Choate's Remarkable Career as a Lawyer, Orator and Wit.

TELLS WHY HE BECAME A LAWYER

Would Rather Be a Leader of the New York Bar Than President-Advice to Young Men Entering the Profession.

Most men whose careers bring a thrill to the heart of the democratic American are those who have succeeded in spite of terrible disadvantages-self-made men, who fought their way upward through poverty to

Joseph Choate of New York, who has just been appointed to fill the most ditinguished diplomatic position in the gift of this country, has succeeded in spite of advantages. His uncle, Rufus Choate, was one of the most famous lawyers of his day; his father had money in store to prohim liberally should nerve himself to greater exercise than clipping coupons. There seemed little incentive for him work or strive in the busy world; seemed impossible for him to add luster to the already famous name of Choate.

There is, therefore, sense as well as wit in Mr. Choate's remark: "I have succeede in spite of advantages."

Choate wasted none of his early opportunities. He was born in the old town of Salem, Mass. His family was respected and well-to-do, and his early education was carefully looked after. He was graduated from Harvard in 1852 at the age of 20 and two years later completed the course of the Harvard Law school. When Mr. Choate was asked how he came to adopt the profession of law, he replied:

Why He Became a Lawyer.

"Well, it was this way: In those days a man who went to college had his choice three courses-law, medicine and My friends assured me that I theology. wasn't cut out for a minister; in medicine our family was already represented, so I accepted the only alternative."

In reality, however, Choate was in love with the law. He believes thoroughly and enthusiastically in his profession, and he has taken occasion to pay eloquent tribute to it in an address before the American Bar

"We love the law because, among all the learned professions, it is the only one that involves the study and the pursuit of a

careful and exact science. Theology was once considered an immutable science, but how it has changed from age to age!

"And then as to medicine? How its theories succeed each other in rapid revolution, so that what were good methods and healing doses and saving prescriptions a gene ration ago are now condemned, and all the

past is adjudged to be empirical. "Meanwhile, common law makes void the past where the fault is and preserves the rest, as it has been doing for centuries.

"So long as the supreme court exists to be attacked and defended; so long as the public credit and good faith of this great nation are in peril; so long as the right of property, which lies at the root of all civil government, is scouted and the three inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, which the Declaration of Independence proclaimed and the constitution has guaranteed, are in jeopardy; so long will great public service be demanded

Choosing a Place to Practice. Equipped with his love of the law and his thorough preparation in it. Choate began,

took plenty of time for the task, as might be expected of a scholarly man able to comwest, and it was not until 1856 that he settled to practice in New York. It might have seemed the natural thing

for young Mr. Choate to hang out his shinto New York. Although Mr. Choate does of his famous kinsman, Rufus Choate, then in the zenith of his power and fame, at the head of the Massachusetts bar, had something to do with it. Young Joseph had ambitions of his own and he may have reasoned correctly that they would stand better chance of fulfillment away from the direct comparison with Rufus Choate's abilities. Mr. Choate has been able to succeed in spite not only of advantages in wealth and education, but in spite of a distinguished relative as well.

The famous relative was something of a handicap at first. Lawyers and others in New York said: "Rufus Choate's young cousin has come

down here to practice. Let's go and see how he compares with the old man."

quiet manner, conversational arguments and that the observers did not appreciate his

"Guess he hasn't much to bank on but the family name," they said. But there were some who appreciated the

There is just one medicine which can be counted on with absolute certainty to over-come the deadly assault of wasting disease and alive with bounding vitality. It nour-ishes, vitalizes and builds up every organ and tissue in the body; tones the liver; heals the lungs; strengthens the heart, and restores complete energy and cheerfulness.

Dr. Pierce's thousand page book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser" contains two hundred reliable prescriptions, directions for self-treatment of all

style of it is still Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

It was noticeable from the first that young Choate won his cases. His way of talking into society presented themselves, he anto the jury as he would to an acquaintance swered: "I am too busy." He studied he had stopped on the street, his genial trial and carried weight with the jurors. From the first Choate has been a great

memory. At the same time the aptness of makes them influential with the judges. When Choate said of a wealthy and somewhat hypocritical witness, who had purchased a house in Brooklyn on the further side of Greenwood cemetery, "I suppose it was the only way he could make sure of a home beyond the grave," the remark was Richard Croker made the charge against bound to remain with his hearers.

In the Pacific railway case Collis P. Huntington set up the claim that he was not Mark Hopkins, by whom he was represented fore an investigating committee that he was tains in its name the numeral "0," limitation whatever, so that you might say that when Mr. Huntington took snuff on the degire to get the better of Mr. Croker. But Atlantic coast, Mr. Hopkins sneezed on the Pacific," it was impossible to escape from his Interpretation

judges and listeners welcomed his appear- of other men of less eminence in the profes-

TAKING THE TWELFTH CENSUS

Too Busy for Society.

ourts soon began to tell for Choate. By

1870 they had made him one of the foremost

Yet Cheate is not a well known man in

at large his name signifies a man who makes

casional brilliant speeches and who re-

ceives large fees for his services to wealthy

clients. This is a singularly erroneous view.

During the recent campaign in New York,

occasion he had appeared for a man who,

He kept his ideal before him. When it was suggested that he should enter politics How the Job is Done and the Great Army "No." When opportunities to go Required to Do It.

harder-not only law books, but the masters RISE AND FALL OF A GREAT BUREAU Studying the books and fighting in the

> One Lonely Expert Left of the Census Corps of 1890-Simplicity and Expedition Feature of the Next Enumeration.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9 - (Correspondence of The Bee.) - The ancients have handed down to us the tradition of a wonderful bird whose fate in life was to soar towards the blazing sun. When he reached the highest point of his flight the all-consuming heat burned him to ashes and these fell to the ground. As they dropped and touched Choate that he had never taken up the case | the fertile bosom of the earth life was inof a poor man. Choate retorted that on one | fused into the cinders and the bird rejuvenated by the kindly touch sprang into be responsible for the acts of his agents on the by his own sworn testimony, was poor. ing from the ashes. It is thus with the Pacific coast. But when Mr. Choate al- He alluded to his appearing for Croker hims census of the United States and always luded to the chief of these agents as "this self, after that gentleman had declared be- upon the approach of the year which conabsolutely, completely and without any poor. This may be hardly a convincing in- president of the United States and both stance and was inspired, doubtless, by a houses of congress concur in the law which provides, in pursuance of our constitution, for the enumeration of the inhabitants of

Then there springs into being from the ashes of the past and from the tradition of the censuses which have gone before, a vast bureau, which employs directly and indirectly the aid of upwards of 1,000,000 of Uncle Sam's citizens in gathering such facts and figures as are deemed essential to a determination of the exact resources and developments of the greatest country in the world. During the last census, the eleventh, at one time more than 3,000 clerks and census-takers were employed at one time in gathering and compiling and classifying the data for what is now the most complete work of the kind in the world. This great work, commenced in 1889, was finally completed in June of 1897. The giant mushroom which had sprung up, as it were, over night and overshadowed for a while the whole land, drew from its countable tens of millions the substance necessary for its existence and in due time the vast labor proved productive of some twenty or more olumes containing an enumeration of the population, vital statistics and estimates of our great agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries, along with insurance, tatistics on crime and pauperism and many other subjects too numerous to be mentioned.

When the days of its usefulness had passed congressional appropriations for the census bureau commenced to dwindle and after the facts have been collected a much smaller and much more skilled clerical force is needed for compiling them. The first people to go are those further from the heart of the census in Washington. The enumerators, having finished their house-tohouse canvass, report to the main office, send in their results, which are certified, and having received their modest remuneration, are struck from the pay rolls. When their labors have been digested and generalized, the clerks who have been employed in corresponding with the enumerators are also dropped from the pay rolls. Their labors are taken up by men higher in authority and digested again and generalized. Reports are made to the chief of he census, who approves them, and the final step having been taken, they are sent

apparently disconnected mass of reports mortality, agriculture and manufacture. asked for by the census enumerator of the great American citizen are thrown into the vast caldron which a thousand census employes kept stirring and simmering, the pure metal of solid and significant fact finally sinks, the reports grow smaller and more compact, and fewer men are required to handle them. Finally, as report after report is completed and issued the bureau has never been turned by anything he has dwindles to a mere shadow of its former self. In June, 1897, the census bureau employed about one man to about every hundred that it employed at the height of its greatness. Today but one employe remains on the pay rolls of the eleventh census, and the army of skilled men who were enrolled perform his fair share of the world's work for a short time in Uncle Sam's census service are now scattered to the four winds of the heavens.

A Lonely Holdover.

This one lone employe, who still remains as an evidence of the census bureau, is Chief Clerk William A. King. He is the greatest census expert in this country. He has been in the business of compiling statistics and gathering information for the last twenty years, having entered the service of the tenth census, nearly twenty years age Young King came in under General Walker, who had in charge the tenth census. He started in at the lowest round of the ladder and worked his way up to the position of chief clerk. He had charge of the division of

suses which precede the forthcoming one, in an interview Mr. King said: "Census work, as we understand it at present, practically began with the tenth census, under General Walker. Prior to that time an enumeration of the population which is demanded by the constitution and a few additional facts sufficed to make up the census. You can readily see the difference in the scope of the census of '80 and that of '70 by glancing at the volumes which they are contained in. The former takes up three volumes, while the latter is contained in eleven.

"The tenth census was planned by Gencountry. It comprises, in addition to work to the trained statistician that the

world has ever seen. "The builders of the eleventh census la bored under the disadvantage, as did those who built the tenth census before, of having to start from a beginning of nothing and work up a force of skilled operatives. It is a mistaken idea that some people have that even a census enumerator can be trained in day, and the lack of skilled men to start with has always hampered the work of the bureau. The eleventh census has compiled at an expense of \$11,500,000, to be exact, and the expenditure of such a sum of money by medical treatment and left there to an organization which springs into existence against the two men. He never reac every ten years and dies when its work is accomplished might be made more economical and with greater results by a permanent bureau. This is the logic by which the framers of the present bill pending before congress have arrived at a conclusion and they have made their plans accordingly "Pursuant to the idea of the framers of the census bill for the next census will be divided into two distinct parts, first, the census proper, and second, "special reports."

When Not Fighting the Boys Spend Their Time Amusing Themselves

Corporal C. M. Primeau, Company L. First Nebraska volunteers, was found at his home, 2123 Webster street, suffering from a ants. Sometimes they were very disagreesevere cold, the great change in climate much for him. Corporal Primeau was ill in a larger variety than those you see here. the Philippines for two and one-half months

pass their time he said: "When we left Nebraska each man had his blue fatigue suit. At San Francisco each drew a brown khakie suit. The blue was packed away in boxes and we saw them that has been discontinued. There are no dustries will in like manner be left to the no more until we reached Manila, the boxes having been left at Cavite during the brief campaign. The brown suits were very good the Bureau of Education, it being under- for the hard work around Manila, as they stood that questions of school attendance did not show the dirt. After the surrender of the city we each drew two suits of white, tion schedule; irrigation will be left to the the goods resembling canvas, but being much lighter even than the duck one sees be left to state commissions and to private here during the warm months. These were publications and Indians will be left to the worn almost constantly, the rules making it government Indian commission. Affairs necessary to appear in them when in the

the population schedule and it is estimated the best that can be supplied there. On that a perfectly satisfactory report can be our way over and while attacking the city made in this branch of the work with a | we used the regulation rations of canned saving to the government of nearly \$500,000, salmon, beef, hardtack and articles of that which was the amount expended during the character. After the surrender or along toeleventh census. Mortality reports from ward the last, at least, we drew fresh meat the rural districts will not be attempted, as from Australia two or three times a week. they have been found from experience to be This was the best thing we struck and the the recent trouble occurred there. incomplete and unsatisfactory. The esti- boys enjoyed it. Dried applies and dried mated cost of taking the coming consus is peaches were also being issued. It is impossible to secure vegetables as all that can be purchased are needed in the hospitals. We used canned tomatoes and drew potatoes often, but they were of inferior Full character, as it is impossible to keep them from rotting on account of the climate. We This ice is manufactured in Cavite, six miles across the bay, or twelve miles distant by the wagon road. The nurses in the hospitals are men, with the exception of a few Red Cross women who devote their time to preparing delicacies for the sick soldiers to

in Manila. Our boys do not go there, but to the division hospital, where they receive very good treatment. I was there long enough to know and I found no cause to complain. The regiment was healthy when

> "One thing that the boys missed, or a least a good many of them did, was their coffee. The coffee issued was of excellent quality, but it was green and we had no way of parching it satisfactorily. I did not drink a cup. I don't think, after I arrived in the islands. Some managed to brown the coffee sufficiently to make themselves a cup, but they were the exceptions. Now, 1

"All the water used was boiled. We could not get enough ice to cool it, so it was left standing in jars to cool during the night Sometimes the boys would fill their canteens with hot water and dampen the outside. This would soon cool the water in-

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Quartered oak, box seat, elegant rich design, 2 only of this pattern, regular \$3.25—Sale price, each 1. Arm Dining Chairs, hand polished quartered oak-regular \$6.50-2 only, Dining Chairs, regular price \$2.25—sale price, each Elegant 5 foot sideboard, select quartered oak, richly finished and carved, 3 large French mirrors, full swell front, exquisite design-regular \$90,00-sale. 76.50 price Solid mahogany buffet Sideboard, clegant, rich and artistic in design, swell front and ends-regular \$58.00-sale 43.75 ends—regular price Handsome 12 foot Dining Table, 54-inch top, Handsome 12 foot Dining Table, 54-inch top, Handsome 12 foot Dining Table, 54-inch top, Handsome 12 foot Dining Table, 34-incresselect quartered oak, richly carved polished, French legs, carved, an exquincee-regular \$54.00— 42.

Large elegant round top Table, quar oak, plain rich effect, highly polished regular \$55.00—sale price 23. 42,50 23.75 price
Select quartered oak, richly carved, rope turned legs, foot table—regular \$27.50— 20.00 Quartered oak, polished Table, 45-inc claw feet, choice pattern— 13,50 goes at Eight foot Table in quartered fluted legs, hand pollshed— shle price Solid oak, 42-inch top Table, 8 f 5.25 Sale price
China closet, select quartered oak—swe ends—polished finished—
13.56
Sale price
Flemish oak China Closet mirror back 13.50

to the government printing office, where they are printed and distributed throughout to-house canvass of the enumerators, will be limited in the taking of the twelfth cen-As the refining process goes on and the sus to those facts which relate to population,

Reduced Number of Schedules. "The general enumerator will thus have

only four schedules to master and carry on his rounds as against the twelve of the last census, and in cities and agricultural districts where special agents will be appointed for agricultural and mortality statistics he will have only one subject to attend to-that of population. The work thus simplified will be quickly finished and he census reports may be looked for within a comparatively short time after the actual enumeration has been finished. They will also be much less bulky and will be contained in about six or seven volumes. "The special reports which will be in one way the new feature of this census, will, it is expected, occupy the time of the skilled collectors of statistics between the taking of the twelfth and thirteenth census and a permanent census bureau will thus be practically established. These reports will cover the ground covered by the eleventh census, with the exception of the following subjects, which will be omitted either as found practically impossible for census enumeration from past experience or as already covered by some other department of the government: The subject of transportation, on which the eleventh census had an exhaustive and valuable report, will be omitted in the twelfth census because the work is now covered by the Interstate Commerce commission. Mineral ingeological survey; fish and fisheries to the fish commission; schools will be left to and illiteracy shall remain in the popula-Department of Agriculture; insurance will which make an annual report on the sub- city. ject the basis of inquiry on farm, home and real estate mortgages will be included in deal in their favor, but I presume they are have amateur theatricals, each regiment

\$9,000,060, as against \$2,500,000 more for the As the bill providing for the taking of the twelfth census passed the senate near the close of the last session, there is no doubt but that the house will give it early attention. Immediately after passage of the bill work will commence toward the organization of the bureau and at this time next year the work of a vast army of enumerators and statistical experts will have commenced. L. W. THAVIS.

Possible Murder of Soldier.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—The Atlanta police and military authorities at Fort Mc-Pherson are co-operating in an endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of Arthur Sut-cliffe, Company I, Fifth infantry, who has disappeared. Sutcliffe, whose home is in St. Louis, was found at Piedmont park Sunmorning, badly beaten and robbed. had two men arrested two days later. cliffe returned to Fort McPherson police court. The police believe Sutcliffe

court. Abatement Plea for Mrs. George. CANTON, O., Feb. 11 .- Autorneys for Mrs. Annie George have filed a plea to abate the indictment against her. It was placed in the hands of the clerk of the court today but will not be reached before next week No knew points are raised and the plea, it

The smallest things exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and

in Much the Same Ways

from Manila to Omaha having proven too | Manila we were attacked by mosquitoes of with dysentery, malaria fever and bronchitis, so that he found very little time for en-

The corporal said that naturally his opinion of the climate of the tropics could not be very good, as he had been ill so long in the hospital. In speaking of the trip to the islands and the manner in which the boys

"As to the rations, I cannot say a great

The Red Cross society has a hospital

lived in the dog tents when they were not in the trenches. These tents were raised off the ground about two feet to accommodate the bamboo bunks which were purchased on Corporal Primeau Describes Etyles of Dress our arrival. The tents were really very little protection, as the canvas was of poor quality and the tropical rain would go through them. Upon the surrender of the city we drew tents and since then have been PLENTY OF FOOD AND WHOLESOME, TOO very comfortable. Three men occupy a tent, the bamboo bunks being placed on each side of the entrance for two men, while the third occupies a cot, which is folded up and put out of the way during the day. Our regiment is now encamped four miles west of the city on high ground and does not feel the heat as we did in the city.

Insects Are Numerous.

"While we were down on the edge of the bay we were bothered greatly by gnats and able. When we left there and entered We had plenty of little chameleons, too, but of course they are harmless. The stores, restaurants and houses in Manila are full of them, but no attention is paid to them. "I did not see a snake while there Flips were no more troublesome or plentiful than

hey are here in the summer time. The nights are cool and the boys are not bothered, so they have no difficulty in restng well. "What do the boys do to pass the time?

Oh, they play cards, read, talk, play base ball and foot ball. On the way over they had a school for officers and non-coms, but night schools. Chaplain Mailley circulates among the boys constantly and spends a great deal of his time at the hospital. On Sunday evening he conducts services. "The boys have a base ball league com-

posed, I think, of twelve clubs, all the regiments being represented. The Nebraskans have one of the strongest teams in the league and I think had lost only one game. The only Omaha boy I remember on the team was Riley. He was a strong player. The boys were organizing a foot ball league for fall playing when we left. They also taking turns in putting on minstrel shows and entertainments of that character. Needless to say that the opera house in Manila is always filled when these are given. The regiments affiliate and have no difficulty in getting along with each other." Primeau left Manila several weeks before

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They flocked to "Joe" Choate's first cases and most of them were disappointed. His this view in the celebrated case of the off-hand jokes were so entirely in contrast the control of the New York senate, when with the stirring eloquence of Rufus Choate I he said: young attorney's possibilities, and one of every important case in which he has apthese was William M. Evarts. In 1859 he peared—and the list includes almost every invited Mr. Choate to join his firm. He did since 1870. There is no sense in trifling

with disease.
Death is a foe ready enough to overportunity without our adding any-thing to the deadly chances by uncersort of an enemy to dilly-dally with, nor give the slightest quarter. He should

the earth with a and restore the rugged, masterly power of perfect health. The "Golden Medical Dis-covery" of Dr. R. V. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y. creates that keen digestive and nutritive capacity, which makes healthy, nourishing red blood, and keeps it pure and alice with bounding vitality. It nour-

"I had been troubled for several years with spells of liver complaint," writes H. N. Dransfield Esq., of sweetsprings, Mouroe Co., W. Va., "and about two years ago my health gave way. I tried Sarsaparilla. I was getting worse all the time. I had a weakness in my left side and limbs, palpitation of the heart at times, cramping pains in the stomach after eating; nerves weak, and no energy for anything. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and began to mend from the start. I soon felt like a new person. I am now enjoying splendid health and have a splendid appetite, good digestion, and also a peaceful, quiet mind.

Dr. Pierce's thousand have book. "The

FAME IN SPITE OF AFFLUENCE | so, and for the last twenty years has been | York bar than the president of the United His Way with a Jury.

> manner and his habit of illustrating his of English writing and speech. telling points with humorous or sarcastic allusions, relieved the ordinary tedium of lawyers of the country. Since then every jury lawyer. His telling way of expressing year has made his position as leader of the his ideas makes them stick in the jurors' bar more unquestioned. his comparisons and the manner in which the sense that Depew or a dozen others who they go straight to the heart of a question have been no more constantly before the public, are. To the citizens of the country

Hit wit and fun-making powers brought Choate into early prominence among the but he probably has not made as much members of his own profession. Jurors, money from his practice as have a number

it is a fact that Mr. Choate's charges are very moderate, considering his eminence in this country. the legal profession. It is said that he has received fees amounting as high as \$100,000.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE. ance in court as certain to refleve the ordinary tedium of a trial. But he was not all voted himself to general practice. He might fun. He could be terrible and scathing have made more money as a corporation mand leisure. He took a trip through the when he chose, and the sharp sarcasm which lawyer, but he has preferred the keen intelmade the Laidlaw-Sage suit celebrated was employed to the confusion and embarrassment of witnesses in many an earlier and less famous case. No more cutting regle in Massachusetts instead of emigrating mark was ever made in a court room than Choate's utterance in the suit of Architect not say so, it is probable that the presence Hunt against Mrs. Paren Stevens. In sum-

ming up he sketched Mrs. Stevens' rise to social prominence in eloquent terms, con-"And at last the arm of royalty was bent to receive her gloved hand, and how, gentlemen of the jury, did she reach this impos

Upon a mountain of unpaid bins!"

Why Choate Succeeded. When I asked Mr. Choate to what he attributed his success as a lawyer, he said: "To studying the books and fighting in the courts, principally to fighting in the courts." The remark calls attention to another of Mr. Choate's characteristics. He is a broadgauge man. He does not win cases on fine technicalities, but by appealing to the broad, basic principles of the law. He presented

"These questions of disputed elections were not to be settled by technicalities or by appeals to technicalities. * * * They were to be decided on their substantial features." He has acted on a principle in

trial of national interest that has come up Mr. Choate threw an interesting light on

one cause of his success as a lawyer when "I have made it my rule never to neglect a case, no matter how unimportant it may seem. A doctor owes it to the dignity of his profession to treat a cut finger successfully, just as he would a fractured skull. The same thing is true of the lawyer, although, the fact." It is due to this devotion to the interests of even the humblest clients that Mr. Choate is a stickler for the dignity of his profession and he has the courage to de-

fend its rights, no matter by whom they

are ignored. Rebuking a Judge. On one occasion, when Choate was addressing a bench on which Judge Van Brunt was sitting, the latter turned his chair around and began talking to one of his associates. This habit, which other judges have been known to indulge in, is annoying to lawyers, but they think it the part of visdom not to notice it. Choate, however, instantly paused in his address and stood gazing at the bench, with his arms folded. When Judge Van Brunt, surprised by the

hush in the court room, looked around Mr. "Your honor, I have just forty minutes in which to make my argument. I shall need his dying day." every second of the time and also the undivided attention of the court." "And you shall have it," replied the judge, instantly

acknowledging the justice of the appeal. These incidents give a fairly accurate view started out on his career as a lawyer-a probroad principles rather than fine technicalities, a keen judgment, ready wit and genial manner. To these must be added unlimited ambition and a studious nature. These advantages soon outweighed the objections of a wealthy family, a distinguished cousin and a partner famous as a lawyer and public

There was no nonsense about Choate. He wanted to be a successful lawyer, and he was Depew are the real lifesavers of the counnever led away from that aim. He said to try. It is a fact that a good many men take one of his youthful friends:

themselves and everything else too seri-"I would rather be the leader of the New ously."

lectual enjoyment derived from the more diversified work of a general advocate. Choate Defines Success.

Choate is a man of sane ideals. His head accomplished. It was suggested to him that his new honors formed an appropriate rounding out to a successful career. "Success," said he keenly, catching at the word, "any man is successful who has plenty to do-as long as one can honestly

he enjoys the only success it is possible for anybody to achieve." His advice to young men intending to

enter the law is characteristic of his own career. "In the first place," says Mr. Choate, "no oung man should go into law unless he is irresistibly attracted by it, unless he is prepared to make of it a profession instead of a trade. Next, he should convince himself that law is not a thing of quibbles and crochets, but a body of truth as broad and well defined as human right. Next, he should study hard; it is impossible to get too much knowledge of the subject at the Mylod election certificate, which involved beginning of his career. And finally, he should be always good-natured, honest and

> persevering, and he should get all the prac-Choate's usual manner in addressing a jury is to stand with one hand in his trousers pocket, his foot on the back of a chair. tially and with telling clearness and force. Occasionally he warms up, however, and then would do credit to the immortal Rufus himself. Choate has the keen eye that can search the soul and he can make himself terrible to a witness when he chooses.

Chonte's Weak Spot. "If there is one weak spot in the makeup of Joseph Choate," a distinguished fellow lawyer who has known him for many years said the other day, "it is his fondness for a joke. He would rather say a funny thing than to score a telling, serious point. unfotunately, not all attorneys appreciate By this I do not mean to say that he tries to be funny. It is natural; the fun bubbles out. He says what comes into his mind imit may offend some overfine sensibilities. But in spite of his reputation for sarcasm, there is not a more kindly man in the country than Choate. His innate kindness of he paid to Roscoe Conkling when Conkling appeared against him in the Pacific railway case. It was just after Conkling's bitter defeat for re-election to the senate. Mr. Choate said: 'However we may differ, we owe the senator one debt of gratitude for standing always steadfast and incorruptible in the halls of corruption, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego won immortal glory for passing one day in the flery furnace; but he has been twenty years there and has come out without even a smell of smoke upon his garments.' It was a gracious speech

and Conkling remembered it gratefully to It is in the peculiar English and American field of oratory, after dinner speaking, that Mr. Choate appears in his happiest vein. The only men in this country to be compared to him are Depew and General Horace of the qualifications with which Choate Porter. They have appeared at the same banquets many times, and it cannot truthfound belief in his profession, a reliance on fully be said that Choate is inferior to either of the others. How He Remains Young.

> had managed to remain so youthful, he said "By keeping good-natured and looking on the bright side of life. I believe there is nothing that affords greater relaxation than a good joke. Men like

When he was asked the other day how he

vital statistics during the last census. In reviewing the history of the two cen-

eral Walker to form a basis for future census work and was made to include more or less of an enumeration of the status of nearly every branch of industry pursued in this vast statistics proper, a comprehensive history of pulsively, without stopping to think whether the development of the industry and took within its range a vast amount of descriptive matter. While it was, of course, impossible to make statistics of the years that had gone before, a very successful attempt was made heart was illustrated in the tribute which and carried out to bring the subject treated up to date in a historical way. It covered much new ground and formed a splendid basis for the eleventh census, which, while hardly as interesting from a popular standpoint, is the most complete and valuable

> divided into two distinct parts, first, the is stated, will not be allowed, the court census proper, and second, "special reports." having already passed on the questions inIt is thought that in this manner the work volved. An early trial is now probable. upon the main subjects of census investigation will be simplified and expedited to the

greatest possible extent. The census proper,

TELLS OF

joyment of the sights in and around Ma-

left it, very few men being ill. They Miss Their Coffee.

understand, good roasters have been issued so they can drink all they want.

side so they could drink it. or that part of the enumeration of statistics liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill. | "During the attack on Manila our boys Lowest Fares - Best Service.

LEHIGH VALLEY