

Democratic Presidential Possibilities

Now that the dates for the national conventions have been set, public interest is aroused and there is no end of speculation as to who will be the standard bearers of the two great parties in the coming presidential campaign. So far President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna have been the only men seriously mentioned to head the Republican ticket, and the senator says he is not a candidate. If he adheres to this decision and his friends remain inactive, it would seem that the present occupant of the executive chair has a walkover for the nomination.

On the other hand, the Democratic woods are full of presidential timber, more than a dozen candidates having been put forward by their friends and admirers as possessing the necessary qualifications to lead the party to victory. New York leads with three, and the others come from north, south, east and west.

Grover Cleveland, twice president of the United States and three times the candidate of his party for that office, has positively stated that he is not a candidate. Notwithstanding this there are many in the northern and eastern states who believe he would prove a candidate around whom a united Democracy could rally and, if nominated by the convention, he would accept. In portions of the west and south Mr. Cleveland is not regarded with so much favor. His refusal to support the nominees of his party in the last two campaigns has not tended to strengthen him in those sections.

Another objection raised against Mr. Cleveland by southern and western Democrats is that his nomination would result in the probable rehabilitation of the Populist party, which in the south drew its strength from the ranks of the Democracy. It was only in the last congressional election that the Populists were entirely eliminated from national politics and the Democrats have no desire to see them bob up again.

While Mr. Cleveland may not be a promising possibility at present, there is always the chance of a stampede in convention should the balloting be long continued, in which event he might be chosen.

William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, twice the choice of his party for the presidential race, like Mr. Cleveland, has declared that he is not a candidate, but, while not a candidate himself, Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly have a large influence in the naming of one. He is the unquestioned leader of the liberal element of the party, and no candidate may be able to secure the nomination without Mr. Bryan's support.

So far as known Mr. Bryan has no candidate and will be satisfied with any Democrat who subscribes to the principles on which the platforms of 1896 and 1900 were based. A short time ago the name of John W. Bookwalter of Ohio was suggested to Mr. Bryan, and he is said to have remarked that "the party might do worse." Mr. Bookwalter is an advocate of bimetallism and was once a candidate for governor of Ohio.

Alton B. Parker, chief judge of the court of appeals of New York, has a large following in his own state and is not without strength in other sections of the country.

He is the only Democrat who has carried the state of New York since Roswell P. Flower was elected governor in 1881. In 1884 Mr. Parker became a power in politics by exerting himself to bring about the nomination of Grover Cleveland. In 1885 he managed David B. Hill's campaign for governor as chairman of the executive committee of the state committee. It proved to be a campaign which required to be handled with great skill, but Mr. Parker was equal to the emergency. That Judge Parker will go to St. Louis with his state delegation behind him is problematical, Tammany Hall not having yet declared its intention.

Should Tammany decide to support him he will probably be far not behind the leaders in the early balloting of the convention.

Arthur Pue Gorman, senator from Maryland and leader of the minority on the floor of the upper house of congress, is deemed by many Democrats in all parts of the country to be one of the strongest of the possibilities. His long career in the na-

tional councils of his party, his renown as a statesman and his skill as a political leader all tend to make him a formidable candidate. There is no objection to him on the score of party fealty, his regularity being unquestioned. Senator Gorman will have many delegates behind him at the convention.

It is said to be the intention of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, to give the support of that organization to George B. McClellan, ex-congressman and the present mayor of New York city. Many Democrats in New York say that this will be done, if done at all, not so much with the hope of securing Mr. McClellan's nomination at this time as to prepare the way for a more determined and formidable effort in 1908. Should the Tammany leader pursue this course, it is claimed that it will result in a divided delegation from New York, that state outside the city favoring Judge Parker.

The boom of George Gray, former United States senator from Delaware, has frequently been mentioned, and recently President Roosevelt spoke of him as having good prospects of securing the Democratic nomination. Ex-Senator Gray was chairman of the anthracite arbitration commission which settled the great coal strike of 1902 and has long been conspicuous in public affairs.

Congressman William R. Hearst of New York is a strong possibility today, whatever the future may bring forth. From Maine to California clubs have been organized in his interest, and a great amount of enthusiasm has been injected into his campaign. He also has a large following in the ranks of organized labor, and a number of unions have endorsed his candidacy. Mr. Hearst was a loyal supporter of Mr. Bryan in the latter's two campaigns and has won many friends by the consistency with which he has fought the trusts and exposed their methods.

Mr. Hearst has been prominent in national politics for eight years. He reorganized and became president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs in 1900 and has always been a liberal contributor to the national campaign funds.

David B. Hill, ex-governor of New York, has been a candidate for the Democratic nomination for years, but at present there is little talk of him as a possibility. He opposed the platforms of 1896 and 1900, but supported Mr. Bryan in his second campaign. Judge Parker is a protege of Mr. Hill.

Richard Olney of Massachusetts, attorney general and later secretary of state in President Cleveland's second cabinet, will be the New England candidate at the next Democratic national convention. Mr. Olney's boom was started as early as the fall of 1900, and recently at a banquet to Mayor McCellan in New York Bourke Cockran again named the RICHARD OLNEY.

Massachusetts statesman. There are few who believe that Mr. Olney will become the nominee, but his name will be presented to the convention by the Massachusetts delegation. Most of the objections to Mr. Olney apply with equal force to Bryan, with the exception that in 1900 he gave out an interview in which he declared that while he was still a sound money man he believed it to be the duty of good Democrats to vote for Bryan on the grounds of regularity.

Mr. Olney is said to be very exclusive and rather cold, and during his service in the cabinet was not so popular as some of the other members. His friends recognize this trait in his character, and, while they believe he would make an admirable, upright and successful president, it is said they hardly hope to inspire the convention with their own enthusiasm.

Francis M. Cockrell, ex-Confederate brigadier and veteran senator from Missouri, is the only southerner who has been put forward as a possible candidate for presidential honors. Senator Cockrell is now seventy years old and on March 3, 1905, will have completed thirty years' service in the United States senate should he live to complete his term, which is extremely likely, as he is still bold and hearty. On account of his age he is not likely to receive much support outside the delegation from his own state which will at least give him a complimentary vote on the first ballot.

Other Democrats whose names have been mentioned are Marshall Field, the well known Chicago merchant; Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago; Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland; John R. McLean of Cincinnati, Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles and L. F. C. Garvin, who has twice been elected governor of Rhode Island.

Governor Garvin is a Tennessean by birth, but has made Rhode Island his home since 1864. He is a veteran of the civil war, a physician and an ex-congressman. He believes in the single tax and is otherwise somewhat radical in his views.



G. B. McCLELLAN.



GROVER CLEVELAND

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SUGGESTIONS

For SUNDAY . . . DINNER

Good Things to Eat and Where to Get Them.

MENU FOR TWO DAYS.

Breakfast.

Fruit.

Gluten Grits Sugar and Cream. Fish Cutlets. Fluted Potatoes. Pop Overs. Coffee.

Lunch.

Potato Chowder. Brown Bread. Cookies. Cocoa. Dinner.

Dinner.

Mulligatawny Soup (Canned) Steak with Onions. Brown Mashed Potatoes. Creamed Parsnips. Endive. French Dressing. Wafers. Cheese. Apricot Pudding. Coffee.

Breakfast.

Fruit. Force. Sugar and Cream. Panned Chops. Delmonico Potatoes. Rolls. Coffee.

Dinner.

Clear Soup. Roast Duck. Mashed Potatoes. Turnips au Gratin. Celery Mayonnaise. Wafers. Cheese. Pine Apple Pudding. Mince Pie. Coffee. Supper.

Stewed Lobster in the Chafing Dish Celery Sandwiches. Cake. Fruit. Coffee.

Dinner.

Fish Cutlets—Any firm fleshed fresh white fish, such as haddock, cod or halibut, can be used for the cutlets. Steam it until the flesh recedes from the bones, then remove skin and bones and break the fish into small flakes. Two pounds will usually give three solid cupfuls. For two cupfuls melt in a saucepan one heaping tablespoonful of butter, add two tablespoonfuls of flour and cook for a moment, then add gradually one cupful of hot milk. This will make a thick white sauce, to which is added salt and pepper to season highly, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one fabricspoonful of chopped parsley, the beaten yolks of two eggs and the prepared fish. After a moment's cooking to set the eggs, the mixture is spread on a plate and thoroughly chilled. It is lightly moulded into small cutlets with the hands or by the aid of a small tin mold, dipped into slightly beaten egg and rolled in fine dry crumbs. The cutlets must not be piled on one another, as that moistens the outer crust. Have ready a deep saucepan or kettle partly filled with smoking hot fat, carefully put in two cutlets at a time and fry golden brown, draining them when done on unglazed brown paper. The sauce is made with one tablespoonful each of butter and flour and one-half of a pint of milk, seasoned with salt, pepper and lemon juice and served separately in a boat.

Apricot Pudding.—A can of apricots is the foundation for the dessert. Drain off the syrup, add sufficient sugar to make quite sweet and measure, adding water if less than the pint required. Heat, and when boiling stir in three tablespoonfuls of corn starch mixed with a little cold water. Stir until thickened, cook slowly for fifteen minutes, then add the stiffly whipped whites of three eggs. Mix well together and cook for three minutes longer. In a mold put alternate layers of the cooked mixture and sliced apricots and set aside until very cold. Turn out and serve with a cold sauce made with the yolks of the eggs, one pint of milk and three tablespoonfuls of sugar cooked to a custard and flavored with a few drops of almond extract.

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