credit.

But this accomplishment of Jewell's had some drawbacks. He had a vanity about this qualification which would have been amusing had it not been rather danger-ous; for he would come back to the com-mittee rooms with boyish glee, and with-out recollecting that committee room walls have very long ears, would be likely to blurt right out the story of his successes. In 1880, when the republicans determined to run Garfield on a money basis, it was regarded as absolutely essential that Jewell should be at the head of the committee, but the managers clipped his wings, much to his grief when he found it cut, by appointing an executive committee that went on with the work of spending the money he and others had raised, as oblivious of Jewell as though he was in China.

August Belmont, chairman of the demo-cratic national committee in the years immediately following the war, was a very different man from Jewell, reserved, secretive and a diplomat by nature. Belmont had the harder task of the two. His party was in a hopeless minority in the north and in a disorganized condition in the south. This made it almost impossible for Mr. paign in a perfectly honorable way, but on a figancial basis, did more than anything else to hold the democratic organization together until by changes in public sentiment it became a powerful organization. However, Mr. Belmont found politics a costly diver-sion. There was a widespread notion that the rich banker could afford to contribute

the rich canker could afford to contribute liberally, and so had to take as contributions of others many promises to pay which were never kept. He had to take a great deal of abuse, and got little thanks and no recognition after his party came into

rected every important detail of his canvass. Chandler, who opposed him, was one of the greatest political generals of his time and his management of Hayes' is one of the most stirring chapters of American political history. To a large extent he established the campaign methods of the present day, and such leaders as Quay, Brice, Gorman and Carter bave merely followed in his footsteps. Chandler was a native of New England, and had all the personal characteristics of the shrewd Yankee, combined with the experience incident to a busi-ness struggle in Michigan at the time when that state was near the frontier. His business tact brought him much wealth and influence, and these, combined with aggressiveness and an intense party spirit, made him the dominating influence in Michigan politics during war days. During the period of reconstruction Chandler was one of the fighting senators, and it was his pugnacity that led him to

be chosen chairman of the national committee to run the Hayes campaign. this capacity he was at his best. He was a man of surprises, as the subsequent developments proved. No one had be thought of breaking the solid south. fact, no attention was being paid to the south, as it was supposed to be surely democratic. The whole country was watch ing the doubtful states-New York, Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut. On elecnight one after another of cubtful states swung into line for Tilden. These, with the solid south elected Tilden, so that at midnight people went to bed and considered the fight over. But an hour later Chandler gave the press associations the following signed dispatch, which has "Rutherford B. Hayes become historic has received 185 electoral votes and is elected."

No details were given. Chandler simply made the broad claim of votes enough to elect, and left to conjecture where they It soon developed were to come from. that while everybody had been watching doubtful states. Chandler had kept his eye on Fierida, South Carolina Louisiana. Then came the memorable struggle over these states. Without go-ing into its merits, it is sufficient to show Chandler's foresighte to state that in the nd Hayes received 1, 185 electoral votes, exactly the number Chandler had claimed on the night of the election, when Tilden's success seemed certain. William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, as secretary of the republican national committee was also a leading actor in the which led up to the seaking of Hayes.

Don Cameron succepted the elder Chandler as chairman of the republican national committee, and as such called together the convention, which nominated Garfield. He did not serve as campaign manager, however, but turned over his work to Senator Sabin of Minnesota. Senator Sabin was an interhodical worke but his management was not marked by any conspicuous brilliancy. Indeed, the ablest of the republican managers in 1880 was Senator Dorsey of Arkansas. sey managed the campaign in In which was then an October state. field was a member of the Campbellite sect, and that church was adroitly used by Dorsey to insure republican success Indiana. Where a Campbellite chi that represented a large number of voters was found in debt the debt was promptly paid, and where a community was found with a good number of Campbellite voters without a church, liberal contributions were made toward building one, especially

voters were democrats. By these and other means Dorsey made the lonely way of the Campbellite—and there were about 25,000 of them in the state—so pleasant that Indiana, both at the October and November elections, gave handsome majorities for the republican candidates. work in the state and city of New York was will not less effective. When he returned from dren. not less effective. When he returned from dren. It is "the only harmless remedy that the west, four weeks before the election, produces immediate results."

both seemed lost to his party. But by the use of the methods which he had introduced no successfully in Indiana a new face was speedily placed on affairs, and New York gave a majority of 25,000 for Garfield. It has often been said that Dorsey changed the probable result in that state by a secret understanding with John Kelly, then the leader of Taymany Hall, but the former.

LEADING MEN OF THE LAW admission to the bar." conjunction with the "sect cation," has already done the methods of instruction and both have contributed.

Distinguished Jurists at the Meeting of the movement for raising the mission to the bar." admission to the bar." admission to the bar." and both have contributed.

American Bar Association. leader of Tammany Hall, but the former stoutly affirms that there is not a grain of truth in this charge. As a matter of fact, those who knew Kelly know that he never made a trade or deal in his life that he did

ot make in open convention. Pitted against Dorsey in the campaign of 1880 was William H. Barnum of Connecticut Barnum had helped to manage the Tilden campaign, but it was not until Hancock was nominated that he took supreme com-mand. Already be was popularly known as "Mules" Barnum, from the dispatch ascribed to him at a critical juncture of the campaign, suggesting "Buy more mules." Barnum was a born fighter. He not only set forth the good qualities of his own candidate, but he adopted the tactics of percontests of forty years ago. Indeed, the sonal warfare on the opposition. His cam-campaign manager as we now know him, paign book in 1880 was one of first appeared in the two canvasses which the most vitriolic publications of its resulted in the election of Lincoln. Both as the tariff and finance only passing in 1860 and 1864 Edwin D. Morgan, later mention, the bulk of the book being given governor of and United States senator from up to a bitter arraignment of Garfield in New York, managed the republican campaigns. He was a successful business man and introduced into politics the careful and Shepherd and the paving ring of Wash-

in but one subsequent campaign.
In 1884 Benjamin F. Jones was the nomias chairman of the republican national com-mittee, was a rather purile politician, but melancholy personal consequences, for at The session of the American Bar association, the was one of the most successful money getters of his party. He could squeeze a subscription, and a good one, too, out of Shylock himself. He had the insinuating art to a high degree, and a knack of impressing on a bank account that that bank account was doing itself the very greatest favor in the world by contributing a part of itself to the committee Jewell represented. paign of 1884 Barnum was again at the head of the democratic national committee, and, with Senator Arthur P. Gorman as his chief lieutenant, continued his policy of was a campaign memorable for the airing of the Mulligan letters, and other unsavory chapters of personal history. The Eurchard incident served as a climax to that hot campaign and though unexpected served as one of the most effective features of the canvass. Blaine himself declared that the Burchard incident caused his de feat.

But it would probably be nearer the truth to say that this event was due in chief measure to the ability and energy of William C. Whitney, who, though not a member of the national democratic committee, was Cleveland's personal representative in the campaign. What a story Whitney, if he were so inclined, could tell of those eventful menths! On two separate occasions Barnum and Gorman threatened to close the committee rooms and go home. Both felt that the battle was lost. It seemed certain that Cleveland was defeated. There was no money to b had. They absolutely did not have funds enough to pay their stenographers, their telegraphers and their stationery bills. In both of these crises Whitney was appealed to, and with success. His personal contri-butions to the campaign funds amounted to many thousands of dollars. When desiring to raise money he led the list with a handsome sum and then called upon others This made it almost impossible for an handsome sum and then cance upon Belmont to keep up the semblance of an handsome sum and then cance upon Belmont to keep up the semblance of an handsome sum and then cance upon to follow his example. And he had his organization. The political methods which to follow his example. And he had his organization. useless if he had adopted them, and there is but little doubt that his position as a financier—he was a banker of international repute—and his ability te conduct a cam—with the inner history of the campaign 1 have been describing.

In 1888 Senator Matthew S. Quay, as chairman of the republican national and

executive committees, first gave proof in other than a local field of his abilities as a political strategist. A keen, able, method leal man, who has made politics his life study, Quay does not believe in a speaking campaign, or in meetings to listen to speeches. His methods are "practical," and when he essayed the election of Harri-son he found the weapons of warfare already forged for his use. His ready em-ployment of them was evidenced when the well-remembered Foster "frying-the-In 1872 the late Augustus Scholl, long a loader of Tammany Hall, was at the head of the democratic national committee. He was a man of great ability and ripe experience, but he led a cause foreloomed perionec, but he led a cause foredoomed to defeat. In the campaign of 1376 two ago Senator Chandler referred to it in conagainst each other. Abram S. Hewitt was Mr. Tilden himself supervised on the supervi Dudley, treasurer of the national committee which had been sent to the political workers of Indiana. This was known as the "blocks-of-five" letter. Quay's chief aide in the campaign was James S. Clarkson of The personal representative of Can lown. didate Harrison was Colonel John C. New of Indiana, an editor and a politician of long experience. Later Harrison gave him the ripest plum at his disposal, the consul generalship at London, but Quay and Dudley were left out in the cold, and Clarkson failed to get what he wanted-a place in the cabinet. Candidates, like republics, are

sometimes ungrateful, In the campaign of 1888 Calvin S. Brice of Ohlo also came to the front as a cam-paign manager. Barnum continued to be chairman of the democratic national com-mittee, but Brice was made chairman of the campaign committee, and, as such, did chairmen of the several state committees of the west and organized a plan of western campaign. It was the first time that organization had been attempted outside of New York. Brice, however, made his headquarters in New York, and brought to the campaign work all the energy and audacity which has made him a prince of the rail oad fraternity

Brice's methods failed to elect his can didate, but they were as costly as they were brilliant, and when the battle was over he mede good from his own pocket committee debts amounting to something like \$500,000. Other members of the democratic campaign ommittee in 1888 were Arthur Sewall of Maine, Arthur P. Gorman of Maryland, John S. Barbour of Virginia and William L. Scott. The last named was Brice's chief lieuten-ent, and poured out his money like water for what proved to be a losing cause. In 1888 Whitney was again active in Cleve land's behalf, and I have it from good au thority that he contributed from his own funds no less a sum than \$250,090 for the campaign, which resulted, as the French say, "as a stroke of a sword in the water."
The campaign of 1892 brought to the front a new set of men, hardly known be yond the borders of their own states. Wil-liam F. Harrity, who so ably managed Cieveland's canvass, was, until chosen chairman of the democratic national committee, a Pennsylvania politician of strictly local results. local repute, and Thomas H. Carter, who brought to Harrison's campaign a good deal of western dash and shrewdness, had had no experience as a president maker before he was made chairman of the republican national committee, after at least a dozen men had declined the place. This year Mr. Harrity is "out of politics."

HER LOVER UNDERSTOOD.

Missive from a Maid Who Couldn't Write Needed No Interpreter. A Lancashire lady has been relating a rather pretty story about a factory girl's way of answering a marriage proposal made her, says Pearson's Weekly.

"The young woman could not write or rend writing, and one day she brought a letter to me to read to her. It contained an offer of marriage.
"I happened to know that the writer was

a deserving young artisan, so I said to her: 'Now, you must consider this matter very seriously, and if you like to come to me when you have made up your mind I will write a reply for you.'
"A day or two afterward I met the girl

again and asked her if she wanted me to answer the letter for her. 'Oh, that is all right,' said she, looking radiant and pleased "I've settled it. I answered it myself."
"Why, how did you do it?" I asked.
"And then she told me that she could make a capital 'I.' and that she stuck on the paper a piece of wool after it for

Theories of cure may be duscussed at length by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief; and One Minute Cough Cure will give it to them. A safe cure for chilwill give it to them.

'wull'-'I wool.'

NOTABLE VISITORS FROM BEYOND THE SEA

The History, Alms and Personnel of the Association-A Mighty Power in Shaping the Legislation of the Country.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21 .- (Correspondnce of The Bee.)-Meetings of technical and professional societies, though national in cope, do, not, as a rule, command wide attention outside the particular crafts which they are supposed to represent. The convention habit has become so thoroughly a part of our American civilization, every trade, calling or interest having now its peculiar guild, that the assemblage of one of these is looked upon as a matter of course, and designed only to interest its membership. . casionally, however, some incident out

more trained than usual it has an added rignificance. In splte of disputes over fisheries and boundaries, of bellicose diplomatic messages and hostile press mani-festoes, the relations between the bar of England and that of America have remained most cordial. Last year Sir Frederick Pollock, the most eminent living Englaw writer, was the prin-speaker at an anniversary of Harvard Law school, in 1883 Lord ish ipal Chief Justice Coleridge, the predecessor of Lord Russell, traveled extensively in America and between the two dates last amed, Mr. James Bryce, who, though best known as a historian, is, nevertheless, a jurist of high rank, was a frequent visitor to our shores while collecting material for that epoch-making work on the "Ameri-can Commonwealth." The reception ac-corded these men by their professional brethren in America has demonstrated that he lawyers of the two countries, as the nterpretors of a common system of jurisorudence, recognize in that fact a strong sond of union. The recent Saratoga meetng has done much to bring this sentiment the attention of the general public Moreover, the personality of Lord Russel is such as would naturally attract wide attention. Probably the most eminent practitioner in England, his prominence in such spectacular causes as the Parnell trial secured him a fame which was hardly heightened by his recent promotion to the chief justice's seat. The fact, also, that he is not an Englishman by birth, but a rive of Ireland, and a Roman Catholic the first of that faith since the reformation and of that race at any time, to hold his high office, lends an added interest to his career, and so it has happened that the presence of this distinguished guest has drawn popular attention to the session during the past week at Saratoga, and more laymen than ever before have probably been led to inquire what the American Bar Asso-ciation is and why it exists.

The American Bar association is not body composed of all the lawyers of the United States, or even a considerable frac-tion of them. Its nominal membership has tion of them. Its nominal membership has never exceeded 1,300 out of a total of per-haps 30,000 American lawyers, and its aclive membership is much smaller. But what it has lacked in members it has made up in quality. Ever since the asso-ciation was formed, its membership has included the flower of the American bar. Among its presidents have been the most eminent of the bench and bar of this generation, such for example as Thomas M. Cooley, David Dudley Field, John F. Dillon and James C. Carter, with others whose reputation have been professional rather than popular. Its leading spirits have always been men who, though distinguished for success at the bar, have nevertheless believed that their calling was not a merc money-getting trade; that law has its scien tific and altruistic as well as its practical side; that in the administration of there are evils to be remedied and re forms to be undertaken which are best known to the lawyer; and that upon the bar as a great social institution, endowed with unusual privileges, rests the obligation o rendering society some service in return.
Of late years and since the formation of the "section of legal education." the profes-

ITS PERSONNEL.

sors in the leading law schools of the coun try have constituted an important element membership and their presence has tended constantly to make the association more scientific in character. Papers have been presented before recent meetings of the association by such men as Profs. Thayer of Harvard and Wigmore of Chicago, the campaign committee, and, as such, did the more active work. Early in the can-vass he called together at Chicago the chairmen of the several state committee. bar of some state.
ITS HISTORY.

The association was organized in 1878 Numerous local and state bar associations were in existence at the time in different parts of the country and were effective enough in their own spheres. The new association was formed not as a rival of these but to co-operate with and supplement them The initial meeting was held at Saratoga and for the next ten years the association continued to meet there. Since then it has alternated between Saratoga and some large city. In 1889, going west for the first time it met at Chicago, in 1891 at Boston, during the World's fair at Milwaukee, and las year at Detroit. Efforts have been made to bandon the plan of alternately meeting a Saratoga, but the attractions of that place at the season when the association together with its nearness to New York City where so many of the members reside, have con sufficient thus far to continue the cus

In 1888 a rival was formed in the "Na tional Bar association," which was a representative body composed of delegates from state and local societies. But this was only short-lived and the American Bar associa tion occupies the entire field today excepting possibly the organization which met in Omaha last month and which was formed for quite distinct purposes. Such is a brief outline of the personnel and history of the American Bar association.

It may be interesting now to consider what it has accomplished in the eighteen

years of its existence. Its constitution de-clares the objects of the association to be-"To advance the science of jurisprudence promote the administration of justice and uniformity of legislation throughout union; uphold the honor of the profes profession of the law, and encourage cordial intercourse among the members of the American Bar."
A brief consideration will show that substantial progress has been made toward the accomplishment of these important ends. In the first place, the association has done much to raise the standard of legal learning in the United States. The subjects discussed at its meetings range beyond merely technical lines and include such topics as Roman Law, Comparative Jurisprudence, History of Law, etc. The papers read before the association are usu-ally of a high grade and its eighteen volumes of published reports are a repository of judicial knowledge, not always elsewhere accessible. One of the notable features of every meeting is the president's resume of the year's legislation in the different states and in congress. In the hands of a president like Judge Dilion, or Mr. Carter, this be-comes at once an exhaustive review and a masterly criticism of current American legal history, and there is probably no better source for ascertaining the character of the enactments of a particular year.

ommittees through which its various ob jects are promoted and these are expected to do their work during the year and report at the annual meeting. Among these is a committee on "jurisprudence and law re-form," and another on "legal education and

The latter, in conjunction with the "section of legal education, has already done much to improve the methods of instruction in law schools and both have coortibuted largely to the movement for raising the standards of adraission to the bar in which our own state has been among the latest to join. There is also a standing committee on "law reporting" which is at work on plans to unify and improve the methods of publishing decisions of the courts of last resort, and there is a special committee on the cisions of the courts of last resort, and there is a special committee on the "classification of the law," to which is committed the task of reducing to a more orderly and convenient arrangement, what has been called "The lawless science of our law, The codeless myriad of precedent."

SHAPING LEGISLATION

SHAPING LEGISLATION.

So much for what may be termed the academic work of the American Bar association. But it has also exerted an influence in shaping legislation which considering its brief existence and the difficulties attending such a task, has been far from inconsequential One of the nost notable legis ative changes in our recent legal history was the act of congress of 1891, which created the federal courts of appeals. Prior to this act the su-preme court, which was then the only court of ultimate appeal in the federal judiciary was flooded with appeals, often of a dilatory nature, from every state and territory. Its docket was years behind, and the delay resulting therefrom frequently amounted to a denial of justice. This was a situation denial of justice. This was a situation which was of course, most familiar to lawyers, though they were far from being the chief sufferers. The general public knew littile of the cvil, and hal it been obliged to wait until there was a popular demand for reform, the remedy might have been deof the ordinary marks the otherwise prosy deliberations of one of these meetings, and layed for a generation. The American Bar association here found an opportunity for its special work. As early as 1882 measures for the relief of the supreme court were discussed at its meetings, and a bill procoedings of Lord Chief Justice Russell of England. The visit to our shores of one so distinguished would at any time atviding for intermediate courts was finally agreed upon and recommended to congress. This was introduced by Senator Everts, an tract great attention. Just at this period when our relations with England are so much active member of the association, and be-came a law in practically the same form as recommended. And today, thanks to the members of this associators, it is possible for a litigant in the federal supreme court to have his case submitted and decided at the same term, while in each of the nine circuits into which the country is divided there exists a special court of appeals in which causes may be brought not less speedily to a termination.

> Another field in which the association has eer at work for some time and in which despite many obstacles, it is slowly achiev-ing success, is that of bringing about greater uniformity in the laws of the different states pertaining to matters of every day business. such as the presentment and protest of negotiable paper, the formal execution of ceds, and also in the granting of divorces. In respect to these matters our country is too much like pre-revolutionary France where every petty province had its inde-pendent legal system. Our Nebraska laws, for example, require two witnesses for a will and only one for a deed, but we might ross the Missouri river and find the require ments reversed, and this too on a vital point. No business man is safe in acting, and no lawyer in advising in such matters in reliance upon his knowledge of the laws of his own state. Yet there is no reason why merely formal requirements of this kind should not be identical in every state so that a business man from Maine, knowing something of its laws would be safe in executing a deed in Texas. But these are matters which do not fall within the legislative powers of congress and he who would change them must persuade not one legislature, but forty-eight. To this task the American Bar association is now committed. One of its permanent committees has drafted a uniform statute covering subjects like those above enumerated, and already in the eastern states, great progress has been made toward its adeption, and while a reform of this character is subject to enormous diffiulties and is necessarily slow of accomplishment, still the association may fairly be said to have inaugurated a great legal re-form, which had it been left for the agitator and the platform-maker, would have been one of the dreams of the indefinite fu-

UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Much more might be written of the past achievements of the American Bar association. Perhaps enough has been said to indicate its real position as a factor in American civilization. Like its fellows and co-laborers, the American Economic association and the American Social Science association, it is helping to bring to the solution of the great problems of society and government, the best thought of our time organization can hardly be devoid of interest to anyone, however far removed from aw and lawyers, who is interested in the ever-changing yet ever-repeated story of

civic progress.

This much for the general character and aims of the American Bar association. I shall attempt in another article to give more of the details of the recent Saratoga meetng, at whose proceedings I was an interested CHARLES S. LOBINGIER.

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