ENGLAND ON TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

How a Tour of It Can Be Made at This Low Cost.

MAKES A VERY PLEASANT OUTING

Experiences of Two Young Women Traveling in the British Isles with Only a "Telescope" and a Handbag--Comforts and Pleasures of "Lodgings" in the Country--Tips. Some London Tricks.

"People are always telling me that I could go to Europe if I wanted to," said a forlorn young woman to a New York Sun reporter the other day. "They say you can spend just as much money as you want to.' What I want to know is how I can go and spend 'just as little as I want to.'"

A good many other people want to know the same thing. The papers are full of the names of more fortunate personages who are already outward bound, with full pocketbooks and long letters of credit. The reading of these lists is very inspiring as well as depressing to hundreds of poorer people who would like to follow humbly in the wake of the procession. There is a large class of people who have more refinement and culture than they have money. To them, a trip to Europe is the dream of their lives but they generally think of it hopelessly as if it were quite beyond the possibility of realization.

A European trip may be almost anything one chooses to make of it. It may be a great and glorious opportunity for spending money in extravagant hotels and among thieving shop dealers, or it may be a chance for getting the best return for a few hundred dollars that an intelligent and cultivated man or woman could ever hope for. The talk about going to Europe with $200, having fine times for a period of six weeks, and coming home with money in one's pocket is deluding, to say the least.

In the first place the people who want to go to Europe inexpensively are generally those who have a summer vacation—teachers, preachers, and men who work on a salary or have small incomes, and have earned a couple of months' freedom by years of hard work. They want, as a rule, to spend the months of July and August in their European outing, and that is a misfortune at the very start. Summer rates are in force from April 15 or May 1 until the middle of July for eastward-bound steamers, and from May 1 until Oct. 15 for those westward bound. This makes a difference of $5 each way on the cheapest first-class tickets available, and a greater difference on more expensive lines.

THE FARE OVER.

The cheapest first-class fare out of New York is $40 on a Glasgow line. Between May 1 and July 15 this fare is raised to $45, although a round trip ticket may be had for $85. Second class on the same steamers costs $30 one way and $55 for return ticket. It has been often repeated by travelers that two can travel together much more cheaply than one person alone, and four more cheaply than two. There is no doubt at all about the relative cost of going singly or in pairs. There must be a saving of quite 20 per cent. to each person. As for a party of four, there are, of course, occasions when it is a pecuniary advantage to have that number. Long drives may be taken more cheaply, and there is sometimes a saving on tips. But the time lost in trying to get about with a party of four more than offsets any advantage gained. Furthermore, two can often slip in where four can not, and an experiment in both directions will convince nine people out of ten that two—provided always those two are reasonable and congenial—is the ideal number for a traveling party.

Another obstacle in the way of most people who want to go to Europe inexpensively is that they think they may never go again, and therefore want to see as much as possible on their first and perhaps only trip. This handicaps them at the very start. They want to cover as much territory in six weeks as other traveler would take in six months, and they will be pitifully perplexed when they find how much more expensive their trip has been in proportion to the other fellow's.

If a person has $200 and two months to spend, the British isles will give the most genuine satisfaction for his money, if his taste lies that way. That is to say, if one cares to see a new and beautiful country, splendid ruins, the most wonderful "collection" of cathedrals and the greatest city in the world, Great Britain will suit him. One can see a good deal of it in six weeks, and at the end of that time be healthier, wealthier and wiser than if he had tried to "skim" Europe. One can skim the cream off Europe and make a hasty meal thereon, but indigestion is likely to be the consequence.

BAGGAGE REQUIRED.

Travellers are never tired of telling other would-be travellers not to burden themselves with baggage. People think they are heeding this advice, and then they come home and say: "Whatever you do, don't take as much luggage as we did!" Two young women travelled in England and Scotland for six weeks last summer, and the only luggage they carried was a "telescope" and handbag. The handbag was entirely unnecessary and should have been dispensed with. The "telescope" bag is not a thing of beauty, but it is mighty convenient, especially for women. It is utterly impossible to give cast-iron rules as to just what one shall take for a round of Great Britain; that is, just what is necessary for one's comfort. Nothing else, except neatness, need be considered. People do not travel in Europe to show off their good clothes. This, of course, refers to the ordinary traveller, not to people who go over for social purposes. The traveller proper, no matter what his or her prejudices in the matter of clothes may be on this side of the water, soon becomes quite content to reduce his changes to the least number possible. Consequently, the traveller who is aiming at cheapness need feel no qualms over his or her one good suit or gown. Only—and this has been said so often that it seems almost unnecessary to repeat it—forget not to have at least two pairs of well-made and comfortable American shoes and a pair of American rubbers. Foreign shoes are impossible, and the English goloshes are just what the name sounds like.

Of course, "the inexpensive traveller" will go third class on English railways, remembering that on most of them there is no second class. To the experienced traveller there is no more wanton extravagance than riding in a first-class railway compartment. The baggage system of England has been so much maligned that it is a pleasing thing to be able to say one good word for it. If you are travelling with only hand luggage, you could not be better off than in an English railway station. No sooner does your cab or omnibus draw up at the platform than one of the uniformed porters gathers up your bags, no matter how many they may be, and carries them to the "booking office" window where you buy your ticket. When he has found out your destination he piles your luggage against one of the iron pillars, and you need not give it another thought. As the train pulls in your porter appears, finds you a seat in a compartment, puts your bags in the racks, touches his cap, and thanks you for the tuppence you give him. Cheap enough at four cents! If there are two of you that makes only two cents apiece. If there is a trunk, so that a truck is necessary, sixpence is the fee.

Sixpence is also the usual fee for most of the show places. In almost every cathedral the choir, which contains all the relics and interesting features, is classed by a railing, and each person pays sixpence to go in. There is always a verger, often a most interesting and intelligent person, to show you around and explain things. He will bow most benevolently over the sixpence given to him personally at the close of the circuit. This sixpence is sufficient for two.

Expenses may be roughly divided into four classes: railway expenses, living expenses, fees, and extras. The cost of travel itself is not heavy in Great Britain. One can go from London to Edinburgh, stopping at Cambridge, Ely, Peterborough, Lincoln, York, Ripon and Durham for less than $10 railroad fare. One can make the circuit from London up the east side of England to Edinburgh by steamer and coach through the Trossacks, up to Oban, down by steamer to Glasgow, then to Ayr, then through the lake country and by way of Chester and that best known route back to London for about $30. This includes a good deal of coaching, which is always expensive. Thus it is seen that the expense of actual travelling in England and Scotland is not at all extravagant. By leaving out Oban one could make the circuit for just about what it costs to go from here to Chicago.

The feeing system is an unmitigated nuisance, especially to the person of limited means, who, nevertheless, wants to give what is proper. Of course, one may fee as extravagantly as one wishes, but the amount which will assure comfort and attention will not be found at all burdensome. A good rule is, not to fee any one who renders you no service. Plenty of persons will look at you with an expectant eye, but that is part of their business. Their expectancy is in their eye alone most of the time. If you do give them anything, so much the better. They regard it as "laniappe," as they say down south, but they will have just as much respect for you if they don't get it. If one fees moderately when there is an occasion for it, one will find that the sum total of one's trip does not begin to equal that of any sort of a journey here.

Sixpence is a sufficient fee for a restaurant luncheon or dinner for two, unless, of course, at the most expensive places, and even there sixpence is enough for a modest meal. For simpler meals at less showy places twopence and threepence is enough for two. The advantage of having two in a party is at once apparent when it come to feeing, for almost invariably two can offer just as small a tip as one person would give. These two young women, who travelled through England with a telescope bag, spent $25 for fees and admission to places of interest in a trip of five weeks duration. This made $2.50 a week apiece and they were not particularly economican One might spend four or five times that much and have no better service.

SOME "EXTRAS."

The portion of one's expenses which would come under the head of extras is the one which is capable of the greatest variation. It is the one, too, on which the inexperienced traveller almost never counts. Under this head will come laundry work, stamps, paper, photographs, cabs, "souvenirs," presents, "refreshments" between times, and any accidental expenses, such as guide books, articles of clothing, and medicine. This is the direction in which one can make the greatest saving, and at the same time it is the one which is most influenced by circumstances which one cannot control. One may not need to spend a penny on drugs, and, on the other hand, one may be compelled to have medical attendance at $5 a visit. Bleeding of one sort is as likely to be practised on American patients abroad as bleeding of another sort was formerly indulged in.

The actual living expenses, however, are the most important of them. They are bound to be more than all the others put together. And yet they need not be extravagant. One can stay in a comfortable London boarding house, where one will meet agreeable people (mostly Americans), for five shillings a day. This means a room on the top floor, but, as one doesn't go to London for the purpose of staying in one's room, that isn't a very great objection. To this must be added the cost of luncheon outside, for one cannot afford to go back to the boarding house for that meal. The luncheon item is another elastic one, which may be regulated by the purse, and alas! the appetite, of the individual. Some people are content with a cup of tea and a roll at an "A. B. C." restaurant. Others—well, others are not.

Outside of London one may spend either more or less than in the metropolis. One will spend more at the hotels. That is inevitable. But there is one delightful feature of English life whose charms and advantages must be known to be appreciated. This feature is "lodgings." Lodgings are not recommended for a London stay unless you are tolerably sure of your landlady. Landladies are an uncertain quantity generally, but in London lodgings they are approximately certain; they are almost sure to be evilly inclined. But in the smaller towns the chances are just the other way. In such places as Cambridge, Lincoln, York, even Edinburgh, the lodging scheme is replete with comfort and economical possibilities.

When you take lodgings you pay for your room, and that means that you have a bedroom and a sitting room. In the latter apartment your meals are served. You may do your own marketing if you like. If not, you tell the landlady what you want; she buys it, cooks it and serves it, charging you only what she paid for the things at the market. Oh, she may add a few pennies to the cost, but you are quite willing she should. Something of the advantages of this method of living may be seen from the report given by several "couples" of young women who tried it.

At Lincoln one couple stayed in a delightful, quaint little house just outside of the cathedral close. The landlady and everthing pertaining to the place were spotlessly clean. The two girls had their night's lodging and three meals, served in a private sitting room, for the total sum of $1.40 apiece. In York they had lodging, supper and breakfast for a dollar apiece. In Edinburgh they had lodging and breakfast for a week for $3.50 each. At Oxford, lodging, supper and breakfast, with a fine grate fire all evening, cost them a dollar apiece. At Salisbury it was less than a dollar. These are actual figures, taken from the expense account of the girls who made the trip. The only reason they did not follow the same plan in every place they stopped was that they did not have enough addresses.

It will be seen that if a person wants to visit even Great Britain for a period of six weeks, and do very much traveling, on $200, he will have to reckon closely. Allow $85 for an excursion ticket, the lowest first-class summer rate; allow $5 each way for steamer fees, with two in a room; he will have to cut down his tips and admissions on the other side to $10. That will leave him only $95 for traveling and living expenses and extras. This will be cut down to about $65 by taking out the railway fares. It will need close economy to live on $1.50 a day, but it can be done. The matter, naturally, is very much simplified by any reduction in the amount of traveling. That, as Mr. Kipling says, is another story.

THE NEWSPAPER REPORTER.

His Place in the Ethics of Modern Journalism Is Important.

Scribner's for March.

The reader of newspapers exclusively the man who derives his intellectual sustenance and experience from no other source, is apt to believe that he, of all others, is practical, has a firm grip on the real; and because the modern reporter, who makes the newspaper what it is, takes an analogous position, as one who, beyond all others, is in direct contact with facts, and looks upon things, and interprets them, just as they are. On the strength of this assumption the reporter everywhere, but more particularly in America, has of late grown to feel that he is an extremely important factor in contemporary affairs. And he is right; he is extremely important.

He is the most representative figure in the literature of the actuality—using the word literature just here because there is none other to take its place. He is important because he embodies the most active forces of the hour; because he is their tool; their vehicle; but not because he more thoroughly knows, or more faithfully portrays, life than others. As a matter of fact he is as much a victim of conventions as the literary theorist and dreamers who beholds it only as it shows through his study window. Sometimes he is more so. The medium in which he works imposes fixed restrictions and distinct limitations upon him. And he comes to conceive all of life chiefly as it may serve his purpose and be made to fit into those limitations.

Base ball lacks spirit in Springfield? Good heavens! doesn't anybody know "Sandy" Sargorn or read the Springfield Union? Gee-whiz.

SOME INTERESTING PAST CONVENTIONS

Plunges Into the Historic Past for Parallels to St. Louis.

LIVELY SCENES OF FORMER TIMES

Brief Retrospect of Some of the Combinations Made Against and for Winning Candidates of Both the Leading Parties--Things People Have Forgotten All About.

From the Buffalo Express.

Politics was very much simplified in 1864, compared to that of 1860, when amid the thunder of cannon all over the south, and when the horrid din of war was easily audible at the national capital, Lincoln and Johnson were nominated at Baltimore, and McClellan and "Gentleman George" Pendleton at Chicago. The only ripple of discontent with the old parties was the defection of the radical Republicans, who nominated General Fremont and John C. Cochrane of New York, at Cleveland. Fremont, partially through jealousy, partially because of a sincere dissatisfaction with the conduct of the war, resigned his commission, in company with several generals of less note, and had a sublime confidence in his ability to divert enough of the Republican vote to ensure his election. Yet how many public men, to say nothing of men not in public life, will recall the holding of that convention? Radicals and Peace Democrats were alike remanded to the rear, and Lincoln was sustained only to be killed by the bullet of Booth.

In 1868, at Chicago, it was inevitable that the Republicans should nominate Grant, and upon the ticket with him was placed Colfax of Indiana, who was then quite popular. At Chicago, also a little earlier, Horatio Seymour had been nominated by the Democrats, with Francis P. Blair of Missouri, as the candidate for vice-president. The Grant convention was full of the enthusiasm that must inevitably associate with the name of the victorious general of a great war. There was no contest, and the spectacle was rather a mass-meeting to celebrate the restoration of the union and the end of the term of the almost impeached Johnson, than a convention of a political party. For hours the vast assembly did little but stand on its feet and cheer and sing patriotic songs. Old Jesse Grant, father of the general, stood near the front of the stage, the tears coursing down his cheeks, witnessing the glorification of his son. Fenton and Wilson were both prominently in the race for the vice-presidential race, and there was much soreness over the nomination of Colfax, and not a few were pleased with that gentleman's subsequent humiliation.

A STRUGGLE OF GIANTS.

The Democratic convention in 1868 was the scene of a grand struggle between such giants of the party as Seymour, Pendleton, Reverdy, Johnson Packer, Doolittle, Hendricks, Blair, and Salmon P. Chase, who had accepted the platform and cut loose from his old friends. August Belmont spent $10,000, it is said, to accomplish the nomination of Hancock. Seymour was honestly a supporter of Chase and protested against the use of his name, but destiny had marked him for defeat by Grant. In the twenty-second ballot Pendleton cast the vote of Ohio for Seymour, and the grand nominating rush of states followed.

The Republican convention of 1872 was little more than an endorsement of the administration, but it was amid tremendous enthusiasm which fairly lifted the roof from the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia when the "Galena Tanner" and the "Natick Cobbler" were replaced in nomination.

This was the year of the Liberal Republican upheavel. Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown had been nominated at Cincinnati and were certain to be endorsed by the Democrats. There were strong protests against the policy of the administration, and especially against the immediate advisers of Grant The Cincinnati convention was one of the wildest enthusiasm. Many men who had been high in the councils of the Republican party were the foremost figures of the great assembly, and they congratulated themselves that the "Grant ring" was about to be snapped in pieces. Bayard, now Minister to England, was the only prominent member of the Democratic convention at Baltimore which endorsed the Cincinnati platform and candidates, who attempted to stem the tide of Greeley, but he was summarily squelched. Pennsylvania cast the majority of her vote for Jeremiah Black, but it was Wallace, afterward senator, who finally moved to make the nomination of Greeley and Brown unanimous. The scenes attending the nominations at Cincinnati were so inspiring that the mass of the Democrats would hear of nothing but endorsement of the ticket and platform. Probably no other nominations were ever supported by such a brilliant array of editorial talent. Reid, McClure, Watterson, Halstead, White, Bowles, Washington, McLean and other great editors of the day joined their mighty forces to accomplish the election of the "Sage of Chappaqua," but the stars had written it otherwise. A small wing of the Democratic party met at Louisville in September and nominated Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams, and a Labor Reform party nominated Judge David Davis and Joel Parker, at Columbus, but these tickets scarcely caused a ripple in the tremendous campaign waged over Grant and Greeley, and which resulted in the defeat of the great editor and in his death of heartbreak.

THE FIGHT OF '76.

In 1876 there was a strong feeling in favor of the nomination of Grant for a third term, but this was dissipated long before the Republican convention met at Cincinnati in June, and party affections were divided between Blaine and Conkling, with numerous favorite sons in the background. It was the contest between the two brilliant leaders transferred from the halls of congress to the floor of the political convention. That Blaine had the great delegate as well as the popular following no one denied. Conkling could not control the delegation from his own state. Cameron was able to divert the vote of Pennsylvania from Blaine only by securing instructions for Hartranft. Bristow, as an "anti-boss" Republican, had a strong following. Oliver P. Morton, Logan, Hayes, Evarts, Morgan, Wheeler, Adams, Hartranft and other favorite sons trailed along, their hope based upon a probable breakdown of the leaders.

On the very Sunday previous to the meeting of the convention, and when nearly all of the delegates were on the ground, Blaine was stricken down while on his way to church with something closely akin to apoplexy, and his adherents and opponents alike were gloomy and sympathetic. Later reports of the favorable condition of the patient revived the Blaine enthusiasm and the Blaine antagonism, and on Monday the fight was as intense as though the hand of disease had not touched the man from Maine.

Edward McPherson, who died a tragic death at his Pennsylvania home a few months ago, was made permanent chairman of the convention. The most sensational episode of the convention was the almost riot that followed. McPherson's ruling in the case of Pennsylvania delegate, John Hampton, the brilliant Pittsburg lawyer among them, who protested against the castings of the entire vote of the state by Cameron as a unit. The excitement was intense, and at one time it seemed that McPherson would be driven from the chair. Finally order prevailed, and the convention negatived the appeal taken from the important decision and precedent. Blaine out of danger, as it was reported to the convention, the struggle between the contending elements was renewed with increased bitterness. Every scandal that had attached to the name of Blaine, his borrowing of money from Pacific railroad officials, his ownership of Arkansas, Little Rock and Fort Smith railway bonds, the famous Mulligan letters, and other things derogatory to the man from Maine were used without stint. The dramatic investigation of these matters was even then pending in congress. A more bitter fight was never waged in a convention, but Conkling and Cameron held their forces so well in hand that they were able to make Hayes the nominee, by somewhat liberal promises to the friends of Wheeler and Morgan of the honor of second place on the ticket.

BRILLIANT SPEECHES.

Never were more brilliant speeches made for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination. That of Ingersoll nominating Blaine has been placed among the political classics. Stewart L. Woodford nominated Conkling. Noyes made the speech for Hayes and was seconded by old Ben Wade. Upon the first ballot Blaine had 291 votes, Bristow 113, Conkling 96, Morton 125, Hayes 65. There was no material change until the fifth ballot. The anti-Blaine managers held their men steady and Blaine stock went down. On the sixth the break was made for Hayes, Indiana withdrawing Morton and leading the stampede, and the nomination was a fact.

A foolish story has recently been revived telling that the anti-Blaine managers prevented a session the evening preceding the day of balloting by securing a statement from the managers of the building that the gas pipes were out of order, and therefore no illumination could be had. It was asserted that Blaine could have been nominated had a session been held that evening. The truth is the announcement in regard to the gas was made 24 hours before the balloting, and the pipes could have been repaired if the Blaine managers had thought an evening session of any importance. Frye, of Maine, Blaine's fast friend, made the motion when the session of the day previous to the nomination was ended.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

The great struggle in the Democratic convention of that historical year, when it met at St. Louis, was between the forces of Tilden and Hendricks. The latter was immensely popular and the speeches nominating him were many, long and eloquent. The Tilden speeches were barely more than a reference to the great reform-record of the "Sage of Gramercy." Tilden had a long lead in the first ballot, however, and was nominated on the second by 43 votes more than enough.

In that year greenbackism took a great spurt, and Peter Cooper and Sam Carey were nominated to witness the political death of themselves and the lapse of their theory.

In the Republican convention of 1880, at Chicago, "Caesarism" was the great cry of the opponents of the Grant-Conkling combination. Grant had returned from circling the world, and was as great a popular figure as ever. All the machinery of expert management was brought into play to ensure the ex-president's nomination. Contests were acutely arranged. The unit rule was enforced to the fullest extent possible. Garfield came to the front at once as an open antagonist of these crafty methods, and was looked upon as a likely dark horse. His eloquent nomination of Sherman gave him much additional popularity. Joy of Michigan nominated Blaine, and created much amusement by mistaking his candidate's initials, calling him "James A. Blaine," when he rounded his final period. Conkling nominated Grant in an eloquent speech. The long balloting and intense excitement have been equaled in no other convention. The famous 306 phalanx of Grant was never seriously broken, and when th stampede came for Garfield on the 36th ballot giving the latter the nomination, the Grant delegates never for a moment swerved from their fealty.

For the Democratic nomination in Cincinnati in 1880 predinctions had been generally favorable to Hancock, provided Tilden persisted in his refusal to stand. Bayard, Randall, Thurman and other great names were upon the banners of the delegations. The necessity for a soldier-candidate was argued. Payne and Thurman demolished each other, and Hancock was triumphantly nominated on the second ballot. One of the features of the convention was the squelching of the contending Tammany delegates.

MORE RECENT TIMES.

The year 1884 was a golden one for the Democrats. The tremendous Republican slump in the New York state elections placed Cleveland in the forefront of candidates. The old Democratic guard was practically obsolete. Tammany was the only opposition in evidence against the Buffalo man at Chicago. Madness against Cleveland ran riot with the Tammany end of the New York delegation. Grady and Bourke Cochran made violent speeches against the governor, assuring the convention that he could not carry their state. But the Independent Republican influence carried the day. Cleveland, Bayard, Carlisle, Randall, McDonald and others were put in nomination. Hendricks spoke for McDonald, but when the balloting began and a vote of an Illinois delegate was cast for him, it appeared for a time as though Tilden's running mate would sweep the convention from its moorings.

It was one of those grand scenes when a name sets a vast assembly wild with enthusiasm. The entire convention arose and applauded as though it would never stop. Watterson and Belmont warmly embraced the old man who stood bowing and trembling, with tears streaming down his cheeks. Voorhees withdrew McDonald in favor of Hendricks, and again the convention went wild for "one of the men wronged in '76." But when the voting began it was seen that the Cleveland forces had not been shaken, and upon the second roll call the New York man was nominated, and Hendricks was again given second place.

The Republican convention at Chicago of 1884 aws again the scene of the contention of the Blaine and anti-Blaine forces. Arthur, made president by the assassination of Garfield, hoped for the nomination, and to some extent the office-holding element was controlled for him. Robertson, however, who was collecter of the port of New York, was a staunch friend of Blaine. Arthur, Sherman, Logan, Edmunds, Hawley and Blaine were the great array of names eloquently presented to the convention. This time popular sentiment was triumphant. Blaine aws nominated on the fourth ballot, amid the craziest enthusiasm, which was almost equalled when Logan was given second place.

The Republican convention met again at Chicago in 1888. Blaine was a great factor in the convention and would undoubtedly have been nominated had he not cabled a positive command that his name should not be presented. It was a convention of old and new candidates. Harrison, Depew, Sherman, Gresham, Allison, Rusk, Alger, Hawley and Fitler were all placed in nomination. Chicago was one compact chunk of frenzy for Gresham, and to some extent the hall of ests. Harrison steadily gained in the balloting and on the fourth roll call New York started the great ninth wave of the Harrison tide, and the nomination was made. New York's prominence in the result gained for Morton the vice presidency.

The Democratic convention of that year was held at St. Louis, and was little more than a ratification meeting for the administration. Democrats almost without exception swore at Cleveland in private and shouted for him in public. It was sadly confessed that there was nothing to do but to renominate him. The acclamatory result was received with no great enthusiasm. From among Gray, Black and Thurman the last was chosen for second place.

FOUR YEARS AGO.

The Republican convention at Minneapolis, in 1892, was plainly in the possession of friends of Harrison, although a fine combination for his defeat was in the wind. Blaine curtly resigned his office of secretary of state after the delegates were assembled, and Harrison as curtly accepted it. When Blaine's name was presented the cheering continued for nearly half an hour, and doubtless such a scene was never before witnessed in convention. An attempt was made to rival it when Harrison was presented, but it was forced and fell short of the Blaine demonstration by several minutes, which was thought to be quite important. Harrison was easily nominated, but Blaine seemed a dangerous candidate for a time, and there was also a brief prospect that McKinley would prove a winning dark horse, as he gathered in as a finality no less than 182 votes, Pennsylvania casting 42 of them. Probably Blaine's fatal weakness was the impression that his name was being used simply to accomplihs the defeat of Harrison. Whitelaw Reid was the unanimous choice of the New York delegation for the second place, and to that fact he owes his nomination and defeat for the vice presidency.

The third nomination of Cleveland in 1892, at Chicago, was a third time remarkable for the opposition in his own state, the great delegation being held solid against him, under the management of Senator Hill. But even great New York was not greater than the rest of the country. The Tammany machine again received an awful snubbing, and Cleveland again rode to victory and the presidency, to Potomac-fishing and duck-shooting.

THE NEW WOMAN.

Had Every Accomplishment of a Possible Man, but Few of a Woman's.

From the Chicago Post.

"So your daughter's education is completed," said the old-fashioned man reflectively.

"It is," replied the "new woman, "and I think I have every reason to be proud of her. She graduated at the head of her class."

"And now that she has graduated," queried the old-fashioned man, "what next?"

"Why, she is prepared to be an ornament to any position of life," explained the "new woman." "She has been given every opportunity to acquire an education that fits her for the duties and responsibilities of any station, and now I expect her to go into society and marry a man of some distinction. She is thoroughly versed in politics."

"And that, you think, should make her dear to the heart of some statesman?"

"Naturally. She would understand him and be able to assist him. Why, she could carry on a campaign herself. She can make an excellent speech on almost any subject connected with politics, and is well posted in international affairs. She would be a wonderful help to a diplomat."

"But politics is not all that there is of value in this world."

"Of coure not, and her education has not been confined to that. She has given a little time to law, a little to medicine, is qualified to keep books and can use a type-writer."

"In short, she can do anything that it is likely her husband will be able to do," suggested the old-fashioned man.

"Yes," proudly replied the "new" woman.

The old-fashioned man pondered this for a few minutes.

"Do you know," he said at last, in a burst of confidence, "I have an idea that the average man does not want a second edition of himself when he marries, and when it come to accomplishments—"

"Yes?"

"—he would rather have some one who can do the things that he can't than the things that he can. Now, a home—"

But the "new" woman had indignantly turned away.

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