

WHIGGERS' LAST STAND

Won in 1848 With a Hero and Died, When It Could Have Won on Principle, and Lived—Van Buren's Revenge.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.
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Washington, Sept. 5.—Once more the Whigs put their faith on a war hero and, for the second and last time, they were victorious. Zachary Taylor was nominated because he was the popular hero of the war with Mexico. It mattered not that he had never cast a vote in his life and had never taken any interest in politics. It mattered not that the war in which he won glory and renown was condemned by the Whigs as a crime against civilization. It mattered not that he was a southern slave owner when northern Whigs were beginning to battle every day against the extension of slavery. It mattered not that Henry Clay, the greatest of the Whigs, again wanted the nomination from his party.

Nothing mattered except that the Whigs wanted to win, that they had won in 1840 with a war hero and an illiterate slogan, and that they could do it again. Thus to General Harrison "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" was added General Taylor and "Old Rough and Ready." These were the only men the Whig party ever put into the White House, and it is remarkable that they are the only two presidents who have died in office of natural causes.

Beaten by Free Soil Democracy.

But even the hearty attractiveness of General Taylor, the freshness of his war-won laurels, the magic of the memory of Buena Vista, none of these things would have availed to defeat the Democrats had it not been for the factional party fight in New York state, which ultimately resulted in the formation of the Free Soil Democratic party and the candidacy of Martin Van Buren for president. Van Buren did not carry a single state, but he got a sufficient number of votes to take more than one state away from the Democratic candidate and give its electoral vote to General Taylor.

The Democratic national convention met that year at Baltimore, May 22. That is over 60 years ago, but a man still lives who was one of the prominent figures in that body. The nomination for president was a race between Lewis Cass of Michigan and James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. Cass was nominated on the fourth ballot without difficulty. But the great fight in the convention was not over the nominations; it was upon the status of the two contesting delegations from New York.

Barn-Burners and Hunkers.

There they were, Samuel J. Tilden, later the leader of the national Democracy, as spokesman and advocate for the Barn-burners; and Daniel E. Sickles, the orator for the Hunkers. Then only 23 years old, Sickles was already a member of the legislature and a leader in the Hunker, or conservative, wing of the Democratic party in New York. His career afterward in congress before the war, the tragedy of Lafayette square which cast a shadow over his life, his gallantry in battle, the loss of a leg at Gettysburg, his distinguished service in the diplomatic corps, his return to congress in 1892, and his long retirement in New York, where he still lives, are all matters of general knowledge. But even those to whom his later activities are familiar, are surprised to learn how long ago he was a figure in national political affairs.

The Barn-burners were liberal Democrats, whose name was given to them because of the similarity of their doctrines in politics to the economy of the Dutch farmer who burned his barn to get rid of the rats. Some authorities, not friendly, assert that the name was derived from the depredations of certain persons in western New York of the present era. The Hunkers were the conservatives, who believed in standing by the party, whatever should be. "Hunker" is New York Dutch-English for "hanker," which is akin to "hunger," and the name was applied to those of the Democrats whose desire for the possession of office was more remarkable than their "hunger and thirst after righteousness."

Vengeful Van Buren.

Barn-burners and hunkers came down to Baltimore, each swearing death against the other. Behind the barn-burners was the awful shadow of Martin Van Buren, who had been the head of the greatest Democratic political machine the party had possessed. The party had defeated him for re-nomination four years previously by the imposition of the two-thirds rule and by permitting delegates to disregard instructions. His friend, Silas Wright, had declined the vice-presidential nomination in 1844, but had saved the day by running for governor of New York and being elected. Two years later, in 1846, Wright had been defeated for reelection as governor, and the blame was laid on the hunkers. Van Buren and his friends wanted revenge.

promise and refused to vote in the convention. When Lewis Cass had been nominated for president and William O. Butler for vice-president, young Dan Sickles jumped to his feet to promise the vote of New York to the Whigs, making an impassioned speech which brought the attention of the whole country to him.

Frank Story About Taylor.

General Taylor was nominated at the Whig national convention at Philadelphia. Governor Morehead of North Carolina was president of the convention and it became his duty to inform the candidates that they had been nominated. The days of compulsory prepayment of postage and Governor Morehead sent the letter to General Taylor's address in Louisiana, post-office collect.

America's Historic Woman.

General Taylor died after having served but a little more than a year of his term, and was succeeded by Millard Fillmore. It is interesting to recall that General Taylor's daughter, who presided over his home as the mistress of the White House, is still living. She is Mrs. Elizabeth Dandridge now, since she was the charming Betty Bilas, presiding over Washington society as the daughter of the president, entertaining Dolly Madison at tea and having her fling at politics. It has been said that Mrs. Dandridge's experience is the most remarkable of any person now living. In that her life has been intimately and prominently connected with the great men of every epoch of our national history. A friend of Dolly Madison, a mistress of the White House herself, a sister-in-law of Jefferson Davis, the wife of a nephew of Martha Washington, she links the heroic age of America to the modern epoch of wireless telephony and airplane flights.

Wilmot Proviso Elected Taylor.

Going back to the campaign which placed "Old Rough and Ready" in the White House. It was a political contest in which the winning candidate did nothing to contribute to his own success. He merely looked on while the Democrats went to pieces on the rock of the "Wilmot Proviso." The "proviso," as it was familiarly referred to in those days when it was a burning issue, had brought the slavery question into national politics with a vengeance.

TWO-STORY FOR ENGRAVING FIRM

Irwin-Hodson to Occupy a New Brick Building on Thirteenth.

An important real estate and building transaction concluded last week was the purchase by Lipman & Wolfe of the quarter block at the southwest corner of Thirteenth and Gilman streets for \$25,000, on which they will erect at once a two-story brick building covering both lots. The building, when completed, will be occupied by the Irwin-Hodson company, commercial printers. The purchase price of the property, together with the estimated cost of the building, \$35,000, brings the total sum involved in the deal up to \$60,000.

Anomalous Leadership.

Upon the Wilmot proviso the Democrats split wide open and gave the Whigs their last chance to elect a president. If the northern Whigs had had the courage of their convictions that year they would have taken the northern view of the slavery question and could have elected an anti-slavery president long before Lincoln was elected, and their party would have been a southern party led by southern men, and the Democratic party was a permanent peace between the sections. Men could not see the inevitable conflict ahead of them.

S. P. SERVED WITH PAPERS IN LAND SUIT

United States District Attorney John McCourt returned yesterday from Pendleton, where he has been spending the past week on official business. He held a conference this morning with Special Assistant Townsend in reference to the big suit filed Friday against the Oregon & California and the Southern Pacific. Mr. Townsend states, however, that there are no new developments in the matter, other than that service was obtained on the two railroads yesterday.

FIRE IN HIGHWAY LEADS TO ARREST

Patrolman Keller did not move on when Dr. Ella K. Dearborn told him to Friday afternoon. Because he did not Municipal Judge Van Zante assessed Dr. Dearborn \$10 in the morning session yesterday. This is how it happened: Mr. Keller, as patrolmen do, was

Marching along the street on the east side yesterday. As he came opposite 800 Union avenue North, where Dr. Dearborn resides, he saw the practitioner out in the street preparing to start a fire in the highway. As in duty bound, Mr. Keller asked Dr. Dearborn if she had a permit to construct a conflagration in the public thoroughfare. Dr. Dearborn intimated to Mr. Keller that if he would run away, circum-

navigate the block, or something like that, she would attend to the little matter of the fire. Mr. Keller being of an obliging disposition, did as directed, but before he started warned the doctor that the ignition of any conflagration meant arrest. He came back and the fire was burning.

Patrolman Keller swore to a warrant last night and Dr. Dearborn was arrested. This morning she pleaded guilty in the municipal court and was fined \$10. She paid.

KIERNAN PROPERTY ON MORRISON SOLD

The John Kiernan residence property at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Morrison streets, was sold yesterday to a local capitalist for \$22,500. The property is a quarter block and was formerly owned by W. W. Taylor. On the corner lot stands a two-story frame dwelling, which was built a good many years ago. It is understood that the purchaser, whose name is withheld for the present, acquired the property as an investment.

TEN CENTS PER SHARE UNTIL, AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE AFTER SEPTEMBER 10th, 1908

As we have already given due notice that the price of our stock will be 25c per share on and after

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER THE TENTH

We wish to warn those who are inclined to procrastinate, that we will not accept applications for stock at the old price of

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if they are not made before the allotted date. So be on time and save us the necessity of refusing your application, by mailing it not later than

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We Are Going to Give \$100

To Seven of Our Customers

The steady and substantial growth of the business of the Columbia Woolen Mills Co., has brought us up to the point where there are thousands who have their clothes made in our shop. There's a Reason Why our customers return to us again and again. Every customer knows why he trades with the Columbia Woolen Mills Co.

Here's a Chance for Men, Women and Children to Get Busy

Here's where wife or mother, sister or brother, pal or sweetheart, has a chance to help you win a prize.

Have them get busy making suggestions. Frame up your "Reason Why" so it will be original—will mean what you wish it to mean—will be worth something to us.

We Want to Know Your "Reason Why"

Beginning business Monday, Sept. 7th, the first 100 purchasers of suits at our store will each be entitled to compete for a portion of the \$100 which we offer for the BEST "REASON WHY" YOU PREFER TO TRADE WITH THE COLUMBIA WOOLEN MILLS CO. A first prize of \$50, second prize \$25 and five prizes of \$5 each will be awarded for the best reasons given.

A few days, a week, at the most, and the contest will close. Don't delay, but get in early for a prize

How Your "Reason Why" Will Be Judged

The Reputation of the Columbia Woolen Mills Co. is sufficient to guarantee an impartial granting of prizes in this contest.

Three Judges will be selected from the advertising departments of the three local newspapers who will pass upon the "Reason Why" given by you, and the prizes will be awarded without knowing the names of the lucky ones. Each "Reason Why" will be numbered and the number and name will be sealed until the prizes are awarded.

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