SOME FACIS ABOUT **OUR PRESIDENTS**

DETAILS SOMEWHAT PERSONAL IN THEIR NATURE.

And but One Robust Man-Their Average Age Three Score and Ten. The Earlier Presidents the Longer Lived-All Chosen from Ten States Second Terms.

from the New York Sun.

The presidents of the United States, have as a rule, been strong and robust the twenty-five presidents-or perhaps it would be better to say twenty-four bearing in mind the fact that Grover Cieveland counts twice; that is, as the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth president-there was not one who did McKinley is 57. not enjoy robust health up to and beyoud middle life, and most of them continued to do so up to a good old age.

It will surprise many to know that the average age of the twenty-one presidents who have died from Washloted three score and ten, or to be place of eight; Ohio of five; Massachuington to Arthur inclusive, is the aldays. By an odd coincidence, this was Hayes, who lived 70 years, 3 months and 13 days.

The presidents lived longer in the early days than in more recent times. The average age of the first ten, from Washington to Tyler inclusive, is 77 the eleven, from Polk to Arthur inclusive, is 63 years, 5 months and 7 days. This great difference is accounted for in part by the circumstance that two of the eleven presidents, Lincoln and Garfield, were stricken down by them were men of unusual health and strength, and had it not been for their assassination, one or both might have to at least the average age of the other

ADAMS THE OLDEST.

Of the first ten presidents, Washington was the youngest to die, and yet he reached the considerable age of 67. Only three of the eleven presidents from Polk to Arthur attained a greater age. These were Filmore, Buchan-

John Adams, one of the sturdiest of all the presidents, reached the most advanced age. He lived to be 90, and is his native state at the time, and so the only nonagenarian among them. Curiously enough, the second in longevity was Madison, though at the age of 21, shortly after he was graduated from Princeton college, he was in so poor health that he wrote to a friend intimating that he did not expect a Johnson was a citizen of Tennessee long or healthy life. Yet Madison grew stronger in due time, and lived to the ripe old age of 85.

Next in longevity comes Madison's tife-long friend and counsellor, Thomas Jefferson, who lived to be 82. John Quincy Adams reached 80,

The youngest of all the presidents to die was Garfield, who was cut down in the prime of life by an assassin's bullet. Had he lived just two months more he would have reached 50.

The youngest of the presidents to die a natural death was Polk, who lived to be 53. Next to him came Arthur,

A TABLE OF AGES.

The ages of all the dead presidents, arranged in the order of longevity. are: John Adams, 90; Madison, 85; Jefferson, 83; John Quincy Adams, 80; Van Buren, 79; Jackson, 78; Buchanan, Harrison were distinguished generals. 71: Hayes, 70; William Henry Harrlson, 68; Washington, 67; Johnson, 66; Taylor, 65; Pierce, 64; Grant, 63; Lin- Brandywine, Germantown and Moncoln, 56; Arthur, 56; Garfield, 49. It mouth. At Trenton he was wounded will be seen that no two of the presidents died at the same age except service as the head of a company of Lincoln and Arthur.

The most remarkable coincidence relating to the deaths of the presidents | coln's military career | covered | two

and Thomas Jefferson died on the same day, July 4, 1826, just fifty years after the Declaration of Independence which Jefferson himself had written. and which both Adams and Jefferson had done much to bring to pass Adams died after having remarked: "Thomas Jefferson still lives." But as

matter of fact, Jefferson had died a few hours before, Five years later, on Independence Day, 1831, died James Monroe, the ori-

ginator of the Monore doctrine. Washington was the only president to pass his life entirely in the last century, and Pierce was the first to be born during the present cen-

Four of the presidents died in office William Henry Harrison, who served only one month; Zachariah Taylor, who served one year and four months; men. Polk was the exception. He was Lincoln, who served one full term and never robust, and yet he was by no about six weeks of his second term; means an invalid. Of the remainder of and Garfield, who died after he had held the office six months.

Of the three presidents now living Benjamin Harrison is 66, and resides at Indianapolis; Grover Cleveland is and lives at Princeton; President

WHENCE PRESIDENTS COME.

It is a singular thing that two of the states, Virginia and Ohio, have furnished more than half the presidents to the nation. Virginia, Mother of Presidents," is the birthmore exact, 70 years, 3 months and 16 setts, New York and North Carolina of two each, and New Hampshire, almost the exact age of Rutherford B. Pennsylvania. Kentucky, Vermont, and New Jersey of one each. Thus ten states share the honor of being the birthplaces of all the presidents of the United States. Washington, Jef ferson, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harison, Tyler, Polk and Taylor years, 10 months and 3 days. That of Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and Mc ere born in Virginia: Grant, Hayes, Kinley in Ohio; John Adams and John Quincy Adams in Massachusetts, Van Buren and Fillmore in New York; Jackson and Johnson in North Carolina. Pierce in New Hampshire; Buchanan in Pennsylvania; Lincoln in an assassin at the comparatively early chanan in Pennsylvania; Lincoln in ages of 56 and 49 respectively. Both of Kentucky; Arthur in Vermont, and Cleveland in New Jersey. It should be stated, though, that Jackson, was born so near the border between North lived in the natural course of events and South Carolina that the question of his nativity has always been a matter of dispute. His biographer, James Parton, has, however, demonstrated that the honor belongs to North Carolina. Twelve of the presidents, Washing-

ton, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan, Hayes, Garfield and McKinley were chosen from their native states. Tyler, who succeeded William Henry Harrison on the was Filmore, who succeeded Taylor. William Henry Harrison was chosen from Ohio, Polk and Jackson from Tennessee, Taylor from Kentucky, Lincoln, and Grant from Illinois, and Benjamin Harrison from Indiana. when he succeeded Lincoln, and Arthur a citizen of New York when h succeeded Garfield.

Buffalo enjoys the distinction of be ing the only city in the country that has furnished two presidents. are Fillmore and Cleveland.

WAR PRESIDENTS. Each of the important wars of the Inited States has given one or more presidents to the country. The War of the Revolution gave Washington; the War of 1812, Jackson and Harrison; Taylor and Pierce went to the White House on the strength of their records uring the Mexican war; while every President chosen since the Civil War, except Cleveland, took part in that struggle.

Washington and Grant were the greatest soldiers, though Jackson and Fillmore, 74; Monroe, 73; Tyler, Monroe was a soldier of the Revolution, and was engaged in several important battles, including Trenton, in the shoulder. Tyler put in a month's militia during the War of 1812, but his men were not called into action. Linis the circumstance that John Adams | months' service in the war against the

WARM WEATHER

just received, a very choice new selection of dainty cool Wash Fabrics, all new faces. The very proper things at the proper prices.

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Percales, Madras, Sateens, Etc.

EARS & HAGEN, 415-417 through."

Of all the wors by which men are appalled. The addest is the "bluff" which straight was "called."

Washington Star.

REAR ADMIRAL KEMPFF.



Just at this moment, on board the steamship long Kong Maru, is Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, who is on his way to relieve Admiral Watson, in command of the flect in Philippine waters. This picture is his most recent one taken just before

Indian chief, Black Hawk, in 1832, first as captain of militia and afterward as a private.

During the early part of the Civil War, Arthur was Acting Quartermas-ter-General for the State of New York, afterward Inspector-General and then Quartermaster-General.

SECOND TERMS.

In the early history of the United States it was the rule to give the Presidents a second term. Later it became the exception. Of the first seven Presidents Washington. Madison, Monroe and Jackson served two, terms. Since Jackson's time only three, Lincoln, Grant and Cleveland, have been elected a second time. Of these, Grant was the only one to serve consecutive terms; Cleveland served two terms, but with four years' intermission. In the light of history, therefore, it will be seen that the chances are decidedly against a President's occupying the White House for eight years. More especially does the force of this appear in view of the fact that of those who tasted Presidential honors for one full term or a portion of a term, nearly all aspired to a re-elecion. This is true of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren, Tyler, Filmore. Pierce, Arthur and Benjamin

Polk, Buchanan and Hayes are the only holders of the office who were content to sink out of sight without a struggle at the conclusion of their

terms of office. Of the eight Presidents already mentioned who desired a second term, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Van Buren and Benjamin Harrison were their party's candidates for re-election. Tyler became the candidate of a party faction, but afterward withdrew his name; while Filmore was renominated by the American party four years after his term of office had expired, but carried only one State.

STEPPING STONES.

In the early days, the Vice-Presidency and the Secretaryship of State appear to have been stepping stones to the Presidency, John Adams, Vice-President with Washington, succeeded him as President; Thomas Jefferson, Vice-President with Adams and Secretary of State under Washington, succeeded Adams; Van Buren, Secretary of State under Jackson and afterwards Vice-President, succeeded him Madison, Secretary of State under Jefferson, became the next President and of State, followed him; while Monroe was succeeded by his Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, Buchanan, Secretary of State under Polk, afterward became President.

Since Van Buren, no Vice-President has been chosen to the Presidency, and so far from the Vice-Presidency being regarded as in line of promotion to the Presidency the less important office is now looked upon by some politicians as a convenient shelf upon which to place an inconvenient candidate for higher honors.

SKETCH OF MR. FOERDERER. Republican Candidate for Congressman-at-Large-Philadelphia Busi-

ness Man. Robert H. Foerderer, Republican located in Philadelphia. His father rail the following season. was a leather manufacturer of the old school and a representative Germanpublic schools of the city, and later us to the various towns in time. After tered his father's morocco factory as I finally made arrangements with an aprentice, and took his chances of them. After much preparation we of steady application young Foerderer, in May 1895, at the age of 25, began business for himself in a small way, and from an output of a few finished dustry and established a plant which where I had hired Pullman cars for is the largest of its kind in the world, our performers and band, and cheaper block of ground; giving steady and taches.

"It was quite laughable, during the earlier portion of the season, to watch of charity and learning and to all break the show, said another." movements for the advancement of the interests of his city and state. As member of many of the leading soial clubs of the city, his strong personality, his geniality of tempera-ment and his easy, approachable manner, make him one of the most companionable of men. Robert H. Foerderer is not a politi-

Republican, he has never sought or held public office; but he is a busi-ness man, progressive and wide-awake, thoroughly understands the wants of the commonwealth and the gress. His knowledge of these reperience, and his young and active temperament, peculiarly fit him for the

high office of congressman-at-large. Success and Failure.

Of all the joys which mortals here may view,

UNIQUE SINKING FUND.

Stock and Bonds Retired as Coal Fields Grow Nearer Exhaustion.

from the New York Sun. The method adopted by the Delaware and Hudson company to offset the gradual exhaustion of its coal mines i an innovation in railroad management It practically amounts to a systematic winding up of the affairs of that com pany, and it reduces year by year the amount of stock on which dividends are to be paid. Two thousand shares or more of the stock is to be bought in by the company and cancelled. This action is taken under a resolution adopted by the board of directors, which provides for the establishment of a sinking fund by "the gradual retirement of stock and bonds of the company contemporaneous with the mining and the sale of its coal."

Beginning with the year just closed the Delaware and Hudson company will credit upon its books a sum equal to not less than five cents for every ton of coal mined by the company during each year from lands owned or controlled by it. These sums are to be "charged against the profits for the The resolution of the board further provides for the investment of the sinking fund in the securities or stock of the company, and that "the same shall forthwith be retired and cancelled."

The quantity of coal taken out of the Delaware and Hudson company's mines each year is about 4,000,000 tons, and according to the estimate made by officers of the company the supply will not last longer than fifty-five years. Some expert coal miners have even limited the period of the supply in the Delaware and Hudson's mines to thirty years. In pursuance of the plan adopted the Delaware and Hudson company has already bought and cancelled 2,000 shares of its stock. This purchase required about \$229,000, and the outstanding capital stock of the company is \$34,800,000 as against \$35,000,000 a year

This retirement of stock is not limited to five cents a ton on the coal output. It may include any amount that the managers of the company may deem expedient. And at any meeting of the stockholders the rate of retirement may be increased from five cents to six, seven, ten or any figure that may appear desirable. This unique sinking fund arrangement provides an actual preventive against "dry rot." As the Delaware and Hudson company approaches the end of its resources its capitalization will be commensurate with its available assets. and those assets will be sufficient to satisfy the just dues of the remaining stockholders.

When all of the coal in the mines ? exhausted some miles of railroad will remain in the possession of the company. A sufficient amount of capitalization will however remain to represent this property. The Delaware and Hudson system now includes about six hundred and seventy miles of railroad. Of this mileage the company owns less than two hundred miles. The remaining lines are leased and their ultimate future will probably be decided by the Vanderbilts, who are already holders of a considerable amount of the stock of the Delaware and Hudson. In his last annual report President Olyphant says: "You will note with pleasure the improved results on the leased lines. This is particularly gratifying with respect to the New York and Canada, where the revival of the iron industry has increased the earnings to a point which enables that road to show a balance over its fixed charges."

MOVING A CIRCUS BY RAIL.

W. C. Coup Tells How It Was First Done Twenty-Eight Years Ago.

In the reminiscences of W. C. Coup in the Saturday Evening Post interesting facts are told about Moving the Big Show. The following tells of the first time it was tried by train: "Previous to 1872 the 'railroad circus' was an unknown quantity. Like all other circuses of that day, the big show of which I was the manager traveled by During our first season our receipts amounted in round numbers to \$400,000, exclusive of side shows, concerts and candy stands. Of course we showed in towns of all sizes and our daily receipts ranged from \$1,090 to \$7,000. Finding that the receipts in the larger towns were frequently twice andidate for congressman-at-large, and three times as much as in the May 16, 1860, and is now 40 years of we could at least double our receipts age. His parents were frugal and in- if we could travel only from one big dustrious people, who, when he was town to another. This was my reason an infant, immigrated to America, and for determining to move the show by

"To this end, therefore, I at once telegraphed to the superintendents of the American citizen of his time. As a different railroads asking if they could lad, young Foerderer was sent to the accommodate us and guarantee to get finished his education in a private a great deal of correspondence I went academy. At the age of 16 years, in to Philadelphia and interviewed the 1876 (the Centennial year), he en- officials of the Pennsylvania company. promotion with his fellow-workmen, eventually fixed upon New Brunswick, By his industry and diligence he soon | New Jersey, as our first loading place. mastered the details of the manufac- We were new at the work and so ture of leather, and after nine years commenced loading at 8 p. m. and finished at 8 a. m. with no extraordinary incidents except the breaking of one camel's back-the creature having the misfortune to slip off the 'runs.' From skins a day, he has built up an in- New Brunswick we went to Trenton. covering as it does over a square cars for our laborers and other at-

of over 100,000 skins a day. Besides the expression on the faces of our perhis business as a manufacturer, he formers when they came on to join us is largely identified with financial insti- and were shown the Pullman cars tutions and corporations, holding di- which were to be their homes for the rectorships in many of them. He is next six months. 'It is too good to liberal contributor to all institutions last,' remarked one. 'The expense will

> Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism. Kenna, Jackson Co., W. Va.

About three years ago my wife had an attack of rheumatism which confined her to her bed for over a month and rendered her unable to walk a step without assistance, her limbs cian. Always a consistent and loyal being swollen to double their normal size. Mr. S. Maddox insisted on my using Chamberlain's Pain Balm, I purchased a fifty-cent bottle and used it according to the directions and the next morning she walked to breakfast needs of the great metropolis he as- without assistance in any manner, and pires to represent in the national con- she has not had a similar attack since. -A. B. Parsons. For sale by all drugquirements, his business tact and ex- gists. Matthews Bros., wholesale and retail agents.

> THOSE WORRYING PHLES!-One application of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will give you com-tort. Applied every night for three to six nights and a cure is effected in the most stubborn case of Blird, Bleeding, or Itching Piles. Dr. Ag-row's Cintment cures Eczema and all itching and burning skin diseases. It acts like magic Sold by Matthews Bros. and W. T. Clark.

Another Great Program of Bargains to Bring Thousands



Today we begin the fun at ten o'clock, and throw into five hours' business the most intense enthusiasm. Whatever is on sale for the hour, rest assured you are buying at a ridiculously little price. We do not inflate the values of the merchandise-we simply tell you that in most cases you can buy for ONE-HALF the actual worth. Your presence here will serve to verify every statement we make. Come promptly at the hour-if you would be served quickly.



For One Hour Only.

Second Sale At Eleven O'Clock.

In the Basement.

Painted Chamber Pails: Covered and bailed, full 12quart size, always 30 cents. Friday for one hour-10 o'clock 18c

Bread Raisers: Extra heavy, retinned, 14-quart size, ventilated covers; worth 59c, Friday for one hour—10 o'clock 39c

Pie Pans: In both 9 and 10-inch sizes; never sold in any store under 4c. Friday for one hour—10 o'clock...... 2c

Cups and Saucers: Best white goods, full size and perfect. Positively worth Sc. Friday for one hour—10 o'clock.... 5c

On the Main Floor.

Gigantic Sale of Handkerchiefs. Men's Handkerchiefs: Representing one of the finest purchases we have ever made. The lot consists of four hundred dozen of Men's finest cotton bandkerchiefs, beautifully hemstitched and finished with the prettiest of fancy borders in charming colors. Men will find this the chance of the year to lay in a goodly sup-

ply. Women will buy them to make fancy ties, as they did last year. They would be cheap at 10 cents; many stores charge a shilling for them. Friday for one hour—at 11 o'clock.. 4C Embroideries: Another great lot of very fine Swiss, Cambric and Nainsook Embroideries (all edgings), superb patterns in most every width. Worth up to 15c and 18c a yard and cheap at that. Friday for one hour—2 o'clock...... 9c



For One Hour Only.

Fourth Sale



For One Hour Only.

Fifth Sale

For One Hour Only.

At Four O'Clock.

In Basement.

Groceries: Only the best kinds, remember. Your choice for ONE HOUR of 2-pound package OATMEAL; bottle of KETCHUP; package of Beaumont's PIE CRUST; can Van Camps' Macaroni and Cheese; can solid packed TOMATOES: package CURRANTS; package Schepp's COCOANUT; two bars STAR SOAP; three bars MASCOT SOAP. For one hour—2 o'clock 6c

On Main Floor.

Notions: Your choice for one hour of 5 spools Darning Cotton in all colors; 5 spools of Best Sewing Silk; 3 bottles of machine oil: 5 2-dozen cards hooks and eyes, or 7 papers of Adamantine Pins-all worth double the price. Friday for one hour

On Main Floor. Dress Goods: Henriettas, that always looks so nice and wear so well. Three thousand vards in beautiful shades of garnet, brown, navy, cardinal, purple, gray, castor, scarfet, myrtle, re-

Women's Sailors: Made up from the finest straws, in both white and black, with black bands. The newest and nobbiest of styles. Worth 69c. Friday for one hour-3 o'clock 49c Women's combination suits: Just the thing for immediate wear. Of finest cotton, lisle finished, fine ribbed and light weight;

Fine Laces: Another great sale. A big collection of very handsome Valenciennes, Point de Paris and machine-made Torchon Laces in white and creme; superior quality of patterns in On Fourth Floor.

Clothes Trees: More commonly known as hat and coat racks; built with a solid maple pole, supported by four rests; six han-

On Main Floor.

Kid Gloves: A commendable and worthy lot, very fine quality, in all the newest shades, also black and white; every size in every shade; two-clasp and beautifully finished, cheap at 75c. 59c Japanese Silks: A great chance for the Summer girl. A new

and beautiful lot of Japanese Silks, 22 inches wide, in best shades of light blue, navy blue, cardinal, rose, white, cream, violet, mais, Cotton Foulards: Just the thing for Summer dresses; charming

quality of Cotton Foulards, treated to the mercerized process, which makes them look for all the world like silk; splendid wear-

On Second Floor.

Boys' Blouses; Dark and light colored, finished with large sailor collars, some plain, others ruffled, both on collars and down front; sizes 3 to 8 years; made of madras, cheviots and percales. Friday for one hour-4 o'clock...........20c Fancy Petticoats: Three styles; one with deep accordeon plaiting, several shades of fancy stripes, well made and faced at bottom; another style with knife plaiting laid on umbrella ruffles; small, neat patterns; the third style is similar only in light colored plaid effects; light in weight, beautifully made and fin-

On Third Floor.

Wall Paper: A chance to paper a room at small cost. We give you four (4) rolls of paper, three (3) rolls of ceiling to match and eighteen (18) yards of border to match-enough to paper a room 12x14 feet. Beautiful patterns that are never sold under 10 cents a double roll. The entire outfit, with choice of many patterns, on Friday for one hour only—4 o'clock............ 59c Finest Fish Net: . In Upholstery Department we offer 2000 yards of finest quality Fish Net, in plain and striped effects, 45 inches wide—just the thing for sash curtains; positively worth 27c yard. Friday for one hour—4 o'clock...... 15c

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