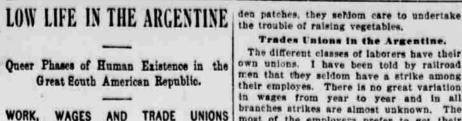
## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1899.

UNION

PACIFIC



The Conventillos of Buenos Ayres and Their Curious Inhabitants-Homes and Habits of the Pampas Cowboys.

(Copyrighted, 1898, by Frank G. Carpenter.) BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 25 .- (Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-I have written of high life in the Argentine Republic. The country has its low life, as well. Its poor are in the great majority. It has tens of thousands of people who live in zinc sheds, and there are courts in Buenos Ayres about which men, women and children swarm as thickly as they do in any tenement section of New York or London. Rents are very high in Buenos Ayres, only the rich are able to have houses to themselves. The wellto-do live in flats and apartments, and the poor are crowded into conventillos. Conventillos are a peculiarity of Buenos Ayres. They are immense buildings of one or two stories running around narrow passages of courts and containing scores upon scores of one-roomed homes Each room is the living place for one or mole families and in most cases it has so many jumates that the washing and cooking must be done outside in the court. These one-roomed homes are without ventilation, except from the front. They have no light but that which comes through the doorway, and their sanitary condition is bad beyond description.

Ip the Conventillos.

You find these conventillos in every part of Buenos Ayres. They exist under the shadow of the government mansions. Some are to be found on the by-streets of the business sections, and there are others back of the palaces of nabobs, each of whose incomes runs into more dollars per week than any one of the inhabitants of the conventillos receives in a year. Take one, for instance, which I lately visited under the shadow of the Grand opera house. I had just come from the boxoffice, where I saw a score of men paying \$16 a seat for the next hight's entertainment, and where one man had laid down \$1,000 to pay for his family box for the season. The conventillo was entered by a door from the street. Passing through this I came into a court six feet wide and about 200 feet long. This was walled with a two-story building, made of rooms about twelve feet wide and not much more than twelve feet deep. There was a gallery along the outside of the second story and the two opposite walls were so close together that the stone flagging of the court cozed with moisture. It received but little sun, and there was a damp, green mold on the stones not tramped by the ten-

ants' feet. Opening upon the court from each room was a door. Just outside each room in the court was a bowl or box of tharcoal. This formed the cook stove of the family within. Upon some of the fires rested pots of steaming soup, with ragged Italian women bending over them. There was a portly, gray-haired Italian dame in one doorway, cleaning a cabbage, and next to her I saw a lean woman with a Spanish face cooking maccaroni. Further on a girl mother of perhaps 14 was washing clothes, while under the tub her dirty baby sprawled on the stone and squalled. The most of the people in the court were Ital-ians, and many of the women were very young. The Italians of Buenos Ayres develop young, and you may read any day in the papers the records of marriages of girls of 14. Big families are the rule, and sev-eral of those in this court comprised, I the chief occupation of the middle class was told, as many as ten children. Father girls of the Argentine cities.

Trades Unions in the Argentine. The different classes of laborers have their own unions. I have been told by railroad men that they seldom have a strike among their employes. There is no great variation in wages from year to year and in all branches strikes are almost unknown. The most of the employers prefer to get their work done as far as possible by contract or by the piece. This is especially so in railroad construction, where excavation is done by the cubic yard, and other things in the same way. One man will hire a gang of men to help him and he will be responsible to the contractors or their officials. Upon all the large estancias or farms the pro-

prietor has a store and furnishes the goods to his hauds, deducting a certain amount from their wages to pay for them. The railroads often carry provision cars with them and sell at a little over cost price catables and other goods to their workmen, furnishing wine and clothes as well as all sorts of provisions, from London jam to hard-tack. Neither in the country nor in the cities do the laboring classes seem to care for comforts as our laborers do. A galvanized iron shed forms the home of the farmer and a room in a conventillo that of the city workmen. An American mechanic would not live in this way and I do not think he could make enough money in the borer has to pay more for his clothing and he has nothing like the educational or social advantages of his North American brother. There is, in fact, no chance in South America for North American laborers.

As to the women, those of the poorer classes have a much worse chance in the Argentine than in the United States. There are but few female clerks in the stores. Women are not generally employed in the

sional typewriter of the Argentine has yet get the young woman's attention, and often drops dead. talks to her a moment before he begs her with his butcher, baker or candlestick maker. I am told that it was first thought who were among the patrons of the institution made love to them over the wires so that severe restrictions had to be imclogging.

Female School Teachers. There are a number of women employed as school teachers in the Argentine Republic. This is perhaps the most respectable profession a young woman can have. A former president named Sarmiento introduced the first female school teacher. He had been minister to the United States, and had there met Horace Mann, and through him became interested in our system of education. It was through him that a number of American school teachers were imported and normal schools established throughout the whole republic. There are no better equipped schools of the kind any where than the Argentine now has. They have some of the finest buildings of the republic. They are found today in nearly every province, and many young Argentine girls are being trained in them. The native Argentine women make excellent teachers, but there are not enough schools for them in the cities in which the normal colleges are located, and it is not considered just the thing for a young woman to go away from her own town to teach. The result is that most of them remain at home and stand in the doors or lean out of their windows day

door. The floor is the earth, and there is no furniture except the skulls of bullocks which are used for seats and a table made of a board or two, which the gaucho has probably stolen from some rich land owner near by. The only table furniture to be seen is a couple of tin pans. The gaucho dees not need cooking utensils. He roasts his meat on a splt over the fire he makes outside the door. As the meat cooks he bastes it with the juice which he catches in the pan, and then cuts it off, a slice at a time. He does not need a fork, but holds one end of the slice in his hand and clinches the other end between his teeth, while he draws his knife across within one-sixteenth of an inch of his nose at every bite. His favorite dish is carneconcuero. This is meat cooked with the skin. The meat is wrapped up tightly in the skin, and thus cooked over the coals. The skin keeps in the julces, and the

so low that you have to stoop to enter the

result is delicious. The gaucho is very hospitable. If you come to his hut he will take you in and give you the best he has, although he may intend to stab you in the back as soon as you have gone a few rods away. He cares little for blood letting, and is always ready to fight. Every gaucho has his knife, and is seldom backward in using it. Sometimes he acts like a demon, stabbing without cause. I heard of a gaucho who came along one day where a woman was working with her Argentine to enable him to buy the com- day where a woman was working with her forts he has at home. The Argentine ia- little boy beside her. As the gaucho saw the boy he said: "I feel like killing some one."

And with that he took up the boy and stabbed him. I heard of another gaucho who shot a boy with no more provocation

than the above. Neither of these men were hung for their murders. The gauchos often have duels. Their favorite method of fighting is with knives. The duelists upon some such occasions have government departments and the profes- | their left legs tied together, each kneeling upon the right knee, so that they face one to be born. In the government telegraph another. Each man is now given a poncho office there are a few women operators, or blanket, which he throws over his left and at the telephone there are girls to arm and uses as a guard, and a knife which answer the calls. They are not "helto he holds in his right hand. At a word from girls," however. The Argentine man, when the principal the two men begin to stab he calls up "central," yells out "olla" to at each other and they cut away until one And do such men have wives and fam-

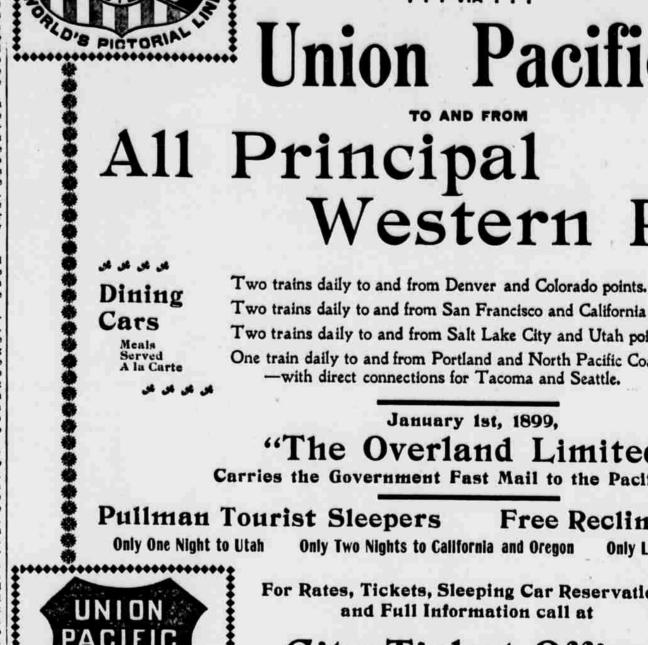
to have the graciousness to connect him ilies? Yes; but they do not often waste their money on weddings, for weddings, you know, come high in all South American the girls would not serve as telephone countries. They are performed by the operators. The young Argentine dandles priest, who must have his fee before he will the the golden bands of matrimony. The gauchos are good lovers as well as good haters. They are said to be affectionposed before the service could go on without ate husbands and good fathers when they are sober, though very cruel when drunk. Almost all of them are drunkards at times. They like to gamble and play billiards and scattered over the pampas you will find

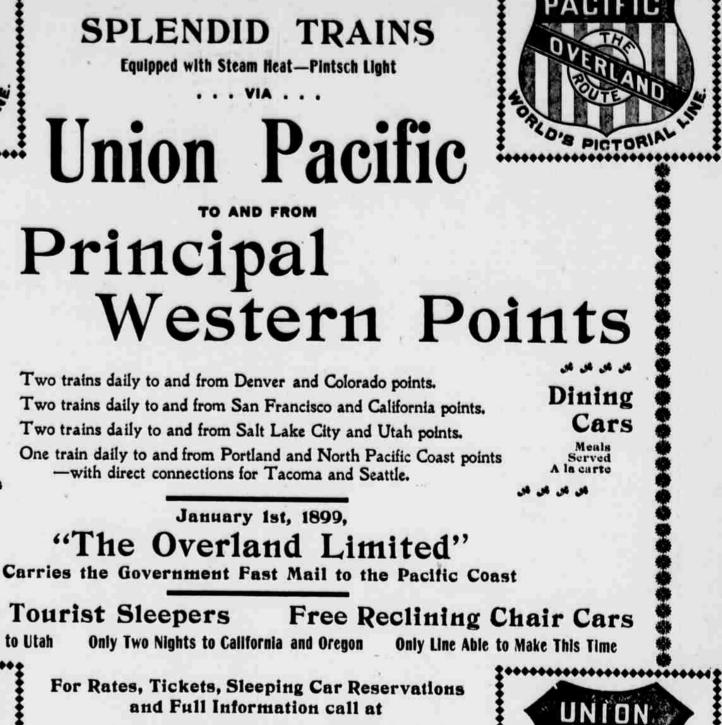
here and there little saloons, which are kept up by the gauchos. They do not think it wrong to cheat at cards and the man who can cheat best is considered the most skillful player. These gauchos make good soldiers and some of the best fighting of the Argentine has been done by them. Today the bravest men in the army come from this class, the Argentines of the cities not comparing with them in activity or bravery. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

on, has just celebrated its diamond anniersary.

The American Missionary association has just voted to send a delegation to Porto Rico to study the ground with reference to

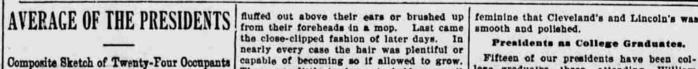
British Christians to secure a titled person to preside at a conference on religion is snobbery raised to its highest degree.

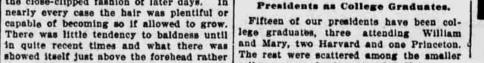




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an on the crown of the head. Jackson McKinley is the third Methodist to occupy the White House, Grant being the first. Quincy Adams and Van Buren were nearly bald. Most of the presidents kept the color Washington and seven others attended the of their hair until quite late in life, few Episcopal church, while Jackson and five of them showing more than a sprinkling of others were Presbyterians. The two gray. The average hair was dark brown in Adamses were Unitarians, and Jefferson color, though Jefferson had red hair, Tyler | was a free thinker. black and Fillmore light. Most of the early presidents rode or horseback, the conditions of the roads and John Quincy Adams was the first presistreets making carriage driving a more or less difficult operation. Hayes and Mcmanhood. He is three inches taller than not until Grant became president that any Kinley both preferred this, in any case, and occupant of the White House ventured to were often seen riding about Washington. wear a mustache or beard. Since then Grant had a preference for a light carevery president has had a mustache except riage, though he also was fond of horseback riding. He was once stopped on Pennsylvania avenue by an officer who wished to arrest him for fast driving. Arthur gloried in horses and used often to be seen dashing about Washington behind a four-in-hand. Harrison abandoned the land's 300 pounds to John Adams' 140, giv- ones. The composite color is a dark gray practice of being drawn to his inauguration by four horses, a custom that had grown up in late years, and which was re-The average president, therefore, had a vived by Cleveland at his second inauguration. Every one knows the story of Jefretreating; a heavy chin, plenty of dark ferson riding to his inauguration and hair sprinkled with gray, slight traces of mustache and whiskers, a mere suggestion tying his horse to the fence outside the of a beard, and a blue-gray eye. capitol. Little is known of the personal walks of Most of the presidents have been simple the earlier presidents, but it is believed livers, though nearly all felt compelled to that they came and went freely about the be extravagant in their official entertainments. Jefferson set the fashion of French see their friends whenever they chose and cookery. Tyler followed the English style. were familiar figures on the street. Cleve-Buchanan had a negro cook. W. H. Harrison land was never seen outside of the White went to market himself, while Cleveland House except in a carriage, guarded by feft everything to his butler. Garfield had detectives. Mckinley often takes rides into dyspepsia and ate very little at any time. the country with a party of friends. None Arthur had only two meals a day. Madison of the presidents has as yet appeared in never had pastry on his table. Hayes and public mounted on a bicycle or in a motor W. H. Harrison were the heaviest eaters of | cab, but it is probably only a question of Jackson served lemonade and punch

that my Rheumatism 1.6 Cure will relieve lum

two or three hours, and cure in a few

days. MUNYON.

O'S PICTORIP

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UNION

RELIGIOUS. Phillips Congregational church, South Bos-

Carlyle said the way to begin to reform the world is to make thyself hight and then thou

mayest be sure there is one less rascal is the world.

future Christian work on the island. Ian Maclaren says the anxiety among

mother, grown-up sons and daughters, children and babies, all sleep in a space not over fifteen feet square. Many rooms have one bed, which is occupied by the parents and as many children as can crowd in, and the rest must sleep on the floor. There is no way of heating the rooms. They made me think of caves rather than the homes of human beings, and most of them were quite as dirty as the average cave. Notwithstanding this, the children seemed to be generally healthy, although I heard one mother crooning away over her sick baby.

her sad lullaby mingling with the strains of the singers who were practicing a comic opera in the great theater over the way. The death rate, however, is not so high as it is in some European citles. The climate of the Argentine is excellent and the last general census taken showed that there were then living 234 persons who were over 100 years old. A large proportion of the population is made up of Italians, Spaniards and French immigrants, the Italians predominating. The latter have an annual birth rate of 60 per 1,000, which is 50 per cent higher than the average birth rate of Europe.

## The Poor of the Argentine.

water.

The working classes of the Argontine Republic are largely foreigners. The native poor do little more than herd cattle. The real work of the country is done by the Italians and the Spaniards, furnished by the stream of immigrants which is always the hotels are by the piece, and they seem flowing from Italy and Spain to the lower parts of eastern South America. Within the last twenty-four years about 2.000,000 emigrants have been imported from southers Europe, and today out of the 4,000,000 peocourse reduced to gold. ple in the Argentine Republic it is estimated that more than one in every four is a foreigner. The railroads are built by the Italians, although the English furnish the The gaucho is the native Argentine of the money. I am told that they make splendid workmen. They are thrifty, economical and a man like whom there is no other in the generally happy. They send a large pro- world, a peculiar product of southern South portion of their wages back to Italy, just as America. The gaucho is a cross of the our Irish do with their wages in the United Spaniard and the Indian. If any part of States. The Italians are also the small his blood predomizates it is that of the farmers. They work on wheat lands, many Indian, although his Spanish traits are alof them taking tracts to farm on the ways to be seen. The gaucho will not farm. shares. They are, as a rule, thrifty and accumulative, and many who have come poor home upon horseback, and is always ready have amassed fortunes. The fact that a to ride over the plains and to watch or man lives in squalid quarters is not a sure drive cattle. He does not like to tend sign that he is poor, for in these very conventillos I am told there are Italians who have nice little properties, but who prefer to save and starve for the time in order to be the richer hereafter. The Italians are the masons, the carpenters and the mechanics of the Argentine. They are very apt at trades and will work for much lower wages than those of the United States. They can live more cheaply than our people. Many of them virtually have but one meal a day, which is eaten after they have cap or a soft slouch hat. Upon the upper stopped work in the evening. They take part of his body hangs a blanket, often nothing but a cup of tes and a piece of dry bread upon rising, and this lasts them until dinner, although they may have another cup of tea at noon. As to the markets, meats, with the exception of pork, are exceedingly cheap, but other things are high Mutton brings almost nothing, and beef costs about half its value in the United States. Very little pork is used by the laboring classes. Most families buy their bread, as the poor have no facilities for baking. Licensed bakers supply the demands and the bread man on horseback, with his panniers filled with rolls, goes from house to house daily. The bread sold in Buenos Ayres is as good as that which is made in cities. Cornmeal is not used, although hominy is common. Onlons are everywhere eaten and a frequent sight upon the streets is the onion peddler who goes along carry-ing strings of onions, the bulbs being braided into straw, so that they can be thrown over really go about on horseback. the two ends of a pole and thus carried upon the shoulders. Out in the country the laborers live almost entirely upon meat and although they could if they would have gar- scattered over the pampas. Let me describe | ward from the church.

As to factories the Argentine Republic is Prof. Shields of Princeton has entered the ministry of the Episcopal church solely be-cause, according to the New York Sun, of the refusal of the license to the Princeton yet in its infancy as a manufacturing nation and the females employed are comparatively few. There are some glove-makers. Inn after he had endorsed and favored the cap-makers and umbrella sewers, who are application. paid from 50 cents to \$1 of our money per Rev. Dr. W. D. Marshall of the day. There are some good seamstresses and

Methodist church is the latest claimant to a safe trip to Thibet. He says he stayed there milliners. In private families women are used as house servants, but about the hotels for eight months and converted natives. The Grand Llama received him as and boarding houses all of the scrubbing and cleaning and much of the chamber work are an honored guest. The Medical Missionary says the Ameridone by men. How They Wash and Iron.

can board established the first efficient printing press in the Turkish empire, from The washerwoman and the laundress has which it has issued 500,000,000 pages the not the chance in the Argentine that she has Arabic language, of which millions have been pages of God's word. in the United States. All families have their The Sunday Breakfast association of Philawashing and ironing done out of the house

and it is customary for one set of women to delphia now owns a church building in central part of the city, where it can feed and do the washing and another to do the ironshelter 900 men and where religious services ing. The washerwoman never irons and the are held in connection with the meals, which are served to the hungry. ironer never washes. The corrugated zinc washboard is not known. The clothes are The grand old man of the Roman church

usually taken to the banks of a stream and is not the pope, but Cardinal Mertel, who is now in his 95th year and is so active as to bid fair to see the next century. He is one rubbed with the hands on flat stones or upon boards in the public wash houses, where for of the few surviving princes of the church a small sum for the week a woman can get created by the late Plus IX. a place at the trough and use of hot and cold

Rev. August F. Korfhage of Kansas City, There are many families who do whose death is announced, was a pioneer cir-cuit rider and missionary of the Methodist church. In his earlier years he often took part in revival meetings with Peter Cart-wright the famuus frontier works with Peter Cartnothing but iron, one woman employing from five to ten helpers and paying each about 50 cents gold per day. The ironer usually arranges with his or her customers for both wright, the famous frontier evangelist. washing and ironing, and lets out the wash-It was a noble tribute which Senator Hoar paid on the floor of the senate to the Christian missionaries of different denomina-tions when he said: "There is not a story ing to the washers. The prices charged at to me very high. I have had to pay 13 cents of heroism or true glory in human annals aplece for linen shirts, 10 cents for night which can surpass the story of missionaries shirts, 3 cents for handkerchiefs and 20 cents in this or in foreign lands, whom America has sent out as the servants of civilization and piety." per pair for pajamas. These prices are of The Cowboy of the Pampas.

The American bible reviewers are indignant that the Oxford and Cambridge presses have issued an edition of the bible bearing the title of "The American Revised A letter upon the poor of the Argentine would be incomplete without the gaucho. Bible." They state that they have been precluded from issuing an American edition country. He is the cowboy of the pampas, by their agreement with the British visers, which does not expire until next summer.

Among the ministers who have been pre senting their views concerning the theater Dr. John Watson-Ian Maclaren-says: "You can never reform by repressing; the Puritans tried that method, and the result He will not work in the cities, but he is at was the grossness of the Restoration only reform by replacing. I wish well to every man and woman who helps to make the stage a blessing and not a curse to society

sheep. He is a nomad, and prefers odd Mrs. Caroline Frances Fuller, a New York jobs to steady work. You may see him widow, has given \$20,000 worth of real estate anywhere outside of the cities and whero the Salvation Army to be used to carry on ever you see him he is the same. His comwork of organization among the poor plexion is usually of a light coffee color. She did not want her identity to known in the transaction. Since she has He looks, in fact, like an American Indian been found out she says she is estranged bleached. He has a full black and rather from her relatives and wishes to dispose of her property before her death in order to heavy beard. His eyes are coal black, bright and flerce, and his form is often short avoid litigation. and wiry. He dresses in a curlous way.

It was first announced that Rev. J. H. Chesley (Episcopal) of Claymont, Del., would officate at the marriage of J. Edward Ad-dicks the other day. But Bishop Coleman of Delaware, told him he must not do so, as His black head is covered with an old skull striped in bright colors, through the center Mr. Addicks was a divorced man, and the of which his head is thrust. Another Mr. Addicks was a divorced man, and the Episcopal church forbids the marriage of divorced persons. Mr. Chesley obeyed the bishop's injunction, but he acted as best man at the wedding, and the bishop has written him a letter of sharp retuke, in which he is told that his conduct has brought scandal upon the church of which he is to blanket is wound about his waist and pulled between the legs and fastened. Out of this lower blanket white drawers extend down to his ankles. These are often edged at the which he is told that his conduct has brought scandal upon the church of which he is a bottom with lace, while bright red or blue slippers may cover his feet. He usually minister.

wears a belt of chamois leather, which may After having sung for fifty years in the Pa., missing very few services, Daniel Shaaber, Jacob Shaaber and James Hill sent be decorated with silver buckles and hangles. He is fond of silver, and decorates the trappings of his horse with it when he Shaaber, Jacob Shaaber and James Hill sent in their resignations because their volces were possibly not as good as the large con-gregation had a reasonable right to expect. These singers are now nearly 70 years old. They have sung to five generations in the church and have kept it up so regularly that thousands of people have been more than surprised. The Shnabers sang tenor and Mr. Hill bass. Besides singing in the choir for half a century of years they also sang at possibly can. He has the best horse he can buy, steal or borrow, and his saddle is often adorned with silver stirrups, while the bit of his bridle is often silver-plated and usually of great size. A gaucho is never without a horse. Even if he has to beg for enough to eat he will stick to his norse, the Argentine being one of the few half a century of years they also sang at countries of the world where the beggars church festivals and private gatherings of

the congregation, always without charge, as the church had no paid choir, and the singers officiated as a labor of love. Being com-fortably situated in life, they desire no re-trake. The nearly pre-The Homes of the Pampas. You will see the homes of the gauchos

FIFTEEN OF THEM COLLEGE GRADUATES had a mass of iron gray hair, while John

of the White House,

O'S PICTORIAL

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Three Inches Taller Than the Average American, Weight 180 Pounds -Peculiarities of Their Eyes, Noses and Forcheads.

Physically the average president of the dent to wear any hair on his face, he having United States is a magnificent specimen of a luxurious growth of whiskers. It was the ordinary American. He weighs 180 pounds-a heavy, broad-shouldered man, a man of immense vitality, and there McKinley and two others-Hayes and Garnever has been a snub-nosed president. In height our presidents have varied The majority of the presidents have had from Lincoln, who stood 6 feet 3 in his stock- blue eyes, though of varying shades. Cleveings, to Harrison, who was only 5 feet 8 | land and Arthur had dark brown eyes. Pierce inches. In weight they range from Cleve- had black ones, while Jefferson had green

field.

come.

and fine china.

open house for nearly any one who chose to

Until recently the White House has never

Van Buren was defeated for re-election be-

Presidents as Wine Drinkers.

The early presidents drank heavy wines,

being especially fond of Madeira. Jackson

preferred whisky, as did Pierce and Grant.

wine at dinner. Cleveland did not have

Jefferson received foreign ministers in a

soiled shirt and run-down slippers. Jackson

cared little or nothing for dress. Wash-

McKinley has followed his example.

ing an average of 180. blue. The youngest president ever inaugurated was Cleveland, who was only 48 when he good nose and forehead, the latter slightly took office, while the oldest was W. H. Har rison, who was 69. Pierce was 49 and Buchanan 66. The average was 55. The most youthful husband who ever became president was Benjamin Harrison.

who married when only 20. The next youngest was Johnson, who married when only 21, and whose wife taught him to read. The oldest was Cleveland, who did not marry until he was 49. Madison married at 43, and Tyler married for the second time when 53. The average matrimonial age was 29. Buchanan was the only bachelor

John Adams lived to the greatest age of all our presidents, reaching his 91st year, and dying in the house of representatives, all. of which he was then a member. Jackson and cheese to the mobs that affended his lived till 88, and Madison till 85. Garfield public receptions. Van Buren used to keep died younger than any other president, hav ing been assassinated by Guitean when scarcely 50 years old. Polk died at 54

The average age attained by our presidents is great, being a little more than 70 years, been well supplied with silver or china showing that they must have been men of great vitality. This, indeed, we should have supposed in any case. cause he used gold lined silver spoons. Jackson, who followed him, used plain steel. Several presidents were conspicuously Hayes spent \$500 for new china. McKinley now has an excellent outfit of silver, gold

slender, among them Jackson and Tyler, while others were as conspicuously stout, as Cleveland and Fillmore. Where any of them had a "corporation" is a fact care-

fully omitted by biographers. The bulk of evidence seems to show that the average president was a rather solidly built man, with a slight tendency to embonpoint. Jackson, Jefferson, Tyler, John Adams and Madison had narrow faces, while Van

Buren, John Quincy Adams, Taylor, Fillmore and Cleveland had broad ones. The rest were of normal width. Cleveland and J. Q. Adams were wider in the jaw than through the eyes. Monroe and Jefferson had oval faces. Tyler and Buchanan had very long faces. A composite pleture would undoubtedly show the average president to possess an oblong face, with a strong jaw and faintly exaggerated cheek-

Long, Straight Noses.

bones.

The average president had a good none long and straight. Nearly every president was excellenty equipped in this respect, no possessor of a really insignificant nose ever having occupied the White House. Van Buren, Polk and Pierce had especially long noses and Benjamin Harrison's was probably the shortest of the lot.

In another characteristic, too, our presidents have been strangely alike. They have all possessed fine foreheads, high and in dressed in public. tellectual. Strange to say, however, the

facial angles are not large, the forehead, as our presidents. It was a schoolboy hand, a rule, continuing nearly in the line with cramped and awkward, while Jackson's the nose, and in some cases even falling bescrawl bespoke a nervousness and timidity hind it. This was conspicuous in the case

The early presidents wore their hair in a cate, while Jefferson's is as easily read as

time until they do so. In the matter of appointments to office Jackson first adopted the plan of making them for personal or political reasons. Previous presidents based them altogether on fitness. Tyler first utilized the officeholder in seeking a renomination. Lincoln made his appointments in order to strengthen

the union. He would usually reply to an application by a funny story that fitted the case like a glove. Grant and McKinley threw the responsibility on the senators and representatives. Arthur defied these and tried to build up a personal machine with his appointees. Johnson was limited by the tenure of office act and would abuse congress when asked to appoint any one. Garfield would promise anything and then forget it. Harrison would change the sub-Arthur put one-third of the cost of his ject. Cleveland would spend hours in pickstate dinners into wines. Hayes was a ing out the best man for a 10-cent office and tectotaller and served no wines on his table. then refuse to appoint him because he had Madison limited himself to one glass of held office before or had asked for the job. Summing up all this, we may fairly conwine unless there were guests present, and clude that our average president was a simple liver, who yet liked good cookery and In the matter of dress our presidents, with liked it to be well served. He also liked few exceptions, have been decidedly simple.

whisky, but did not care for wine and did not drink it except in deference to his guests. He was a plainly dressed man and care

ington and the two Adamses wore the stately Httle for ceremonies. He had had rather old costumes of their times. Hayes obmore than half a course at college. He jected to a charge of \$25 for a suit of wrote a legible hand, though not an exclothes and had afterward most of his apcellent one. He attended the Episcopal church, but preferred the "low" form to parel made by a country tailor. Grant tried hard to dress well, but his clothes looked old the high. In making appointments to office after two or three days' wear. Lincoln was he was generally conscientious, but often never more than a gaunt frame on which | yielded to political or personal pressure.

clothes hung loosely. Garfield and Arthur were "dudes," the latter at one time own The Hot Springs of Arkansas. ing eighty pairs of trousers. Cleveland de-The National health and pleasure resort: owned and controlled by U. S. Government. spised dress and dressy men, but Mrs. Cleve-Elegant hotels, Arlington Park, and East-man. Golf. For information and booklets apply to T. F. Godfrey, 14th and Douglas land saw to it that he was always well

Taylor wrote the worst hand of any of Sts., Omaha. The Church Missionary Society will open at once mission stations at Khartoum and that were anything but characteristic of the man. Cleveland's writing is small and deltstations by a 3,000-mile journey, go peruke. Then came a number with hair print. Monroe's writing was even more distance formerly traveled.

