Pen Pictures of Six Presidents When the Public Eye Was Off Them.

GRANT SLAPS SHERMAN

Puts in Denunciation His Interviewer Was Afraid to Use.

AN AWKWARD VISIT TO HAYES.

Cleveland Knew Nothing About the Tariff While Governor.

MR. HARRISON IS A MUCH-ABUSED MAN

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.]

In the following I have given a few of the striking experiences of a long career as a newspaper correspondent. They serve to give an insight into the characters of the last six Presidents:

GRANT DISLIKED SHERMAN.

How He Scored the Senstor From Ohio and Objected to Milk and Water,

When General Grant became President of the United States he continued to be surrounded by the same class of men who had served on his staff during the war. They had dealt very arbitrarily in war times with the newspapers and their representatives, and they still retained the habits acquired in a military censorship. The natural result was that through no fault of General Grant's the Washington correspondents censed to go to the White House. It was currently reported that the General regarded the newspaper correspondents as mischievous persons, and as a necessary consequence there was bred throughout the country in the newspaper press a feeling of

This feeling was made the basis of all kinds of attacks upon General Grant. No



No Milk and Water.

President was ever more abused and none less deserved it, but in spite of his immediate associates-men hostile to the pressany correspondent could obtain access to the General, and where his trust was not abused he was always faithful and loyal to the newspaper press. This was conspicuously shown in his treatment of Rudolph Keim and John Russell Young. Mr. Keim, who made General Grant's acquaintance as a war correspondent, always observed every confidence placed in him by the General, and always could obtain an interview with him under any and all circumstances.

Two Newspaper Men Bewarded. As a proof of his friendship to Mr. Keim he appointed him on a roving commission to inspect the Consulates of the United States in all parts of the world. Mr. Young, who made the circle of the world with General Grant and who shared his confidence as an intimate friend, was afterward appointed Minister to China. In these two acts General Grant recognized the corps of special

correspondents more than any other President has ever done. The political gifts of the average high official are given generally to the proprietors or editors of the newspapers.

My first introduction to General Grant was at the hands of Senator John A. Logan. General Logan was an advocate of Grant's nomination for a third term. I wished ask General Grant his views concerning the various candidates. General Logan did not to talk or not, but he gave me a very warm letter of commendation to him, in which he was kind enough to say the General could talk to me without fear of misrepresentaroom of a suite of rooms in the Arlington Hotel at Washington. He was then recovering from the effects of a broken leg, caused by a fall on an icy sidewalk several weeks previous. It was a narrow escape.
This visit to Washington was just before
the great Grant & Ward failure, which eliminated Grant from the field as a politi-

cal figure, and afterward, as everyone be

lieves, hastened the development of the malady which took his life the following Jumped Into Sherman Unceremoniously The General was with Mrs. Grant He was seated in an easy chair with his injured leg resting upon another chair. He was dressed in black. Mrs. Grant was seated in the window near him. The General after reading the letter of introduction carefully presented me to Mrs. Grant, and then turn ng asked me what I wanted to talk to him about. I said at once that I wished to ask him some questions concerning the coming convention and the candidates. The General replied without the slightest hesitation, giving his opinion on the rival candidates. With un-usual frankness he expressed the greatest possible hostility to Senator John Sherman. So vigorous was his language con-cerning this gentleman that I besitated when I came to write out what he had said The General talked with great rapidity and freedom for about 15 minutes and ther he stopped suddenly, his face assumed an expression of stolidity like that of a graven image, and not another word would he say upon any other political subject. Still what he had said was quite enough to make

when I came to write the interview I was so doubtful about the expressions of opinion with regard to Senator Sherman that I modified them considerably. I have invariably made it a rule to submit the interview to the person giving it for re-vision. My visit to the General upon the

eccasion mentioned was in the morning. Insisted on Denouncing Sherman. That afternoon after I had written out the interview I sent a note to General Grant and asked him if he would like to see it written out. He wrote back a very polite letter, saying he would be much pleased to see it. I called upon General Grant that same evening after he had finished his dinhe reached this part of the story, and said: "Young man, you have been putting in milk and water here," and with that he began to rewrite this portion of his conversation and wrote in with his own hands his former expres-sions of opinion concerning the Ohio Sena-tor. I still have this revised manuscript and prize it most highly among my auto-graph notes of public men.

TWO VIEWS OF HAYES. He Failed When He Tried to be Entertain

ing, But He Could Be Generous. When President Hayes was in office ! had two special interviews with him totally different to those which usually result from casual calls upon a public man. When Mr. Hayes was first inaugurated General Comly, of Toledo, O., who was afterward appointed Minister to the Sandwich Islands, came to Washington. General Comly, who was himself a newspaper man and the editor of a Toledo paper, thought that he would serve President Haves' interests best by placing him in friendly relations with the correhim in friendly relations with the correspondents of all the leading newspapers of the country. There was a very bitter feeling throughout the country against Mr. Hayes, many believing that he was not elected, and nearly all of the correspondents at Washington, without regard to their politics, were of the opinion that he was not entitled to the office.

All acres of stories were at that time in

All sorts of stories were at that time in circulation at the capital concerning the rural simplicity of the President, and the badly concealed rapture of the family when once they had taken possession of the White House. Some of the irreverent newspaper writers of that time said that the Hayes family every evening locked the blinds, and then gave way to the ecstasy of delight which had with so much difficulty been controlled by them during the day.

Awkward Attempts at Entertalnment, One evening I received a visit from General Comly. He said to me, "I want you to meet the President and talk to him as you would to any other public man. He is a good man and I know you will like him. He is very auxious to be on friendly terms with the correspondents, and so if you have

with the correspondents, and so if you have no engagement to-morrow evening I will take you up to see him."

General Comly's experiment was a dismal failure so far as establishing any very intimate relations between the President and the correspondents was concerned. My visit was one of the most uncomfortable and unsatisfactory I ever made upon any public man. It was understood that the visit was to be of a private character and that the President was to be asked no questions of any kind for publication. Being thus de-prived of all business interests, there was not sufficient social hilarity developed as a compensation. President Hayes acted as if he were a Sunday school superintendent who had been asked by some faithful out-door missionary to talk with some very un-regenerate person in the neighborhood. He and no reason at that particular time to have any personal affection for newspaper correspondents in the abstract. The air of benevolence and would be ease and the desperate devices employed to introduce desperate devices employed to introduce harmless topics made up a conversation far from interesting or amusing to anyone. General Comly sat rigid upon one chair, the correspondent upon another, while the Pres-ident faced us as if we were a class, and after he thought a proper time had been de-voted to the subjects introduced by him he arose and conducted us to the inner part of

resented to Mrs. Haves. Mrs. Hayes Introduced Her Cat. As this was supposed to be an evening at home with the Hayes family, it should have left upon my mind some agresable impressions. But I can only now recall to mind Mr. Hayes' frantic attempts to talk in an offhand way and restricting the conversation entirely to newspapers and newspaper correspondents as a method of entertaining me. He was very familiar with the Ohio correspondents and gave me some light upon their private character which was rather remark-

ble coming from a President. Mrs. Hayes share in the entertainment consisted in bringing in a beautiful brown Angora cat which disported itself in quite as graceful a manner as the tiger cat employed by Mme. Bernhardt in her receptions of newspaper

But while I have no particularly happy memories of this first interview with the President, the second occasion leaves me with particularly agreeable recollections. The President then a kindness and had an opportunity to show a kindness and a courtesy which I shall never forget.

AFTER GARFIELD WAS SHOT.

cenes in the White House When the Wounded President Was Brought In. President Garfield was never very popular with the correspondents. At the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation he was so attacked that for a long time thereafter he fought rather shy of newspaper men. With the exception of the one or two representatives of the Ohio newspapers he rarely spoke to a correspondent. There was no nan more sensitive to criticism than Garfield and no one who loved more to have the praise of his friends than he. In the early days of my career at Washington I was always about the House of Representatives, and gain a little rest he expressed his real con-

naturally paid great attention to such a striking character as Garfield. I never had anything more than casual conversations with President Garfield during his career as a Congressman. The unusual experience in connection with this President occurred July 2, 1881. I was in the White House when the assassinated President was brought there. The White rival and sentries were placed about the grounds. For some six hours I was the only correspondent in the White House. So great was the confusion and demoralization of that day that my presence there was not noted as anything unusual. I was in the President's bedroom, and was even per-mitted to remain in the room where the first Cabinet meeting was hastily convened for the purpose of listening to the reports of the

From Mr. Blaine's own lips I heard the story of the assassination, for every one will remember that it was he that stood at the right of the President when Guiteau



in Waved His Hand. fired the tatal shot. Upon such an occasion it was the very climax of good fortune that I was enabled to be in such a position where of the terrible incident of this most ex

traordinary day.

The President was borne upon a litter to The President was borne upon a litter to the white House. The first shock of the wound had passed; he was conscious and his face showed little trace of the agony those who write newer by any chance have a pencil, and proceeded to deliberately go over the manuscript. He made no change or correction until he reached the portion which I had tenderly modified, that which related to Hon. John Sherman.

The President was borne upon a litter to the wifest shock of the sum of the first shock of the wound had passed; he was conscious and his face showed little trace of the agony less the suffered. He looked up pluckily at the group of attendants and servants near the door as he arrived and waved his hand to them as he was carried through and up the private entrance into the living rooms at the south part of the house. He was carried into the large bedroom opening out of the library. There

the surgeons, under the direction of Dr. Bliss, who had been summoned to the station, made the first examination. The Cabinet Ministers met in his library and there received reports nearly every moment of the President's condition. I was permitted to remain, and, while the physician in charge was very careful in all that he said, that he said, it was plain to be inferred that he thought the President had received a fatal wound.

One of the most thrilling incidents of the day was the arrival of the wife of the President. She had left Washington in advance of the I'resident and came back upon a special train. The President was shot at 9

clock and his wife arrived at 6 in the afternoon. The engine of the special broke down on its way, and only happy fortune saved the train from a wreck. From the station she came in a close carriage as fast as two horses could be driven. This carriage entered the rear gate of the private part of the grounds some quarter of a mile distant from the White House. The house was then filled with officials, surgeons and newspaper correspondents who all stood uncovered as the carriage dashed up to the steps, where Mrs. Rockwell, a pale-faced, delicate woman, with snowy white hair, stood ready to receive the tottering, half-fainting Mrs. Garfield.

The Execution of Guiteau. Several weeks after that I witnessed the execution of Guiteau, the assassin. It was the second execution I had ever witnessed, and I hope that it will be the last. His death was a most revolting one and the element of human sympathy was lacking throughout. He was the only prisoner ever executed in Washington who had not made some friends among the attendants during his last days. Among the 200 or 300 persons who had assembled to witness his execution not one exhibited any emotion of sympathy. Every one felt that the sooner he was executed and out of sight the bet-ter it would be for the human race. There was something contaminating and vile about the very atmosphere of the man; one could not look on him long without feeling de-graded.

One of the peculiar incidents of the execution, and one which was mentioned in none of the reports of that time, was the presence there of a distinguished naval officer in a cell directly overlooking the scat-fold. He had come on specially from Bos-ton to attend the execution, and had a special cell where he could with a powerful glass study at his leisure every shade of azony of the forforn wretch on the scaffold. He was what the French would call an amsteur of executions. He told me that this was the two hundred and seventy-fifth execution he had witnessed and he never missed one within 250 miles. He said: "You have no idea what a splendid shock it is to your nerves. I really call it a nerve

PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S TIMIDITY

He Would Never Talk to the Newspaper Men for Publication. President Chester A. Arthur was very reserved and timid in the presence of newspaper men. I think he was more sensitive to criticism than any President who was ever in the White House. I saw him frequently during the first year of his succession to Garfield. When once assured that he was not the subject of a public interview he would talk very freely. He had the true



Arthur at the Window Irish volubility when he felt sure of his surroundings. One of the most notable interviews I ever had with President Arthur was in the house of General Butler upon Capitol Hill. This house was then occupied by the brilliant Senator Jones, of Nevada. When Garfield was shot down by Guiteau Mr. Arthur came on at once to Washington and became the guest of Senator Jones.

The night following the assassination I walked down from the White House with Dr. Bliss, the chief physician in attendance upon the wounded President. I had known Dr. Bliss wall for many care.

upon the wounded President. I had known Dr. Bliss well for many years, and so I ventured to secure his real opinion concerning the probable outcome of the President's case. "It is a fatal wound," said the doctor. "He cannot live. He has not one chance even in a thousand." The doctor had sent out hopeful bulletins and always talked encouragingly in response to all in-quiries made to him at the White House, viction. This positive opinion sent me off at once to the residence of Senator Jones. It was nearly midnight when I reached the house. It was still lighted up, and as the Senator was yet in his library I was admitted at once. I told the Senator what Dr. Bliss had said. He at once sent into another room back of the drawing room to see if Mr. Arthur had retired. We found him sitting at an open

window looking out upon the city bathed in soft July moonlight. He turned and Senator Jones told him what Dr. Bliss had said. Mr. Arthur was shocked. It was no pretence of distress, al-though the wounded President was no friend of his. The responsibility of the situation weighed with crushing force upon Mr. Arthur. He felt in advance the savagery of the abuse that would be heaped upon his head as the member of the faction of his party which had engaged in a politi-cal broil with the President and which had led indirectly to his death. As he faced the angry and trying future he broke down completely and wept like a schoolboy. Such a paroxysm of grief upon the part of a strong man I had never seen before. When I left the house Senator Jones was seated near the weeping Vice President urging him to regain his self-control. Yet this Senatorial friend, who stood by Mr. Arthur in this most trying of times and who placed his home at his disposal, was one of the first to be forgotten. Influence counted for but little when once

GROVER CLEVELAND'S WAYS.

As Governor Be Knew Nothing About the

Mr. Arthur became President.

Tariff, but He Learned Fast. I had the first notable interview with Grover Cleveland as a Presidental candidate. It was nine months before the National Democratic Convention was held. At the time of my visit to Albany to see him his name had only been casually mentioned among many others. I arrived at the Governor's office in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock one morning. I offered to send in a card, but the messenger at the door said it was needless, because anyone that had any business with the Governor was at full liberty to walk into the large room and say what he had to say in his turn. No one was turned away.

I found Governor Cleveland, fortunately,

never forget the look of rapturous surprise which spread over the broad face of Gov-ernor Cleveland when I asked permission to write the story of his live as a Presidental write the story of his live as a Presidental candidate. He burst into a regular roaring laugh, and turned to his secretary as he said: "Lamont, that is a good joke, isn't it? Here is a young man who has come all the way from Washington to write me up as a Presidental candidate."

Knew Nothing About the Tariff. Colonel Lamont, good and faithful subor-dinate that he was, echoed Mr. Cleveland's laugh. But after this first preliminary of coy surprise we soon passed to business. Mr. Cleveland answered at that time every Mr. Gieveland answered at that time every question with great promptness and frankness. Whenever a question of fact, of record, would come up he would turn to Colonel Lamont. It was Colonel Lamont who afterward supplied me with newspaper slips praising the Governor's actions, copies of vero messages and the like, showing that some one in the immediate neighborhood of Grover Cleveland had at least prepared to family composing material in the event of a furnish campaign material in the event of a nomination.

The Governor then impressed me as clear headed, resolute businessman, with no particular pretence to special information



Between You and Me, Said Grover concerning public affairs. As he is to-day regarded as the apostle of tariff reform and is often held up as an authority upon the subject it is perhaps well to allude to a por-tion of the talk of that day which did not appear in the published interview. During the progress of the conversation I asked Mr. Cleveland what he thought of the tariff question.

"Between me and you," said he, with a twinkle in his eye, "and this need not go down, I don't know a — thing about it."

His entire knowledge of the subject must have been acquired within the shortest possi-ble period, for he did not take up the subject until after he was elected President. I spent nearly the whole day with the Governor in preparing material. He gave me a line of introduction to his married sister, who had charge of the Executive Mansion, at some distance from the Capitol. I found her a most agreeable, refined lady and was indebted to her for some of the most interesting material furnished concerning the life of Mr. Cleveland.

Grover Has bplendid Nerves. Upon the second occasion when I saw the President he had just taken possession of the White House. It was within two or three days after his inauguration. Colonel Lamont asked if I would like to go in and see him. It was 10 o'clock in the evening at the time of my cell. I found the President alone. He had been through, perhaps, as great a strain of excitement as is possible as great a strain of excitement as is possible for a man to be called upon to endure. He had been the center of the concentrated at-tention of the entire country and had borne the transfer from the comparative quiet of Albany to the pressure and excitement of tails not necessary to the completion of a Albany to the pressure and excitement of the highest place in our country without showing the slightest trace of disturbance, lack of confidence or nervous worry. I had but a few words with him that evening, and

powers assumed by him as Executive, was given to me. I have to-day the original manuscript of that interview, with the caremanuscript of that interview, with the careful revisions made in the President's own handwriting. To obtain this interview required the work of several weeks. The President I always found very accessible, but his brusqueness increased as time passed on, and he was more and more reluctant to talk to representatives of newspapers for publication. When he consented to give me the interview, which was published during the first year of his taking office, I am sure that he followed the advice of Colonel Lamont, and that it would not have been interview. given if Colonel Lamont had objected. The interview was not obtained without a number of preliminary visits and talks with the President's private secretary. Finally it was arranged that I should see the Presi-dent and talk over the whole matter with him. It was understood that I should see the President alone.

How He Trusted to Lamont. Cleveland was at his usual post of duty in the library of the White House with a great mass of papers placed before him. He talked nearly as frankly as at the first in-terview that I had with him at Albany, but he doubted the advisability of saying anything for publication. The conversati had hardly begun when Colonel Lamont came in very quietly and took a seat upon the ledge of the window just back of the the ledge of the window just back of the President. His attitude was one of the most perfect discretion. He never volunteered a suggestion, but his presence evidently acted as a check upon the President. Upon any dowbtful point the President would turn to Lamont, and he always adopted his view. It was to the Colonel that the President finally referred the question of whether there should be an interview or not. Lamont nodded anyony. view or not. Lamont nodded approval. There were no notes taken at the time of this interview. After half or three-quarters of an hour I went away and dictated to a typewriter the substance of the conversa-tion. The next day when I called upon the President with a mass of manuscript he was greatly surprised and almost alarmed. He said to me: "Why, it does not seem possi-ble that I said as much as this!"

I then asked him to read the manuscript through, and that if there was anything in it that he had not said to promptly erase it. The manuscript was absolutely at his dis-posal. I further gave him the assurance that not one word of the conversation would be published except that part revised and approved by himself. The President seemed very much relieved at this. He appeared to have all through the affair an underlying feeling that it was not dignified for the President of the United States to submit to in interview at the hands of a newspaper

The Independence of the Executive. The President now put on a pair of round and black rimmed eyeglasses and went to work upon the manuscript. He first read it all through carefully. He then drew a long breath and said: "There is nothing here which I did not say. It is reported with great carefulness and accuracy. But there are a number of things here which I said which I think it would be well to leave

The President then began the work him-self of revision and editing. Instead of calling Lamont to do this under his direction he performed the work himself, and only called upon Lamont now and then for his advice. This manuscript, crossed out and revised and in some instances with whole pages gone, is a most interesting ex-hibit of Mr. Cleveland's methods of work-ing. The part which he left in, and even amplified and emphasized, was the independence of the Executive in his relations to Congress. This new departure from the previously held views of the relations between the President and Congress was made without the slightest consultation with any one of his Cabinet Ministers, and created

than so many department clerks.

Blaine's Visit to His Successful Rival, During the campaign that preceded his election I had traveled exclusively with the Republican candidate, Mr. Blaine. Soon after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration Mr. Blaine came to Washington to reside. I asked him one day if he had ever met Mr. Cleveland.

Cleveland.

"No," he said, "but I intend to call upon him. I have asked Secretary Lamar to arrange an appointment, but he has certainly forgotten it."

Then, to my surprise, Mr. Blaine asked me to call at the White House to make the arrangement. My call and request made a small sensation. Mr. Blaine's politeness was appreciated in its true spirit by Mr. Cleveland. An appointment was made for 5 o'clock in the atternoon the following day. The interview passed off pleasantly. Mr. The interview passed off pleasantly. Mr. Blaine said afterward that the conversation was confined absolutely to commonplace topics. He observed the etiquette of calling upon a high official by permitting him to lead and control the conversation. It is the only instance I ever heard of where the defeated candidate for the Presidency has paid a call of absolute cere upon the successful candidate.

GLIMPSES OF HARRISON.

Appears Cold, but Is Really Sympathetic,

Talks Well and Is Posted, I first met President Harrison when he was a United States Senator. My first impression of him is the same that is experienced by nearly everyone in a first meeting with him. He had the air then of heing very cold, very self-opinionated and with out narrow sympathies. It always needs more than a casual acquaintance with Mr. Harrison to appreciate and arrive at a knowledge of his true character.

My first real acquaintance with him began in the campaign of 1884, in the State of Maine. I found myself at the Augusta Hotel one dark and stormy night in the month of August. Mr. Harrison, who was one of the speakers in that canvass, arrived soon after at the hotel. We were the only guesta. That evening I called upon Mr. Harrison and found him most agreeable and f a most social nature. Over a glass of weak grog and with a good cigar he showed a geniality rare upon his part except when with intimates. He is a very easy talker and has a most keen appreciation of the characteristics of people with whom he comes in contact. He also disclosed a surviving found of the contact. prising fund of humor. His stories of pre-vious campaigns and of his law experiences were told with such conciseness and effect as might well arouse the envy of professional

story writers. He Has a Clear Legal flend. My first experience with President Harniy nrst experience with President Har-rison in a newspaper way was at another time. This was prior to the Chicago Con-vention which nominated Mr. Blaine. The Chicago Tribune asked me to write a sketch of Mr. Harrison's life, as he was one of the candidates then. I called at his house, which he then occupied, on Fourteenth street, and told him what I wanted. I was anxious ts have from his own lips the material necessary to write a correct biography of his life. The best evidence possible of his simplicity of character and lack of vanhis simplicity of character and lack of van-ity was shown in the way he responded to this request. There was not the slightest assumption of mock modesty. He complied with civility, and told the story of his life, in the privacy of his library, with the same clearness, conciseness and lack of personal color as if he had been telling the story of the career of someone else. In the presentation of the salient facts of his history h showed the clear, concise intellect of a law-yer who understands how to present the essential features while eliminating the de-

I had after that a number of occasions to call upon Mr. Harrison when he was Sen-ator but had no special noteworthy experinothing was said which I was permitted to use for publication.

The first authorized interview that President Cleveland gave out as President, and respectate not event the property of the most honorable and upright men I have ever known in public life. While he has the reputation of being a cold man, he is really one of the most sympa-thetic and tenderhearted. He has been thetic and tenderhearted. He has been obliged through circumstances to lead a life of toil, and has had few of the relaxing advantages which come from ease and an ability to escape from the grind of daily work. I have seen his eyes fill with tears at some picture of pain or suffering called up by some one near to him, although in the resence of strangers he is as stoical as an American Indian.

Barrison Is a Keen Observer. I published one authorized interview with Mr. Harrison in the New York Tribune last March. This is the only authorized publication which has ever come from him since he was President except what has been sent out as an official document over his own ome of the keenest observations which I sied in my letters I had from Mr. Harrison timeself. I could always obtain much more nteresting material from the President than rom Mr. Blaine, because the President season a large addition to the list of lady himself. I could always obtain much more interesting material from the President than from Mr. Blaine, because the President seemed to have a much better knowledge of the general situation of politics and what constituted news than the brilliant Scoretary of State, whose mind was wholly ab-sorbed in the field of diplomacy. The ma-terial for the interview was selected from conversation running through two or three weeks. The principal conversation was, however, obtained during a ride with the President. Mr. Harrison, who is fond of driving a pair of horses attached to a light Brewster buggy, invited me to go out with him one February afternoon. I was then with him for a drive of upward of three

The President is often attacked when, i he were permitted to reply, his opponent would be completely knocked out. This can be illustrated in no better way than by giving a story that the President told in that talk of a certain public man who, although a Republican, had become practically an opponent of the administration. This official sent one day to the President an applicant for office with a letter of the most cordial indorsement. It was a letter written in such terms of eulogy that the President felt that if the bearer of it was worthy of the encomiums heaped upon him nothing short of a Cabinet office would be his due. He took the matter under consid eration in connection with an important ap-

pointment. How a President Is Misrepresented. The next day the high official, who was leading member of Congress, called upor dent said: "Do you really want this man

dent said: "Do you really want this man appointed?"
"Not at all," was the reply; "he is the biggest scoundrel in the State, and I meant to have sent you a letter yesterday to pay no attention to my letter of indorsemen Several months after the member of Congress called upon the President for the pur pose of asking him to help secure his own re-election. The President treated him re-election. The President treated him with great civility, but gave him ho encouragement. It was with difficulty that he controlled himself so as not to hand over to the member of Congress a letter which the applicant mentioned above had sent to the President that morning. The letter was from the member of Congress to his constituent, explaining to him why he had not received his appointment. He said in this received his appointment. He said in this letter that Harrison was a failure as President, had no real appreciation of working Republicans, and that it was impossible to

obtain anything from him.

I think the President must have had great self-control to have listened calmly to the pleadings of such a lying hypocrite as this particular public man in question. The story is valuable in illustrating the point that in most of the stories against the President it is possible that if the President's story of the same thing could be known quite a different impression would be created.

T. C. CRAWFORD.

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Opening of the Season of 1892 With Unparalleled Activity.

TENNIS GAINING IN POPULARITY.

Improvements Made in the Various Pittsburg Club Grounds.

FIELD MEETINGS ALREADY ANNOUNCED A Pittsburg dealer in sporting goods said

ecently that last year he sold 2,400 tennis racquets. Add to this the number sold by numerous other dealers and the several hundred players who did not need new racquets and you will have a slight idea of the number of devotees of tennis in Pittsburg and vicinity. The actual number of tennis players in the vicinity is variously estimated at from 5,000 to 15,000. The popularity of the game is growing year by year, and though it is yet too early to begin play, preparations of grounds, etc., portend

hopes to be prepared for play early in the season. The trouble with the club is that it is not sure of having its Bellefield grounds. The owner, Mrs. Davison, wishes o dispose of the property, and the club has so far failed to secure a lease of the premises. There is another scheme on foot, however, which may fix the club better than ever before.

To Purchase the Bell:field Grounds.

Three members of the club, Messra Barr, Moorhead and Davison, are organizing a land company among the club membership to purchase the property and lease it to the club. The gentlemen have so far been quite successful with the project and it now looks as though it would go through. Nearly all the shares have been taken, and the prothe shares have been taken, and the promoters of the scheme hope to finish their work in a very short time. As an investment the land company will have a good thing, as well as put the club in a good condition, as the property is quite valuable. If the grounds become the property of the land company a large sum of money will be spent in improvements. A first-class club-house will be erected, and everything will be put in good shape. The idea of a club-honse came up last year, but nothing could be done inasmuch as the ground could only be leased from year to year and the club be leased from year to year and the club would be in danger of having it sold and be

out the money spent in improvements. If the property comes into the hands of the club men there will be no difficulty en-countered in securing the money necessary to make improvements. Tournaments to Be Held This Season. Notwithstanding the fact that the club feels a little unsettled, arrangements are made for the regular tournament for the Western Pennsylvania championship, which will be held on the same dates as last year, the week of July 11. The tournament promises to be especially good, from the fact that the club feels wittle chagrined that the championship left the city last season. Mr. Buch, of Altoona, who took the honors, won on his merits, but he will have to work harder to keep it in his possession another year. There are a number of Pitts burg men who are going in to work for the cup this year. Of course, the list will in-clude Mr. Moorhead, who was defeated last

All the Western Pennsylvania tournaments will be on dates corresponding to last event will be the first week in August, event will be the first week in August, though some of the members would prefer a July date. Numerous club tournaments will also be held during the season. The Sewickley Athletic Club will be prepared for a good season on its new grounds, and will give at least one tournament, perhaps more. The Allegheny Athletic Club and East End Gymnastic Club are also counting on one tournaments, during the counting on open tournaments during the

season. The Brushton Club Grounds. The Pittsburg Cricket Club will not only have a first-class cricket season, but is pre-paring for a boom in tennis as well. The club's grounds at Brushton are now accessible by the Duquesne street railway, and as there are excellent improvements in the way of clubhouses, courts, etc., the

members is anticipated.

The cricket club is to give its regular tournament this year as usual. As there has been some talk of the Pittsburg Tennis Club going to pieces the cricket club has been quietly negotiating to have the big tournament on the Brushton grounds. This will not very likely occur, as the tennis club is pretty sure of coming out in good shape, if not on the Bellefield grounds some place else almost as good. Both of these popular clubs expect to have a large inpopular clubs expect to have a large in-crease in membership this season.

The East End Gym Boys, The East End Gymnastic Club will open its outdoor season about May 30 with a big open field daysat their park. In the mean-time quite a number of improvements are booked. The park will be leveled off, the running track fixed up, a stand built, tennis courts and other like improvements made. Beginning with the May tournament, meetings will be held monthly until the end o

the season.

Inasmuch as some of the club members think they could do a pretty good 50-yard dash, that event will be added to the list. The programmes will be arranged to suit those who wish to enter and any event will be added which will increase the interest. Already some of the members have begun indoor training and will be given outside work as soon as the weather will permit. At this months' meeting of the club eight new members were elected. The new men are all good in some department of athletics and will add to the club's roll of honor.

Among them are a bicyclist, high kicker, jumpers, etc. Prof. Kirchner is going to put his men through hard this season and make the record of the club better than it was last year. Pittsburg's Amateur Baseball Teams.

There is one thing that is disappointing to all local amateurs, and that is the fact that Pittsburg will not be represented in the A. A. U. Baseball League. The boys believe that Pittsburg could produce a team of amateurs that would stand pretty close to the top if they would not be pennant winners. The Eastern teams are too far away for Pittaburg to enter, as the expense would be much greater than the income.

Why would it not be a good scheme for the Allegheny Athletic Association and East End Gym teams to play a series of games for the city championship and the winners challenge the singers of the A. A. games for the city championship and the winners challenge the winners of the A. A. U. championship for a series of games here after the close of the season? That is an idea the clubs should entertain. There is no doubt that the games would draw well and be money makers for the winning club. Local college and academy men, besides having a baseball league, will also be well represented in field sports. The outlook now is very bright. The Shadyside Academy boys are preparing their grounds and may give a field day later in the season.

The inter-collegiate field day will be as good as usual this season. The date has not been fixed. It was the intention to have it on May 30, but, as that date was taken by the East End Gyms, the college men will doubtless have their meet on the 28th, the Saturday preceding Decoration Day.

The W. U. P. Athletic Association is fixing up its grounds and is preparing for a good season. The outdoor trainer, Davy Sheehan, will go to work with the boys this week, and keep the sprinters going, in the hope of winning a better share of prizes than in previous inter-collegiste tournaments. He will have quite a number of young men on his hands, as the athletic spirit in the University is wide awake.

The news from the other colleges in the association is similar to that of the W. U. P., and as a result the annual field day promises to be decidedly lively. It is not yet decided in which park it will be held, nor has the programme been fully arranged.

MACHINE-MADE WINE.

The Paris Chamber of Commerce Sits Down on All Manipulation.

TAKING PHOTOS FROM A BALLOON.

Tincture of from Is a Sure Cure for the Slight Hemorrhages.

nor has the programme been fully arranged.
The committee which has it in charge promises a first-class series of events.

Athletic Meeting in the West End. Athletic Meeting in the West End.

A comparatively new addition to the field of indoor amateur athletes is the West End Gymnastic Club. A meeting will be held in the clubhouse on West Carson street next Saturday evening. The club wants to get up the interest in order that an instructor may be secured. The lease on the present quarters runs three years longer and if that cannot be renewed other property will then be secured and a new clubhouse built.

The East End Gymnastic Club will assist in the entertainment to be given by the West End-club Saturday evening. The programme will be: Class of East Enders on horizontal bar;

a wonderful activity in that pleasant pastime.

Every amateur athletic club in the county now caters to tennis players, and as a result there will be at least a score more club courts this year than last. The Pittsburg Tennis Club is just now somewhat entangled, but The Keystone Biere's Club.

The Keystone Bicycle Club will hold meeting Monday evening, when the plans for the new clubhouse will be submitted. The plans will have to be somewhat changed before the contract for the building can be let.
The Keystone club is one of the oldest in

the country, being the thirteenth to join the L. A. W. It was organized about 12 years ago, when bicycling was in its infancy.
Nothing but the high wheel was used then,
and there has been a perfect revolution in
wheeling since the club has been in

At present high wheels are in bad odor, more with the public than with the riders, however. As an illustration, a few days ago a local rider sold his high wheel for \$25, ago a local rider sold his high wheel for \$25, which a year or so ago would have been worth \$90 or \$100. "I don't dislike the wheel," he said, "but when I ride along the street the people laugh at me as sort of a freak. As a result I must have a safety, no matter if I am compelled to dispose of the high one for a song."

A New Association in Wilkinsburg. Wilkinsburg is the home of a new and quite lively athletic association. It has purchased a first-class park, and already

purchased a first-class park, and already work is started toward making it one of the finest in Western Pennsylvania. A baseball team is one of the features. It is fully equipped and ready for business with the other amateur organizations.

The Wilkinsburg Athletic Association (that is the club's name) will make quite a feature of lawn tennis and football, as well as baseball. The park is in the best part of the town and easy of access. It occupies an the town and easy of access. It occupies an entire square of good level ground, which can easily be transformed into a first-class athletic park. The association is in the shape of a stock company.

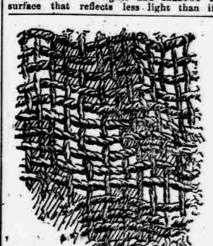
THE WRINKLE OF CRAPE

It Is Effected by Twisting Both the Warp and the West Threads.

Crape is a fabric of silk, cotton or wool, with a wrinkled surface. Crepon is the French name for a thick crape, but popularly this season it is any fabric with an uneven surface at all suggestive of crape, whether woven like a crape or in plaits thrown up by dropping certain weft threads on the under side at definite internate and even alarming hemorrhage follows vals, after the Jacquard manner, and tight-

eniug them by twisting. The wrinkle of crape making the weft, and sometimes the warp also, of twisted threads alternate threads or groups twisted in the reverse direction. The threads so arranged are woven loose, that is with space between them, and when that is with space between them, and when the fabric is completed they untwist, each in its own direction, which gives a uniform irregularity. Twisting both warp and weft makes the most perfect crape. If the weft only is twisted, and the warp straight, the weft threads will push up and down the warp, making a less durable fabric. When the twist is in the west only there is elastic-ity across the goods and when twisted bets ity across the goods, and when twisted both ways it is elastic one way.

The result of this weaving is a charming surface of broken lights and shadows—a



smooth, and absorbs much. Such a surface permits color to be seen to advantage, and crapes are especially beautiful in rich colors uited to them, as vivid red. Oriental crapes, the most beautiful in the world, are of silk, or of mixed silk and cotton. When of part cotton they are chesper, but there is no vulgar attempt to conceal the cotton, as it is kept frankly on the surface and its own good qualities are made to appear. Cotton has less power of re-flection than silk, and therefore lends itself o increase the absorption of light which is an object in crape weave. Also the crimped

surface enhances the beauty of cotton The Japanese Yoboschi crape shown mag-nified in the illustration, has the warp of silk and the weft of cotton. Both are twisted. It is an exquisite fabric and so sheer and soft that no one would dream it is not all silk. I have before me a sample of not all silk. I have before me a sample of Japanese Kanka crape, white with hair line of color. It has straight warp of silk and twisted weft of cotton. It also is a charming texture, semi-transparent, as if the warp were of spun glass. There is also a French crape twisted deftly in the weft, in which the weft threads are of both silk and cotton, the two alternating regularly to produce a the two alternating regularly, to produce a delightful checkered effect. These two last are each 75 cents a yard. Beautiful wools of crape weave in the market are 43 inches wide and \$1 a yard. Some of the French otton crapes at 40 cents are very desirable.

ROCK FOR MILLSTONES.

The Pennsylvania and Ohio Supplies Formerly Came From France.

All the millstones used in the United States formerly came from France, where they were made of a silicious rock found in great blocks near Paris. The stone is mostly quartz, but has a regular cellular structure, is extremely hard and compact, and of all shades of color, from a whitiah

gray to a dark blue.

A number of years ago, however, an excellent substitute was found in America, in the buhr-stone of Northwest Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio. Where millstones are employed at all this is now the favorite rock, and it answers the purpose so well that there is no need of any miller going

WE pack and store furniture; clean, dry ouse; charges reasonable. HAUGH & KHENAN, 88 Water street.

Slight Hemorrhages.

NEW TREATMENT FOR CONVULSIONS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR. The drinkers of French wines in this country who eschew the sweet and heavy vintages of our home production, as well as the California vintners whose machine made wines by a chemical miracle become five years old within ten days from the press, will be interested in a report recently made by the Paris Chamber of Commerce. The question whether it was permissible to use the salts of strontium to precipitate the excess of plaster added to wine by vintners was referred by the Academy to a committee of eminent savants, who reported that for above 30 years the employment of plaster in the manipulation of wines has been general throughout the south of France. A recent law has decreed that the maximum quantity of sulphate of potassium per litre in merchantable wines shall be two grams, and therefore the wine trade demands a method for reducing the quantity of sulphate in wines on hand to the legal limit. A problem has arisen, too, as to how the pernicious effects of one chemical can be neutralized by the introduction of another without breaking the law.

another without breaking the law.

The committee came to the conclusion that the vintners were playing fast and loose with the health of the public by this introduction of foreign elements into their wines. They considered that, as wine is a natural product, the addition of any chemical substance whatever should be looked upon as a falsification, more especially when the purpose of the substance added is to mask the real character of the wines and deceive the purchaser as to the real nature. deceive the purchaser as to the real nature of the merchandise he purchases. Their re-port, in fact, brings wines within the range of the law made for the prevention of adul-teration of edibles and drinkables. They define clearly the point where wine ceases to be a natural product and becomes a chemical fabrication, and they emphasize the fact that it is to the interest of no one, either among the vintners or among the merchants, to furnish ground for proclaiming to the world that French wines are artificial products made, not by vintuers, but by chemists. The Academy is enjoined to inform the Chamber of Commerce that it declines to approve of the employment of salt of strontium for the employment of salt of strontlum for deplastering wines and reprobates such practices. For this "deplastering," for the purpose of reducing the contents of the wine in potassium sulphate to the legal limit, not only are the chloride, nitrate and car-bonate of baryta commonly used, but also the tartrate, acetate and phosphate. M. Quontin, who submitted the result of a study of deplastered wines to the Academy, bore witness to the fact that the deplasterbore witness to the fact that the deplaster-ing of wines by means of the salts of baryta was not merely a method of falsification of a common alimentary substance, but a real, wholesale manufacture of poisons.

Checking Slight Hemorrhage.

When minute bleeding points, such as ometimes occur upon the face after the use of the razor, are neither checked spontaneously nor by the usual means, a drop of tincture of iron, applied on a pledget of cotthe extraction of a tooth. In such a case a ed by pledget of cotton saturated with tineture of staunch the flow, unless the case be an exceptional one. Bleeding from the nose is a common, though seldom serious form of a hemorrhage. It is often checked spontane-ously by such simple means as bathing the ace and nasal cavities with cold water. Sometimes, however, when more persistent, some styptic application may be needed. some styptic application may be needed. Alum water or a solution of tannic acid may be snuffed up the nose from the palm of the hand, or some powdered styptic may be blown into the nasal cavities by means of a quill, roll of paper or other tube. But the most unique, simple and efficient way to check an obstinate nasal hemorrhage is the old-fashioned one of pressing an ordinary clothespin firmly over the cartilaginous

ortions of the nose from above downward.

Much attention is paid by the superintendents of English military schools and colleges to instruction in photography, which is likely to take a very prominent part in the reconnoissance of the future. The position and appearance of forts can often be admirably shown by means of photographs, and enlargements will frequently bring out a surprising amount of detail. The use of balloons in war affords another opportunity of using photography in recon-noissance. Several attempts have been made from time to time to develop balloon photography, and special cameras have been devised for the purpose. It is proposed that balloon photography should be used in sieges by the besiegers. One plan is to start a small balloon, loaded with a camera, to windward of the fortress, the plates being exposed by means of a clockwork arrangement or a slow match. These, of course, are adjusted to the time which would elapse before the balloon will reach the point or points where the exposures are to be made. The gas escapes, and the bal-loon descends on the further side of the

fortress, within the besiegers' lines. A Simple Cure for Convulsions Dr. Leopold Roheim has published his experience in the cure of convulsions. He states that in cases where every remedy ordinarily prescribed for the affection has proved of no avail, he has effected a prompt cure by compressing the right carotid. After constant compression for some time of the carotid the convulsions were sud-denly arrested, the patient would recover normal respiration and would soon feel well. A recurrence of the symptoms was met by a repetition of the treatment. Dr. Roheim considers the rationale of the treat-ment to be that by compressing the carotid and at the same time, necessarily, the sym-pathetic nerve fibers, which closely follow

the course of the artery, the excitability of the brain is allayed. Automatic Call and Writing Box. A great convenience to the public has been instituted by the postoffice authorities of London, England, in the introduction of an automatic call and writing box, which it s proposed to erect at railway stations and is proposed to erect at railway stations and
in other public places in London. The box
is worked on the penny-in-the-slot principle. After dropping in the coin, a drawer
can be pulled out containing a stout, white
card for writing purposes and two envelopes
—one to cover the message and the other to
contain the messages of the At the same contain the messenger's fee. At the same time a sliding writing desk becomes fixed in front of the box, and simultaneously a bell is rung at the nearest postoffice and an ex-press messenger is dispatched to the an-tomatic box.

A Chemist's Artificial Milk.

The chief difference between cow's milk and mothers' milk consists in the proportions of the protein constituents, the albumin preponderating in the latter, and the caselu in the former. A German chemist has rectified this divergence by adding to cow's milk albumin in such a condition as now to be readily coagulated. This is effected by heating albumin from vegetable or animal sources to a temperature of 150 decreases. mal sources to a temperature of 150 degrees C., whereby it is liquefiid and does not coagulate on standing.