

PRESIDENTIAL LIGHTNING RODS THAT NEVER WERE STRUCK

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



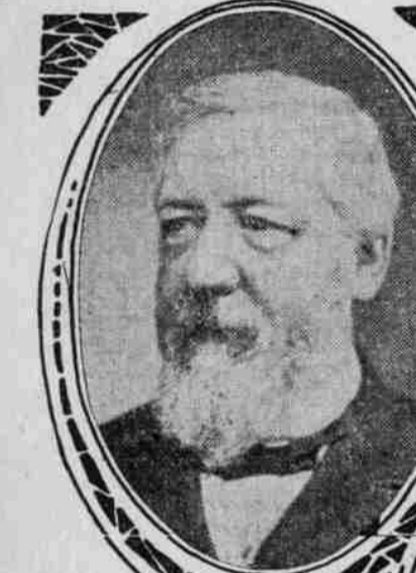
DAVID BENNETT HILL WHEN AN ACTIVE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE



SENATOR JOHN DANIEL OF VIRGINIA



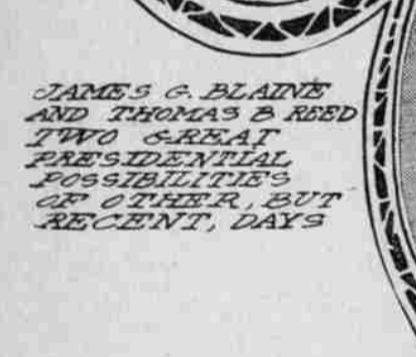
LESLIE M. SHAW AT HIS OLD DESK IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT



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



ROBERT E. PATTISON, TWICE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA—ALSO REACHED HIS CLIMAX AT HIS PARTY'S CONVENTION OF 1896.

PRESIDENTIAL lightning rods that never were struck are stored in the attics of quite a few men in 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 strongest, 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 108. 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-

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 in one state, and resulted 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 thought he had the better chances of becoming in 1888. But unlike David B. Hill, the distinguished Iowa has not changed noticeably in his intimates because of this disappointment. He has been referred to jokingly to the years when he prayed fervently that the Presidential lightning would strike him.

Senator Henry Teller, a young colleague from Wisconsin, Robert C. La Follette, of course, has a good-sized Presidential rod up; Presidential ambitions have been known to be his since his second election as Governor of Wisconsin, in 1902. Senator Shelby M. Cullom was for years Illinois' "favorite son." Senator 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.

Joseph Benton Foraker, senior Senator from Ohio, has numbered a Presidential lightning rod among his possessions since the middle of the '80s, when he was serving his second term as Republican ex-Governor of that state. His Ohio enemies have never grown weary of charging that he secretly nourished high hopes 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.



FORMER GOV. DAVID R. FRANCIS, STARTING THE BUILDING OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION, A TASK WHICH INTERFERED WITH HIS PRESIDENTIAL BOOM

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:

"You've got eight 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 Ohio River, he had 27.

In March of 1883 Carlisle became President Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury. He remained at the head of this department until his chief's retirement four years later, and all the time he nourished his Presidential ambitions. Not until just before he moved to New York and established himself as a lawyer did he drop his company with the dream that had kept him company for nearly a decade and a half.

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 1866. He, in fact, was second in the convention balloting, receiving 84 1/2 votes to McKim's 68 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.

speech and bestowed upon him the highest honor in their power to give.

Among other great Presidential possibilities of other but recent days, Blaine was the only one whose name was balloted on at five National conventions in times. Certain it is that John Sherman longed for a nomination above all political honors of this earth, and his failure to secure it clouded the whole of his latter life.

Russell A. Alger, who died only a year or two ago; Arthur Pue Gorman, for years Senator from Maryland; Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, who was one of the prominent Republican candidates in 1888, and later of Democratic Secretary of State under Cleveland; Thomas F. Bayard, first Ambassador to England, who was a close second to Hancock, the nominee, on the first ballot of the Democratic convention of 1880, and also second at the convention four years later; Richard P. (Silver Dollar) Bland, of Missouri, who led Bryan by 16 votes on the first ballot in 1896—these, also, were some of the great possibilities of other but recent days who prayed more or less earnestly and long for the Presidential lightning to strike them. And practically all of them went to their graves grievously disappointed that it did not.

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, 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 entered President McKinley's Cabinet as Secretary of State.

Reviving Individuality Among Handworkers

Continued From Page 2.

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.

Nature Talk.

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.

New York Sun.

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 within such 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 his 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 fit.

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.