## THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE --- WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1896.

# **PERSONAL POINTS ABOUT M'KINLEY**

## Some Interesting Incidents of His Long and Eventful Career.

## HIS GREAT STRENGTH OF CHARACTER

Re' Is an Interesting Figure, Is Affable and Courteous, and Is Prepared to Meet Anything That May Turn Up--His Physical Condition Is Perfect and He Knows When and How to Talk.

#### From the Pittsburg Times.

A study of Major William McKinley just proceeding and following his nomination for president by the great National Republican convention at St. Louis was one of the most interesting imaginable for those who were favored with the privilege at his home in Canton. It is a fascinating occupation to sit and watch the bearing of a man upon whom the eyes of a great notion are fastened, one who is soon to be the ruler of more than 70,000,000 people, and cacerve how he acquits himself.

For a week past Major McKinley has been under the closest scrutiny a man can possibly be subjected to. He has forelbly. not only been made the subeject of keen study and observation for purposes of newspaper work by a score or more correspondents representing the leading the story that is told of it: journals of the country, but numerous individuals have called at the house on North Market street for the sole purpose of making a close personal inspection of the man who is to be the next president of the United States-to see what manner of man he is and how he carries himself. Everybody, in fact, who has approached the house has been keeping the closest kind of tab on McKinley, and the result of it all is the general verdict that McKinley is an astonishingly well balanced man, and vanced arguments in support of the one who never loses the perfect equipose he is endowed with.

Major McKinley is a very interesting in addition had a copious supply of notes, giving certain statistics in corfigure. He is affable and courteous at all times, well poised and prepared to meet anything that may turn up, never letting matters ver or fret him while thought heintended to pursue in making his physical condition is so perfect that his speech, and the latter, who was to no amount of hard work can wear him out. He is not a babbler, but knows when to talk and when not to, and just Kinley. what to say when he does talk, measuring beforehand the full value of every the audience and began his speech. As word he is about to utter. His manner, he became warmed up the recollection however, is extremely pleasing. His of what McKinley had been talking cordial, agreeable way never fails to about on the way to the meeting grew win him a friend every time he makes stronger, and he began pursuing the an acquaintance, and then he keeps line of argument the major had prehim afterward. He is just as good a pared for himself. The general laid talker in private as he is in public, and, down his proposition just as McKinley in spite of his serious front, he has a had rehearsed them to him in the carlarge store of wit and humor, but he riage, and finally said by way of a keeps these well under restraint, and clincher: "And I can prove every word consequently often appears more sol-I say. Major hand me those documents," and proceeded to read at great emn and stately than he really is. He wears the great honor bestowed upon length from McKinley's notes. When him with becoming modesty, and take General Manderson finished there was him when you will, he is always a solid, very little left for McKinley to say, sensible, practicable man, who loves to The incident was looked on as a great sit down and smoke a good cigar and toke on the major, and no one enjoyed chat unreservedly with newspaper it better than the man upon whom it was perpetrated. friends whom he knows will not abuse his confidence.

William E. Setton, one of Canton's leading citizens and manufacturers, is an old army comrade of Major McKinthe scenes that are now being daily ley. He served in Company G of Mc-Kinley's regiment, the Twenty-third enacted around his home. David Lit-Ohlo, during the war. In speaking of the, a Columbiana county man, told one and enjoys the continuous, slowly flowsection of it. This is the tale: the major's character Mr. Setton says: 'In all his intercourse with the Twenty- the major came out as a candidate for limbs and body. Kinley was the same affable.

tion with the single speech charge is told by the major himself: He was way home through Columbus. The governor surprised the young soldler by told by the major himself: resenting him with a commission, Gen- stumping Carroll county in company eral Hayes, who had been wounded at with a young lawyer from Columbiana South Mountain and was at home, reccounty in his third campaign for congress. The major had that old familiar illustration of the possibilities of Ohio ommending the promotion. An old member of the Stark county citizenship that "Every boy in this bar, in spinning reminiscences of Mc-

Kinley as a lawyer after he had hung township has the opportunity of becomout his shingle in Canton, says that he ing president." After they had can early gave promise of developing into a vassed the county and were returning fine lawyer. He was an excellent ad- across the borders in a buggy, the two vocate, and made some of the best jury arguments ever heard at the Stark evident satisfaction to themselves. county bar. Two cases especially there "My enemies say," remarked McKinley, were in which McKinley greatly distin- "that I have but one speech, but you guished himself. One was that of a must have noticed that my speech was number of miners prosecuted on the different each time." "Yes," said the charge of riot, and McKinley's argu- other. "I noticed that you got that boy ment to the jury on behalf of the ac- in a different township every time." cused men was a notable effort, and is

remembered to this day. The other Major McKinley has often said that case was that of Dr. Gans, a leading the greater part of his success in life physician of the county, who was put on has been due to his mother. To her ne trial for alleged malpractice and de- has always given the praise when fended by McKinley. The latter's speech speaking on the subject. His ideals of in behalf of his client is said to have early manhood, he says, were shaped been on a par with any of the subse- by her directing mind, and her devotion quent oratorical efforts of his life, and to principle kept him in the right path, was the subject of much talk among the preventing him from straying into those legal profession in all the counties com- pitfalls which are strewn so thickly in posing the judicial district. the way of the young politician, and

During all this time Major McKinley some of the old ones as well. One of was an active participant in Republican the pleasant things in her declining campaigns, and early gave evidence of years, the most pleasant, in fact, is the the power he has since developed as a contemplation of the political honors public speaker and orator. His plan of which have been showered so thickly political speaking has always been the upon her son, not that she is flattered same. He first thoroughly masters the by them, but, as she quaintly remarks: "I know that William will not want subject in hand and then presents it Upon one occasion, however, for friends when I am gone." Major McKinley did not deliver the speech he intended to, and which he

HOW TO KEEP COOL. had thoroughly prepared for. Here h The Cranks Are at Work Upon Me-General Charles F. Manderson, at one time a resident of Canton, but who left

chanical Processes Which May Yet here for the west to grow up with the Accomplish Wonders. country and become a United States From the New York World,

senator from Nebraska, was going to speak at a political meeting at Marl-A Western inventor recently patent-

oro, in Stark county, and so also was ed a scheme by which he claims he can McKinley. They drove over from Canton artificially cool a whole community at together, and while jogging along the little expense. At certain intervals he road General Manderson asked the ma-jor for a few pointers. The latter very would crect skeleton towers, like windmill towers, each having an electric kindly explained the situation and adtrolley wire running to the top. The wire transports peculiarly made Republican position. The major, as bombs to a chute at the top, where they usual, had his subject well in hand, and are exploded by electricity. The bomb contains liquified carbonic acid gas. which when liberated will evaporate roboration of his arguments. He told and severely chill the surrounding at-General Manderson about what line of mosphere.

A Canadian inventor patents a unique system by which air passes through speak first, agreed to say very little and a conservatory before being cooled and leave the bulk of the argument to Mecirculated. By this means it is not only purified by the natural process of the General Manderson made his bow to plants, but scented with violets, hya-

cinths or what not. A Nashville citizen in substitution for pavement sprinkling, would resort to a scheme by which coolness and sanitation might be jointly accomplished. He would line the streets on either side with large pipes, just under the curb. At short intervals these would contain spouts, flowing spreading streams upon the concrete streets. This system of flushing jets being turned on at certain times each day, it is claimed, would cool the entire city as well as cleanse

the streets. An enterprising buckeye inventor recently patented a contrivance by which any person suffering from the heat may convert himself into a fountain of cold. crystal water. The contrivance con-

sists of a loosely fitting collar of rubber and a large basin or dish several feet The story of Major McKinley's first in diameter. The collar fits over the canvass for congress over twenty years neck and shoulders. It contains many perforations on the under side. The ago, is interesting, as compared with wearer sits in a chair in the middle of the basin, connects a hose to the collar "When ing current of any temperature over his

For a shower bath proper the

## THE PERSONALITY **OF GARRET HOBART**

filimoses of His Record in Public and Private Life.

TALENT FOR BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

His Early Life and Education Lead ing Up to His Beginning the Career of a Lawyer--Efficient Political Service -- Wealthy, but Exceedingly Democratic in His Approachability.

From the Pittsburg Times. Only those who personally know him can fully appreciate the justice and appropriateness of nominating Hon. larrett Augustus Hobart, of Paterson N. J., for the vice-presidency of the United States, Although he was not imself an aspirant for the nomination because his political ambitions involved an entirely different programme, yel he at last reluctantly yielded to an almost universal demand on the part of the Republicans of the state when he consented to be considered a candidate

There were other reasons why he did not want a nomination that most mer would have worked hard to secure which would be appreciated were they fully known, so that to those cognizant with the circumstances he has made a

bigger sacrifice than most people would magine The "man from Texas" who wanted

to know who "this man Hobart" was simply showed his own limited acquaintance, for there is hardly a man in the country who knows more really great men of the United States Intimately than Mr. Hobart.

HIS CAREER. Garret A. Hobart was born at Long

Branch on June 3, 1844. After attending some preparatory schools he entered Rutgers college, from which institution he graduated with honors in 1863. In the same year he entered the law office of ex-Mayor Socrates Tuttle at Paterson, as a student. Mr. Tuttle was at the time one of the leading citizens of the city of Paterson. If not of the state. He was a stalwart Republian and a brilliant orator, whose eloquent voice was frequently heard from the platform during the exciting days around the organization of the Republican party. Schooled by such a tutor Mr. Hobart had installed in him th principles of Republicanism of the most stalwart character, and not infrequent ly the young man was himself pushed forward by his friend and adviser, so hat before long Mr. Tuttle's name known not more extensively as a local party leader than his brilliant young rotege. Living in the same house as he did. It was only natural that he hould fall in love with Mr. Tuttle's acomplished and amiable daughter, the Mrs. Hobart of today.

Mr. Hobart was admitted to the bas in 1868 and three years later was iicensed as a full fledged counselor at

law. In 1871 he became a candidate for and was elected the Paterson city counsel. In this capacity he served one year and then resigned in consequence of his being appointed as counsel for the Passaic county board of freeholders. taking possession of this office in 1872. He was reappointed the next year, but mmediately tendered his resignation because of having been elected to the assembly in the fall of 1872, he thinkng that no man should hold these two offices, for fear that they might conflict in their duties. He served with such distinction in the assembly that he was not only re-elected in 1573, but was elected speaker over that body of the poor. All are welcome. Scarcely a one, except on strict official business. legislature. He is universally conceded to have been one of the fairest and ablest speakers the assembly of New man. Jersey ever had.

bank and that, till the result was that RECOLLECTIONS OF last year he was a director in nearly 60 different companies and a stockholder in as many more. At the same time his wealth continued incidentally to increase till he became a very rich man. No one knows how rich he is, but he is certainly considerably more than a millionaire. And yet he is as approachable and unostentatious as he was when was studying law in Socrates Tuttle's law office on Ellison street.

Mr. Hobart served for several years as a member of the New Jersey Republican state committee and in 1880 was elected its chairman. In 1884 he was elected as a member of the national Republican committee and in 1892 was elected the vice president of the organization. In the same year an effort was made to induce him to take the chair manship of the committee, but he de

clined the honor, preferring a less prom inent place on the committee. He has, however, remained continuously a member of the committee from the time of his first appointment.

### PERSONAL CHARMS.

At the present time Mr. Hobart in the president of the Paterson Railway company, which controls the valuable eletric lines of Paterson. For many years the Paterson street railroads were run at a loss, but under Mr. Ho bart's management they have been paying, despite the enormous sums expended for up-to-date improvements and the latest things in rolling stock He is president of the Passaic Water company, which supplies Passiac and Paterson with water, and is a domin ant spirit of the East Jersey Water company, which supplies Newark, Jersey City and other places. He is the

governor of the Paterson society for Establishing Uuseful Manufacturies, the oldest and one of the most important organizations of the kind in the country. He is a director of the First National bank of Paterson and of the

is his affability and sociability. He is never too busy to receive any one, and it makes no difference whether it be a millionaire or a laboring man, a president or a messenger. His business is immense, his office covering almost an entire floor of the Paterson Savings institution building. He answers every letter he receives, no matter how trival its character, and his stenographer Miss Anna Childs, one of the fastes typewriters in the country, keeps her machinee rapping away at a railroad speed all the time he is in his office. A large portion of the letters Mr. Hobard receives are appeals for charity. Seldom are these ignored. "I am sometimes ashamed of my weakness." said he to the writer one day recently, "but I cannot resist these appeals. I must stop before I am ruined myself. This settles it." He threw down six begging letters before him with a gesture of fatigue, but a moment later he pulled out a checkbook and wrote out a contribution for each one of the impecunious applicants. No one knows how much Mr. Hobart gives away every year for benevolence and charity, but it must be a fortune.

Mr. Hobart lives in a handsome and yet unostentatious residence on the corner of Carroll and Ellison streets in the city of Paterson, N. J. Carroll street is filled with shade trees and is one of the handsomest and most attractive quarters of the city. Mr. Hobart has made many additions to what was originally rather a plain house. The broad plazzas and cosy interior give it a homelike appearance. Carroll hall is Liberty

**GENERAL GRANT** His Appearance and Manner in the

Spring of 1864.

PENNING A FAMOUS DECLARATION

Circumstances Under Which the Hero of Vicksburg Decided to "Fight It Out on This Line if It Takes All Summer"--Reminiscences by a War Correspondent.

From the Philadelphia Record. During the latter part of April, 1864. as I entered the office of the Philadel-phia newspaper of which I was the war correspondent I received the order to proceed at once to Washington, awalt the arrival there of General Grant from the West and follow his fortunes in the great campaign it was known he would inaugurate on taking active command

of the Army of the Potomac. It was at the time when Grant had his orderly, handed the manuscript to of the Army of the Potomac been appointed by President Lincoln General of the Armies of the United States, after his signal triumphs in the West, and Grant's objective point in coming East was the capture of Richmond, with the aid of the Army of the

Potomac, with General George G. army. I arrived in Washington almost sim-Willard's Hotel, where for the first time I saw the man, who, perhaps had more responsibilities on his shoulders than any man who ever lived, and who was destined to crush the greatest rebellion the world ever saw and reunite the great country which had been severed in twain.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF GRANT.

When I first saw Grant at Willard's it was in the corridor of the hotel, in the evening. He wore the undress uniform of a major general; he was quietly talking in an unconcerned manner with two or three officers, with one hand in his pants pocket and fingering a cigar with the other, which frequently found its way to his mouth. A cordon of idle gazers stood around him, to whom he paid no more attention than to so many fence railings, and after finishing his igar he quietly walked upstairs and re-

tired for the night. Hearing the next morning that General Grant was about to take the Orange & Alexandria railroad for "Brandy Station" (the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac) I resolved to try and obtain from him a personal pass, which I knew would be of great service to me when I got down to "the front." Going to the station 1 found Grant seated in a car by himself, reading a newspaper and smoking a cigar, just before starting. I effected an entrance to the car, and advanced to General Grant, told him who I was; showed my credentials and asked for the coveted pass. I found the general pleasant and arbane, and, for him, almost communicative. He asked me for writing material, and handing him my notebook

and a pencil he opened the book and wrote me a pass. Arriving at Brandy Station General Grant went at once to the quarters had been provided for him at Culpeper, Va., about one mile distant. He did not visit Meade's headquarters at Brandy Station once. He kept himself closeted at his quarters during the few

While standing about half-way between the tent of General Meade and the bottom of the hill, taking sort of a birds-eye view of the terrible fighting in the voods beyond, I saw General Grant, accompanied by an orderly, riding slowly up the hill, as though bent on a visit

to see General Meade. Grant presented a somewhat jaded, vornout appearance, and he was well covered with dust. He seemed to be engaged in deep thought. He dismount-

ed, and after glancing toward the scene of fighting in the woods he threw the reins of his horse to the orderly and walked slowly up the hill. Getting aside and entirely alone Grant took a seat on the trunk of a tree and looked steadily at the ground before him.

He then took from his pocket what appeared to be a map, and after spreading it out on his lap, bent his head over it with his hand to his forehead and was apparently engaged in studying it. The writer and a few officers who were attracted to the spot by the presence of Grant stood contemplating him at a respectful distance. After musing for a few moments Grant took from his pocket a tablet and a lead pencil and commenced to write some-thing. When he had finished he had

him, with a few words of instruction and the orderly quickly rode off with the paper in his hand.

The time, the place the occurrences in progress all around, and the period that elapsed before it was published to the world in the form of an official dis-Meade in immediate command of the patch from President Lincoln, has ever since I saw Grant writing while seated

on that tree stump, convinced me that ultaneously with General Grant, who Grant was then and there engaged in took up his temporary quarters at penning the famous dispatch to the War department: "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

I further believe that then and there Grant had resolved to make his great flank movement, which was really a move forward in the face of defeat, and which brought the army up to Lee's front at Spottsylvania, instead of re-

crossing the Rapidan after the misfortunes of the Wilderness. After Grant had finished writing on the tree stump he arose, and walking slowly to his horse, remounted and rode off, and was seen to press forward into scenes where builets were flying thickest and which caused the remark made by an officer and overheard by the writer: "Grant has no right to expose himself that way. What would be the result to us if he stops a bullet?"

GRANT AT SPOTTSYLVANIA.

I did not see General Grant again until during the very height of the fighting at Spottsylvania. I was riding up a rising piece of ground in full view of the battle going on, when I met General Grant mounted and surrounded by a number of his staff. He was intensely engaged in watching the progress of the fighting on his front, a short distance away, and ever and anon he would be making some quiet remark to those nearest him.

I rode as near up to Grant as was perissible at the time, and as he was talking and gazing steadily into the woods where the battle raged fiercest I neard a staff officer behind him say: Well, we had a pretty good account of that affair from Mr. Washburne" (a nember of congress who accompanied the army, and a great friend of General Grant). The remark was made in relation to some exciting incident that had taken place. Grant turned his head around, and with a quiet smile re-

marked: "Oh, yes, I heard him, but you know Washburne was considerably excited about that time." On the morning of the 12th of May it rained in torrents, and the battle of notts

Paterson Savings Institution, director and treasurer of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery company and interested in numerous manufacturing industries in Paterson and vicinity. Mr. Hobart's greatest personal charm

courteous and pleasant gentleman that he is today. He was esteemed and re-spected by all his comrades, and was recognized as a young man in whom could be placed implicit confidence. He possessed a good physique, and was always able for duty and ready at all times to do his part in any of the work devolving upon the private soldier or to the voters in the central part of the officer. Up to this day he is held in the highest esteem by every one of his old comrades, to whom he has been a tried and true friend, assisting them in every way to present their claims for recognition by the government. His bravery was recognized by all. He was as brave in war as he is in peace, never trying to evade any issue presented to-him."

The Twenty-third Ohio, by the way, had for its first colonel General Rosecrans. Justice Stanley Matthews was the first lieutenant colonel, and the first major was the late ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes. General Robert Ken-"Fighting Rob," was a lieutennedy, ant in the regiment. So also was General Russell Hastings, of Cleveland, who for many years was United States marshal for the northern district of Ohio, and a boyhood companion of Mc-Kinley. General Hastings told me the their entire vote. A Memorial day adstory of McKinley's famous exploit at dress that the major made at Salem was first battle of Antietam, where, while acting as commissary officer, he believe he ever made one that stirred took to the front during the heat of the fight cooked rations to feed his hungry comrades, who had been without anything to cat for twenty-four hours. The regiment fell back in squads to eat and drink, and young McKinley's comrades

never forgot his care for them. A few days after this he secured a furlough make the unfounded charge that he had and called upon Governor Tod on his but one speech. This story in connec-



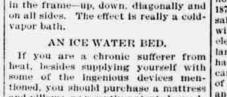
COLONEL JOHN HAY, One of Major Fickinley's Most Able Lieutenants. From the Chicago Times-Harald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kohlszat

the Republican nomination for congress tempting design in modern specifica in the Eighteenth district, he was tions is a cyclindrical frame of pipes, known over the county only as a likely covered with a curtain of waterproof young lawyer from Canton, and his material. The user steps in the center chances were none of the brightest of the frame, draws the curtain, turns when he came to Columbiana county to a faucet and receives against his body go up against old experienced leaders. the delightful spray of a thousand little A doctor friend of mine and myself water jets, protruding from every side had the job of introducing the major county. The doctor took him in hand first. He had a large country practice and drove him around in his buggy over the circuit, introducing him to all his patients. For two days the major was shaking hands with sick farmers. There was a large klek from the ma-

of disabled farmers who came to the primaries afterward and voted for Mc-Kinley. The two day's tour with the doctor explained it all. "When the doctor was done with the

major I took him in tow, and we made a tour of the barber shops and other public places of my town. One noon hour we called at the planing mill, and | linder revolves an electric fan, arranged there Major McKinley, with his nice to draw the air directly up, sending it slik hat covered with sawdust, made a speech to the workmen that captured sweet repose in a coolness without quite a factor in his success. I don't an audience more. I have heard him talk years afterward of the great reception he got in that old Quaker town. The major won and he was sent to congrees.'

Major McKinley is a versatile speaker, but his political enemies used to



comfortably combined with a device patented by a Jacksonville inventor. who would inclose your bedstead in a conical sack of mosquito netting, this inclosure terminating in a metallic cyclinder at the top. Inside the cycout at the top. You are thus left to either draft against the body or the

stifling atmosphere usually produced by mosquito netting. Should this not suffice you might employ the unique contrivance designed by a patentee, who calls his invention a "fanning cover." An ordinary sheet is placed over the usual bed clothes and is mounted upon a wire frame, one end which is hinged to the footboard and the other to the shaft of a light motor. By simply touching a switch at your side you may cause the cover to shake up

and down at a lively pace, causing a refreshing breeze and terrifying all denizens of the aight which seek to disturb your siumners.

While sitting upon your lawn in the evening you may enjoy the invention of a Minneapolis citizen, who utilizes the water power in an ordinary garden hose to turn a rotary fan at a high The fan is mounted upon a speed. metallic pedestal, and may be turned to create a current in any direction. While riding upon your wheel you may further enjoy the breeze from a small fan revolving in a guard of network between the handle bars. A friction wheel beneath rubs against the tire of your front wheel. While driving in your carriage you may enjoy a similar adaptation to your wheels. In fact, you cannot get outside the realm of automatic fans. If you are in the country, where no electricity is to be had, you may enjoy the comforts of a combination rocking chair and rotary fan, you may wear a new fangled hat, recently patented,

having on the top a fan wheele, to be actuated by clockwork. KEEP OUR PAPER UP TO PAR

WITH GOLD. From the Times-Herald. We have paper currency to the value of

Every dollar of it is worth today 100 cents Its value is so fixed by the existing gold

standard. Abolish the existing gold standard and every dollar in this vast amount of now sound paper will shrivel to a varying som to be fixed day by day and week by week, by the commercial value of silver, which will become the substitute for gold as the monetary standard of the country. Let us keep our paper up to par with gold! Did we not have enough experiafter the war?

Let us keep our paper up to par with gold

ELECTED SENATOR.

In 1875 Mr. Hobart declined a reomination for the assembly, but in 1876 he was elected senator from Pas saic county, in which capacity he served with such satisfaction that he was redected in 1879 by 1.899 majority, the largest majority that Passale county had up to that time ever given for any candidate. He was elected president of the senate in 1881 and again in 1882,

and still further proved his consum mate ability as a presiding officer over a leliberative body. During his term in the senate he introduced a very large number of bills, the major part of which he prepared himself. His knowledge on parliamentary law, and particularly of legislative rules and practice, is consummate. He is frequently referred to as an authority on these subjects

By this time Mr. Hobart began to show an aptitude for business management that attracted attention outside of his local home. His ability as a financial manager was widely tecog nized, and everybody saw that the

young lawyer was becoming wealthy. A man who can successfully manage his own business is regarded as a safe man to place in charge of the business of others, especially when the other have not been so successful in the management. So in 1874 the stockholders of the New Jersey Midland railroad, now the New York, Susquehanna and Western, seeing the concern going to general smash through extravagance and mismanagement, unanimously selected Mr. Hobart as the one they wanted as the receiver of the road, and he was ap pointed to that position by the court of chancery. He managed the road s well that in a very short time it was placed on a good footing, and the stockholders were astonished at the re-

ceipt of a substantial dividend. In recognition of his services Mr. Hobart was on the reorganization of the company, elected the president, and its improvement continued. When it had been placed in first class condition he resigned the presidency of the road in consequence of the pressure of his other business, which had become to be something immense. About the same tim he was appointed receiver of the Montclair railroad and of the Jersey City and Albany road, both of which he lifted out of the mire and put in good condition

stockholders. IN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

The reputation Mr. Hobart thus achieved by his ability to put defunct and bankrupt corporations on their fee naturally suggested him as the right

man for receiver of the First National bank of Newark when that institution went under. The condition of the affairs of the bank was very bad, and the stockholders and even the depositors despaired of ever getting their money back. It was in 1880 that he was appointed receiver of the bank, and inside of six months he had so managed

its affairs that the depositors were paid in full, and the business of the institution was closed up to the perfect satis

faction of everybody concerned. The achievment attracted the attention of big capitalists and the directors of large concerns, who desired to secure ince of depreciated paper during and the advice and co-operation of such a

Sunday passes but that it is the temporary haven of some distinguished Mr. Hobart has one child, a son, Gar ret A. Hobart, jr., whom everbody calls

Junior. He is a fine, manly little fellow, whose life has been spared through the most careful attention, for he was naturally delicate. But he has apparently outgrown his boyish weakness and promises to become a strong, hear ty man, inheriting his father's intelligence in many respects. He is the apple of his father's and mother's eye, for he is the only child.

ONE SAD AFFLICTION.

For indeed a sad affliction recently came to this happy family and hardly for a moment in months have the mother's eyes been free from the unbidden tears that would rise at the memory of a lovable daughter. On the 1st of May, 1895, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart and their two children, Junior and Miss Fanny, the latter a young lady, started with some friends on a pleasure trip through Europe. Those who wished them godspeed as the big liner New York backed out of her pier on that bright May morning little imagined that Miss Fanny, waving her last adleu amid the mountain of flowers that surrounded her, would be a corpse when she returned home. The young lady was taken down with diphtheria at Lake Como and died in a few hours Her remains were interred at midnight in the little English churchyard, but subsequently were brought to Paterson and given a last resting place in Cedar Lawn cemetery. The pleasure trip was broken up, and the sorrowing parents returned to a lonesome home, for Miss Fanny was the life of the house, the center of attraction for the bevy of young people who used to make it so lively and attractive. This was a ter rible blow to the parents. Mrs. Hobart

has not recovered from it to this day. Mr. Hobart is a man who would grace any position to which he might be elected. Unconsciously to himself, the same agencies that have made him so pot ent in state matters may make him very soon a leading factor in national affairs.

HARD FACTS.

The following five propositions enunclated by Secretary Carksle tell the story of the difference between a silver and a gold standard so clearly that any one can understand them. No free silver man has ever attempted to deny or dispute them: First-There is not a free coinage counbefore turning them over again to the try in the world today that is not on a

silver basis, Second-There is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold. Third—There is not a silver standard

country in the world today that uses any gold as money along with silver. Fourth-There is not a silver standard

country in the world today that has more than one-third as much money in circula-tion per capita as the United States have; and

Fifth-There is not a silver-standard country in the world today where the inboring man receives as fair pay for his day's work.

### LABOR MUST BE PAID.

A nonulation whose labor is insufficiently remunerated must become physically and morally unhealthy, and socially unstable; and though it may succeed for a while in industrial competition, by reason of the cheapness of its produce, it must in the end fall, through hideous misery and desequence was that he was induced to gradation, to utter ruin,-Professor Hux-go into one company and another, this ley.

It was the morning that Huncock made There was great euriosity on the part his celebrated charge. General Grant of the people of Culpeper, and the sol-diers to catch sight of him, but without was standing by a large wood fire, drying his clothes, and near him stood Gensuccess. At one time the writer, in eral Meade, General Humphries, Gen-eral Hunt, chief of artillery, and the quest of news as a correspondent, went to Culpeper to see Grant and obtain writer of this article. Grant was watchsome information. I was denied ading the battle going with great intentmission at the door of his quarters, and ness, and then, turning to Meade, he an officer in attendance said: "Genremarked: "Well, General, let's be goeral Grant will see nobody except ofing." Meade said: "Wait a short ficially. He seldom leaves his room. time. I want to see how Warren de-He is very busy perfecting his plans velops himself." for the coming campaign, and don't want to be disturbed." The first time Grant and handed him a dispatch. he made himself visible was on the Grant then read the following: "Gener-

morning of the 4th of May. He had given the order for the advance of the Army of the Potomac across the Rapi-

dan before daylight that morning. The stirring historical events that occurred after the Army of the Potomac crossed the Rapidan and plunged into the Wilderness under Grant, will form no part of this brief sketch, the only object of the writer being to recount some personal reminiscences of Grant on the field of battle as 1 saw him dur ing those memorable days when the Wilderness and adjoining fields Spottsylvania were drenched with hu-

man blood. GRANT IN THE WILDERNESS.

of woods that topped a rising piece of

After visiting a number of places in the Wilderness, where men were falling as rapidly as the leaves from a tree in October, I found myself at the head-

WISDOM OF THE FATHERS.

ground that during the afternoon of Every manufacture encouraged in our own country makes a home market, and the second day's fight commanded a view of the woods and shrubbery, where saves so much money to the country that otherwise be exported .-- Dr. Benja Hancock's and Longstreet's corps were facing each other in deadly conflict. min Franklin.



**GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE,** From the Chicago Times-Herald. By the Courtesy of H. H. Kehland. "...

al, I have captured from 30 to 40 guns. I have finished up Johnson, and am now going into Early." This was the only real good news of the campaign, and word came with the dispatch that 5000 prisoners had been taken. Grant, after reading the dispatch, handed it over to quarters," and the little party then

Just then an orderly came up to

Meade, and in quiet, unconcerned way simply remarked: "Bully!" and then said: "Come, General, let's go over to broke up. General Edward Johnson, the capof tured rebel officer, was brought into

Meade's quarters. Grant was there, and Johnson was introduced to him. Grant shook hands with him in a guiet, impassive way, when Johnson drew back

to the rear a litle and gazed long and steadily at the Union commander, quarters of General Meade, in a copse