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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JAMES D. CAMERON

RETIRING PENNSYLVANIA SENATOR GIVES HIS VIEWS ON MATTERS.

TELLS SOME INSIDE HISTORY

OF THE GRANT THIRD TERM MOVEMENT—HOW BLAINE LOST THE PRESIDENCY.

VIEWS ON THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

How He Originated the Movement for a Fast Navy While Secretary of War.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Cameron has announced his intention of retiring permanently from the United States senate. This will take another famous name from the rolls of that body. The Camerons have been prominent in congressional matters for the past fifty years. Simon Cameron was first elected to the senate in 1845, when James Buchanan was called into Polk's cabinet. Buchanan had a senatorial candidate of his own, and, as the story goes, when he was appointed secretary of state, he came to Simon Cameron and said: "Mr. Cameron, the president tendered me the position of secretary of state. What had I better do about it?"

"Why do you ask me?" was the reply, "when you have already made up your mind to accept it?"

"But I am anxious to know who will succeed me as senator," said Mr. Buchanan. "I don't like to leave the senate until I know."

"I rather think that Simon Cameron will," was the reply.

Simon Cameron did succeed Buchanan, and I have heard that the two were never very close friends after that. Simon Cameron served his term in the senate. He was again re-elected for the six years beginning 1857, and served throughout Buchanan's administration. After he left the senate he became Lincoln's secretary of war, then minister to Russia and then again United States senator, which position he had until 1877, when he resigned in favor of his son. Senator James Donald Cameron has held the position from that time to this, and when his present term closes he will have been in the senate twenty years. He has, I understand, several times thought of retiring, but has continued his senatorial career in order to show the people that he is something more than the son of his father and that he has an intellectual force and power of his own. When he first entered the senate he was spoken of as Simon Cameron's son, and his enemies said that he could not be reelected. After he was again returned to the senate they prophesied that he would surely go out when Simon Cameron died, and they were not satisfied to give him credit for being one of the best political managers in the United States until he showed it by his last election, in 1891.

It is hard to see where Senator Cameron's force lies. There is nothing of the stab-you-in-the-back, hail-fellow-well-met politician about him. He is very reserved, and he has, as a rule, it seems, courted frowns rather than smiles. He has mapped out his own lines and followed them, and has been a success both as a financier and politician. He made a fortune independently of his father, and he is said to be one of the shrewdest business men in the United States. He began his business life very young. After graduating at Princeton he went into a bank at Middletown, Pa., as clerk, rose to be cashier and finally became president. He then got possession of the Northern Central road, and managed it for many years, including the period of the late war. This road was cut a number of times by the Confederates, but Senator Cameron rapidly repaired all damages, and made it of great value to Uncle Sam in carrying our government troops. It may be that he got his acquaintance with Gen. Grant through his position as president of this road, but however that was, he and Gen. Grant became great friends, and during Grant's presidency he chose Mr. Cameron as his secretary of war. This appointment was supposed to have been made at the instance of Mr. Cameron's father. It was not. Gen. Grant seldom asked advice as to his appointments, and the nomination of Mr. Cameron to the war department was a surprise to every one in the senate. It was presented when Simon Cameron was in one of the committee rooms, and was promptly confirmed. The old senator did not want his son to accept it, and the first knowledge Senator Cameron had of his appointment was a telegram from his father announcing his confirmation and advising him to decline to serve. Mr. Cameron, however, thought differently. He concluded that he would like the position of cabinet minister, and he held the office until the close of the Grant administration. During this time his friendship with Gen. Grant became still stronger, and he remained one of Grant's closest friends up to the time of the general's death.

The movement for Grant's election to a third term was largely engineered by Mr. Cameron, John A. Logan and Roscoe Conkling. They were the leaders who held the famous 306 together at Chicago. Just now, when President Cleveland is a possible third-term candidate, the inside history of this movement is of especial interest. According to Senator Cameron, the plan to nominate Grant for a third term was not based on the desires of the Grant forces to secure office or power. It was upon much higher grounds, and was, in fact, a patriotic movement, which, had it succeeded, would have tended to the breaking up of the solid South and to an entire change in the history of this country. I had a talk with Senator Cameron some days ago concerning this matter. He told me that Grant was at first averse to having his name proposed to the convention, but that he afterward left the matter in the hands of his friends. Said he: "The South was favorably inclined to Grant. The Southerners appreciated his generosity at Appomatox. They had read with pride the story of his trip around the world and his reception everywhere by the great men of all nations. They looked upon him as a great national hero, and when upon his return from the tour, he made a journey through the Southern states, he was received with enthusiasm everywhere. We felt that if he was the candidate he would divide the Democratic party in the South, and that the parties there would be reformed on national lines. It was this belief that united the 306 at Chicago. It was the feeling that the war was over, that the day had come when all sectionalism should be obliterated, and that Grant was the only candidate by which this end could be attained."

"Was there any time during that convention, senator," I asked, "when Gen. Grant could have been nominated?"

"Yes, I think so," was the reply. "Had certain events occurred just five minutes sooner nothing could have prevented it. What those things were, I do not wish to say, as the men most closely connected with them are still living, and it would not be fair to them."

"How about Blaine's chances of nomination, senator? You were at the Cincinnati convention of 1876, where he came so near getting the nomination that afterwards went to Hayes."

"Blaine would have been the choice of that convention," said Senator Cameron, "had his friends trusted the Pennsylvania delegation. When we met in state convention the unit rule was adopted, and the delegation was instructed to vote for Hartranft. When we got to Cincinnati, however, through the influence of Mr. McPherson and Blaine's friends, this instruction was set aside, and the different delegates were permitted to vote as they pleased. Blaine had a majority of the members of the delegation, and had not this been done the vote of the state as a whole would have gone to him after the first few ballots. As it was, however, the unit rule was set aside and the friends of Blaine rather offensively gave the Pennsylvania delegation to understand that they would nominate their candidate without its aid. This angered some of the delegates, and it was on this account that, in announcing the change of vote, I gave the number of the Hayes votes first. The announcement was made at a time when it required only a hair to turn the tide in the favor of Blaine or Hayes. A rush followed the announcement, and Hayes became the candidate. There were more Blaine delegates than Hayes in our delegation, and had I annuonced the Blaine votes first I have not much doubt but that the rush would have been for him and he would have been the candidate."

"Have you ever had any ambition to be president, senator?" I asked.

"No," was the reply, "I have not. It is a great office, but the duties are arduous and the responsibilities are great."

BUSINESS BRAINS.

"Senator Cameron, you have been in the senate nearly twenty years. You have had a good chance to judge of its efficiency. Do you think congress is a good medium of legislation? Do the people get what they want out of it?"

"I think so," replied Senator Cameron. "It is a little slow, perhaps, but it gets there after a time. Congress is better than people suppose it to be. Some of the best work done by the body does not get into the newspapers. The business of congress is not done on the floor of the house and senate, but in the committee rooms. We are more and more nearing the day when the best of our government work must be done by business brains—by thinking rather than by speechmaking. The great men of congress, in the eyes of the people, are those who can ably discuss points of order, who can spend hours in telling why a bill should be brought in through the right wing of the capitol, rather than through the left wing, and not as to the value of the bill itself. The questions of the day are practical questions and they require thought rather than speechmaking. We want to know how our commerce may be increased and how our financial and material condition may be bettered rather than to show how loud the American eagle screams or to boast of the vast extent of country covered by his pinions."

AMERICAN SHIPS.

"Speaking of American commerce, senator, what do you think would be the best way to increase it?"

"I favor the French system," replied Senator Cameron. "I would have the government pay a bounty, both for the building and the running of American vessels, so much a ton for their construction and so much a mile for every ton transported. All vessels so favored would have to be built in America and manned by American seamen. They would be subject to the control of the navy in time of war, and they would be built after such plans that they would be of great assistance to our naval forces."

"But would this plan largely increase our shipping?"

"Certainly, it would," was the reply. "It would cause the investment of millions of dollars worth of capital in American ships. Our ships, so favored, could underbid the ships of Great Britain and other countries as to our carrying trade. The result would be a fleet of American merchant ships equal to that possessed by any nation in the world. Such ships would furnish cheaper transportation for all parts of the country. Ships would be built on the Pacific coast to engage in trade with Asia. There would be cotton ships built on the Gulf of Mexico, and the millions of dollars which we pay in freight charges to the English would go into the pockets of the American people."

"How much do we pay England in freight charges?" I asked.

"I think the amount is nearly $200,000,000 a year."

"Do the English pay much in subsidies to their ships?"

"Yes, England was paying some time ago nearly $4,000,000 a year in bounties to its merchant marine. Italy pays about $3,000,000 a year. France has been paying more than $7,000,000 a year to French ships sailing under the French flag, and, according to figures which I made when I investigated the matter not long ago, the nations of Europe pay the enormous sum of $25,000,000 every year in subsidies to their shipping."

FIRST FAST CRUISERS.

"Speaking of the navy, senator, it was through your bill that the first fast cruisers were built?"

"Yes," replied Senator Cameron, "I introduced that bill during the first term of President Cleveland. I saw that the only way to get the people to take an interest in the navy was to show them we could have the fastest and the best warships in the world. We are, you know, naturally very proud. We want the fastest horses, the fastest yachts, and the biggest things of all kinds in the world. I was talking one day with Mr. Cramp, the owner of the ship yards at Philadelphia, and I asked him if he could build a faster cruiser than any yet constructed. He replied that he could. He said he had just built for Jay Gould, of New York, and Mr. Harkness, of Cleveland, the two fastest steam yachts of the world. These were the Atalanta and Peerless. He had done this because Gould and Harkness were willing to pay for them, and he said that if our government would offer the proper inducements he could make war ships which could outsteam anything afloat. The fastest warship then was the Esmeralda. It had been built in England for the Spaniards, and it could make eighteen knots an hour. I asked him if he could beat this. He replied that he could, and that he would contract to make a ship which would go at least twenty knots an hour.

"Mr. Whitney was then secretary of the navy. The matter was presented to him, and a bill was gotten up with the advice of the navy department, through which the first fast cruisers were built. The naval authorities thought that twenty knots an hour was an impossibility, and they made the minimum only nineteen knots, and gave the builders a bonus of from one to two hundred thousand dollars for each knot above this. The first cruiser built made twenty and one-half knots an hour. We have today the fastest warships of the world, and we can build as good ships as any other nation."

BIG NAVY AND DEFENSES.

"Will not the navy be steadily increased from now on?" I asked.

"Yes," replied Senator Cameron. "I think so. I believe that we will at once begin to spend a large amount of money for a navy and coast defenses. The people see the necessity of them, and they will not be content with their present means of protection."

"Do you think we will have war?"

"Not now, and it may not be for a long time in the future. We are people of independent spirit and are quick to resent injuries. With this increase of the navy and the increase in our military forces, this spirit will grow, and out of it, through some little thing, may come one of the great wars of the future. This is, however, only conjecture. I do not believe in borrowing trouble. Still I think we ought to be prepared for trouble if it should come upon us unawares."

"What do you think of our relations with South America? Will we ever control the South American trade?"

"I think we ought to," replied Senator Cameron. "We ought to do the largest part of the business of this continent."

"Then you believe in the Monroe doctrine?"

"Most assuredly I do," was the reply. "That doctrine sprang up with our independence, and it should be sacred to us. The nation of Europe which had property on this continent at that time should be permitted to hold it, but there should be no further concessions of territory.

"Do you believe, senator, in the increase of our boundaries?"

"Not at present," replied Senator Cameron. "I don't think it would be wise. Our country is not yet one-tenth developed. Few of us realize how big the country is. We could support a population from ten to twenty times the size of that which we have now. The United States has some of the richest lands of the globe, and our people will grow in wealth and power as time goes on. I do not believe in spread eagleism, but I am wonderfully impressed with the greatness of the United States and of the American people. There is nothing like to compare with them on the face of the globe, and we are only at the beginning of our prosperity. I don't mean to say that there will not be a temporary financial trouble, such as we are having now. These will come and go, but above them, and with them, the nation will move onward with giant strides."

—Frank G. Carpenter.

A Game Animal.

Another notable game animal of the Northwest is said to be fast traveling the road to extinction that the buffalo went. The bighorn, one of the greatest attractions to sportsmen hunting in the Canadian Northwest, is being indiscriminately slaughtered by the Indians, because of the high price now paid for their heads and sets of horns. The matter was brought to the attention of the Natural History Society of British Columbia last week, and the society has appointed a committee to secure proper protection for the animals. It is said that very few rams have been seen this year. The Indians have been slaughtering the animals in bands, removing the hides and horns and leaving the carcass. Two or three years of such slaughtering as is now going on will, it is said, cause the extinction of the bighorn.

A Remarkable Month.

The most remarkable month, astronomically considered, was February, 1886. It had no full moon. Such a month, it is said, never occurred before in the history of astronomy, and will not occur again until 2,500,000 years have elapsed.

OUR JANUARY SALES are gathering force--gaining prestige and popularity daily. Bargains for this week will eclipse even our past great efforts.

Schuneman & Evans

WE ARE AGENTS for the Standard Patterns. FEBRUARY Fashion Sheet now in. Send us your Mail Orders. It's like shopping in town.

ANYTHING we advertise can be relied on as being a Sure Money-Saving Chance. Our announcements are Substantial Bargain Facts--Plainly and Truly Told--No Misleading Statements or Catch-Penny Devices will ever be laid at our doors. Our Smaller Profits effect the Big Sales--that turns the money over more times than in any other store--and results in Lower Prices for our customers than is possible elsewhere. Our claims are big, but it's a recognized fact that

WE ALWAYS SUBSTANTIATE OUR CLAIMS WITH THE MERCHANDISE.

New Dress Goods.

Emphasis of our own is only corroborative of the declaration of our customers, that WE are showing by far the most satisfactory assortment of popular new Spring Fabrics. Our stock is large and all that's worthy of your trade is now here—and the prices so low.

Satin Stripe Plaids—One new lot of Fancy Stripe Plaids in a number of different Scotch clans. Special low price.... 25c

New Spring Goods—One large table of 2 and 3 tone mixtures, Silk and Wool mixtures, Fancy Serges, Granite Weaves, Crepons, Rough effects and Silk stripe plaids, newest styles and designs. All at..... 50c

All-Wool French Serge—All-wool, extra heavy fine French Serge, full 46 inches wide, in navy blue, two shades of Brown, Green and Black, our regular low price 50c. Cut to, only 39c

Black Granite Weaves—New Fancy Black Mohair Figured Granite weaves and rough effects; high luster and finish, 50 inches wide, would be cheap at $1.00. Monday, we say.. 75c

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE OF

Dinner Sets and Chamber Sets.

We have been very busy for the past ten days unpacking and marking the immense purchase for this sale. These goods are bought direct from potteries in England and imported through the St. Paul Custom House, thus saving New York Brokers' commissions. Never before were such bargains offered here or elsewhere. If you wish to save half on your purchase investigate these offerings.

10 Crates Chamber Sets—Best English Porcelain, manufactured by the celebrated Pitcairn Limited Works, 3 different colors to select from, blue, pink and gray underglaze decorations, large bowl and pitcher, soap dish, mug and chamber. Sale Price..... $1.09

5 Crates Chamber Sets—Best English Porcelain from same maker, colors, blue, pink and gray underglaze decorations, large bowl and pitcher, chamber, soap dish, mug, brush vase and hot water jug. Sale Price..... $2.19

3 Crates Chamber Sets—"Grindley's Universal Sets" English Porcelain, beautiful designs, new colors, extra large slop jar, bowl and pitcher, chamber, soap dish, mug, brush vase and hot water jug. Sale Price. $4.95

2 Crates Chamber Sets—New Duchess Style, new decorations, our own special colorings, slop jar, bowl and pitcher, with side handles, chamber and cover, soap dish, mug, brush vase and hot water jug. Sale Price..... $6.35

New Duchesse Sets in Gold and White, $7.98.

Dinner Sets—50 Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, in Brown Olympia; the new Duchess shape, small flower decoration. Sale Price..... $9.95

We have this set in open stock. You can select any number of pieces at the same low prices.

Glass Ware Dept.—50 dozen Tumblers, band engraved, regular value 8c to 10c, Monday, from 9 until 11, each.... 3c

1896 WASH GOODS.

Our Wash Goods Department is now a bower of beauty, with its wealth of Dainty Cotton Stuffs. The David and John Anderson Ginghams are something for Scotland to be proud of. The French Organdies are films of loveliness. Then there are piques and Printed Madras, every one of them bright with the latest tint of loom-worker and color-printer. It is pleasant to choose from these newest and freshest things. Hundreds will do so tomorrow--RECEPTION DAY and OPENING SALE.

Fine Imported Silver Silks, Satines..... 45c

Finest French Organdies, 25c and..... 40c

Finest Scotch Ginghams..... 25c

Parisian Ripple Crepons..... 25c

Novelty Printed Crepons..... 15c

French Crinkled Plisse..... 25c

Swiss Muslin Lappets, 25c and..... 35c

Madras Cloths and Batistes, 15c and..... 25c

Jaconets and Grass Lawns..... 15c

Corded Mulls and Dimities, 8c and..... 15c

Penangs, Percales, Ducks, Piques and Galateas, 10c and..... 15c

American Zephyr Dress Ginghams, 8c, 10c and..... 12½c

French and Domestic Figured Satines, 12½c to..... 45c

In addition to these High Novelties we have thousands of pieces of Staple and Fancy Prints at 6c and..... 7c

Some Extra Special Items for Monday Only:

One case American Indigo Blue Prints—7c quality, for..... 4½c

One case 36-inch Percales—Regular 11c quality. Monday..... 7c

One Case Fancy Dress Prints—Regular 7c quality. Monday..... 5c

Black Satine — Regular 10c quality. Monday..... 6¼c

Tomorrow's display of the New Wash Goods will be a revelation as to the onward strides in Weaving and Coloring the dainty fabrics.

Muslin Underwear.

To offer trashy and scantily made undergarments at a low price does not do credit to a first-class house, nor will it satisfy any purchaser, whoever they may be; but to offer immense quantities and newest styles of the very best made and finished garments, large enough and long enough for most ladies, much below cost of materials, is what has made our sale such a decided success. For Monday we offer some broken lines at about Half-Price.

Lot 1—100 Ladies' Muslin Gowns; extra fine muslin, trimmed with fine embroidery; broken sizes; some slightly mussed from handling; regular low selling prices, $1.00 and $1.25. All go at..... 79c

Lot 2—200 Ladies' Muslin or Cambric Gowns, trimmed with embroidery or lace, V-shape yoke and high neck; odd sizes and some slightly soiled; regular low price $1.50 and $1.75. All go at..... 95c

Children's Caps—One big lot, Cashmere or Silk, all this season's best styles, and sold for $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. To close out the lot quickly, price, each 25c

Ladies' Muslin Drawers—Yoke bands, cluster of tucks. Monday only..... 19c

We have just received a large shipment of Corsets, making complete lines of new goods.

W. B., $1.00; Thomson's, $1.00; Royal Worcester, $1.00; R.&G., $1.00; P. D., $1.50; I. C., $2.50; Prima Donna, $1.75; Ferris Good Sense Waists, $1.25. We are sole agents for the celebrated Delsarte Waists. Price, $1.75.

Royal Worcester Corsets—In figured sateen; assorted colors, long and extra long waists. Regular price, $1.50. Sale price. 98c

Men's Shirt Sale.

To be sure tardy men will be too late to get their share of this offering of Dress Shirts, but we can only be sorry for them. Such values as these rarely come.

Men's Unlaundered Shirts—Made of a good heavy Muslin, fine bosom, perfect fitting, a regular 50c quality. January Sale Price..... 29c

Men's Unlaundered Shirts—With All-Linen Bosom and Bands, Utica Mills Nonpareil Muslin, made with yoke and felled seams, perfect fitting, all sleeve lengths; regular value, 75c. January Sale Price..... 49c

Men's Unlaundered Shirts—With Fancy Striped Bosoms and Detached Link Cuffs (equal to $1.00 Laundered Shirt). January Sale Price..... 49c

Men's Laundered Dress Shirts—Short bosoms, Embroidered and Pique Styles, made by one of the leading shirt manufacturers; they call them Seconds; some are slightly imperfect; the regular lines sell for $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00. Take your choice 59c

Men's Unlaundered Shirts—Best quality 2100 Linen Bosom, Wamsutta Muslin, hand-made button holes, reinforced front and back; a regular $1.00 garment. January Sale Price..... 69c

Tapestry Portieres—Extra Special

5 Days, Ending Friday, January 31st.

100 pairs new, stylish, rich and effective Tapestry Portieres, handsomely fringed, in all the leading styles of Columbian, Derby, Negus, Cordovan, Liney Velour, Shiela, Raw Silk, Etc., in Empire and Conventional Designs. Such a collection as you never saw before; worth $7.50, $10.00 and $12.50 pair. For this special occasion only, per pair..... $5.00

Linen Sale.

Never has the public been so liberally dealt with as during this Great Annual Event. We enroll thousands of new substantial patrons, which we can guarantee will buy their household necessities from us cheaper than can be found anywhere in America.

Table Linens.

72-inch fine Bleached Double Satin Damask, handsome new patterns, made expressly for us; worth $1.50 per yard. Sale Price..... $1.00

¾ Napkins, worth $4.50, for $3.50 doz.

70-inch fine heavy Bleached Satin Damask, 20 designs to select from; this is the cheapest Damask in America at $1. Our cut price for one week..... 75c

¾ Napkins to match, $2.50; ⅝ size. $1.79.

Fruit of the Loom.

5,000 yards more Fruit of the Loom Muslin in lengths from 5 to 20 yards. While it lasts Monday..... 5c

Sheetings.

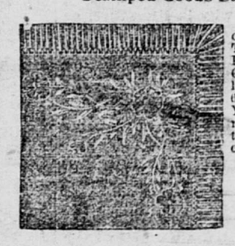
9-4 Bleached or Unbleached Aurora or Pepperell; all you want at, per yard..... 14c

White Goods.

We made a gigantic purchase of Nainsook, Striped Organdies, Checked and Striped Dimities, Dotted Swiss Organdies, Piques, etc., at less than 50c on the dollar. Not a yard in the lot worth less than 18c, and the greater part worth 25c. All goes at one price on our bargain table..... 10c

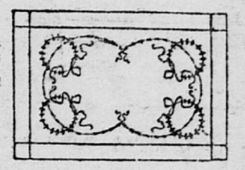
FANCY GOODS.

Stamped Goods Sale.



Special sale of our best Tinted and Fringed Table Covers. Regular prices, 59c, 65c, 75c, 85c. Your choice, not more than two to each customer. 43c.

Stamped Hemstitched Tray Covers new designs 18 by 27 inches, each only 9c.



Stamped Center Pieces for cut-out work, 12 in., 18 in., 24 in. square; each only 9c.

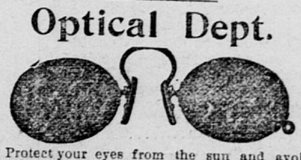
Stamped Hemstitched Doylies, 7 inches square; each only 4c.

WALL PAPER.

Our Wall Paper Department shows a desirable line of goods at prices lower than any others in the Twin Cities. We are already showing many patterns of next season's goods.

Good White Back Papers at, per roll 3c
Neat Glimmer Combinations, per roll..... 5c
Pretty Gilt Combinations, per roll..... 8c
Handsome Parlor Combination, with 18-inch border, at, per roll 10c
Bring measurements of your rooms.

Optical Dept.



Protect your eyes from the sun and avoid headaches. All 50c, 75c and $1 Glasses, your choice..... 25c

All $1.00, $1.50, $1.75 Glasses, with cord and case, each..... 50c

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Now is the time to lay in a stock of materials for china painting. Monday, La Croix China Paints 20 per cent off list or regular prices.