

## CAREER OF JOHNSON.

### FROM TAILOR'S BENCH TO PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

Not a Man Who Was Personally Popular—Gained Public Favor by His Championship of the Homestead Law—Taught to Write by His Wife.

Rose from Obscurity. Whatever pertains to the life and character of men who have come up from the humble walks to places of honor and distinction among their fellows possesses a charm bordering on the romantic. In a country like ours, where every man is a sovereign, where the position he may attain is not circumscribed by the accident of birth, and where the royal road to fame is open to all, the contestants for honor, wealth and fame are seldom equally equipped in the beginning of life for the



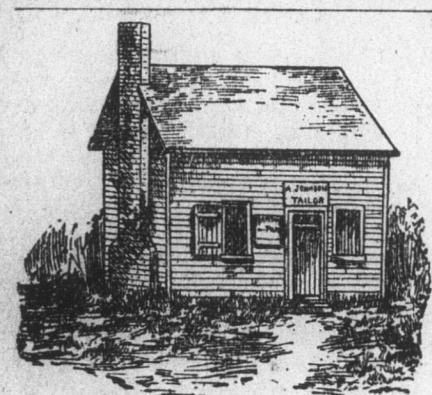
ANDREW JOHNSON.

great struggle. When it transpires that one who has "nothing" to depend upon for success but native brawn and brain, steps upon the arena and like a "plumed knight," challenges the descendants of a long line of distinguished ancestry who have been carefully trained and educated, and whose patrimonial estates eliminate from their problem of life the serious question of bread-winning; and when the challenger reaches the goal of ambition in advance of those who seemed to have the advantage of fortuitous birth and surroundings, he at once becomes a hero. An-



HOUSE IN WHICH PRESIDENT JOHNSON DIED.

drew Johnson's career from the tailor's bench to the Presidential chair is a notable case in point. His history affords an interesting study to those who would imitate him in his assiduous attention to his duties in the humbler sphere of life, and in the sublime struggle in which he surmounted the obstacles that poverty had placed in his path, and reached at last a position which we all regard as the zenith of human greatness—the office of President of the United States. Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. His parents were very poor, and when he was but four years of age his father died of injuries received in saving another from drowning. At the age of ten Andrew was



JOHNSON'S TAILOR SHOP.

apprenticed to a tailor. A natural craving to learn was fostered by hearing a gentleman read from the "American Speaker." The boy was taught the alphabet by fellow workmen, borrowed a book and learned to read. At Greenville, Tenn., while working as a journeyman he married Eliza McCaddle, a woman of refinement, who taught him to write, and read to him while he was at work during the day. It was not until he had been in Congress that he could write with ease.

The writer has often seen "The Great Commoner," and heard him from the rostrum in joint debate with distinguished Whig orators before the war.

In 1861, soon after his great speech was made in the United States Senate, I heard him arraign the leaders of the rebellion before an audience of several thousand East Tennesseeans. While not a polished orator, he was logical and earnest, and impressed me as a man of great intellectual strength and personal courage. He was a man of fine physical proportions, and always appeared grave and dignified. He did not affect the stately of manner, or attempt the role of "half fellow, well met," so common among popular politicians. His method of reaching the popular mind was deeper than this. In seeking a solution of the question of his marvelous popularity and success, one cannot attribute it to that mysterious personal magnetism which characterized many public men, notably Clay and Blaine. Johnson was not personally popular. He did not possess the faculty of arousing great enthusiasm in his followers. He was a student of human nature as well as of the current political history of his country, and sought to put himself before the people as the representative of popular principles rather than as a personally popular leader. His intuition pointed out the former as the

most enduring kind of popularity. He saw in the homestead law that was being agitated a hobby that would carry him into public favor, and he made the most of it. It was a most fascinating word-picture that he drew before his assembled countrymen when he told them he was in favor of the distribution of the public domain into homes that should be free to every American citizen. Then he told them of a time when the humblest and poorest would have a home in the rich and fertile prairies of the West, where he could live surrounded by every comfort and convenience of life, his pockets filled with glittering gold shining through the silken meshes of his well-filled purse. Thus the name of Andrew Johnson became associated with the brightest dreams of the humble poor.

When the wave of public opinion had placed him in the Senate of the United States, and when his Southern colleagues were breathing defiance to the Government in its capital, he stood firm and loyal, and this gave him the nomination for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. It will be remembered that extracts from his speeches furnished a large part of the political literature of the campaign of 1864. But history will carefully preserve the story of his struggle with poverty; how his wife taught him the rudiments of education after his marriage; how he lived in a humble way, earning his daily bread by working at the tailor's bench; how he became alderman of his adopted village, Greenville, Tenn.; and later was elected State Senator, Governor and United States Senator; then appointed military governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln; and afterward elected Vice President, succeeding to the Presidency on the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1864. After his term of office had expired as President Mr. Johnson again entered the political field, and was defeated for Congressman-at-large by Horace Maynard in 1872. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator, and died suddenly while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Stover, in Custer County, Tennessee, July 31, 1875.

Mr. Johnson's family consisted of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now dead except Mrs. Judge Patterson, who now owns and occupies the old Johnson house at Greenville, Tenn. The house is a very plain brick residence. The old tailor shop is there also, with the table, chairs and order book in which the future President took orders for garments and recorded the "measure" of his customers. The

THOMAS BRACKETT REED.  
Elected Speaker of the Fifty-fourth Congress and Candidate for the Republican Presidential Nomination.



UTAH'S STAR'LL BE THERE.

The Maiden State Will Find a Symbol on Old Glory Next Fourth of July.

Another star added to the flag of the nation! With alacrity the maiden State steps into line and answers to the call of number 45. The change is the national flag made necessary by the addition of Utah will not be accomplished until July 4 next year. After that date every Government flag will have forty-five spangles on its blue field. Already it has been determined just where in the field the new star is to be placed. There are six parallel rows of stars in the regulation flag, and Utah will take her position at the right-hand end of the fourth row.

As has been said, Utah will occupy the space at the right-hand end of the fourth line from the top. Room is not needed for many more, inasmuch as the only territories remaining available for future States are New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona. In this account, however, no thought is taken of the great reservation known as Indian territory, from which the slice named Oklahoma was cut out, nor of Uncle Sam's vast Arctic province of Alaska. Without a doubt there will be a further change in the arrangement of stars at some day.

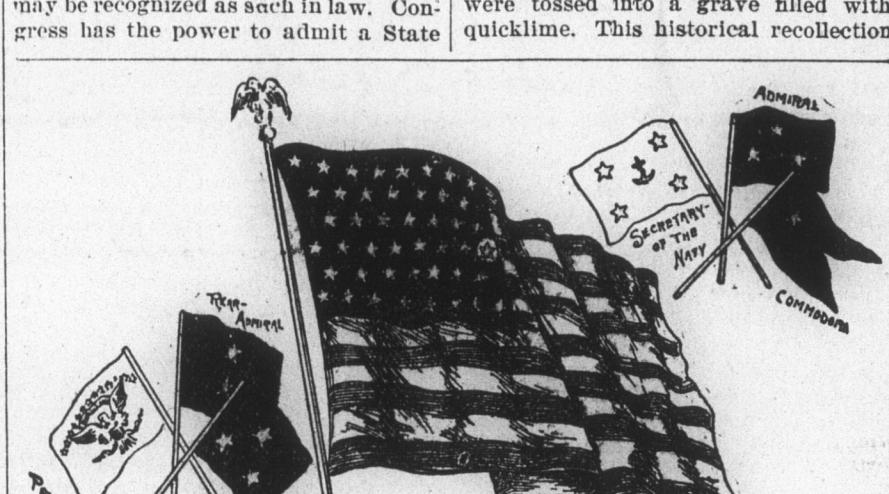
A new star is always added to the flag on the 4th day of July following the date of the State's admission. The act of Congress admitting Utah provides that the President shall issue a proclamation on the subject. It is by no means necessary, however, that the chief executive shall proclaim the birth of a new State in order that the latter may be recognized as such in law. Congress has the power to admit a State

vertised for bids to furnish an entire outfit of flags on the new patterns for the army. They will cost quite a big sum of money. For instance, a regimental flag or silk cannot be bought for less than \$160. This is much more expensive than the regulation Stars and Stripes, for the national ensign in silk comes at about \$50 for the large size required. The flags used in the army are of silk and of bunting; the former are employed in parades and in battle—there is nothing too good for real fighting—while the bunting flags are for drills.

#### A Blooded-Red Lake.

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has a queer habit of turning red about two or three times every ten years. It is a pretty lake, like most of the sheets of water in that picturesque country, and its peculiar freak is attributed to a disposition to celebrate the slaughter of Burgundians under Charles the Bold on June 21, 1476. But the French say that it blushed for the conduct of the Swiss, who in that battle gave the Burgundians no quarter. This year it was redder than ever, and had a sinister appearance when the setting sun illuminated its waves.

This phenomenon, of course, has its legend. The old fisherman of the lake, who catch enormous fish called silures that weigh between twenty-five and forty kilograms, say when they see the waters of the lake reddening that it is the blood of the Burgundians. As a matter of fact, some of the bodies of the Burgundians killed in the battle were thrown into the lake, while others were tossed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection



OLD GLORY AS IT WILL LOOK AFTER NEXT FOURTH OF JULY.  
(Showing the exact position the star of Utah will occupy.)

without reference to the President at all. Wyoming and Idaho were admitted without proclamation from the White House. On the other hand, President Harrison issued proclamations with regard to the admission of the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington in November, 1889.

It is rather an odd fact, by the way, that Oklahoma has not yet earned recognition in school books generally as a territory of the United States.

Anybody is at liberty to make United States flags. Thus it comes about that all sorts of patterns of the national ensign are on the market and in use. But if any one desires to have the colors as they ought to be reference must be made to the standard adopted by the army and navy. This standard, altered from time to time by the addition of fresh stars, is preserved and will continue to be kept by the Secretaries of War and the Navy. In the War Department at Washington, close by Secretary Lamont's office, is displayed in a glass case the true regulation flag of this country. To exhibit it better it is illuminated by a brilliant electric light. This is the original; all others must be imitations or else they are not correct.

In the military and naval service of the United States many patterns of minor flags are employed. For example, in the army there are very pretty "standards," so-called, and "guidons" for artillery and cavalry. The navy has ever so many sorts of flags, some of them being especially designated for the use of blue jackets on shore, when they are serving as troops for the time being. Just at present a complete change is being made in the flags of the army. New designs for them are being executed and some of these have not been finished yet. The patterns are being prepared by draughtsmen in the War Department, under the supervision of Secretary Lamont. One novelty is that in future each cavalry service will have one national flag. Hitherto that arm of the service, strangely enough, has not possessed an edition of the Stars and Stripes.

"I have always given our first mother, Eve, credit for one thing," said Mr. Gauwarr. "She didn't hyphenate her name when she married Adam."—Chicago Tribune.

"The War Department has already ad-

justed its poise that a person may stand on its summit, and by repeated swayings of the body set the boulder to rocking in a manner that seems really dangerous.

"You seem sad, my red-skinned brother," said the missionary. "Red-skinned brother's heart heap bad," said the noble son of the prairie. "White man shoot better, fight better, and now Injun hear college yell, he know Injun can't war-whoop for sour apples. Waugh!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I have always given our first mother, Eve, credit for one thing," said Mr. Gauwarr. "She didn't hyphenate her name when she married Adam."—Chicago Tribune.

#### KEPT ALIVE BY OXYGEN.

Millionaire Reichling Paid \$2,100 for His Last Week on Earth.

Three hundred dollars a day for breath was what Francis Reichling, the millionaire mine owner, paid for the last seven days he lived.

It was by the administration of oxygen gas that Mr. Reichling was given a brief lease of life, and while this treatment is not absolutely new in theory, no effort to test it in practice to such an extent has heretofore been made.

Through the grounds of Mr. Reichling's beautiful home at Piedmont runs a little mountain stream. While at work in its vicinity the millionaire contracted malaria. Congestion of the brain and pneumonia followed, and in their wake came valvular disease of the heart. Half of the sick man's lungs became closed, and it was apparent that death must soon follow from the lack of breath.

The dying man begged his physician to at least keep him alive until his son, traveling in Mexico, could reach him. There was but one hope—that of giving the patient a supply of artificial air by means of oxygen. This plan was at once adopted. The doctor procured a tank containing 100 gallons of oxygen. Attached to this was a rubber tube with a mouthpiece. There were two stop-cocks—one at the mouth of the tube, the other at the point where the tube joined the tank.

Whenever it became evident that Mr. Reichling was suffering from a want of breath he was required to inhale gas from the tank. The oxygen produced the same effect upon the blood and body as that resulting from ordinary breathing, and immediate relief followed the inhalation. The entire contents of the tank was consumed by the patient on the first night—Saturday. On Sunday he absorbed 500 gallons, and the effect was visible on Monday in the manifest improvement of his condition. On that day the patient inhaled 800 gallons of oxygen.

It was evident that the treatment was greatly reducing the pneumonia and relieving the heart trouble. On Tuesday the amount of oxygen absorbed was reduced to 600 gallons. On Wednesday 400 gallons were inhaled, and on Thursday only 300 gallons were administered. The following day the allowance was 200 gallons. On Friday night, however, there came a great change for the worse. Paralysis, followed by apoplexy, was added to the other ills from which the patient suffered. Three hundred gallons of oxygen was inhaled on Saturday, but proved of no avail. The pneumonia and valvular heart trouble had been conquered by the administration of the oxygen, but Mr. Reichling's enfeebled system was unable to withstand the complications, and death brought freedom from pain on Saturday night.

The wish of the patient's heart had been gratified, however, as the son for whose presence he longed arrived the Tuesday before his death. Mr. Reichling was conscious and recognized the young man, although unable to speak to him.

While tank oxygen is frequently used to restore vitality, medical records show that it is expensive to keep death at a distance by a fee of \$300 a day.—San Francisco Examiner.

#### THE HEALDSBURG GIANT.

Young Church Is Over Seven Feet in Height and Still Growing.

California lays claim to a number of unusually tall people within her borders. The subject of this picture is only 17 years of age, but is over seven feet in height and still growing. At the rate he is now shooting up into the air it looks as if the ancient giant will look like a mere boy in comparison.

His name is John Wiley Church and his exact height is just seven feet and a quarter of an inch. Though John has already gained fame as a giant in Half Moon Bay, his native town, and more recently in Healdsburg, his present residence, none of the other members of his family have ever attracted any attention to their stature, for the reason that none of them are bigger than ordinary individuals. His brother is not above the average height, so John cannot comprehend why he is so tall. In fact, he is half ashamed of the honor, and has allowed himself to become round shouldered in an effort to appear as small as the rest of the family. It is not until his dignity asserts itself and he straightens out that one realized how diminutive they are beside him. The man standing under his arm was proud of his six feet of stature until he met John. He is not very stout, but then that may be accounted for by the fact

that he works hard every day, peddling fruit around the interior towns. His wonderful height never fails to attract attention and John has never had to complain of his sales.

#### Without a Hod.

There is no hod-carrying in Japan. The natives have a method of transporting mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to an onlooker. Three men were repairing the roof of a one-story building the other day by resetting the heavy black tiles in mortar. The mortar was mixed in a pile in the street. One man made this up into balls of about six pounds weight, which he tossed up to a man who stood on a ladder midway between the roof and the ground. This man deftly caught the ball, and tossed it up to the man who stood on the roof. This was playing ball to good purpose.

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#### THE COCONUT PALM.

Its Manner of Growth and Its Relentless Energy.

Those who have never seen a long, straggling grove of coconut trees, by the seashore, with their feet buried in the gleaming sands and their heads held aloft in the azure of a tropical sky, can form but little idea of the picturesqueness of these interesting palms.

Though facetiously described by Mark Twain as "gigantic feather-dusters, struck by lightning," they are, nevertheless, princes of the vegetable world and sometimes attain the height of 120 feet, with stems two feet in diameter. Many of the tallest specimens, however, are blown by the wind to such abrupt angles that their altitude

is materially diminished. The trunks being formed by the annual falling of the leaves, it is possible to tell the age of the tree by counting the circular scars on the bark. Though also flourishing in the interior localities on coral islands, they are especially vigorous when within reach of the salt spray of the ocean; and the nuts, falling upon the restless waves, are carried to distant shores to vegetate.

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