

GARRET HOBART AT HIS HOME.

Graphic Pen Picture of the Favored Son of New Jersey.

STERLING CHARACTER OF THE STATESMAN.

The Vice-Presidential Nominee Endeared to the People of Paterson.

POPULARITY GAINED BY TRAITS OF UNSELFISHNESS.

Aside From Business He Finds Time to Assist His Wife in Noble Work.

PATERSON, N. J., June 24.—On each of the steps leading to Carroll Hall, the home of Garret Augustus Hobart, is a floral horseshoe about six feet in diameter, placed there last Monday night when 30,000 people marched by, shouting and cheering for Paterson's foremost citizen. New Jersey is not at all behind Ohio in appreciation of honors paid to her favorite sons. And the smoke of the celebration, the echoes of the cheers and of the big bands of music had not died away when I arrived last night from Cleveland. The air was still full of enthusiasm and of Republicanism. Local pride was wearing its Sunday clothes, and the silk factories and other factories in this, the Lyons of America, displayed the stars and stripes and the tri-color.



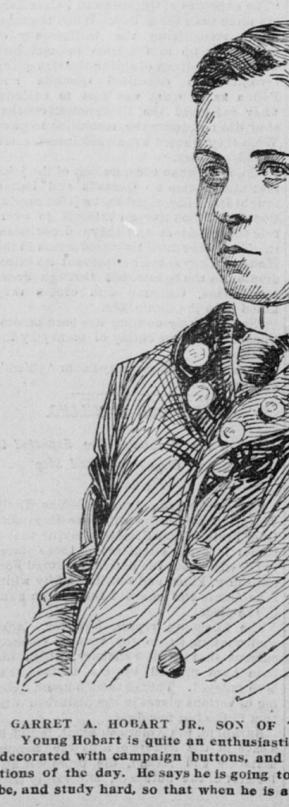
MRS. GARRET A. HOBART.

Hill, and is far humbler in appearance than you would expect to find when Mr. Hobart's financial standing and social position are taken into consideration. It makes an excellent match for Major McKinley's cottage in Canton, Ohio, just as the two men make an excellent team to head the Republican ticket. I found Mrs. Hobart and a few lady friends on the porch enjoying the cool air that gently strolled from the Atlantic after the sun had gone down. The hall door stood hospitably open, and in a few moments I was ushered into the presence of the Republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The back parlor in which he was sitting was brilliantly lighted and luxuriously furnished, Mrs. Hobart's refined taste being exemplified by the chaste beauty of the articles of vertu there displayed. Mr. Hobart was almost concealed by the high back of an upholster red easy chair, so that the first glimpse I had was at the top of his head, which was bald up above the forehead; two locks of dark hair had been brushed so that his portraits do the two men make an excellent team to head the Republican ticket. He was dressed in a light brown suit of grass cloth, a costume very popular in this climate, and was dictating letters to a young woman stenographer. That he was very busy was evident from a pile of about 1000 unanswered letters lying on the table and I therefore remained only long enough to get a good look at him. He is neither tall nor short, standing about five feet eight and one-half inches, and is stout and compact, but without any apparent tendency toward an excess of adipose tissue; the forehead is well developed, broad across the eyes and filling out a little above the temples. The nose is straight, of the Roman order, but not too long; the firmly-closed lips are shaded by a long, sandy-gray mustache and the firm, square chin sits well forward. The general shape of the head and face is round, the greatest width being from cheek to cheek on a level with the mouth. The eyebrows are straight and horizontal, close to the eyes and have a downward leaning at the corners. His

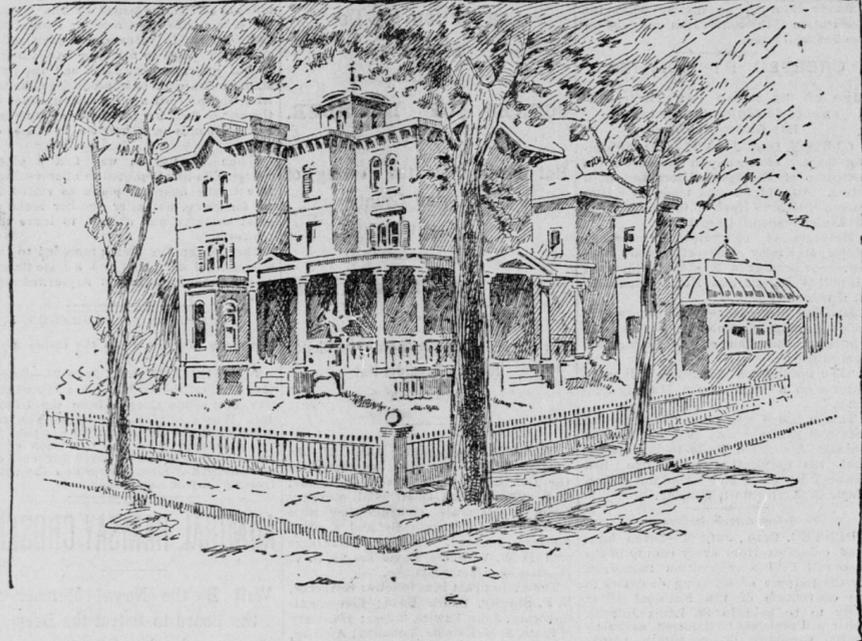
eyes are grayish-blue, but their keenness is weakened by a slight cast in one of them. Mr. Hobart is a man of intense energy and of great capacity for business affairs. Like his friend, Marcus Aurelius Hanna, he is an active spirit in many industrial enterprises, but I think he lacks the coolness, the presence of mind, the self-poise which have made Mr. Hanna one of the most remarkable business and political managers in the country. Mr. Hobart is so earnest in his energy that he shows it in every movement. His manner of speech is abrupt and quick; his language plain Saxon and to the bullseye. I soon found that he would not talk politics. He said that he would not do so except from the public platform, but as his political ideas are well known nobody will suffer because of his silence. In his younger days he was a Democrat, but after he had begun to get an insight into true business principles and the secret of the prosperity of all nations he found that Democratic free trade Utopianism would not be successful even in the management of a peanut-stand, and he became a Republican. He saw that the Republican party was established on principles which were for the best interest of employer and employe as well as for the farming element of the community and for the whole people. The Republican party to-day has no more devoted, earnest, sincere and self-sacrificing adherent than Garret A. Hobart.

"I'm piled to the ears with work," he said, with an impatient glance at the big stack of letters on the table, "and letters are coming in thicker and faster by every mail. How was Major McKinley managing to handle his correspondence when you saw him at Canton?" I replied that perhaps the major did not attempt to read all the letters that came to his address. I presumed that he took up those from personal friends and big men in the nation and let his private secretary and his three stenographer clerks attend to the rest at their leisure. Many of the letters received by Mr. Hobart are from persons asking financial aid; one from Massachusetts to perfect a patent, another to help raise a mortgage on a corn farm in Kansas ruined by drought, another to assist a poor but deserving colored family in Texas, and all of them assuring Mr. Hobart that should he be so generous as to send them a check or a greenback they would secure all the way from 100 to 1000 Democratic votes for him. Mr. Hobart would not mention it, but I learned from others somewhat of the known record of this gentleman and his

accomplished wife, Mrs. Jennie Tuttle Hobart, in the matter of that charity which, says the immortal poet, falls as the gentle dew from heaven upon the place beneath, blessing him that gives as well as him that takes, and which becometh the throned monarch better than a crown. The gentle hand of Mrs. Hobart has wiped away many a tear of distress in this town of busy looms; her kind words and loving ministrations have changed many a sob of sorrow into a smile of joy. No roof was too lowly that she could not stoop her gracious head to enter; no home so dark and cheerless that her presence could not fill with light and hope. Here in Paterson and especially in the winter season there are many opportunities for the exercise of charity as there are in all manufacturing towns on the coast of the Atlantic, and there are several Christian societies which have taken the work in hand. They are the Old Ladies' Home, the Children's Day Nursery and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in all of which Mrs. Hobart is a leading and most valuable member. Neither she nor her husband has done these things in the middle of the public highway with heralds before them bugling their praises, but quietly and without show. Not one-half of their benefactions has become known, for poverty with decent pride exists in Paterson as well as in San Francisco. "Generous, open-hearted and free-handed" were the expressions I heard to-day from business men and others when they spoke of the candidate for the Vice-Presidency from New Jersey. To ordinary enterprises needing assistance he has given double that which would have been due from him, because he dreaded to be considered selfish or mean. Where one man gave \$10 toward the establishment of some local enterprise Mr. Hobart gave \$25. He is unassuming and modest withal and a good Christian, he and Mrs. Hobart being members of the Church of the Redeemer (Presbyterian). With a Methodist for President and a Presbyterian for Vice-President the Christian voters of this country should surely be satisfied. He is not bigoted in religious matters, for he has liberally subscribed toward the erection of St. John's and several other Catholic churches. He is also a subscriber for the Barnet Memorial Temple and for every other church of every denomination that has been erected in this city during the last thirty years. Hospitals, orphan asylums and old ladies' homes of every denomination have been blessed by the cheerful giving of his hands. This trait of nobility and of unselfishness has gained for the leading citizen of Paterson all his popularity. From the green Catskill, where the clear streams of rippling water refresh the tired New Yorker, to the farthest point of Long Island, where the waves of the Atlantic



GARRET A. HOBART JR., SON OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE. Young Hobart is quite an enthusiastic politician. The lapels of his coat are decorated with campaign buttons, and he talks understandingly on the questions of the day. He says he is going to be a good boy, like his father used to be, and study hard, so that when he is a man he can become President.



THE HOBART RESIDENCE IN PATERSON, N. J.

bear a message from the Old World, Garret A. Hobart has the hearts of the people. Nobody here or in big New York city thinks of calling him anything but plain Gus Hobart. That's how he likes to be addressed, for his husband always fits his head and never requires stretching. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart have but one child living, a bright, interesting little fellow of twelve years, who has been named after his father Garret Hobart Jr. The boy takes great pride in his father's nomination and confidentially informed some of his playmates the other day that he was going to be a good boy like his father used to be and was going to study very hard, so that when he grew up to be a New Jersey man he might become President of the United States. Then he would make good laws and give everybody work that wanted it and make everybody happy. If young Hobart continues to stand upon that platform until he grows up a big New Jersey man, I have no doubt that he will not only be President, but the best President the United States ever had.

As in the case of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, and as in the case of every other man and woman in the world, death has knocked at the door of the Hobarts. There are two graves upon which father and mother have time and again poured out their hearts' sorrow, one a little girl and the other a beautiful, brilliant, talented and accomplished young woman of 23 years. This young woman, the pride of her parents, the sunshine of their home, died in Europe under peculiarly sad and distressing circumstances while the family was engaged on a continental tour. The papers gave the full details at the time and it is not necessary now to speak of the matter at greater length. Had Mr. and Mrs. Hobart possessed less vigorous constitutions the shock would have killed them. Their lives were bound up in their daughter, and her death coming with the unexpectedness of a thunderbolt completely prostrated them and left scars upon their hearts that time can never heal. Mr. Hobart's offices are in this city, where he has lived for the past thirty years, and are plainly furnished. Everything speaks of business. The directory of the business enterprises in which he is engaged is as long almost as the list of offices in the Crocker building in San Francisco. There are sixty of those enterprises in which he is a director or other officer. Among these he is president of the Passaic Water Company, of the Acquackanonk Water Company, of the Morris County Railroad and the Paterson Electric Railway Company, a director of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad and the Lehigh and Hudson River Railway Company, of the First National Bank of Paterson, of the Paterson Savings Institution, the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, the Pioneer Silk Company, the People's Gas Light Company, the Paterson Electric Light Company, and counsel for the East Jersey Water Company, the West Milford Water Storage Company, the Montclair Water Company and other allied interests, a director in the Long Branch Water Company and the Highland Water Company. He is treasurer of the Cedar Lawn Cemetery Company and several land companies.

Some of Mr. Hobart's most notable achievements have been the discharge of the trusts of receiver of the New Jersey Midland Railroad Company, of the Montclair and Albany Railroad Company and of the First National Bank of Newark. In 1880 this important work was done with an energy and ability that drew from the Chancellor of the State the warmest expressions of approval, the complicated business being wound up and the depositors paid in full inside of six months. That the Republicans have a candidate for Vice-President possessing the executive ability to fill that or any other office in the National Capitol cannot be disputed, his life from boyhood being one of intense activity and prominence in business and in affairs of state. He was born June 3, 1844, in Long Branch, N. J., of old Knickerbocker stock, his ancestors on his mother's side being Dutch and on his father's side English. He graduated from Rutgers College in 1863, taught school for three months and then commenced the study of law with the late Socrates Tuttle, a distinguished leader of the Passaic County bar, whose office was in Paterson. N. J. Mr. Hobart also became a member of Mr. Tuttle's family on July 21, 1869, marrying Mr. Tuttle's daughter Jennie. The first public office which Mr. Hobart held was that of City Council of Paterson in 1871. In 1872 he was made counsel for the Board of Freeholders of Passaic County in the State Assembly, receiving the largest majority that the district had ever given. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1873, and was chosen

speaker of that body. He was strongly urged by his constituents to serve them a third term, a distinction then unknown in the political history of the county, but he felt constrained to decline. In 1876, however, in obedience to the overwhelming desire of his party, he accepted the nomination for State Senator, and again his popularity was manifested by the majority of 1879, the largest ever cast by the county, exceeding by over 100 per cent that given in the county to Mr. Hayes for President. Mr. Hobart was elected president of the Senate in 1881 and discharged the duties of the office with distinction. During his incumbency as Senator he was a member of some of the most important committees, such as revision of laws, education, State library, industrial school for girls, printing, fisheries, elections, etc., and in 1879 to 1880 he was chairman of the committee on judiciary.

Mr. Hobart did not go to the Legislature solely for the purpose of making speeches and voting. He had original ideas, he saw certain evils which needed remedying, and he showed that he possessed the ability necessary to remedy them. Among the new and good laws now in force and emanating from him is the law providing for a summary judicial investigation of the affairs of any county upon the application of twenty-five freeholders, an act which has been a number of times invoked with most salutary results. Another was an act charging the sinking fund of the State with the payment of all the interest and part of the principal of the State debt yearly, reducing the ordinary expenditures some \$100,000 per year, which was the cause of the

removal of the tax upon which New Jersey prides herself; another was an act for the arbitration of labor disputes. From 1880 to 1891 Mr. Hobart was chairman of the State Republican Committee of New Jersey, and under his leadership the party conducted some of the most brilliant campaigns of its history. In 1884 he was chosen a member of the Republican National Committee, upon which he has served since that time, and has constantly served on its executive committee. In the same year he was nominated by his party in joint caucus as its candidate for United States Senator, but the Legislature being Democratic he was defeated for election by the Hon. John R. Macpherson. During more than one Presidential contest he was asked to accept the chairmanship of the National Committee, but his business interests were so vast that he was obliged to decline the honor. On December 12 last he was selected one of three arbitrators by the thirty railroad presidents, whose duty it was to select three persons to finally hear and settle all differences that might arise between the members of the joint traffic association, which membership constitutes the greatest aggregation of representative capital in the world. Mr. Hobart's remarkable capacity for business and his well-known executive ability have led to his aid being sought in the organization and development of perhaps more corporate and private enterprises than any other citizen of New Jersey. In his speech last Monday night before the big ratification meeting, attended by 15,000 people, Mr. Hobart said something which it would be well for a few score of

adopted by the Republican party at St. Louis. In substance these letters set forth that the Eastern press is filled with specific statements that Thomas C. Platt and his friends performed successfully an arduous and delicate mission during the convention in forcing McKinley's friends to accept the gold declaration against their will. "The skeleton of the money plank adopted by the convention," Hanna said yesterday, in reply to these pretensions, "was in St. Louis before ex-Senator Platt, Senator Lodge and E. H. Lauterbach arrived. I do not desire to detract from the efforts made by these gentlemen for the cause of sound money, but I do wish to state most emphatically that the plank defining the party's position was advocated by Western men, drawn up by Western men, and approved by me before a man from the East reached St. Louis. The plank as it was finally approved by me went the convention without Eastern interference or suggestion. "Finally, I may state with equal emphasis that the plank shown me by Senator Lodge as representing the Eastern sentiment was not adopted by the convention, nor was it anything like the declaration made officially for the Republican party, being only two or three sentences long."

Convention of Letter-Carriers. TOLEDO, Ohio, June 24.—Every State in the Union is represented in the first annual convention of letter-carriers which opened here to-day. President W. W. Blackmore occupied the chair. Reports of officers showed the organization to be in a flattering condition.

mingled cheers and hisses. The temporary organization was made permanent. The platform, as presented by Senator Hill from the committee on resolutions, was as follows: It would be folly to ignore and impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the conditions under which the convention assembled. Most of the other States of the Union have selected and commissioned their delegates to the National Democratic Convention. By a movement evidently concerted, but, as we believe, ill-considered, instructions have been given to the delegations of a large number of States having for their aim and purpose the adoption of a new policy and a new platform for the Democratic party. No opportunity for a fair and deliberate consideration of such policy and platform has been afforded the Democracy of the State of New York. Upon such new matter thus proposed to be incorporated among the tenets of the party it becomes the duty of the Democrats of New York, representing their people, to speak in no equivocal terms. Gold and silver—the money of the constitution and of our fathers—each at a parity with the other in purchasing power, has been the platform of principles proclaimed by every National Democratic Convention, which has thus adopted and reaffirmed, in each declaration of party faith for a century, the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, who said, "The monetary unit must stand on both metals." The action of a Republican Congress and a Republican President depriving silver of its equality with gold for the money and currency of the Nation. From this act—for which the Democratic party was in nowise responsible—and from the action of other nations following in the same course it has resulted that silver has greatly declined in commercial value, and there now exists a wide departure of the two metals from the coinage standard of value, bringing disturbance to the financial systems of European countries as well as our own, and

NOT YET READY FOR SILVER.

San Franciscans to repeat after changing the language to suit the local conditions. This is what he said: "Now the point I wish to make is the importance of civic pride and public spirit. It is this that has produced the marvelous change in our city in this period. I have been guilty myself of some of that pride in the city of Paterson and I rejoice in it. I invoke you Democrats and Republicans alike to do even more than you have done to manifest more civic pride, more public spirit, to make Paterson what it is destined to be, the greatest city of the future of the State of New Jersey, to make it possible to have larger factories and more of them, to bring more people here, to have more and better homes for them and so make it the leading city in New Jersey. We want to make a city of comfortable homes for working people and with ample facilities for them to earn enough to own and enjoy their homes. It is the advancement of this idea that I have devoted my time, my energy, my work, to the best of my ability in order that I might more fully show my regard and affection for those who surround me, those with whom I am in friendly contact every day of my life."

Mr. Hobart left to-day for Canton, Ohio, to be present on the occasion of the monster celebration to be given there next Saturday. JOHN PAUL COSGRAVE.

TO NOTIFY MCKINLEY.

Chairman Thurston Issues Instructions to the Members of the Committee.

OMAHA, Neb., June 24.—Senator Thurston and family, accompanied by Senator Bressler and wife, leave to-morrow night for Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Thurston has issued the following letter of instructions to members of the committee appointed at the St. Louis convention to notify Governor McKinley of his nomination as President: OMAHA, NEBR., June 24, 1896. The committee selected by the Republican convention to notify Hon. William McKinley of his nomination for President, will meet at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 28, and proceed by special train in the morning of June 29, to Canton, Ohio. The train will return to Cleveland the afternoon of the same day. JOHN M. THURSTON, Chairman.

READY FOR THE VISIT.

Major McKinley Will Welcome the Members of the Notification Committee.

CANTON, Ohio, June 24.—Major McKinley said at noon to-day that he had not been informed about the date of the visit of the notification committee being changed as announced in the dispatches from Cleveland in certain papers this morning. He is going on with his arrangements for the reception committee on Monday, and has ordered a large tent to be set up on his lawn Monday morning. CHICAGO, Ill., June 24.—A special train from Cleveland, Ohio, says: Mark Hanna has been in receipt of numerous letters daily since his return home, written by friends in the East, asking him in regard to the financial plank in the platform

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New York Democrats Are Firm for the Gold Standard.

ALWAYS FAVORED TRUE BIMETALLISM.

But the Policy of Waiting for Other Nations to Act is Championed.

AN APPEAL MADE TO THE SOUTHERN BOURBOIS.

Asked to Avert Republican Ascendency and the Probable Result of a Force Bill.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The Democratic State Convention this afternoon adopted a platform declaring that the Democratic party is and always has been in favor of true bimetalism, but that the restoration of the equilibrium of the two metals, disturbed by Republican legislation, is wholly beyond our power without the co-operation of other nations. This they believe possible to secure by wise and well-directed efforts. Until it is secured the rigid maintenance of the gold standard is essential. Paper money should be retired as rapidly as possible. The Democrats of the South are appealed to to avert Republican ascendancy and the probable result of a force bill by uniting with the sound money men at Chicago. President Cleveland's administration is commended and a revenue tariff favored. These delegates at large to Chicago were chosen: David B. Hill (alternate, Robert Earl); Roswell P. Flower (alternate, Smith M. Weed); Edward Murphy (alternate, Jacob A. Carter); Frederick R. Couderc (alternate, William Purcell). The convention was called to order by Chairman Hinckley of the State Committee at 12:20 p. m. John Boyd Thatcher of Albany was selected for temporary chairman, and made an address of some length, in which he reviewed the existing situation and declared it to be the duty of the Democracy in such a crisis to speak clearly on the financial question. "Neither consideration of expediency nor the selfish interests of those who own silver bullion," he declared, "should lead us to depart from the safe and secure path." Committees were then appointed and a recess taken. When the convention reassembled at 3:30 p. m. the credentials committee reported in favor of the sitting delegates from Kings, Queens and Richmond counties, and the contesting Shepherds marched out of the hall amid



DRAWING-ROOM IN THE RESIDENCE OF GARRET A. HOBART.