

JOHN SHERMAN.

FACTS ABOUT THE COMING PREMIER

The Remarkable Public Career of Senator John Sherman.

HIS BIOGRAPHY IS OUR HISTORY

His Long and Brilliant Service in

From the New York Tribune.

The retirement of John Sherman from the senate after March 4 to accept the dramatic and of genuine political effect. premiership, so called, of the McKinley administration, will break practically the last link in either branch of con-gress which binds the political life of thought seems always to be struggling Among the survivors, now few and of the occasion carries him away, his stirring and dramatic period in American politics which saw the struggle heard him during the long summer over slavery culminate, the war for the Union fought, and the Federal struc- majority in the senate for failing to ture rebuilt on broader and more en- agree on some scheme of tariff schedhas in the public mind almost uniquely | with which the Democratic leaders listypified of recent years the political tened to the Ohio senator's impetuous traditions and the political accomplishments of that earlier and more heroic

A TYPICAL REPUBLICAN.

With a service in the house of reprehad ended; the candidate of the antislavery elements in the house for the speakership in 1859; a recognized leader in the Republican party from its very inception; the champion through the islative policies; a controlling influence In its history and fortunes for more than a generation, the Ohio senator has come to be identified more completely, perhaps, than any other living public man with the ideas and purposes which, through the agency of the Republican party have for thirty-six years past been embodied in American legislation.

As a force to be reckoned of the first importance in congress, in the Cabinet, in National conventions, along all lines of political activity; an associate on equal terms in party councils with heaval and civil war.

wondered at. But what will be a gain to the executive branch of the governdistinct and sensible loss to the legislaable because it breaks perhaps the last vital connection in the two houses of politics and politicians and the new.

A RECORD TO BE PROUD OF. Mr. Sherman's biography in the Congressional directory covers barely twelve lines-less than half of the space appropriated by many a budding statesman of one-third his years. Yet what a record of political activity and achievements those twelve lines modestly conceal! A delegate to the Whig tative in congress in 1854, and re-elected In 1856, 1858 and 1860; the Republican 1859, losing an election by only three votes; entering the senate in 1861, and devoting four years as secretary of the treasury in President Hayes' cabinet to he had been the chief factor in passing through congress; returning to the senate in 1881 and retaining his seat there through three successive re-elections; a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1880, 1884 and 1888. receiving in the convention of 1888, 249 votes; leader of his party in the senate and one of its recognized and authoritative spokesmen on the public platform-all these phases of a useful, honored, laborious and eminently successful political career can be traced between the lines of the directory's con-

STILL ALERT AND VIGOROUS.

sketch.

cise and unassuming autobiographical

-May 10, 1897-shows today few traces of his advancing years. He has displayed as much alertness and vigor in the prosecution of his legislative duties this winter as at any time in ten years past. In a speech last month on the condition of the treasury and the urgent need of legislation to make good the annual deficiencies, he disclosed all the fire and spirit to which a discussion of this sort is sure to stimulate him. Of recent years Mr. Sherman has taken no very considerable share in the routine debates in the senate, but he is rarely absent from the Capitol, and on Congress and Treasury Department, all financial measures he has spoken One of the Last Links Between the both freely and effectively. His speeches Old School and the New--His Fit- in opposition to the various free coinness for the Post of Secretary of the front in the "deliberative branch" have attracted universal attention, and many of his appeals to the senate to put aside demagogy and factionalism and to legislate with prudence and moderation have been both noticeably

Mr. Sherman is not a natural and talker. His sentences arrange today with that of a generation ago, with the expression, But when the heat rapidly thinning in congress, of that oratory is vividly and passionate, and seldom fails of its purpose. Few who session of 1894 rebuke the Democratic during foundations, Senator Sherman ules will forget the stunned sensation reproaches, or the deep impression on the subsequent course of legislation which that brief speech made.

A STUDENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS Senator Sherman's great reputation sentatives dating back to December, as a legislator was built up chiefly 1855, he shares with the venerable sen- through his masterly management of ator from Vermont, Mr. Morrill, the financial measures, yet he has always honors of the congressional patriarch- been a close and earnest student of for-Rising into leadership in the eign relations, and since his return to popular branch before his second term the senate in 1881 he has been a leading member-and for the greater part of the time chairman-of the Foreign Relations committee. He has taken an active part in the consideration of every treaty submitted to the senate, stormy years of war and reconstruction and has had to weigh and discuss time of its stalwart administrative and leg- and time again the vexed problems with which successive secretaries of state have been called upon to deal His selection for the chief post in Major McKinley's cabinet has therefore both logic and common sense to commend it, and the new secretary of state will enter his office with the added advantage of a wholly friendly interest in and co-operation with his purpose on the part of the colleagues whom he leaves behind in the co-ordinate treaty-making branch of congress. In the selection of his secretary of state the president-elect is not more Stevens, Morton, Fessenden, Morrill, happy than in the good fortune which Wade and Blaine, Mr. Sherman has will place at the head of the new cabibeen universally accepted as the last, net circle a household so widely and Mr. Morrill perhaps excepted, of the favorably known as Senator Shercoterie of virile and broad-minded man's. When Mr. Sherman's public statesmen which sprang into existence life in Washington began, forty-two through the stress of National up- years ago, it may be said that Mrs. Sherman's public life began also, so closely band's advance and high place in the political world. At no time in her long

That at the age of seventy-three he has she been identified with every inshould desire to leave the scene of his terest and every step in his career. A many legislative triumphs and seek to young and attractive woman, of strong round out his career by a term in the character and sincerity of purpose, State department-the most inviting Mrs. Sherman quickly impressed her goal of political ambition next to the individuality on official circles, and her presidency itself-is not perhaps to be prominence kept pace with her husment through Mr. Sherman's long ex- and varied experience would Mrs. Sherperience and training will be an equally man be termed a "society woman" in the most limited sense. But as a fine tive branch-a loss the more irrepar- type of American womanhood she represents official society in its best sense. During all the shifting political forcongress between the older school of tunes around her, with their many changes, she has retained the simplicity of manner and genuineness of heart, giving assurance of a sincerity which has made her a popular woman, and a

woman of close friendships.

MRS. SHERMAN'S INFLUENCE. That Mrs. Sherman's judgment and political foresight have had a marked influence over her husband there can be no doubt, and more than once she National convention in 1848 when only has turned the scale in some important twenty-five years old; a delegate again political decision. It was Mrs. Sherto the convention of 1852; president of man who practically settled the questhe first Republican State convention tion of the senator's candidacy for his held in Ohio in 1855; elected a represent last re-nomination to the senate four Out of respect for Mr. Wilson Mr. years ago. Mrs. Sherman herself wished to return to private life. For a year and Free Soil candidate for speaker in or two she felt this desire growing stronger and stronger, until she had fully made up her mind that after the serving there continuously until 1877; senator's long service to the public they owed the duty of service to themselves in the enjoyment of a few years of pricarrying into execution the bold and vate life. To keep their Washington far-sighted financial legislation which home, and with it time for their friends and time for foreign travel, and other agreeable recreations was the picture framed by Mrs. Sherman for their later years. It grew upon her more and more, and one day she said frankly to a friend:

"If I thought my husband would come back to the senate another term I

should be an unhappy woman." Time passed on, and when the hour came for the senator to declare his in-tentions to Ohio he was ready to write the letter declining to be a candidate for renomination. Then it was that Mrs. Sherman at once realized the out look for her husband-the step from a long and busy life into-what? That was the question which confronted and Senator Sherman, though fast ap- startled Mrs. Sherman, but which the Stringy .-- Life. preaching his seventy-fourth birthday senator had not thought of or consid-

equal to the ease, the idleness, the loss of occupation and the daily routine of

"Weigh well the step," said Mrs Sherman. "What will you do with yourself? What resources will you have in private life to take the place of your work, which has been your life for so many years? You would be a restless and unhappy man without work. Think over the step well before you make your decision."

The senator went back to his library and the letter of declination was not written.

When the acceptance of the portfolio of state in the new cabinet was to be considered, it was Mrs. Sherman who husband's long and splendid public service, as she may well be, Mrs. Sherman feels that no other service would more tion. fitly round the senator's career than the four years in President McKinley's

THEIR HOME LIFE. Senator and Mrs. Sherman are a deightful host and hostess, whose large experience will easily meet new social duties. At the head of the cabinet circle they will but add to the number of friends who have enjoyed the graclous hospitality of their Washington home. Their new house in K street. completed about two years ago, is one of the most beautiful houses of the National Capital, and few are more spacious. It is a magnificent double house of white stone, overlooking the pretty park called Franklin Square.

Though classed among modern palthe home atmosphere is a charm one feels the moment the threshold is passed. It has never given the impression of a new house, but from the first seemed to have been lived in, quite as if there had been a transfer of their former home, two doors distant, and occupled for many years. The house is finished in hardwoods of great beauty. The spacious hall, drawing rooms, library and dining room all open into the hall, and into each other, almost like one space, and are admirably arranged for the entertainment of a large company. The appointments are harmonious, there are rare works of art in paintings on the walls and bric-a-brac, and throughout the house the effect is that of simple elegance.

Senator Sherman has one daughter, whose marriage to James McCallum two years ago made the wedding festivity that was something of a christening of the new residence. It was followed later by a number of superb receptions. Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, however, who as Miss Sherman is well known, is likely to be again her mother's attractive assistant as one of the Cabinet circle. Then there is the young grandson, an important member of the family, John Sherman McCallum, just a year old. It need hardly be added that he is even now the idol of his grandfather. Senator Sherman has been called a man of cold exterior. A man of dignity he certainly is, and in his own family he is one of the most genial men, and is a model host. Those who have thought him cold in past years should see him now with his grandson. They would see the same the face is that of the happiest and most beaming of grandfathers.

HIS DRAMATIC EXIT.

An Anecdote of ex-Congressman James Wilson, of Iowa.

From the New York Sun. Mr. Wilson concluded congress on the morning of March 4, 1885, by a dramatic exhibition of generosity that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. He was elected to the Forty-eighth congress by a majority of just twenty-three votes over Ben T. Frederick, the candidate of a fusion of the Democratic, Greenback and Labor parties. It was a Democratic house, and the committee on elections reported in favor of Frederick, who contested Wilson's seat; but the Republicans were determined that Wilson should not be turned out, and were fillibustering to prevent a vote. The late Samuel J. Randall came down the aisle, while the house was in a terrible state of confusion, and asked to be heard. He delivered a brief but eloquent eulogy of General Grant, who was then lay dying, and said that he held in his hand a bill which had passed the senate restoring Grant to the rank of general of the army, and placing him upon the retired list. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "I ask unani-

mous consent of the house to offer that bill, and I move that the rules he suspended in order that it may be taken up for action without debate.'

Mr. Covington, of Kentucky, objected He vehemently declared that the only order of business before the house was the resolution of the committee on elections seating Mr. Frederick in place of Mr. Wilson, and that no other business could be transacted until that case was disposed of. Mr. Covington's threat was received with jeers on one side and cheers on the other, Mr. Wilson climbed into his chair, and when the house at last consented to listen to him he said:

"Mr. Speaker, if this house will vote to retire General Grant I am ready to be sacrificed, and with that understanding I hope that my friends will offer no further objection to the adoption of the report of the committee on

The house took him at his word. Within five minutes, by a viva voce vote, Mr. Wilson was unseated and Mr Frederick became a member of the Forty-eighth congress. At Mr. Wilson's request the Republicans did not even call for the yeas and nays, and immediately after he had surrendered his seat in congress for the benefit to his old commander Mr. Randall renewed the motion and the bill to place General Grant upon the retired list was passed by a vote of 198 year to 79 nays.

Didn't Need Him.

Frederick voted yea.

Reed-I hear that Penn's new play has no villain in it.

Wright—It doesn't need any. The play itself is perfectly villainous.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



"You Can't Ride a Man's Wheel, Fido -- Your Knickerbo, 'ters Are Too

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ered. Mrs. Sherman knew better even than her husband that he would not be Spain's Extortions From Cuba.

By RAIMUNDO CABRERA, in Gunton's Magazine for January.

against Spain have but to study the statistics of the exactions to which Cuba has been subjected. The figures show the iniquity and avarice of the again turned the scale. Proud of her husband's long and splendid public ser- amply justify the efforts of the people of Cuba in their struggle for emancipa-

All colonizing nations, such as England, France and Holland, have attended in one way or another to the support and advancement of those distant countries whither they have undertaken to carry their civilization and people, to rid and coming from Spain; also to the enlarge their dominion and increase their wealth. Spain has disregarded this rule. Her policy has always been to make the colony support itself with its own resources, and also contribute to the national revenues. During the whole of the first quarter of the present century in which the population of the island of Cuba did not reach half a million, notwithstanding the large importation of negro slaves from Africa, Cubans defrayed, with their own resources, all the expenditures of their ex-chequer, while the Spanish nation failed aces, the Sherman house is a home, and to contribute a single penny toward the increasing needs of the colony, even for the support of public schools, which were entirely neglected.

In 1827 began to a certain extent the agricultural prosperity of the island by the exportation of its cane-sugar and tobacco, and by the increase of its population, due to the immigration of Spaniards from the Central and South American countries that had just achieved their independence. Spain then hastened to withdraw half a million dollars from the treasury of the Island, which she took to Madrid and applied to the needs of the nation. From that date Cuba continued to contribute annually to the treasury of Spain, up to 1864, a sum averaging not less aggregating \$89,107,287. The first step having been taken in this direction, the mother country imposed upon Cuba in its local budget the assignment of \$5,372,205 for the use of Spain without conceding to Cubans the right of representation in her Parliament or of discussing and voting these assess-

ments. Spain made war in Africa against the empire of Morocco, and imposed upon Cubans a large portion of the expenses incurred thereby. In 1841 she acknowledged a perpetual debt of \$570,000 at five per cent interest, in favor of the United States, to indemnify American citizens who had sustained losses in consequence of the wars of independence in South America, and committed the injustice of compelling Cubans to pay the whole of this national debt. She did the same with the expenses of the unfortunate ex-

pedition to Mexico in conjunction with tall, wiry figure, still wonderfully erect, France, which ended with the drama and the same clear cut features. But of Queretaro and the humiliating withdrawal of the European armies; and she also made the island of Cuba pay the cost of the occupation of San Domingo, and the adventures in the Pacific with her former dependencies, the republics of Peru and Chili, in 1864-65.

Thus is explained how the estimate of expenditures of the island of Cuba, which in 1830, when the population was 934, at the rate of \$8 per capita, gradually increased every ten years to \$9,605,877 in 1840, \$10,074,677 in 1850, until, in 1860when the population had augmented only one-third (being 1.109,429)-it reached the enormous sum of \$29,610,779, say four-fold, or at the rate of \$24.69 per capita, this sum being mainly applied defray national expenditures and debts, arising from wars and adventures in which the Cuban people were not directly concerned, and, at events, should only have been called upon to bear their proportion, conjointly with all the other provinces and de pendencies of the Spanish monarchy.

In the Spanish chamber of deputies a representative who is an authority in financial and economic matters, Don Jose del Perojo, proved by incontrovertible figures, that the Spanish govern ment had withdrawn from the treasury of Cuba during the century, for the exclusive benefit of the mother-country, a

total of \$137,000,000. The annual budget of the island in 1868, at the breaking out of the first of its two great revolutions, amounted to

\$25,415,945. During the ten years of that disas trous struggle, the nation so passionately and tenaciously interested in maintaining its dominion over the unfortunate island, which it calls and considers "an integral part of its territory," did not contribute one penny toward the expenses of the war, but laid them all, absolutely all, upon the shoulders of the Cubans themselves, and has compelled them to pay these expenses in their contemporary and subsequent budgets. In the Spanish colonial policy the consideration has never obtained that the colony should receive assistance from the mother-country; but instead, that it was bound always to produce for the benefit of the latter, and pay, as its punishment, for the rebellions which in another sense are held to be a national conflict, of interest to all Span-

In short, the Cuban colonist is considered by Spain as a Spaniard, in order that he may pay taxes and obey. He is required to be loyal to the nation, but is assigned an inferior position, and subjected to heavy burdens, from which the other more favored Spanlards are ex-

empt. Let us see in what proportion Cuba has paid, together with its own expenses, those of the revolution of 1868-'78, as shown by the following figures of its yearly budgets.

In the first five years, from 1868 to 1873, its ordinary expenses at the rate of \$25,415,945 aggregated \$127,079,725. Since then its annual budget gives these

rushing	figures:
1873-74	\$40,686,517
1874-75	40,430,322
1875-76	
1876-77	
1877-78	
1878-79	
1879-80	54,752,977
1880-81	
1881-82	34,435,850
1882-83	
1883-84	
1884-85	
1885+86	31,169,653
1886-87	25,969,734
	0.00 100 11

Since 1886-'87 the annual estimates of expenses for Cuba have never been less han \$25,000,000. In 1894-'95, at the outbreak of the present revolution, the es-timate amounted to \$26,733,322; the island had a population of 1,631,687; every Cuban paid taxes to the state-not including in this calculation the municipai dues-\$16.28 per capita, which is about the same proportion as that paid | learn in detail the exact number of by the British subject, two dollars less school call ren in New York under an cuted, and of design exactly similar to

Those who doubt that the people | than that of the French citizen, double of Cuba are justified in their claims the amount paid by the Spaniard in Spain, and nearly thrice the rate per capita in the United States.

> All these estimates, which from 1850 to 1895, represent a total of 1,500 million of dollars, have been applied to the pay ment of the foreign war expenses already mentioned, the revolution in Cuba, the interest and amortization of the debts contracted in consequence of these wars, and above all the support in the island large personnel of officials the administration, appointed at Madmaintenance of an army of occupation, for in each annual estimate the amount destined to improvements in the island, to agriculture, public works or education, has never reached one million dollars, say, one twenty-fifth part of

the budget. In 1894-'95 the sum appropriated for internal improvement was \$771,125. To the national debt and general obligations, the arm, navy and government administrative officials, the whole balance of \$25,962,197 was devoted. Are stronger motives needed for a people to arise and struggle desperately to break their yoke, and overthrow the system that thus despoils and crushes

When the revolution broke out in February, 1895, Cuba was saddled with a public debt of \$175,000,000, at the rate of \$118 per capita.

Spain, as ever, desired that the Cuban should himself pay the cost of the war, provoked and sustained by her to prevent his emancipation, and let us see how with that object in view she manages the money of the rebels.

To convert and consolidate all the Cuban debt, the Spanish Parliament, in 1890, authorized the isue of bonds amounting to \$175,000,000. At the outthan two million and a half dollars, and set of the revolution she still had on hand \$113,768,200 of the bonds with which she was to complete the conversion and pay all legitimate creditors. Instead of applying them to this object, the government has negotiated said bonds at 35 per cent, discount, with the Bank of Paris, Banks of the Netherlands, and the Banks of Spain and Barcelonia, realizing therefrom

> debt of the island of Cuba stands thus; Total amount of bonds issued in

> \$80,000,000 with which she has attended

to the expenses of the war for the first

year. By reason of this operation the

year of the revolution 113,763,200 Previous debt, left without con-

solidation and conversion 46,000,000

The interest of this debt, at five cent. amounts annually to \$18,000,-000. The Cubans have put up with Spanish domination during four hun-

\$11 yearly interest per habitant. Whoever studies dispassionately these figures, must realize the desperation which has again driven the heroic people of Cuba to the determined strug-

now waging No one can fail to recognize its justice nor see that the entire responsibility for its horrors rests upon the

mother country.

CITY SCHOOL EXPENSES. What Becomes of the \$6,000,000 New York Pays Yearly for Educa-

New York city, according to the Sun, expends \$1,000,000 a year less on its schools for the instruction of 200,000 pupils by 4,800 teachers than it does for the police department. The appropriation for the schools of New York for the year 1897 will not be far from a total of \$6,000,000, and the expenses. from present indications, will not fall much below that sum.

The question has often been asked

low far the appropriation for schools is devoted to the payment of salaries. and to what extent it is applied to the purchase of supplies. The answer to this question is given by the estimates of the school board for 1897, which show substantially that \$4,000,000 of the appropriation, or almost exactly twothirds of the amount, is applied to the payment of salaries. There are 256 principals, 49 vice-principals, 3,993 regular teachers, 132 special teachers, and 353 substitutes or teachers on special subjects. The payment of these prinyear.

cipals and teachers is the chief item of outlay of the school department, and next comes the supplies of books, maps, slates, and stationery, which in all the schools of New York cost \$290,000 in a This item does not certainly seem extravagant when contrasted with the one which follows it as the third highest on the list, the pay of janitors, which is \$282,000 a year. For the corporate schools, as they are called ols under separate control. under supervision of the Board of Education; those of the Children's Aid sodety are the largest of these), \$120,000 is applied, and the expenditure for fuel. which comes next, is \$118,000. The fuel required for heating the schoolhouse of New York includes nearly 25,000 tons of coal and more than 800 cords of wood in a year, and included in this item of expenditure is the sum of \$600 for repairing and removing scales." The expenses of the office staff of the Board of Education foot up \$62,000. The enforcement of the Truancy law costs \$64,000. The purchase of school furniture and the repair of school furniture in use cost more than \$50,000 a year. The city pays \$63,000 rent for school premises, \$20,000 toward the mainten ance of school libraries, and \$30,000 to the Nautical school. Of this sum \$14,-000 is for the salaries of the superir tendent and instructors, \$10,000 for provisions, including "water and drugs, and most of the balance for nautical supplies-2,000 for ropes, locks, sailcloth, paint, oil, varnish, and lumber, and \$2,500 for the expense of the summer cruise. Seven thousand dollars a year is expended by the school department of New York for planos and for the repair of planes; an equal sum is needed next year for placing fire alarm telegraph wires in the subways leading to the schools; \$50,000 will be paid for free lectures, and \$6,400 for the transportation of pupils to and from schools in the annexed district. Then \$25,000 is to be expended next year for what is called the blennial school census, whereby it will be possible to



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enumeration made by the school authorities. The repairing of school buildings in a year costs about \$350,000.

UNWRITTEN WAR HISTORY. John C. Breckinridge's Prediction When He Was Vice President.

From the New York Tribune.

There is one part of the history of the civil war and the affairs which led up to it that possesses a strong fascination for most people, because so little is known of it. This is the series of events between the classical part in approximation of tween the election and inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. Magazines and newspapers have ransacked all the fields of the war itself, until it seems as if there were nothing left to tell, and most readers are familiar with it.

One of those who saw something of the actors in the strange drama that was played in those four months was General Stewart L. Woodford, of Brooklyn. He was then only 25 years old, but he was already beginning to be known in poli-tics, and when the electoral vote of New York, cast for Abraham Lincoln, wa sent to Washington, General Woodfo was selected as the messenger. Some the incidents and conversations in which the young man took part during that journey shed an interesting light on the attitude of the leaders of the politica world at that time, and last night the General was induced to relate some c

them to a reporter.
"At the meeting of the Electoral college at Albany," began General Woodford "after the election of 1860, Governor John A. King proposed me, young man as was, to be the messenger of the college to take the vote of New York to Washing-ton. When I reached Washington I called upon Governor Seward, who was then the senior Senator from New York, and shall never forget the cordial kindness and thoughtful courtesy with which he received me. I femember attending ser-vice with him the next day, which was Sunday, at St. John's Episcopal church. On our way back from the church to hi rooms, as we were walking on F street he called my attention to a man coming toward us, and asked me to note the carefully as we passed. As they came to gether each raised his hat very ceremon lously to the other, and Senator Sewar remarked that that was Senator Jeffer son Davis, of Mississippi, and added: "If any trouble should come out of this election, that man would be the cor-tral figure of the south."

"In the light of subsequent events Mr Seward's estimate of Mr. Davis was accurate and prophetic.

"When I came to deliver the vote Mr. Seward introduced me to his colleague Preston King, who took me into Vice President Breckinridge's room and predred years; but they will not be able to bear the terrible burden which this debt implies, nor the other expenses that are increasing every day through the present war. At this moment the debt represents a mortgage of \$201, and \$11 yearly interest per habitant. was courtly and dignified in manner, and the interview which followed, alth brief, is as vivid in memory as though occurred yesterday.

"Senator King was a short very fleshy man, with a merry twinkle in his eye, and an almost constant laugh in his voice and manner. He presented me to president as the messenger of the York Electoral college, and I handed to Mr. Breckinridge the long envelop containing the certified vote of our stat Mr. Breckinridge took it without a ward stepped over to a window, balanced it on his hand as if upon a scale, and stood for several seconds holding and looking at it. He then said, as if speaking to

"This is a very little thing-and yet I am afraid that it weighs all that civil war can weigh."

"I stood silent, Senator King pause I for a moment and then said, rather cheerfully: "Oh, no. Mr. Vice President; not so bad as that. There will be no war."
"Mr. Breckinridge was silent for a moment, and then, turning toward Senator King and myself, replied:

Senator King, you people at the north don't understand this, and if war came it could not mean very much to anybod living in New York. But my home is t a border state. I can look across Ohio river into the state of Ohio. trouble comes, the border states will be the scene of struggle; and that little package which makes Mr. Lincoln president may mean a struggle that will cost more lives than I dare to think of today." "Senator King was hushed into silence

and the vice president, turning to me, ex-cused himself for having given way to his anticipation, and after a few mome of courteous conversation he closed th

"When the time for the inauguration came," continued the general, "I went to Washington and was fortunate in getting a good place directly to the front of the platform where Mr. Lincoln delivered his inaugural and took his oath of offic-While the words of that marvelous speed are as audible in memory as though had heard them yesterday, a little in dent that occurred by my side has a ways formed a very sweet companio piece to the great spectacle of the prest dent pleading for peace. There stood be side me a tall, gaunt Virginian farms clothed in brown, homespun who had evidently come some distance to see and hear Mr. Lincoln. With him was his wife, in simple farm dress, wearing at old-fashioned sunbonnet. They watches and heard Mr. Lincoln without saying word to each other, and were so intent as to seem oblivious of everything about them. When he closed the silence was s deep in all the great throng that you could literally hear men draw their long breaths. Then the woman, reaching her hand up to the shoulder of her tall companion, said:

'John, that man's honest, and ye must stand by the old flag. 'I did not catch his reply, but he was drawing his rough hand across his eyes. I can see that woman's honest face now. and somewhere I am sure that she is glad that the old flag has come back to Virginia to stay."

SCIENCE OF THE ANCIENTS. Tools Found in Pompeii Are Facsimilies of Modern Instruments. From the Hustrated Glass and Pottery

Magazine. Professor Goodman says the thing that most impressed him, when visiting Pompell, was the resemblance between many of the implements of 1800 years ago and those of today. On looking at the iron tools grouped together in an old factory there, he could almost im agine he was gazing into a modern too shop, except for the fact that there was a heavy coating of rust on the iron. Sickles, bill-hooks, rakes, forks, axes spades, blacksmith's tongs, hammers soldering irons, planes, shovels, etc are much like those used today; but the most marvelous instruments found are those for surgery, beautifully exe-

ome recently patented and reinvented Increditable as it may appear, Pom-pelians had wire ropes of perfect constructon. Their bronzes reveaf great skill and artistic talent. The bronzs grazier and kitchener had boilers at the side, and taps for running off the hot

water. Ewers and urns have been discovered with interior tubes, and furnaces precisely like the arrangement now in vogue in steam boilers. Metal safes had substantial locks. Many of the locks and keys are most ingenious, and some very complex. The water supply of Pompell was distributed by means of lead pipe laid under the streets. were many public drinking fountains, and most of the large houses were provided with fountains, many of them of very beautiful design.

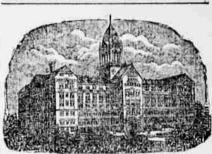
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