WONDERS OF THE QUEEN'S DOMINION

Eighth Letter of Travel Through the Northwestern Country.

ENROUTE FROM BANFF TO CALGARY

Charming Mountain Scenery, Beautiful Waterfalls, Picturesque Grazing Lands and Interesting Frontier Settlements That Lend a Human Factor to the Panorama--Cowboy Life in British Columbia.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Banff Hot Springs, Canada, Sept. 10.—Banff has one of the finest summer climates in America, bright, clear, bracing and health-giving and the traveler is invariably loth to leave this restful place. Really, to enjoy the hot springs and the glorious air, which gives a new lease of life, the visitor should stay here a month right on the "shoulder of these mighty Rockies," a mile nearer heaven than at the sea level, which is itself a genuine inspiration. And such air! There is nothing anywhere else like this Rocky mountain air when the western wind has brought the soft Chinook breezes to temper the keenness at this altitude. One tourist says, "How I long to bring my friends out of their sick rooms and let them drink it in." Another says, "It is like being in Paradise before one's time."

Our stay at the C. P. Hotel was enjoyable in the extreme. That hotel is fitted up with all the refinement and creature comforts of life, and from its wide verandas on all sides we inhale the invigorating breezes, and at the same time feast our eyes upon the magnificent panorama without exertion or fatigue. While the grandeur is overpowering and the air is oppressively still, when the locomotive whistles, it is echoed and re-echoed by a hundred mountain walls.

HOTEL ADVANTAGES.

It is only just to say that this big summer hostlery, where Billy Matthews receives his guests, is fully equal to Hotel Vancouver, where his brother is the manager, and for situation far more commanding. Both are as well qualified and skillful managers as are to be found in the east. It can be no easy task to manage a hotel where the servants have to be brought two thousand miles, provisions, eggs, poultry, etc., a thousand miles, and fruit and vegetables six hundred miles. Yet, with American skill and energey, everything runs smoothly, even when the house is full with some great Raymond party returning from Alaska, as was our experience, or when one of the "Empresses" has sent on her passengers from India, Japan and China.

It is a lively scene that we look down upon from the galleries and corridors which surround the large central hall and office. Here is a group chatting around the great open fire place with its blazing four-foot logs! Another earnestly discussing plans for the morrow. American ladies eagerly looking through the hotel register in search of acquaintances' names—some studying the books of photographs or reading the telegrams which give the daily news from each end of the continent, others bartering with the attendants of the museums for the elegant robes of the grizly, cinnamon and black bear, or the antlers of the moose, deer, caribou and mountain sheep found right around here, as mementoes of their transcontinental thrip through the Dominion. Seeing all this it is difficult to believe oneself in the Rocky mountains where only a few years ago solitude and silence reigned supreme.

Our visit here will long live in our memories as one of the brightest reminiscences of our "Wonderland" journey.

AGAIN ON THE MOVE.

The ride from Banff to Calgary, eigthy-two miles is a novel as well as an instructive experience. The railway rejoins the Bow river and follows it eastward through the forrested valley for five miles to Anthracite station, properly named, for here are the great anthracite coal mines and vast deposits of coal penetrating a spur of the Fairholme sub-range, which rises to the left nearly ten thousand feet high, right under the shadow of the Cascade Mountain. This coal is true anthracite, of high quality and the mines are being developed rapidly under scientific methods. The output supplies the country from Vancouver eastward to Winnipeg.

The scenery along the Bow is strikingly grand. The pass here narrows suddenly to four miles in width and each curve of the road brings into view endless peaks, rising on each side, with ranges towering one above another as far as the eye can reach, all tinted with rose, bluish pink and silver, as the sun shines upon their snowy summits. No traveler should miss these marvelous effects. They are simply magnificent.

As we proceed, Rundel mountain is on the right, nearly 10,000 feet high, behind which lie the Hot Springs just visited, while the Cascade, though many miles away, is apparently but a stone's throw distant, rising an enormous mass boldly to meet us. In fact all the way out of the Park limits, and for miles, at every turn, some huge mountain seems to stand right across our way with overhanging peaks frowning upon us, as if we were invaders and had no business here—when suddenly we find the giant has been encircled and left far behind in another direction.

THE THREE SISTERS.

We exit from the Canadian National Park through the Bow river gap on approaching Canmore, at an elevation of 4,230 feet. Canmore is a divisional point of the railway and from the station we have not only wonderful mountain scenery, but a beautiful level valley at our feet. Here is a striking profile of the "Three Sisters," snow clad peaks, 8,970 feet high beautiful by name, and a beautiful sight, together with Wind and Pigeon mountains, (the former 10,400 feet,) and groups of isolated, curiously wreathed, conglomerate mountains, which are penetrated by enormous alcoves and ravines "in which haze and shadow of gorgeous coloring lie engulfed." These mountains hold our gaze until lost to view by intervening summits. I can testify that the "White Mountain Notch," in all its glory, gives but a hint of the grandeur of the scene here.

As the train leaves the gap and approaches Kawanaskis station, we get a parting view of these monarchs, their bases deeply tinted in purple and gold, while in the mists above are distant snowy peaks. Soon the Kananaskis river is crossed by a high iron bridge a little above where it joins the Bow river. The roar of the Kananaskis Falls forty feet high, is distinctly heard from the railway above the noise of the train. The walls through the gap here are vertical and rise to dizzy heights, where the Bow river and train rush through; and down from the mountain sides, cascades fall, white and sparkling. Through these gorges we catch glimpses of glaciers and other strange and rare sights, and now and then, of wild goats and mountain sheep, grazing on the cliffs far above, near the snow line. I want to say these mountains would be oppressive in their grandeur, their solemnity, and their solitude, but for an occasional mining town, or a sportsman's tent which give a human interest to the scene.

In the next fifty-four miles we travel down the valley of the Bow to Calgary. The broken ravines are now changed to wide valleys and grassy foot-hills, with heards of horses in the lower valleys, thousands of cattle on the terraces, and flocks of sheep on the hill tops, all seen at once. We pass five stations and numerous ranches in quick succession, also sawmills and bituminous coal mines. The most important station is Morley, a shipping point at an altitude of exactely 4,000 feet above sea level. Reaching Calgary, the observation car that we have enjoyed for 600 miles, is detached and for the balance of our journey we travel in our luxxurious sleeper, "Bombay."

CALGARY TOWN.

Calgary is charmingly situated at an altitude of 3,388 feet on a hill-side plateau at the junction of the Bow and Elberon rivers, overlooked by the snow-capped peaks of the Rockies, with a population of about 5,000. It is an English colony, settled by representatives of the best families of England, and is the most important as well as the handsomest place this side of the Pacific to Winnipeg, 2,261 miles from Montreal. It is modern in appearance, lighted by electricity and the architectural style of public buildings and private residences deserves more than ordinary mention, owing to their variety and the taste displayed. It is called the town of Ranches and Indian reservations, and is an important station of the "Northwest Mounted Police" and post of the Hudson Bay company. It is the center of trade of the great ranching country and source of supplies for the mining districts beyond. Logs and manufactured lumber are floated down the Bow river from here. Quarries of light gray building stone are found here. The scenery, while not so mountainous, is grand and interesting.

Before us, eastward, is the great sea of open prairies, over which, for two thousand miles, we are yet to travel. Behind us, on either side, the mountains rise in varied forms and endless changes of aspect as the lights and shadows play upon them. Northward is the heavily wooded and also rich ranching districts of Alberta and Athabasca, which are richly watered by numerous rivers and streams, feeders of the North Saskatchewan, and the Athabasca and Peace rivers, which flow northward and empty into Hudson's bay and the Chill regions of the "Far North"—regions full of moose, elk, bear, caribou, and all manner of fur-bearing animals and winged game. Southward, a hundred miles, is the rich ranching and farming country about Macleod, and fifty miles beyond the United States boundary dividing British Columbia from Montana, all reached by branch lines of the Canadian Pacific. The branch northward extends 191 miles to Edmonton, the most northerly railway station on the continent of America. The fertility of these districts though, in this high latitude, is surprising. It is attested not only by rich results of cattle-ranching, on the area over which play the warm Chinook winds, but in practical farming, where the largest crops of oats and wheat known on the continent are found. Along the base of the mountains adjacent to Calgary, the country is well watered, the foot hills are clad with abundant timber. Coal also is plentiful. The soil too, is rich and deep, game is abundant and the climate matchless.

INDIAN TRIBES.

The region about Calgary is the native grounds of the warlike Blackfeet Indians, which are found here in the saddle, clad in bright blankets and mounted on small piebald and particolored ponies. The mounted police here, as elsewhere in the territories, act as efficient and assuring preservers of the peace. The town though, with all its multiform and restless life is said to be usually quiet and orderly. This too, is the center of the great ranch country where the "Cow boy" gaily attired and well mounted, is in his glory. Nowhere have we seen such horsemanship or a more free and picturesque life.

It is interesting to listen to the stories of these ranchmen and one is sure to find a cordial welcome in visiting their ranches. You find them all along the foot-hills, their countless herds over the country, summer and winter alike. The warm Pacific winds which blow across the mountains, tempers the severity of the winter, and keep the ground free from snow, except for a day or two at a time, and the nutritious and naturally cured grasses, are always within reach of the cattle, which look as sleek as if corn fed.

They tell us that in the spring and autumn all the ranchmen join in a "round up," to collect and sort out the animals according to the brands of the different owners, and then the cowboys appear in all their glory. To see these splendid riders "cutting out," or separating their animals from the common herd, lassoing and throwing them, that they may be branded with the owner's name, or herding a band of free-born and unbroken horses, is well worth a stop-over or even a trip across the continent to behold. These ranchmen are a fine looking lot of fellows, mainly sons of the best families in the East and in England, living here in a lordly, romantic way. Being admirable horsemen, with abundant leisure and unlimited opportunities for sport and their intense love for this country and a roving life, it is no wonder that everyday brings more young men of the best class to join them.

J. E. RICHMOND.

MUSICAL NOTES.

William C. Carl, the eminent concert organist, has been engaged by Walter Damrosch to appear with the Symphony orchestra, at Carnegie hall, New York, Nov. 8. Mr. Carl will play two new works by Guilmant, for orchestra and organ.

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"The Isle of Champagne" is to be transplanted to England, and will soon be presented at one of the outlying theaters of London. Of late the English have been very timid about making such ventures. "Robin Hood," which coined money in the United States, was brought out in London under the name "Maid Marian," and proved a flat failure. Since that time it has been practically impossible to interest English managers in American operas. "The Wizard of the Nile," which was one of the few profitable offerings last season, has just been brought out in Berlin with most flattering success, though Arthur Clark spent the summer in London vainly trying to arrange for a production there.

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Lillian Blauvelt sailed last Thursday for Germany, where she is to sing in concert for a while.

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Carl Hallr, the violinist, will come to America early in November and effect his entrance on the local concert stage at a concert of the Philharmonic society on Nov. 13.

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Camille Seygard, soprano of the Theater de la Monnaie, is to give concerts in the United States this season.

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Edgar Stillman Kelley is to be professor of harmony and composition at the New York College of Music.

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Teresa Carreno has been composing lately, so it is said. It is also said that she is writing a paraphrase on "American Negro Melodies" for the piano-forte, and that the melodies which are occupying her fancy are "The New Bully," "I Want Yer, My Honey," "Pickaninny Serenade," "Honey, Meet Me, Do," and "The Old Folks at Home."

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Miss Sadie Kaiser, who completed her course at the Royal Academy, London, some time ago, has been meeting with great success in concert work throughout England.

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Miss Katharine Timberman, who has been engaged as vocal instructor in Mr. Pennington's conservatory of music at 301 Madison avenue, has the endorsement of some of the leading musicians of the world. Miss Timberman is prepared to give opinions upon voices at any time, free of charge.

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Alfred Wooler, solo tenor at Elm Park church, has been achieving considerable fame recently as a writer of campaign songs. Mr. Wooler is not only a musical composer, but has much talent as a writer of verse.

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Reeve Jones, concert pianist, expects to appear at Wilkes-Barre, where he is a great favorite, during the present season.

AMUSEMENTS.

This afternoon and evening Stowe's mammoth company will produce "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Frothingham. The Youngstown Tribune says of the performance: "The company is strictly up-to-date, and every feature of the play was admirably carried out. With forty members they were prepared to, and did produce the best Uncle Tom performance it has ever been our good fortune to witness. The singing by the negroes especially during the death scene of little Eva, was beautiful and moved many to tears. The scenic effects were gorgeously grand and the magnificent transformation scene at the close of the performance, requiring an entire carload of scenery to produce, was something never before witnessed in this place. The company carries two full brass bands, a drum corps and a first-class orchestra."

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No less than seven distinct, full stage illusions, will be given by Magician Kellar during his entertainment in this city, in addition to a budget of novel experiments in slight of hand, at which he has never had a peer. "Out of Sight" shows the gentlemen in the audience how to get rid of their wives without the necessity of a divorce court, by simply causing them to dissolve into thin air; "The Cassadega

Propaganda" shows the cabinet seances of the spiritualists in its true light for Kellar accomplishes all of their manifestations, with a little cabinet, not large enough to contain a doll. The "Simla Scance" exposes the famous artifices of the Davenport Brothers and shows how they deceived the public. "Fly-To" illustrates the power of the Mahatmas of India to project the astral body of a man to any part of the world and how to manufacture people out of the air in broad daylight. In a word seven illusions, every one a masterpiece, will be given at the Academy next Monday evening.

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At Davis's theater next week, an organization will appear, which has only been before the public for a short time, but which has made a name for itself, which no vaudeville company ever put before the public has ever made, in so short space of time. This organization is known by the somewhat euphenious title of Robie's Bohemian Burlesquers and as regards scenery, electrical and mechanical effects, costumes, pretty girls and the general grouping, it is simply superb. Among the list of celebrated performers in this company are Harry C. Bryant, Billy B. Van, William Watson, Jere Mahoney, the Misses Mae Lowery, Vevi Nobriga, Marie Carr, chorus of sixteen beautiful young girls.

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John W. Isham's "Oriental America" will be the attraction at the Academy of Music on October 21 and 22. All the handsome scenery is brought with the company which together with the beautiful costumes has established the company as one of the most handsomely equipped on the road. The musical numbers are particularly attractive and the airs of the old masters are harmoniously blended with the good new tunes that have set the world singing. The operatic selections are correctly costumed and scenically environed. The company number sixty people among which are over a dozen principals who are counted the best talent among the colored race, in this country.

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Next Friday and Saturday night James Young, of Baltimore, a young tragedian who is fast winning fame for himself, will be seen at the Academy of Music. On Friday evening he will produce "Hamlet" and on Saturday evening "David Garrick." His leading lady is Miss Rida Louise Johnson, also of Baltimore, who is described as a beautiful woman and an exceedingly clever actress.

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Daniel Sully's impersonation of O'Brien, the contractor, in his play "The Millionaire" brings into view a beautiful and tender homeliness and a noble sincerity, as well as a courageous manliness, that arouses sympathetic interest and raises the spectator quite above mere theatrical convention. There is in the character no false sentiment: he speaks no fustian and he performs no superhuman acts, but he interests us at the moment of his first appearance on the scene and compels us to go with him through all the vicissitudes of his fortune 'till his final triumph and assurance of the battle won.

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The leading dramatic novelty this season will be W. H. Power's production of Edward E. Kiddler's latest work "Shannon of the Sixth." The play deals with life in India and introduces an English general, in command of a military post near Delhi, and his family, a number of English officers, the widow of a fighting captain, a chivalrous young Irishman, the Brahmin priests, Sepoy soldiers and a young Scotchman who prefers anything to fighting. These characters all unite in perfecting a story of peculiar dramatic interest, with the charm of originality.

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The management of the Frothingham has been successful in securing the greatest of American actresses, Ada Rehan, for a single performance at that theater next Friday evening, Oct. 23, when she will be seen in her renowned creation of Katherine in Shakespeare's merriest comedy "Taming of the Shrew." The appearance of Miss Rehan in Scranton supported by the favorite members of Augustin Daly's New York company, will mark one of the important events in the history of our city's amusements. The sale of seats opens next Wednesday morning and the prices will be exactly the same as at Mr. Daly's home theater, New York.

Our--

Boy doesn't lie.
Girl doesn't flirt.
Dog doesn't bite.
Cat doesn't steal.
Family doesn't quarrel.
Church doesn't fight.
Firm doesn't cheat.
Town hasn't got malaria.
Party's sure to win.

—Judge.

THE MATTER OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS

Enormous Recent Increase in the Cost of President-Making.

HOW IT HAS BEEN OCCASIONED

Expense Accounts for '96 Estimated at $5,000,000--All to Be Raised by Voluntary Subscriptions--The Collection a Political Science.

Globe-Democrat's Washington Letter.

Competent judges predict that not less than $5,000,000 will be spent by the two national committees in the great political battle now at hand. This is a careful estimate, made by those connected with the campaign work, and is based on past experience. The expenses of the campaign will add to rather than subtract from the amount named.

The use of money as a potential factor in presidential contests is a growth of the last thirty years. The late Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, said to me not long before his death that it cost less to elect Lincoln in 1860 than is now often spent in a single congressional district. "The Republican national committee in that year," said the governor, "spent a sum that now seems contemptible, but the work was just as thoroughly done, and as successfully, too, as that of any committee the party has had since."

The use of large sums of money by national committees began with the two committees that managed Grant's canvasses in 1868 and 1872, and so rapidly did the extravagance increase that in 1880, at the time of Garfield's election, the national committee handled, or others handled for it, more than $1,000,000, while it has been estimated by those whose opportunities for knowing were good that throughout the country there were spent by different committees in the aggregate more than $4,000,000. The expenses of the campaigns of 1884 and 1888 were about the same. In the campaign of 1892 the national committees each collected and expended over $1,500,000, and the state committees collected for their individual use about one-quarter of that sum. How are these vast sums expended by the campaign managers to whom they are entrusted?

NOT USED CORRUPTLY.

The charge that the greater part is used to corrupt voters and purchase votes, though often made, is a false and silly one. Nearly all, if not all of the moneys collected are anticipated by the legitimate expenses of the campaign. These expenses cover a wide range. Four years ago the Republican national committee expended $200,000 in the publication and circulation of campaign documents. An additional $100,000 was devoted to the campaign orators and their expenses. A little over $200,000 went to congressional districts where the contest was close and the outcome doubtful, and where it was used to pay band hire and the cost of the uniforms of marching clubs and of parades and public meetings. Something like $300,000 was sent to the chairmen of the state committees of the doubtful states, and the cost of maintaining the national headquarters and of the local campaign in New York city consumed the balance of the funds raised by the national committee. The committee in 1892 varied in some minor details, but its funds were expended through about the same channels as the Republican committee, the campaign methods of both parties being very similar.

With the growing use of money in politics it has been found more and more desirable that the chairman of a national committee should be a man of large private fortune and of high standing in the business world. When subscriptions are slow in coming in, and he has as yet only promises in lieu of cash, he must become responsible for or advance the funds needed to meet current expenses. These advances frequently amount to several hundred thousand dollars, while if there is a shortage at the end of the campaign the chairman is the one looked to to make it good. Contributions to the campaign funds come in the main from the men of large means within the party, some of whom give as high as $100,000. Large corporations also contribute handsomely in hope of securing political favor. In some cases these large concerns give to both of the great parties, thus making themselves safe in any event. There is a considerable class of men anxious to secure political prominence or to occupy high positions who give lavishly as a means of advancing their political interests. Finally comes the aggregate of small popular subscriptions, which foots up a large sum, and which represents men of moderate means, who take a patriotic pride in the success of their cause.

MR. BLAINE'S GIFT.

Presidential candidates, as a rule, are not depended upon for large subscriptions. The only exceptions, I believe, have been Mr. Tilden and Mr. Blaine. The former is said to have spent over half a million dollars in the campaign of 1876. A tale hangs to Mr. Blaine's contribution to the campaign of 1884. At the outset of that campaign Mr. Blaine drew his check for $25,000 and sent it to the committee as his share of the campaign expenses. In the closing days of the campaign, when the effects of the Burchard incident and the Field banquet were making themselves felt, the members of the national committee in direct charge of the Republican campaign became badly scared over the result in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and decided, as a last desperate expedient to save their candidates, that it was necessary to at once raise $150,000, to be used in New York city and in two or three of the larger New Jersey cities. The usual sources of financial aid had already been pretty well exhausted, and the committee was able to raise from these sources at short notice only). Mr. Blaine was informed of the emergency and the difficulty of meeting it, and on the assurance that the money would be collected and repaid to him later, he advanced the sum of $100,000. In this way the required sum was made up and promptly placed where it was thought it would do the most good. But when the Republicans were defeated further subscriptions could not be obtained, and the national committee closed up its affairs, leaving the $100,000 due Mr. Blaine unpaid and unprovided for. And it was thus that to the sting of political defeat was added chagrin at a pecuniary loss which was without remedy. There are many who believe that this loss was the cause of Mr. Blaine's reluctance to again become a candidate in 1888, when the prospects of heavy expenditures were as certain as in 1884, while the outlook for success seemed a good deal more uncertain than it did in the former campaign.

The caution of contributors, coupled to the close watch which one national committee kept on the doings and disbursements of the other, reduces to a minimum the possibility of campaign funds being misappropriated. Though they are disbursed in large measure of honor, and a final accounting is seldom had, still their management is governed as far as possible by strict business rules, and, handled as they are by men of the highest character and integrity, instances in which they fail to reach the channels for which they were intended are very rare indeed. It can, I think, be said with truth that the funds of a national committee are as carefully managed as those of any large business corporation. In 1888 John Wanamaker was at the head of the finance committee which had in charge the work of raising the Republican campaign funds. He carefully supervised all disbursements, for which he received vouchers. Still, as I have just said, the disbursement of the party funds is in large measure a matter of honor, and the innovation introduced by Mr. Wanamaker has not been repeated.

EXPERT SILICITORS.

The importance and influence of this potent electioneering argument—hard cash—has developed some very successful and shrewd beggars of money for campaign purposes. Republican veterans, when in a reminiscent mood, delight to talk about the late Marshall Jewell, who as a collector of campaign funds, perhaps never had his equal. When others failed Jewell always succeeded, and it is told of him that in Boston in a single day he raised $170,000. As a beggar his methods were most winning, and it was seldom, indeed, that he left a business office or counting room empty handed. Had he been as skillful in the use as he was in the collection of campaign funds he would have ranked first among the great political generals of his time. Zach Chandler was a good deal of a diamond in the rough, but he was a shrewd judge of human nature, and he knew pretty well what chords to strike in order to make men generous. He was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1876, and there was no lack of funds in that campaign. Stephen W. Dorsey, who managed the Republican campaign in 1880, never attempted to collect much money himself, but he was surrounded by men who raised it for him, and he used it, as results showed, with consummate skill.

In 1884 B. F. Jones and Stephen B. Elkins contributed liberally to the Republican campaign fund, and were very successful in inducing others to do the same.

In 1888 John Wanamaker and his friends contributed $400,000 toward the campaign fund disbursed with so much skill by Senator Quay. Four years ago the financial affairs of the Republican national committee were in the hands of Cornelius N. Bliss, and with the aid of men like William A. Russell in Boston, Thomas Dolan in Philadelphia, Mark Hanna in Cleveland, and Russell A. Alger in Detroit and Chicago, the New York millionaire brought that body through an exciting and costly campaign with only a small deficit to face at the end.

The late August Belmont, who, as chairman of the Democratic national committee in the years immediately following the war, was for a long period one of the financial pillars of his party. Eminent as a banker and financier, he always knew where he could find aid when money was needed, and, while it has often been remarked that he did not use campaign funds as skillfully as he collected them, it is still a well-known fact that the discipline and system introduced by Mr. Belmont did much to reorganize and rebuild the Democratic party. William H. Barnum, who succeeded Mr. Belmont as chairman, was an able collector of campaign funds and a fine tactician. Mr. Tilden always gave freely to campaign funds, and he had numerous friends who were equally generous in their contributions. Good authority reports that Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt gave $100,000 apiece to the first Cleveland campaign, although it does not appear that they got any special recognition from the administration. The late William L. Scott, of Erie, gave freely to the same campaign. Once, when Mr. Barnum talked of closing the committee rooms for lack of funds, Mr. Scott drew his personal check for $25,000, and raised $100,000 more within a week.

SCOTT AND BAYARD.

Apropos of Mr. Scott's part in the campaign of 1884 an amusing story is told. Shortly after the first Cleveland administration got into running order, so the story runs, Mr. Scott turned up at the state department and asked Mr. Bayard to make some friend a consul or minister. "Please file your papers for him," said Bayard. "What?" said Scott in astonishment, and Bayard rejoined: "You will have to file a paper; it will be duly considered." Then Scott stood up in front of the secretary's desk: "Look here, Mr. Bayard, I've been filing papers with the Democratic party for twenty years, while you've been drawing papers from the government and giving nothing to the party. I want you to understand that I got through filing papers when Cleveland was elected. Hell's full of fellows who will sign papers to your satisfaction. Good day, sir."

Later, however, Mr. Scott's friend got the office he was seeking, and in the campaign of 1888 the former was again the anchor sheet of the Democratic national committee. I have it from a source that is entirely reliable that in that year Mr. Scott contributed $200,000 toward the election of Mr. Cleveland. Still, after the election the committee had debts amounting to half a million dollars, and these were paid by Chairman Calvin S. Brice from his own pocket. In 1892 William C. Whitney and E. C. Benedict, the banker friend of Mr. Cleveland, between them raised a quarter of a million dollars with which to open the campaign.

Roswell P. Flower and Oliver P. Morton, the one a Democrat and the other a Republican, have never, I believe, been connected with a national campaign in an official way, but both are famous fund raisers. Mr. Flower in collecting campaign funds follows a method that is original and effective. He makes out a list of those upon whom he intends to call, with the amount he thinks each man should give set opposite his name, heads the list with his own subscription for a generous amount, and then goes the rounds. As those upon whom he calls are rich men like himself his tours are generally productive of speaking results.

Mr. Morton very rarely sets out to make a purse, but when he does his methods are very similar to those of Mr. Flower. He prepares a list of men whom he knows on the street, sets down opposite their names the sums he thinks they ought to give, and then visits them. Not many words are passed. The business men look upon the matter as a business transaction. They feel that Morton has good reason for calling upon them. Perhaps one will say: "Do you think I ought to put my name down for so much, Mr. Morton?" and he replies: "If I had not thought so I wouldn't have named the amount." Indeed, after the famous Fifth avenue conference of 1880, it is pretty well established by the Dorsey revelations and letters that Mr. Morton raised nearly a million dollars for the Republican national committee.

The moneys expended by the national and state committees represent only a part of the cost of a presidential campaign. Conventions like these held in St. Louis and Chicago cost at a modest estimate from one and one-half to two million dollars apiece, and the check of business during the campaign which follows them involves a loss of many millions more. Taking all these things into consideration, it may be roughly estimated that a presidential campaign costs the country about $20,000,000.

His Mind Clear on One Point.

"I see they have discovered the North Pole," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, wiping his eye-glasses. "If it's as magnetic as the Pole that's been traveling through this country playing the piano, it's going to cost the people a heap of money before they're done with it. I'm dead sure of that."—Chicago Tribune.

Rural Light Facilities.

Mrs. Zepp—"Zepp, get up and open the door; someone's knocking."

Zepp—"I am up and putting on my breeches so I can strike a match."—Fliegende Blaetter.

FOR WOMEN Dr. Van Pelt's Monthly Regulating Vegetable Granules command and maintain a continuous trade as a recuperative in exhaustion and debility peculiarly incident to women of tender constitutions in youth and old age. They have no equal. The faculty strongly recommend them. Descriptive circular free, sent securely sealed. Juvenia Toilet Co., Dept. 6 Presbyterian Bldg., N. Y.

of good cooking comprise nothing that is of more importance than good shortening. Your food will be deliciously light and free from the greasiness and richness that make lard so objectionable if shortened with or fried in pure, clean, sweet

Cottolene

Look for the Cottolene trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
CHICAGO. NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA. PITTSBURGH.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLIES

Will Be Held as Follows:

MEARS' HALL, HYDE PARK, Monday evening, Oct. 19th, 1896. Speakers of the evening will be **Hon. John H. Fellows, J. Ball Osborne, esq.,** ex-United States Consul to Ghent, Belgium; **James J. H. Hamilton** and **Hon. John R. Farr.**

OAK HALL, GREEN RIDGE, Tuesday evening, Oct. 20th, 1896. Speakers of the evening will be **John M. Harris, esq., A. J. Colborn, esq.,** and others.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, DUNMORE, Friday, Oct. 23d, 1896. Speakers of the evening will be **Hon. B. F. Hughes,** of Philadelphia; **R. A. Zimmerman, esq., E. H. Shurtleff, esq., and John F. Reynolds, esq.**

The issues of the campaign will be discussed in the fullest manner by able and eloquent orators. Let no person neglect the opportunity of being fully informed upon the questions at issue. All are earnestly and most cordially invited to attend.

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