TEMPER TESTED BY DEFEAT

How Unsuccessful Candidates for the Presidency Have Borne Their Fate.

POLITICAL REPUTATIONS A PASSING BUBBLE

Reminiscences of Aspirants for the Chief Magistracy from Harr to Harrison_How Few Are Remembered.

(Copyright, 1994.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- In a little over a fortnight either the name of McKinley or of Bryan will be added to the list of defeated presidential candidates, a list which proves in a striking manner how shortlived is political repute. Many of the names thereon have already faded from popular memory, and those that still hold a place in people's minds could be counted on the fingers of one's hand. To this class belong Aaron Burr, who in 1800 was defeated for the presidency by a hair's breadth. Indeed, Burr came nearer to the presidency without reaching it than any other man save Tilden, but he is best remembered as the politician who slew Hamilton, and later plotted unsuccessfully to create a great empire in the southwest, of which he should be monarch. Thereafter he was for several years an exile in Europe, and during his last days practiced law in New York, dying at such an extreme old age that men are w living who knew and conversed with

For more than a generation Burr was an Ishmaclite among his fellows, and he carried his haireds with him beyond the grave doubtful triumphs with women are well known. Among the papers which he placed at the disposal of his literary executor, Matthew L. Davis, were a great num ber of letters, almost every one of them from women whose standing in society was good, and some of them members of families of great social prominence. Many of these men were dead. Some of them had left happy families. A few were still living. Most of the letters, while beginning the series in terms of endearment and affection, ended them with pitiful charges of betraya and desertion. When it became known that Davis possessed these letters publishers in ork and other cities offered him large sums of money for them, but he was more merciful to Burr's victims than was Burr



ALEXANDER HAMILTON

himself. He returned as many of the letters as possible, and the rest he burned. Years before, Burr, on the eve of his duel with Hamilton, had committed these letters to his own daughter, Theodosia, bidding her. in case he fell, to do with them what she chose. Thurlow Weed used to say that there were descendants of Burr living in New York City who had no idea that Burr was their ancestor, for he had two daughters by a woman with whom he boarded for whom in his old age he seems to have had some pity, for he undertook a lawsuit for her by which she secured property enough to live at least in comfort. Burn died in 1836, and was buried by the side of his father in Trenton, N. J.

DEFEAT DID NOT SOUR HIM. George Clinton did not permit his defea for the presidency to end his public career. He continued for many years a power in state and national politics, and was governor of New York after he had served as

De Witt Clinton also took his defeat by Madison with the calmness of a sage. after years he carried to a successful issue the construction of the Eric canal and be came governor, dying suddenly, as so many men who have been governors of New York have done. The public career of Rufus King may be said to have ended with his defeat by Monroe in 1816, and the same was true of William H. Crawford, who lost the presidency by a fluke in 1824. Crawford who had been a national figure for nearly quarter of a century, resigned his scat in th senate soon after the election, went back to his home in Georgia, and in order to sup port himself, secured an election as judge of probate, dying in that office a few years

On the other hand, the after career of Henry Clay, who was also an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1824, is still a household word. He served for many years in the cabinet and senate and remained until his death the idol of his party. De-feated by Jackson in 1828, he was cheated out of the Whig nomination in 1840, and it was his own fault that he was not elected when he was unanimously made the stand-ard bearer of his party four years later. Clay's last appearance in public life was in 1859, when at the age of 74, he canceled his vow of retirement and returned to the senate to carry through the famous com-promise measure, which he vainly hoped would settle the slavery question once and for all. When his bill was under discussion in the senate, although old and feeble, he persisted in speaking for two days in advocacy of his plan of settlemen. Crowds of people came to Washington from a dis-tance to hear the winsome and fascinating orator make this last and greatest effort of hs life. When his speech was done admirers rushed upon him to thank him, and a mul-titude of women kissed him with effusive tears. Clay died during the following year.

CALHOUN'S BLIGHTED HOPES. Calhoun, who, during the debate just referred to also addressed the senate for the last time, although never like Clay a formal last time, although never like Ulay a local candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency, was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency was still for ocrats and elected. This was the only candidate for the presidency was over he returned to his pleasant home in was over he returned to his pleasant home in the ocrats and elected. and it was the understanding when Jackson was elected in 1828 that he should serve one term, and then Vice President Calhoun should be promoted as his successor. But William H. Crawford, who held Calhoun chiefly responsible for his defeat in 1824, from his retirement on the Georgia bench, wrote a letter in which he stated that in Monroe's cabinet Calhoun had proposed that Canceral Jackson's conduct in the Seminals of the returned to his pleasant home in Orange, where the balance of his life was spent. He died suddenly, without the warning of illness, some ten years ago. Horatio Seymour survived for a dozen years or more his crushing defeat by Grant in 1868, but thereafter took small, if any, part in public affairs. Horace Greeley died less than a month after the election in 1872. His death, thowever, was not due to disappointment at General Jackson's conduct in the Seminole however, was not due to disappointment at war be made the subject of inquiry and if the charges against him were found true he known for weeks that the tide had set should be punished with severity. This let-ter was used so adroitly by Van Buren that of the campaign, followed, as it was, by the friendship of the president for Calhoun tender nursing of his wife, who fell ill and changed to vindictive and implicable died a few weeks before election day. The was changed to vindictive and implicable was changed to vindictive and implicable enmity. From that day Calboun was doomed as the successor of Jackson and Van Buren became the favorite. Save for Crawford's letter, it is safe to say that Calboun and not Van Buren would have been chosen president in 1836.

The brilliant lawyer and orator, William Wirt, who was Jackson's opponent in 1828, died within a year, and Hugh L. White and Willie P. Magnum did not long survive their defeat by Van Buren in 1836. Van Van Buren, after his crushing overthrow by Har-rison in 1840, retired to his home on the Hudson and devoted the ensuing four years to active maneuvering for the democratic nomination in 1844. There is little doubt that again he would have been the candidate of his party in the year just named had it not been for the fact that Calhoun, seeing that an opportunity had come to gratify the resentment caused by Van Buren's defeat of his own candidacy, entered Tyler's cabinet and handled the Texas question with such skill that Van Buren was forced to so com-mit himself that Le lost southern support and with it the nomination for the presi-

dency. However, it was the often expressed opinion of William H. Seward that Van Buren never committed but one fatal error in politics, and that was when, nursing reaentment at his failure to secure the nomi-nation in 1844, he permitted a wing of his party to nominate him as a hopeless candi-date in 1848, thereby entailing just what was intended to be entailed, the defeat of the democratic candidate. Van Buren's public career ended with the campaign of 1848, but he lived for many years in honored and de-lightful retirement, dying in 1862 at the ripe

he went quietly about the discharge of his duties as commander of the army, which

post he continued to hold until a short time

John P. Fale, the Free Soil candidate for resident in 1852, is now almost forgotten,

out in his time he played a large part in

blic affairs. The venerable Galusha

Grow told me not long ago that he consid

ered Hale one of the most brilliant and useful

men who ever served in the fed-

eral senare. Hale had been four years in the senate when I first took my seat in the

iouse," said Mr. Grow, "and there was no one more feared by the scuthern senators

than he. A big, rotund, good-natured man, in the art of totally demolishing the long

and labored argument of an opponent with a timely anecdote or jest, he had few equals. A few years before the repeal of

the Missouri compromise Senator Slideli introduced a bill in congress appropriating

some \$20,000,000 for the purchase of Cuba. General Cass made an elaborate speech sup-

porting the bill, on the grounds that it was dangerous to have a dependency of a for

eign power so near our shores as Cuba. Hale followed. 'Consistency,' said be, 'bas

always been a crowning jewel in the diadem of the senator from Michigan. He favors

the annexation of Cuba because its prox-

imity is a constant menace to our welfare

when every night of his life, when he is

at home General Cass lived in Detroit-from the window of the room in which

he sleeps you can throw a stone into the pos-sessions of her Britannic majesty.' Thus in

two minutes he destroyed the effect of Gen

Hale knew there was no chance of his election when he ran for president as the

candidate of the free soilers in 1852, and hence cherished neither resentment nor dis-

appointment at his defeat. He served in

retirement in New Hampshire after his re-turn from Spain, and his death, when it

came, so completely had he been forgotten, was dismissed by the newspapers with a

FREMONT'S CHECKERED CAREER.

No defeated aspirant for the presidency ever had a more checkered after-career than that of John C. Fremont, Buchanan's

rival in 1856. His military career ended in misfortune and personal chagrin, and the

ill-will which he bore Lincoln led him in 1864 to accept a nomination for president

nnounced his withdrawal from the field, "not to aid a the triumph of Mr. Lincoln

but to do my part toward defeating the election of the democratic candidate. After the war Fremont plunged into business en-

terprises, but he was not a good financie

and few of the argosles which he put affoat

ever came back to him. He died in poverty

Seward's presidential ambitions vanished

vent to Lincoln, and Breckinridge and

Douglas were the other wrecks left on the shere by the political storm of 1869. During

the war, the former commanded a confeder-

ate army in the field and served for a time

in Davis' cabinet, but his heart was never

ended. Ho went back to Kentucky, expect-ing to take up the practice of law, but

did not live long after he retired to private life. Douglas when the war opens

was prompt and outspoken in support of

the union, and had he lived he would prob-ably have been one of Lincoln's most valued

advisers. But he had been ailing for more

canvass of 1869, coupled with grief at the hopeless rupture of his party, undermined his constitution. He sank rapidly and when

t was evident that his day was ending he

sent for his sister to come and nurse him

stand for the union. No part of Douglas life so well became him as its close.

LITTLE MAC AND TILDEN.

After the campaign of 1864 General Mc

Ciellan emerged but once from his self-

sought retirement. In 1877 he was nomi-nated for governor by the New Jersey dem-

Tilden in 1876 accepted the loss of the

presidency with perfect composure. If he had personal disappointments or nourished resentment no one knew it. Within a month

than a year, and the mighty strain of th

in New York City eight years ago.

eral Cass' three-hour argument."

paragraph.

efore his death in 1862.

back to his law books and to his old place as leader of the bar in Indiana. GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PROPLE. REAL GREATNESS OF CASS.

Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, during That fine old democrat, General Cass, was never greater than in the hour of his defeat by General Taylor in 1848. He looked upon himself merely as the representative of his party, and took his defeat with perfect comall this turmoil and disorder in the Turkish empire, is holding the essentially oriental position of "scaler" in the kitchen of the sultan. His duty is to scal all the dishes the and without resentment. It was the intended for his master's table immediately party which was defeated, and not Cass, the after they are prepared. As the cooks are man, in his opinion, and the simple dignity likewise very trusty servants, having their wages paid with a punctuality which must with which, after having served for a time in the cabinet of Buchanan, he retired from raise the envy of the troops, the dishes are effectually secured against the insertion of poison by any unauthorized persons, and public life to his home in Michigan, was a beautiful indication of the man's real great-Nor was General Scott a less engaging figure after his defeat by Pierce in 1852. His disappointment was no doubt keen, but he gave no outward trace of it. "Frank Pierce," said he, when he heard the news, "was a good soldler with me in Mexico, and he ought to make a good president." And then

presidency. Cleveland as soon as his

first term in the white house was ended set-tled down to the practice of his profession

James Gordon Bennett of the New York deraid has a strange and erratic memory. One day, having bought a number of new shirts, he ordered them sent immediately to the office. The parcel duly arrived and remeantime, never putting in an appearance Suddenly, without any notice, he rushed in one morning evidently in a state of great perturbation. The staff concluded they were all to be discharged on the spot. Mr. Bennett excitedly asked: "Have those con-founded fellows sent my shirts along?" He ever even alluded to the lapse of time which had occurred since his last visit.

The autographs of prominent men vary ccording to circumstances. A presindential year brings out many new values. times it brings entirely new men into the market, but generally it lifts 25-cent and 0-cent specimens to a higher plane. A republican nomination will carry a 59-cent man to \$1.50, while his election will make it \$3. If an entirely dark horse should be chosen his letters might easily be quoted at from \$5 to \$10, as there would be a great rush for his, and probably an insufficient supply. For a long time Arthur was at \$10 and \$12, but is now at \$5 and \$6. Collectors who have complete sets of presidents desire the new man at once, and their competition drives up the price. As ex-President Harrison generally dictates his letters, the price of his autograph letters continues very high. McKinley's letters have never been pientiful, and have generally sold at \$1. is already worth \$2. Bryan's autographs are

Dr. Eugene Schmitt of Budapest, who, some years since, took the prize of the Berlin academy for his work on the "Secrets of the Hegelian Dialectic," has just resigned his post in the Hungarian department of justice under peculiar circumstances. His philosophical investigations have brought him to the conclusion that government by force is inconsistent with Christian love, and he has for some time edited a magazine the senate for some years, and then was sent as a minister to Spain. He went into setting forth these views. The minister of justice, not unreasonably, as it would seem to an unprejudiced observer, requested him. as an officeholder, to refrain from the publication of such views. To this Dr. Schmitt has replied by an open letter, under date of September 10, 1896, in which he throws up his office, declaring that he finds it "inconsistent with his honor to serve under an institution which represents the legal op-pression and exploitation of mankind, and whose system of violence and slavery founded on blood and iron is in radical contendered by a so-called pirty which met in convention in Cleveland. However, Fre-mont's good sense was sufficient to teach him that his candidacy could only imperil the union cause, and in September, 1864, he tradiction with the noble principle of Chrisian love and with the demands of man's

"H. H.," or Helen Hunt Jackson, who ears ago used to contribute many of her best poems and essays to the New York independent, has been dead eleven years. It will be remembered that, according to her expressed wish, she was buried on Cheyenne mountain, on the eastern edge of the Rocky mountains, overlooking Colorado Springs, and itself overlooked by Pike'a peak. A more beautiful or romantic spot could not well be found for such a poet and writer; and it was little wonder, therefore. that the canyon and grave have become a favorite resort for literary pilgrims and tourists. Mr. Jackson did not own the mountain, so when those who did, making a business out of an opportunity, began to ask a toll of each person visiting the spot in the secession movement, and when it was overthrown he felt that his career was by the only possible trail, he peremptorily ordered the remains removed to the cemetery of Colorado Springs to avoid the scan-dal. Now "H. H." rests on a plain knoll southeast of the springs, a polished granite slab telling where she lies. Meantime pil-grimages are made to the mountain as frequently as of yore, and each visitor adds a stone to the already considerable mound known as "H. H.'s" grave.

> Monsignore Nugent, the philanthropist emperance advocate of Liverpool, England, has just celebrated his sacredotal golden jubilee. The earl of Derby is heading a movement among the citizens of Liver-pool to present him with some substantial mark of their appreciation of his lifelong services in behalf of the poor and suffering in the city. For many years he was Car-dical Manning's right hand man in the temperance crusade.

> "It is a curious satire upon life." says a writer in the London Speaker, "that the czar, that dreaded, awful personage, tepresentative of powers that are well-nigh superhuman, inheritor of traditions at once the darkest and the most august in history, and absolute master of the resources of noment the bandmalden of Russia), should be a delicate, amiable young man, afflicted with a nervous shyness in the presence of

respondent of a New York journal. He was an eye-witness of the horrors of the comduring his last hours. After his death the manifestations of respect revealed the mighty hold which he had upon his party and the admiration his great opponents had come to feel for him because of his splendid mune, and narrowly escaped being shot as a communist when Marshal MacMahon's troops fought their way into the flaming city of Paris.

J. Wilkie Moore, who has just died in De-troit, was one of the oldest and best-known citizens of that city, and was the president of the Wayne County Pioneer and Historical society. In 1859 he was appointed United States consul to Windsor, Ont., and was the first officer to raise the consular flag of the United States on the western borders of what is now known as Ontario. This was at the beginning of the civil war. The town of Windsor was at that time full of refugees from the south, who were determined to tear down the American flag. Mr. Moore kept his flag waving, and the Canadian authorities saw the wisdom of protecting it from insult.

President Faure adopted as a coat of arms for France on the occasion of the cznr'e visit a device in which the interlaced letters visit a device in which the interlaced letters R and F were surrounded by the cordon of the Legion of Honor, with the cross of the order dangling below, the ax and fasces peeping out above the tri-color flag projecting on either side sprays of oak and laurel inclesing the whole, and "Honneur-Patrie" on a scroll across the top. This scenied quite safe, as it did not contain the Bourbon lilics, the imperial eagles, the Gallic cock that symbolized the government of 1830, or even the commune's Phrygian cap. The president's captious countrymen, however, are not pleased. Some of them object that the device is utterly unworthy to take place beside the double-headed eagle of Rusplace beside the double-headed eagle of Russia, while others point out that "R. F."

New York City, and, although he permit I his labors to be broken in upon by polit ical inclination and the desire for a renomination, probably made more money during Bishop John P. Newman Talks of Wealth and Its Acquisition. the ensuing four years than at any other period of his life. While in 1893 Harrison,

Slowing Cleveland's example, at once went RICHES WHICH MINISTER TO THE POOR

> Points Out that Many of the Greatest Benefactors of Mankind Have Been Possessed of Immense Fortunes.

"Is it a crime to be rich?" asks Bishop John P. Newman in the Northwestern Christian Advocate. Against whom is the offense committed? Against God? Against man? Against society? Underlying the amplest foctunes are inflexible truth, incorwhen carried into the royal dining room ruptible honesty, incomparable honor. In-the seals are broken in Abdul Hamid's dustry, frugality, economy are the changeless laws of wealth, and in keeping thereof. many have risen from indigence to affluence. Lazarus was not more virtuous than Abraham; the former a pauper, the latter a millionaire.

"Poverty, competence and affluence are the three fluancial conditions of men-in each of which there may be sainthood. Poverty may be as victous upon the morals of character and life as wealth. The rich are not the criminal classes of society; they represent the average virtue of Christian lands. The reign of terror against wealth is itself a crime. It is without reason, with out justification, without excuse, and those who aid and abet it are chief offenders. "Is it misanthropic to be rich? Do large

milk of human kindness that flows through the veins of humanity? To whom are we gates of mercy stand open night and day? Who are the founders of those libraries which spread their ample feast before mankind? Who opened to the indigent student of our land those scientific and professional schools whereby the humblest may rise to the highest? The universities and colleges York, where any woman may learn to be an artist, and any man an artisan, whose very name has filled Christendom with delight, is the honorable work of a man who left two millions to his two children. All hail to Peter Cooper! Is he despised? The National Temperance Publishing society, whose life giving literature is today bless ing our nation, is largely the work of an-other citizen of America's great metropolis, who bequeathed to his widow and seven sons more than \$1,500,000. All hall to William E. Dodge! Is he damned? Every state in the south is today the beneficiary of the wealth of a merchant prince who died worth millions, and the memorials of his princely giving are in London, in Baltimore, and in his native Massachusetts. All hall to George Peabody! Is he reprobated?
RICH MAY BE PATRIOTS.

"Is it unpatriotic to be rich? Then Mount Vernon and Monticello would not be shrines of American patriotism, to which we hasten with delight to revere the memory of death-less names. In the three great wars for the union the rich poured forth their wealth the union the rich poured forth their wealth as the rain descends upon the just and upon the unjust. Who does not recall with national pride and gratitude the munificent sums given by the wealthy for the suppression of the late rebellion? Love of country rose supreme above the love of money. Not a decade has passed since there died a citizen of New York at whose funeral were the president of the United States, the greatest of living soldiers and statesmen, and men of all ranks of discussions. statesmen, and men of all ranks of dis-tinction. The illustrious dead will be known as 'the War Governor of New York.' a grandson. Weath is not disloyalty. The capitalists of this country supported the government in the darkest hour of the rebellion when the national treasury was in sore distress. And who shall tell of the regiments raised and equipped, the sanitary and Christian commissions supported, and the provision made for the families of the soldiers who had gone to the front? And who today are at the head of those vast financial enterprises which make the United States the richest nation on the face of the globe? They are men who control vast aums of money.

ENEMIES OF OPPRESSION. "Is it tryanny to be rich? Do wealth and opppression go hand in hand? Are slavery and opulence born of the same parentage Wilberforce was rich, yet foremost in the abolition of slavery in the British colonies. Gerrit Smith died worth his millions, yet he was the most eloquent, most ardent penevolent of aboliticulats. Who today are the public enemies of those oppressions in the social world which grind the face of the poor? Are they not the Christian capitalists of our land? Who are the foremost patrons of those philanthropic organizations whose merciful mission is to give dignity to labor ducation to the 'working classes,' for mental and moral improvement to the sons of manual toil? Are they not those whose industry and enterprise have raised

them to affluence? "Is it implety to be rich? Is poverty essential to godliness? Are beggers the only saints? Is heaven a poorhouse? What they two great nations (for France is at this shall we do with Abraham, who was very moment the bandmalden of Russia), should rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold? Wha then shall we do with Job, who had 7,000 sheep, 3,000 camels, 4,000 oxen, 500 asses, who strangers, and clirging with an almost pas-sionate tenderness to the womenfolk of his own family."

A remarkable and versatile township be A remarkable and versatile journalist has just passed away at Melbourne in the person of Julian Thomas, popularly known as "The Vagabond," a pen name he had borne for the last twenty years. A native of Virtue of Virt Vagabond," a pen name he had borne for the last twenty years. A native of Virginia, he fought on the confederate side plicated, making in all \$750,000. Compare this civil war. He subsequently went shall we do with Solomon, who 'made silver to be in Jerusalem as stones, and cedars made he to be as the sycamore trees that are in the vale for abundance,' and 'whose ships came once in three years bringing gold and silver, and ivery, and apes, and peacocks, so that King Solomon exceeded all the kings of the earth for riches and wisdom.' The good Jehoshaphat 'had riches and honors and abundance,' and the pious Hezekiah 'had exceeding large riches and honor.' for whose sake the Lord caused the shadow to return backward ten degrees on the sundial of Ahaz. There is but one saintly beggar mentioned in the bible, while the saintly rich are like the stars of heaven Christ would not have had a decent tomb had it not been for the rich Joseph of Arimethea. The first Gentile convert was known in heaven for the wealth of his chari-ties, who is proof that 'godliness is profit-able unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is and that which is to come.' Kind heaven has promised wealth to the industrious, the frugal, and the en-

'The Lord maketh poor and he maketh 'Be diligent in business, serving the

FINANCIERS ARE BORN. "The acquisition of wealth is a divine gift. Industry and frugality are the laws of thrift. To amass great fortunes is a special endowment. As poets, philosophers and orators are born such, so the financier has a genius for wealth. By intuition he is familiar with the laws of supply and de-mand. He seems gifted with the vision of a seer of the coming changes in the market; he knows when to buy and when to sell and when to hold fast. He anticipates the flow of population and its effect upon real estate. As the poet must sing because the muse is in him, so the financier must make

norial order of mankind. It is the wild irrational cry of labor against capital, be-tween which, in the economy of nature and tween which, in the economy of nature and in political economy, there should be no common antagonism. There is a wealth of muscle and a wealth of brain and a wealth of character. He is a laborer who does productive work; he is a capitalist who has \$5 or \$500,000. Capital may be a tyrant and labor may become a despot. The employer and the employed have inviolable rights the former to employ when he can rights; the former to employ whom he car for what he can and the latter to respond when he can. The envy of the poor and the jealousy of the laboring classes are not excited against these who possess vast for-

tunes, but against the supreme case and the supreme indifference of the rich.

WEALTH HAS A MISSION. "Wealth has the noblest of missions. It s not given to hoard, nor to gratify, nor for the show of pomp and power. The rich are the almoners of the Almighty. They are his disbursing agents. They are the guardians of the poor. They are to inaugurate those great enterprises which will bring thrift to the masses; not the largest dividends, but the largest prosperity. Capital makes it possible for the laborer to enjoy a happinese that waits upon honest industry. It is for the rich to improve the homes of the poor; but many a rich man's stable is a palace compared to the abode of the hones and intelligent mechanic. When the wealthy are the patrons of those social reforms that elevate society, then they will receive the benedictions of the poor. It is for them to give direction to the legislation essential for the protection of all the rights and interest of a community. When they build librarie of learning, museums of art, and temples of picty they will be esteemed the bene factors of their kind. When the wealth of capital joins hands with the wealth intellect, the wealth of muscle and the wealth of goodness for the common good then labor and capital will be esteemed the factors in giving every man life liberty and the pursuit of happiness,

"The right to property is found in na-ture, sustained by organized society, and possessions in land and money sour the protected by the sanctions of the divine law. This right has its origin in a prior the veins of humanity? To whom are we fact, that each human being is a distinct indebted for those houses of charity whose individuality, adapted to all the purposes of self-government and responsible to God and to society for the manner in which his

powers are employed. "Upon the recognition of this right delgnore this right, and no one would labor more than is sufficient for his individual subsistence, as he would have no more right of our country are the monuments of the rich. The most popular institute in New no provision for the future, no means by which improvements could be made; there the case for me. The other side appended, would be no noble cities, no elegant homes. but the judge was sustained, the only case no invented means of travel, no advanced civilization. This question involves the dis-tinction between the savagery of the barbarian and the refinements and comforts of civilized life. A nation of thieves would be a nation of barbarians.

"The highest motives impel to keep the law of property. Nature insists upon the recognition of her rights. Providence is upon the side of the honest. Law throws its muniments of protection around the honorable possessions of man. Honesty leads in the path of personal safety. Peace of mind is the certain reward. The happiness of others is the benediction attained. The future opens its golden gates to those who have obeyed the inspired behest of

THE OLD-TIMERS.

Richard McGriff of Deerfield, Ind., and ohn McGriff of Geneva, Ind., are twins who celebrated their ninety-third birthday

The first voter to register in New York was Emanuel Schwab of No. 321 East Fifty-sixth street. Schwab celebrated his 100th birthday last month. He was up with the lark Friday morning and surprised the clerks in the registry booth near his home when he gave his age. The old man is hale and hearty, and does not wear glasses.

Commander Henry James of the royal navy, who is now 97 years of age, is about to publish his reminiscences. When he enwhose ardent patriotism was only excelled by his benevolence, and who died leaving three and a half millions to his widow and a grandson. Wealth is not disloyalty. The capitalists of this country of William III and the received was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Parker, who had served under officers that had fought at Cape La Hogue in 1692, three lives thus covering the period between the accession of William III and the received was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Parker, who had served under officer was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Parker, who had served under officer was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Parker, who had served under officer was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Parker, who had served under officer was Admiral of the Fleet Sir Peter Parker, who had served under officers that had fought at Cape La Hogue in 1692, three lives thus covering the period between the accession at Cape La Hogue in 1692, three lives thus covering the period between the accession of William III and the sixtieth year of

Queen Victoria's reign. When Henri Rochefort planned the tion of a workingman's glass works at Carmaux to help the glass workers he received an anonymous gift of 190,000 francs. The donor was Mme. Dimbourg, who has recently died at Boulogne, aged 72. She was a curious old lady, wildly generous, yet careful to miserliness; sending her gift to the glass works anonymously and then complaining when her name was omitted from the stone bearing a list of subscribers.

Two of the oldest men in Baltimore are now undergoing the suffering of cutting teeth. One is Thomas R. Rich, aged 70 years, an accountant. Six years ago he was knocked down by a trolley car. His eve teeth were loosened and fell out six years he mourned their loss, and now he eds tears at the arrival of their successors Two well-defined teeth have appeared in the place of the others, and the old man's jaws are so swollen that he can hardly eat. The other aged tooth cutter is William H. Hill He is 83 years old, and is suffering with a new wisdom tooth. Mr. Hill is one of the oldest residents of South Baltimore, and a pensioned veteran of the Mexican war. Dur-ing the civil war he belonged to the Union League of Baltimore, and was a member of the party that helped dig a trench at Druid Hill park for the reception of Harry Gilmore's band of confederates, who were ex-pected to try and raid this city.

IMPLETIES.

Chicago Tribune: The New Parson Arizona)-Mr. Roundup, may I ask if liscourse yesterday created a favorable im-

Coyote Jake-Parson, I've heerd more'n four dozen of the boys swear this mornin' it was the dangdest best sermon that wuz

Texas Sifter: Gabe Snodgrass recently applied to the Rev. Whangdoodle Baxter of the Blue Light tabernacle for some pecuniary assistance. "I jess kain't do hit," replied Parson Baxter; "I has ter s'port my pore ole mudder." "But yer pore ole mudder says yer don' do nuffin' fer her," "Well den, ef I don' do nuffin' fer my pore cie mudder, whut's de use ob an outsider like you tryin' ter make me shell out?" you tryin' ter make me shell out?"

Chicago Tribune: "On what ground," asked the court, "does the petitioner base his demand for changing his name?"
"On the ground," replied the petitioner's attorney, "that he was not consulted when his parents, who were Methodists, gave him the name of John Wesley. He now wishes to have it legally changed to Roger Williams, so he can join the Baptists quietly and without attracting undue attention

Mr. David Macrae of Dundee has brought together some amusing "blunders" in a little book just issued, says a London paper. Pas-tor John Bost of Laforce, in traveling through Scotland, had heard the word "barthrough Scotland, had heard the word bar-ren" applied to hilltops where there was no vegetation. Accordingly, on rising to ad-dress the Free Church assembly, in which there happened to be an unusual number of venerable and baid-headed divines, he told them how nervous he was when he looked round and saw so many barren heads! The Scotsman remarked next day that for once the Free Assembly had got the truth told about it.

Louise Michel. Louise Michel, the ana.cl.st, will visit this country again in November. A circular was received by Herr Most recently saying

that the famous "Red Virgin" would make a tour through North America. She will be accompanied by her inseparable friend, Charlotte Vauville, who acts as nurse and companion. Louise Michel was born in 1839 in a remote region of Lorraine. Her is a first the seating of Hayes he carried through an important business enterprise, which added millions to his already large fortune.

A little later he bought a beautiful place on the Hudson, and, dividing his time between that and his city home on Gramercy Park, spent his last years in peace and screnity, surrounded by books and by men of the highest cultivation.

General Haucock was never heard to replace at his defeat by Garfield in 1850, and little later was hard at work on his "Twenty Park at population and all similar skin troubles are cured by the use of DeWitt's Appointment at the outcome of the canvass, which had brought him within 1,000 votes of the first and his city home on Gramercy Park, surrounded by books and by men of the little and the city home on Gramercy Park, surrounded by books and by men of the later he bought in the property that he would not be in good taste for him to do so. But he is ardently in favor of plue at his defeat by Garfield in 1850, and little later was hard at work on his "Twenty Years in Congress," giving no token of disappointment at the outcome of the canvass, which had brought him within 1,000 votes of the constitution of nature or in the low of population and its effect upon real file flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the must make flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the flow of population and its effect upon real casize. As the poet must sing because the flow of pop GOOD MORNING.

Pathadelphia Ledger The sun has swept away the alght, And all the castern sky aglow With golden clouds and rosy light— Says to the waking world below, Good morning.

Above the branching sunit trees
The curling smake wreath fleats afar
Before dissoving in the breeze,
And signals to the last dim star,

The buttercupe and daisies fair.
That nod and whisper in the breeze.
Repeat the salutation there.
And murmur to their friends, the bees,
Good morning.

The song bird singing in the grove.
Has turned his voice his mate to greet.
And, waking her with thoughts of love,
Sings tenderly, in wood notes sweet,
Good morning.

The modest wild rose of the vale.

Its face turned up toward the sky.

Sends perfume on the sammer gale.

And breathes to all with fragrant sigh

Across the mead from now.

The butterfly in colors fare,
Filts on, usmindful of the hour,
And says, with most coquettish air,
Good morning.

And so from meadows and from hill, From passing breeze and glancing ray,
From passing breeze and glancing ray,
From messy glade and rippling rill,
Comes borne to me a bright and gay
Good morning.

TOLD OUT OF COURT.

"One of the most honest men who eve ved was Judge Arthur Shields," said C. R lived was Judge Arthur Shields," said C. R. Markham of Chesenne, to the Washington Star man. "He was on the bench in the early days of Kansas, and I was one of the lawyers who practiced in his court. Upon one occasion I was conducting a case in which I had perfect confidence when the trial began, but before it had progressed far the evidence against my client's side of the controversy was so strong and so unexpected that I saw the case was hopeless. I fully believed the witness lied, but could not shake them by cross-examination, and it looked as though my client would lose. t looked as though my client would his property. Judge Shields had decided every question with perfect fairness, and i could not be seen that he was in any way interested until suddenly he called to an attorney: 'Mr. Black, take the bench for attorney: 'Mr. Black, take the bench the rest of this case,' then turning to me said: 'Have me sworn as a witness. I will not see a man robbed in this court in mat-ters of which I am personally cognizant. He took the stand, and his testimony saved of the kind in the books."

The value of expert testimony as to the value of professional services is expressed by the court in the headnote of a Louisiana case as follows: "Where experts are walsdorfer was left a widow three months sworn as to the value of services, and differ ago with five children to support. Two weeks materially in their estimates, it is safe to later a son was drowned in a well and last accept the lowest estimate." The court week her house was destroyed by fire. seems to ignore the fact that modest experts might be called.

In refusing to imprison a man for nonpayment of alimony a recent opinion of the court says: "To the wife in Europe the imprisonment of her impecunious husband in fall in Chicago might be gratifying. but in no other way can such incarceration be useful to her.

A lawyer defending a man accused of stealing a pig did not combat the fact, as the evidence of the theft was conclusive, but wasted much time proving the prisoner's good character. "Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge in summing up, "I think that the only conclusion you can arrive at is that the pig was stolen by the prisoner, and that he is the most amiable

With an evident fancy for jokes that are eversible, a judge in a recent case says Jokes are sometimes taken seriously by the young and inexperienced in the deceptive ways of the business world, and if such is he case, and thereby the person deceived is led to give valuable services in the full belief and expectation that the joker is in earnest, the law will also take the joker at his word, and give him good reason to smile. The law discountenances deceit even practiced under the form of a jest, if the wesk, immature, or confiding are

thereby imposed on to their injury. PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

Mother of the Family (reading from hisory)-And they brought the remains of the renowned general home to his sorrow-ng people- Four-Year-Old (deeply intersted)-What for, muvver? Did dey want stuff 'em?

Sunday School Teacher-How did the giant oliath pass into unconsciousness? Johnnie -David rocked him to sleep. Teacher-New, we have Daniel in the flery urnace. What then? Boy-Well, it wasn't

ot enough for him. Papa—Willie, you wear out too many thoes. Willie—That's because I have to walk so much. It you buy me a bicycle you

vIII save money. Aunt Emeline-Tommy, hold your tongue amy (after a faithful trial)-I can't, Aunt

meline. It's too slippery. "Bobbie, I should think you were too ol to allow your mother to put you to hed at night." "Pooh! That's nothing. Father is a good deal older than I and she puts him bed every morning."
"Did you divide your bonbons with your little brother, Mollie?" "Yes, ma; I ate the candy and gave him the mottoes. You know he is awfully fond of reading." Mrs. Noyes-Children! children! Can't you get along without making such a terible racket? Nellie-No. mamma, we can't

Willie's playing he's papa coming home "We're going to have an entirely new kind of writing in our schools this year," said Tom to his mother. "It's all to be perpendicular after this instead of slantindicu-

I guess it's because the slantindicular looked so lary." Mother-What did your father say when he saw his broken pipe? Innecent-Shall I leave out the swear words? Mother-Certainly. Innecent-Then I guess there isn't anything to tell you, mamma.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

There are two places on the earth's surface where there is but one day and one night throughout the year. Testing Krupp guns has cracked all of the houses in Essen, the German city in which the gun factory is located.

A letter addressed to "K. Pan" was re-cently forwarded to its destination, Cape Anu, from Dunston, Mass.

A leading geographical authority claims that there are 200 mountains in the United States which exceed 10,000 feet in height. A tree rear Jackson, Miss., is said to have died within less than a week after being used as a gallows by a lynching party. Hon. Richard T. Browning recently discovered in the bottom of Deep Creek, Garrett county, Md., a cance that belonged to his grandfather sixty years ago. Coffee has been raised successfully in Girard county, Kentucky, because Elder Jacob Newland, an old-school Baptist minister, de-

clined to be moved by ridicule and was determined to make it grow. Prof. Phelishue says that if we reckon the depth of all occans at an average of three miles, there would be a layer of salt 200 feet thick in their basins, should the waters of

all suddenly evaporate. In one consignment recently a feather dealer in London received 6,000 birds of para-dise, 360,000 birds of various kinds from the East Indies and 400,000 humming birds. three months another dealer imported 356,398 birds from the East Indies.

During the polar exploring cruise of the Polaris, under the command of Captain Hall, the wife of an Eskimo named Hendrik gave birth to a son when the ship was lying in Thank God harbor, on the eighty-second parallel of north latitude. There is no record of a human birth taking place farther north than this.

It is stated by experts that Broad river at Anthony Shoals, Ga., has a volume of 19,-000,000 cubic feet of water per minute, at a velocity of 175 feet per minute, its fall mile and a quarter being ninety-two feet, It is calculated to have 37,286 horse power. Mrs. George Walsdorfer of Leo, a small town west of Toledo O., last both her eyes while playing with her baby. The child struck its mother in the eyes with its finger-nails, rendering her hopelessly blind. Mrs.

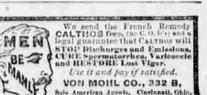
The King of Slam Takes a Tour. The king of Siam has just left for a trip to Java, taking with him the two first queens and nearly all the leading princes. Advantage has been taken of the occasion to effect a complete revolution in court costumes. The planung, the nether garment worn by both sexes alike, very rarely descends as far as the knee, and when stilly starched, falls very short indeed behind and would not be considered exactly deli-cate out of Siam. The queens and the women of the palace have now a complete wardrobe of European clothes for the trip and will always appear in them in future on state occasions. Some of the queen's dresses, although made locally—by an English firm—are handsome and of the latest style. In many instances the linings equal in richness the skirt itself.



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TO BEGIN OCTOBER 25 AND CONTINUE FOUR WEEKS.

66 THE PUPPET" is a tale of the Zenda order. It is a fairy story for grown folks of Dumas's and

Mr. Hope's kind; but it is not in any sense an imitation. Robert Gerald, the son and heir of an Irish adventurer and a successful New York financier, meets on his door step a stranger, young and charming, who asks his protection. In granting this lady his roof, Gerald finds himself entangled in the most surprising chain of circumstances He is abducted on Wall street,

drugged, and carried near Biarritz. Going to Paris, he chances to see his abductor, and he finds that the refugee he has entertained is a great lady of Dalmatia. There follows a plot which Gerald embraces for the establishment of Beatrice Ramaga as Princess of Dalmatia. In success and failure is the theme of the story.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

A STORY WORTH READING.
