Colonel Quay and Mr. Mackey approached solitical battle by entirely different routes. Mr. Mackey was a careful organizer and looked well after the counties. If there were differences cropping out in any locality he was sure to put on the salve of confersuce with flattery or advice as the occasion might require. It was often said of him that he could settle a local fight and both mides would think they had won. He never went into a convention without knowing exactly where he stood. Mr. Qusy was never a man of method. He always be-lieved in doing heroic things; many people have called them arbitrary. When he was have called them arbitrary. When he was a school teacher or riding a mustang in Texas, long before he went into politics f system was always as apparent as his ability to deal with strength with any emergency that arose. In other words he has never shown those qualities which would make him a superior bank pres-

QUAY'S GREAT SELF RELIANCE.

When he succeeded Mr. Mackey in the command of the Republican forces of this State, he was as fond of pleasure as any of the boys. He loved to enjoy himself rather than bother with the small matters of poli-tics, that he felt he could handle in an hour when the time came for action. This very trait of character made him severe, and a more self reliant man never lived. But it also led him into no end of trouble, controversies arose in his party which he thought he could settle with a sledge-hammer whenever he chose, which he did for years, and his success gained for him the deserved nickname of "Old Brains." He had so long wielded the scepter of power unquestioned, that he believed there was no

How many great men, both in peace and war, have split upon this rock?
This year Senator Quay is allowing or seeming to allow, the people to have their way about the offices to be filled by the results of the pending campaign. He is looking around among some of the insur-gents of last year for allies. I saw him in Pittsburg a few days ago engaged in his missionary work, and he seemed as cheerful as ever. When he left for his country home n Beaver, some 50 mile; distant, where he began life as the editor of a country weekly and County Clerk after his return from Texas, he said when asked about the

"I think it will be all right." He never was fond of talking politics for the multi-tude, and less so this year than ever.

MR. QUAY'S LIFE AT BEAVER. Beaver is not much of a place, and is principally noted as the home of Mr. Quay, and the place Chief Justice Gibson, one of the greatest jurists this country ever produced, moved away from Colonel Quay goes there only as he goes fishing, to think and to plan. It is so quist up in his rural retreat that he is rarely ever disturbed, and the townspeople never bother him about affairs of his life. He has plenty to think of just now, and his ways are much more careful at present than they

He has been so long in an office-holding life, and such a rover, for he is rarely a week in one place, that he has never plied up many dollars. He lives plainly, and has r extravagances except what politics re-ire. There is no limit to expenditure, either generously to reward friends or amply punish enemies. His one aim is suc-This has caused man r attacks on his personal character that have been overrawn. Men of power viewed from a long through a microscope show many defects that are never seen in closer cor

WHAT MAGEE DID FOR PITTSBURG.

Mr. Magee is an entirely different type of has kept him solid with his people and a in the State because his force is ever

Pittsburg is the cheapest governed city in the country of its size and one of the best many is in New York, and with exactly

way to get along with an enemy was either to kill him or compromise with him. Mr. Quay is in that attitude toward Mr. Magee.

CAN'T WILL, SO HE'LL COMPROMISE. Mr. Quay has found killing a dangerous experiment and now takes up Mr. Conking's other view of the situation. Other how long his views of compromise will last is a serious question. It is hard to teach a muster of his age and character new lessons.

such and wait.
It is one of the marvels of this strange situation that the name of Don Cameron is mirely heard. His father's name awakened men like magic, but his son's is rarely ever spoken. It is said that the Senator will not Unless there shall be some awakening it looks as though the name of Cameron would drop out of politics as the lost rivers | his place. of Arizona sink into to the quicksand.

THE KINDLY METHOD IN POLITICS. The careers of Colonel Quay and Mr. Macre illustrate the difference between the arbitrary and the kindly methods in polities. Chris Magee learned some useful lessons in the direction he has taken from General Cameron, and has followed them to good purpose. Living in the community from boyhood, where he began life without money or influence, he has drawn men to him by acts of kindness that are at times far more potent than any mere party obligations. This was General Cameron's view, and there was not a county in Pennsylvania some simple act of kindness he had not made triends outside of his own party who were ever faithful to him in time

I have said this much about these two men, who are to meet here next week in political combat, and their lives because their personality is so interesting. What is will more important at this moment is the fact that both of them are for Mr. Blaine, and neither of them professes to believe that Mr. Harrison can be elected if he is nominated. Quay is taking his road to the new deal in one direction; Magee his in another. They will meet at the cross roads before long. The defeat of the party twice in succession would breed more bad blood among the Re-publicans in the State, and there is enough

FRANK A. BURK

In Honor of Belknap's Memory. CHICAGO, Aug. 15.-Crocker's Iowa Brigade, the Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Iowa Infantry, is preparing to celebrate with great enthusis the sixth biennial reunion at Des Moines, In., September 23 and 24. The programme will be largely a memorial service for its late Commander and President, General

Reduced to 75c from 81 50.

William W. Belknap.

Silk warp Lausdowne.
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John Russell Young Writes of the Two Notable Figures That Passed Away the Past Week.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT TO SPAIN.

The Ex-President's Republican Ideas That Made the Minister's Life Miserable for a Few Days.

Career of the Great Editor Whose Personality Built Up a Great Newspaper.

POLITICS OF THE DIPLOMATIST.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

Much has been written, much remains to be written, of James Russell Lowell. The estimate of the man and his character to which I look forward with the most pleasure will be that of George W. Smalley. Mr. Smalley, more than any American, had the opportunity of studying the poet and diplomatist in his later years. Mr. Lowell's latest work was inscribed to that distinguished journalist. It was my privilege to know Mr. Lowell, and at one time to see much of him under circumstances that gave me an insight into a high and original character. And now, as the shadows have fallen, let us gather together some memories of the man as I saw him.

I had hardly more than an acquaintance ship with Lowell until we met in Spain. He was Minister to that country when General Grant visited Madrid. There was nothing of the anxiety which Bayard Taylor had shown when Grant was coming to Berlin, as Lowell had no Tribute responsibilities to explain. At the same time his interest in Mr. Sumner, the resentment he showed at the removal of Mr. Sumner from the Foreign Relations Committee, had, far removed him from political sympathy with the General.

GRANT WAS AFRAID OF LOWELL. I have an impression that Grant divined the feeling, because when he received in Bordeaux a most cordial letter from Mr. Lowell to be his personal guest at Madrid, it embarrassed him. "I feel," he said with a smile, "as if I were rather afraid of Lowell." He sent a note of regret, giving as a reason his party was larger than he could expect to take to a private house, and he would remain at the hotel, glad of some reason that would deprive his refusal of a semblance of discourtesy. When we ar-rived at Madrid in the early morning Mr. Lowell was at the depot to receive the Gen-

used to be. He finds in the present emer- eral. Nothing could have surpassed his atgency that necessity for consultation and tentions and courtesies during the stay. I know that General Grant formed a high opinion of Lowell, as under circumstances somewhat similar he had formed of Bayard Taylor. These were of the type of men, however, who had only to know one another to be friends.

When I met Lowell he was coming upon his 60th year-in the ripeness of his time and fame. He had an easy, nimble, New England way with him, rather slouchy than otherwise, with a singularly fine face, eves that seemed to have their moods—gray blended with blue; a countenance that in youth might have been extremely beautiful.

A WOMAN'S NOVEL DESCRIPTION, "Might have been a model for the no-cepted portraits of Christ when the hair was chestnut and long." This was the criti-cism of a gifted woman who knew and adwith caution so as not to lose any game, and sets them long before the season for the run in him, the slight ignoring of the extreme begins. Being engrossed in business affairs conventionalities, which only the most con-State politics, except when conventions met and driving time began. Not wanting any office for himself he has always been a power to those whom he favored. He always had and has the largest Pitisburg delegation at himself, and has contented himself with disposed to dogmatize, to criticise at times; him back, and has contented himself with it for the benefit of his section with his mind ever reflecting and refining; appa-ndertaking to capture the State. This rently in a state of evolution, until you felt royal commands had issued. There was about it as when the dove had flown from Ararat-would that it had some place where it could rest its feet.

Out of a mood of caprice Lowell would suddenly blaze into radiant humors, become managed for its taxpayers, and Magee is as attractive as the sunshine on a waterfall, the absolute master of the Republican ma-chine, which is as supreme there as Tam-genial of men. I have seen him when he surpassed any man I have ever known in exquisite courtesy and appreciation. I have Roscoe Conkling used to say that the only seen him when the clouds of indifference as to get along with an enemy was either saw him beaming with joy and hor likewise when sorrow came heavily upon him. Out of this contrast came the love I attained for Lowell, and much of the tender reverence in which I shall ever hold his

men have had to do it before him, but | BIGHT HAND CORNER OF A CARRIAGE. He was alive to the amenities and cere-monies of the Madrid circle in which he The science of his age and character new lessons. The science of etiquette he had mastered like a votary. He knew the right thing some courageous thing, but it looks now as though he would not, this year at least, play with a buzz saw. Yet the convention of heat Wednesday can only answer this question, and Mr. Magee will be here to watch and wait.

It is one of the may also of this strenge. moved, the most aristocratic in the world. I could never explain to the people here why I surrendered it even to an ex-President." I relieved him, so far as Grant was concerned, by the remark that the General scoken. It is said that the Senator will not be at the State Convention next Wednes- him, and if he did would be instant to recognize that a Minister, even in so small a matter, should not forget what was due to

This is a trifle, a flicker as it were, but it threw so much light upon what to me at least were the picturesque qualities of Lowell. As my own sentiments upon the business of aristocracy have long been reduced to the formula, that I am rejoiced over the blessed heritage that has fallen to me as a Republican, and at the same time rather sorry that I was not born a duke, the aristocratic touch in Lowell was a charm. Moreover, it was with his blood. That insensible something which belongs to blood and race, which we repudiste and at the same time believe, which has no more express popular acceptance than the fact that out of the 19 gentlemen who have been elected from the many millions to the Presidency four came from two families, Lowell embodied.

GRANT'S MEETING WITH CASTELAR. General Grant had taken a special interest in the Republican movement in Spain, with a special admiration for Castelar. The brilliant Span'ard had been for a time President of the young Republic, had shown a special interest in the United States, and notably in one or two speeches an extraordinary knowledge of the country. The hope of meeting Castelar had largely drawn Grant to Spain. They met at Hendaye, the frontier town between France and Spain, and journeyed on the same train as far as Vittoria, where the General remained as the greet of the king than the two strong men about whom I have written some thoughts that have been in my mind about them during the 20 odd years I have enjoyed their friendship. General remained as the guest of the king The visit was an object of some comment in Madrid. In the first place an ex-President, having in the social courtesies to which his former place entitled him re-ceived semi-royal attentions, made first calls on no one but ambassadors and princes of the blood. There were many highest grandees of civilization in Madrid. and it was with something of a flutter that people learned that the ex-President had passed them by—ignoring them altogether I fear—visiting a private gentleman not much esteemed by them, a mere member of the Republican opposition, and who but for the easy good nature of King Alfonso would have been an exile. However, General Grant had his earn way of doing things and

Grant had his own way of doing things, and had paid Castelar such honor as was in his

Mr. Lowell had not been taken into his Mr. Lowell had not been taken into his confidence, perhaps hardly knew of the call, which was informal and personal; but among other things the General thought it would have a good effect and show Mr. Castelar the esteem in which he was held, not alone by an ex-President, but by the people of the United States, if he would give him a dinner. It would not be much of a dinner, not more than 20 guests, and he would select the guests most agreeable to the host and the Minister. When Mr. Lowell learned of the purpose he was in sore trouble. The General had simply expressed his intent that he meant to pay a personal compliment to the ex-President of Spain. As the tides were running in Spain that was enough. Mr. Lowell came to me in a state of con-sternation. He was shy of speaking to the General, or even of appearing to cross him; but there were consequences involved. As Minister he not only could not personally take part in such a dinner, nor have any part in the arrangement, but if it were given he might as well take his legation from Spain. Mr. Castelar was simply a tolerated person in Madrid, and any such honor as General Grant proposed would be an affront to the ruling classes. I presumed, as I said to Mr. Lowell, that this mere statement of the case would be enough for General Grant, and would save the Minister, who was shy of what might seem to be a want of acquiescence in Grant's wishes, the trouble of speaking to the General.

GRANT DIDN'T LIKE IT A BIT. It was one of the peculiarities of Grant that, having made up his mind to do a thing, he having made up his mind to do a thing, he was impatient of the processes of reasoning which made it necessary for him to change his mind. He could not see why, as a private gentleman, he could not select his guests at dinner. He could not see why, as an ex-President of one republic, he might not entertain the ex-President of another republic, especially when he wished to mark his sense of the friendly relations between them when they were rulers of nations. And moreover, if the truth were known, he did not respect governments which came he did not respect governments which came from military revolutions, nor thrones which rested upon bayonets, and especially detested whatever savored of Napoleonism. Alfonso had seized the throne in Bonaparte fashion, Bourbon as he was. Grant had half-hoped among other things that he would not meet Servano because of the part not meet Serrano because of the part that nobleman had taken in the coup d'etat.

To have his private actions governed by the susceptibilities of people whom he deemed do with the Liberal leader's acceptance of the part those advantages of Confederate Government which had proved so beneficent in the susceptibilities of people whom he deemed do with the Liberal leader's acceptance of the part that nobleman had taken in the coup d'etat.

To have his private actions governed by the susceptibilities of people whom he deemed that nobleman had taken in the coup d'etat. To have his private actions governed by the susceptibilities of people whom he deemed as usurpers, who were in power from having thrown over a republic by a successful revolution—this was not to be endured. It was with the utmost reluctance, and only, I am afraid, because the contingency was pressed upon him, that Mr. Lowell's mispressed upon him, that Mr. Lowel I am afraid, because the contingency was pressed upon him, that Mr. Lowell's mis-sion would be at an end should he persist in his purpose, that I was requested to say that the dinner would be abandoned.

TROUBLE ABOUT DECORATIONS. This trouble, however, of which Mr. Lowell knew nothing, as I did not think it necessary to dwell upon the General's scruples, and which could only have been an embarrassment to his sensitive nature, was not so great as another, which assumed an amusing aspect. Mr. Lowell came into my rooms one morning in a somewhat per-plexed mood, and asked me for the names of General Grant's "secretaries." I told him that for the time I was the only one holding the office and that my rank was only a brevet. Well, it was very strange!' The oreign minister had sent for him that morning and said that the King was graciously pleased to agree to the request of General Grant, and confer upon his "secretary" the order of Charles III. I assuredly had borne ne such message, and General Grant, so far from seeking decorations had declined them, telling Marshal Mac-Mahon, the President of France, when offered the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, that having held from the American people an office the incumbent of which could not by law receive a decoration, he felt that he would only be showing due re-spect to the law by declining it. But for this he would have returned to the United States, his breast covered with every order from the Golden Fleece of Spain to the Chrysanthemum of Japan. This I knew, saying that the King's grace had been abused. Mr. Lowell made further inquiries, only to learn that the message had been received duly from Grant, and the royal commands, had issued. There was in rower while Republicanism of Blaine, Arthur and Grant. A Republican the could never rise into enthusiasm for Republican leaders until they had received the consecration of assistantion, would feel sure that his voice is one of the majority to do or undo. That is the fascination of the sense that your voice is one of the majority to do or undo. That is the fascination of the Senate." There was never an argument royal commands, had issued. There was in rower while Republicanism governed. the decoration, where was the "secretary?

A SENSITIVE DUTCH GENTLEMAN. It came out upon inquiry that among those who attended Grant was a gentleman from the continent, Holland, I think, who acted as courier and looked after hotels and trains, and other modest, necessary duties. This gentleman was deeply impressed with the dignity of General Grant, with the importance of his service, and sensitive lest foreign countries should lack in due appreciation of the ex-President. Among other things, he learned upon conference with his fellows in attendance upon travelers at var-rious taverns that the Foreign Traveling Secretary of the Prince of Wales, as the courier of H. R. H. was euphemistically colled, had been decorated The incident had made a profound impression in the courier world. The more it was brooded upon the more it was evident that by some everyight of Mr. Lowell near that by some everyight of Mr. Lowell near that by some oversight of Mr. Lowell per-haps, the Spanish Government had been wanting in respect to Grant. For assuredly if the Foreign Traveling Secretary of the Prince of Wales were to be a chevalier and wear the button of knighthood, no less an honor should be awarded to Grant. Otherwise the Spanish people would think tha England was a greater nation than the United States, which would be a deplorable incident. And as Mr. Lowell had not ansolve it by calling upon the Spanish For-eign Minister and point out to his excel-lency not only how gratifying such a com-pliment would be to himself personally as pliment would be to himself personally as a recognition of his unique professional distinction, but a surprising and agreeable com

pliment to the General. VERY AMUSING ALL AROUND. The emotions of Mr. Lowell when the inmident was traced home were like those of Pendennis, when, after his row in the ball-room, he received a challenge from M. Alcide Mirobolant, Chevalier de Juillet. The prodigious fun of the incident could not have but one effect upon the wittiest man of the day. And as for the proposed chevalier, when under examination by Mr. Lowell, he was unconscious of any depart-ure from propriety; he knew what belonged to the President as well as to the Prince of Wales. He knew also better than any mere envoy how such things were done, and how due access could be had to the royal car, and he had only given the Spanish Cabinet offi-cial an expression of opinion as to his duty in the matter. Due explanations were made to the Foreign Office. The cross was never bestowed, and when we returned to Paris our proposed chevalier retired without, I am afraid the best feelings toward the

American representative.

LOWELL WAS A REPUBLICAN. I do not think that Lowell believed that Spain was ripe for a republic. Grant did not think that there was a country in Europe that was ripe enough for anything else. The sympathies of Lowell seemed to be with the oldest and most venerable governments, and I remember his saying in a laughing way that he was afraid if he were a Frenchman he would be a follower of Henry V., "as it was so respectable." There was no such serious thought in the mind of Lowell, who was as Republican as Samuel Adams, but there might have been the fear, the housewifely anxiety that New England republicanism would not bear transplanting at it would only grow in the stern New

England soil. With this political trend in his mind, a Republican like Samuel Adams, but not quite sure that other than New England

power, unconscious of the impression he was making upon the hidalgoes and others of immense rank.

LOWELL IN GREAT TROUBLE.

Mr. Lowell had not been taken into his control of the first of our scholars. His selection only emphasized the compliment paid in sending Washington Irving. He was LIND AND GENEROUS.

With this there was kindness, generosity, an ever open ear and generous heart. As I Appear. est interest in the literature and art of the country, and altogether served America as no Minister could have hoped to do. We were proud of our Minister. There were the personal qualities, the genius of the

> THE DEATH OF MRS. LOWELL. He lived in a small, cheerful apartment near the palace. And at the time his home was illuminated and blessed by a gracious presence. No one could have seen it withpresence. No one could have seen it without seeing how much the tact, friendliness,
> consideration, the supreme qualities of a
> noble and gifted woman contributed to the
> triumph of a legation. These were the last
> days of the triumph. How often I have recalled with regret the fact that the sunny
> hours in which I met Mrs. Lowell were the
> eve of a terrible illness. Upon her life the
> sunshine was no more to fall. Illness—lingering, treacherous, irretrievable to the end.
> I refer to this partly because it enables me I refer to this partly because it enables me sonal solicitation to bring it to a result. I to bear this slight tribute to a noble memory, and partly because of the effect the ill-ness of his wife had upon Lowell. When I said when he broached his plan. Having ness of his wife had upon Lowell. When I said when he broached his plan. Having saw him in London some weeks later—the change—the terrible change! Misfortune had hit him, and hit him hard. He was never the man I had known in Spain. The sorrow of menths fell upon him with the weight of years—of stern, bitter years, the heart worn with barrenness and pain.
>
> The interview with John W. Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund a million?" said Mackay, "and let it be worth the trouble. Count me as one of ten for the amount." "I have hardly recovered to the country of the mount." "I have hardly recovered to the mount." "I have he broached his plan. Having taken it up, such was the indomitable unergy of the man, it should not go down. His interview with John W. Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund worth the trouble. Count me as one of ten for the amount." "I have hardly recovered to the man it should not go down. His interview with John W. Mackay was an illustration." "Why not make your fund the worth the trouble." The interview with John W. Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund the million?" said Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund the million?" said Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund the million?" said Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund the million?" said Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund the million?" said Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund the million?" said Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund the million?" said Mackay was an illustration. "Why not make your fund the million?" said when he broached his plan. Having the will be the man it was not will be the million?" said when he broached his plan. Having the will be the million?" said when he broached his plan. Having the will be the man it was not will be the million?" said when he broached his plan. Having the will be the man it was not will be the million?" said when he broached his plan. Having the will be the man it was heart worn with barrenness and pain.
> The influence of Lowell in England was what General Grant anticipated, when he said in Madrid that if he had his way London should be the post. I fancy it was an influence like that of Burlingame in China. In the matter of records, elerical work, routine, I question if any minister made a poorer show than Burlingame, and none a better than Humphrey Marshall. Yet in the matter of definite diplomatic achieve-ment, the name of Burlingame stands first on the roll of American envoys in Peking, and no one would dispute the claim of Mr. Marshall to be the last. Burlingame was a personage in China, as Lowell was in Lon-

INFLUENCED GLADSTONE FOR HOME RULE. personal advice to Gladstone had much to do with the Liberal leader's acceptance of had made upon her, when as a girl she came upon the thin volume which ushered his genius into the world. Lowell believed in what was best in England, was as much at home in Oxford as in his own Cambridge! believed in her cathedrals, systems and institutions; saw what perhaps his reason confirmed as a first step toward Democracy. Take it as a definite contribution to the peace of the two great English-speaking races and the mission of Lowell should have high precise.

career in London.

high praise. It was that conservative influence, that insensible, instant reverence for the venerdenotation, install reverence for the veneral denotation of the second o

HIS PARTY AFFILIATION.

power.

Owing great honors to the Republican party, he was never in sympathy with it. He venerated Lincoln and admired Garfield, but here his active Republican sympathies ceased. I fancy it came from his over critical instinct. Love made him wn abolitionist, but as I heard Wendell Phillips once say he was "an abolitionist suffering from the chill of Harvard." He could be no more at peace with the active movement of that cause than with the active Republicanism in power while Republicanism governed, and then became an admirer of Cleveland. When Republicanism returned there was no

place for him in its councils. From the point of view that the Minister serves his country best who is the most agreeable to those to whom he is com-mended, no diplomatist had a higher place than Lowell in Spain. That, however, is not the point of view most pleasing to those to whom diplomacy is an appeal towards a proletariat—a democracy. If our ideas have any influence, if they should be expected to bear fruit, those who represent us abroad should represent them. This thought I have always believed governed the transfer of Mr. Lowell from Madrid to London, and that the advice upon which it was made came from General Grant, who, when he returned to the United States with his special knowledge of diplomatic men and things abroad, became with the President an authority upon whatever was done to strengthen our foreign service.

ANOTHER NOTABLE FIGURE.

John Russell Young's Estimate of George Jones the Famous Editor.

I can imagine no greater contrast than between the one notable man, James Russell Lowell, who was passing away in Cambridge at about the same moment that another, quite as notable, George Jones, the editor of the New York Times, was passing away in Maine. They were old men, Mr. Jones in his 80th year. One was opportunity and culture, the best blood of Massachusetts in his veins, his life sheltered and brilliant, one of ease and opportunity, living, dying in the home of his ancestors. The other was the son of Welsh emigrants, who, coming to Vermont in the early part of the century, entered upon the hardest and most laborious way of life, enabled to give their son nothing but his courage, his character and the physical endowment of a splendid body, which carried him through his fight for a generation with a cruel, insidi-ous disease. One came from Cambridge, the other from a country store, and each to make his mark in the annals of the nation. A firm, resolute, frail body, worn with disease-Mr. Jones, as I knew him. Not long since I spent an hour with him, my visit one of courtesy. He seemed no older than he had done 20 years ago, was anxious to take me over the new Times building. "The Cathedral," he said laughingly, "as the boys call it."

ALWAYS WAS A WARRIOR

He was in an eager mood, in a state of anger over the cynical declaration of an eminent journalist, who had resisted his entrenty toward a certain course of righteous ness, with the observation that in this world he found that he had as much as he could do to get his living without wasting time on the profitless virtues. Upon this Mr. Jones declaimed in that earnest way so Mr. Jones deciaimed in that earnest way so peculiar to him, the warrior that he was. Always a warrior, and ready for war, as I well knew, remembering how during the early days of our friendship he brought a early days of our friendsmip he orought a famous dinner party to a pause, by resent-ing in a summary manner a criticism by a distinguished guests of some statement he had made in regard to the Atlantic cable. A warrior and always ready for war!

He was not a man with a grievance, like many with the warlike temperament, ever ready to summon it, but on the contrary Republican like Samuel Adams, but not quite sure that other than New England soil could support the strenuous, exhausting growth which had produced Samuel, with his fervid fancy and his entire appreciation of the wonderful color and glow of Spain, I can well see the reasons for Lowell's unique popularity. Moreover, his presence as our Minister was a compliment to this proud court and people. His fame had preceded him. He was known as

With this there was kindness, generosity, an ever open ear and generous heart. As I think of him, the fighting quality slowly transforms into charity, and with a neighborly yearning toward civilities. Many such instances I recall, and now as the turn

descends on his grave recall them to his honor. They were little known in his life. For he was a modest man, as brave men gen-Chance for a Professional Organist in the Notably-and this illustration must stand for many more-his initiation of the move-THE ART SOCIETY AND OTHER MATTERS

Monte Cristo proposition. As the million idea was out of the question, the best that Mackay could persuade Mr. Jones to do was to put him down with the subscriber who gave the largest sum.

HAYES WOULD NOT ACCEPT. While there was every desire to aid in the was no disposition to endow Mr. Hayes, then coming to the end of his term, and at outs largely with his own and altogether with the opposite party. Moreover Mr. Hayes had a large estate, needed no such benefits and soon made it known that he would not accept them. The fund was ardon. What Burlingame did he did with his tongue, by personal address and tact, by winning and holding the confidence of the Chinese. Lowell seemed to repeat this ranged exclusively for the benefit of General Grant and soon amounted to more than \$230,000. The credit of this belonged to Mr. Jones, who worked with a pertinacious INFLUENCED GLADSTONE FOR HOME RULE. industry marvelous to those who knew of I can well believe what I read that his his ailments, and the drain upon him of constant ill health.

Mr. Jones was fortunate in his associate, Henry J. Raymond. In this, however, Mr. Raymond was like Horace Greeley when he found Thomas McElrath to preside over the Tribune treasury, and A. K. McClure when Frank McLaughlin became the chancellor of his exchequer. I knew Raymond well. His fame, great in its day, belongs to the evanescent fame which is, I am afraid, the fate of tragedians, prophets and journalists. He was an engaging man, and would have made an ideal Chief Justice of the Supreme Court without appellate jurisdiction in the capital cases or causes pertaining to women. His mind was so judicial that except when the sympathies were concerned no judg-ment could have been sounder. This virtue of his character was felt in his journalism. Raymond never argued a case without his mind reflecting on other side.

THE VERY OPPOSITE OF JONES.

To him no men were entirely good or enthrely bad. The virtues were as a general thing the absence of opportunities. An effective, ready if not a persuasive orator, with piercing, not altogether musical tones, with powers of statement rather than persuasion, the oratory of Raymond went to the reason rather than the hearts of men. He was the embodiment of personal chivalry, and an early knowledge of the world with somewhat premature fame made him cynical. His opponents never feared him, because they knew his capacity for forgiveness. He was hungry for applause; liked the people's eye. With a small, knit, wiry body, and a capacity for clean, well cut, thoughtful work, far beyond any man in the profession, he was master in his craft. With singular power in winning the confidence and affection of those around him, Raymond always fretted at the desk.

"Why do you want to go to Congress?" I said to him one evening when I was his summer guest, and we were well on in the

possible with the kind, cynical man; always a smile for the keenest question. You see he did not make the world—it might have been better. But, as it was, the world was a very good world, and as a general thing people were not as bad as they seemed. JONES SHOWN THROUGH THE OTHERS.

People wondered what would become of the Times after the death of Raymond. There were various experiments in an editorial way, the management feeling around, as it were, for the peg that would fit the hole, and no easy task when it meant the place of Raymond. Conant made an effort -the poor, gentle, many-sided, high-minded Conant, who was one night to be seen walking toward the Long Island waves to be seen no more. I have an idea that John Swinton, who in those days was a Scotch Socrates fallen into journalism, made an experiment. Sheppard, a Canadian gen-tleman, held the helm for a time. John Bigelow, former Minister to France, pupil of Bryant and chum of Tilden, still with us as a statesman and a writer, took hold only soon to run away from the hard work. Louis J. Jenning, who came here from the London Times, close to Raymond, a journalist of force and authority, now member o Parliament, edited it during the Tweed war, and came nearer than any other to the com-

pleteness of the task. Behind these experiments there was sovereign force, and people began to see it in the character of the paper, and in that character a reflection of the sturdy qualities of Mr. Jones. He made the Tammany war. I question if Raymond would have done that. The man's kindness of heart would not have admitted of the existence of the depravity shown in Tammany until it was too late to hold and lead the battle. I attribute the Times' triumph to the courage of Mr. Jones, just as more recent experiments with public opinion, not quite so triumphant, are to be attributed to the same cause. Knowing full well the value of a dollar, the stern laws and compensations of thrift, with a business sense surpassed by no journalist of the day, the man was so constituted that what he believed should be done must be done, come what may. It was his duty to hew to the line. Providence could direct the falling of the chips.

DANA AND STONE LEFT.

I presume it was in his blood, that war-like Cymry blood that gave Romans and Normans a hard time before the old race was put down. It was a modest life, because George Jones was a modest man. He lived his almost 80 years without reproach. Some writers speak of him as the "last of the ournalists," the last if we except Mr. Dana and Mr. Stone, of the Journal of Commerce I question if the friends of Mr. Jones would place him in that category. The journal-ists of that school were individual, per-sonal forces. The voice of one man was craved. The newspaper was like the pulpit

at a campineeting. .

Journalists have not passed away, journalism has grown. Assign Mr. Bennett, Mr. Greeley or Mr. Raymond to a modern paper. One would be on space, the other a paper. One would be on space, the other a night editor, the third on the rack of the blue pencil, his ideas most of the time "standing matter." Journalism is so great now that the Bennetts, Raymonds and Greeleys would have quiet hidden lives, without so much fame, perhaps, but more happiness and power. Mr. Jones belonged to this new regime Unlike the person to this new regime. Unlike the person-ages we have named, he was a force in the press, no one force in our time more con-

MUSIC

Appearance of the Polish Pianist, Paderewski, Here This Season.

HIS CAREER AND HIS ABILITY.

Twin Cities Now.

This hot hiatus that yawns between the end of last season and the beginning of next, be it never so dry and devoid of present interest, cannot preclude the pleasures of anticipation. The chief musical topic at present is the future. And some of the coming season's promises are quite goodly

son's most prominent musical features will be these: The Polish pianist's rather fantastic appearance might cause some to expect in him

a mannerist that would out-Pack Pachmann, the "Chopin-zee." But hear the critic of the London Glober "There is no kind of



Ignace Jean Paderewskt.

charlatanerie in his playing; wrapt up com-pletely in the works he performs, he de-votes himself to their exposition, and while thus engaged appears to ignore the pres-ence of an audience."

Most of the European critics have praised Most of the European critics have praised
Paderewski with unusual warmth, some of
them affirming him to be the greatest of
living pianists—or the greatest after Rubinstein, whose retirement has practically removed him from the field. In Paris two seasons ago and in London last season the young Pole has been lionized by society and the public; various accounts agree that his London recital last month brought him an extraordinary ovation from an audience such as no pianist had drawn in the world's metropolis since Rubinstein.

All of which promises well for the music lovers of Pittsburg and the American cities to be included in next season's tour.

A Composer Turned Planist. The able author of the programme books for the Richter Concerts-the most important orchestral events of the London season for nearly a score of years-prefaces his scholarly analysis of Paderewski's pianoforte concerto, Op. 17, with the following biographical sketch:

Ignace Jean Paderewski-born in Podolia, province of Russian Poland, on November 6, 1860-furnishes us with the rare example of a musician who, during the earliest part of his career, made it his first aim to become a composer, and subsequently at a much later date also developed into a virtuoso of the pianoforte. A remarkable talent for music manifested itself in him at a very early age, and this he cultivated to such an extent by his own almost unassisted en-deayors, that in 1879 he was appointed to a at Warsaw. It was doubtless now, when teaching became his duty, that he began to feel the want of early systematic training, for at the end of 1880 he betook himself to Berlin and placed himself under that eminent theorist and teacher, the late Friedrich Kiel, with the view of undergoing a rich Kiel, with the view of undergoing a complete course of harmony, counterpoint and composition. In 1884 he held a professorship at the Conservatory of Music in Strassburg, but at the close of that year removed to Vienna, where he placed himself under his countryman, Theodor Leschetitzki, the well-known and eminently successful trainer of pianists. Under his guidance he made such rapid pro ress that within three years he made his first appearance in public, when his extra-ordinary skill as an exponent of pianistic

art was at once fully recognized.

That turning his attention to the reprofuctive side of an artistic life has not interfered with his productive powers as a com-poser is apparent, not only in the present concerto, but in the fact that, in addition to which have attained a wide popularity, he has composed a concerto for violin and orchestra and an orchestral suite.

Wanted an Organist.

The announcement that Mr Leonard Wales has resigned his position as City Organist of Allegheny gives fitting occasion for the public discussion of the questions that have been much debated in private, as to the policies that should properly govern the free organ recitals at Carnegie Hall. First be it understood that, although in this community church music forms an extraordinarily large proportion of the total sum of musical activity, and although an unprecedented number of fine; large organs have of late been built here, the standards of organ-playing have, nevertheless, re-mained pitifully low and crude. These superb instruments, with all their vast po-tentialities for art and for religion, are for the most part intrusted to a lot of very estimable persons, more or less musically gifted, but who never have made, nor intend to make, a serious study of the instru-

ment, and to whom organ-playing is a recreation or a pin-money maker rather than an earnest profession or even a principal occupation. (Present company not excepted!) In Allegheny county there is not, to the writer's knowledge, one single professional organist one whose principal occupasional organist, one whose principal occupation is to play and to teach that instrument. Although our church-going music-lovers keep increasing their investment in organs by something like \$20,000 a year, besides a year and the source in the sou paying nearly as much more in the aggregate of the appropriately small organists' salaries, they get in return only crumbs from the feast of legitimate organ music that should be had in the churches. And the treasures of secular organ music remain

the treasures of secular organ music remain as a scaled trook to this community.

The demand for good organ music, though groping in the dark, is growing amazingly and rapidly creating, through the new instruments being built, the physical conditions for its satisfying. But the supply remains wholly inadequate, because to have good organ music there must also be a generally intelligent appreciation of what good organ music is and there must be players capable of maintaining that standard.

Here is the golden opportunity which

Here is the golden opportunity which Mr. Carnegie's splendid gift of hall and organ should have caused to be realized at the first and yet might be realized. The post of city organist, with a salary of \$1,200 a year—the original figure, and none too large for the right, man-and with the averaging.

here; the common people do like really good organ music, well played. The recitals of W. T. Best, foremost of English organists, are immediately are immensely popular among the common people of Liverpool, no rich man's town. And then recitals of this grade over at Carand then recitals of this grade over at Carnegie Hall would supply to all our newardstriving organists the standards they so
much need. A first-class man occupying
that position and giving private instruction
also, could unquestionably precipitate almost at once that revolution in organ-playing which we need so hadly and which is ing which we need so badly and which is

nd to come somehow. It involves no odious comparison nor aught else that could be construed to their hurt to state the plain fact that neither Mr. Wales nor Mr. Ecker, who has been spoken of as his probable successor, is a profes-sional organist of the class above referred sional organist of the class above referred to. The fact that Mr. Wales, by his personal efforts and much pulling of political wires, was the actual creator of the unheard-of municipal office of City Organist, gave him a species of right to enjoy the fruits of his labor by becoming himself the first incumbent. That fact alone held in check the strong and gargeral isolivation areas. coming season's promises are quite goodly to think upon in the present dearth.

Unless America perversely overrules the Old World's verdict, among our next sea-

No such consideration is now involved. The only personal lien upon the position has been paid off and voluntarily discharged. It is no longer a question of persons in any sense whatever; it is not whether the local successor spoken of is more or less capable than some other of the class to which all

than some other of the class to which all our local organists belong.

The broad and unequivocal ground is taken that no man ready to the full measure of that position as it should be made can be found in Allegheny county—unfortunately for Allegheny county. And the way for the Solous of our sister city to remedy this unfortunate state of affairs is to hunt up such a man somewhere, bring him in and such a man somewhere, bring him in and attach him as a most desirable addition to their list of constituents.

The free organs recitals have already be-

come too popular to be dropped safely. What ones among Allegheny's city fathers will gain more popularity for themselves by advocating a course that will inevitably make the recitals still more popular and vastly more useful?

The Art Society's New Era. The following significant circular letter from the Board of Directors has been received by the members of the time-honored Art Society during the past week: The new charter and by-laws, herewith

placed in your hands for reference, mark an era in the history of the Art Society. The society now has a permanent, corporate organization, with full power to carry on almost every species of activity properly on almost every species of activity properly within its broad purpose of "cultivating and promoting music, painting and other fine arts, among its members and the public at large." Its affiliation with the Academy of Science and Art, the convenient access of its members to the Karl Merz Musical Library soon to be formally opened, and its prospect of greatly increased facilities in connection with the proposed Carnegie Library, Music Hall and Art Gallery, are important elements of the situation in which the Art Society finds itself to-day. Nearly a score of years of honorable activity gives stability and dignity to its position, while the more enterprising and liberal spirit manifested in the work of the last season or two constitutes a further pledge of success in the limitless opportunities of the new future upon which the society is now entering.

Such an organization ought to have on its membership roll all who feel interested in promoting any of the fine arts in this community. To enlist the active interest and co-operation of the cultured classes, is the first and vita step in the realization of the Art Society's purposes, which are as long as art and as broad as, the entire community.

first and vita step in the realization of the Art Society's purposes, which are as long as art and as broad as the entire community, without distinction of classes or masses.

The Board of Directors will hold an election for new members about October I, so that those who may then be elected will get the full benefit of their first annual dues, which, under the new by-laws, are payable on election for the whole current year, in lieu of the initiation fee formerly required. Application blanks, which may be had from the Secretary, should be signed and returned by the middle of September, at the latest, to be acted upon at this election.

The directors will be pleased to furnish you application blanks to hand to any friends you may deem desirable members, or to have you suggest the names of persons to whom a prospectus and application blank should be mailed.

BY CROKER OF THE BOARD.

Musical Pittsburg has the right to expect valuable results from the activity of a body circumstanced as is the Art Society. Its present members, too, will doubtless find present members, too, will doubtless find the present members are a second as proposed and are a second as proposed and are a second as proposed and are a second as proposed as a second as a secon that a willingness to extend their own privileges to a wider clientele will bring advantages in its train that will more than compensate them for the loss of the elevant

of years. Crotchets and Quavers. VILLIERS STANFORD'S new choral ballad. Battle of the Baltic," in the same style as

exclusiveness maintained for nearly a score

"The Revenge," won high praise on its re-cent production at one of Dr. Hans Richter's a concerts. JOHANN STRAUSS has arranged with Rudolph Aronson for the composition of an operetta of the style of "The Merry War,"

exchange. Maybe this is the news Mr Floersheim was driving at when he informed Ploersheim was driving at when has readers that Aronson had see

MILWAUKEE talks in off-hand fashion of ransplanting the Bayreuth Festival, Frau Cosima and all, to the vicinity of Schlitz Park, in 1893, and running special trains to bring the Chicageese over to see how easily their own feat of moving Libby Prison had been cast in the shade. When the Wagner Fest gets to Milwaukee it will be out of sight and no mistake.

Mu. Joseph C. McComes, one of Pittsburg's coming artists, is at present in Milan, pursuing his studies with the celebrated Maestro Blasco. Mr. McCombs, after a period of two years spent with the best mas-ters in Italy pronounces Prof. Blasco the greatest vocal instructor of all. Mr. McC. is credited with being the possessor of a line soprano voice far above the average and his many friends will be pleased to hear that he is meeting with wonderful success under his present tutor. present tutor.

MANAGER MAURICE GRAU has come oversea for a week's stay and to tell the New York reporters in person that the French and Italian opera at the Metropolitan next season will enlist Lilli Lehmann, Emma Eames, Albani, Van Zandt, Giulia Ravogli, Jean and Albani, van Zandt, Gullia Ravogni, Jeanand Edouard De Reszke and Lasalle. His long list of operas includes but one novelty, Mascagni's famous one act opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana." Vianesi, who led Abbey's forces during his former disastrous season at the same house and who has since been first conductor of the Grand Opera, Paris, is to wield the baton.

FOR THE TOILET

There is no more useful or elegant-article than Ayer's Hair Vigor—the most popular and economical hair-dressing in the market. It causes the hair to grow abundantly and retain the beauty and texture of youth; prevents baldness, heals troublesome humors of the scalp and keeps it clean, cool, and healthy. Both ladies and gentlemen everywhere prefer Ayer's Hair Vigor to any other dressing for the hair. Mrs. Lydia O. E. Pitts-writes: "I Ask For have used

Ayer'sL or for some time, and it has worked wonders for me. I was troubled with dandruff and falling hair, so that I was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor, my head is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor to any one suffering from dandruff or loss of hair." .

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MME. RUPPERT SAYS



blemishes such as pimples, roughness, eczeus, blackheads, or any skin disease. Is not a cosmetic, as it does not show on the face, but is a thorough tonic for the skin, \$2 per bottle; 3 bottles, \$5, the usual amount required. Call or sand 8c postage for my new book, "How to Be Beautiful." EOOM 203, Hamilton Building, 93 Fifth ave. Pittsburg. Fa.



OUR Unparalleled Reduction Sale has made rapid inroads on summer stock, and customers desirous of sharing in this greatest of all bargain feasts should not delay purchasing another day. Here are a few of the marvelous values offered this week:

HOSIERY.

Ladies' regular made Balbriggan Hose, 121/2c, worth 18c. Ladies' regular made Striped Hose,

15c, worth 2oc. Ladies' regular made heavy Balbriggan Hose, 16c, worth 22c. Ladies' Fast Black Imported Hose,

16c, worth 22c. Ladies' Fast Black Imported Hose, 19c, worth 25c. Ladies' Fast Black extra fine Im-

ported Hose, 29c, worth 40c. Ladies' French Lisle Hose, fancy styles, 25c, worth 5oc. Ladies' French Lisle Hose, fancy styles, 35c, worth 6oc.

Ladies' French Lisle Hose, fancy styles, 48c, worth 75c. Ladies' tan shades, full regular Hose, 20c, worth 25c.

Full lines of Misses' and Boys' Hose at reduced prices.

Ladies' fancy Straw Hats, 48e, formerly \$1 50. Special bargains in Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmed Bonnets and Hats. A full line of New FALL

HATS now open. Complete assortment of MOURNING BON-NETS and HATS always in stock.

MILLINERY:

Ladies' Sailor Hats, 8c, 15c, 16c

Ladies' Black Fancy Hair and Straw

Ladies' light shades fancy Straw

Ladies' Gray French Chip Hats,

Misses' Saflor Hats, trimmed with

Hats, 25c.

Hats, roc and 25c.

satin ribbons, 25c.

WAISTS BLAZERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is called to our stock of Ladies' Percale, Sateen and Silk Waists and Blazer Jackets, which is still very large. Prices have been cut down below the actual cost of material. This week should close out the lot. Come before the most desirable ones are gone. You'll get at least double the worth of your money.

Just opened, 240 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c, 121/2c, 15c, 18c and 25c-best for the money ever

