THE BEE'S HOME MAGAZINE PAGE

DREAM OF THE RAREBIT FIEND
BY SILAS

Things You Want to Know
Congressional Campaign—The Revolution of 1800.

The presidential and congressional campaign of 1800 presaged the first political "landslide" in the annals of the republic. It was more, however, than a mere party victory for the democrats, for it ended forever the career of the federalist party and forever established the right of the people freely to discuss the official acts and policies of all governmental officers. While the federalists had been successful in capturing the house of representatives in 1798, their victory was due solely to the French war panic and perfervid patriotism. The alien and sedition laws passed in July, 1798, had not been in effect long enough to counteract the influence of tthe X, Y, Z conspiracy of the "off" year election. Before the new congress assembled the war panic had passed away and the democrats were inviting the attention of the people to the odious sedition law which was used by the federalists in office for the purpose of imprisoning every editor or pamphleteer who criticised President Adams or any official of his administration.

The grand jury of Hamilton district, Tennessee, then far on the frontier, took the first formal action in protest against the alien and sedition laws. It was a mooted question whether or not even an official body could criticise congress for passing these laws without laying its members liable to imprisonment. In the Virginia legislature a delegate, J. Taylor of Caroline county, offered a resolution asserting the right of members of the legislature to immunity from the penalties of the sedition law if any member should in conscience be constrained to charge congress with an infraction of the constition in the passage of the law. In these modern times when someone assails almost every act of congress as being unconstitutional, the language of Mr. Taylor's resolution seems to be very mild indeed. But it was not then so regarded. The New York Daily Advertiser, a federalist publication, in commenting on this resolution said: "How can we restrain our indignation at such proceedings? They have thus displayed their real character and views. They have proclaimed their bitter enmity to the government. Shame on such prostitution—confusion to their counsels—may the name of J. Taylor of Caroline county, Virginia, and his coadjutors be held in everlasting contempt!"

But as democratic editors were being jailed almost every week by partisan judges and packed juries, the people became bolder and it was resolved that state legislatures should be asked to make formal protest. Mr. Jefferson prepared a set of resolutions which was adopted by the Kentucky legislature, and a similar set was soon after passed in the Virginia legislature. These Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, in after years and when new issues had arisen, often have been denounced as the germs of the subversive doctrines of nullifcation and secession. However just such criticisms may be, the resolutions taken into consideration with contemporary politics are not nearly so revolutionary nor nearly so subversive of constitutional government as were the tyrannical and unjust laws which they were designed to combat.

The sedition law was passed by the federalist congress against the advice of Hamilton, who had come to hate Adams. After the election of 1798, and after the French war panic had ceased, the sedition law was called into operation solely to punish those who dared to criticize the administration. Needless to say only democrats were imprisoned. Political lampoons of that day were outrageously severe and both parties made use of unscrupulous scoundrels who might be hired to utter the most unspeakable slanders. At this distance it appears that both parties were equally guilty. The difference was that when a democratic pamphleteer called John Adams the tool of the British government and the friend of monarchy, he would be sent to jail; while a federalist writer might declare with impunity that Jefferson was an aethelstic scoundrel bent upon the destruction of all government and property. Toward the end of the Adams administration and when the campaign of 1800 was fairly launched, Hamilton wrote a letter atacking the record of Adams and using language quite as scurrilous as any that Lyon, Bache or Callender had used. But the federalist administration did not dare to invoke the sedition law to silence Hamilton, and the country had a new and striking illustration of the fact that the law was designed solely to muzzle democrats.

When the campaign opened the issue between the two parties was joined upon the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions. The federalists attacked Jefferson and Madison as the authors, and their followers as the supporters of these resolutions which they charged sought to disrupt the union and destroy the constitution. Jefferson and all the other democratic leaders defended the resolutions on the ground that they were necessary to preserve the constitution, since the rights of the people under the fundamental law had been violated by the enactment of the alien and sedition laws nullifying freedom of speech and of the press, notwithstanding the guarantees of the constitution. Jefferson and the democrats at that time firmly believed that it was the intention and purpose of the federalist party to create a strong government for the benefit of an established aristocracy and to the detriment of the interests of the people. That the federalist congress and president had in fact nullified the guarantees of the bill of rights was to them sufficient proof of the evil intent of Adams and his followers. On the other hand, Adams and most of the federalists were equally sincere in believing that Jefferson and the democrats desired only to overthrow all government and to substitute anarchic chaos for constitutional order. Neither party gave the other thee slightest credit for honesty of purpose or sincerity of conviction.

In 1800, for the first time, candidates were chosen by the parties. Adams was nominated for president by a secret caucus of the federalist members of congress, with Charles C. Pinckney for vice president. The democratic members of congress, also in a secret caucus, nominated Jefferson for president and Aaron Burr for vice president. In those times, under the original provisions of the constitution, each elector cast his vote for two candidates for presidenet, the one receiving the greatest number, being a clear majority, to be president, and the one receiving the next highest number to be vice president. Contrary to the practice which ever since then has obtained, more attention was paid to the congressional campaign than to the presidential election, and while all the democrats unquestionably were for Jefferson for president, all of the seventy-three democratic electors voted both for Jefferson and Burr and thereby caused a tie. Of course, the election then went into the house of representatives.

Whatever was left of the vitality of the federalist party after the elections in 1800 was utterly destroyed by the action of the federalist leaders in congress in entering into a conspiracy to elect Burr president. The federalists, who had all during the campaign denounced the democratic organization for its desire to break up the union, were now ready to plunge the country into civil war by preventing the election of a president at all, or by trick and chicanery controverting the manifest will of the people. On the other hand, Jefferson did not scruple to promise high office in return for votes in the house. It was an era of "practical politics," and the wonder is that the young nation was able to survive it.

As a matter of fact, the results of the election of 1800 preserved the union. Mr. Jefferson in a letter outlined the principles of the democrats in that campaign, as "the preservation of rights unquestionably remaining with the states; the freedom of religion and of the press, trial by jury, economical administration of the government; opposition to war; to standing armies, to the paper money system, and to all connection, other than commercial, with any foreign nation." The administration then in power had successfully interfered with the freedom of the press and the right of trial by jury. No such attempt has been made since the election of 1800.

In that election, although the federalists invoked the aid of every great name possible, the democrats won an overwhelming majority of the house, electing seventy-one members as against thirty-four federalists. The senate, also, for the first time, came into control of the democrats, by a vote of 19 to 13. Before the election of 1802 the membership of congress had been increased and the second congress of Jefferson's administration had in the senate twenty-four democrats and ten federalists; and in the house, 108 democrats and thirty-eight federalists. Although the federalist party for many years was to retain a ghost of an organization and was to be represented in both houses of congress, it was dead as a militant political organization and it never again was to have any part or parcel in the affairs of government. One of the last and by all odds the greatest achievement of the Adams' administration was the appointment of John Marshall to the supreme bench. The election of Jefferson and the appointment of Marshall at the same time by a peculiar coincidence so balanced and checked the centrifugal and centripetal forces in the government that the beginning of the nineteenth century marked a new epoch in the constitutional history of the country which, in essentials, still endures.

BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

Tomorrow—Congressional Campaigns. V—Insurgency in 1810.

Items of Interest for the Women Folk

The "Florence Nightingale" caravan of the Woman's Imperial Health association of England was inaugurated at the Royal Botanical gardens in London a short time ago by the Viscountess Helmsley. The idea is to drive the large wagon through the thickly populated districts of the country and visit the cottages of the poorer classes of villagers, distributing literature and giving short lectures on the science of proper living. Miss Crandell and Miss Lawson, both prominent in the new society, are undertaking the first journey in the caravan.

Miss Frances A. Kellor has just been appointed chief investigator in the State Labor department of New York. She is to have entire charge of the new bureau of industries and immigration created by the last legislature, and to receive a salary of $2,500 per year. Miss Kellor was selected for the position because of her familiarity with the problems committed to the bureau. As director of the Inter-Municipal Committee on Household Research, she made special investigations of employment agencies several years ago and wrote the first publication of the committee, a book entitled "Out of Work." Later, she was appointed by Governor Hughes as a member of the special commission on immigration. It is reported that she will turn in her whole salary to help out the meagre appropriation for the bureau.

Children's millinery is so simple this season that much of it could be safely attempted by the home or amateur milliner. For instance, a dainty, yet practical model is a small mushroom shape of fine felt, trimmed around the crown with a ribbon shirred on both edges with a cord. At the left side, front, a prim rosette of ribbon could be the finish, or a tight little bunch of rosebuds set into a circle of the shirred ribbon. A third decoration could be a couple of ribbon wings springing from a motif made from soutache braid and a little cord.

Dr. Lydia De Witt, new assistant city bacteriologist of St. Louis, is the first woman physician to enter the employ of the Health department there. She was instructor in pathology and embryology at the University of Michigan, from which she was graduated in 1898. Dr. De Witt is described as a motherly looking, gray-haired woman, who is an authority in her own line of work, and, incidentally, a believer in woman suffrage.

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THE BUMBLE BEE.

A. STINGER.....Editor

Communications welcomed, and neither signature nor return postage required. Address the Editor.

NO BAD MONEY TAKEN.

Dear.

How much that little word expresses, and how little!

We write "Dear Madam" to a woman we never saw; we write "Dear Sir" to a man we hope will choke. And we say "my dear" to the young person who sells us a sack of salted peanuts, or something of the kind.

And sometimes we write "Dear" to a man who really becomes dear to us; not that we love him, oh no. We would read his death notice with the most unfeigned pleasure.

But the fact that we have called him "dear" will forever rise up and slap us in the face, just at the most unexpected time. He becomes truly dear, in the sense that he costs us something every time we turn around.

And, like the "moving finger," it is writ and has passed on,

"nor all our piety or wit
Can lure it back to cancel half a line,
Nor all our tears blot out a word of it."

And that is why somebody wishes he hadn't written "Dear Bartley."

Double Cross.

Does it pay to be on the level, or is it better to slip the double cross whenever you can put it over?

Some certain candidates for office can answer this question if they will.

One of them is running—or was running—for United States senator on the democratic ticket in Nebraska.

Forecast.

About now look out for frost; we understand that several really healthy booms were left out during the recent cold snap, and got an awful blasting. Not naming no names, for the full list will be published in The Humble Bee in about two weeks.

BUSTED BOOM LIGHTS
Remains of the Defeated and Exploded Senatorial Airship Found.

CHIRICAMOO, Baffin's Bay Land, Oct. 27.—(Special by Airless and Wireless Combined.)—Something came here today that looks like the remains of a balloon. From marks discovered on the bag, it is believed to be from Nebraska. The words "Grand Island," and "August" are easily read on its label, and the figures "1910" may be made out, but the rest of the label has been deciphered.

It seems to have been a balloon that was sent up about that time, and that was later abandoned.

If the party had stuck to the floater, and come down where it was discovered, a new record would have been established.

In the debris of the wreck were found some scraps of paper, on which some hurriedly written sentences may be made out. One of these starts "Dear B——" and another reads "Ed—Ho—," but neither is complete. One word by itself seems to be "black m——" as if the writer had in mind "negroes" or something of that sort nothing in the country over which the balloon must have passed in its flight could suggest "black men," for the inhabitants are either red or white.

A fuller report will be sent later.

This message from our correspondent in the Baffin's Bay country unquestionably has reference to the boom for United States senator referred to in these columns last week. It was then thought the boom had gone so high it would never come down, but it appears to have lit, even if it was a long way off.

The labels and the scraps of writing found in the wreck age shows that it was the same, or one very similar to it. The wreckage is not entirely unexpected, for a terrific explosion was heard soon after it went up, and it is unquestionably the same.

It surely did blow up. If you think it didn't, ask the author of the "Dear Bartley" letters.

BOILING THE BARBER
What One of Them Has to Say About the New Sanitary Ordinance.

"Huh! Dot's all right, all right," snorted the German barber. "I shall not my breath in my gustomer's face blow alretty. Sure, dot's all right.

"Maype, ven he blows his breath in my face yet, vot den? Hein? If I don'd like his onions, yet, nor his cigaroots, nor somedings he has been alretty dringing, vot? Oh, yes, he's paying for dot shafe, ain't it, and I yust got to stand it for vateeffer he has on his breath yet.

"Sure, dot is a goot law, and maype dey shall some more like it make. Put, maybe ven de parper shall come to get tired mit de yag vot into his shop comes mit his hangofer on, und say 'Olf me on the bead a rub,' and in the chair goes to sleep, vunce, and schnores mit his mout' oper und all his vine odors shall come out for de parper, dot's all right.

"Maype dot's a choke about polling de parper, but ve shall yet see dot ve shall poll de gustomer vot shall need to be insanitated py us alretty."

And when he said "Next!" he glared around the room as if he would like to boil the man who introduced the ordinance. But folks must still get shaved. And there's one mighty sure way of beating the dirty barber, and that is not to patronize him. Plenty of clean barbers may be found, and if the man who can't shave himself will just exercise a little care and look at quality rather than price, he will have no trouble in getting a sanitary shave in shops where it is done for decency and not because the law requires it.

EMPTY.

Little empty cash box, treasured now with care—
How I miss the coin you once did hold.
Then I held you fondly, now you are so bare
That I only sigh and call you cold.

Once you met me smiling—then you looked so good
Now I find you but an empty dream.
Then I wrote "Dear Bartley"—now I wish I could
Make folks think you but a rival's scheme.

H. M. G.

Read The Bumble Bee.

Watch Out.

Some of our Omaha boys are going to Lincoln tonight. They should be very careful while down there.

Lincoln is a large city, and a beautiful city, and a Holy City. And men from Omaha who are unused to its ways frequently make mistakes when they go down there, and get their names into the papers.

Many things hortative might be said here, but it will all be summed up in this one sentence:

"Be very careful."

Remember.

The Bumble Bee doesn't want to mix into any more trouble than it must, but it does want to remind the policemen who are about to lose their jobs, that it was a democratic legislature that bailed up matters so the city can't raise money to pay its police force.

And some of those democrats are asking for re-election.

Hallowe'en.

Ye Editor mentions this just because it is the fashion to say something about Hallowe'en. He's too old to be fooled by ghosts; the only ones he sees are those of lost opportunities, and they don't worry him.

But he's not a grouch, and he hopes that the youngsters will just have a lot of fun on Monday night, and then some.

Bumble Bee stings are always the best.

Daughters of Famous Men

Miss Ethel Leroy Dekoven, whose betrothal to H. Kierstede Hudson, the son of the prominent New York banker, C. I. Hudson, was recently announced, is the daughter of the popular composer, Reginald De Koven, and inherits her marked musical ability from her father.

Reginald De Koven was born in Connecticut and belongs to an old English family. The American branch was founded in colonial times by Captain De Koven of the British army. Reginald De Koven's father was the Rev. Henry De Koven, a scholarly man who sought to make music only a subsidiary part of his son's education.

Only a small part of De Koven's youth was spent in his native state. Father and son went abroad and the boy studied music at some of the best German schools and was prepared for Oxford university by his father. He took his degree in 1879 and returned to Germany for further musical study. His first reputation was made as a composer of songs. His romantic light opera, "Robin Hood," first brought him into general attention, and this great success was followed by "Rob Roy," "The Fencing Master" and other tuneful operettas.

Miss De Koven's mother is a daughter of Senator Farnwell and a sister of Mrs. Hobart Chatfield Taylor. Mrs. DeKoven has won her laurels as a novelist and dramatist.

Miss De Koven is a charming young woman who has proved to be a great social favorite in New York and Washington, as well as at Bar Harbor, where the summer home of the De Kovens is located. She is a skillful musician and an accomplished linguist.

Last winter she won her laurels as a clever amateur actress and dancer when she appeared at several private performances in Washington, notably in "The Man in the Moon," a fantastic musical play by Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney.

Daily Health Hint.

It is wise to give the human system a daily supply of water taken internally, sufficient to keep in solution all the waste matters, that they may be carried off by the natural process.

vertising in The Bee will do for your business.

WILLING

My son, could you withstand the temptations of the city?"
"I dunno, ma, but I'd like a chance to test my strength."