Sketch of the President

r HAS been frequently said in the present political gampaign that Theodore Roosevelt is himself the principal issue. I do not think so. Parties, and the principles which they represent, and the tendencies which they embody, are more important than any personality, however powerful and pervastve. But Mr. Roosevelt is the most in-teresting personality in this campaign, and also, in my judgment, the most misunderstood; and for the benefit of those readers of the Outlook who are considering the question whether they wish him to be the oblef executive of the nation for the next four years, I propose to give them in this article a portrait of the man, drawn from a somewhat close personal acquaintance with him, which has extended over a series of

Most Outspoken of Men. Mr. Roosevelt is, without any exception, the most outspoken man I have ever known. It would not be true to say that he wears his heart upon his sheeve, for this would give the impression of an emo-tional man whose acts and utterances are the preduct of his impulses. But it might be said that he carries his mind upon his sleeve. He is naturally without reserves, and absolutely without concealments. He can be silent, though he is not often so; but he cannot veil his meaning in ambiguous phrases, nor appear to be what he is not. My first impression was that his outspokenness would prove fatal to his political ambitions; but a somewhat careful observation has convinced me that between the childlike candor of Mr. Roosevelt and the sphinxlike silence of Mr. McKinley there is no safe middle ground. No one but his most intimate advisers knew what Mr. McKinley thought; every one who is admitted to half an hour's conference with Mr. Roosevelt knows what he thinks. The safeguarding of the one lay in his almost impenetrable reserve; the popularity of the other is partly due to the fact that he treats every man as a friend worthy of his There is no reason to suppose that he was any more destrous of renomination and re-election than any one of his predecessors; but a desire which they regarded as one hardly to be whispered in their closets to themselves he naively acknowledged to any one who approached him. A wish which he thought it right to entertain he did not think it undignified to acknowledge. He has neither the inclination nor the ability to dissemble. He al-ways is what he seems to be.

Onickness of Mental Action. With this transparency of nature is coupled an extraordinary quickness of mental action. His mind is more rapid in its ordinary processes than that of any other man I have ever personally known. If the reader of this article has ever seen an expert bookkeeper run his eye down a column of four figures and write the result at the foot with unerring accuracy and without hesitation, or an expert chess player take in the whole field of action before him, appear to see in an instant all the possible combinations and the prebable outcome of every move, and without delay decide and act upen his course, he may form some idea of what I mean by quickness of mental action. Mr. Roosevelt has so often been called impulsive that I presume these viction that he is not impulsive. Buch, says: however, is my conviction. His acts are There is always a gap between the ideal sudden impulse. He thinks first and acts acts upon impulse in his political decisions column, or the chess player on chance when he moves his pown or his queen. Deliberation and judgment generally go together, but not always; Mr. Roosevelt not a deliberate man, but he acts habitually on judgment, not on impulse.

Methods of Judgment.

methods of his judgment. There are three by which one may decide his course of action in a doubtful exigencytradition, policy, principle. He may look nte the past and consider what course habit-his own or that of his social circle, his community, or the nation-indicates as correct; he may peer into the future and endeavor to decide what will be the probable consequences of alternative courses of action; or he may refer the question before him to some before carefully considered and well-settled principles of action, and decide upon his course by applying that principle to the circumstances before as pretection against unfavorable con-The former two methods are relatively slow. Unless one is very familiar with past precedents, he must take time to study them, if they are to be his guide; nor is it possible without much pondering to form any valuable judgment as to the probable ultimate consequences of any tublous course of action. But ordinarily it takes little time to apply to any given circumstance a principle of action already young man may die and leave his wife a well defined and clearly established in the mind. In determining what principles of action shall guide him, Mr. Roosevelt considers, often carefully, both the traditions of at least \$60 a month, or \$700 a year. A of the past and the probable results of a life insurance company could be found proposed and habitual course of conduct. But when the particular exigency arises in which he is to act, he neither asks what tradition prescribes nor what results will follow; he applies the principle already determined on and acts as it directs. Thus. he settled very early in his political career that he would be a republican, and that he out of the man's income-spent, as we may would maintain his independence in his say, for the comfort of mind of himself and party, not by going out of it. This involved his wife in knowing that her future livelia second principle, when he was invested with appointing power, namely, that he would consult with the recognized leaders widow an income absolutely for life, since of his party, simply because they were its she may very likely marry again. This is recognized leaders, but would never appoint to office a man whom they recommended if found which would sell a future tneome for he had good reason to doubt the candi- the wife, to begin only in case she became date's character and competency. two principles led him to consult with both she remained a widow, for a lower price Mr. Platt and Mr. Odell when he was gov- than the income to continue for her life, ernor of New York and with Mr. Burton of then no doubt the lower-priced article Kansas and Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania, would fill the requirement. There is, howwhen he became president. No scoffing ever, at him as having abjured his principles would sell this kind of contract, and, even sured against—the special difficulties in the mathematically equivalent increase of the sum, the minimum of which is \$10,000, and because he consulted with these party if there were, the statistics of remarriage leaders had any effect upon him; and as of widows indicate that it would not be edly be got over if the attempt were made fittle was he affected by the threatened safe, even theoretically, to deduct more in earnost. opposition of these party leaders when than 10 per cent from the price in considbecause he thought their nominees un- Practically, therefore, in order to meet the worthy of his acceptance. I think this reasonable need of the wife that she should in a country governed by parties the the position where she must marry for a need of the case. That he does not want first \$500, he is now sure that if he dies be- ideal scheme would have given her; for, as ried out. We were joined at once,"

Three Fair Debutantes Who Make their Entrance Into Omaha Society This Season







chosen them to represent the party or net. But, whether sound or not, his character cannot be understood except as the stuthis has been and is one of the guiding principles of Mr. Roosevelt's political ac-

Disregard of Traditions. This combined celerity of mental action, disregard of traditions and of temporary consequences, and adherence to fundamental principles, finds a dramatic illustration in the Panama case. In this case the end to be sought was a Panama canal; the duties to be fulfilled were the preservation of the railroad and the keeping of the peace. Mr. Roosevelt foresaw that the consequences of allowing Colembian soldiers to land on the isthmus would be fighting in Panama, a consequent necessity of landing United States soldiers to guard the railread, a prebable embroilment with Colombia, a possible entanglement with France. The quickest, shortest and most economical method of securing the desired end-the construction of a

executive must consult with representa- vicinity of the canal. Mr. Roosevelt issued not remarkable; there are a great many today as he finds it, and, one step at a time, made some men, who have not studied his tives of his party, whether he would have this order, preserved the peace, saved the Americans who do not. What is remark- proceeds to a better tomorrow. Mr. Roose- character, unable to understand how Mr. dent of current history understands that ablest authorities on international law are not repel him; for faults into which a his methods. He has little respect for the enjoy overcoming obstacles. An easy life by the spirit of American traditions. But I am also of opinion that, whether he acted in accordance with traditions, na- country and use the office for the purpose tional or international, did not greatly concern him then and does not greatly concern him now. It concerned him only to reach the impertant results in accordance with fundamental principles And it was a fundamental ethical principle that this nation had a right to choose the safest, securest and most peaceable method of fulfilling its obligations to the other nations, without regard to past traditions, formed under very different conditions

Measures Men by Character. With this habit of going to the heart of events is the habit of going to the heart of men. Mr. Roosevelt measures men by their character, and their character by Pasama canal, and of fulfilling our duty, its essentials. That he does not measure the preservation of peace-was to prohibit men by their clothes, or their wealth, or illustrated by it. The Anglo-Saxon is by reputation of having a combative tempera- est difficulty, and be wherever there is the the landing of Colombian soldiers in the their family, or even by their culture, is temperament an evolutionist. He takes life ment and being a lover of war, and have greatest danger.

an office under pretense of serving the of robbing the country is in his thought standard of judgment that makes him the most democratic of men.

Both Idealist and Opportunist. This habit of judging both men and things by the realities of life makes him impatient of the doctrinaire. The Frenchman would rub off the slate all that the past has written on it, and then begin anew-a national characteristic, possibly born of the French revolution, certainly

than he finds it. How to adjust idealism izing criticisms of his course afford an infind the middle path of practical efficiency, whether he always walks in it or not.

Indomitable Energy.

lives of Colombians, Panamans and Amer- able is his disregard of the superficial vices, veit is temperamentally an Anglo-Saxon. John Hay could characterize him as a leans, and, his critics say, violated inter- and his hatred of those that are essential. He is both an idealist and an opportunist lover and maker of peace. Mr. Roosevelt national law and American traditions. The Roughness of language and demeanor does -an idealist in his ends, an opportunist in has the temperament which leads him to divided in opinion on that question. Per- man is hurried by some sudden temptation reformer who disregards the facts of life would be no joy to him. In 1200 he would sonally, I believe that he did not violate he has great charity; but meanness, greed, and expects to reform the world by a reso- have been a crusader, in 1700 a colonist, international law, and that he is sustained disloyalty and false pretense he abhors lution. But he has less for the man whe in 1800 a pieneer. With him, to see danger with a vigorous abhorrence. And to take has no ambition to leave the world better and difficulty is to covet the privilege of facing the one and endeavoring to overand opportunism, how to live for a future come the other. He could not easily reideal but in the actual present, how to main a passive spectator of a righteous the meanest kind of disloyalty. For that face the facts as they are and not lose the war. He believes in the Biblical aphorism, he has no tolerance. His affection for the ambition to make them better, is a per- "First pure, then peaceable;" and as long Rough Rider and his hatred for the of- petually shifting problem which no man as the impurity exists he is eager to make ficial peculator are different aspects of the can perfectly solve. Mr. Roosevelt is besame characteristic—a habit of judging men rated, on the one hand, by the practical for the fighting's sake. I should say it is by their essential elements. It is this his politician for not being practical, and, on equally true that he does not love peace the other hand, by the reformer and by for peace's sake. He is a lover of life. the scholar in his closet for sacrificing And as long as there is a country to be in tears, when Bagley's cracked voice was ideals to practical politics; these neutral- saved, a humanity to be helped, a truth heard in response: "Only 80 per cent, Joe, dication that he is at least endeavoring to riched, and obstacles to be overcome in promptly ejected from the theater and loss the world's work, so long he will be seen somewhere in the front, if not as leader then as a follower, if not as a master builder than as a brick carrier, ambitious His indomitable energy and his courage only, certainly chiefly, for an opportunity have given him, in certain quarters, the to do the hardest work, confront the great-

What Insurance Provision for Modern Family?

R vice president of the Actuarial necessary. Society of America, presents in the Independent an attractive ploture of what life insurance will do have never known him will regard in protecting the family against the adwith incredulity this expression of my con- verse contingencies of life and death. He

the result of processes of judgment, not of and the practicable, partly because people hardly ever prefer these things which are afterward. It is the celerity of his mental really best for them. It fellows that the processes, the unhesitating confidence he main business of the preacher, the doctor feels in the result, and the quickness of his and the life insurance man is, first, to find action upon his conclusions, which, com- out what is the nearest to the right thing have given him the reputation of which people can be induced to do. and impulsivenees. But in truth he no more then to get them to do that. A study of the right thing itself has therefore, the than the bookkeeper acts upon guess when look of unpracticability; yet such study is he puts down the sum at the feet of his at least worth while as an intellectual pastime, and it does have practical value. for it helps a little toward moving the line of the practicable toward the ideal.

Let us then consider the case of the typical young man who has begun well in business life, and let us study, first, what precisely it is that he needs which life inpurpose can furnish: second, why he does This celerity of action is festered by the not want, and cannot be made to want, the precise thing he needs; and, third, what is the nearest to the right thing that he can be made to want and to take.

Let us suppose that the young man is an age; that they have one child and propose children being a "long family" (to use the Devenshire phrase) according to the moding a salary of \$3,000 a year.

First, then, what does such a man need tingencies of life and death for himself and his family; and what share of his income would it take to provide this needful pro-

Income for the Widow.

The plainest chance against which a provision is needed is the chance that the widow. The husband will admit if pressed that in that case his wife ought to be secured an income for as long as she lives which would assume this obligation for an price at which this obligation could be purchased, and the arrangement would return after one year, would bring the total anshould die first. The annual payment would be merely so much money spent every year hood was certain. It may be objected that there is no need of securing to the passible is, however, one chance which they do not true, and if an insurance company could be These a widow and to continue only as long as frightful disaster happens very seldom; for, no life insurance company which principle of political action is sound; that not, if she becomes a widow, be placed in

The Child Considered. old. The father will admit that the child sume this obligation for a payment of \$35 should ignore his mertality. It seems to be per year for fifteen years.

being then assumed to be 31. On the birth

mains the cheerful probability that the ability to forestall. young man's life will run its natural course The chances are two to one that he will live to become a sexagenarian. Looking forward to that far-off probability, the young man reasonably feels that 60 is the ultima thule of active life, that at that years eld; that he has a wife of the same point must begin his time of permanent leisure. This can be made certain only by to have not to exceed two more-three his providing for it during the intermediate years, beginning at once. It will most likely seem to the young man that he can ern scale. Let us suppose further that the live in comfort after his working days are man has a permanent place and is receiv- over on an income of half his present per month, or \$1,500 a year-and that this would include an adequate support for his wife, if she should also survive to the same age. A part of this income, say, \$200, sould be secured from a life insurance company, by continuing the annual payments the age of 20, of \$250.

New Consider the Cost. contracts in all. as will be seen, are called for in this sketch of what is needful, three of them to begin at once, the fourth after one year, and the fifth and last after three years. The three which are to begin annual payment of \$192. This is the lowest at ence would require an entire annual payment of \$474; the fourth contract, to begin nothing to the husband in case the wife nual payment needed to \$507, and the final contract, to be entered into three years hence, would bring the total annual pay-

ment from that time on to \$541. These five contracts together would guarantee what is needful in the case of the main contingencies of life and death. There provide against, and this is the possibility that the health of the breadwinner and his capacity for making an income may break down permanently, and yet that he may on a considerable time after, as a rule, and happily so, a man dies within a year after his health has permanently given way. It is a defect in the practice of insurance in this country that as yet this particular centingency is not inway of assuming this risk could undoubt-

want, and cannot be made to want, the precise thing in the way of protection average choice.

come should certainly not be less than \$30 a does not really feel it to be possible that he menth, or \$240 a year, and a life insurance may die; and this is well-it is in the order the intent of nature that the casualty of Upon the birth of a second child the same death should not be an economic disaster; protection becomes a necessity for it also, that the manhood of the nation at large and for this a life insurance company should in some collective fashion, and as a would charge \$33 per annum, the father matter of course, take care of the widows and the orphans. Such an arrangement of a third child the same need would arise would be the simplest and healthiest all for it, and would call for an annual pay- around; but in its default the indifference ment from that time on of \$34 for fifteen to the possibility of death which is instinctive with the healthy animal, man, Thus far we have dealt only with the does work disaster, which it is the business grim side of the problem, but there re- of the life insurance man to the best of his

Beware of Illusions.

The other trait which would make it im possible to induce the typical young man with a good income to buy precisely the right kind of pretection for his family, is that this young man has the commercial habit of mind. The one motive which suggests itself to him as sensible is the desire an alluring look is that of himself on some want nearly what he needs.

part of the problem. The keynote is "investment," and the agent must know how of \$99 set free as the three children reach to use it, and to make vivid the picture it the age of 15, but for the remaining 21 200 calls up, adding, in casual touches put in of future income he must begin to provide at the right moment, the part of the wife at once, and for this the company would and children. Moreover, the golden picture require an annual payment, beginning at must be shown not down too long a vista of this are four to one-and that he now of years-three decades is too far a remove to appeal to the ardent commercialist; no period longer than a score of years can

> Certainly not more than one-sixth of the young man's income can the agent divert into the "investment" he is urging-charm he never so wisely. What, now, has the agent to offer for this \$500 a year, and how does it compare with the ideal protection, which, as we have seen, would cost \$641 a

> Fear? Choice may be made among three standard offers, which we will call A. B and C; each offer promises that if the young man dies within twenty years a fixed sum will be paid to the family, and that if he lives out the twenty years a sum will be paid to himself, the minimum of which is fixed. The range of these several promises is as follows, in round numbers:

offers as of identical value-a decrease of \$10,000 to the widow or estate if our friend it is you who don't seem to understand it. promise to the insured; but, of course, they the likely amount of which is not less than his conscience gets to work it will point to be 60. The second question we were to take up him to A, while his business mind will draw refused to be guided by their advice eration of the essention at remarriage. is. Why the typical young man does not him to C; and we may as well assume that he likes B, which, in fact, represents the

what he needs is certain. It would be a fore he is 50 the sum of \$15,000 will be paid against the life income of \$720 under the safe even bet that not one young man in down at once to his wife, if she is then liv- ideal scheme, the \$12,000 left by the husthe whole country will walk into a life in- ing, or if not, to whomsoever he may have band, plus the \$10,000 insurance, would buy surance office with this number of the In- appointed to take care of his orphan chil- the widew a life income ranging from \$1,200 The next person to be considered is the dependent in his hand, and ask the com- dren. But, now, the securing to the widow to \$1,700. The children, new grown up, do child, whom we will suppose to be I year pany to sell him the kind of protection of a lump sum, however large, does not not enter into the case in this comparison here set forth. The causes of this failure really meet her need for a life income; for of the two schemes. ought to be secured, in the event of his of a man's wants to match his needs are it is practically certain that she will act Le us take it, however, that our friend is dying while it remains a child, a small in- two-the first being a thoroughly human on the advice of some man in the invest- living at the age of 60 and has in hand the come enough to secure education and and natural trait, and the second being a ment of the money, and an advance guar- entire \$34,660 with which to provide future maintenance until the age of 21. This in- trait not so wholesome. The young man anty is needed of the honesty and good support for himself and his wife. He can judgment of this unknown man, in order to turn this sum over to a life insurance commake the promise of a single payment as pany, which will is return pay him an incompany could be found which would as- of nature that the healthy human being safe as the promise of an income. If the come of \$1,600 a year for his lifetime, and, young man insuring is wise on behalf of if his wife is living at his death, pay her his wife he will think of this, and will bind an income of \$900 a year for the remainder the insurance company not to pay down the of her lifetime. This, it will be seen, does \$15,000, but to dole it out to the widow in better for the wife than the "ideal" scheme, fixed annual payments, and this the com- and a little better for the man himself. pany will agree to do, and to add 3 per For the sake of simplicity in calculating cent interest each year to the sum in hand we have assumed in this sketch-what Under this agreement the widow would re- would not be usual-that a young man of ceive in lieu of the \$15,000 a yearly income so much ability as to be receiving a salary of \$750 throughout her lifetime; and, if she of \$3,000 a year at 30, stays at that figure survived her husband less than twenty-five throughout his working years. The probyears, then the \$750 a year would continue ability, of course, is that such a man would strenuous life of his youth. He participated to be paid to the survivors of the family be receiving a higher salary in middle life, in a wild west show. Geronimo was the

the death of the insured.

compare with that called for by the ideal be called for in order to provide for the arena, and Geronimo was teld to rope and protection first sketched? Until all the need felt. children are of age the ideal protection for profit; and the one image which has as against the \$750 income furnished by B, can furnish a fair approximation to that the throw. The rope settled around the future day handling a sum of money well children are living, \$1,440 a year; if two the chances of death and of old ago. The stant the roper was off his horse, and with up in the thousands. This is the image minor children are living \$1.200 a year, and provision thus furnished is defective in the all the cunning of his youth proceeded to which the life insurance man must hang in as long as one minor child is living \$960 a earlier years, and relatively excessive in the the spinul fast and sound, accomplishthe air, if he is to make the young man year. After all the children are of age the the later years; but it is attractive in form, ing the feat in a very short time. The ex-Thus we reach the answer to the third substantially the same as the \$760 given by second bests we shall hardly find a closer in spite of his 75 years he still possessed may say that B does about 70 per cent as practice. much for the widow as the ideal protection would do.

But let us suppose that the young man insuring at 30 lives to be 50-and the chances sees the golden promise made to himself become reality. The promise was that he should receive a sum of money, at least \$8,000, and very likely as much as \$12,000. The excess over the guaranty was called "profit," and the uncertainty as to its figure gave just that tinge of gambling to the transaction which is so attractive to human nature.

It is next to a certainty that our friend,

now 50 years old, has the opening for his \$12,000 already decided upon before he "touches" the money. Let us allow that his investment is a good one, and pays 5 per cent annually; then our friend has \$600 a year at his disposal outside of his salary, and, supposing he continues to live on \$2,500 a year, there will be in all \$1,100 a year which he could, if he chose, pay to a life insurance company. The omniscient agent has reckoned this out even before our Offer A.—To the family \$20,000; or to self, minimum of \$5,500.

Offer B.—To the family \$15,000; or to self, investment, and therefore must be of the "But you don't seem to understand the made. This time it must clearly appear as telegram, sweetheart," said the lieutemant. Investment, and therefore must be of the "It upsets every plan we have made. You Offer C.—To the family \$16,000; or to self, form C; the vista of years is shorter, too, see, he says. Join at once." Offer C-To the family \$10,000; or to self, form C; the vista of years is shorter, too, minimum of \$10,000. The insurance company reckons the three the \$1.100 a year, the offer is a promise of lady, looking up with an arch smile, "but the promise to the family being effect by a dies before he is 60, with a promise of a When the colonel says, 'Join at once,' do not appeal alike to our young man. If \$12,000, to be paid to our friend if he lives sibly mean?"

It Looks Good.

New York Tribune. In answer to Horace Greeley's query as to the name of the new organization one of the leaders dubbed it

until twenty-five years had gone by from but this does not disturb the accuracy of guest of the proprietor, and put in his apour conclusions; for, as the man's income rises, so will rise his standard of minimum thinkable comfort for himself and his wife,

To sum up: We find that, for an outlay chase began. After circling around, the does much more than this insurance B; for, of one-sixth of a good income life insurance old chieftain whirled the lasso and made the ideal protection gives, if three minor protection which is actually needed against steer's neck at the first attempt. In an inideal protection gives the widow \$730 a year, and this last is essential. In a world of hibition clearly demonstrated the fact that B. Averaging these various statuses, we solution than this to any problem of human the strength and agility of youth.

cavalry corps in India was sent on sick pilot house and essayed the role of greenleave to a convalencent station of Simia horn. The man at the wheel loaded him up and, while recovering his health among the hills there was robbed of his heart and in return captivated the charming thief. The the author doing his best to store it away young fellow proposed and was accepted and with all possible dispatch the wedding day was fixed. But the colonel of the expectant bridegroom's regiment was strongly opposed to the lieutenant marrying and and lie awhile. You're handler at it than I telegraphed an unwelcome "Join at once" to the amorous sub.

The chagrined soldier handed the peremptory message to his fair one. She glanced at it and then, with a becoming blush of sweet simplicity, remarked:

"I am more than glad, deaf, that your colonel so approves of your choice, what a hurry he is in for the wedding. I don't think I can be ready quite so soon, but I'll try, for, of course, the colonel must be obeyed."

see, he says, 'Join at once.' "

"Certainly he does, dear," replied the what does he mean but get married immediately? What else, indeed, can he pos-

"What else, indeed, darling?" delightedly exclaimed the ardent lover, rejoicing in the new reading, which he received with the The protection of the possible widow utmost alacrity. So forty-eight hours had during these ten years, from 50 to 50, is po- scarcely passed before the colonel requived which we have outlined as being the real. Having accepted the offer and paid his tentially much greater than that which the the following: "Your orders have been car-

Men Who Are Popular

NCE upon a time, relates Lippin-cott's Magazine, the late Guy Wetmore Caryl sold a story to a publisher of magazines. After several months had gone by he received a proof of the story and a note from the publisher. The latter was to the effect that, although the story had been bought, it was hardly what the magazine wanted, and that he would be greatly obliged to Mr. Caryl if that gentleman would sell the story elsewhere and send him the check.

The publisher in question owns a number of grocery stores, and Caryl was somewhat of a wag. Therefore, his opportunity for obtaining the revenge that he felt was due lay right at his hand. Buying a large can of tomatoes, he removed part of the contents, sealed the can up again and malled it to the offending publisher, with this

"Dear Sir: The enclosed can of tomatoes was purchased by me from one of your stores. Although the purchase was made in good faith, I find that a change of policy compels me to return the goods to you and ask you to dispose of them elsewhere, remitting to me the 10 cents that they should bring when you collect. The fact that I am returning the can does not necessarily indicate lack of merit, as many factors enter into the selection of material for filling a modern stomach, and what does not suit me may be exactly what someone else is

The Limit of Familiarity.

Joseph Jefferson says that during his long stage career he was never associated with anyone showing undue familiarity except one individual named Bagley, his property man for several seasons. The man was valuable in his way, and so Mr. Jefferson tolerated his disagreeable manners until Bagley overstepped all bounds one night in Baltimore. The property man got very drunk that afternoon and in the evening paid his way into a gallery seat. Mr. Jefferson was playing "Rip Van Winkle." The angry Gretchen had just driven poor, destitute Rip from the cottage, when Rip turns, and, with a world of pathos, asks; "Den I haf no interest in der house?" The theater was deathly still, the audience half to be taught, a life to be enlarged and en- old boy; only 80 per cent." He was his job on the spot.

One of the "Noble Six Hundred." Thomas Yates of Toledo, O., believed to be the sole survivor on this side of the Atlantic of the "noble six hundred" who made the famous charge at the battle of Balaklava, October 25, 1854, has just celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of that event immortalized by Tennyson in his "Charge of the Light Brigade." Mr. Yates, though & years of age, works every day, and shows th many other respects the clear grit of the

men who rode "into the jaws of death" on that famous and fatal day. Birth of the Republican Party. E. W. Judd, now a resident of Everett, Wash, claims that it was in has parlor, near Ripon, Wis., that the formation of the republican party was decided upon. Mr. Judd is now a prohibitionist. In 1854 he was a free soiler. The question came up that year of how to rid Wisconsin of the men in power. A preliminary meeting was held in a schoolhouse, but Judd's support as a leading free soiler was desired. He was visited by a committee and signed the call for a convention. The movement was outlined in his parlor. The call declared against the further extension of slavery. It was published in antislavery papers and in the

the republican party. Gerentme in Action.

The monotony of the quiet life which Goronimo, the Apache chief, has lead at the World's fair was varied a few days before his start for home with a tinge of the pearance dressed in the full regalia of the days of his former greatness.

The old man was given a good horse and How does this provision for the widow and the same proportion of the income will lasso, and a steer was turned loose in the tie it. Starting his horse at full gallop, the

Could Not Hide His Identity.

On one of Mark Twain's later trips down Obeyed His Chief's Order the Mississippi he traveled incognito in order to gather material for some book he had smart young officer belonging to a in hand. Instinctively he sided up to the with a splendid line of river badinage with which Mark was familiar in the old days, for future use. Just as he had decided to move away in order to dictate an outline to his stenographer the pilot said abruptly: "Here, Mr. Clemens, you take the wheel am. Trying to play yourself for a stranger and an innocent! Why, I knew you before you had spoken seven words and I made up my mind to find out what was your Httle game. It was to draw me out. Well, I let you, didn't I? Now take the wheel and finish the watch, and next time play fair and you won't have to work your

Pleasentries of the Pope.

"But you don't seem to understand the Here is an instance: M Schueider, one of the architects employed at the Vatican, recently found it necessary to obtain some particular instructions from Pope Plus X. and consequently asked for an audience. His holiness readily granted it, and after he had given the necessary instructions turned to the architect and said: "I'm glad you are working here, for you are one of my relatives."

"I related to your boliness?" asked M. Schneider, astonished beyond measure. "Of course you are," replied the pope humorously. "My family name, as know, to Sarto. Well, Schnelder and Barto mean the same thing, namely, a tailor, Consequently, as we are two tailors, we must be related to each other."