

VIEWS OF ELECTION SEERS

BRIEF REVIEW OF SOME OF THEIR PROPHECIES.

Crocker and His Method of Doing Politics - Washington Did Well to Return Republican Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—There ought to be a cave of oblivion into which could be thrown politicians who make false predictions and extravagant claims. Perhaps a great many of our friends could be thrown into this cave, but at the same time it seems as absurd for men to make such claims as were made in 1896 and again in 1900. The best unbiased judgment of men who have had experience in making political observations was that this year McKinley would carry every state he carried before, with the exception of Kentucky, and that he would wrest from Bryan the states of Kansas, South Dakota, Wyoming, Washington, and one vote in California. It was also predicted that Nebraska would be very close, and possibly some of the mountain state, notably Utah, might be found in the Republican column, but generally speaking, it was believed that they were extremely doubtful. As a result of the ending up of the situation, all these men who claimed to know something about the conditions gave McKinley 21 electoral votes. That was the New York Herald's poll. But long before the Herald made its poll, either made a similar guess. So the Herald had no copyright on this prediction. In spite of all these facts, many went along predicting McKinley's defeat and Bryan's success. Men who were disgraced four years ago came out blantly and made their predictions this year. Whether these predictions were made for the purpose of keeping up the hearts of the Democrats to the sticking point cannot be told, but what was there could be in keeping up the heart of Democracy when they knew the Democracy was defeated cannot be surmised.

Guessed Wrong in 1892. This recalls the fact that some of the men of the Republican party made some pretty rash predictions in 1892. Tom Carter was managing the campaign as chairman of the National committee, and he, with many others, was deceived. It is well to be remembered, however, that the betting was even in that campaign, and in fact at times odds were on Harrison, so the gamblers and men who were willing to risk money on their political judgment were somewhat deceived. But the old war horses of the Republican party, like Platt and Quay, came down and took a snuff of the situation, and went away knowing what was going to happen, and some other political observers outside of New York felt that the conditions were such as to preclude the possibility of Harrison's success. In fact, a number of newspaper men who were present at the convention in 1892 at Minneapolis and saw Blaine go down in defeat for the last time, and Harrison nominated by a slim majority with the votes of the colored gentlemen from the Solid South, felt sure that there was little hope of Republican success. It was in this campaign that Quay went over to visit headquarters, and as he was going home remarked to a reporter that it would be the most one-sided campaign he ever witnessed. Here in Washington all of the Administration officials believed firmly in Harrison's re-election, and many of them risked money on it. It is interesting to note, however, that men who were so much at fault in 1892

were the most nervous people you ever saw in 1900. More than a hundred men I met who were intensely anxious to have McKinley elected, and the greatest fear that Bryan would sweep the country. Asked for reasons, they would explain that in 1892 everything was prosperous, laboring men were better paid than at any time previous, and that all conditions were such as to insure the election of a President who had a prosperous and successful administration. At the same time, they said, Harrison was defeated overwhelmingly. These men who had been so sure of Harrison then were anxious about the present situation, although experienced observers declared that McKinley was going to have more electoral votes than he had in 1896. The trouble with these men was that they could not realize the difference between Grover Cleveland and William J. Bryan. The people were not afraid of Cleveland. They believed him honest, and were sure that he would give the country the best administration he could, and that he was not a revolutionist. The vote indicates that a great change of heart has taken place, and the two men were so entirely different that there could be no comparison between the campaign of 1892 and the campaign of 1900.

As to Crocker. A great many people were deceived by Crocker's predictions. They could not understand Crocker's claims unless he felt sure in his own mind of what he was talking about. My observation of Crocker is that he is a faithful politician outside of New York City, and he has been in New York for a long time that sort which comes from the division of his opponents. Now Crocker had 72 votes at his disposal in New York City, and he used them in the most stupid manner. With these 72 votes and the combination from the other large states, he could, with nerve, probably have prevented his going in the first place, and he would have been successful in the state at large, and the party has succeeded in spite of Crocker rather than through his efforts, when it has been successful. A little review will show that after Crocker had absolute control of New York for a short time the Republicans carried the state and elected the late William L. Strong Mayor. Then came the Greater New York legislation, which placed all of the municipalities surrounding New York harbor under one government. The Republicans were in power in Manhattan, the most populous borough, and in a position to be successful, but a deadlock ensued, and the independents insisted upon both Low and Henry George as a separate candidate, and Crocker's plan was rejected, although he did not have a majority over all. It was shown that the Low forces and the Tracy forces united would have won a plurality. More than this, had there been a unification of the Republicans, they would probably have carried the city against Tammany, because there was a thorough disgust with Tammany, but as soon as it was observed that there was division in the Republican party, and that neither they nor the independents could win all big corporations, all big concerns, all contractors, and everybody had favor to ask of a big municipality, at once swung into line for Crocker's candidate in order to reap the power of it. That was the result, and a great success for Crocker. It was he who made millions out of it. But it was not an evidence of his successful political judgment. Whether he believed what he was saying or not is something that will probably never be known. Nothing but a

declaration from himself to that effect would be believed. The State of Washington has taken a wise step in returning its present members of Congress. In the brief term of service they have been unable to make much of a record. No member can make a record in a single session. Yet as far as they have gone they have earned nothing but favorable comment among Republicans. The fact that they are returned will insure better committee places for both in the coming Congress, both being well in need of better assignments. Mr. Cushman, it is true, sprung into some little prominence during the past session, first through his speech on the financial bill, and later through his bold utterance in Boston in denunciation of anti-expansion, which had taken such a root among the people, and his reference to Senator Hoar. He was criticized some because it was thought unbecoming in a new member to attack an old Senator. These matters will give him an advantage at the opening of the next Congress, and he will be free to speak when and where he pleases. Mr. Jones, through his service on the committee on merchant marine and fisheries, has established himself firmly with the industrial members of the House. He has shown himself to be a man whose judgment is to be sought and respected, and while not aggressive, has exerted some little influence upon legislation in which he was interested. Both representatives made remarkably good records with their own measures which were introduced, and having been re-elected, will be in a better position to secure the passage of the bills which are now hanging in committee or on the calendar. The fact that a member is to be returned to the next House adds greatly to his influence during the last session of his first term, and helps his legislation immensely.

Clerks Willing to Loaf. "I don't take much to distract the attention of the clerks in some of the Government departments," said an old newspaper man the other day. "I have been in and about the departments in Washington for a good many years now, and there are very few of them where the clerks as a body apply themselves as clerks are required to do in a private business institution. It is partly because their chiefs are lenient with them, and more particularly because there seems to be a general sentiment among Government clerks that they are to do as little as possible in the course of the day, and are constantly looking for some trivial excuse to leave their desks for a time. But the most remarkable instance of this kind I have ever witnessed was the other day in the Postoffice Department, which by the way, has the reputation of being the easiest berth for Government clerks in Washington. You will remember that the new Postoffice Department is built in the form of a hollow square, with an immense court in the interior. Just outside this court are the corridors on each floor, with frequent openings for light and ventilation. In fact, there are more openings than pillars. Well, through the suggestion of one in authority, it was decided to ornament the interior skylight, covering the first floor of the court with large palms, and a number of the large trees were sent down from the Botanical Gardens. So bulky were they and so difficult to place in position that a large force of laborers were employed the better part of two days in placing the palms in their stands. I happened to go through while one extra large palm was being swung into position, and glancing around the sides of the court was struck by the large number of clerks who had deserted their desks to watch the laborers. You may not believe it, but out of curiosity I counted them and found exactly 132 clerks lying looking on. You can get out for yourself how much good time was wasted when you remember that this interesting work occupied two entire days. And yet Government clerks want something easier."

Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved a sure cure for rheumatism. He sure to get Hood's.

It appears from the letter that the young man wanted to come home, and his mother made every effort to get him discharged, but acting upon the necessities of the case, all applications for discharge were referred to the officers in command in the Philippines, and this young soldier was kept on duty. It appears also from the letter that he was a very bright young man and had been promoted as a corporal and placed in charge of census work that was being done by the Army. The mother writes that the young man never knew what it was to do any work or suffer any privation previous to the time that he entered in the Army. From her point of view everybody connected with the War Department was extremely cruel in not allowing her son to be discharged, and she also held them responsible for his death. Of course the poor woman was simply hysterical, but if there were thousands of women in this country taking this same position, it would have a terrible effect upon those who are not yet of age, and the young man who is now mourned by his mother will be filled by the fortunes of war and take his chances as a soldier in the Philippines or anywhere else.

Business on Business Principles. Year after year it is demonstrated that there is one man in the Government service who does business on business principles. I refer to Brigadier-General F. C. Alnsworth, chief of the records and pension division of the War Department, who has charge of all of the records relating to soldiers, not only of the Civil War, but of the Spanish War and of the more recent war in the Philippines. His report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, shows that every case referred to him for report had been acted upon at that date, making a clean record for his office. General Alnsworth has so systematized his office that work is carried on without any delay, and the result is that everything coming in the records and pension division is speedily cleared up. From the time he has had control of that office he inaugurated business methods and has maintained it ever since. In fact, he has been promoted first from the rank of Major to Colonel, and from Colonel to Brigadier-General, by special acts of Congress. This has taken place in the face of the intense opposition of some of the clerks employed under him, a number of whom have tried in every way to cast aspersions upon him as an officer, and to create a prejudice against him. It is found upon investigation, however, that it was the drones and incompetents that made the complaints. First-class clerks are promoted, while the incompetents are relegated to the rear in the Government service where men must give value received for the money they draw in working for the Government. This is one reason why he has been enabled to keep his work up to date, the year round, and why there are no complaints against that particular branch of the service.

ARTHUR W. DUNN. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proved a sure cure for rheumatism. He sure to get Hood's.

WHEN A DIPLOMAT ARRIVES

THE MYSTERIOUS TELEGRAPH AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Doors Open, Messengers Appear and Disappear at the Right Moment, and All Without a Word.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The State Department is bounded by a gloomy corridor, into which light never penetrates, except fitfully, even on the sunniest days, says a writer in the New York Times. Generally it is deserted, except for a few colored men sitting at desks with electric lamps over them, which are usually lighted, even in the daytime. They seem to have nothing to do, but are alert. They are the messengers of the various officials. Nobody can get to them. Nobody whom the officials do not want to see ever sees them. The doors of the offices are some distance away from the messengers, and these are apparently nothing to prevent an unwelcome visitor from walking in. Should he try it, he will instantly find his way barred.

Occasionally a door opens and there is a sudden flood of light, showing that the State Department is not so gloomy as it seems. The offices are sunny and cheerful enough, and look out on a fine view of the city. But to the casual visitor nothing can seem more repellent and forbidding than this broad, dark lane, marked on each side by ugly looking doors. Suddenly there is a total absence of the scattered colored men who a moment ago were sitting with nothing to do at their electric-lighted desks. This indicates the arrival of a diplomat. No one has said a word to the messenger whom you were watching a moment ago; no bell has been rung, no signal given, but he is gone. The diplomat is probably entering the building, on a lower floor, at that moment. The system of telegraphy existing among these messengers is quick, accurate and silent. A waving hand at one end of the corridor has conveyed a volume of information to the whole staff.

A few moments later there is a line of messengers along the corridor. They have suddenly sprung into sight again, but now they are standing. This indicates that the diplomat is in the diplomatic ante-room and is waiting the Secretary's pleasure. The diplomatic ante-room is a little room at one end of the corridor. The Secretary's office is in the middle. Unless the observer is exceptionally sharp-eyed he has not seen the diplomat enter the corridor at all, so quick and effective is the work of the messengers. Secretary Receives the Diplomat. Presently the same silent telegraphy gives notice that the Secretary is in the diplomatic room. This indicates that he is ready to receive the diplomat. If the observer is a close watcher he will now see the diplomatic ante-room open its door and a man step across the corridor. A door instantly closes behind him, the messengers are at their desks and the diplomat is laying what he has before the Secretary. In the same silent and mysterious manner the signal is conveyed when he comes out again; doors open, the messenger being always at hand at the right moment, and he passes from the diplomatic room into the State Department elevator. Sometimes a bell rings; a messenger instantly appears at the State Department door, and at the same moment a man is seen coming down the corridor. This man is the Secretary's stenographer. This indicates, usually, that the diplomat has an oral statement to make, which must be taken down, and sometimes it means that the Secretary is to make his reply on the spot. This was the course pursued when the Boer emissaries laid their case before Secretary

Hay. They stated their case orally, and Mr. Hay made his reply in the same way. The Russian propositions are always presented orally. It is the custom of the Russian Government never to make a proposition in writing. It was this that led to a mistake which set some of the newspapers on a wrong scent on the Russian proposition to withdraw from Fokh. Russia proposed to withdraw to Tien Tsin, M. de Wollant, the Charge d'Affaires, presented the proposition orally. It was received by Alvey A. Adee, who was then acting as Secretary of State, and he issued to the press a statement that Russia wished to withdraw from China. Mr. Adee's summary of the Russian proposition was dictated to a stenographer. He is hard of hearing, and probably did not understand the proposition correctly.

How Answers are Submitted. When an answer is to be submitted it is usually called at once to the American representative abroad for submission to the governments to which they are accredited. In some cases where circumstances make it advisable state papers are presented to the foreign representative at Washington. In such a case—and the Chinese Minister was generally the one to whom such communications were made—the Minister was notified and calls at the State Department for the paper.

During the absence of Mr. Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill, the diplomatic exchanges had a variation of a kind rare in the history of the Republic. The foreign diplomat, with a communication from his government, would appear at the diplomatic ante-room and wait the pleasure of Mr. Adee. Ushered into Mr. Adee's presence, he would submit his paper, and the Acting Secretary of State would bow him out with all due solemnity. As soon as the diplomat was gone Mr. Adee would be seen emerging from his office and hastening to the War Department with the paper in his hand. He would there be at once admitted to the presence of Secretary Root, who would receive the paper and take action upon it. Mr. Root would usually call the head of the Government at this time. The foreign diplomats all know of the state of things and well understood that the papers were presented were going to a man whom they could not see diplomatically. Mr. Root was the man to whom they were to be submitted, but they never saw him, and had to go through the form of submitting them to Mr. Adee.

During the acute stage of the Chinese crisis the shadowy corridor was continually crowded with newspaper men. As soon as a diplomat made his appearance he was tackled and asked for information. Sometimes it was so dark that it was impossible to see who the diplomat was until he was close at hand, and the reporters became experts in recognizing a diplomat by his walk. The French, Japanese and Russian diplomats all walked alike—with a quick, tripping step—and were about the same size, so it was difficult to tell them apart. But there were two walks that could never be mistaken—Wu Ting Fang's and Lord Pauncefote's. Wu Ting Fang used to come bounding out of the Secretary's office with a sailor-like swing, which in an American would suggest a devil-may-care, half-fellow-well-met state of mind. He charged for the elevator like a lightning flash. This is the way the energetic Chinaman does everything. His carriage is as different as possible from that of an ordinary Chinaman, but equally different from that of a European or American. There is no dignity in it, from an American standpoint; but it is full of the assertion and command which only a sense of superiority and power can give a man. It is Chinese dignity. In the same rapid, assertive fashion Mr. Wu speaks. There is none of the self-repression in it which Americans associate with dignity, but it is full of a decision and strength which commands respect. Lord Pauncefote walks like the stage Englishman. It is impossible to regard the creation as a caricature after having seen the British Ambassador.

Contagious Blood Poison

There is no poison so highly contagious, so deceptive and so destructive. Don't be too sure you are cured because all external signs of the disease have disappeared, and the doctor says you are well. Many persons have been doctored with Mercury and Potash for months or years, and pronounced cured—to realize when too late that the disease was only covered up—driven from the surface to break out again, and to their sorrow and mortification find those nearest and dearest to them have been infected by this loathsome disease, for no other poison is so surely transmitted from parent to child as this. Often a bad case of Rheumatism, Catarrh, Scrofula or severe skin disease, an old sore or ulcer developing in middle life, can be traced to blood poison contracted in early life.

The Sin of the Parents

Life for it remains smoldering in the system forever, unless properly treated and driven out in the beginning. S. S. S. is the only antidote for this peculiar virus, the only remedy known that can overcome it and drive it out of the blood, and it does this so thoroughly and effectually that there is never a return of the disease to embarrass or humiliate you afterwards.

SSS cures Contagious Blood Poison in any and all stages; contains no mineral to break down your constitution; it is purely vegetable and the only blood purifier known that cleanses the blood and at the same time builds up the general health.

One little book on contagious blood poison is the most complete and instructive ever issued; it not only tells all about this disease, but also how to cure yourself at home. It is free and should be in the hands of everyone seeking a cure. Sent for.

THE "SALT" OF SALTS ABBEY'S SALT FOR BILIOUSNESS. A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water (not iced) night and morning. THE ABBEY EFFERESCENT SALT CO., 11 Murray Street, New York.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

CONSULT THIS OLD DOCTOR

IN PERSON OR BY MAIL TODAY, IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE

\$700 in Gold DEPOSITED IN THE BANK For Any Case Undertaken That He Cannot Permanently Cure.

WEAK MEN—If you have indulged in errors or excesses, get over the evil effects of such folly. Free yourselves from the miseries of exhausting drains, impotency, atrophy or wasting away of the organs, lost manhood; weak, aching back, frequent painful urination and sediment in urine, pimples, nervousness, sleeplessness, despondency, stupidity, loss of ambition, or stammering symptom of physical, mental and sexual weakness, which render you unable to enjoy some of the keenest pleasures of life. You will find DR. KESSLER will be your best friend. He has had as much experience and as great success in the treatment of such diseases as any other specialist on the American continent. He will fit you for study, business and marriage and send you out into the world with new life.

SUFFERING WOMEN—If man's glory is his strength, woman's pride is her beauty. Beauty is impossible without health. If you want a clear complexion, rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, glossy hair, you must rid yourself of all such debilitating ailments as falling or displacement of the womb, painful, irregular, scanty or profuse menses, periodical headaches, leucorrhoea, nervousness and hysteria. Do not continue to suffer and sink. Lay aside your feelings of delicacy for one time and in sacred confidence tell everything to DR. KESSLER, who would build up your broken-down constitution and insure to you your natural health, strength and beauty.

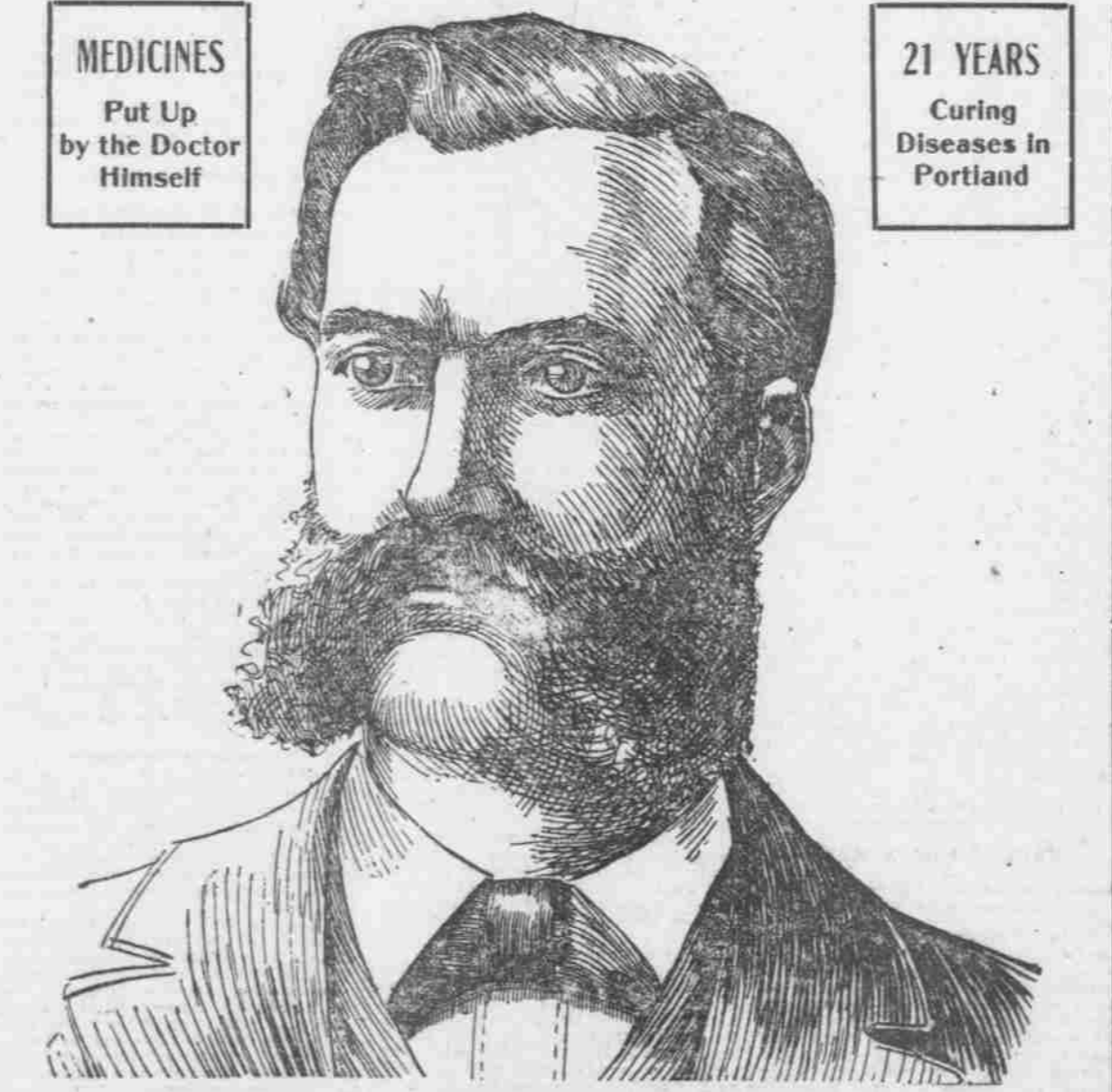
HE CURED ME OF CATARRH—"I had catarrh for a long time. It affected my hearing and throat, and there were growths in my nose that almost closed it. Dr. Kessler's new treatment is splendid. I never tried anything that helped so quick. I am recommending it all my friends."

YOU CAN BE CURED AT HOME—If any person living at a distance and unable to call at this office will WRITE to him their symptoms, plainly and in their own words, he will then understand their case, and can give such advice as may be necessary in curing them, and should they then desire his treatment, proper remedies will be sent them to effect a positive and permanent cure. No incurable cases taken. Correspondence strictly confidential. Enclose 10 2-cent stamps when writing.

HE CURED ME OF DEAFNESS—"My deafness came on about four years ago, with ringing noises in the head, which troubled me greatly. I had to ask people to talk louder when speaking to me, and around the table I could only hear the sound of voices, but could not catch a word. My hearing rapidly improved under Dr. Kessler's treatment. I now hear, and the ringing noises have stopped."

HE CURED MY STOMACH—"Before I was treated by Dr. Kessler my stomach was very sore. The severe pains, bloating and sour risings were awful. I lost 30 pounds in a year. I thank God it was my fortune to go to this great doctor, who cured me in two months."

OUT-OF-TOWN PEOPLE—Patients living away from the city, who cannot conveniently call for personal consultation, may describe their troubles by letter and have medicines sent to them, free from observation, to any part of the world. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. People afflicted with any disease whatsoever should write to Dr. Kessler, 230 1-2 Yamhill street, Portland.



YOU CAN BE CURED The Successful Physician! The Skillful Surgeon! The Eminent Specialist! Your Best Friend! Permanently Located Here 21 Years! Consult Him by Calling or Writing!

See what he is doing for the afflicted of Portland and vicinity. Perfect cures guaranteed, and the kind of treatment that cures them. A sound body, like a good name, is preferable to riches. Without it you despair. With it you are full of life, energy and ambition, which insures a social success and business prosperity. Twenty-one years' experience treating Private and Chronic Diseases in Portland makes old Dr. Kessler the best on the Coast. He has never failed in any case, he is perfectly reliable, and his terms reasonable. If you have any Private or Chronic Disease, go and see him today; quicker you see him, the easier to cure you. This is the oldest Private Medical Dispensary on the Coast. Dr. Kessler, the old reliable specialist, has been manager of this institution for 21 years, during which time thousands of cases have been cured, and no poor man or woman was ever refused treatment because they had no money. The St. Louis Dispensary is perfectly safe. We say to young men suffering from any private disease: "Go and consult this old doctor at once. Consultation free and strictly private. Payments in small amounts easily made. Cases if taken early are easily cured. Put off too long, they become serious." When writing him, enclose 10 2-cent stamps. Hundreds unable to go to Portland are cured at home with his new system.

21 YEARS Curing Diseases in Portland J. Henri Kessler Corner Second and Yamhill Streets Portland, Oregon.

Can be consulted on all Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases. Consultation free. Come one, come all, and learn the true condition of your health, without money and without price. This doctor will positively cure you, as he has thousands.

Catarrh, Bronchitis and Diseases of the Throat Marvelous results of the new method of cure. Importance of attending to disease in the early stages. He furnishes inhalers and medicines for purifying the breath, imparting thereto a pleasant and agreeable odor. No more bad breath.

Method of Treatment He makes all cases a study, and selects the best treatment of each individual case. His electric, galvanic, faradic and magnetic batteries; his collection of new and valuable instruments and appliances, medical and chemical discoveries, with the latest improved inhalers and powerful atomizers, etc., enable him to treat all forms of Throat, Lung, Nerve and Blood Diseases and Deformities far in advance in this country. Those who contemplate going to Hot Springs for treatment of any private or blood disease can be cured for one-third at this Private Dispensary.

Scrofula and all Malignant Blood and Malarial Diseases permanently eradicated from the system. Ulcers and Fever Sores, resulting from varicose veins, necrosis of bones, old ulcers, epithelial cancers and fistula of every kind, successfully and permanently cured.

Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Bandages, Stockings, Trusses, etc., furnished at office or forwarded by express to all parts of the country. SENDING MEDICINE—We send medicine to every part of the Union, both by mail and express, and with much plain directions that no mistake can occur. While it is always desirable to see a patient, his thorough knowledge of the human body and his diseases enables him to send medicine to cure any curable disease if a description of the case is given by letter.

Money should be sent by postoffice order, registered letter, postal note or express. All letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention. Enclose 10 2-cent stamps. TERMS reasonable in all cases. Especially low to those getting small wages and of limited means.

CONSULTATION FREE. If you are afflicted with any disease, no matter of what name or nature, go and let him see you. He will restore you to health if there is hope; if not, he will honestly tell you so. He takes no case that is not curable. All who are in need of medical aid are invited to call. The doctor's opinion costs you nothing.

YARICOLEA, STRICTURE, BLOOD-POISONING, SYPHILIS—Medicines free at his office, 230 1-2 Yamhill street, Goshorn's, Ghett, Stricture, and that terrible and loathsome disease, SYPHILIS (pox), thoroughly and forever cured by this old doctor, who has cured thousands of such cases. This old doctor furnishes all medicines at his office, and guarantees a cure in all cases taken.

Address with 10 2-cent stamps, Dr. J. HENRI KESSLER 230 1/2 YAMHILL STREET, PORTLAND, OR.