

PRESIDENTIAL LIGHTNING RODS THAT NEVER WERE STRUCK

PROMINENT MEN OF BOTH PARTIES WHO BIT THE DUST OF DISAPPOINTMENT, AND SOME WHO ARE STILL HOPING



DAVID BENNETT HILL WHEN AN ACTIVE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE



SENATOR JOHN DANIEL OF VIRGINIA



LESLIE M. SHAW AT HIS OLD DESK IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT



JAMES G. BLAINE AND THOMAS B. REED TWO GREAT PRESIDENTIAL POSSIBILITIES OF OTHER, BUT RECENT, DAYS



AN UNUSUAL PICTURE OF ELIHU ROOT, AT HIS DESK IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT

PRESIDENTIAL lightning rods that never were struck are stored in the attics of quite a few men of the present who loom large in the public eye from time to time.

A complete list of the ambitious who once had such rods up and all ready for business would assume rather formidable proportions. It would include the names of such well-known figures as Senator Shelby M. Cullom, for several Republican National Conventions the "favorite son" of Illinois; Adlai E. Stevenson, of the same state, once Vice-President of the United States, and eight years later an unsuccessful candidate for the same position; former Secretary of State Richard Olney, who ran up his lightning attractor while he held that portfolio, and who polled 39 votes at the last Democratic National Convention; the present Secretary of State, who began tempting the lightning while he was President Roosevelt's Secretary of War; Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, who longed for a nomination from two parties; John G. Carlisle and Leslie M. Shaw, both former heads of the National Treasury; the venerable William B. Allison, of Iowa; Horace Boies, the only Democratic Governor of that state since the Republican party was organized, and various other former State Executives, among them David Bennett Hill.

ment of his impending political retirement:

"Mr. Hill is a greatly changed man. Some people have told me that Mr. Hill at lifetime. I disagree with them entirely. Mr. Hill has changed from the moment that he became convinced that he could never be nominated for President by his party."

Hill's hopes of being his party's standard-bearer were stronger, perhaps, when the party was getting ready to select such a one in 1892. It had been charged against him time and again by his party enemies that at that time, by his "snag" state convention, he tried to force his candidacy on the party. The New York delegation went to Chicago pledged to him; Tammany was there shouting for him under the personal direction of Richard Croker; Governor Flower, of New York, Mr. Hill's successor as head of the state, was among the cohort of supporters. Until just a few days before the balloting in the Hill movement gave the Cleveland boomers much concern. Then the drift to Cleveland set in, and Hill, instead of receiving the 250 votes accredited to him by President, mustered only 114 on the only ballot taken. At that time he received the second largest number of votes, Governor Horace Boies, of Iowa, coming third with 103. Cleveland got 517 1-2 votes. The great cry of the Hill boomers at this convention was that Cleveland could not carry his own state. How falsely they prophesied the ballots cast in November showed.

It was at this convention that the name of Horace Boies, who got only one vote less than Hill, first came before a Democratic National Convention for consideration.

Two years before he had been elected Governor in the rock-ribbed Republican state of Iowa—the only Democrat who has held this post since the Republican party was organized. Naturally, this remarkable victory gave Boies national prominence. Democratic papers and politicians began to mention him as probable Presidential timber, and it was not long after that before the Governor ran up his own Presidential rod. William H. Bryan, then Congressman from Nebraska, both before and at the convention, was an ardent supporter of the Iowa, whose strength surprised many of the political wiseacres.

Boies did not give up hope of being his party's candidate until after Bryan was elected Iowa Governor. At that time it was so general a conviction that he would never be called on to head a Presidential ticket, and so gave his support to Parker, whom he had placed on the bench of the state's highest court.

Former United States Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of New York, one of Hill's closest friends for many years, said shortly after the ex-Governor made announce-

Robert E. Pattison, twice Democratic Governor of another Republican stronghold—Pennsylvania—also reached their climax at his party's convention of 1896. On the first ballot Pattison, the favorite son of the Keystone delegation, stood next to Bland and Bryan. On the fifth and deciding ballot Pattison still had his 56 votes, while Boies' 38 had shrunk to a puny 25. It was around Pattison that the staunch "rigid" delegates rallied.

When Pattison was elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1892, by a plurality of 4000, he became the first Democrat to hold that office in 30 years. At the time he was only 32, an age which kept him from running up his Presidential rod just then, with the assistance of his friends. But after his second gubernatorial victory, which came in 1896, Pattison's Presidential lightning attractor was put up and only lowered when his death occurred four years ago.

David R. Francis, of St. Louis, who started his career toward millennialism as a clerk in a commission house, of which he afterwards became part owner, is another Democratic ex-governor who has owned a Presidential rod, but in his case, as in that of Judge George Tracy, of Delaware, it was presented to and erected for him by his friends. His career as mayor of St. Louis and governor of Missouri has made the name of David R. Francis fairly well known throughout the country when his own was called to President Cleveland's cabinet as successor to Hoke Smith in the Department of Interior. His next nationally important job was that of bossing the building of the record-breaking Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and it was while he was up to his ears in the details of this stupendous task in 1903 that a big Eastern paper announced his candidacy for the Presidency the following year. The New York delegation went to Chicago pledged to him; political friends by declaring that he felt he had pledged his time and energy to the office of the Buckeye, and he was pretty widely discussed by politicians of both great parties.

Joseph Benton Foraker, senior Senator from Ohio, has numbered a Presidential lightning rod among his possessions since the middle of the 80's, when he was serving his second term as Republican ex-Governor of Ohio. He has never been an enemy has never grown weary of charging that the convention of 1888 would swing to him from John Sherman, as the convention held eight years before, had sensationally stamped from Sherman, Grant and Blaine to Garfield. However that may be, Foraker, after the fifth ballot, had been taken and the convention had adjourned, with Sherman still in the lead, announced that Sherman was "no longer a Presidential possibility so far as this convention is concerned. From that day to this Foraker has been credited with being a Presidential aspirant.

Following his re-election in 1900 as governor of Iowa, Leslie M. Shaw frankly let his friends know that he would be a Presidential candidate four years hence. But early in 1902 he became Secretary of the Treasury in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, and as Mr. Roosevelt was an open candidate for the office, Mr. Shaw gracefully retired for the time being.

He was in the field again, however, in November of 1904, immediately following President Roosevelt's statement that he would not be a Presidential candidate again; and in the field he remained until a few months ago. Then Mr. Shaw, who has always been credited with slight sufficientness to set a stone wall dead ahead of himself, once more retired. Today he is simply a passive candidate. He was refreshingly frank regarding his ambition. Last year, when he resigned the Treasury portfolio in order to head a New York trust company, he told the

newspaper men that as candidate he would be as easy to locate in the metropolis as in the National Capital. "Neither Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, Roosevelt nor Bryan was nominated because of the state he represented," said Mr. Shaw when asked what effect his going to the city of "the money power" would have on his candidacy, "and some of them have secured the prize notwithstanding location."

Next November Mr. Shaw will be 60 years old, not too old, according to numerous precedents, to be an active candidate for President four or eight years hence. Whether he has put away his lightning rod for good, remains to be seen, though some of his Iowa friends are of opinion that he will never again be an avowed candidate for the great honor.

As Presidential candidates go, Mr. Shaw's career in politics has been exceedingly brief. He did not make a campaign speech or take an active interest in politics until the third Cleveland campaign, when he moved to answer for a Democratic argument he had listened to the day before. His advocacy of sound money in the first McKinley campaign brought him wide prominence, and he was the result in his nomination for Governor in 1898.

Senatorial Possessors of Lightning-Rods.

THROUGH most of the '50s, and even as late as 1895, when he received 25 1/2 votes in the Republican convention of that year, another Iowa man, the now venerable Senator William B. Allison, was a receptive Presidential candidate. Only when age put him out of the running did he cease to have his name mentioned both before and at his party's convention.

Allison's candidacy reached its apogee at the Chicago convention of 1888, when he stood fifth in the balloting up to the eighth and deciding ballot. His disappointment of his life has been the refusal of his party to make him standard-bearer, which Henry Teller, of Colorado, after he walked out of the 1896 Republican convention, when that party declared in favor of the gold standard, expected to secure the Silver Republican Presidential nomination, and it was a bitter disappointment to him when Bryan got the coveted honor.

Though he was still a Republican, among members of the upper branch of Congress who now have or have had Presidential rods up, Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, is rather a recent comer. He has been charged with investigating the Daniel talk with the ulterior motive of succeeding to Mr. Daniel's seat in the Senate. However that may be, the Senator doubtless would not duck should he spy the lightning descending his way.

He was recognized by both parties in the Senate as one of the most astute southern statesmen in harness today. He has been one of Virginia's Senators since 1887, two years before he was sent to Congress for the first time as a Representative. With the features and looks of an old-time tragedian, a clear always held in his mouth, and a slight limp, due to the loss of a leg at the Battle of the Wilderness, his is a familiar figure about Washington. At home, when he is campaigning, he adds to his picturesque appearance by moving about with the assistance of crutches, a strong reminder to his constituents that he was one of the stalwart defenders of the Confederacy. He will be 86 next September, but his appearance

suggests a much younger age to the ordinary onlooker.

Though his life has been a busy one, what with looking after his legal and political interests, the Senator has found time to write two standard law text-books, "Daniel on Attachments" and "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments." The latter work resulted from a query put to him by a client as to whether slight drafts carried three days of grace. The Senator had to go to a bank and find out.

Some years later the Senator told this incident to a law class before which he was lecturing. When he had finished, one of the students, who had observed that the Senator was absent-minded, said:

"Senators do slight drafts carry three days of grace?"

The Senator looked the embarrassment he felt as he replied: "Upon my soul, young man, I believe I have forgotten."

When John G. Carlisle went to the Senate from Kentucky in 1890 he took with him his Presidential rod, which he had larger as a Democratic possibility than he had while Speaker, and immediately preceding the convention of 1892 his name was on the lips of Democracy as one of its best possibilities. Still, on the only ballot of the convention he got only 14 votes, while at the 1884 convention, held while he was in the department of the interior, his strength was 25 1/2, while Harrison's was only 80. Until the sixth ballot and Sherman led, on the seventh he fell 47 behind Harrison, who won out on the following ballot. Thereafter, Sherman was a passive candidate. This he remained almost to the day that he en-

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In point of years, John Sherman had his Presidential rod up as long as Blaine had his, but Sherman's name was seriously presented to only three conventions—those of 1880, 1884 and 1888. He felt reasonably sure, before the convention of 1888 met, that at last he had the long-desired nomination in his grasp. Indeed, on the first ballot his strength was 25 1/2, while Harrison's was only 80. Until the sixth ballot and Sherman led, on the seventh he fell 47 behind Harrison, who won out on the following ballot. Thereafter, Sherman was a passive candidate. This he remained almost to the day that he en-

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success has been made of leather work, basketry, rug weaving, cabinetmaking, metal and wood work, and to a certain extent the weaving of fabrics. There are strong indications that the seeds of an industrial colony are being sown. Some fine work has been done in water-colors and miniatures by Mrs. Eaton, who in many respects is fully as clever a craftsman as her husband.

In summing up the Arts and Crafts movement, what rank shall we give it? Is it merely a reversion to a past state of culture, by sentimentalists who are ever ready to bemoan the past, or does it possess some vital modern spark that gives it a right to be called progress? Those who have studied the movement carefully and with sympathy, are of opinion that it represents a much-needed reform in industrial conditions, that if carefully and with sympathy are of the whole man, and lead him to the true spirit of work and happiness.

Eugene, Or., May 20.

Food in Tamarind Seeds.

Tamarind seeds are to be reckoned among the fairly nutritious plant products that have been reported to provide food during periods of famine in India. The pulp of the fruit in an esteemed ingredient of certain soups. The kernels of the seeds when freed from the skin and roasted furnish a not unwholesome flour suitable for mixing with cereals to make small cakes.

Learning the Alphabet.

One of your correspondents the other day inquired for this alphabet. It was contained in a primer which I owned when I was a very little child and I knew it by heart before I was 4 years old, helped, of course, by the illustrations, one for each letter. I remember that although I had a reasonably correct idea of the meaning of most of the words, I had no notion as to what a gambler or a winner, or a usurper might be; they were each about an inch high and they looked very much alike. It was of course difficult to distinguish professions which were very narrow limits.

A was an Archer. N was a Nobleman Who shot at a frog. Gallant and bold.

B was a Butcher. O was an Oysterman Who had a great dog. Who went about town.

C was a Captain. P was a Parson All covered with sack. Who wore a black gown.

D was a Drunkard. Q was a Queen And had a red face. Of highest degree.

E was an Equine. R was a Robber Who insulted a boy. Who hung as you see.

F was a Farmer. S was a Sailor Who spent all he got. Who spent all he got.

G was a Gambler. T was a Tinker And had ill luck. Who mended a pot.

H was a Hunter. U was a Usurer And hunted a buck. A miserly elf.

I was an Innkeeper. V was a Vintner Who drank all himself. Who loved a house.

J was a Joiner. W was a Watchman And built up a house. Who guarded a door.

K was a King. X was expensive And he was a man. And so became poor.

L was a Lady. Y was a Youth And flirted a fan. Who didn't love school.

M was a Miser. Z was a Zany And hoarded up gold. And looked like a fool.

Presidential Possibilities of Other Days.

CARLISLE's successor in the Speaker's chair, the late Thomas B. Reed, put up his Presidential rod a short time after he had made himself famous as a parliamentarian and presidential officer, and the knowledge that it never was struck embittered the closing years of his life.

As most followers of National convention history will remember, Reed was one of the leading Republican candidates in 1896. He, in fact, was second in the convention balloting, receiving 84 1/2 votes to McKim's 61 1/2, but before the only ballot of the convention was taken it was evident to all that Reed would not secure the coveted prize, which some of his old friends who survive believe he could have carried away at the Minneapolis convention four years before had he then risen to the opportunity presented to him in a most unexpected manner.

When the Harrison cohorts and the Blaine partisans were all but at each other's throats on the floor of the convention, Reed, whose struggles with the Democrats in Congress had given him world-wide fame, slipped on to the platform, at the back, to view the convention. The hundreds of excited delegates and thousands of equally excited spectators caught sight of him. The Blaine men lost all thought of the Harrison men, the latter left off shaking their fists in the faces of the former, and every mother's son of them began an ovation to the big Maine man that did not die away until many minutes had passed—an ovation that would brook no checking by chairman or band.

Reed was so overcome by the spontaneity of the reception that he barely could control himself when he was all but pushed forward by the chairman to give the convention the address it demanded. And perhaps it was because his highly sensitive soul had been so deeply touched, say these old friends, that he signally failed to seize hold of the psychological moment and, by catching the fancy of the crowd with his speech, secure for himself the plum over which the Harrison and Blaine men were wrangling. Garfield secured his nomination, mastering the craft in its practical aspects. Miss Parkhurst intends to enter artistic book binding as a profession in which there is a large Western field almost untouched. Her work will undoubtedly be successful.

In addition to the bindery, a decided

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ness of Arts and Crafts in the West. But the time is ripe for the advent of workers of the true William Morris type.

The Eugene association has made much progress, largely through the indefatigable efforts of its president, Allan Eaton. Mr. Eaton is a man of great versatility. He owns one of the most beautiful art stores in the country. He is interested in politics, being the author of the University appropriation bill, and yet finds time personally to oversee the practical details of Eugene handicrafts.

First a word about this art store. It has been called by eminent men the "most beautiful art room in the West." Mr. Eaton designed and executed the interior, being finished entirely in Lane County woods. All the lights are enclosed in copper lanterns and shades made and designed by Mr. Eaton. The "store" is like a beautiful room, harmonious, individualized.

The commercial element has been successfully subordinated. By displaying examples of the best art in America, Mr. Eaton has sought to stimulate the local Arts and Crafts workers. It has been hitherto impossible to get such inspiration outside of New York or Chicago. Mr. Eaton has a rare collection of pottery, Rookwood, Van Briggle, Grueby, Newcomb, Teoc, Poulton and the Fawcett.

He has also the Jarnie lanterns and candlesticks of Chicago, which are thought to be the finest in America. The store contains samples of the best book bindings of England and America, also displays of hand-tooled leather, metal work, and Craftsman jewelry. One of the chief things of interest to art lovers is the work of Edna Magal, who received the highest award at the Lewis and Clark Fair for Japanese water colors. He is an artist of National repute in his own country, and discriminating people have pronounced his work in the highest degree talented. After the close of the Fair Mr. Eaton invited Magal to his store, where he spent several weeks, making wonderful landscapes, flowers, crosses and color effects. Some of these may be seen at Miss McKnight's shop in Portland.

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