

Odd Facts About Our Presidents

Secretary of War Root laughingly remarked to President Roosevelt recently: "Do you know, Mr. President, that you have one particular distinction that no other President has had?"

It is, replied the Secretary, "that you are the first President whose family name begins like mine, with an R." And he might have added that Roosevelt is the only President, excepting Thomas Jefferson whose baptismal name begins with a T.

The letter in the alphabet which has been signally itself in the names of Presidents is the letter N. It figures extraordinarily as the final letter of the surnames of fourteen successful candidates. Moreover, eight out of ten times when two men ran for President and Vice-President respectively on the same ticket, and when the name of the one ended with N, they were elected.

There has been only one man named David up to date who has had the hardihood to run for President, and the South he ran against laid him out badly. This David's surname was David. It was in 1872 that he tried to capture the great White House prize, including himself, there were eight candidates in the field. The Goliath of the occasion was U. S. Grant. Anyhow, David Davis made a special fame for himself, for he goes down on the page of history as one of the eight men who have been candidates for President who received each but one vote in the Electoral College.

"Willie" was the baptismal name of one of the four Whig candidates in 1856. His full name was Willie P. Mangum. He was a North Carolinian. Probably not one person in a million who is not a historical expert as to names of pupils men and data of events in American history, recalls the remotest mention of the name Willie. Yet Willie P. Mangum got within three or four votes in the same Electoral College as a man who was one of the greatest orators of the age and a great statesman and whose name is today a household word in every State in the Union. That man was no less a person than Daniel Webster. What, indeed, after all, is a name in a Presidential contest—sometimes?

Thyssen S. Grant was the only graduate of West Point elected President. In fact, Grant, McClellan and Hancock were the only West Pointers ever nominated for the office. And, by the way, Grant's correct initials were not "U. S." when he went to West Point. They were "U. H." and he so registered himself on the registry book at Roe's Hotel, now called the West Point Hotel.

When McKimley ended his first term of office the Democratic party and the party of parties opposed to it since and including the days of Washington had had possession of the Government for precisely the same number of years. The term "Republican," of course, comes from the name of the great statesman and the one term of John Adams, they both being "Federalists," and the terms of William H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor and Fillmore, who were "Whigs." The following table presents the situation in detail, the figures being the years in office:

Not to go further back than 1824, because the records before that period are fragmentary only. It may be a surprise to many readers to learn that but seven of the twenty Presidents elected since then received a majority of the popular vote, that is to say, more votes than the combined vote of all their opponents. These seven were Jackson, in 1828, and 1832; Van Buren, in 1836; William H. Harrison, in 1840; Pierce, in 1852; Lincoln, in 1860; Grant, in 1868 and 1872; and McKinley, in 1896 and 1900.

Strange to say, Cleveland, who ran three times for President and was elected twice, did not have a majority at either of the two elections when he was victorious. When he defeated Blaine in 1884 he had 62,653 plurality, but he lacked 22,901 votes of a majority. Yet when he was defeated in 1888 he received 98,617 more votes than Harrison, that is to say, 25,834 more votes than when he was elected four years before, and yet when he defeated Harrison, in 1892, although he had 258,610 plurality, he lacked 945,515 of a majority.

Washington, when he began his second term, made the shortest inaugural address on record. It made about seventeen lines of the average space of a newspaper. There were only 88 words in Lincoln's second inaugural, and only 43 in Arthur's. Astonishing as it may seem, it is a fact, nevertheless, that the personal pronoun I was made use of but once in each of these two last mentioned addresses. While this fact is doubtless an eye-opener to a good many, but few people probably are aware that there was one President who used his inaugural address as a platform for his second inaugural address. It was not like Fillmore's, however. It almost paralyzed with amazement the old time statesmen who were present and who had been present at many other inaugurations. All Presidents had, theretofore, read their addresses from printed copy written copy, usually prepared beforehand. Cleveland, without a scrap of paper in hand or in sight anywhere, delivered his address from memory. He did the same thing at his second inauguration. None of his successors have ventured to follow his example. It is said that when a friend spoke to Cleveland after his first inauguration about his wonderful memory the President remarked, laughingly, "I never remember anything which I want to forget."

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Table with columns: Washington, Adams (John), Jefferson, Madison, Grant, Adams (John Quincy), Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison and Tyler, Polk, Taylor and Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, McKinley, Total. Includes counts for Republican and Democratic candidates.

WHY SHE STUDIES LAW - "When the young woman typewriter announced her intention of joining an evening law class her friends remonstrated on the ground that the study of law makes a woman seem too masculine, but she insisted that she was obliged to do it in self-defense. "I'm being cheated right and left," she said, "and if I don't learn now to stand up for my rights I'll soon be bankrupt. Now, if I had known the first thing about law I shouldn't have been imposed upon as I was yesterday. That scrape was the final windup of a transaction which was the final windup of a quarrel I had with that Brown girl almost a year ago—you know the Brown girl, the one that acted so hate-

ful that night we went to hear 'Figure' because she couldn't get \$3's worth of opera for \$1.50. That's just the kind of a girl she is, always trying to get something for nothing. I never did like her, and the germ of my dislike kept fermenting at such a lively rate that they finally developed into a clear-cut resolution to get even with her in some way.

"About the time that unholy determination crystallized Mr. Venable, the race horse man, wanted me to do some work for him. I never liked Mr. Venable very well either, so I refused the work for two reasons—first, because I didn't have time to do it, and second, because Mr. Venable is a born cheat, and has never been known to pay a bill. But even while declining the proffered job, Kate Brown and my contemplated revenge came into my mind, and my refusal fairly sparkled with the spirit of accommodation.

"I'm sorry I'm so rushed just now," I said, "but I can send you to some one who will have time. Her employer allows her to take in extra work, and I'm sure she'll be glad to help you out." "Then I gave him a letter of introduction to Kate and sent him on his way rejoicing. Kate, of course, was glad to get the work, just as I had predicted, and she wrote me a sweet little note telling me how lovely I was to remember her. I didn't hear from her again till yesterday, and then the communication was not transmitted by means of a sweet little note. Kate used her tongue, then, and she used it to advantage, too.

"That man Venable," she said, "has never paid his bill, and what is more, he doesn't intend to pay it. He is as good as told me so this morning." "Of course, I didn't tell Kate that that was the very contingency I had counted on from the beginning, but she seemed to divine as much and straight away proceeded to accuse me of complicity in the affair.

"It's my belief," she said, "that you two are working in collusion, but you are not going to get off if he does. You were his security—I shouldn't have allowed the work to leave the office till he was paid for if you hadn't vouched for the fellow, and if he swears pay me you've got to. I've run off five dollars' worth of circulars designed to lure countless race-track devotees to their destruction, and I want my money for the part in the transaction even if they do go broke."

"In the beginning I looked upon Kate's threats and reproaches as mere verbal vagaries, but by the time she got through I felt pretty serious. 'I'll bring suit against you,' she said, 'as sure as I live, if you don't pay me. You'll look nice marching down to the police court to be convicted of deceit with intent to defraud, won't you?' "At the picture of that degrading punitive expedition I capitulated. I had been in a police court once as a spectator, and Kate's tall figure, hypnotic black eyes, and the way she brought the whole scene before me so vividly that I held my breath in expectation of the death sentence. In order to avert that doom I made a compromise with my conscience and, incidentally, with Kate.

arrive Rocky Mount 16.30 p. m. leave Rocky Mount 10.02 a. m. leave Wilson 11.15 a. m. arrive Selma 11.30 a. m. arrive Florence 8.20 a. m.

Winter Tourist Rates via S. A. L. Commencing October 15th and continuing until April 30, 1903, the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell winter tourist tickets to all principal points in Georgia, Florida and the Southwest, including winter resorts in Texas and the City of Mexico.

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ATLANTIC COAST STEAM RAILROAD COMPANY. CONDENSED SCHEDULE. Dated January 15, 1902. TRAINS GOING SOUTH. No. 25 Daily—Leave Weldon 11.50 a. m. arrive Rocky Mount 1.00 p. m. Leave Rocky Mount 12.22 p. m. arrive Rocky Mount 1.05 p. m. arrive Weldon 1.55 p. m. arrive Fayetteville 4.30 p. m. arrive Florence 7.35 p. m.

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SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY. Condensed Schedule in Effect December 14th, 1902. This schedule is published as information and is subject to change without notice to the public.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE BETWEEN NORFOLK AND GREENSBORO. No. 111—12.50 a. m. daily—Carries Pullman sleeper Raleigh to Greensboro; open for occupancy at 9.00 p. m., connecting at Greensboro with train No. 33 New York and Florida Express for Salisbury, Charlotte, Columbia, Aiken, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville, and all points in Florida with main line train No. 37 "Washington and South Western Limited" for Salisbury, Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, and all points South and Southwest. Also train No. 31 for Charlotte, Spartanburg, Greenville and Atlanta. Also with main line No. 11 for High Point, Asheville, Salisbury, Concord and all local stations.

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CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROUTE TO THE WEST. C. & O. ROUTE TO THE WEST. S. A. L. train leaving Raleigh 11:50 a. m. arrives Richmond 4:55 p. m. connects with C. & O. leaving Richmond 10:30 p. m. daily, arriving Cincinnati 6:00 p. m., Chicago 11:00 a. m. and St. Louis 7:22 a. m.