

THIRTY THOUSAND PEOPLE SEE GREAT INDUSTRIAL PARADE

(Continued From Page One.)

tributed samples of crackers and cakes. Zwiesler's bakery had three wagons, the Pacific Express Company two and the Brumley transfer company one.

Fifteen of the prize winning horses passed by in quick succession. The George J. Knollenberg grocery company and the Schweigman meat market displays followed. An ox cart in line, Koran and Deuker, liverymen, had three rigs, Henry Deuker's grocery two. The Bee Hive grocery was represented by an immense hive.

Another section was headed by the Musicians' Union band. Redman tobacco, Bulla's barber shop and the Morning News were represented by carriages and stanhopes. Robert Johnson and party of children in a pony cart made a pleasing presentation. The displays of the Indiana Loan company, O. K. Krone Tailoring company and Sullivan Transfer company were appropriate. The Ross Drug company had a large camera as part of their display. It was about ten feet in length. The interior of the Westcott hotel barber shop, operated by Web Pyle was represented by one of the most novel floats. There was the barber chair and barber in the act of shaving a man. He was really doing it—actually removing the whiskers with lather and razor. Prospective customers were seated about.

The Seane and Brown Hardware company was represented by a stove display. There was a Florence stove in operation and the heat that was radiated could be felt all about the wagon. The Brown & Darnell company had an auto arranged to display the company's wares. The Seidell Buggy company was represented by its output. The Jones Hardware company had five wagons. The first showed heating and baking stoves in operation. The cook had just removed a quantity of nicely browned bread from the oven. Another wagon displayed vehicles and harness, another agricultural implements, a fourth a sample of the Elwood fence forming a pig pen and enclosing a live pig. The last wagon was a manure spreader.

Upon the wagon of Mrs. C. A. Brehm, milliner, was a group of millinery girls busy about their work. The central figure in the display of Kibbey & Co. was "Chalk" Johnson, a young gentleman of color, wearing a spanking clean white shirt with the lower portion unrestrained. The Hoosier store was represented by a party of boys in a coach and the Bartel Manufacturing company by a float with figures representative of the different lines of garments manufactured by this concern.

Probably the neatest and prettiest float in the parade was that of the Nussbaum store. It represented a scene from Fairyland. Five little girls dressed in white appeared as fairies. They carried their wands and wore golden crowns. The rear of the float was formed by a canopy of white cloth and tinsel. Expressions of rapture were heard on every side as this wagon passed.

The Emmons Tailoring company, Elrod Shirt company, Dennis & Thomas Tailoring company, O. E. Dickinson company, W. F. Brown, Grothaus Furniture company, Alonzo Gilton and Romey Furniture company were represented in an appropriate manner. On the Hassenbusch float was a miniature house surrounded by household furnishings. The Dunham Furniture company's wagons carried household furniture and baby cabs.

The real for sure water wagon rolled along and hauling it was the Lancaster prize winning team. It was the street sprinkler. The B. F. Morris moving vans were there as were also a wagon and automobile carrying the employees of the city light plant and a quantity of material for construction work. Another detachment of prize-winning horses interrupted the wagon display. The Commons stock farm was represented by several harness horses and rigs.

The New Phillips theater was represented by a wagon with advertisements. The Y. M. C. A. float was one of the best in the parade. It showed a gymnasium scene with four young men practicing gymnastics. Doan & Klute and Harry Downing & Son were each represented by their beautiful private ambulances. Theodore Woodhurst was represented by three wagons. The Monibak Coffee company had a clever float. The Indiana Refining company was represented by one of its tank wagons. There were four Adams Express company wagons, in one of which was a small safe guarded by an express messenger, heavily armed. Dr. Lee C. Hoover had a small wagon on which was mounted the skeleton of a horse.

The Palladium float was one which was well received all along the line. It showed a printing shop of the year 1831, when the Palladium was established. Two men in quaint costumes operated an old Washington hand press, one of the few remaining in this section of the country. A printer worked busily on his case. Four newsboys dressed as printer's devils distributed among the crowd miniature reproductions of the first Palladium issue, August 7, 1831.

The Richmond Natural Gas company was represented by a wagon and the Richmond Water Works company had a unique float showing an ancient well with the "old oaken bucket." The Cox livery barn was represented by a wagon. The G. H. Gause floral company had a beautiful wagon display and Green's Glen Miller Transfer company was represented by twenty-one vehicles, varying from an omnibus to a gravel wagon. The J. M. Menke Coal company had seven wagons in the parade. The display of H. C. Bullerick & Son, which included their canning company and coal and fuel company, was repre-

sented with eight wagons. Seven of these wagons showed the various grades of coal handled. Following this display came the Seventh Ward drum corps. The Westcott carriage company was represented by one of its vehicles. The Humpe Shoe company float was a beautiful one of a most clever design. The Boston Store had a nice appearing float and Geo. Nolte displayed a number of Turkish rugs. The Pettman Shoe company was represented by a splendid display of shoes while Cunningham & Lahman had a float depicting a shoe store. The Hackman & Kiefoth Coal company had fifteen wagons in the parade showing cement and coal.

Mather Brothers Coal company had one of the very best displays in the parade. It was a coal car mounted on eight wheels and filled with coal. This monster float was hauled by twelve mules and four horses. This exhibit was cheered all along the line of march.

The Democratic drum corps preceded the two splendid floats of the McMahon company, one of which was a domestic scene, a woman operating a sewing machine and one playing an organ. The other float was a display of agricultural implements.

The E. G. Hill company had a most beautiful float, showing six young women seated in a bower of vines and flowers. "Richmond" was the floral design on the front of the float.

The G. H. Knollenberg company was represented by coaches and one float. Neff & Nussbaum had a splendid shoe display. Charles Johanning & Company was represented by a float depicting a steam heating plant in operation. August Johanning was represented by a float showing a model bath room. Philip Birck & Company and Pilgrim Brothers were represented by wagon displays. Wagon displays were also made by H. H. Meerhoff & Company, Thomas Hayward, the Wegomam Grocery Company, the Thistlewaite drug store, Meyer & Clark, Hornaday hardware company, the John W. Grubbs company and George R. Martin grocery company.

Following the Cambridge City band came the Eagles' degree team and the Eagles' float. A stuffed eagle was shown in this beautiful float.

The Irvin Reed Hardware company was represented by four floats, one showing a wind mill and the others showing various agricultural implements. Waking & Company had a fine display wagon as did the Mothers' Mince Meat company.

A traction engine drawing a water wagon and hay baler and another engine drawing a threshing outfit were the contributions of Robinson & Company to the parade. Gaar, Scott & Company had an engine drawing a tank and thresher and three coaches in which were seated the veteran employees of the plant. An immense roller skated the full length of a wagon, represented the Henley Skate company. W. C. Starr & Son's display of chains and hames was interesting. The Elliott & Reid Fence Factory had a section of Royal fence enclosing a pig on a wagon. The Standard Pattern Manufacturing Company had three wagons. Upon one was represented the foundry. Another was loaded with cheese cutters and bore the sign: "We cut the cheese." The Starr Piano Company was represented by a tray upon which was a piano player in operation.

Benjamin Franklin at the case was represented by the float of the Nicholson press. The parade concluded with a wagon of the Art Brass & Chandler company and an auto advertising the Watson piano store, a number of the prize winners from the cattle show and an auto distributing advertising matter for Mount's shoe store.

POLICE TRY TO UNRAVEL TANGLE

Results From Exposure of the Bells.

The police are trying to straighten out the entanglement that has resulted from the exposure of the duplicity of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Bell, who have been arrested for larceny. The Bells removed a quantity of household possessions, which had been entrusted to them by Mrs. Grace Kem from their home and attempted to sell it to a second hand dealer. He was stopped in the act of removing the goods by the police. A brother-in-law of Bell, named Jones, was involved in the mixup and his wife have left the city. The house the Jones family formerly lived in at Eleventh and North H streets contains the household goods, the ownership of which is in dispute. The owner of the house has a renter, but does not know what to do with the goods that are left there.

INDIANA RAILROAD COMMISSION UPHELD

Superior Court Rules Against Southern Indiana Railroad.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7.—The railroad commission of Indiana was upheld in the superior court this morning when Judge Harvey was an opinion in the case of the commission against the Southern Indiana Railroad in favor of the plaintiff. The commission had ordered the railroad to re-establish former joint rates on coal, pending a decision by the circuit court. The Big Four is also affected by the same decision. An injunction was entered to compel the railroads to obey the commission's orders.

PALLADIUM WANT ADS PAY.

FITTING CLIMAX TO HIS WESTERN TOUR

Wm. H. Taft Greets Sixty-Thousand People in St. Louis.

HOW TO DEAL WITH TRUSTS

WHEN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO MONOPOLIZE BUSINESS AND CONTROL PRICES, EVIL MUST BE CRUSHED OUT, HE SAYS.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 7.—With a twelve hour demonstration of cordiality, political enthusiasm, and intense interest, this city Tuesday furnished an appropriate climax to the western campaign trip of William H. Taft. The candidate spoke to an immense audience in the Coliseum. He followed this with an open air address at Clayton, a suburb, and then rushed to East St. Louis, where he addressed a large gathering.

Fully 60,000 strangers came to the city to see the Ohioan. The line of march from the station to the Planters' hotel was through two crowds of people who blocked either side of the sidewalk and the street. Mr. Taft was compelled to stand with his hat in his hand the entire distance of two miles, acknowledging salutations.

Trust Control His Theme. Mr. Taft was escorted to the Coliseum. The speech he delivered there was comprehensive, but the position of the candidate on the question of trust regulation was made the important feature.

"How about labor unions?" he was asked.

"I have done more for union labor than Mr. Gompers," was the quick retort, and then Mr. Taft explained that the decisions he had rendered as a judge on the bench, and which were now being misrepresented as placing him against unionism, were really being used at present in the courts by union labor as the basis of their rights.

Another interruption was a query about campaign contributions. The reply was that so far as he knew no contributions had yet been made that would have the slightest tendency to embarrass any one.

"Any gentleman here who desires to make a contribution to a good cause," he added, "may regard this as the time and place."

The trusts and how best to deal with them were emphasized by Mr. Taft in the speech. He made it clear that he was not opposed to the aggregation of capital for the purpose of effecting economies. Such aggregations, he said, "are to be commended rather than condemned. It is not inconsistent with competition and is an aid to our material progress."

"When, however," he continued, "it is accompanied with an attempt to monopolize business and to control prices, it then becomes illegal and the evil must be stamped out. This should be done by greater supervision of the business of such corporations, by federal control through the department of commerce and labor, by a series of reports each month, by constant examination by government agents, and by immediate and persistent prosecution of all violations of law."

Tells Plans for Future.

"The function of the next administration," he added, "is not to be spectacular in the enactment of great statutes laying down new codes of morals, or asserting a new standard of business integrity, but its work lies in the details of furnishing men and machinery to aid the hand of the executive in making the supervision of the transactions so close, so careful, so constant, that the business men engaged in it may know promptly when they are transgressing the line of lawful business limitations, and may be brought up standing whenever this occurs, and may be prosecuted where the violations of law are flagrant and defiant and promptly restrained and penalized."

WOMAN DRIVES HORSE TO DEATH

Animal Dies on Its Return—Arrest May Be Made.

Complaint was made by Herbert Green, the liveryman, to the police today that he had hired a horse and rig to a colored woman yesterday and the animal was abused. Green claims when he hired out the outfit it was to be returned to the barn between 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but it did not come back until between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. About ten minutes after the horse arrived in the stables it sank to the floor and died. Green claims death was the result of over exertion and that the driver was responsible. An arrest probably will be made in the matter.

FRENCH LICK CLUB ROOMS ARE CLOSED

Recent Court Rulings Have a Good Effect.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 7.—A report from French Lick says that all club rooms are again closed because of the recent agitation and court rulings.

A PRETTY TRIBUTE

Ministers Pass Resolutions in Memory of Prof. C. W. Hodgkin.

SYMPATHY IS EXTENDED.

At a special meeting of the Richmond Ministerial association yesterday, resolutions were adopted in memory to the death of Cyrus W. Hodgkin, who has always taken prominent part in historical societies of Indiana, and has a name that reaches all over the United States. Professor Hodgkin was for twenty years head of the history department at Earlham college.

The resolutions are: "Whereas, It seemed good to our Heavenly Father, in his wise providence, to call from his earthly labors to his reward in glory, our beloved friend and brother, Prof. Cyrus W. Hodgkin, we, the Ministerial association of Richmond, Ind., desire to put on record our high appreciation of the life and character of our brother and friend for the blessed influences that he exerted in his quiet and humble life, whilst living among men. Therefore

"Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of God, our Heavenly Father, believing with all our hearts that he maketh all things work together for good to them that love God. We realize in the departure of our brother anew that this is not all of life to live; that the work which God hath given us to do must be done, while it is day, for the night cometh, when no man can work; and that we also must be about our Father's business, as our brother was, till the Master said unto him: 'Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.'"

"Resolved, That in the death of Professor Hodgkin, his family has lost a tender and affectionate father and brother, the faculty and student body of Earlham college a most efficient and capable professor, and a wise and safe counselor, the community of friends a very earnest, faithful and devoted member, the city of Richmond and the state of Indiana a citizen who devoted himself to the highest welfare of his fellow men, giving much time and labor for the uplift of humanity and for good citizenship."

"Resolved, That we extend to his beloved daughters and family, to the two brothers and the sisters who survive him, and to Earlham college, our deepest sympathy in their loss and bereavement, pointing them to the source of all comfort and consolation, being assured that earth has no sorrow, that heaven cannot heal."

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the bereaved family, and the press."

"Respectfully submitted,
"C. HUBER,
"ADDISON PARKER,
"S. R. LYONS,
"Committee."

WAGERS PROPERTY ON HIS CHARGES

Oklahoma Editor Tells Bryan He Can Prove Assertions Against Haskell.

BRYAN ASKED TO BE JUDGE.

IF HE IS NOT CONVINCED OF THE TRUTH, THEN \$25,000 OF OKLAHOMA'S PROPERTY GOES TO CAMPAIGN FUND.

sell, editor of The Ardmore Morning Democrat, has addressed a second letter to William J. Bryan, renewing his 16 charges against Governor C. N. Haskell, late treasurer of Bryan's campaign committee and offering to prove them.

In addition he sends Bryan a carbon copy of the evidence and charges he offered Bryan last year, which Mr. Bryan threw from a car window, together with the exhibits and documentary proof of what he claims to be crooked corporation practice of Haskell.

Mr. Russell makes the proposition to Bryan to make him in Oklahoma City whenever Bryan may choose and permit Bryan to be the judge. The result to be proof to Bryan's satisfaction or \$25,000 worth of Russell's property donated to the democratic campaign committee and the prison for Russell on the charge of libel and slander against C. N. Haskell.

In closing his letter to Mr. Bryan the Ardmore editor says:

"Remember the conditions; place, Oklahoma City; time, your convenience; judge, W. J. Bryan; result, proof to your satisfaction or \$25,000 worth of property donated to the democratic campaign committee and the prison for L. T. Russell on the charge of libel and slander against C. N. Haskell."

THE CITY IN BRIEF

Richmond artists' exhibit at Morris & Co's. 6-3t
See the exhibit of Richmond artists at Morris & Co's. 6-3t

She-Frankly, if you had to choose between me and a million, what would you do? He—'I'd take the million. Then you'd be easy—Life.

NO APOLOGIES SAYS FRANK B. KELLOGG

His Professional Career Not As the Democrats Picture It.

NOT STANDARD ATTORNEY.

NEITHER HAS HE EXACTED AS A LOBBYIST FOR ANYBODY—TOO BUSY TO KEEP TRACK OF ALL CHARGES HE SAYS.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 7.—"I have no apologies to make for my professional career. I am confident the American people are not interested in my law practice. I take it they are interested in the great economic and political questions now before the public and that this election will be settled on those issues."

Frank B. Kellogg, Republican national committeeman from Minnesota and special attorney for the government in the Standard Oil case and "trust busting" proceedings, made the foregoing a part of his answer to charges against him issued from Democratic national headquarters.

He was called a "lobbyist for the steel trust, the beef trust, the sleeping car trust, the express companies, and the railroad companies."

"He is also reputed as counsel for the Standard Oil company in Minnesota," said the charges, which profess to rest largely upon the word of George S. Loftus, of St. Paul.

Accuser a Defeated Rival. Mr. Kellogg, being in Chicago, gave out an answer to this latest Democratic echo of the Haskell affair, saying that he supposed his turn had been reached in the general campaign of personalities. His answer follows:

"I have seen the statement made by George S. Loftus of St. Paul, and purporting to come from the Democratic national committee. It is full of erroneous statements and insinuations. The people of Minnesota know Mr. Loftus and know me. I have practiced law there thirty years, and with a full knowledge of my professional and business connections, and in opposition to Mr. Loftus, they elected me delegate to the Republican national convention in 1904, and member of the national committee, and re-elected me to head the Minnesota delegation at the national convention of 1908, and also re-elected me to the national committee."

"I am not holding public office, nor seeking it, and as a practicing lawyer it is not my privilege but my duty to take cases, as only I have done, for large corporations and small ones, for rich men and poor men. I consider it an honor that I have been thus employed, as also I consider it the greatest professional honor that I represented the government in the paper trust case, and now represent the government in the case against the Standard Oil company, now being tried; in the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific case, and in the suit against Mr. Harriman. I leave it to the people of this country whether I have performed my duty or not."

He Never Has Been Oil Lawyer. "Mr. Loftus and the democratic national committee have included in their statement some corporations which I never represented, and have omitted many which I have represented. If it will give them any satisfaction I will try and furnish them an accurate list."

"Neither I nor my firm have ever been attorney for the Standard Oil company in Minnesota or any other place."

"Neither I nor any member of my firm have ever appeared for or been attorney or lobbyist for the Pullman company, the so-called Sleeping Car Trust to which they refer."

"I did not come fresh from the prestige of victory over the Standard Oil company before Judge Landis in Chicago to take the generalship of the steel trust forces in its battle for the destruction of labor unionism on the iron range. I had nothing to do with the trial before Judge Landis; and I did not take charge of the strike referred to."

Lobbyist for No Company. "I have never been a lobbyist for anybody and am not now. I have made arguments before courts, railway commissions, and occasionally before legislative committees of Minnesota, as all attorneys properly do."

"I am too busily engaged in trying the anti-trust case against the Standard Oil company to keep track of all the charges and countercharges of this kind."

National Chairman Frank H. Hitchcock is expected to come to Chicago headquarters today and to remain here until the end of the week.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED ODD FELLOWS PARADE

Inaugurated Indiana State Conference.

Marion, Ind., Oct. 7.—Fifteen hundred Odd Fellows of the state participated in the parade held today of the State Department Council. Patriarchs Militant Colonel Harry T. Funston, of South Bend, Ind., and staff headed the procession. Several cantons of Indiana entered in the competitive drill held following the parade. The State Department Council will hold its business session Thursday.

MUST LEAVE CITY

Court Orders Earl Huntington Not to Return Until Spring.

HE ASKS GRANT OF FAVOR.

Upon his promise to leave the city by 12 o'clock and remain away until next spring, Earl Huntington was permitted to go on suspended sentence in city court this morning, after a fine of \$1 and costs had been assessed against him. Huntington asked the court to grant the favor. He was arrested last night and charged with public intoxication. It was the first time since Oct. 20, 1908, that this charge was placed against Huntington.

Huntington has been in all kinds of trouble and only a few weeks ago completed the longest jail sentence that has been served in this county for many years. The arrest last night was the second since his release. He was held in jail a few days on the last occasion, but no case was made against him, owing to lack of evidence and the character of the witness appearing against him.

Powder on Peanuts IS MADE USEFUL

Used to Make Goobers Look Clean and Pretty.

There is not much to a peanut, to look at it. It grows on a farm and is ready to eat after it has been roasted. A careless deduction would link up the farmer, the commission merchant, then the grocer or Michelangelo. That would be a mighty careless deduction, though. The first time a lot of unroasted peanuts are encountered rub one on a piece of dark cloth and observe the white mark it leaves. That is talcum powder. They powder peanuts to make them look pretty, which is just why sister powders her face, and in that particular peanuts and girls are both alike.

Any farmer can grow peanuts, but no farmer can sell them to the consumer. The peanut he grows is not fit to put on a stand, at least not until it has been touched up. Look at the peanuts on the next push cart and see how even they run as to size. They have all been sorted. Observe how clean they are and how white this lot is, how gray that lot is and how uniform all the different lots are. They have been sorted.

When the peanut is grown it is gathered and carried to a miller, who puts it in a great bin and later carries it over to his mill, where he has a contrivance just chock full of brushes. These brushes get almost every fleck of sand and dirt out of the peanuts, which is more than the farmer could have done if he had spent the summer trying. Then the brushed peanuts go on to another sort of mill, and by being tossed about they get their hulls polished, and while that is being done they are peppered with talcum powder, so that by the time they come out of this machine they are as white as they are to appear in public.

But the peanut is not ready for market yet. It is alongside a lot of larger or smaller ones, hurting the appearance of the larger ones, while it does not enhance the value of the smaller ones. To even up matters the output of the talcum powder polishing machine is run out on to a great canvas belt, which travels for fifty feet or more slowly. On either side of this belt are boys and girls. These sort the peanuts as they pass; this squad picking out the biggest, that squad taking the next largest, and so on down till the smallest are left. Shells that have dodged the powder rag are thrown back into the mill, and broken hulls are thrown away.

That is about all for the peanut now, excepting the roasting. It has to be roasted. There is a popular superstition that the Italian vendor roasts the peanuts in his little push cart. All he does is keep them hot. They are roasted at the mill, tons at a time, cooked to a nicety by experienced men, who have thermometers and all sorts of appliances to show them when a peanut is "done." This roasted product is the one that the Italian buys, and when he gets it he pops it into his little fake roaster and warms it over. It takes a long time and a lot of work and hosts of boys and girls to get the nickel's worth of hot roasted peanuts in the red and blue striped bag, but there is a reason for it all, and the reason is that a sack of even run small sized peanuts will find a buyer quicker than a sack of big and little ones all mixed up together. The stomach likes the eye to make a good report, and the peanut commission merchant understands that a shining shell, with indentations filled with talcum, pleases the eyes, and he has no compunctions about the powder box, because he has found out that in roasting the heat drives off the surplus talcum, so that is why if one wants to find out for true about this trick of the trade it will be necessary to get hold of an unroasted and not a roasted peanut.

By way of good measure it might be added that the shelled peanuts, generally sold salted, have been run through a thrashing machine, which breaks the hull and blows it out of the way. Only "Spanish shell" nuts can be so treated. The tougher hulls have to go to Signor Italiano.—Kansas City Journal.

An Englishman named Sheiford while traveling in Sumatra heard from the natives of the existence of flying snakes. He found that there actually were such reptiles and that they had an anatomical peculiarity which enabled them to descend safely from high trees to the ground or water.

this concerns you, read carefully. Dr. Jell's Syrup Pepsin is carefully guaranteed to cure indigestion, constipation, flatulence, offensive breath, malaria and all diseases arising from stomach trouble.

CANDIDATES AT BANQUET TONIGHT

Taft, Bryan and John Temple Graves to Be in Chicago Tonight.

CONVENTION IS BEING HELD

MANY NOTABLES ATTENDING SESSIONS OF LAKES-TO-THE-GULF DEEP WATERWAY ASSOCIATION IN THAT CITY.

Chicago, Oct. 7.—Hundreds of delegates are attending the third annual convention of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway association, which opened at the Auditorium theater at 10 o'clock this morning.

James J. Hill, the railroad chief, has sent an address to be read Thursday on "The Future of River and Rail Transportation." He was asked to be a speaker, but previous engagements prevented this. Contrary to the general belief as to the attitude of railroad men, he advocates strongly the development of river transportation and declares it will work to the benefit of the railroads.

Two hundred and fifty governors, United States senators and congressmen have accepted invitations to the convention. Men of influence from all along the proposed deep waterway, which is to connect the gulf and the great lakes, are attending. It will be a notable gathering, probably without precedent in Chicago.

This evening the Chicago Association of Commerce will officially welcome the delegates to the convention at its annual dinner. Richard C. Hall, president of the association, will preside at the function at which William Bryan, presidential candidate, and John Temple Graves, vice presidential candidate on the Independence party ticket, will meet. They are specially invited guests, and it will be the first meeting of these men since the campaign opened, but it will not be in the way of a political nature.

GRANT AND A. T. STEWART.

Nomination of the Merchant For Secretary of the Treasury.

It was not unnatural that in the absolute absence of political experience President Grant should not only have had much to learn concerning the nature and conduct of civil government, but that he should also have had much to unlearn of the mental habits and the ways of thinking he had acquired in the exercise of large—indeed, almost unlimited—military command. This was strikingly illustrated by some remarkable incidents.

As usual, the nominations made by the president for cabinet officers were promptly ratified by the senate without being referred to any committee. But after this had been done it was remembered and reported to President Grant that one of the nominees so confirmed, A. T. Stewart of New York, whom President Grant had selected for the secretaryship of the treasury, as a person engaged in commerce was disqualified by one of the oldest laws on the statute book—in fact, the act of Sept. 2, 1789, establishing the treasury department. That this law, which provided that the treasury department, having the administration of the custom houses under its control, should not have at its head a merchant or importer in active business, was entirely proper—indeed, a necessary one—had never been questioned. The next morning, March 6, I had occasion to call upon President Grant for the purpose of presenting to him a congratulatory message from certain citizens of St. Louis. I found him alone engaged in writing something on a half sheet of note paper. "Mr. President," I said, "I see you are busy, and I do not wish to interrupt you. My business can wait." "Never mind," he answered, "I am only writing a message to the senate." My business was quickly disposed of, and I withdrew.

In the course of that day's session of the senate a message from the president was brought in in which, after quoting the statute of Sept. 2, 1789, the president asked that Mr. Stewart be exempted by joint resolution of the two houses of congress from the operation of the law which stood in Mr. Stewart's way. There were some signs of surprise among senators when the message was read, and Mr. Sherman at once asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill in accordance with the president's wish. But Mr. Sumner objected to the immediate consideration, thereof being of its great importance. This stopped further proceedings, and the bill was laid on the table, never to be heard of again.—Carl Schurz's Reminiscences in McClure's.

Miles and the Reporter. "General Nelson A. Miles always did like to have fun with new reporters," said an old newspaper man. "I remember some years ago he told an unfortunate Washington correspondent a long story about a new gun metal that some genius was supposed to have just discovered. It was a wonderful alloy which was as tough as steel and as light as aluminum. By its use, the general said, it would be possible to build guns which would weigh no more than the immense projectiles which they fired."

"The correspondent was delighted and went off and wrote a beautiful article, which produced spasms of laughter throughout the entire artillery service. You see, it doesn't require a very profound knowledge of ballistics to know that if a gun and projectile both weigh exactly the same amount they would fly in opposite directions with exactly the same velocity when the piece was fired."