

He May Be Our Next President.

Sketch of the Career of Senator William B. Allison, of Iowa.

From the Chicago Record.

When Abraham Lincoln had become famous as a newspaper man asked him about his early life. The great president, with that pathetic smile for which he was noted, repeated the line from Gray's Elegy: "The short and simple annals of the poor."

Senator Allison asked the same question, might make the same answer. His beginnings, also, were amid humble surroundings. He, too, was cradled in the wilderness, and his early boyhood and early manhood were struggles with poverty.

Senator Allison's father went from Pennsylvania to Ohio, settling near Ashland. That was in 1823. He and his wife labored hard and were happy when they could call a log cabin, in a little clearing, their own. In this cabin the future senator was born, March 2, 1823.

Of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The Allison was Scotch-Irish, that is Scotchmen from the north of Ireland. The Boyde, from whom came the present senator's mother, were of the same blood. They settled in Pennsylvania in pioneer times. They helped to make the Kentucky state. The second generation rendered a similar service to Ohio and the generation to which Senator Allison belongs rendered the same brave service to still another state—Iowa.

The Allison came originally from Scotland. They went into the north of Ireland and helped to build those vast industries which afterwards aroused the envy and the resentment of the English manufacturers. It was to crush their industries that the English government passed a law which imposed upon them undue and unendurable taxes. Because of these burdens began the great Scotch-Irish immigration to America. Before the middle of the eighteenth century thousands of families had made their way to this country to make new homes in a new land. They were for the most part poor, but they were all sturdy; they were men and women who were willing and had the physical strength to labor.

Scotch-Irish in America. These immigrants overran the state of Pennsylvania. They were outnumbered by them. They invaded every section of the south, and many of them found their way into the New England states, where they were scattered, in fact, throughout the states, adding everywhere a desirable element to the population. What they have been to America has not been counted here. Not only did they bring over sturdy bodies and strong hearts, but they brought with them a religion which secured especially fitted to their hard surroundings in America. They had been covenanted and Presbyterians and they remained covenanted and Presbyterians in America. They were of all Protestant sects the most sturdy.

Of the Allison there were three branches in America; one settled in New Hampshire, another in North Carolina and the third in the state of Ohio. William Boyd Allison is the most illustrious representative at the present time, settled in Pennsylvania. John Allison, who headed the Pennsylvania delegation to the convention which nominated Lincoln and who served afterward as register of the treasury at Washington, was a descendant of the Boyd branch of the family, though he was born in Pennsylvania. In her interesting life of James G. Blaine, Gail Hamilton mentions the Boyd branch of the Allison family, which settled in Chester county, Pennsylvania. She says that the land of "James Allison and Richard" ran along the old road and up to Andrew Gallagher's and near the Douglas meeting house, till in the second generation the family sold all and went west, to be represented in our day by Senator Allison. In the same neighborhood lived the family of which gave a president to the United States; the Brownlow, who became famous through Aaron Brownlow, and many other families whose sons and daughters have become noted in state and national history. The famous Rev. Dr. Allison, schoolmaster and scholar of the Pennsylvania before the revolution, was another representative of the family.

At School in the Woods. William B. Allison grew up like other boys of his time in the woods at an early age, but as soon as he was old enough to do even light work on the farm he was compelled to work in the fields during the winter months. However, he made remarkable progress. He was especially apt in spelling and mathematics. During a recent visit to his home in Douglas Senator Allison showed the writer a precious relic of his school days, a writing book containing 130 pages, filled with solutions to problems, and a "grammar book" the great text book of pioneer days in Ohio and other central states.

Young Allison was fortunate in having a Keystone state. His first teacher who afterward became a bishop in the Methodist church. This teacher early detected the latent power in his favorite pupil and strove to encourage it. He put the boy and the boy's father in regard to his schooling. Kimberly "boarded around" as was customary with school masters in those days, but he managed to keep the boy on his feet on the Allison home. To the influence of this thoughtful, earnest and pious man the future senator owes much.

Allison in College Life. The boy, having made remarkable progress and giving indications of future usefulness, his father sent him, at the age of 16, to academy at Woodbury, O. He remained at that school two years, after which he was sent to Allegheny college at Meadville, Pa., through the influence of some acquaintances. The influence of these acquaintances was not a bad thing. At Allegheny young Allison and Cyrus K. Holliday, still living at Topeka, Kan., kept their own house and cooked their own meals and their year's schooling in consequence cost them but little. Allison remained in the Meadville school one year. Then he taught school for one year, and in the fall of 1841 he returned to Wooster and in the office of Hemphill & Turner began to read Blackstone. At the end of two years he was admitted to the bar and ordered to the practice of his profession at Ashland, Ohio.

Accident Took Him to Dubuque. But law cases were neither numerous nor great in Ashland, which was a small town at the time. He was so poor that he was poor and had apparently small prospects in life, he married Miss Anna Carter, the daughter of Daniel Carter, a man of prominence in that day. It was this extra responsibility which soon thereafter turned his thoughts westward, first to Chicago, which was the largest poor city in the west, and then to Iowa, which he foresaw as one of the empires of the west.

It was largely accidental, he said recently when he came to Iowa, "but I like to think that there is a Providence even in accidents." His brother had preceded him to Dubuque, a city which he had founded in 1828, in the center of the Illinois Central railway, and in consequence the distributing point for a large land and water traffic. The traffic of St. Paul, Chicago and Iowa was centered in the northwest was by way of Dubuque. These, added to the mining interests of the city, made it the most conspicuous among the cities of Iowa, and likewise the most promising.

It was in this way that the family which had been represented in the making of the great state of Ohio, which had been represented in the making of still another state, one more in the westward succession of states, whose foundations were laid by men and women in the nation, and whose superstructures have since stood as a bulwark for the union and for safe, economic and patriotic government.

Allison Was Twice Married. Senator Allison was twice married, but his life has been two long bereavements. His first wife was Anna Carter. He brought her as a bride to his Iowa home in 1849. He married her in 1850. Mary Nealley in 1872. As a young congressman from Iowa he had met her in the home of Senator Grimes, which was the social and political center of the Iowa delegation in Washington. When he married her he was serving his first term in the United States senate. He had been carefully reared and finely educated, both at home and abroad.

Mr. Allison was practically an invalid before his marriage, due, it is believed, to an attack of Roman fever abroad. Everything that love and skill could suggest was done for her, to restore her to health, but in vain. In 1876, when Senator Allison was offered a seat in Garfield's cabinet, a seat next the lamented Blaine, he declined it. The politicians said he preferred the senate. There was a certain "unfortunate personal reason," as he expressed it, and that was his wife's health. Mrs. Allison never mended. She died in August, 1883.



EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR PHILETUS SAWYER. From the Chicago Times Herald. (By the Courtesy of H. H. Kehlstadt.)

HIGHER POLITICS.

To Popularize Free Libraries. There is a movement in New York in favor of the formation of small free libraries in public school buildings. The legislature is asked to make an appropriation for this purpose, and a far better plan is suggested by a leading newspaper, which says that if school principals were authorized to receive gifts of books or libraries and were allowed to purchase books and magazines with the money so obtained, it would introduce the school library as a permanent feature in educational life. The need of counteracting the cheap, sensational and miscellaneous literature generally read by children is recognized everywhere, and the legislature is urged to take prompt action on this matter.

Drastic Measure Aimed at Lynchers. One of the first laws passed by the South Carolina legislature at the present session is one directed against lynching. Its provisions are very stringent, and there is reason to hope that the lynchings will be greatly abated, provided white juries do their duty. The county where a lynching occurs is made liable for damages to the legal representatives of the victim, and the person who is charged with the crime is to be tried for misdemeanor, and if found guilty, removed from office and his name placed on a list of lynchings. The enforcement of this law clearly depends on the justice of the juries. It is not clear how the anti-lynching sentiment has lately gained much headway in the state. It is true that the South Carolina legislature has occasionally resorted to a law which would prevent the lynching of persons, but this does not prevent the fact that the number of lynchings is increasing.

Pingree Plan Successfully Copied. The Pingree plan of employing poor persons on vacant city lots has proved successful in Long Island City. The committee report for the season of 1894 shows that in spite of many untoward circumstances remarkable results were achieved. Two hundred and sixty-one persons were supported on 128 acres, the committee paying the people a cents an hour for their work. At the end of the season there was a balance on the right side of the ledger, and the profits were distributed among the poor. The work was carried on the co-operative principle. At first the scheme was regarded with suspicion, but after the crops began to come in, and the rate of fifty a day. The land was donated by public-spirited citizens.

The Leader of the Senate. John Sherman Not a Rich Man, Although He Has Enough Laidby to Keep Him Out of the Poor-House. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, according to W. E. Curtis, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record, is still regarded as the ablest and most influential man on the Republican side of the senate. The Republican caucus showed its regard for Mr. Sherman's ability by placing him at the head of the committee on foreign relations, which is the most important of all the committees. In other words, he occupies this winter demonstrate very clearly that he still retains his physical and mental vigor. Mr. Sherman is not worth \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Like many other public men, he has been bitterly attacked by the newspapers and by the press of the country. His money has not been accumulated by cupful economy and by prudent and judicious investments. If Mr. Sherman had used the opportunities offered him to make money by the use of his office, power and knowledge, he might have been richer than the Vanderbilts, but that would not be in his nature. He cannot be convinced that he ever took advantage of his position as secretary of the treasury or chairman of the committee of finance to advance his pecuniary interests. He is a man of high life he has lived unostentatiously and economically. He has no expensive habits, and he is generally considered as a man of high character and high integrity. He has a keen sense of the value of money, and has shown practical as well as theoretical ability in financial matters.

CHANCE FOR PRIVATEERS. It is presumed in case of war, that privateering would receive a great impetus, and small craft would be fitted out at every merchant port to prey on England's enormous commerce. The annual cargoes of British ships landed in England alone last year were valued at nearly \$200,000,000, and the exports from England provincially at \$200,000,000. These were mostly carried in British ships. The food products carried in British ships last year were valued at \$150,000,000. Privateering would be a profitable business in case of war.

Obsolete Guns on the Pacific. The Columbia river, furnishing means of approach to Astoria and Portland, is guarded by guns of obsolete construction, and practically useless as an armed warfare. There is more than \$500,000,000 worth of destructive property along the Pacific coast within reach of the batteries of ships of war.

Obsolete Guns on the Pacific. The Columbia river, furnishing means of approach to Astoria and Portland, is guarded by guns of obsolete construction, and practically useless as an armed warfare. There is more than \$500,000,000 worth of destructive property along the Pacific coast within reach of the batteries of ships of war.

THE LEADER OF THE SENATE. John Sherman Not a Rich Man, Although He Has Enough Laidby to Keep Him Out of the Poor-House.



JOHN SHERMAN. The Republican caucus showed its regard for Mr. Sherman's ability by placing him at the head of the committee on foreign relations, which is the most important of all the committees. In other words, he occupies this winter demonstrate very clearly that he still retains his physical and mental vigor. Mr. Sherman is not worth \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. Like many other public men, he has been bitterly attacked by the newspapers and by the press of the country. His money has not been accumulated by cupful economy and by prudent and judicious investments. If Mr. Sherman had used the opportunities offered him to make money by the use of his office, power and knowledge, he might have been richer than the Vanderbilts, but that would not be in his nature. He cannot be convinced that he ever took advantage of his position as secretary of the treasury or chairman of the committee of finance to advance his pecuniary interests. He is a man of high life he has lived unostentatiously and economically. He has no expensive habits, and he is generally considered as a man of high character and high integrity. He has a keen sense of the value of money, and has shown practical as well as theoretical ability in financial matters.

Possibilities in the Event of War.

Great Britain's Naval Strength Compared with That of the United States.

Table comparing naval strengths of Great Britain and the United States. Lists various types of ships like Battleships, Cruisers, Torpedo boats, etc., and their counts for both nations.

While nobody believes for an instant that the United States and Great Britain will again fight each other, the possibility of such a conflict, brought into prominence by recent differences, are an interesting study. Some interesting facts from official sources follow: The United States has in commission 172 vessels, thus: Battleships, 15; Armored cruisers, 12; Protected cruisers, 15; Gun vessels, 8; Torpedo boats, 2; Gunboats, 2.

Great Britain has in commission 172 vessels, thus: Battleships, 25; Armored cruisers, 12; Protected cruisers, 15; Gun vessels, 8; Torpedo boats, 2; Gunboats, 2.

CHANCE FOR PRIVATEERS. It is presumed in case of war, that privateering would receive a great impetus, and small craft would be fitted out at every merchant port to prey on England's enormous commerce.

Obsolete Guns on the Pacific. The Columbia river, furnishing means of approach to Astoria and Portland, is guarded by guns of obsolete construction, and practically useless as an armed warfare.

THE LEADER OF THE SENATE. John Sherman Not a Rich Man, Although He Has Enough Laidby to Keep Him Out of the Poor-House.

JOHN SHERMAN. The Republican caucus showed its regard for Mr. Sherman's ability by placing him at the head of the committee on foreign relations, which is the most important of all the committees.

BRITAIN'S SUPPLY DEPOSITS. In case of a declaration of war, the first move would be made toward La Guayra. In two weeks the British could assemble its Atlantic fleet in the harbor there, and while there are no battleships in the fleet, the cruisers are numerous, and good ones at that. No officer of the navy is bold enough to



DR. ACKER'S COUGH MIXTURE. Is a positive cure in the early stages of the disease. If you have a cough in the morning or at night, and raise a white, thick mucus. If you have a tickling in the throat which becomes a hacking cough.

THE GRADUERS NATIONAL BANK OF SCRANTON. ORGANIZED 1890. CAPITAL \$250,000 SURPLUS \$40,000. Lists directors and officers.

Mosaic Powder Co. Rooms 1 and 2 Commonwealth Bldg. SCRANTON, PA. MINING and BLASTING POWDER.

FOR LADIES ONLY. Royal's Restoria Compound. If you would be relieved of periodical pains, bearing-down, etc., use Royal's Restoria Compound.

THE ST. DENIS. Broadway and Eleventh St., New York. Opp. Grace Church. -European Plan. Rooms \$1.00 a Day and Upwards.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. G. P. BIBLE, A. M., Prm. State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa. The Spring term of this new and popular institution will open on Tuesday, March 24, 1896.

Should be Looked Into. THOROUGH INVESTIGATION REQUESTED. A BOLD ASSERTION.

Will Afford Instant Relief. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Will Afford Instant Relief. For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, sprain or rheumatism around the liver, neuralgia, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Will Afford Instant Relief. For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, sprain or rheumatism around the liver, neuralgia, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Will Afford Instant Relief. For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, sprain or rheumatism around the liver, neuralgia, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

WILL AFFORD INSTANT RELIEF. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Will Afford Instant Relief. For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, sprain or rheumatism around the liver, neuralgia, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

FOR LADIES ONLY. Royal's Restoria Compound. If you would be relieved of periodical pains, bearing-down, etc., use Royal's Restoria Compound.

THE ST. DENIS. Broadway and Eleventh St., New York. Opp. Grace Church. -European Plan. Rooms \$1.00 a Day and Upwards.

PENNYROYAL PILLS. G. P. BIBLE, A. M., Prm. State Normal School, East Stroudsburg, Pa. The Spring term of this new and popular institution will open on Tuesday, March 24, 1896.