

SAYINGS BY THOMAS B. REED.

MORE EXAMPLES OF THE WIT OF THE LATE SPEAKER.

Barren inspired by his dislike of Gen. Harrison...

To everybody in Washington who had intimate acquaintance with the late Thomas B. Reed...

The big speaker heard the evidences of a serious case. Then his features relaxed...

Before the seating of the party a friend greeted Mr. Reed in the reception room.

"Thank you. But curses are not all un-mixed; they come to us sandwiched with benefactions."

"This bitterness of Mr. Reed's feeling toward President Harrison tinged most of his comments upon that statesman."

If Harrison did not indulge in severe remarks about Reed it was not because he did not feel and resent his criticism...

An instance was made known on the day Harrison sent to the Congress his message carrying an ultimatum to Chile...

Mr. Reed listened to the message without a frown and without applause.

After adjournment of the House a newspaper correspondent seeking opinions about the message went to Mr. Reed...

"Nothing," was his reply to an inquiry as to what he thought of the message...

His view of the message was given in a low voice, packed with infinite scorn.

"I do not think the President ought to have written such a message to those little Chileans."

Mr. Reed had convictions about money and finance, and he had no sort of patience with those men in public life whose convictions disagreed with his...

Mr. Reed did not find the inaugural address of the President easily convertible into a bill that would unequivocally establish the gold standard and banish all forms of free silver coinage.

The chief subject for legislation for that session, in his opinion, was the money question. He was speaker, holding in his hands, under rules prepared for the purpose of transacting business, the power to advance to law any policy adopted by the Administration.

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was marked by a sort of dignified reserve, which, however, gave way every now and then when something on the floor of the House occurred to afford an opportunity for the play of wit, sarcasm or humor that welled out of Mr. Reed's great brain as naturally as water from a spring in a mountain side.

His ability to see at a glance and describe in a sentence the humorous side of things, or the weak point in a member's position was unsurpassed. At times he made comments, seemingly to make the clerks laugh, but really because he could scarcely help expressing his clear perception of a humorous situation or a weak argument.

Yankee said always emphasized the humor of his expressions.

One morning after the reading of the journal a member from Kansas, a Populist, arose to correct the record, and, in a hesitating manner, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to an omission in my record."

"The Speaker (in an undertone)—That is unnecessary, you are a Pop."

On another occasion Judge Terry of Arkansas arose to make a set speech, and began by saying:

"Mr. Speaker, I am a Southern man and a Democrat."

"The Speaker—That is a combination of unfortunate circumstances which a man ought to labor to remove."

One of the noted men of the Fifty-fifth Congress, who was given to much oratory and resplendent raiment was James Hamilton Lewis of Washington State, commonly known as "Dude Lewis."

Mr. Speaker, I arise to a question of personal privilege. Then he read what THE SUN had said of him, "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

"The Speaker, only it ought to have read a 'joy forever'."

This retort, although not intended to go in the Record, was so generally heard as to provoke a ripple of laughter on all sides, amid which Mr. Lewis took his seat.

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moral qualities. He could never see why men could not differ strongly upon questions and yet be good friends.

When an act of trickery on the part of one of his party colleagues was brought to his notice he bowed his head sadly and said: "Poor fellow, how could he do it?"

Later when the man's attempt at an explanation was placed before him he said: "I cannot understand a man who would crawl."

He once said that although he had been in public life for many years he could not understand how men could be and try to rob the Government. Such a thing was simply beyond his comprehension.

When he was a candidate for the Republican nomination he had some of the saddest experiences in his political life. This resulted from the action of men who promised him their support, but went to the other side when the chances set against him. He said their course increased his respect for the bluff.

When a certain Maine politician forsook him on the eve of the convention, some one exclaimed: "God takes a quitter."

The words were not those of Mr. Reed, but it is known that they expressed his sentiments.

UNSELFISHNESS ILLUSTRATED. Another strong impression of Mr. Reed is that he rode rough shod over men and opinions. He was an extremely considerate man in everything he did.

Some months before his death he said to a friend that he wanted some time to write an article which would embody his idea of the best way to increase human happiness. He said the whole question lay in the proper understanding of unselfishness, and he thought that the only real, practical unselfishness was the concession of the right amount of right to the other fellow.

For illustration, he and two men might be sitting on a bench designed for three. One of them was small; the other of medium build, while he—well, he was ample.

Each man would have a certain idea of right as to comfortable seat on that bench. He might think the other men were crowding him; the next man in size might have convictions on the situation, while the thin fellow would at least consider that he had a right to sit down.

Now if the three men could only look at the matter in the proper light—but his genial, humorous argument cannot be reproduced by memory. His point was that unselfishness in the final definition was the recognition of the rights of others. And he was surprised that in the world there were so few people who were really unselfish.

Mr. Reed's oratorical triumphs were many. One of his finest bits of effective illustration and sarcasm was in his great speech closing the tariff debate in which he and John G. Carlisle reached their highest point in Congressional speaking.

Mr. Reed had been heard, brilliant and dramatic, and that day when the two leaders were to bring it to a close the galleries were jammed; the Senate was emptied and everybody who could gain admittance to the House was on hand.

Mr. Carlisle made one of the ablest arguments of his public life. He was in perfect form; his speech was carefully prepared and his straight logic and clearly framed sentences held the interest unflinchingly.

Mr. Reed arose to reply and, forgoing the pleasures of debate, spoke with intense force and solemnity; but along in his speech the flash came. He quoted Esop, and gave the simile, since famous in all tariff arguments, of the mastiff, holding in his mouth a large chunk of juicy beef, crossing the street and beholding in the way of the tempting reflection of his morsel. Then, of course, followed the moral of the fable of the dog in letting go what he had, to try for what did not exist—to throw away the prospect in his mouth for the uncertain profits of the markets of the world.

It all came out in the indescribable Reed manner and its effect was tremendous.

A short time ago this incident was mentioned to Mr. Reed with the opinion that it was one of the happiest bits ever heard in political debate. Mr. Reed laughed heartily, as he explained his own appreciation.

"I remember it very well," he said. "As I was getting out the words, I was looking directly at Carlisle, who was returning my gaze with deep sympathy. Suddenly his mouth opened, his chin fell and he stared at me as though I had done something wrong. It was very funny and it was fortunate for me that the House made a little noise, not usual, for I needed the time to recover from Carlisle's remarkable change of expression."

Reed and Carlisle had high respect for each other, and after both removed to New York they often came together in the Lawyers' Club at lunch time. Whenever they stopped to chat they always attracted much attention.

IN NEW YORK. Mr. Reed liked New York and was just getting into the enjoyment of its life and opportunities when the end came. Recently a friend who called to see him in his Broad street office, intending merely to pay his respects, found him in a conversational mood and the few minutes went into hours.

Mr. Reed talked with the utmost freedom upon men and measures. On such occasions he was simply matched. His philosophy, his wonderful knowledge, his humor, his wit and his very occasional sarcasm came forth in a marvelous flow of information and interest. It was finer and better than his public speech, for it was not the man adapting himself to an audience; it was the man himself.

To a word of admiration of his handsome good offices he replied that they were good offices that people might draw wrong conclusions, and then, to the remark that he was becoming a real New Yorker, he explained that the New Yorkers who amounted to anything were judged, like birds, by their migrations—the earliness of their departure from the city in the first part of the year and by the lateness of their return in the second part.

VIEWS ON TRUSTS. Most of what he said on trust of course he heard here or anywhere else, but it is permissible to refer to his talk on the trust issue, which he discussed with great minuteness. His views in the main were afterward written out by him in the North American Review article which was recently copied in THE SUN. But he did not incorporate in it a fact of considerable interest, largely, perhaps, because he seldom put any mention of himself into his arguments.

He said he was one of the first, if not the first, to bring the trust issue into the courts. It was while he was Attorney-General of Maine.

The case concerned the closer combination of two railroads and the fight he scheme on the ground that it would destroy competition and that the monopoly would result in higher rates and fewer facilities; in short, that the monopoly would give the public less and charge more for it.

He portrayed most of the dangers which are still the declarations of the anti-trust agitators and he had lived to see the incorporation which he had assailed provide

a larger and better service for the public and reduce its rates.

He mentioned the transcendental transportation problem. Great systems had been built and there seemed for the time nothing possible beyond them, but another set of men constructed another system more cheaply with new methods—and the same thing would be done again, showing how growing conditions must keep even transportation out of any actual monopoly.

He believed that the trust issue was a phase of American development quite beyond the complete understanding of those who imagine they can put the spirit of progress into harness. He confessed that the same thing would be done over again, showing how growing conditions must keep even transportation out of any actual monopoly.

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THE REAL ARCHBISHOP FARLEY

BEHIND HIS GENTLENESS THERE IS AN INFLEXIBLE WILL.

No Obstacle Dauts Him in a Course He Believes Right—His Practical Charity—Stories of His Work as a Priest—The Rapid Rise of a Brilliant Man.

Tales of the practical Christianity of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of New York are spread over the long period of his priesthood in the city.

Archbishop Farley since his ordination in 1870, and laymen who have been close to his work as pastor of St. Gabriel's in East Thirty-seventh street since 1884, know of his earnest and restful labors for his church and for humanity. Recognized by all New York as a man of gentleness and peace, he has other characteristics that since first from time to time showing the aggressive, practical, gainful mind.

He is a determined man, sometimes to the extent that he might be called a fighting man in his pursuit of some beneficent object.

A story is told of his early days in the pastorate of St. Gabriel's. The death of the head of a family in Father Farley's parish left the family with no source of income except a son, whose father in a downtown office was so small that it would not go half way toward the maintenance of the house.

Farley knew the boy to be unusually bright and well informed. He went

down town one morning to find a better employment for the young man. His first call was at the office of a figure in the business world with whom the priest had a slight acquaintance. He stated his purpose. The business man was in a hurry.

"I'll take the young man's name, Father Farley, and if you are waiting for him, I'll send you word. I haven't anything in sight now."

"He won't have a place right away. I've got to be back at the house in two hours, but I'm not going back till I've placed the boy, and he'll be with me in half an hour."

The man was surprised at this positive announcement from the priest.

"Father Farley, you'd make a good pastor," he said, "and I'd like to see you down to-morrow morning and I'll put him at your disposal."

The boy is now one of the most liberal contributors to the many charities of Archbishop Farley. After the announcement that the Pope had promoted the priest to the see of New York, the business man carried his commitments to the Archbishop for the fifth time referred to the story of the place which the priest had found for him.

"Sometimes when I read about the wickedness down in your Wall Street," said the Archbishop with a twinkle in his eye, "I wonder if I put you on the right road. At any rate, some of the money is going in the right direction."

Father Farley was summoned for a sick call one morning. He found a parishioner dying of a stroke of apoplexy. Knowing that the man was the only wage earner in the family, he made some inquiries of the wife and daughter to learn what provision the dying breadwinner had made for them. He was the priest learned a method of mutual benefit association in which he had an insurance of \$2,000.

The latest assessment was overdue, and he paid for the man, who was liable to suspension, in which event his family could not collect the money after his death.

The priest administered the sacraments for the dying man, and the daughter was in such a state of mind that they were indifferent for the time to the possibility of losing the insurance benefit.

The priest, who had the same address as the address of the treasurer of the lodge and hurried into the street. On his way, he met a wealthy man of his parish who overtook him. As the priest spoke to him the man stopped and at his motion the brougham wheeled up to the curb.

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