

CAMPING MANAGERS OF THE PAST

By RUFUS ROCKWELL WALSH

It is the verdict of veteran politicians that no presidential campaign in our history was waged with more skill and shrewdness than that of 1876, when Tilden and Hayes were opposing candidates. Zachariah Chandler, then chairman of the Republican national committee in that year, and the fight which he made for Hayes proved him one of the greatest political managers of his time. Indeed, to a large extent, he established the political methods of the present day. Chandler was a native of New England, and was endowed with all the personal traits of the Yankee, enhanced by the experience incident to a successful career in Michigan at a time when that state was near the frontier. Success in business brought him wealth and influence, and he was combined with the instincts of a fighter, and intense party spirit, made him the dominating force in Michigan politics during and for a dozen years after the civil war. His aggressiveness gave him a foremost place in the federal senate, and led in 1876 to his being chosen manager of the Hayes campaign.

Chandler was at his best in this capacity, and the success of his campaign equal to the task he had taken in hand. Breaking the solid south had, therefore, been regarded as an impossibility, and as a matter of fact, no attention was paid to the election of 1876, but it was assured to the Democrats. Instead, the whole country was watching the admittedly doubtful states of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana. One after another of these doubtful states on election night swung into line for Tilden. These, with the solid south, elected him, and at midnight people went to bed and considered the fight at an end. But the battle was not over. Chandler gave the press associations this terse but historic dispatch:

"Rutherford B. Hayes has received 185 electoral votes and is elected."

"ZACHARIAH CHANDLER."

No details were given. Chandler contented himself with the broad claim of votes enough to elect and left the picture where they were to come from. It soon came out, however, that while every one had been watching the doubtful states, Chandler had kept his eye on South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana. Then followed the memorable struggle over these states. From them in due time double sets of electoral votes were sent to congress, each certified by a rival returning board. Thereupon arose a condition without precedent in our political history. The senate was Republican, the house Democratic, and there is little doubt that had the president of the senate in February, 1877, opened the certificates, counted the electoral votes, and declared Hayes elected president, by including the votes of North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana among those that were not disputed, the house would have at once proceeded to elect Tilden, voting by states. The result would have been two presidents, each supported by his party, a double inauguration, and the two branches of congress arrayed against each other, with the probability of armed collision, anarchy and civil war.

A way out of this perilous dilemma was found in a bill, passed by congress and approved by the president late in January, 1877, which provided for the reference of all questions arising in respect to states from which more than one certificate had been received to a commission consisting of five senators, five representatives and five justices of the supreme court, the decision of a majority to be final, unless rejected by concurrent votes of both houses, in which event their order should prevail. Four of the justices were designated in the bill, and they were to select the fifth in such manner as they might decide. It was the hope of the framers of the bill that a commission thus made up would decide with judicial impartiality the vexed and puzzling questions involved; but a strange caprice of fortune intervened to disappoint them. The four justices designated as members of the commission were Clifford, Field, Miller and Strong—two Democrats and two Republicans. This equally divided the commission in politics, with the fifteenth member in abeyance and to be chosen by the four justices from their associates. It was generally understood that seniority of service would control their choice, and that it would fall on Justice David Davis of Illinois, who was believed to favor Tilden.

Here intervened the strange caprice of fortune. A senatorial contest was in progress in Illinois, with John A. Logan, the incumbent, an active candidate for re-election. The legislature was so nearly a tie between the Republicans and Democrats that five "independents" held the balance of power. They supported Justice Davis, and, after a prolonged struggle, the Democrats united with them and elected him as senator's successor. Then Davis resigned from the supreme court to take his seat in the senate, and Bradley, the next ranking justice, was made the fifteenth member of the commission. Bradley was a Republican, and his selection gave that party a majority of the commission, whose every vote proved to be a vote against the judicial opinion lines. A vote of eight Republicans to seven Democrats decided all disputed questions in favor of the Republicans, and though the process of decision was slow—not until two days before the date set by the constitution for the inauguration of the new president was the counting finished—it was duly determined that Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina had cast their electoral votes for Hayes, who was declared elected. Chandler's shrewdness and foresight lost Tilden the presidency to which he had been elected by a popular majority of over 250,000.

Dwight M. Sabin of Minnesota was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1880, but the real manager of Garfield's successful campaign in that year was ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of Arkansas. Then Dorsey few Americans of recent times have had a more checked career. He was born in Vermont and reared in Ohio and fought as a private soldier in the civil war. Then he became cashier of a bank in Oberlin, but the life was too dull and slow for him, so he borrowed money, went south and for six cents a pound in gold bought cotton, which he took to Mobile repairing the railroad and running the engine which carried it himself, and sold for 30 cents a pound. It took him a week to travel eighty miles by a shaky and dilapidated railroad, but he made \$80,000 by the enterprise. He invested it all, and as much more as he could borrow, in a stock of goods, which, sold in Alabama, yielded him within a year a profit of \$200,000. Dorsey's success now attracted the attention of capitalists, who engaged him to establish a tool company in Sandusky. The city of Sandusky gave him valuable property and wharfage rights to encourage the enterprise, and the tool company quickly became one of the biggest industrial concerns of the west.

It was not long, however, before Dorsey was induced to accept the presidency of the Arkansas Central railway, which was such a financial wreck that its stock had no market value. Five years later the road was in a flourishing condition and Dorsey was a millionaire. In 1873, when he was 31 years old, he was elected a federal senator from Arkansas. A year later he was a bankrupt, and gave everything over to

his creditors. In 1880 he was again a millionaire, made so by speculations in New Mexico cattle lands prosecuted on borrowed money. The same year he managed Garfield's campaign with vim and energy, and without scruple as to the weapons he employed. Then the Star Route scandal burst upon the country and Dorsey was caught in it and swept from his feet. It left him a bruised and broken man. His name still appears now and then in the newspapers, but his financial sun has set, and he will never regain either youth or fortune, while with politics he had had nothing to do for years. Yet his past career has had a meteoric brilliancy that will make it long remembered.

Pitted against Dorsey in 1880 was William H. Barnum of Connecticut, then chairman of the Democratic national committee. Barnum was a born fighter. He not only set forth the good

qualities of his own candidate, but he made personal warfare upon the opposition, his campaign book in 1880 being one of the most vitriolic publications of its kind ever issued. In 1884 somatattacks on the enemy, and the campaign of that year was memorable for exposures of the "Mulligan letters" and other unsavory affairs. This Burchard incident came as a climax to the contest, and though not designed by the campaign manager, it served, nevertheless, as one of the most effective features of the canvass. Barnum went to his grave believing that it caused his defeat.

Barnum's chief lieutenant in 1884 was Senator Arthur D. Gorman of Maryland, and it is not too much to say that the latter had more to do with the election of Cleveland than any other man. Toward the close of the campaign things began to look blue for the Dem-

ocrats, and it was clearly shown that unless they could capture New York the fight would be lost. Chairman Barnum, then advanced in years, was hardly equal to the situation. Gorman came to the rescue, and one day slipped quietly into New York. He had not been there many days before his sagacity was recognized, and while Mr. Barnum appeared to be directing the course of the battle, it was in reality the senator from Maryland who had charge of the helm. The admirable manner in which he guided the ship was demonstrated by the election of Cleveland.

The relations between Gorman and Cleveland, however, soon ceased to be intimate or cordial, and thereby hangs an interesting tale of why, in 1888, the latter failed of re-election. Some time between the 15th and 20th of October in that year Gorman was informed that Cleveland wished to see him. He went at once to the White House and was ushered into the presence of the president.

"I have been told, Mr. President," said he, "that you desire to see me."

"Yes, senator," was the reply. "I wished to confer with you about the prospects of our party. Our campaign seems to have been mismanaged somewhat. The prospects for success are far less promising than they were or appeared to be some weeks since, and I wished to ask if you could

not be induced to go to New York and assume personal direction of our interests until election."

"I am perfectly willing, Mr. President," said Gorman, "to make any personal sacrifice to secure the success of our party. I have been reluctantly forced to admit that the outlook for the Democratic party is anything but reassuring. In fact, I am convinced that unless something be done, and very promptly, we must be prepared for certain defeat."

"I understand, then, senator," asked the president, "that you will comply with my request and at once assume personal control of the campaign?"

"Yes, Mr. President, I will—provided you will do three things. For I feel certain that if these three things shall be done we can yet win a victory, though everything looks now like inevitable defeat."

"Of course, senator, was the reply, 'you can count on advances on my cordial and hearty co-operation. I will gladly do anything I can do consistently. What are the three things you wish me to do?'"

"First," said Gorman, "Mr. Pearson must be removed from the postoffice in New York, and a Democrat must be appointed in his place. Second, Mr. Graves must be removed from the position of chief of the bureau of engraving and printing, and the place given to a true and trusty Democrat."

Third, you must accept the resignation of Mr. Judd as postmaster at Chicago, which resignation was tendered as a Democratic must be appointed to that office."

"I can and will accept Mr. Judd's resignation immediately," was the president's reply. "The other two things, senator, I cannot and will not do."

"Then, Mr. President," said Gorman, "we will be beaten in November, and you will hear us. I have the honor to bid you good day."

This closed the interview. What followed is history.

Senator Matthew S. Quay of Pennsylvania was chairman of the Republican national committee in 1888, and by his management of Harrison's campaign secured one of his crowning achievements in politics. Tammany had been charged with intending to colonize voters on a wholesale scale in New York City, and to forestall this Quay caused a so-called new city directory concern to be established on Broadway. An army of canvassers was put to work, and soon secured the names of nearly every voter in Manhattan. The new directory, however, never appeared. A week or so before the election Quay sent for one of the Cleveland managers and showed him the directory. There was a little legal wrangling in New York City in that election. Tammany was defeated in its strong-

hold; Harrison carried the state by 14,000, and Quay was heralded the country over as the greatest of political geniuses.

Objected to Such a Role.

(Answers.)

May—Why did you refuse him?

Glady—He had a post.

May—But he can blot it out.

Glady—Perhaps, but he can't use me for a blotter.

Where the Sport Fails.

(Boston Transcript.)

Stubs—After all, this shooting at clay pigeons isn't so exciting as firing at live ones.

Twist—No, there's little fun shooting at things that can't feel it when they are hit.

Now, Now!

(Chicago Tribune.)

But how can the packers back.

When loaded already with gloom?

And how, when the strikers are striking,

Can the poor consumers consume?

Turn About.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"Townley wearies me," said Young-

man; "he's forever boasting about his 'grandfather'."

"Well," replied the old codger, "that's no more than just. I remember his grandfather used to brag about him a great deal when he was a baby."

Colored and Scotch Plaid Belts 50c

Silk and satin crush style lined belts, in all the popular colors, red, burnt orange, green, brown, blue, etc., also the stylish plaid velvet belts, pretty gold plated buckles, all regular 75c and 85c values

WHITE BED SPREADS

One hundred good quality white bed spreads, extra large size, Marseilles pattern, \$1.50 quality; special, each \$1.00

63c For Made Veils and Drapes

Past edges, plain or dotted chiffon, 1 1/2 yards long, regular price, \$1.00 63c

Patterns

The celebrated "Modes" paper patterns embody all the latest fashion ideas. All patterns at one price 10c

Lace Sale 4c yd.

English torchon laces and insertions, 2 to 6 inches wide, worth 75c and 10c.

Neckwear Sale 15c Instead of 25c

The popular embroidered turnover collars with button holes and eye strings, regularly sold at 25c.

The Offerings Here for Monday and Week Are Thus Far the Most Important of the Season.

The Special Sales of Ladies' and Misses' Outer Garments, Silks and Dress Goods, Mill Ends in Standard Grades of Domestic and other serviceable and desirable articles throughout the store scattered through this advertisement should not fail to attract the eyes of all who are on the lookout for substantial money-saving that will not interfere with fit, style nor quality.

The S. & H. Green

TRADING STAMPS

Are free with all purchases. 50c worth FREE with every new book.

Blankets

Gray or tan 10-4 size sheet blankets, pair—55c

Gray, tan and white cotton blankets, full 10-4 size—75c

Extra heavy gray cotton blankets, full 11-4 size, pair—\$1.00

Corsets.

G. D. "Justine" corset, habit hip, low bust, in white or drab satin, lace trimmed; special, 50c

C. B. "A la Sprite" corset, straight front, habit hip, medium bust, made of white, drab and black cotton, lace and ribbon trimmed. Special this week 98c

Misses' and children's white and drab Ferris waists, well corded with taped buttons; special 25c

Coleman's DRY GOODS STORE

222-224 MAIN ST

Hosiery Bargains

Women's black fleece lined cotton hose, ribbed top or plain, best value, 15c

Women's improved seamless black cashmere hose, merino heel and toe, 35c value, at 25c

Boys' and girls' fleece-lined cotton pure wool stockings, in the wide or fine ribbed, values, at 25c

Men's 2c wool socks, black, natural and coral's hair, fall and winter weight, at 15c

BEAUTIFUL MEDALLIONS FREE

Made From Your Own Photograph. See samples on display at Medallion counter. The clerk will tell you how to obtain one free.

Warm Under Garments

Women's 50c fleeced vests and pants 50c. Compare closely these women's fleeced vests and pants. Every woman who reads this is requested to place these garments side by side with the 50c grades elsewhere, note the quality and the cut and make. MONDAY 35c

Women's 75c wool plated silver gray vests and pants. Best possible value obtainable. 50c

Women's vests, tights, and drawers of extra quality Egyptian cotton, fleeced lined. Specially priced at 50c

Women's union suits, fleeced lined, in silver gray and ecru, nicely fleeced, splendid quality union. Specially priced at 65c

Women's extra fine Sea Island cotton union suits, fleeced like the finest grade of lamb's wool, with covered "tailor cut" seams, \$1.25 value at 85c

Children's ribbed cotton and wool vests and pants, for ages 2 to 14, silver gray and white, prices 75c and 65c

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FOR MONDAY AND WEEK IN SILKS, VELVETS AND DRESS GOODS.

65c to 85c All Wool Dress Goods

45c and 55c

This is beyond doubt the greatest Dress goods value offered this season. Hundreds of yards of fine quality all-wool zibelines, fancy tweeds, chevrons, Venetian cloth, fancy brilliants, crash cloth, granites, batistes, abattos, etc., that are sold from 65c to 85c elsewhere, for children's dresses, separate skirts, for rough and ready wear. Monday and week specials, our price per yard—45c and 55c

Handsome Tailor Suitings

Made to sell at \$1.00 to \$1.25, 44 to 46 inches, splendid collection of stylish mixtures, illuminated zibelines, check and bourette effects, our price per yard 85c

\$1.50 Broadcloths for \$1.00

A superb quality in black and all leading colors, 32 inches wide with a surplus that will not change with wear. Brilliant lustre and positively sold elsewhere at \$1.50 which is its real value. Our price this week \$1.00

Black Taffeta Silks

We carry all widths, 18 TO 36 INCHES, best of foreign and domestic makes, ranging from 25c TO \$2.00 PER YARD. Monday and week extra strong black taffeta silk at per yard 89c

Dress Silks

Fancy and plain, for waists and full costumes, many styles to select from. They are good silks at a low price, 75c and \$1.00 values, at 65c

Shadow Costume Velvet

All the rage in Europe and the east; brown, navy, green, cardinal and garnet, special lot, per yard \$1.25

Flannelette Night Gowns for Boys, Men and Women.

Boys' flannelette night shirts in pink and blue stripes, neatly made and trimmed. 50c

Men's good quality flannelette night shirts, in fancy 65c

Men's extra heavy flannelette night shirts in pink, blue and gray stripes, neatly trimmed 85c

Women's flannelette gowns in fancy stripes, Mother Hubbard shape, double yoke, trimmed with tucks. Special 75c

Women's flannelette gowns in solid colors, pink, blue, and white, also fancy stripes, trimmed with feather stitched braid, this week \$1.00

Women's short skirts, of pink, blue and white, flannelette, ruffle trimmed with colored silk feather stitching and edge. Special 65c

Great Sale of Mill Ends in Domestic

Lengths from 1 to 10 Yards. A great money-saving opportunity. Big shipment just received from the agent of several of the best known Eastern mills, consisting of Fleece Flannelettes, Outing Flannels, Swansdown Flannels, Cambrics, bleached and unbleached Muslins; Apron and Dress Gingham bleached and unbleached Domet Flannels, Percales, Towelings and Waistings.

This is an opportunity of more than passing interest, as it involves thousands of yards of the most desirable and staple domestics, at a time when their need is most felt. These mill ends were spoken for many months ago, and are the scarcest article the merchant craves for, for they enable us to give our customers benefits unobtainable in the regular trend of business. These are all 33 1/3 per cent under regular prices, and you are sure to find something you have been looking for in these great assortments.

A Sale of Autumn Suits, Coats, Waists and Skirts THAT WILL STIR THIS ENTIRE COMMUNITY

You'll Have to Compare These Suits

With women's suits at half again as much to get anything as good as these at

\$13.50

\$12.50 is the sale price, a remarkable offering in every sense, \$13.50 is all you need pay this week for new, fall suits of heavy weight chevrons, in brown, blue, and black, also of tweed mixtures, 3 styles, all walking length skirts; jackets come in blouse and tourist coat style. Workmanship grades these suits as very high class.

Sample Suits Worth up to \$20.00 **\$12.95**

Fancy mixtures and chevrons, every one desirable new fall styles. It is safe for us to assert that this price, \$12.95 never purchased as fine a suit as we offer choice of this week.

Sample Suits Worth up to \$40.00 **\$29.50**

Made of English tweeds, chevrons, blannish suitings, about 20 suits in lot everyone different all the newest up-to-date styles.

Misses' New Skirts Just Received.

One of dark novelty mixture. Strap and covered button trim. Med. Kilted flare. \$3.25

One of the best quality chevrot, 23 gored, kilted flare, navy, black and brown \$5.65

Ladies' and Misses' Walking Skirts \$6.50

All new, mixtures, meltons, chevrons, fancy tweeds, several striking new models from the leading designers. The new Come with 7 to 13 gores, flaring shape, perfect fitting, all lengths from 37 to 44.

FUR SPECIALS.

Blended German Mink Neck Pieces

Tabl lined with satin and trimmed at ends with inlaid pieces of imitation ermine, very pretty fur and excellent \$4.50

Brown French Coney Scarf

Two yards long, flat Victorine style, silk cord, tassele and ornament fasteners, finished with eight tails. \$6.00

Cashmere Waists at \$1.25

The cashmere (and all wool waists) are now the popular waist favorites. We show a variety of rich effects in beautiful wool waists, such as cashmeres, French flannels, albatross, nun's veiling. AMONG THEM BEING A VERY SPECIAL BARGAIN AT \$1.25

It was made by a leading eastern waist maker in a very neat desirable, stylish way. Material is an excellent quality of cashmere, neatly pleated from yoke down, bias tucks forming yoke, double fancy ab stock collar. Comes in rich blue, red and black, rare values.

Choice of 7 New, Beautiful Waists at \$3.50. Worth up to \$5.00

Metallic dot velvet, all colors. Plaid brilliantine, tucked yoke. Mottled mohair, braided trimmed. Albatross, tucked, all street and evening shades. Granite etamine, trimmed with small steel buttons. Nun's veiling, fancy lace yoke. Satin stripe challie, shirred yoke and sleeves.

The Garrick Coat

One of the season's novelties, the long cape strapped with self cloth and tailor stitched, also trimmed with metal buttons is an entirely new feature. Made of good quality mannish mixtures, sizes, 14, 16 and 18 years, also to fit small ladies' 32, 34 and 36 bust measure \$15.75

The Typical Tourist Coat

Of gray and brown mixed and mannish goods. Full loose back with belt. New shape sleeve, collarless, but neck and cuffs are trimmed with self strap, piped with contrasting shade velvet. \$9.50

CHILD'S REEFER.

Heavy weight zibeline trimmed with braid, velvet and buttons. Colors navy, royal, green and brown, castor and garnet. Ages 4 to 14 \$2.25

Child's Tourist Long Coat.

Kersey cloth, Havelock cape over shoulder, loose belted back, pockets, cuffs and collar trimmed with straps of satin and brass buttons, colors, castor, red, navy and brown. Ages 4 to 14 years \$4.35

MISSSES' 27 INCH TOURIST COAT.

Kersey, double breasted box front, loose belted back, collarless, tailor stitched, colors, brown, navy and black, ages 14, 16 and 18 years \$5.25

Infants' Eiderdown Cloaks.

Red, white and gray, cuffs, collar and cape trimmed with rows of fancy braid, heavy mercerized satin lining, sizes 1, 2, 3, and 4 years \$1.75

Mail Orders Promptly Filled