# The Leaders in the Political Fight of New York

000 in a probable total votes in a total 1 will supply 20 electoral votes in a total of 475. It is the home of both the candi-dates for the Presidency. It elected Gro-ver Cleveland in 1584 and 1833. So evenly is it balanced between the two great par-ties that a change of two or three votes in each of its 4500 election districts is usu-ally sufficient to turk the scale. It is made up of widely diverse elements of voting population, ranging from the bankers and brokers of Wall street and the rulers of great corporations to the furmers in the scattered hamlets on the fringe of the Adirondacks. So well recommined is the importance

So well recognized is the importance of carrying New York that the managers of both National campaigns have established their main headquarters in the state. Each side knowns that the prospect of winning New York would give hope and confidence to their party throughout the entire country.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Governor of the state, and chairman of the Republican State Committee, commanding general on the Republican side in the fight, is opposed by a group of Democratic leaders, each of whom is a dominating figure in a certain portion of the state. They are William F. Sheehan, David B. Hill, Charles F. Murphy and Patrick H. Mc-Mr. Hill is familiar with every detail of the Democratic organization out-side the boundaries of Greater New York; Mr. Murphy is absolute master of Tam-many Hall, and Mr. McCarren is the Democratic leader in the County of Kings, which is territorially identical with ough of Brooklyn in New York City. Mr. Sheehan is familiar in a general way with all parts of the state, and, as chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, he holds a roving commission to help where he can.

#### Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.

state has ever seen. His political train-ing began at the bottom when he was selling kee from one of his father's wagons in Newburgh, and was known as "Ben" to every Republican voter in that city.

Governor Odell can control his feelings with an absolutely iron hand. He has been known to receive some of the most which he bet even that Roosevelt would

been known to receive some of the most terrific blows with an expressionless face. "When I was a boy," suid Governor Oddal to a friend who asked him how he did it, "my father once picked up a setter dog by the mape of the neck and held him aloft. The dog did not whimper. Them he picked up a cur and the dog been allowed to be elected, and the future President pulled through with about 17,000 plurality, In that campaign Bichard Croker lost 550,000, John F. Carroll \$35,000, Edward Murphy, Jr. \$30,000, and Patrick H. Mc-Carron \$15,000. Them he picked up a cur and the dog Mr. Odell's personal courage never

ion. The minor leaders trooped in with the Sews that Odell was to be the man. Sud-ganization, while Senator Platt should News that Odell was to be the man. Suddenly a surprising rumor entered the convention hall. Senator Platt had abruptly changed his plan, and had decided that the candidate for Governor should be Frank S. Black. It was incredible, but nevertheless it was true. After the other minor leaders had gone, Louis F. Payn and Jacob Worth, two influential leaders, had threatened Senator Platt with a revolt on the floor of the convention un-

less he throw Odell overboard and nomi-nated Black, and Platt had yielded. Yet Odell was one of the first men to congratulate Black, and he took charge of Black's campaign and managed it with great skill and loyalty.

Mr. Odel's first lesson in practical poli-tica was learned very easily. It was when he was a candidate for Supervisor when he was a candidate for Supervisor in the town of New Windsor. Orange County. It was a Democratic district. Odell's canvass showed 34 majority for himself. He was told of 20 votes he could get if he wanted them. He de-cided to "stand pat." When the ballpts were counted Odell was beaten by eligit votes. This taught the future Republican leader of the state never to take any-

thing in politics for granted, and to get all the votes he could. Mr. Odell's first great fight in the state Benjamin B. Odell, Jr. Governor Odell is one of the most re-sourceful campaign managers that the was the california of the supreme manager. ermor. Odell was the supreme manager. It was a hard fight, because the canal scandat had apparently shifted 60,600 or 70,000 voters from the Republicans to the The supreme manager. The supreme manager is the supreme manager. The supreme manager is the sup The second secon

him aloft. The dog did not whimper, it. action whith and the factor is the difference between a cur and a the solution in 1902 had been on the lesson." In 1856, on the last day of the convention in 1902 had been on the event for gottem. In 1856, on the last day of the convention in 1902 had been on the event for gottem. In 1856, on the last day of the convention in 1902 had been on the event for gottem. In 1856, on the last day of the convention in 1902 had been on the solution in the convention in 1902 had been on the convention in 19

be titular leader, and be consulted on all important matters. important matters. The Governor's chief characteristic as a campaign manager is reticence. No man is more tenacious than he of the pur-poses that he may have in view, but no

man is less given to talking about them He is not a believer in what is popularly known as a "hurrah campaign." He places his confidence in hard work that leaves nothing to chance. It often happens that not even his closest associated know what he has in mind until his plans have been accomplished. He is

exacting in his demands upon the pariy workers. He regards it as their duty to take orders and execute them without asking why. He is a thorough believer in the power of the "machine." If a man holds an office from his party the Governor insists that he show his usefulness to the party in a practical way. He be lieves in keeping in touch with every Re ublican worker, down to the election dis trict captain, and in making each man feel that he is directly responsible for the

result in his district to the chairman of the State Committee. The Governor's campaign methods are imple and effective. He first ascertains how many votes the Republican party must poll in order to win. The character

of the campaign, whether National, stats, or local, determines the probable number total vote, and it is easy to ascertain how counties separately and tells each what is expected of him. If the chairman of a county committee

protests that he has been asked to do too much, the Governor will alt down with him and show him how he can ob

leutenants, the Governor devotes himself neutenants, the Governor devotes nimself to seeing that it is done. In different parts of the state he has canvasses made to test the drift of sentiment. These tests are made in representative commu-nities, and from these results he is able to form an accurate idea of what the voters are thinking. If the Republican what is not hedding up to expectition vote is not holding up to expectation in any locality, effort is redoubled there. Meetings are arranged and good speakers are sent to arouse enthusiasm. Quarrels in the party are reconciled at whatever cost. Campaign literature is distributed, and whatever money is needed for legiti-mate campaign work is provided.

The Governor is first a business man and his campaigns are run strictly on bus-The organization is made to ness lines. "tell," just as the organization of a great business enterprise is made to contribute to its success. He is intolerant of incom-petents, and he will have no shirks among made to his subordinates. The man who has to make excuses soon finds himself unwel-come at state headquarters.

# David B. Hill.

David B. Hill's political education, like that of the Governor, began at the election district polling booth. As a young man he participated in many a hard-fought contest in Elmira, where rough-and-tumble tactics predominated. Mr. Hill is not given to talking, any more than the Repub lican leader, but there the likeness be tween them ends.

Mr. Hill is a lawyer by training and temperament. While he knows the value of organization, having studied it in the school of Tilden, who made the school dis-trict the basis of Democratic organization in New York State, he also places stress on the value of appeals to the reason of the voters. His campaign speeches are masterpleces

answered. Mr. Hill is a bachelor, and has been called a woman hater. There are about his fireside no romance, no wife, no chil-dren, no domesticity-only politics and law, but chiefly politics. Yet Mr. Hill has human and softer side. He adopted and educated a nephew, of whom he was very proud. This nephew died at an early age, and his foster father felt deeply about it. For days after the death he denied elf to all his friends.

Mr. Hill also has a great fondness for young men. He has educated several. One of them is a prosperous physician in Washingtop, Dr. Pierce, who married the daughter of Dr. Battershall, of Al-bany. Over the country are scattered half a dozen other young men who owe their start in life to the ex-Governor. They are his devoted admirers.

Mr. Williams respected Hill's confidence and in a short time he was offered the position of private secretary to the Govmor. He was continued in that capacity by Governor Flower, and when Flower re-tired, his influence and that of Hill put him in a position to make his fortune in

Hill is a great phrase-maker. His declaration in the campaign of 1888, "I am a Democrat," has clung to him, and the car-toonists still draw him with the "I am a Democrat" feather in his hat. In the National Convention of 1896, dur-

ing his great debate with Bryan over the platform, he made a tremendous hit by saying: "I am a Democrat, but not a revolutionist."

Hill was subjected to bitter criticism in 1888 when he carried the state for Govrnor and Cleveland lost it for President. Cleveland always thought that Hill had sold the state out. Hill denied this,

"The cutting was all on the other side," e maid. "It was Republican rebellion he mid. against Warner Miller (the Republican andidate for Governor), not Democratic insertion of Grover Cleveland." Mr. Hill always insists being consulted n political deals on arrangements which he is even a remote party.

Mr. Hill's political methods resemble those of a master of chess. He seems to be able to foreses the most remote consequences of every move upon the board, and this has a tendency sometimes to make him hesitate long before committing himself. He is best satisfied if he can create a situation that will leave sev-eral courses open to him. He has scores of irons in the fire. Many of them he is never able to use, but he is patient, and when his time comes his opponent is likely to be surprised by one unexpected levelopment that it is impossible to meet, sudden revelation that cannot be

#### Charles F. Murphy.

Mr. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, and Mr. McCarren, the leader of

the Brooklyn Democracy, have become National figures on account of the great feud which has been in progress between them Mr. Murphy is the youngest leader Tammany ever had. He won his leader-ship by hard work. He was for many years the leader of the Eighteenth As-sembly District, and of this district Dr. W. S. Rainsford once said: "If

all the Tammany districts were conducted as Murphy's is this would be a model town.

One of the most interesting things about Mr. Murphy is the affection which

THE State of New York is the chief battleground of the National cam-paign. It will cast a vote of 1,500,-00 in a probable total votes in a total twill supply 20 electoral votes in a total He stood by him when he was a candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen. He urged him for Lieutenant-Governor and for Governor. He also repeatedly asked Richard Croker, then leader of Tammany, to make him the candidate for Mayor.

Opposed to Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Are Hill, Sheehan, McCarren and Murphy.

for Mayor. monald be

At the dinner of the Gridiron Club last At the dinner of the Gradion Club last December, in Washington, Murphy and McClellan sat side by side. A red lantern, indicating the "red light district," which had been a feature of the campaign of

"Now, we will hear from the real thing," and called on the Tammany leader for a speech. "Gentlemen," said Mr. Murphy, rising

and waving his hand toward the Mayor-elect, "in all seriousness, I inform you that the real thing in New York City af-

fairs sits on my right." No one believed the Tammany leader at this time. But when Mayor McCiellan took his seat in the New York City Hall it was soon learned that what Mr. Murphy had said was literally true. For the first time in the municipal history of New York there was a Tammany boss who did not insist that the Tammany Mayor should turn the town over to the

thugs and gamblers. Every Tammany district leader has an office somewhere in his district where the poor and lowly of his bailiwick can meet him and make requests. Mr. Murphy's, when he managed a district, was ben the lamp-post at Twenty-second street and Second avenue, in front of the Tammany Clubhouse. There he would remain, several hours every night, meeting all who had a trouble to unfold, a favor to ask or a suggestion to make. of Tammany's greatness as a political factor has been that it keeps close to the poor of the city. Mr. Murphy has follow-

ed that principle to a greater extent than any other Tammany brave, and no power could shake him in the estimation of those who live in his district.

#### Patrick H. McCarren.

Patrick H. McCarren was a cooper at

19. He is now absolute boss of the great rough of Brooklyn. He is called "Long Pat." He has the face of a pirate, so his friends are fond of saying, and the manners of a gentlewoman. He was never known to lose his temper. The nearest on record was once at a state convention, when he called David B. Hill a llar to his face. But even then Mc-

Carren was not angry. "I had to do it," he explained. "It was the truth, but those others on the com-

Senator McCarren has been in the

England.

there should only be a feint of opposition When Mr. Murphy himself became the leader of Tammany there was no ques-tion as to who the candidate for Mayor So McCarren picked as the candidate to run against him for the Senate one George

A. Owen, a barkeeper, a man of no edu-cation or political experience. That year there was a political rev-olution in the State of New York, and it extended to Brooklyn. When the votes 1903, was hung over their heads. After the Mayor had spoken the presiding genius of the dinner said: in McCarren's district were counted it was found that the unknown bartender had been elected by 500 majority.

McCarren is an "all-round sport." He for years was interested in racing. He also believes in extreme liberality in excise and gambling matters. It is on this question that he and Murphy split.

## William F. Sheehan.

William F. Sheehan, who is generally given credit of having done more to promote the nomination of Judge Parker than any other one man, is an anomaly in politics.

He was a Buffalo boy, and was a pro ege of David B. Hill. He came forward about 20 years ago as an Assemblyman, and soon was the leader of his

faction in that end of the state. He helieved in machine politics pure and simple. After ten years of stress and storm in Albany and Buffalo he deemed it wise to move to New York.

In ten years Mr. Sheehan, by close attention to the practice of law, has amassed a fortune and won the entire respect of the business community of New York City.

He began life as a ferry boy on the Buffalo River. He stands today as the maker of a Democratic candidate. and as the manager in the entire country as that candidate's canvass.

At the St. Louis Convention Mr Sheehan attracted great attention to himself by the manner in which he handled the interests of Judge Parker

handled the interests or tain that the Few persons were certain that the Judge could be nominated at all, in view of the rampant opposition of Tammany Hall, which, although under Instructions to vote for the candidate of New York, was openly intriguing with all the other Democratic aspirants

for the nomination. Mr. Sheehan was asked on what ballot he thought Judge Parker would be nominated.

"We have not yet decided the ballot," replied Mr. Sheehan. "He will be nominated on the first, if we think it wise. If not, he will be nominated on the second. It all depends on how things look when we get to it."

Judge Parker was nominated on the first ballot .-- (Copyright, 1904.) JOHN M. RANKIN

### THE HEAD OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PERSONALITY OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY NOW VISITING AMERICA

Canterbury and primate of all England, is a notable event in the history of the

American church. In Colonial times the archbishop of Canterbury did not exercise episcopal authority on this side of the Atlantic, as the British Colonies (without an episcopate) always form part of the diocese of London, but when, on the Declaration of Independence, the Church of England in this country as a state church ceased to exist, application was made to the archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate a

bishop for the United States, Archbishop Moore declined to consecrate. In the first place the English

Davidson, who is ninety-sixth in succes-sion from Augustine, the first archbishop of Canterbury, that a most cordial and hearty welcome is now extended.

## Comes With Highest Credentials.

The archbishop represents many historic only 56 years of age, young for an arch-bishop. In his early life he suffered much from a weak constitution, but he has names in English history, from Dunstan, who was "primate minister." to Edgar the first King of England, and Stephen completely recovered, and is a man of completely recovered, and is a man of unusual physical and mental vigor. Un-like the two distinguished prelates, Ben-son and Temple, who preceded him, Dr. Davidson did not attain to any of those university hômors which usually lead to high office in the church, for he was for arguered users incanceitated from active Langton, who guided the pen of John as he signed the great Charta. He also represents "a noble army of martyrs"-Becket, who fell a victim to political intrigue and shed his blood on the steps of the altar in Canterbury; Sudbury, who was beheaded on Tower Hill by an ignowas beheaded on Tower Hill by an igno-rant mob; Cranmer, who was burned at work and compelled to travel. Educated Oxford in testimony of the Protestant faith, and Laud, whose dying testimony was that of a man strongly impressed 1871; M. A., 1875. He was ordained by was that of a man strongly impressed with the injustice of the sentence by which he perished, and whose execution Bishop Parry, the Suffragan bishop of Dover, March 1, 1874, and knelt side by side with Craufurd, the beloved son of has more than atoned for his infirmities aper and errors of judgment. Archbishop Talt. Mr. Davidson com-menced his ministerial life as curate in the historic church of Dartford, on the of the The archbishop comes to our shores with the highest credentials. He is not only very highly esteemed throughout the rebanks of the River Darent, in Keut, Bishop Tait was translated from Lon-don to Canterbury on the nomination of ligious world as the spiritual head of the Church of England, but he is an official of the highest rank in the Empire of Great Britain. In the British House of Mr. Disraell, and eventually the curate of Dartford was invited to become "chap-lain-secretary" of the archbishop. Dr. Tait had been a schoolfellow of Mr. Da-Lords he ranks next to the members of the royal family, and his name stands just below that of the Duke of Albany, a vidson's father, and at Oxford Craufurd Tait and Randall Davidson had cemented just below that of the Date of Alashy, a royal Prince, and immediately above that of the Duke of Norfolk, the Premier Duke of England. He is a member of the Privy Council, a Knight of the Grand Cross of close friendship and traveled a very through Syria and Kurdistan in 1872. Mr. Davidson soon married the daughter of the archbishop, Miss Edith Murdock Tait ugh Syria and Kurdistan in 1872. Mr. the Victorian Order, and the trusted reli-gious counsellor of King Edward VII. He gious counsellor of King Edward VII. He is held in great affection by the royal family of England, for he ministered to family of England, for he ministered to the good Queen Victoria in her dying archhishop, who was then Dean of Wind-sor, he characterized it as "one perfect picture of soothingness and help." ints. In the Church of England the archhishop of Canterbury ranks as "primate of all England," and the archbishop of York as "primate of England." Consequently the former has some jurisdiction over all Mrs. Davidson accompanies her hus-band on his visit to America. Mr. Davidson was private secretary o Archbishop Tait in troublous times The Church of England suffered from England, while the latter has only jurisdiction in his own province. These titles date from the year 1163, in the reign of internal controversy and disquietude,

HE visit of the Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, D. D., K. C. V. O., lord archbishop of interbury and primate of all England." Longiey, Tait, Benson, Templa and Da-vidson, and it is to Dr. Randall Thomas Like most of his predecessors in office, Archbishop Davidson comes from the middie class and not from the nobility of England. He is a Scotchman, and as

such will be welcomed by the Scotchmen of America. His father is Henry David-son, of Mufrhouse, Edinburgh. Dr. Da-vidson is in the very prime of life, being

In Dr. Davidson's memoir of Arch-bishop Tait he gives a humorous account of his duties as "chaplain-see retary." In the first place the archbishop insisted upon observing "the providential strata" of the morning mail, and every letter was taken in its proper turn as it was extracted from the mail bag. He was also requested to read all the archbishop's letters with the assurance that "the silliest

of editing he had never known such a feat as Davidson's, having the proceed-ings of the Lambeth conference printed and published in the course of five days. buring his most trying period of sickness it was said that "business even amused him." And now that the archbishop is in full vigor and health his capacity for work is something marvelous. As a public speaker, whether in the

House of Lords or in the Canterbury Convocation, or in a church congress, or on a missionary platform. Dr. Davidson s an orator of considerable power. There are some who remember his

speech at the Derby Church congress when he referred to certain church papers "the shillelagh-loving theological critic who dashes in, hitting freely on both sides, and all around, plously ejaculating 'God grant that I may be on the right aide It has been said of the archbishop that

another bishop's diocese, which he de- | onerous duties of secretary prevented.

cided in the negative. \* Spiritual Convictions.

The archbishop is a man of earnest spiritual convictions. Brought up in the evangelical school of thought, he is usually designated an "evangelical" or "low churchman." As bishop of Winchester he attended Mr. Spurgeon's funeral and gave the benediction at the grave. But in the memoirs of Archbishop Benson there seem to be evidences that in his "churchmanship" he s perhaps more closely allied to the

His present visit to this country is by no means official. The Protestant Episcopal Church in America has always jealously guarded her independence, and in no way acknowledges allegiance

to "the Patriarchate of Conterbury." The presiding bishop, the Most Rev. Daniel Tuttle, is the head of the Episcopal Church in the United States, and his authority is exceedingly limited. It is, however, understood that Archbiahop Davidson will make full use of his opportunities in studying the conditions of a voluntary church, and above all things give special attention to the consolectic high churchmaship of Ben-son, rather than to the broad church the Church of England were retained "evangelicalism" of Tait. He is thor-oughly convinced that if the Church of through the Declaration of Independence.

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with concern that the Athanasian creed was expansed, and that other alterations made in the American Book of Common Prayer, which they did not con sider improvements. And, besides this, the archhishop of Cantorbury was under the impression that he could not consecrate a bishop without "letters patent from the King." Dr. Scabury conse-quantly received his consecration from the nonjuring hishop of the Episcopal Church now called by its adherents 'the Soottish Church.'

A correspondence took place between the English primate and 15 other bishops of the English Church with certain American divines, the American Prayer Book was accepted, and an act of Parliament was obtained empowering the archbishop of Canterbury (or the Archbishop of York) to consecrate to the office of bishop per-gons being subjects of countries out of His Majesty's dominions. On February ishop Moore consecrated, Lambeth Chapel, Dr. White, rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and Dr. Pro-voost, rector of Trinity Church, New York, bishops of their respective dioceses. Dr. Madison, of Virginia, then went to England for consecration, thus completing the English line in three bishops, and | as both lines were combined in the cration of Dr. Claggett, boshop of Maryland.

Since that time eight archbishops have

sures us that Archbishop Tait and not Archbishop Magee must be credited with the declaration that "the modern idea of a bishop is a man in i

chronic state of perspiration. Queen Victoria took special interest in Mr. Davidson after his marriage with Archbishop Talt's daughter. She not only made him one of her honor ary chaplains but also appointed him dean of Windsor, an ecclesiastical of fice always held by a court favorite In April, 1891, he was consecrated In April, 1891, he was soon after-bishop of Rochester, and soon afterconsecrated ward became clerk of the closet to the Queen, and it was in this capacity that Bishop Davidson ministered to his aged sovereign in her last moments at Osborne House.

Bishop Davidson was translated to Winchester in 1895, and, in a renewed state of health, he took a very active part in the debates of the House Lords. When Archbishop Benson died he was offered the archbishopric of Canterbury, but declined on the score of health.

#### Capacity for Work.

Bishop Davidson was secretary of the third Lambeth conference, and made the acquaintance of the bishops in the United States at that time. His kindness and courtesy impressed every member of the especially during the imprisonment of conference, and it was then that his won- bishop should carry his pastoral staff in Davidson's lamented brother, but the mission to the sons of men.

in debate he plays with big questions as a cat with a mouse. He says many amus-ing things, by the way, and yet impresses his audience with the strength of con-viction. Dr. Davidson is credited with the statement that platforms at religious meetings are usually made up of three kinds of men-"politicians, ecclesiastics and 'worthy and excelient men!' "

As the chaplain of two archbishops, the secretary of the Lambeth conference, dean of Windsor, and the occupant of three bishoprics, Rochester, Winchester and Canterbury, Archbishop Davidson's experiences are very great, and he is ever ready to make the very best use of his remarkable training. He takes a very active interest in missions, and was one of the founders of the Assyrian Mission. He rendered very important counsel to Archbishop Benson in the trial of the present bishop of Lincoln, and to Archbishop Tait during the most acute stage

of the ritualistic controversy. For many years-ever since he became "chaplain-secretary" to the archbishop of Canterbury-his advice has been eagerly sought

England is to remain established by It is in this respect that the conditions of the state she must be comprehensive the American church present a most satisfactory contrast to those of the dises in all directions. His public utterances are always statesmanlike and religious in tone and aspiration, and he seems to have a peculiar grasp of the great Canada will only extend to two months, underlying principles of the life of the and he has already accepted an invita-Church of England.

How a Tired Woman May Get Rest

motion. Up goes one arm and down goes

the other. I The fourth is the upward movement.

You touch your fingertips above your head. Then you bend backward.

You do this again and again until yo

feel yourself refreshed. It is the most

There is such a thing as being too tired

Many a tired-out society woman takes

the rest cure when she feels that she can-not go on any longer. The rest cure calls for three remedies, the massage treat-

ment, the medicated bath and the rest

The massage treatment begins, if you

are very thin, nice creams that are just

ounces of pure oil of sweet alm

An excellent massage cream is no thick-

to work hard. And for this there is the

freshening of all exercises.

rest cure.

cure proper.

tablished Church of Ireland. The arch bjshop's visit both to this country and tion to attend the general convention at Unlike his immediate precedessors, Boston early in October, when he and Mrs. Davidson will be the guests of Bishop Lawrence, of Massachusetts. It will not Archbishop Davidson has not been en

gaged in scholastic work, and the abbe possible for him to travel to any very e of this preparation for the episcopate is generally, held to be an adgreat extent. It is understood that vantage to the onerous work of the will preach in Old Trinity Church, which is still a monument to the good which the Church of England has done through The public life of an archbishop is entirely different from the stiff and uncompromising atmosphere her liberal endowments in maintaining Christian ministrations in the poor dis of an English public school, and it has already become evident that there is an tricts of densely populated cities where a coluntary church finds it difficult to exelasticity and a general breadth in the present archbishop's administration which seems likely to gain for him Up to the present time "archbish ops" have not been popular among the "Protestant Episcopals," but it is hoped that the visit of the distinguished and a very high place in the noble and his-toric line of public men, who, as pri-mates of all England, have played glfted archbishop of Canterbury will smooth and prepare the way for the cresuch an important part of the growth and development of the Church of ation of archhishops in the Episcopal

Church of the United States. At all events, this notable event in the Not an Official Visit. history of American Christianity will blad more closely together the Established In visiting America Dr. Davidson is carrying out a desire which he formed Church of England and the non-estab as a young clergyman when he arlished church in America, and thus help on the great work of saving souls and ranged to cross the Atlantic with his friend, the Rev. Craufurd Tait, Mrs. strengthening the spiritual forces of their

#### are regarded as luxuries and are bring-Catching the Royal Chinook Salmon ing from 15 to 25 cents a pound. During the season of 1903 more than 1,500,000

IS MAJESTY the Royal Chincok Salmon is a creature gifted with delicious flavor and quality of nu-trition unrivaled among his fellows instruction unrivaled among his fellows and withal is possessed of strange and coming one of the most important ininteresting habits.

Spawned and hatched in fresh water, immediately seeks the briny depths of the ocean, where for long years he waves number and when ring for the ocean, when they seek the fresh waxes plump, and when ripe for the wares plump, and when ripe for the market he deliberately seeks the home of his birth, there to be entrapped and prepared for the fate that should await The record school, which occurred in prepared for the fate that should await all good salmon. The favorite home of the Chinook is the Northwest Pacific Coast, and his spawning bed is the the great Columbia River and Its tributaries, Historic Astoria, the first settleon the Pacific Coast, is the center of the greatest salmon industry in the country, if not in the world. Each sea-Royal Chinook is adding to the fame of Astoria, about which John Jacob Astor had such rosy dreams. Astoria and the Royal Chinook are therefore inseparably linked in the march of progress which the Pacific Northwest is just now enjoying.

Now that almost a century has followed its foundation, there are 10,000 people in Astoria who are dreaming over and again the dream of New York's former merchant prince-the dream of a "metropolis of a commercial empire.

One of the most interesting factors in this commercial empire is the Royal Chinook, which in 1903 added about \$3,500,000 to the wealth of its products

and which at the present rate of in crease will ere long contribute fully \$10,000,000. The salmon industry of the Columbia furnishes occupation to an army of 5000 men, 3000 of whom are engaged in catching the fish, and until 1899. The hatcheries are located

of the Chicago Rec- | cade ago it was feared that before | many years the supply of salmon would troughs, cease, but in 1895 the state and United States Governments took up the mat-ter of artificial propagation, which has dustries of the Northwest. In establish-ing artificial hatcheries advantage was taken of the queer habits of the Chi- able. That habit, however, is strong in

> 1903, was first noted on July 28, by a caught. The number of marked fish re-steamer cruising 12 miles southwest of ported convinced the commissioner that Cape Hancock. For two entire days almost the entire supply was the result steamer was entirely surrounded by the salmon, which extended for miles on all sides. The salmon were literally leaping over one another in eager haste to reach the Columbia, Four days inter, when they arrived, the fish-Coast streams a total of 70,000,000 fry. rmen began to reap a harvest which will be long remembered in Astoria The result of eight years of hatching is Two weeks later another school almost as large entered the river, but it was then the closed season. As they come

from the sea the Royal Chinook are a lusty fish, frequently weighing as high as 60, 80 and 90 pounds, and rarely below 20. Up the river they go, breasting the most tumultuous rapids and leaping the falls, and such of them as escape the many devices contrived for their undoing deposit their spawn in the river hed. During the entire time they remain in fresh water the salmon eat nothing, so that their weight is diminished before somewhat

journey begins from the river to the canning establishment. The United States Government and

the State of Washington began systebusiness is rapidly increasing, the new matic hatchings in 1895, when 7,687,000 fry were turned out. The department of ess bidding fair to outstrip the old It has also greatly enhanced the price of the fish, and now steel-head sal-mon, which used to bring 2 cents per the State of Oregon was not started of the fish among them there is an annual distri- at convenient places, where the female pound at the canneries, are frozen and button of fully \$1,500,000. Nearly a de- salmon are caught in the traps, the sold in foreign markets where they

pounds of steel-heads were frozen. eggs removed, and the spawn placed in Salmon fishing is practically confined where they are artificially to 90 days in the year, which is suffihatched. At the proper season they are clent to make Astoria a lively city for turned into the rivers, and immediately find their way to sea, only to return the entire 12 months. Occasionally the again in four years for spawning. Grave questions arose at the inception of the hatcheries whether a sufficient number about April 15. Salmon canning was first attempted in the 60's and has been of the salmon would return from the sea to make articial hatching profit-

industry having yielded in the last 25 years fully \$75,000,000. In season the the Chinook, and was demonstrated in 1895, when 5,000,000 fry were turned out of Columbia and its tributaries present 1895, when 5,000,000 fry were turned out of the Clackamas hatchery, of which 5000 busy and interesting pictures. The banks of the Columbia on either side, as far east as The Dalles, are lined with fish wheels which resemble the paddles of a side-wheel steamer, and which scoop the fish up in thousands and deposit them in scows. The known courses which the salmon take in their of artificial hatching. Since that time the State of Oregon journey up the river are perfect networks of traps, seines and gillnets. At has established four hatcheries. the the river's mouth a vast fleet of fishing United States Government two and the schooners flit here and there gathering State of Washington seven, which, in 1903, turned into the Columbia and the in the rich harvest, while along the river for more than 100 miles thousands

are engaged in the same enterprise. Rubber-booted and waterproof coated shown by an increase of 20 per cent in the product of the Columbia River fisheries during 1903 over 1902, adding they are seen standing waist deep in water hauling in their catches or in boats rowing them to the canneries \$500,000 to the income of the canneries and \$200,000 to the income of the fishalong the shores. They are a merry lot, these fishermen of the Columbia, and ermen, while the increase of the Coast the broad expanse of the stream restreams was 1,146,882 pounds over the previous year. For many years the salsounds with their whistling, their shouting, their songs and laughter. mon dealers of the Columbia confined Frequently their catches are enormous, their industries to canning. Some five eaching as high as five and six tons, years ago, however, a bright dealer ut the average is 800 to 1000 pounds. conceived the idea of pickling salmon in mild brine and shipping them to Single catches by one man in 20 minutes have been recorded as high as 3558 pounds. It is small wonder, thereforeign markets to supply the demand for smoked fish. Great success met this departure, and during 1903 over 3,000,fore, that the fishermen of Astoria and the northwest venerate the mighty Co-000 pounds of fish were thus prepared lumbia and its fruitful tributaries S. GLEN ANDRUS.

# for market and sold on an average for 35 cents a pound. The cold-storage Political Prejudices. Washington Star. The partisan is very sad,

For he has never understood other men can be so bad. While all on his side are so good.

tired. These include business women, counting the great variety of office work ers, as well as those listed in the professeason lasts until August 15, beginning sional schedule; household workers, the women' who run either their own home or the home of someone else, and rich extensively practiced since 1880, the women who need not work at all unless they want to.

Of all these, the woman who gets most tired is probably the office worker. The girl who goes to an office every day, rain or shine, regardless of her health, regard-less of her home cares, regardless of everything except the dollars she must earn, is the woman who is apt to suffer

most from fatigue. The tired-out office girl when she come home must rest, and to rest properly is one of the hardest things on earth. How are you going to rest just because you are old to do so? It isn't easy to rest to order The only way to seek rest to order is to lie down, and that is not always so restful

as it might be. The woman who sits all day in an office and comes home tired and lies down invites fat by this course. She gets no exercise during the day and she gets none at

night. She is too tired to exercise. A certain woman, who runs a big bust A certain woman, who runs a big busi-ness and hopes to retire some day, has a skin. The oils can be perfumed, and there home at night. She freshens up a bit and the thing for the purpose. then puts on a gymnasium suit.

She seats herself and does stunts with a chair. She tips backward and she bends forward and she bends sideways. She hot in a double boller. To this is added two says it rests her back and relieves her uscles and stimulates her nerves.

Tired out society women should try very much the same thing; but their exer-nium, to scent it. The whole is removed cise need not be so violent. They are always on the go, and they can take easier calisthenics. from the fire and slowly beaten with an eggbeater as it cools. If too thin, it can be reheated and a lump of spermaceti of

If the tired society woman will put on a the size of walnut added. It will keep for ever and be nice for daily use. Massaging with a good cold cream is an imono and will stand with both hands out in front of her making a waving results. These movements of the arms are but it can be learned by anyone. The trick called the Oriental motions. is to follow the muscles. They open the lungs and exercise the Don't forget that it is the muscles that are unstrung.

THERE are women who are always chest. They also bring the flabby neck | get tired. Massage them lightly, but muscles into play and prevent them from fully, and remember that the treatment etting fat. must be light and not at all fatiguing.

The kimono exercises are four in num The patient is tired to begin with, and ber. Stand erect and put both arms out in front of you. Lower them to your sides the massage should be invigorating rather than depressing. with a sweeping motion.

The second kimono movement calls for arms outstretched as far as possible. The arms are now thrown backward until the Medicated baths are understood hroughout Europe, but are rare enough The mud bath, in parin this country. backs of the hands tap each other behind ticular, is almost unknown here. Yet it you. There are not many who can do this, not so difficult to give a mud bath or But every one can try it. The third kimono exercise is a see-saw nedicated bath.

A handful of sweet herbs thrown into the bath will help the tired nerves, and a little bath vinegar is almost necessary. There are ammonia preparations that are excellent, and you can make the best of cologne baths very cheaply. One woman gathers sweet herbs and covers them with white vinegar. This she pours off after a while, and strainthe vinegar, she keeps it to add to ing ! the bath.

There is another woman who makes an excellent rose vinegar for the toilet. She takes two handfuls of prepared and spiced rose leaves out of the rose jar and puts them in a deep stone crock Into this she pours one quart of the best of claret vinegar. She lets this stand for three days,

pours off and strains and bottles. Nothing could be finer for the bath.

Very weak ammonia scented with cologne is good. And there is a prepa ration called in the South the bath of the aristocracy.

It is made by taking a pint of spirits of cologne and adding to it ten drops of good aromonia. This is tightly orked. After a week a bottle of voilet Finally there can be a few drops of the oll tollet water is added, and the whole is put away in a jug or large bottle. When the bath is drawn it is made

milky with a teaspoon of tincture of benzoin, and then a cup of this bath perfume is added. This makes a delitious bath.

The tired-out woman should take a bath that refreshes the nerves. There is a whole lot in nerve refreshment. Don't think you can rest while your nerves