# THE SCRANTON TRIBUNE FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1896.

Hopper This Year.

# FEUDS WHICH HAVE **CHANGED HISTORY**

Famous Quarrels Which Have Taken Place Between Public Men.

## **ONE OF WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON**

Their Quarrel Was One Regarding. Ideas--Not So Was the One Between Burr and Hamilton, Nor Calhoun and Jackson--The Blaine-Conkling Fight.

From the Globe-Democrat.

Contemporaneously with the forma-tion of political parties in this country personal feuds were born. Washington personal feuds were born. Washington had scarcely begun his second term as president before he became aware that he was surrounded on all hands by enemics, and his chief opponent was Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the Democratic party. In this case, how-ever, the animus was entirely imper-sonal. The man who drafted the Decla-ration of Indecondence was not aniever, the animus was entirely imper-sonal. The man who drafted the Decia-ration of Independence was not ani-mated by jealousy of the general who led our soldiers in the revolution. It was rather a battle of ideas. Washing-ton represented the Federalists, from whom sprang the Whigs, the predeces-sors of the Republicans of today. The cardinal plank of Federalism was that the union of states represented a na-tion, and that the federal government was invested with power to alter, amend or abrogate the laws of the various subdivisions, or states, when-ever, in the judgment of the congress and the executive, it was for the in-terests of the whole country to do so. The Jeffersonians, or Democrais, main-tained that the power of the federal government was limited by the laws agreed to when the individual states ratified the articles of confederation, and that the states were independent of the general government in the en-actment and enforcement of all laws of the general government in the en-actment and enforcement of all laws

was his hated rival. But the difference between Burr and Jefferson scarcely warrants the term feud. That is re-served for the long battle for the as-cendency between Burr and the gifted Revolutionary financier, Alexander Hamilton. The latter was the son-in-law of that brave soldier, General Philip Schuyler, who, though a staunch Federalist himself, with his party in control of the New York legislature, was defeated for the position of United defeated for the position of United States senator by Burr, a nominal Democrat. Hamilton always main-tained that Burr had secured his elec-tion by the use of money and promises of place and power, and he registered a vow that he would right the wrong of which his father-in-law had been the victim. He succeeded but in pursuing his vengeance he met with leath. When Burr's term expired General Schuvier was sent as his succes-sor to the senate. Burr could not stand New York. Then he fastened his eye upon the governorship as a sure step-ping stone to the presidency, which had once been almost within his grasp. He entered the race, but was beaten by Morgan Lewis, whose campaign was managed by the sagacious Hamilton. This campaign was marked by scandal and bitter personalities, and it is reported that Hamilton was injudiclous enough to indorse some newspa-

per aspersions upon the character of Burr, reflecting upon the latter's in-tegrity as a man and faithfulness as an

rid himself of these incumbrances. General Eaton, his secretary of war, and a loyal personal friend, had a wife (a dear little woman, the chronic-lers of that time say) who was consid-ered a plebian by the patrician consorts of the Calhounist cabinet officers. This little woman was snubbed and ignored her these gravel ladies until rationce little woman was snubbed and ignored by those great ladies until patience ceased to be a virtue, and her husband laid the matter before the president, who eagerly seized the chance, sent the Calhounists to the right-about and gave us the first practical application of the doctrine inseparably associated with his name—'to the victors belong the spoils.'' Calhoun took ground in favor of the United States bank when the president began hostilities on this institution, and this gave Jackson an opening to rid

began hostilities on this institution, and this gave Jackson an opening to rid himself of the only remaining members of the cabinet tainted with allegiance to the South Carolinian. When elect-ed in 1828, Jackson announced that he would accept but one term as president; yet when he found that Vice President Calhoun was planning to obtain the nomination as his successor he deter-mined to stand for the presidency again, basing his claim for renomina-tion upon the ground that it was the duty of the party to vindicate his posi-tion on the bank question. After a bitter struggle he was suc-cessful, and as Calhoun had consti-tuted himself a champion of the United States bank, Jackson inaugurated his

Conkling's life.

Although the south and west have contributed their quota. New York can justly lay claim to the greater number of fueds, pursued as releatlessly as the Corsican vendetta. The whole country is familiar with the great Whig-Re-publican triumvirate composed of Wil-liam H. Seward, Thurlow Weed and Horace Greeley. These three men worked together as radical Whigs un-til 1854, when the junior member of the first victim of personal ennity, born of the inordinate political ambition of Aaron Burr, who, folied in a plot to capture the presidency, was forced to accept second place to the man who was his hated rival. But the difference between Burr and Jefferson scarcely warrants the term feud. That is re-served for the long battle for the as-cendency between Burr and the gifted Revolutionary financier, Alexander Although the south and west have fice-seeker, but whatever the real cause, suffice it that Horace, the editor and spokesman of the plain people, nursed his grievances, and redressed them, too, for, like his former partners, he went into the young Republican party and achieved a leadership that was real-could its importance and inparty and achieved a leadership that was national in its importance and in-fluence. Seward and Weed, however, obtained control of the party machin-ery, and although they consented to allow Greeley to lead forlorn hopes, they balked his plans whenever success seemed probable.

Greeley was very anxious to go as a delegate to the Reputition national convention in 1860, bit Seward inter-posed and he was defeated. At that eral Schuvier was sent as his succes-sor to the senate. Burr could not stand the inactivity of private life, and he sought and secured an election as a member of the assembly of the state of New York. Then he fastened his eye upon the rovernorship as a sure stepnant at the treatment accorded to him he went to Chicago and was substituted for an absent Oregon delegate. His newspaper had given him a national fame, and as a proxy for this western absentee he undermined the works thrown up by Seward and did more than any other man to secure the nom-ination of Abraham Lincoln.

> GRANT AND BRISTOW. The difference between Grant and

Bristow can scarcely be called a feud. Benjamin H. Bristow was nominated for This gave Burr the opportunity he had longed for, and he immediately sent Hamilton a challenge to fight a There is beauty in Ireland-physical beauty of so rare and radiant a type that it makes the heart of an artist on country roads at fair time the trav-eler will see barefoot girls, who are worica, and a dead shot, to boot. The statesman temporized, hesitated eler will see barefoot girls, who are wo-men, and just suspecting it, who have checks like ripe pippins, laughing eyes with long, dark, wicked lashes, teeth like ivory, necks of perfect polse and waists that never having known a cor-set, are pure Greek. The typical young woman in Ireland is Juno before she was married; the old woman is Syr-corax after Caliban was weaned. Wrinkled toothless, yellow old hazs the moving spirit in the prosecutions, many claimed that he was only an agent of the president. About this time insinuations began to crop out in the newspapers that Grant was protecting the whisky men, and the friends of the president attributed these attacks to corax after Caliban was wenned. Wrinkled, toothless, yellow old hags are seen sitting by the roadside, rock-ing back and forth, croaning a song that is mate to the chant of the witches in Macbeth when they brew the hell broth. 'In the name of God, charity, bird centlemen charity' and the old followers of Bristow, if he himself were not directly responsible. These charges were indignantly denied by the men affected, but certain it is that the friction grew, and after the ring was brok-en up in June, 1876, Bristow retired from the cabinet, ostensibly to attend to private business, but really, it is kind gentlemen, charity!' and the old crone stretches forth a long bony claw said, to wage war against the an-tagonistic influences in the party. He was a candidate for the presidential Should you pass on she calls down curses on your head. If you are wise you go back and fling her a copper to nomination that year, backed by reform element in his party, but stop the cold streaks that are shooting up your spine. "A woman can do Ireland afoot and he mustered merely a respectable follow-ing. Hayes was nominated, and Brisalone with perfect safety. Everywhere one finds courtesy, kindness and bub-bling good cheer." tow began the practice of law in New York city. An Ohio feud that has atfracted con-siderable attention was fought out be-In the course of his journeying Mr. Hubbard visited Auburn, the home of tween Allen Granby Thurman and Henry B. Payne. This led to the cel-Goldsmith

as it may, from the date of Henry B.

Payne's entrance into congress a fierce

war was waged for supremacy in the

It has been held that this fight in-

sured the retirement of Thurman from the senate and the election of James A.

BLAINE AND CONKLING.

party.

ater.

United States senator.

beginning of a fierce struggle in the Re-publican party that ended in the hu-milation of Roscoe Conkling and the defeat of James G. Blaine for president of the United States. Here are the words, and they are charged with ridi-cule, and are a model of excoriation: "As to the gentleman's cruel sarcasm, I hope he may not be too severa. The contempt of that larg-minded gentle-man is so wilting, his haughty disdain, his grandiloquent swell, his majestic, supereminent, overpowering turkey-gobbler strut, has been so crushing to myself and all the members of the house that I know it was an act of the greatthat I know it was an act of the great-

that I know it was an act of the great-est temerity for me-to venture upon a controversy with him." Referring then to a chance newspaper comparison of Mr. Conkling to Henry Winter Davis (which he interpreted sarcastically) he continued: "The rentleman took it seriously, and it has given his strut additional pom-posity. The resemblance is great, it is striking. Hyperion to a satyr, Ther-sites to Hercules, mud to marble, dung-hill to diamond, a singed cat to a Ben-ral tiger, a whining puppy to a roaring lion. Shade of the mighty Davis, for-give the almost profanation of that jo-cose satire."

cose satire." After this there were no chance of re-After this there were no chance of re-concillation, and the battle was to the death. Defeated in 1876, and threaten-ed with defeat in 1880, Biaine sent his men to the standard of Garfield, who was elected. Then came the terrible struggle over the New York patronage, which retired Roscoe Conkling and Thomas C. Platt from the senate, and was followed shortly afterward by the death of General Garfield at the hands of the assassin Guiteau. It is believed of the assassin Gulteau. It is believed by many that these two great men were on the verge of reconciliation when death snapped the thread of Roscoe Centre of the snapped the start of the start of the snapped the start of the s

GLIMPSES OF IRELAND.

### The Beauties of Erin's Daughters Vividly Described by an Expert at Such Things.

From the Syracuse Standard. Anybody who has ever read that de-lightfully quaint and decidedly freaky

lightfully quaint and decidedly freaky "periodical of protest" called the Phillistine of which Elbert Hubbard is editor, would imagine that its di-ricting genius—for he is a genius— bore a likeness to one of the masculine figures in an Aubrey Beardsley poster. But he doesn't. None of the hall marks of genius are to be found in his per-sonal appearance; but when he speaks, you instantly make up your mind that he's really a very clever fellow. Mr. Hubbard spoke at he First Universalist church last evening and those who were fortunate enough to hear him were af-forded a literary treat. He tramped throuch Ireland during his summer's vacation and in his lecture last evening vacation and in his lecture last evening described some of his experiences while abroad. On the programme his lecture was called "Some Social Conditions in was called "Some Social Conditions in Ireland." He spoke in part as follows: "Ireland has 5.000,000 inhabitants; once it had 8,000,000. Three millions have gone away, and when one thinks of landlordism he wonders why the 5.-

of landlordism he wonders why the 5,-000,000 did not go, too. But the Irish are a poetic people and love the land of their fathers with a childlike love, and their hearts are all bound up in sweet memories rooted by song and legend into nooks and curlous corners so the tendrils of affection hold them fast.

ture.

into nooks and curious corners so the tendrils of affection hold them fast. "Ireland is very beautiful. Its pas-ture lands and meadow lands, blossom-decked and water-fed, crossed and re-crossed by never-ending hedge rows that stretch away and lose themselves in misty nothingness, are fair as a poet's dream. Birds carol in the white haw-thorn and yellow furze all day long, and the fragrant summer winds that blow lazily across the fields are laden with the perfume of fairest flowers. "It is like crossing the dark river called death, to many, to think of leav-ing Ireland-besides that even if they wanted to go they haven't money to buy a steerage ticket. Whenever an Irishman embarks at Queenstown part of the 5,000,000 inhabitants go down to the fairer side to see him off. A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY.

white house for the seal of the great office and signed one or two official pa-pers as president. These were some small acts in connection with the in-auguration that had been neglected by **UNCLE SAM SHARES** IN THE EXPENSE But there was much fun and good-natured badinage indulged in among Atchison's friends and himself during his short presidential term. He was a Democrat, while the president-elect was a Whig A makeric of the senate In Contributing to the Cost of the Politi-

cal Campaiga. IMPARTIALITY TO ALL PARTIES

Democrat, while the president-elect was a Whig. A majority of the senate was Democratic, and his friends jok-ingly proposed to him to usurp the of-fice by calling the army to his back and preventing "Old Ironsides" from being sworn in. If any such thing had been seriously contemplated General Taylor was for much the ided of the series to The Government is a Most Liberal Contributor to the Campaign Fund in Furnishing Free Postage for

was too much the idol of the army to let it be successful. Had General Taylor been an unpopu-lar man and had Atchison had the character and ambition of a dictator, with a friendly army, congress and timid suprema court Breedent Atchi Public Documents and Other Aid. Over \$2,400,000 Dropped Into the Uncle Sam is a liberal contributor to the campaign fund this year. Few people realize how liberal this patriotic personage is in this matter. His direct contribution this year is something over \$2,400,000. This is a very moder-ate estimate. The fact that no accounts are keen makes it impossible to account

with a friendly army, congress and timid supreme court, President Atchi-son's name would probably not have been so soon forgotten, and the con-stitutional day of inaugurating the president of the United States would have been changed so that it would never again fall on Sunday, According to an almanae maker of the time, the next inauguration to fall on Sunday will be March 4, 1921; there will then be an opportunity for a repeare kept makes it impossible to ascer-tain the exact amount. This amount covers the more direct contribution, will then be an opportunity for a repe-tition of the events of 1849.

### MUST HAVE AIR-BRAKES.

Freight Cars Also Undergoing Equipment With Patent Couplers.

covers the more direct contribution, and does not take into account that which is done indirectly. According to the very lowest esti-mate, the two parties, through their distributing agencies, have sent out 40,-000,000 pieces of literature under con-gressional frank. The probability is that this estimate is altogether too low. Mr. Hanna has stated that the Republican committees have distribut-From the Philadelphia Press. All the new freight cars that are being built will be equipped with air brakes and patent couplers so as to comply with the requirements of the low. Mr. Hanna has stated that the Republican committees have distribut-ed 600,000,000 documents. The Dem-ocrats have not distributed anything like as many, but their number is un-usually high. It is likely that at least a third of all the documents sent out were parts of the Congressional Rec-ord, and were sent under frank, free of postage. These documents are sealed in envlopes, and would be sub-ject to letter postage if not sent free. The average postage would be 6 cents or more per piece. Taking the low es-timate of 40,000,000 documents, the postage would amount to \$2,400,000. This is one item. There is a good deal besides that Uncle Sam does. The printing of documents is paid interstate commerce law which goes in-to effect on January 1, 1898. The necessity of having the freight cars equipped with the air brakes and the patent couplers has compelled the railroad companies to make strenuous exertions in that direction, and the manufactur-ers of this kind of material are receiving more orders than they can fill by the time required. As the cars have to be equipped by January 1, 1898, and as most of the roads have just begun or-dering the castings and pipe connec-tions for their cars, it may be impossi-ble for the manufacturers to fill all the ble for the manufacturers to fill all the The printing of documents is paid for by the committees, but to a very

The law is that on and after Janu-ary 1, 1898, it shall be unlawful for any large extent they are saved the cost of composition on speeches and congres-sional documents through the use of non carrier engaged in interstate commerce by railroad to use on its line sional documents through the use of stereotyped plates made at govern-ment expense for the congressional record. How much this government contribution amounts to it would be difficult to calculate. It is not a di-rect expense to the government. In addition to the parts of the congres-sional record which go through the mails free, under frank, there are many documents from the depart. any locomotive engine in moving interstate traffic not equipped with a power driving wheel brake and appliance for operating the train brake system, or to run any train that has not a sufficient state traffic not equipped with a power or train brakes for the engineer to con-trol its speed without requiring brake-men to use the common handbrake for that nurses. It shall also be unlawful that purpose. It shall also be unlawful to haul or permit to be hauled or used many documents from the depart-ments which go free as official mat-ter. Much matter of this sort has on its line any car used in moving in terstate traffic not equipped with coup-lers coupling automatically by impact, and which can be uncoupled without gone out under the covers of the bu-reau of statistics, the treasury depart-ment and the department of agriculthe necessity of men going between the ends of the cars. This law also proends of the cars. This law also pro-vides that when any person, firm, com-

Of course the cost of collecting in-formation cannot be taken into ac-count, but if this had to be done by the campaign committees the cost to them would be enormous. Those cam-paign documents which are a part of the congressional record are folded, that is, put into envelopes and scaled, at government expense. One dollar a pany or corporation engaged in inter-state commerce by railroad shall have equipped a sufficient number of its cars so as to comply with the provisions of this act it may lawfully refuse to receive from connecting lines or road or shippers any cars not sufficiently equipped, in accordance with this act. at government expense. One dollar a thousand is paid for this work, and there is always a large appropriation made for this purpose. This year the amount of folding was so great that the appropriation was exhausted about there weaks age, and the work has The work of equipping all the freight cars is a collossal undertaking, and it is likely that it will be impossible for the roads to comply with the new law. There are two factors that will work the appropriation was exhausted about three weeks ago, and the work has been done since on credit, under a promise joined in by the senators and members of the house on the two cam-paign committees that they would se-cure a deficiency appropriation from congress to pay the bills as soon as the next session begins. A large number of persons are engaged in this work, and have been making good wages out of it. The average is not below \$4 a day, and a few, who are expert, make as much as \$12 a day. Some years ago the franking privi-lege was extended to all members of the house and senate for their corres. against the fulfillment of the require-



Some Planks of Political Platform Which Seem Odd Nowndays.

From the Sun.

The prominence, as the supreme and overshadowing issue of the present po-litical canvass of the honest money question, menaced by the agitation for a depreciated dollar, has led this year to a thorough discussion of the finan-cial question in all its phases. Intelli-gent voters are able to understand where and for what each of the parties stand, and this is the result of the cam-paign of education which has been going on for some time and in which hon-est money Republicans and honest money Democrats have vied with each noncy Democrats have visual with each other in energy and argument. But such questions have not always been clearly understood or inquired into by political parties in the past, and some of the declarations that have been made even in national conventions of former years, seem now, in the light of pres-ent knowledge, to be somewhat primit-

ive. In 1872 the Democrats did not regard the financial question as worth any at-

silver and paper convertible into coin

The Greenback party which nominated General Weaver for the presidency, de-

clared that the volume of all money, whether metallic or paper, should be "controlled by the government," irre-

spective of any reserve fund of coin for the redemption of the paper and unse-

cured greenbacks, and gold and silver cein were to be equally and inter-changeably legal tender. In 1884 the

Prohibitionists came out for govern-

mental regulation of the currency and declared that "all money" should be le-gal tender for all debts, public and pri-

wate. By "all money" was presumably meant all money of the United States, for the Prohibition statesmen of that

period, who did not have the excuse

sometimes urged in extenuation of the

strange acts of liquor drinking states-

men of other parties, could not have intended to make the depreciated and

repudiated currency of some other

countries a legal tender for all debts, public and private of the United States.

In the presidential election of 1888 the Union Labor party, which nominated Brother Streeter of Illinois for the presidency, made a declaration on the

money question which deserves to be preserved as a polished gem of political

philosophy. Here it is: "While we have free coinage of gold, we should have free coinage of silver." This was more

in the line of a casual opinion than of a

"Oh, yes, we have," she returned. "I happened to stumble into that depart-ment of one of the big stores today, and they had marked them down so low

"But we don't need-" "Not now, but we may," she inter-rupted. "It's just as well to get these things when they can be had at a bar-gain and this was a seal harmein. You gain, and this was a real bargain. You men are very thoughtless about such things. You would never have thought of buying this robe now; you wouldn't have had the foresight, but wouldn't waited until you had a horse, and then very likely you would have to pay a dollar more for it."

# CHEAPER IN AMERICA.

Cost of Living in the United States Less Than in Germany.

is the general impression in the United States that rent and living are cheap in Germany. This is a mistake, says a correspondent of the Chicago brakes in the country at the present ibune. writing from Heidelberg. tention whatever, though what has since been called "the crime of 1873" was then impending over them. The Taking into account the antiquated construction and absence of all mod-erns conveniences in their houses, the Labor Reform party of that year, which put in nomination David Davis, of Illi-nois, for president, laid down this perent is very dear. In rebuttal of the evidence of German people, who emigrated to America years ago, and who culiar rule: "It is the duty of the govare so fond of referring to "the good times in the old fatherland," may be cited a few figures as proof against ernment to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor," and the currency of the government, it was asserted, should be based on "the faith and resources of the nation." In the heir arguments. The older houses seem to be built almost square-about 25 feet in width and depth. Each floor has its one flat,

duel. Hamilton was by no means a on honoring the Kentuckian, and he coward, but he knew that Burr was America, and a dead shot, to boot. The young statesman temporized, hesitated and attempted to effect a reconciliation, but Burr, aristocrat by birth and as-sociations, chafed under the accusations that had been made during the campaign, and would not listen to sug-gestions of compromise or apology. He branded Hamilton as a coward and a poltroon, and made him the butt of his insults on every occasion that offered. At a reception in New York Burr found his opportunity to insult Hamilton so grossly that attempts at conciliation vere out of the question, and so at o'clock on the morning of the 7th of July, 1804, the adversaries faced each other on the heights of Weehawken. Hamilton fell, mortally wounded, at the first shot, and with the ending brilliant man's life came Burr's ruin.

#### CALHOUN AND JACKSON.

The second great feud was between hn C. Calhoun and Andrew Jackson. Calhoun was of the aristocrat type while Jackson represented the sturdy Scotch-Irish pioneers, who, hewers of wood and drawers of water, blazed the way for civilization in the south and west. The personal enmity of those great men had its origin in the attitude in Buckeye Democratic politics afte of Calhoun as a member of the cabinet the war, and he might have retained when Jackson was persecuting the war this ascendency had he not advocated against the Seminoles in 1817. It seems fiat money and joined the forces of that Old Hickory, in some cases at Greenback Democracy. His opponents have always claimed that his financial least, had taken to himself the power of judge. jury and executioner, and views were responsible for the chal-lenge to his leadership, but his friends od not upon the order of hanging traitors, but hanged them at once. maintain that the great corporations that had been brought to book in the United States senate furnished the His as summary punishment in every instance, and he reckoned not whether his victim was Indian, American or sinews of war for his enemies. Be that foreigner.

Finding that a petty Spanish official had been guilty of treason, according to his soldier judgment, Jackson ordered him to be strung up to the nearest tree. This led to difficulties and danger of war with Spain. During the discus-sion of this case Calhoun made a bitter attack on the hero of New Orleans, scoring him for ignorance and incapac-ity. This was during a calinet meet. ity. This was during a cabinet meet-ing, when everything is said and done ing, when everything is said and done under the seal of secrecy, but a dozen years later, through ex-Secretary of the Treasury Crawford, the story was told to Jackson, who determined to repay

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain, Where health and plenty cheered the ebrated Coal-Oil-Rag-Baby compaigns. Thurman had had undisputed swing

laboring swain. His visit to this village, which the poet had loved and immortalized, is thus delightfully described:

GOLDSMITH'S HOME "In the village green is the original spreading hawthorn tree, all enclosed

in a stone wall to preserve it. And or the wall is a sign requesting you not to break off branches. Around the tree are seats. I sat there one even-ing with 'talking age' and 'whispering lovers.' The mirth that night was of a quiet sort, and I listened to an old man who recited all of the 'Deserted Village' to the little group that was present. It cost me skypence, but was cheap for the money, for the brogue was very choice. I was the only stranger present and quickly guessed that the entertainment was for my sole benefit, as I saw that I was being fur-

Garfield in his place, and, four years Henry B. Payne was made tively watched to see how I took my Now comes the most bitter political

AN UNSOUND "EGG ARGUMENT."

<text> Now comes the most offer pointear fued in the history of American politics, When Ira Harris retired from the United States senate his seat was taken by Roscoe Conkling, a great man, proud to a fault, generous to his friends

the house and senate for their corres-pondence, both private and official. pondence, both private and official. This was regarded as an abuse, and an act was passed withdrawing the privi-lege. Being deprived of the right to send their letters free of postage added a great deal to the expense of coned a great deal to the expense of con-gressional life, and was regarded as a great burden by congressmen. The money spent for postage made a hole of no small size in their salaries of \$5,000. It cost members anywhere from a dollar to three dollars a day. Dur-ing the last session of the Fifty-third congress an act was passed granting the franking privilege in all official correspondence. This relieved con-gressmen of the expense of postage on all except their private correspondall except their private correspond-ence. The term "official" is given a broad construction and many a twocent stamp is saved.

COST OF FOLDING.

### WITH FREE POSTAGE.

This is the first general election un-der this new dispensation of free post-age, and the volume of official mail has

been immense. It is impossible to made anything like an adequate esti-mate of the amount it has cost the postal revenues. During the sessions of congress fifty letters a day for each member is not a high average estimate. The average has probably been mate. The average has probably been higher than fifty during the last two months of the campaign. This item, therefore, may be safely estimated at about \$27,000 for the sixty days. Moreover, the senators and members have had to a large extent the services of the subaried compressional considered

of the salaried congressional employes and have had their private secretaries. The entire sum of Uncle Sam's con-tribution to the campain is not small.

#### ---PRESIDENT FOR A DAY.

#### Curious Presidential Complication Which Arose Years Ago.

Very few people know that a man named Atchison was once president of the United States, but such is the case, says the Philadelphia Press. While the oath of office was never adminis-tered, and he was not officially recog-nized, David R. Atchison was for twenty-four hours virtually the chief execu-tive of this nation. March 4, 1849, came on Sunday, a day

that the constitution does not recog-nize as legal in the transaction of such official business as administering the cath of office. On that day at noon President Polk's term of office onded, and Presidetn-elect Zachary Taylor

ould not take his place, or at least. did not think he could. The prospect of the country being without an official head for the twenty-four hours, or here being doubt about who would I the head, created discussion in con-

When General Taylor arrived in Washington a few days before his in-auguration he was besought to take the oath of office on Sunday so as to prevent confusion and what some per-sons believed to be danger, as those sons believed to be danger, as those were rather stirring times. During Saturday and Saturday night there were a half dozen fights in congress. capitol was a camp of violence, General Taylor held out that he but

would not become president on Sunday. David R. Atchison, of Missouri, was

president pro tempore of the senate, and it was held by congress that the functions of president must devolve upon him from Sunday noon until Monday noon, and for these twenty-four hours he had the distinction of being president of the United States, having all the functions and nowers being pleasant of the functions and powers of that office. The oath of the office was not administered to him for the same reason that it was not immedi-ately administered to General Taylor; but he being virtually vice-president. it was not considered necessary. That President Atchison considered

himself president there can be no doubt, for on Monday morning, when the senate reassembled, he sent to the sweetly

time at about 600,000, and as there are nearly 1,500,000 cars all told the undertaking is a large one. It is estimated that the cost of equipping the car with an air brake is about \$45, but with the patent coupler and grabirons and handholds the cost is for each year about \$30. The Pennsylvania Railroad company expects to have all its cars equipped by the time set. All the new cars have the latest appliances, and as fast as the old ones go to the shops they are fitted up with all the equip-

ment required by the new law. THE VALUE OF SMOKE.

Possible Change That Will De Much to Purify the Atmosphere. from the Mining and Scientific Press,

One of the most singular changes which is taking place in the manufacturing industry is the giving up of the chimney to produce draught. When one looks down upon a large city and sees the immense number of chimneys.

through each of which is ascending a cloud of smoke, and realizes that in these numerous clouds of smoke are contained valuable products, such as benzole, ammonia, and the basis of the artificial dyes, disinfectants, medicines and perfumes, one cannot but wonder that some enterprising manufacturer does not contract for the smoke of a

great city. In this age of concentra-tion, when it is so easy to see that it is much cheaper to produce a thou-sand-horse power with a single engine than to produce it with one hundred and one little engines, it is strange that more attention has not been paid to the systematic collection of furnace Of 'course, it is easy to undergases.

stand that the chimney offers a simple and efficient means of making the re-quisite draught for the fire. In one of the large works of England chimneys have been given up and a definite vacuum is held upon all fires. In this way the products of combustion and destructive distillation which result from the burning of coal and carbonaccous matter are collected, cooled, condensed and worked up. The amount of money and valuable substances wasted through the combustion of coal is immense. The problem is not so dif-ficult as it may seem, for the production of a vacuum on the rear side of the fire, or the maintenance of air presside of sure on the front side of the fire, is not either mechanically impossible nor is it outlawed by cost. One of the methods which is attracting attention in Germany consists in sucking the gases of the furnace and allowing them to pass through water in the form of small bubbles, which removes the and some of the products of combus-tion. The gases are then led to a gas-

ometer from which they are drawn in the processes of utilization. A manu-facture of this kind could easily extend pipes in any direction and draw the grases of combustion from other manu-facturers. Aside from the value of the products thus obtained the purification of the atmosphere would be a very im-GOT IT AT A BARGAIN. She Said That Men Never Had Sense

Enough to Know When Things Were Cheap. From the Chicago Post.

"Dear," she said, and her sweetest and most engaging smile illumined her face, "if you had a handsome lap-robe could you use it?" "Certainly not," he replied. "You

know very well that we haven't a ve-hicle of any description." "That's what I thought," she returned, "so I have packed it away. Later when we are wealthy and keep horses,

are aronged into the hand of the at-tendant whose scap and towel you have used. At hotels, pensions and rooms, the waiter, chambermaid, shoeblacker, and porter expect more or less, in pro-portion to the title one bears or the olds he assures we can-"Packed it away!" he exclaimed, in-terrupting her, "Packed what away?" "Why, the lap-robe," she answered

airs he assume

presidential election of 1876, the Pro-hibition party declared that the gov-ernment should issue paper money exwith many windows upon the street and rear. The buildings are generous also with their stairways. One house changeable "in gold and silver, the only equal standards of value recognized by the civilized world." The Greenback has three flats. Each contains a large has three faits. Each contains a large parlor, bedroom on each side, a small dining-room and kitchen, but no bath-room or clothes closets. They are heat-ed by two porcelain stoves. The cell-ings are high, the floors painted and walls covered with inexpensive paper. The ten or third floor spate for \$20 per. party, which put in nomination Peter Cooper for the presidency in that year. declared in favor of interest at the rate of one per cent. They were for money to be issued directly by the government, The top or third flat rents for \$20 per month, the second for \$20 and the ground floor for \$50. In this house a reand the volume of such currency was to fit the requirements of the people. In the convention of 1880 two of the national parties ignored the currency question. The Democrats declared for "honest money," consisting of gold and

tired army officer lives on the third floor, a Heidelberg professor on the sec-ond and the ground floor is divided into two small stores, one for the sale of small notions and the other for bigars. Handsome furniture, lace curtains, statuary, books, pictures and brie-nbrac give a genteel appearance to the apartments, but a clerk on \$1,200 a year in Chicago would not think of living in a flat of such primitive sanitary appli-

ance As for the cost of living, that is even dearer. Perhaps Heidelberg, being an educational town, should not be taken as a criterion for smaller places. A visit to the public market shows, although the greatest care is taken in preparing the produce to prevent loss to the consumer, that prices are higher than in America. Soup beef costs 20 cents per pound, veal cutlets 8 cents each, mutten chops 28 cents a pound. kidney roast 20 cents, pork chops 20 cents, boiled ham 50 cents, beefsteak 59 cents, Geese are from 75 cents to \$1.50 apiece, ducks as dear as in Ameri-ca, turkey (rare) \$1.50 to \$2 each, pig-cons very much in demand at 50 cents to 60 cents per pair, young chickens 50 to 75 cents aplece, wild hare, about as large as jack rabbits, 75 to 90 cents apiece. So much for flesh and fewls. Butter is 28 cents per pound, fresh and kidney roast 20 cents, pork chops 20 Butter is 28 cents per pound, fresh and sweet; eggs 18 to 30 cents per dozen; cheese( common), 12½ cents, English preakfast tea \$1.50 per pound. And so on, everything being higher than in the United States. As far as casual ob-servation goes nothing in Germany is cheaper than in America, except

deliberate demand, and it is now inter-esting as showing how some of the finis cheaper than in America, except whe, cigars, beer and music. A glass of beer big enough to drown a child in can be had for 2 cents and entrance to a garden full of iropical plants, rose trees and red lights, where an excellent band plays until 11 o'clock p. m., is but 8 cents ancial reformers of a few years and relieved their minds from trouble over the ratio of coinage. Control ALL NAMED FOR GOOD REASONS. S cents. But "tipping" is the bane of the traveler. There is no escape, and al-though you may lie awake nights and Cleveland, O., was named after General deses Cleveland, who surveyed the region use all your Yankee ingenuity to cir-

Cleveland, O., was named after General Moses Cleveland, who surveyed the region around there. Omaha gets its name from the name of a tribe of Indians. Fond du Lae means bottom or lower end of lake. Passale in New Jersey was named by the Indiana and means valley. Monogahela means "falling in of the banks." The Missouri had its name from the Alcunvent the gang they are at your heels at every turn. You can't carry your hand-bag from the station to your pension or vice-versa without some chap jumps to your side and, with a polite bow, ingratiates himself into your polite bow, ingratilaten himself into your esteem. At first you may think he is the runner for the bouse at which you intend to stop, but when he leaves you at the door you will find he is doing business on his own hook. To be surs, he is satisfied with 25 cents or half that sum if you dare offer it, but there is an innate feeling in the human heart that one should preserve appearances, and so the 25 cents goes. In Heidel-berg it is not uncommon to give the

at the depots you can't get the door

Ajishiwiki. berg it is not uncommon to give the conductor on the horse cars a tip. If you have occasion to wash your hands MEDICAL.

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anks." The Missouri had its name from the Al-conquin word min, "great," and the Sloux The Missouri had its name and the Sloux genouin word mis, "great," and the Sloux word souri, "muddy," Several different names and modes of spelling are to be found in early writings, among them We messouret, Minnishosha, Oumissouret,