BY RUFUS ROCKWEIL WILSON.

and then waited for some happy turn of fortune has had by far the best chance of success.

In 1800 Burr and Jefferson received an equal number of electoral votes. At that time the man who received the largest number of electoral votes became President, and the man who received the next largest number, Vice President. There was no choice in the electoral college in 1800, and the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where Jefferson would have falled of the first place had not an unexpected influence been brought to bear upon the contest. Hamilton, leader of the Federalists, preferred Jefferson as the lesser of two evils. His purpose was not accomplished by directly securing Federalist votes for Jefferson, but the Federalist representative from Vermont and the two from Maryland voted blank ballots, so that in the final ballot it appeared that ten States, a majority of those voting, had given Jefferson their ballots. There is no stranger chisode in our political history than that Jefferson, the founder of the Republican party, as the Democratic party was then called, owed it to Hamilton, who was the personification of all that he opposed in political theory, that he succeeded John Adams in the presidency.

THEFFIRST FAILURE OF CLAY.

John Adams in the presidency.

THE FIRST FAILURE OF CLAY.

Madison and Monroe were, in succession, the predetermined heirs to Jefferson's political estate; but John Quincy Adams, who followed Monroe, was an accidental President. There were four candidates for the office in 1824—Adams, Jackson, Crawford and Clay, Jackson had a majority of the popular vote; but there being no choice in the electoral college the election again went to the House, which, under the constitution, was to select one from the three candidates who had received the three largest votes. These were Adams, Jackson and Crawford. Adams was the final choice of the House, but he owed his election to what seemed at the moment a comparatively trifling matter. The State Legislatures at that time selected the presidential electors for the States. By what Clay's friends termed outright political dishonesty, the Legislature of Louisians seized or made an opportunity during the absence of Clay's supporters from that hody to vote for the presidential electors. These electors voted in the college, three for Jackson and two for Adams, whereas, had the election taken place when Clay's Friends were present, the five electors would all have voted for Clay, and their votes in the electoral college would have made Clay's electoral vote greater than Crawford's. He, then, instead of Crawford, would have been a candidate before the House; and in that event it is certain that Clay would THE FIRST FAILURE OF CLAY. it is certain that Clay would been elected President by the have been elected President by the House, of which he was at that time easily the most popular member. Thus robbed of success, the friends of Clay in the House, acting upon the advice of their leader, gave their support to Adams, and he was elected.

WHEN CALHOUN MISSED THE PRESIDENCY. Death alone could have prevented the election of Jackson to the presidency in 1828, or his re-election four years later, but in 1832 an unicokedfor incident, or combination of incidents, played a declaive part in the election of Van Buren. When Jackson first took office, two men were promielection of Van Buren. When Jackson first took office, two men were promitionent as his possible successor—Clay and Calhoun. In fact, when Jackson was elected, it was understood that he should serve a single term, and that Calhous, who had been elected Vice President almost without opposition should become his successor. But this plan was never carried out. Crawford, who had not ceased to resent his defeat in 1824, for which, with or without reason, he held Calhoun chiefly responsible, now, wrots to Van Buren, Jackson's secretary of state, declaring that in Monroe's cubiquet, of which both he and Calhoun had been members, Calhoun had proposed that Jackson's conduct in the Florida war (during which Jackson had, in fact, carried things with a high hand, as was his custom) be made the subject of inquiry, and that if the charges against him were proved, he be punished with severity. Van Buren showed this letter to his chief, and the friendship of Jackson for Calhoun changed at once to implacable enmity. From that day Calhoun was doomed as Jackson's successor.

Calhoun, of course, charged his loss

Calhoun, of course, charged his loss of favor to Van Buren; and when Jackson sent Van Buren; and when Jackson sent Van Buren's name to the Senate as minister to Great Britain, Calhoun, with Webster and Clay, et about defeating the nomination. He was rejected in the end, but with a result unforcasen, save by one astute Senator, who said, "You have broken a minister, but you have elected a Vice President." His rejection did all that, and more, for it fixed in Jackson the determination to make Van Buren his successor in the presidency. This resolve became plain when, in 1822, Van Buren was naminated and elected Vice President. Four years later he succeeded Jackson in the chief magistracy.

Van Buren was again the candidate of his party in 1846, but, with the panie of 1837, and the hard times that followed it. Whis success in that campaign was from the first a foregone conclusion. Again accident came into play to make a President. The sentiment of his party was decidedly in favor of the nomination of Clay, and he fully expected the nor; but haif a desen influential higs in New York and Pennsylvania deemed him unavailante because the anti-Masons made up a large portion of the opposition, and Clay was a Royal Arch Mason.

With Clay out of the field, the choice of the convention was narrowed down to General Harrison

the Virginians to support Harri and to reject Scott. The nominat was equivalent to an election. TTLER INSTEAD OF WEBSTER TRIUMPHED.

Harrison's candidacy was as dra-atic in its sequel as in its inception, cfore the Whig convention met. matic in its sequel as in its inception. Before the Whig convention met. Thurlow Weed urged Webster to take the nomination for Vice President, but he rejected the suggestion with scorn. After Harrison's nomination Clay's friends were urged to name the candidate for Vice President. They first offered the nomination to Watkins Leight of Virginia, who declined it. Then it was tendered to Nathaniel P. Tsibuadge. Had he not put it aside, New York would have had three Presidents from the Vice President's chair, Next, Samuel Southard of New Jersey had the offer of the nomination. He too refused it. At last some one remembered that John Tyler of Virginia had shed tears at Clay's defeat. As a result, Tyler was named for Vice President, the delegates feeling that so devoted a follower of Clay on the ticket would go far to heal the wounds that the convention had caused. Thus by a curious combination of accidents, for which he was in no way responsible, Tyler, through the death of Harrison, became President, after four men had declined the chance.

Van Buren should have been nom-

the chance.

Van Buren should have been nominated by the Democratic convention of 1844. He had a clear majority, but the adoption of the two-thirds rule deprived him of this advantage over his rivals and prolonged balloting produced much bad feeling between his supporters and those of his chief competitor, Cass. On the eighth ballot forty-four delegates voted for James K. Polk, who, up to that time, had been mentioned only as a possible candidate for Vice President; and on the succeeding ballot, he was unanimously nominated. Polk had been speaker of the House, but he was not a man of any great national reputation. "The nomination," says Thomas H. Benton, "was a surprise and marvel to the country."

and marvel to the country."

CLAY'S SECOND AND LAST SHIP.

Clay was nominated by acclamation by the Whigs, but again an untoward accident blocked his path to the White House. The great Kentuckian, at an earlier stage of his career, had given serious personal offense to James G. Birney. The latter was conspicuous as an Abolitionist and there was some trifling strength in the so-called Abolition party in the North. In New York State there were a few thousand scattered Abolitionists, and they met in convention and nominated Birney for the presidency. He did not wish to run, and the most intelligent of the Abolitionists were opposed to any organization; but there was at that time a general belief that Birney saw in his candidacy a chance to punish Clay. Birney therefore ran, and he had such a revenge as caused the Whig party to lose the presidency, for his popular vote of 62,300 was sufficient to turn New York and Michigan to the Democrats. The sequel proved that Clay's political sun had set, for in 1848, when it was almost certain that the Whig candidate would be elected, he was put aside for Taylor, one of the heroes of a war which the Whiga had denounced as a crime.

Webster, also, in 1848, missed his last opportunity to become President. Before the Whig convention met. Thurlow Weed again urged Webster to become the Whig candidate for CLAY'S SECOND AND LAST SHIP.

to become the Whig candidate for Vice President. Again he refused and the namination, after going begging, was finally given to Millard Fillmore. Taylor died soon after taking office, Fillmore became President and Webster returned to Washington to serve him as Secretary of State, as he had similarly served the societate. similarly served the accidental Tyler twelve years before. In place of either of them he might have become

THE NOMINATION OF PIERCE.

resentatives. James N. Tyner, a member of the House from Indiana, coveted the chairmanship of the committee on postoffices and post reads. He asserted that Biains promised him the place, and then, without warning, gave it to another. Facing the speaker in his private room, he declared to Blaine that he should remember what he called his betrayal when Blaine should become a candidate, a year or two later for the presidential nomination. Blaine laughed at him, it was then said; but Tyner, who had great influence in the politics of his State, was us good as his word. When in the Republican convention of 1876, it became apparent that Oliver P. Morton could not be nominated, the Indiana delegation decided to support Hayes, who up to that time had not been a probable candidate. Blaine's friends had counted upop Indiana when Morton was withdrawn; but Tyner turned them from Blaine to Hayes.

LATER ACCIDENTAL PRESI-LATER ACCIDENTAL PRESI-DENTS.

DENTS.

By the electoral commission, whereby Hayes secured the presidential office, although Tilden received 250,000 majority of the popular vote, was completed the chain of unusual events whereby Hayes became President. Tilden was the choice of his party in 1860, but in the confusion of the Democratic convention—confusion

dent. Tilden was the choice of his party in 1880, but in the confusion of the Democratic convention—confusion caused by a letter from him expressing the wish that the convention should not renominate him (which the convention took seriously, however, it was meant to be taken) an eloquent speech by Daniel Dougherty of Pennsylvania caused the ill-starred nomination of Hancock. In the Republican convention Blains, Sherman and Grant were presented as candidates, but—Garfield was chosen. Had he kept to his original purpose not to attend the convention, there is little likelihood that he would have been nominated.

The surprises since 1880 include the first nomination both of Cleveland and Harrison, and the issue of Roosevelt's nomination for Vice President on the ticket with McKinley. In 1900 Roosevelt was serving as Governor of New York, and earnestly desired a renomination and re-election to that office. He was forced, however, to accept a nomination for Vice President by a powerful combination in the Republican national convention of that year, led by Thomas C. Platt and Matthew S. Quay; and these politicians were moved to such action by the advice and urging of the late William C. Whitney, a Democrat, who saw in Roosevelt's continuance as Governor a menace to the control which he and his friends/had obtained of the public utilities of New York City. Mark Hanna, McKinley's closest friend and political manager, wanted John D. Bong named for Vice President, but in the end yielded reluciantly to the plans of Platt and Quay. Nominated and elected Vice President, Mr. Roosevelt, in little more than a year became President by succession. The rest is history.

Tanglewood.



660-EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE. There's many a youth of a courage sub-

simple by service the accidental Tyles called the content of the c

wall I know it matters not, in cloud or sin, O sea, voice, if glad or sad, hath still the same old charm for me;

will lure and bold my wandering steps, and bid them rest at last. Upon these sands, where all thy walfs— the tumbling shells—are cast. SAXON.

B-SCRIPTURE TRANSPOSALS. cFind the anagrame of the following Scripture proper names, each in a single word: A prominent ancient woman; an apostle: a spring: a son of Eve; a mountain; a son of Jacob; a mountain; a son of Jacob; a city visited by Paul: a son of Jacob; a city visited by Paul: a son of Jacob; a companion of Paul; an Old Testament heroine; a country east of the Jordan). I can enjoy the army, wander many a mile without food, sleep on a bale of hay, rise early, share a bone with my commindes, and grow hale on a roast. At sea I fear no evil in any ship that sails, nor fear no evil in any ship that sails, nor can I be hurt by any mode of roughing t.

DOROTHEA.

684-THE MAN WITH THE HOE. Phough Uncle Greenleaf blames his bun He leads the town in plauting

He leads the town in plauting \*\*\*\*\*\*;
And, furthermore, attempts to set us
A pattern with his beds of \*\*\*\*\*\*\*
He even seems a trifle faddlah
With pink and white and scarlet \*\*\*\*\*
And grows quite vexed with Neighbor
Babbage.
Who holds wrong-headed views on \*\*\*\*\*
Or wonders what that fellow means
Who has no special choice in \*\*\*\*
All foreigners he holds in scorn;
They never ate or planted \*\*\*\*
His stubby shoes have dusty gray toes;
He's just put in his first \*\*\*\*
But thinks he must have left up garret
The seed of that new fangled \*\*\*\*\*
He stops to watch two lively steppers;
There's Peter Piper planting \*\*\*\*\*\* There's Peter Piper planting While Brother Philip, next to these, Puts plenteous parallels of Uncle at "smartles" likes to rail; "For O, there ain't no use a-tryin'

GEORGE. 665—A SHOPPING PROBLEM.

Here is a little langle I picked up the other day in a street car. Two shoppers were discussing their afternoon's work in the department stores. Said one lady: "I only made one purchase to-day—some lovely dollar ribbon. The price had been marked down so that I might have bought as many yards for 108.01 as I bought a quarter yard of it; the loveliest tint: if I had it with me I would show you, but I ordered it sent home in the delivery wagon."

What must have been the special bargain price of the ribbon?, F. L. S. 666-ARITHMETIC PARADOX

Here is a funny sum in fractions
Involving four distinct subtractions.
By which each remainder its minuend doubles,
Now, solvers, keen begin your troubles: From 1-64 take half away, The remainder is 1-22.

Again take half and then I say
As 1-16 the answer's reckoned.

And when this remainder of half is

Quite strange to relate, 1-8 is left.

THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

the Graduating the Carolina Medical Conc.
Charles A. Julian, of The Charles A. Julian, of The Charles A. Julian, of The Charles A. Julian of The Charles Britan Discoveries—I will be a History of Human Discoveries—I will be a History of Human

the compliant Medical College, Monday and the confidence of the co

The progress of medicine during the past two thousand years is a sub-ject fraught with powerful and imject fraught with powerful and im-portant suggestions to all who inter-est themselves in the onward move-ments of the human race. Opinions and events which have entirely alter-ed the frame work of the science of medicine, each assuming for itself a prominent place in public consid-eration, have followed each other with a celerity unknown to any other referee. Reverence of the true, the beautiful, and the good has charac-beautiful, and the good has charac-br. George Mason became an artist

Again, take half and then I asy
and when this remainder of half in the
Guis strange for relate, 1 ds 1 set.

Guis strange for relate 1 ds 1 set.

Guis strange for relate, 1 ds 1 set.

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"Will the strange for relate 1 set.

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What has the medical profession been to the world? Go back three bundred years and ask suffering motherhood the wideworld over what the term means to it. Go to the dusky women of India to-day and ask what the words "medical missionary" means to them. Go back to the childhood of three centuries ago, when parents stood helpless in the face of advancing woe, from the dangers which threatened the newborn babe to diptheria and smallpox and the thousand ills which pursued their offspring from the cradle to maturer years.

In what relation to the world at

Moreil; while Dr. Monroe, of London, was both a critic and teacher in art circles, gathering in his house the young people of his time, including Gurtin and Turner, to instruct and encourage in every way possible. Ruskin in his writings makes prominent mention of this. On the other hand we have several examples of the artistic and medical interests combining. Gurtin's son became a physician De-Wint, a nineteenth century English

ease; you can cure every ill the possible to be cured with the number of remedies that you cancount the fingers of your two hands, pitiful for physicians to be made to automatons. Make up your prescription and allow no manufacing chemist dictate to you their manhood for every year now envolves some new surface eddy. Imagination is the pioneer of many minds, opening vistas of vision not to be reached by common eye-sights, and crowded with objects, some few of which are now and then imperfectly made palpable and visible by the sifted seers who materialize their thoughts in words only. The poetry of truth is nothing to those whose business is only a trade, and knowledge is valued only as a saisble commodity by those whose souls live in the market. They bind us with fetters of error and falsehood and deceive us by the Siren's pleasing song and sooth us into dreaming slumber from which we shall awake only to find ourselves disappointed. appointed.
These different panaceas as n

beriess almost as the sand, planted by their discoverer and watered by their their discoverer and watered by their advocates, appear regularly as the seasons, blossom forth as luxuriantly as the tea rose, and die as quickly as the morning glory. They are here to-day and gone tomorrow. This morning they are regarded as reverently as heroes going forth to battle for mankind. This evening they are shorn of their honors despised and trampled upon by their advocates of the morning.

trampled upon by their advocates of the morning.

You must make yourselves worthy of the noble profession which you are now entering. It is the grandest; it is the greatest work in which man can engage. My plea is not for the medical profession, it is for humanity. The cry of health is the cry of humanity, and the Supreme Physician is raising up noble men like you, endowing and qualifying you to be colaborers with him for the amelioration of humanity, for the relief of humanity, for the relief of humanity. It is impossible to overstate your opportunity. In order to be a successful physician you must be good and true, you must extend to your patients sympathy in their hours of sorrow; you must be honest, honorable, efficient and courageous. Serve at all times whoever call, at all times at all times whoever call, at all times and at all seasons, whether for large and at all seasons, whether for large or small fees, or for the sake of hu-manity alone, and above all treat your brother in the profession as you would have him treat you. Remem-ber the teachings of these noble men who have striven so hard for months to equip you for this great work and for the faithful performance of these duties. Be proud of your alma mater, she is as good as the best. Your teachers; animated by a laudable ambition to have its membership composed of the highest order of intellect, have established a school worthy of its name. It is hard to es science and whose beneficient unselfishness set so spiendid an example before as. We do not posses the key that unlocks and reveals all the secrets in the "Book of Life," but, we can carry the sunshine of hope and comfort to the bedside of the suffering, smooth many of the wrin-kles of care and lessen sorrow.

There are two hours in life's history in which the physician is appealed to as one bearing a sacred mission: the hour of travail and that of death. In the agonising wail of anticipating motherhood we recognize the voice which gave to the world and humanwhich gave to the world and human-ity that priceless treasure, a mother love. It is in this hour that the phy-sician may have the responsibility of holding two lives in his hand, one bearing the fruits of maternity and love, the other cast helpiess upon the ocean of life, as a jeweled petal blown from the rosary of God. The day will come when medical science and skill will have reached that apex of perfection that it will be able to re-move all the diseases of man and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door or retreat, except old

There is something touching and pathetic in the giving of health and life to men. The camp, the battle field, and the intrigues of state have ever charmed the poet and historian, but in the long and silent watches of the night, by the bedside of the dying with all its stiffed grief or dying with all its stifled griefs, when life trembles in the hands when life trembles in the poverty-the physician, alike in the poverty-stricken hovel, or the palace of the rich, are wrought deeds of heroism. unsung, inspired by the genius of Oesculaplus whose sons are forever crowding together to the temple. bringing their gifts to the altar.

WHERE COFFEE COMES FROM Practically Total Consumption From

Chicago Record-Herald. It appears that the board of food and drug inspection at Washington has decided that the term "Mocha" has decided that the term "Mocha" should be restricted to coffee grown in that part of Arabia known as Yemen. We do not find any coffee credited specifically to Yemen in the government's tables of imports but the record for all Asia tells what we may except in the way of real Mocha. Outside the East Indies the entire exports of Asia and Oceanica to the United States for the eight months ending with February came to but 2,554,436 pounds. During the same period our total importations from all parts of the world were 584,072.—887 pounds.

887 pounds.