

THIRD PART.

TALE OF A TURKEY.

Howard Fielding Tells of a Thanksgiving Bird Which Would Not Roast.

A FEW INVITED GUESTS

Entertained by Conversation Instead of a Gobler With

CRANBERRY SAUCE ON THE SIDE.

The Head of the Family Endeavors to Assist in the Kitchen.

ONLY ONE WAY OUT OF THE DILEMMA

It was a Thanksgiving day and the guests had arrived. There were Mr. and Mrs. Leland, who were boarding there, and were naturally glad to come to a nice home-like place such as our flat, where at least the meat is carved in full view of the audience, and they can see plenty



The Poker Was Hot.

to eat, even if they do not dare to ask for as much as they want. There were two lily art students, cousins of my wife, who are studying painting with Signor Tomalli (and one, I fear, with Mme. Fowler, the complexion artist). The party was completed by two bachelor friends who had come on my assurance that the festivities of the day should be opened with Manhattan cocktails all around.

Endeavoring to Make It Pleasant.

In the interval before dinner I endeavored to make it pleasant for these people, while Maude at the other end of the flat, was making it very lively for our cook. Presently Maude came into the parlor again with a cheerful smile for our guests. I know that smile; I have seen it a great many times. It is good enough to deceive strangers with, but it always informs me that the denuce is to pay in the kitchen. When Maude smiles that way it is an even bet that the cook is shining down the rear fire escape for her life. As soon as the conventionalities of high society would permit, I asked Maude prettily what was the exact nature of the calamity.

"Howdy," she whispered, "the turkey isn't done. That stupid cook has let the fire get low, and dinner will be late. Keep these people's minds occupied with something while I go out and hurry things up."

I did my best to occupy their minds, and if they would rather have had turkey with cranberry sauce than my conversation I am not responsible for their lack of intellectual appreciation. Presently Maude returned, smiling even more sweetly than before. I determined to be afraid that the fire had gone out entirely. Hastily excusing myself I went to the kitchen.

"Well, Nora," said I, "what's the matter with the turkey?"

"The turkey do be all right," replied the discriminating descendant of Fin-Ma-Cool, "but the oven's as cold as a stone."

A Sudden Change of Mind.

"The fire needs to be hurried," said I, and grasped the poker. Then I let go of it. A galvanic iron poker can maintain an appearance of perfect calm while nourishing the most violent and resentful emotions.

"Why in the name of Sam Hill didn't you tell me the poker was hot?" I yelled.

"Because ye found it out immajinally for yeelf," said Nora, with a merry twinkle in her eye. I wrapped a handkerchief around the poker, carried it to the sink and plunged it into a large pan of water. The water was boiling hot. Apparently the oven was the

FOR TWENTY YEARS

The White House Occupants Have Proved That There Is a

PROFIT IN BEING PRESIDENT.

Mr. Harrison Has Saved Rather More Than Half of His Salary.

CABINET MEMBERS NOT SO FORTUNATE

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Harrison will probably take more than half of his salary with him when he retires from the White House on the 4th of next March. An outside estimate of his expenses, past and prospective, during the four years of his term leaves a balance of \$106,000 from the \$200,000 which he will have drawn. No President since Grant has ever lived up to his salary. There is really no reason why he should. The Government provides a house for him, furnishes it and supplies the servants. Even the barber who trims the President's beard is a salaried employe of the Government.

When Grant came into office the salary of the President was only \$25,000 annually. Yet several of Grant's predecessors had left a fortune of \$200,000, Lincoln \$75,000 and Johnson \$50,000. Probably the poorest of the Presidents was Jefferson. He would have been bankrupt if Congress had not appropriated \$25,000 to purchase his library. Madison left a very small estate, and Monroe died poor. Washington, as everyone knows, married the rich widow Custis, and his estate was worth more than a quarter of a million. John Adams was worth perhaps \$50,000 at the time of his death, and John Quincy Adams had managed to save about the same amount by prudence and economy. Van Buren did not draw a cent of his salary during the four years of his term, but drew it all in a lump sum, \$100,000, when he went out of office. He left an estate as large as that of Washington. Jackson left a large landed estate. Polk left \$150,000. Fillmore was a rich man, and some of his money, like Washington's, came to him by marriage. Pierce saved \$20,000 out of his Presidential salary.

A Little at a Time.

When Harrison came into office he was worth perhaps \$50,000. He had accumulated this money little by little in the practice of law. His old law partner, Mr. Miller, was worth perhaps four times as much, but he accumulated this money by fortunate speculation in real estate. General Harrison never had the faculty for money making; he never seemed to see any-

thing outside his chosen profession, the law. But he lived modestly, and out of the large fees which he received from time to time he put by a little that he had accumulated enough to invest in some manufacturing property in Indianapolis. The estimated value of this property (which the President still owns) was \$40,000. In addition to this General Harrison owned the house in which he lived.

Since he came to Washington the President has been drawing \$100 a day from the Treasury and he has not been able to spend one-half the amount. He has to buy the food which goes on the White House table and pay the old colored mammy who cooks it; but the other expenses of the Executive Mansion down to the purchase of matches are provided for in the annual appropriation bills. The total expenses of the Executive Mansion are about \$130,000 a year. There is an appropriation for the care, repair and furnishing of the Mansion, the care of the green houses, improvement and maintenance of the grounds, fuel, gas and then the salaries of the employes of the executive office and the steward, the messenger, the doorkeepers, the watchman and the engineer. The President's personal expenses are about \$130,000 a year. A moderate contingent fund.

The President has in addition to this a contingent fund of \$3,000, which he may spend as he chooses, without rendering an itemized account to Congress. This is the only contingent fund which the contingent fund of the State Department, for which no account is demanded by Congress. A fair estimate of the President's expenses in the White House during his administration places them at \$12,500 a year. That would make the total expenses of living during this administration \$50,000 for the President and his family. The long illness of Mrs. Harrison, with its constant attendance of skilled physicians and trained nurses, may have made an extra expense of \$10,000. The President contributed to the campaign fund of two years ago \$2,000, and to the recent campaign fund \$10,000. President Harrison has some poor relations—one of them a widowed sister living in Indiana—to whose support he has contributed for many years. The President has paid \$200 a year for his pew at the Church of the Covenant and \$100 a year for his old pew in Doctor Haines' Church, in Indianapolis. Altogether the incidental expenses of the President have been some \$8,000 a year, or \$32,000 for the four years of his term. The President's traveling expenses have cost him nothing, and his hotel expenses have amounted to very little during his term, as he has been a guest commonly every place he has visited. His cottage at Camp May cost him \$10,000, and although that may be considered in the nature of an investment, it is not at all likely that he will ever get his \$10,000 back from it. Counting that among the expenses of the administration, they add up as follows:

White House expenses.....	\$50,000
Camp May cottage.....	10,000
Individual expenses.....	15,000
Mrs. Harrison's illness.....	10,000
Campaign contributions.....	12,000
Total.....	\$97,000
The President will have drawn \$200,000	



EVERY BIRD HAS HIS DAY.

from the Treasury by the fourth of March next. He will take with him from the Presidential office then about \$106,000. Some of this money is already invested. The President went into a real estate deal recently with Attorney General Miller. Mr. Miller is a shrewd business man and he picked up a bit of property in Indianapolis recently for \$40,000, which pays about 12 per cent interest. The President asked him for a half interest in it; so \$20,000 of the President's salary is invested there. About eight months ago the President purchased from a well known Indianapolis piece of improved property worth \$50,000 from which he is now receiving an income. So the President is well provided for when he leaves office, and he will not be compelled to rely on any fund contributed by his political friends or on the practice of his profession for an income.

The President comes out of office in this respect a great deal better than anyone who went in office under his administration. Without exception the Cabinet officers have found their positions expensive. The cost of living in Washington is greater than it is

in almost any other city of the United States perhaps, and the members of the President's Cabinet have to maintain handsome establishments. Probably the least ostentatious of the Cabinet people has been the Attorney General, Mr. Miller. He has had a house in a fashionable locality—next to the mansion occupied by Chief Justice Fuller on Massachusetts avenue—but it is a small house and he has done little entertaining in it.

The Cabinet Not So Profitable.

Nevertheless Mr. Miller estimated recently that he would go out of office \$15,000 poorer than when he came in. It is likely that the luxury of a Cabinet position has cost the other members of the Harrison Cabinet more. The only member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet four years ago who lived within his official income of \$8,000 a year was Attorney General Garland, and he lived in a frame cottage and took no part in any social entertainments. The members of the President's family will suffer more than the President himself from the change in the condition of their affairs next March. General Harrison's family has always been something of a bur-

A WILDCAT RAILWAY

That Promised to Be the Most Powerful Corporation in the West.

ONLY A TORN PIECE OF PAPER

And a Few Piles Now Left as a Reminder of the Ohio Company.

POLITICAL CHANGES CAUSED THE END

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.)

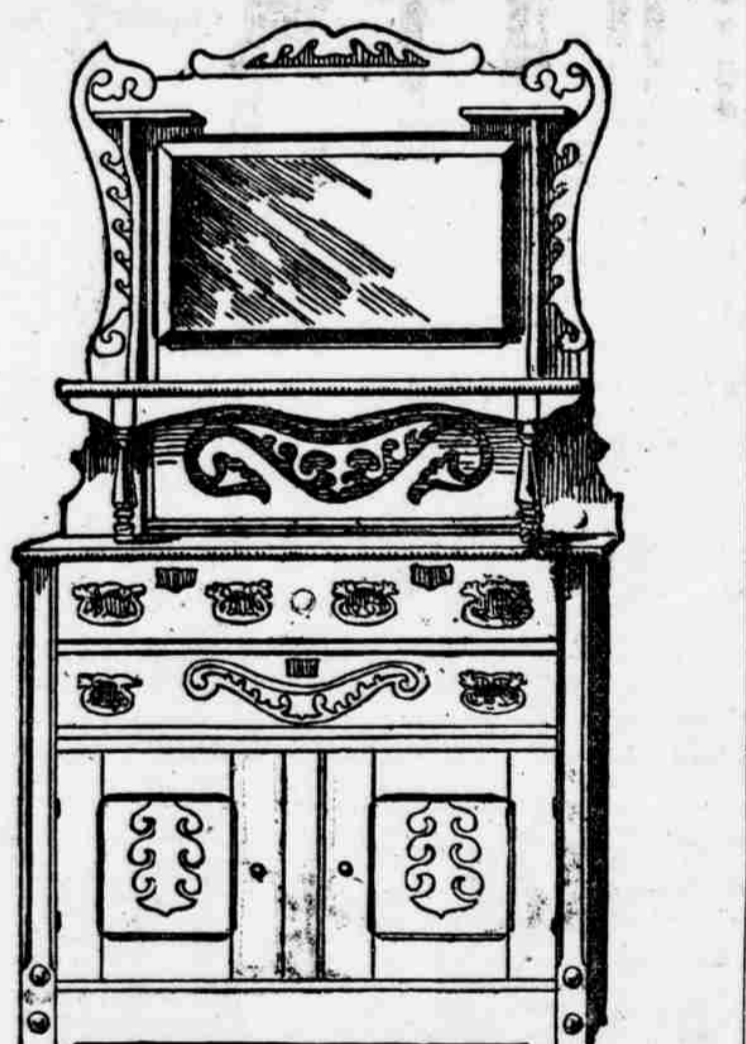
CANTON, O., Nov. 19.—There was found the other day among the papers of the late R. S. Stone at Cleveland a ragged and torn three-dollar note issued in 1849 by the Ohio Railroad Company, once the most powerful corporation in this part of the country. Now the sole remains of what was to be the first railroad in Northern Ohio are a few piles, visible near Sandusky, and this torn piece of paper. The history of the mammoth project will prove as interesting to the present generation, no doubt, as it was to several scores of leading capitalists in several States. The Ohio Railroad Company received a perpetual charter from the State Legislature on March 8, 1838.

It started with a capital of \$4,000,000 and was granted the privilege of issuing paper money in addition to constructing and operating a railroad. Nathaniel Allen, who was then a State Senator, engineered the scheme and after the organization of the company he was elected President. The object of the project was to build a railroad from the Pennsylvania State line in Ashtabula county to the Michigan State line. Concerning the construction of the road, there were several peculiarities. Instead of the road being graded and rails laid on sleepers, as is customary, piles were driven in the ground and saved off at the requisite height to make the road level. Strangers were laid on these piles, and to them were attached the rails. According to the charter of the company, it was to do all timber work and equip the road, while the State obligated itself to furnish the iron. The timber portion of the road was only built between Ohio City and the Michigan State line. It started on Lorain street, in Cleveland, and ran along the lakeshore. Several immense viaducts were being considered. They were never constructed, for before construction was ready for the State government at Columbus changed, and the new body refused to fulfill the State's part of the contract. The company could not raise enough money to carry it, while the State was stopped. For a time the company did a banking business, and had the reputation of being one of the most solid companies in the West. Finally it was dissolved.

The chief dependence of those liable to sudden colds is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

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— \$23.50 —

A SPECIAL IN CHAIRS.

We place on sale on Monday morning 300 Dining Room Chairs in Solid Oak, Spring Seat, Real Leather, best finish, a genuine bargain at

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AN ADVERTISEMENT

Is like a Retriever, it is worth what it will bring. We make ours tell, every time. But then ours are true, and truth is mighty.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE

This being Thanksgiving week we shall make a special display of furniture for the Dining Room.



DOES YOUR DINING ROOM

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We never sold so many Carpets and so much Floor Covering generally as we have this season.

THERE'S A REASON FOR IT.

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