

For Governor

Snapshots at the Candidates in Various States—Whitney and Bartlett, Fort and Katzenbach—Watson of Indiana and Higgins of Rhode Island.



THE Democrats of Massachusetts put two tickets in the field, one headed by the name of Henry M. Whitney and the other by that of Charles W. Bartlett. Mr. Whitney is famed as a champion of reciprocity. He engaged in a discussion with President Roosevelt on the subject and in attempting to quote the president respecting an interview which he had with him at Washington gained an election to the now celebrated Ananias club. Mr. Whitney is a brother of the late William C. Whitney, secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Cleveland, and was born in Conway, Mass., in 1839. He obtained his education in the public schools except for a year which he spent at the Williston seminary, Easthampton. He began his business career as a clerk in the village store, later entering a bank, and in subsequent years was engaged in the shipping business and in the operation of street railways. In late years he has been active in some of the largest corporations in New England. He was the first to introduce electric cars in the Bay State capital, and his championship of reciprocity ideas has on more than one occasion caused him to receive national attention.

One of the incidents of the campaign might have proved annoying to Mr. Whitney, but by good luck has only afforded him a little amusement. At Springfield he met a man who turned out to be a pickpocket and who "frisked" from him a card case. As it happened, the stolen property contained only some personal cards, railroad passes and a dollar bill. The thief returned the bill to Mr. Whitney with the comment that the latter might need it in his campaign. The cards and other contents of the case he sent to Thomas W. Lawson, with the request that he pass them on to Mr. Whitney.

Mr. Bartlett was the Democratic nominee for governor of Massachusetts two years ago. He was born in Boston in 1845, is a veteran of the civil war, a brilliant lawyer, and famous for his wit and eloquence. He takes much interest in the law and is high up in the Masonic order. The story of his rise in life is like that of many other public men who have come up from poverty to positions of influence and responsibility. As a boy he was ambitious for an education but his father was unable to supply the money for his course at a higher institution of learning. After his return from serving his country on many fields of battle he worked on the farm, and at one time for a bridge building concern engaged in the construction of a large cofferdam, sometimes standing up to his waist in water, but always displaying the same staying powers and tenacity of purpose that in later life were to help him so much with juries and judges.

In the fall of 1865 he entered Dartmouth college, an institution which today has no more loyal friend. His financial resources were so slender that he was obliged to devote a part of each college year to teaching, and it was while doing this that he first gave public manifestation of his marked executive ability and force of character.

During the four college years he taught in various places and put in some hard and muscle building work on the farm during the vacation period. He graduated from the Albany Law school in 1871 and for several years practiced law in Dover, N. H., but for over thirty years has been a resident of Massachusetts.

John Franklin Fort, Republican nominee for governor of New Jersey, was born in Pemberton, Burlington county, in 1852. He is a nephew of the late Governor George E. Fort, who served from 1851 to 1854, so that his friends say the governorship of the state may be considered to belong in a way in his family. He was educated at the Mount Holly institute and Pennington seminary and studied law with Edward Paxton, afterward chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and with other lawyers of eminence and in 1872 graduated from the Albany Law school. The next year he was admitted to the bar, but he began his political career before he was old enough to vote by taking part in the presidential campaign of 1872. He was journal clerk of the New Jersey house of assembly in 1873 and 1874, was appointed judge of the first district court of Newark by one Democratic governor, George B. McClellan, and continued in the office, despite his poli-



tics, by another Democrat, Governor Ludlow. He was a delegate to the Republican convention which nominated Blaine for the presidency and in 1896 placed the late Garret A. Hobart in nomination for the vice presidency. He is one of the three New Jersey members of the constitutional commission on uniform laws for all the states. Governor Griggs in 1896 appointed him a judge of the Essex court of common pleas, and in 1900 Governor Voorhees appointed him a justice of the supreme court of the state.

Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., of Trenton, nominee of the New Jersey Democrats for governor, hopes to receive a unique birthday present this year. Election day falls on Nov. 5. That is the day on which in the year 1808 he first saw the light. Should he be chosen governor he will have two good reasons for celebrating the date. He is a son of Frank S. Katzenbach, Sr., and a grandson of the late Peter Katzenbach, for many years proprietor of the Trenton House. He has been mayor of Trenton twice though the city is normally Republican. Mr. Katzenbach is a lawyer and has a reputation as an eloquent speaker. The platform upon which he is running declares in favor of election of United States senators by popular vote and of the direct primary method of nominating public officers, and it urges the following policies:

Public moneys shall be interest bearing in all cases. Public officials shall give daily attention to the discharge of their duties and shall be permitted to hold but one office. Public contracts shall be made and supplies furnished upon competitive bidding after due advertisement.

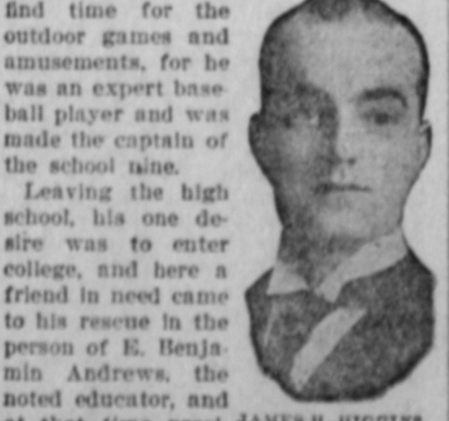
James E. Watson, Republican nominee for governor of Indiana, is the present representative of the sixth district of the state in congress and succeeded the famous "Objector" Holman in that position. That was in 1897, and Mr. Watson has been in congress continually since except for one term. He was born in Rushville, Ind., in 1864, studied at De Pauw university and was admitted to the bar in 1886. He has been active in the national campaigns of his party and has a wide reputation as a speaker. He told a story recently about the operation of the pure food law and intended to illustrate his expressed theory that more people would be good if they had to be.

"The man who was wrestling with the pure food bill at Washington," he said, "that I got a letter from home, written by a man from whom I bought a big quantity of maple sirup each year. He urged me to fight for the pure food bill. Now, I couldn't help remembering to save my life that this man bought five barrels of brown sugar at the opening of the maple molasses season. So I wrote him a note suggesting that advocacy of a pure food measure seemed odd from a man who bought five barrels of brown sugar before beginning the manufacture of his pure maple sirup.

"Never feazed him. He turned my letter over and wrote on the back, 'I know it, but I want the law to make me do right.'"

James H. Higgins, who has been nominated by the Democrats of Rhode Island to succeed himself, is reputed the youngest governor in the United States, and the commonwealth over which he presides is the smallest in the sisterhood of states. Previous to his first nomination for governor in 1906 he had for four years been mayor of Pawtucket and was then known as the "boy mayor." He was born in Lincoln, R. I., in 1876, and was left fatherless at the age of thirteen. He took up the duty of providing for himself and his mother and two younger brothers, attended school and worked at night as bookkeeper and in other ways managed to earn money and prosecute his studies as well. At the high school his fellow students wondered how he could dispose of his lessons so quickly and find time for the outdoor games and amusements, for he was an expert baseball player and was made the captain of the school nine.

Leaving the high school, his one desire was to enter college, and here a friend in need came to his rescue in the person of E. Benjamin Andrews, the noted educator, and at that time president of Brown university. As the result of the friendship expressed for the young man by President Andrews, he passed through Brown university with high honors. A kind aunt supplemented the assistance of the Brown president, and young Higgins did the rest. Nights and Sundays he labored, and when attending the Georgetown university law school he worked a part of the time in the office of the district attorney. It was work and study for him all the way along, and he was persistent. He was admitted to the bar in 1900. As mayor of Pawtucket he espoused the principle of municipal ownership and championed the cause of rigid enforcement of laws against gambling and Sunday liquor selling.



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A ROYAL ROMANCE.

Prince George of Greece and His Love For a Bonaparte Princess. The forthcoming marriage of Prince George of Greece to the Princess Letitia Marie Bonaparte is something quite out of the ordinary in royal matches. In the first place, it will raise a branch of the Bonaparte family once more to royal rank. In the second place, it will give a comparatively poor prince a fortune of about \$15,000,000, quite a comfortable sum as money is measured among many of the royal



PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE AND HIS FIANCEE.

families of Europe. In the third place, the match acquires special interest from the fact that it was opposed by no less than three crowned heads, a sort of "concert of the powers" singing "No wedding bells for them." The trio were the king of England, the king of Italy and, lastly, King George of Greece himself, the father of the groom.

The prince is the second son of King George and was born in 1869. He is a nephew of Queen Alexandra. King Edward disapproved the match because of the lineage of the princess. The Bonaparte family has experienced many vicissitudes since the time of Napoleon I. The Princess Marie is the great-grandfather was Prince Lucien and Marie Blanc. Prince Roland is a noted savant who visited the United States in 1893 and was highly honored by scientists. Her grandfather was Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who was considered the most disreputable member of the Bonaparte family, and her great-grandfather was Prince Lucien Bonaparte, Napoleon's younger brother, who died in 1840. Lucien was perhaps the ablest of the brothers of the emperor and the least selfish. He de-

clined several crowns offered by Napoleon in order to confine his life to scientific researches. It is from her mother's side that the princess brings her large fortune, but it is tainted, as the phrase goes in America. Her maternal grandfather was the ex-waiter and millionaire gambling bell keeper, M. Blanc, the founder of Monte Carlo. This is what particularly sticks in the crop of King Edward of England. But the princess herself is a young woman of whom every one speaks well. Prince George is deeply in love with her, and it is said the marriage bells will surely ring.

MISS ANNIE BEST. Society Girl Who Will Soon Be Led to the Altar. One of the early November weddings will be that of Miss Annie Livingston Best to E. Yale Smith. Miss Best has been called the best-gowned woman in the Four Hundred, and she is considered one of the handsomest girls of



her set. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clermont Livingston Best of New York, Washington and Newport. Miss Best was educated largely in France and is very accomplished. The wedding will take place in Grace church, New York, where so many similar ceremonies have occurred.

A somewhat bashful man desired to propose to a girl, but was in doubt how to do it. Suddenly he picked up the young woman's cat and said, "Kit, try, may I have your mistress?" It was answered by the young lady, who replied, "Say yes, puss!"—Kansas City Star.

"I'm so glad you've finally managed to visit us," said Mrs. Purze-Fanley of Virginia. "Come right into the picture gallery. I want to show you my masters." "Gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. New Rich of Chicago. "I didn't know you was ever a slave."—Philadelphia Press.

There are eight "primary" or "major" planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, and several hundred minor planets, discovered since 1801. It is certain that one planet, Jupiter, was known to the ancients. Whether they knew of others is not determined.

The finer articles of harness and saddle used in Italy are imported from Germany, Austria and England. The duty is about \$17 per 220 pounds.

Gems In Verse

OLD FAVORITES.

NIAGARA.

THE thoughts are strange that crowd into my brain While I look upward to thee! It would seem As if God pour'd thee from his hollow hand And hung his bow upon thine awful front And spoke in that loud voice which seem'd to him Who dwelt in Patmos for his Saviour's sake "The sound of many waters," and had bade Thy flood to chronicle the ages back And notch his centuries in the eternal rocks. Deep calleth unto deep—and what are we That hear the question of that voice sublime? Oh, what are all the notes that ever rung From war's vain trumpet by thy thundering side? Yes, what is all the riot man can make In his short life to thine unceasing roar? And yet, bold babbling, what art thou to him Who drown'd the world and heap'd the waters far Above its loftiest mountains? A light wave, That breaks and whispers of his Maker's might! —John G. C. Brainard.

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

I AM dying, Egypt, dying! Ebb the crimson life tide fast, And the dark Pictonian shadows Gather on the evening blast. Let thine arm, O queen, unfold me; Hush thy sobs and bow thine ear; Listen to the great heart secrets Thou, and thou alone, must hear. Though my scarred and veteran legions Bear their eagles high no more And my wrecked and scattered galleys Strew dark Actium's fatal shore,

Though no glittering guards surround me Prompt to do their master's will, I must perish like a Roman— Die the great triumvir still.

Let not Caesar's servile minions Mark the lion thus made low, 'Twas no foeman's arm that fell him, 'Twas his own that struck the blow; His, who, plow'd on thy bosom, Turned aside from glory's ray— His, who, drunk with thy caresses, Madly threw a world away.

Should the base plebeian rabble Dare assail my name at Rome, Where the noble spouse, Octavia, Weeps within her widowed home, Seek her; say the gods bear witness, Aitars, august, circling wings, That her blood, with mine commingled, Yet shall mount the thrones of kings.

And for thee, star-eyed Egyptian, Glorious sorceress of the Nile, Light the path of Stygian horrors With the splendors of thy smile; Give the Caesar crowns and arches, Let his blood the laurel twine; I can score the senate's triumphs, Triumphant in love like mine.

I am dying, Egypt, dying! Hark! The insulting foeman's cry. They are coming, Quick, my falchion; Let them front me ere I die. Ah, no more amid the battle Shall my heart exulting swell. Isis and Osiris guard thee— Cleopatra, Rome, farewell! —General W. H. Lytle.

Why It Was Untold. She—For nearly an hour I suffered untold agony. He—What was the trouble—didn't you have any one to tell it to?

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