

NEVER BEATEN AT THE POLLS.

LOVED BY DEMOCRATS.
FEARED BY REPUBLICANS.Judge Alton B. Parker, the Jewel of the Democracy of
The Empire State, Would, if the Convention Were
Held Today, Be Mighty Near the Nomination for the
Presidency.

souri, in a long statement, has declared himself for Parker in 1904. It is true that Senator Vest's political star is waning and that he is to be succeeded in the United States senate by William Joel Stone, vice chairman of the Democratic national committee. On the other hand, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, chairman of the executive committee, believes that Judge Parker should be the Democratic candidate for president in 1904.

Before going any further it should be said that Democrats point out the availability of Judge Parker as a candidate from many viewpoints and yet apparently the pyramid on which this foundation rests is the fact that Parker, during the five Democratic factional struggles of 1896 and 1900, was prevented by the judicial robes of his office from participating in them. In 1896 he was one of the six justices of the supreme court of the third judicial district of the state. In 1897 he was elected chief judge of the court of appeals and thus in the national battle of 1900 he was again compelled to regard the etiquette of his office and not participate in the factional bitterness of the campaign.

In view of the Democratic fervor which at present surrounds Chief Judge Parker's name the people want to know what sort of a man he is. Newspaper articles innumerable and magazine dissertations have provoked discussion.

PARKER'S PERSONALITY.

Well, it should be said that Judge Parker would attract attention even in a throng of notable men. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height, substantially proportioned and handsome. His hair is of a rich brown hue, tending toward ashy-brown. His carefully trimmed mustache is of a lighter shade than his hair.

There is nothing constrained in his movements either on the street or in the court room. He has an unstinted regard for the rights of all. He has a repugnance to all vengeful, spiteful and rancorous traits. He is kindly and easy of demeanor and cultivated. While he is neither starchy nor ceremonious he has a dignity which is not lofty nor pompous.

His intellect is not muddy or swampy, but clear and incisive. He is not mediocre or commonplace or ordinary, and neither is he fretful, wishy, splenetic or capricious. His perceptive faculties are of the keenest pitch and before "Amen" is said he is the level of the Democracy of the Empire state.

Judge Parker's ancestry is good. His great-grandfather, John Parker, a resident of Massachusetts, was a soldier for three years in the war of the Revolution and his grandfather and father were both farmers.

At 15 Judge Parker was a school-teacher. By his work he got the money to study law, and he was graduated from the Albany law school in 1872.

From the start he liked politics. In 1877 he was elected surrogate of Ulster county. You see after graduating at the Albany law school he made his home at Kingston, Ulster county, although he had been born at Cortland, Cortland county, where Daniel Scott Lamont first saw the light of day. In 1883 Parker's six-year term as surrogate of Ulster county expired and he was once more elected, this time by a largely increased plurality.

BECOMES POLITICAL POWER.

In 1884 Parker became a power in state politics. All the Democratic warriors—Daniel Manning, William C. Whitney, Edward Cooper, David B. Hill, Abraham S. Hewitt, Samuel J. Tilden, Edward K. Apgar and their friends cottoned to Parker, the young handsome, debonair, clever Democrat who had won in two pitched battles in what was considered a normal Republican county. Parker went as a delegate to the Democratic national convention and there, with Daniel Manning and others of Grover Cleveland's friends, succeeded in nominating Mr. Cleveland for president.

With Cleveland's election David B. Hill became a political power through succeeding Cleveland as governor. In the fall of 1885 Mr. Hill was a candidate for election as governor, and Mr. Parker, on his way to New York one day,

a railroad train, found himself confronted with Mr. Hill and several other prominent Democratic politicians, who insisted upon his managing Mr. Hill's campaign as chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic state committee.

Mr. Parker at first declined peremptorily to touch the place, saying that such a place was not in the line of his profession as a lawyer, but he finally consented to take it for that campaign.

proved to be such a satisfactory judge that he was nominated by the Democratic party, and the Republican party put forward no candidate against him. His election as a justice of the supreme court followed.

In January, 1889, the second division of the court of appeals was created and Justice Parker was appointed to it by Gov. Hill, the judge being the youngest man who ever sat in the court of appeals in this state. He was then only

Many national Democrats who turned up in New York, while not presuming to interfere with the Democrats of the Empire state, declared it was their belief that Parker would have successfully carried the state of New York for the Democrats and furthermore that in the presidential battle now only a few months off the Democrats of the nation must look to the Empire state for its candidate. Then came all sorts of questions, some of which are here set down:

PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

Isn't Judge Parker just as strong as a presidential candidate before the Democratic national convention?

Is he not just as available as if he had been nominated for governor and had won?

Is he not, as a matter of fact, stronger for the reason that he was not nominated for governor?

Do not the Democrats of the nation believe fully that he should have been nominated for governor, and inasmuch as he wasn't he should be nominated for president?

Has not Judge Parker more elements of strength than any Democrat of national prominence at the present moment?

Did not Gorman and Hill and Olney adopt undue factional Democratic views in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900?

Was not Judge Parker, because of his

ing over to the Democracy. The table prepared by these Democrats is as follows:

The Republicans carried the following states:

California—2,550.
Connecticut—16,010.
Illinois—89,170.
Indiana—35,264.
Iowa—73,214.
Kansas—42,494.
Maine—27,494.
Massachusetts—87,120.
Michigan—79,381.
Minnesota—58,455.
New Hampshire—8,371.
New Jersey—15,577.
New York—8,363.
Ohio—39,455.
Oregon—47,146.
Pennsylvania—142,340.
Washington—25,061.
Wisconsin—47,899.

NEW YORK THEIR HOPE.

California, the Democratic tacticians declare, could not be asked to furnish the Democratic candidate for president, because of geographical considerations. Little New Hampshire, it was added, has been cut of the running since the days of Franklin Pierce, and so the Democratic hopes are turned on New York, because Coler, the Democratic candidate for governor, acknowledged by all Democrats to have been the weakest possible man whom Mr. Hill could have nominated, was only beaten by Gov. Odell by the frightfully marged plurality of 8,893. The foregoing table as to the results in the different states or last election day has had a very perceptible influence on the Parker boom.

Chief Judge Parker has a home in Kingston, Ulster county, and a farm at Esopus, not far distant. In June last, three months before the gubernatorial

convention, a personal friend of Chief Judge Parker sent a long communication to the Sun, in which he said that Judge Parker had always been the luckiest kind of a lucky man in politics and he added these words about Judge Parker:

"He has preferred to stand aloof from party manipulations and to trust to the record he was making as an honest and capable official. His first appearance on the judicial bench made a favorable impression, which has never changed. He is a good, impartial and upright judge."

"To ensue him into the acceptance of a nomination for the governorship, which would compel him to resign in the first quarter of his term, under the assurance that his election would inevitably advance him to the presidency, might be in accordance with the politics of David B. Hill, but it is not likely to accord with the views of the judge."

"That the latter is under great obligations to his political creator cannot be denied, but those who admire him believe he is too experienced and too wary to ally his political future with that of a beaten, broken-down and discarded politician."

"Parker will keep his grip upon his present office till another term or two in the presidency has passed. He will be in excellent position to try his hand for the governorship in 1910 if the situation is then like the present."

"He will then be within a year of the end of his term and can resign without a large sacrifice. And if elected he will be ready for the presidency in 1912, entering the office at the age of 42 if successful, which age was that of John Adams and Andrew Jackson when they took the oath of office. Under present circumstances there is no occasion for Judge Parker to be in a hurry for another trial of his luck."

HE PLAYED PHILOPENA.

"If you ever get into a philopena mix-up," said a young club man to a friend of his the other day, "be sure you specify exactly what article you're going to pay for if you lose. Listen to the voice of experience."

His friend lighted another cigar and waited expectantly.

"I was having a little supper with a very nice girl and her companion one night last week," said number one. "She asked for some nuts—and, of course, she got them. They were expensive ones, too. Cost me \$65, as a matter of fact. Of course, there was one of those two-kernel affairs, but you know the rest. The young woman said she guessed she'd take a hat, or else I offered a hat, not thinking she'd accept it. At any rate, the next day I went around, supposing she had bought the chunk of headgear and had it charged to my account as I suggested. Not she!"

"I didn't know you ran millinery accounts," remarked the solitary listener.

"I don't," answered the story-telling friend, "but one of my best friends is a partner in a big Fifth avenue shop, and I gave her my card, and told her to ask for him. You see, I figured up that if she went alone she wouldn't go in for a very expensive hat. But I guess she figured a little, too. At any rate, when I got to the house she said: 'Oh, Mr. Smith, I couldn't go and buy a hat and have it charged to you. You must go with me. Well, you know I've been photographed a lot and know how to look pleasant under trying circumstances, so off to the avenue went Mary and her little lamb. We—that is she—tried on some pretty decent hats while we were waiting for my friend, but when he came along and I introduced her I saw where the grandstand stood. I thought the young woman would take some airy trifle at about \$20, but this friend of mine hunted up the most dowdy-looking affairs you ever saw. Of course, Phillis would none of them, so I called for more. Finally he brought out a big brown beaver hat, at least two and a half feet in diameter, and decorated with a wreath of autumn leaves in all sorts of old colors. When she put that hat on she looked so comically pretty that I said: 'That's the one for me,' without stopping to think. My sweet friend, who was not of a simplicity, as the French would say, remarked that it pleased her very much, so I told the house to send it to her."

"Well," said the young man, who was listening in a questioning manner, "that hat was \$65," said the story-

teller. "One hat! Why, I can buy a dozen for that sum for myself. But I've made up my mind to one thing, and that is that I shall get an ordinance passed prohibiting the sale of hats at public restaurants, as prejudicial to health. That last hat nearly gave me heart disease."—Mail and Express.

MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE.

The conductor of a train on a North Dakota railroad had just sat down to make up a fourth hand in a game of cards, when a widow who was complacently smoking her clay pipe moved down upon the quarter and said:

"Conductor, I don't want to disturb you, but I'm livin' just beyond Skinnerville."

"I'll see that you get off all right," he replied.

"But I ain't worryin' about that. I've got 1,000 acres of land and a good cabin up there."

"I see."

"My ole man got drowned in Bar river last year, and I'm all alone."

"Yes'm."

"I'm powerful busy when I'm home, but as it'll be three hours before I get thar, you might just do me a favor."

"I will, ma'am. I understand what you want. I think the right sort of a man is up at the front end of the car, and I'll speak to him."

Five minutes later he came back, followed by a man about 40 years old, who looked like a farmer, and, pausing beside the woman, the conductor said:

"This is the man I was speaking about."

"Stranger, what might be your name?" asked the woman, as she moved along to make room.

"Judson, ma'am," he replied.

"And mine is Wolcott. Hev you ever been jined?"

"Yes; but I lost her two years ago. She was bit by a snake."

"And my ole man was drowned. Would you jine again?"

"I kinder think I would. What's your age?"

"Forty-two. What's yours?"

"Jist 41 yesterday. Ar' you a hard-workin' good-tempered man?"

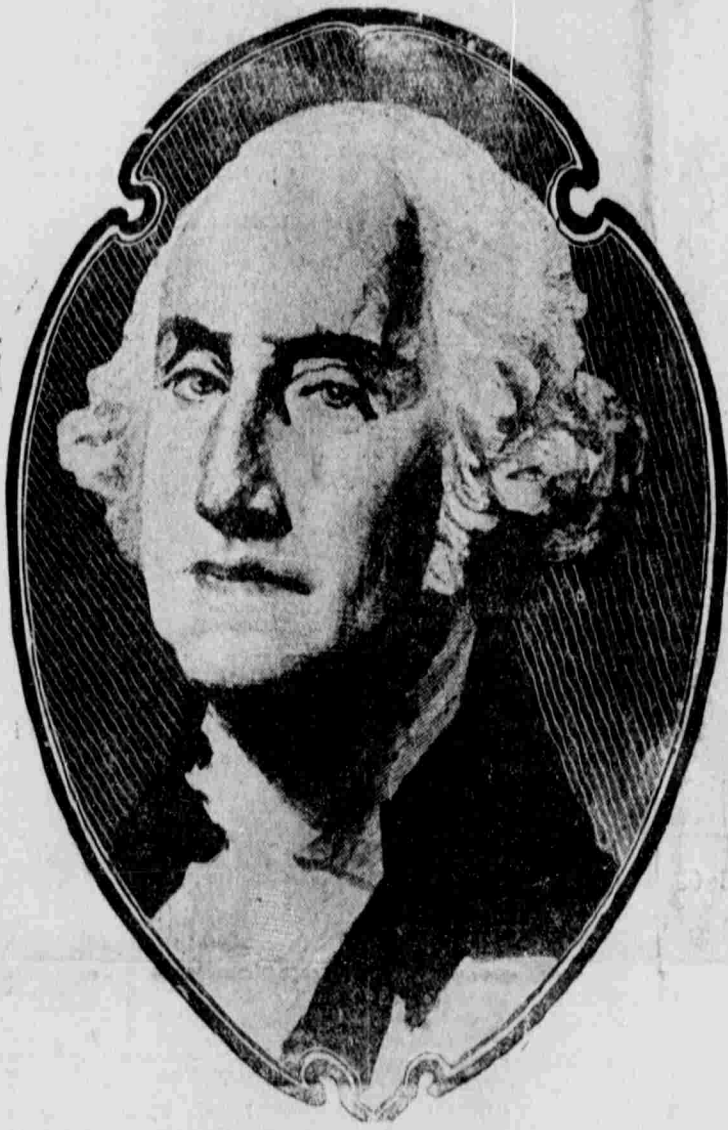
"That's what they call me. Guess you can run a house?"

"Fur shore. Ain't that ole reptile up thar a preacher?"

"Looks to be. Shall we be jined?"

"If you say so."

The "ole reptile" turned out to be a preacher, and with the train running at 20 miles an hour, and the passengers standing up in their seats to witness the ceremony, the twain were duly and lawfully made one, and every man kissed the happy bride.—Detroit Free Press.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.



STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

place on the bench of the state of New York, kept out of the election in 1896 and 1900, which was deadly political poison to all Democrats desiring future promotion?

Then these Democrats of national importance began to compare the results in the different states on election day in November last and since then some of them have prepared a table which, in their estimation, goes clearly to prove that the Democratic candidate for president next year should come from New York state for the reason that the Empire state came nearer than any of the other great states to turn-

WAS HILL JEALOUS?

The other story about the relations between Mr. Hill and Chief Judge Parker dating from that campaign in 1885, has been very often repeated by Democratic politicians in this state. It is to the effect that Mr. Hill quickly perceived that Mr. Parker, in 1885, possessed all the genius, diplomacy, keenness and intellect to become a great Democratic statesman, and furthermore, easily to become the Democratic leader of the state of New York, and that it was for these reasons that Mr. Hill at the first opportunity offered by a vacancy on the supreme court bench, quickly shunted Mr. Parker on to the bench, out from the political arena, and into the judicial closet, well knowing that a man like Parker would not soil the robes of his office by scrambling down into the gutter of politics. Thus to shunt a political rival has been the method of both Republican and Democratic leaders of the state of New York.

It is not necessary to repeat the story of the Democratic state convention at Saratoga in September last which nominated Bird S. Coler for governor. The delegates to a man wanted Chief Judge Parker to be the candidate for governor, believing that Parker would beat Odell by 50,000 and capture the legislature, sending back David B. Hill to the United States senate to succeed Thomas C. Platt.

Mr. Coler was Mr. Hill's candidate for governor. He was beaten by 8,893 plurality.

In view of the prominence of Chief Judge Parker all over the country at this time it may not be out of place to give a digest of the results of the campaigns in the state for the last 10 years.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

Flower elected governor in 1891 by 47,927 plurality.

Cleveland carried the state in 1892 by 45,518 plurality.

Alton B. Parker elected chief judge of the court of appeals in 1897 by 60,883 plurality.

DEMOCRATIC DEFEATS.

Hill for governor in 1894 by 156,108 plurality.

King for secretary of state in 1900 by 90,145 plurality.

Porter for governor in 1896 by 212,392 plurality.

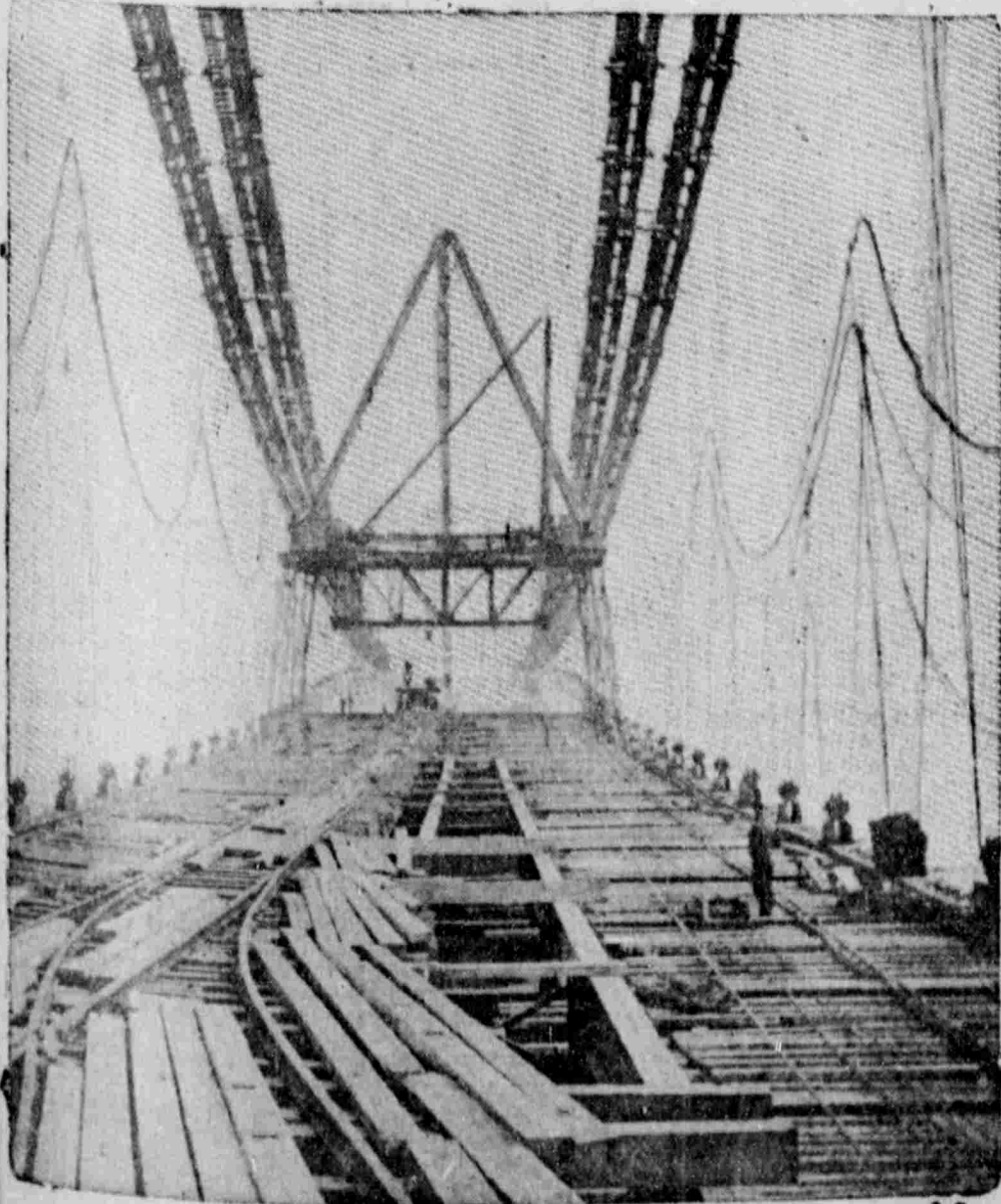
Van Wyck for governor in 1898 by 17,764 plurality.

Stanchfield for governor in 1900 by 111,126 plurality.

Coler for governor in 1902 by 8,893 plurality.

There was no election of state officers in 1899. It was immediately after Coler was beaten for governor by Odell in November last by the slender plurality of 8,893 votes that the faint tinnitulations of the new resounding Parker boom for the Democratic presidential nomination for next year began to be heard.

HOW BIG BRIDGE NOW LOOKS.



York's big East River Bridge is now beginning to look more like a bridge and less like a steel skeleton and a giant monster. The above snapshot made this week reveals the magnitude of the great work.

JONES TO STEP OUT AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF SERVICE.



Senator John P. Jones of Nevada

Senator Francis G. Newlands of Nevada

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, will retire from the United States Senate, March 3rd, next, after having served his state faithfully for thirty years in the upper house of the national legislature. Francis G. Newlands will succeed him in the Senate. Mr. Newlands is a Democrat. He is reputed to be very wealthy. He is a good talker, and a man of much force. He became famous all over the country for his warm espousal of the cause of silver. Irrigation is also a pet hobby of his.