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NEVER BEATEN AT THE POLLS. LOVED BY DEMOCRATS. FEARED BY REPUBLICANS.

Southand Contractions and Mare

ver been beaten at the polls. His e is Parker-Alton B. Parker-full e Alten Brooks Parker. He will be ears old on the coming May 14.

see him in the silk robe he wears hef judge of the court of appeals, highest court in the state of New whose decisions are keenly studby lawyers and judges in all the states of the Union. Chief Judge ker was elected to the highest seat t highest court of the state Nov. , for a term of fourteen years. has yet ten years to serve.

the Democratic presidential conion were to assemble tomorrow ing Chief Judge Parker would be y near the winning goal line, says York correspondent of the Den-Post. The convention will not be antil June, 1904, and sometimes 24 wings wondrous changes in poli-Yet for several months Democrats of prohounced perception have directed on Chaf Judge Parker the Democrats of New York state, ibout estimation, without the jinnd cymbals that accompany many nd cymbals that accomportance of al movements, the importance of Judge Parker as a Democratic ential possibility in 1904 has in intensity. A month or so ago the seventh heaven of Demo-the seventh heaven of Demoelaimed that Chief Judge Par-l be its candidate for presid nt For six years the Lone Star id been utterly and fondly loyal William Jennings Bryan of Ne-

EXAS STARTS THE BOOM.

Bryan had fished in the state, in the state, proclaimed his doc-rom one end of it to the other, in and day out and all through t the Texas folks had sent up ght the Texas focks, had send up sof joy and halleiufahs over the d son of Nebruska. So the dec-m of the Texas Democrats and Jadge Parker of New York state be the Democratic presidential ate in 1964 was accepted with han edinary interest by the batforlorn Democracy of the last

the announcement that the station of Georgia had invited udge Parker to address that June. Within the last 48 hours intersee Democrats have sent an ion to Chief Judge Parker to atgreat Southern banquet at If Chief Judge Parker accepts ation, it is the inteniton of ssee Democrats, according to uncement, to invite the gov-Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, a, Mississippi, Alabama, Geor-rida, North and South Caro-ginia, Kentucky and Tennes-

w York-Here is a Democrat who | 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 Demo-cratic national committee, On the other hand, Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, chairman of the executive committee, believes that Judge Parker should be the Democratic condition the Democratic candidate for president

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 Par-ker, during the flerce Democratic fac-tional strifes 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 judical dis-trict of the state. In 1897 he was elect-ed chief judge of the court of appeals and thus in the national battle of 1900 he was again compelled to regard the effquette of his office and not participute 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 dis sertations 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 pro-portioned and handsome. His hair is of a rich brown hue, tending toward au-burn. 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 re-gard 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 starched 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, waspish, splenetic or captious. His perceptive faculties are of the keenest pitch and

before "Amen" is said he is the jewel 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 16 Judge Parker was a schoolteacher. 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 surro-gate 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 hand-some, debonnair, 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 Hill swiftly showed this gratitude by appointing Mr. Parker successor to Justice Theodore R. Westbrook of the With Cleveland's election David B. Hill became a political power through succeeding Cleveland as governor. In supreme court upon the death of the latter in 1885. the fall of 1885 Mr. Hill was a candidate for election as governor, and Mr. Park-er, on his way to New York one day in The following year Judge Parker had

" York's big East River Bridge is now beginning to look more like a bridge and less like a steel skeleton

buge antedeluvian monster. The above snapshot made this week reveals the magnitude of the great en-work

HOW BIG BRIDGE NOW LOOKS.

Sector Coccession Cocc 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.

fronted with Mr. Hill and several other prominent Democratic politicians, who prominent Democratic politicians, who insisted upon his managing Mr. Hill's campaign as chairman of the executive demonstration of the executive demonstration of the supreme ommittee of the Democratic state comcourt followed.

mittee of the Democratic state com-mittee. Mr. Parker at first declined peremp-torily 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

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a railroad train, found himself con- | proved to be such a satisfactory judge | 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 bellef that Parker would have success-fully 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.

Is'nt 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 momen

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 | convention, a personal friend of Chief prepared by these Democrats is as fol-The Republicans carried the following states:

California-2,550 Connecticut-16.010. Illinois-89,170, Indiana-35,264, Iowa-79,214. Kansas-42,094, Malne-27,494, Massachusetts-87,120, Michigan-79,384, Minnacata 29,000 Minnesota-58.457 New Hampshire-8,271, New Jersey-19,377, New York-8,803, Ohies-90.485. Oregon-47,146. Fennsylvaria--142,340. Washington-25,051. Wisconsin-47.599.

NEW YORK THEIR HOPE.

California, the Democratic tacticians lociare, coud not be asked to furnish the Democratic candidate for president, cause of geographical considerations, ittle New Hampshire, it was added, has been out of the running since the lays 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 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 ragged purality of 8,893. The foregoing table as to the results in the different states on last election day has had a very perceptible influence on the Parker beam.

HE PLAYED PHILOPENA.

"If you ever get into a philopena mix-up," said a young club man to a riend 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 fittle supper with a very nice girl and her chaperon one very nice girl and her chaperon one night last week," said number one, "She asked for some nuts-and, of cuerse, she got them. They were ex-pensive ones, too. Cost me \$65, as a matter of fact. Of course, there was one of those two-kernel affairs, but, well you know the rest. The young wo-man 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 bought the chunk of headgear and had it charged to my account as I sug-

'Yes'm. I didn't know you ran millinery ac counts," 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 cir-cumstances, so off to the avenue went Mary and her little lamb. We-that is she-tried on some preity decent hats she-tried on some preity decent hats while we were waiting for my friend. but when he came along and I intro-duced her I saw where the grandstand stood. I thought the young woman would take some airy trifle at about 520, but this friend of mine hunted up themost 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.

Judge Parker sent a long communica-tion to the Sun, in which he said that Judge Parker had always been the lucklest kind of a lucky man in politics and he added these words about Judge

"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 madi-a favorable impression, which has never changed. He is a good, impartial and upright judge.

"To estable 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 The first quarter of his term, under the assurance that his election would in-evitably advance him to the presidency, might be in accordance with the poli-tice of David B. Hill, but it is not like-ly to accord with the views of the Judge

"That the latter is under great oblistions 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 dis-

that of a beaten, proken-down and dis-carded 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, en-tering the office at the age of 62 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 an-other trial of his luck."

teller. "One hai! Why, I can buy a doz-en 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 nuts at public restaurants, as prejudicial to health. That last hat nearly gave me heart disease."—Mail and Express.

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

you, but I'm llvin' just beyond Skin-

replied. "But I ain't worryin' about that. I've got 1,160 acres of land and a good cabin

up thar." "I see." "My ole man got drowned in B'ar river last y'ar, and I'm all sione."

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

MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE.

down upon the quartet and said. "Conductor, I don't want to disturb

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

a few days ago a Democratic aper in New York city telegraph-the members of the Democratic al committee in the east, west, and south, asking opinions as to vallability of Chief Judge Parker Democratic presidential nomin-prize in 1904. Most of the re-were favorable to Chief Judge a few were non-committal and two favored either Richard Ol-Massachusetts or Senator Arbe Gorman of Maryland. NEBRASKA IN LINE.

at the most significant response tch though was from Demo-tional Committeeman James an of Nebraska, Bryan's home m which in two great national has hoped to enter the White Mr. Dahlman telegraphed: sentiment of Democrats in Ne-

is for a western man for presi-But I think Alton B. Parker be satisfactory to them should tion in its wisdom decide to iomination to an eastern man. ally I think he is one of the est men in the Democratic party suid be elected if nominated." tor George Graham Vest of Mis-

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

 Parker, by his genius as a tactician and his masterful knowledge of the state, brought Hill in a winner over Ira Davenport by 11.000 plurality.
From that day to the present hour there have been two stories, one diametrically opposed to the other, concerning the relations between Mr. Hut and Mr. Parker.
S years old.
Is years old.
Is general this office until the dissolution of the court in 1892. Then, at the request of other judges, he was appointed by Gov. Flower a member of the general term of the supreme court of the first department, and continued at work in New York city until the condition of the aprellection of the appendix of the appe ation of the appellate division of the supreme court, when he resumed the duties of the trial terms in his own dis-trict. In November, 1897, Judge Parker cerning the relations between Mr. Hill and Mr. Parker. One story is that Mr. Hill never forgot his debt of gratitude to Parker for the great work which Parker did in conducting Mr. Hill's vie-torious campaign in 1885, and that Mr.

was elected chief judge of the court of appeals. WAS HILL JEALOUS? The other story about the relations between Mr. Hill and Chief Judge Parkbetween Mr. Hill and Chief Judge Park-er dating from that campaign in 1885, has been very often repeated by Demo-cratic politicians in this state. It is to the effect that Mr. Hill quickly per-ceived that Mr. Parker, in 1885, pos-sessed all the genius, diplomacy, keen-ness and intellect to become a great Democratic statesman, and further-more ensity to become the Democratic more, easily to become the Democratic leader of the state of New York, and that it was for these reasons that M: 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 sol 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 a 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 Odel by 50,000 and capture the legislature sending back David B. Hill to the United States senate to succeed Thom as C. Platt.

Mr. Coler was Mr. Hill's candidate for governor. He was beaten by 8,803 plurality.

In view of the prominence of Chief Judge Paker 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 vears.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

Flower elected governor in 1891 by 47,927 plurality.

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

Alton B. Paker elected chief judge of the court of appeals in 1897 by 60,889 plurality.

DEMOCRATIC DEFEATS.

Hill for governor in 1894 by 156,108 plurality.

King for secretary of state in 1905 by 90,145 plurality

Porter for governor in 1896 by 212,992 plurality

Vap Wyck for governor in 1898 by 17,-

764 plurality. Stanchfield for governor in 1900 by

111,126 plurality. Coler for governor in 1902 by \$.803 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 8,803 votes that the faint tintinnabula. tions of the new resounding Parker boom for the Democratic presidential mination for next year began to be

STATUE OF WA HINGTON

place on the bench of the state of New York, kept cut of the situation in 1896 and 1960, which was deadly political poison to all Democrats desiring future promotion?

at least two and a har less 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 con-foundedly preity that I said: 'That's the one for me,' without stopping to Then these Democrats of national importance began to compare the results in the different states on election day the one for me, without scopping 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 November last and since then some them have prepared a table which, n their estimation, goes clearly to rove that the Democratic candidate or president next year should come rom New York state for the reason her." "Well," said the young man, who was "That hat was \$65." said the story. Press. that the Empire state came nearer than any of the other great states to turn-

JONES TO STEP OUT AFTER THIRTY YEARS OF SERVICE.

Senator John P. Jones of Norada

silver. Irrigation is also a pet hobby of his

"I'm powerfully 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, fol-lowed by a man about 40 years old, who looked like a farmer, and, pausing be-side the woman, the conductor said: This is the man I was speaking

about. Stranger, what mought 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

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Co

been lined? Yes; but I lost her two years ago.

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

'I kinder think I would, What's your aige?"

"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 schore. Ain't that ole reptile up thar a preachar?"

"Looks to be. Shall we be fined?" "If you say so."

The "ole reptile" turned out to be a preacher, and with the train running at 30 miles an hour, and the passengers standing up in their scats to witness

the ceremony, the twain were duly and lawfully made one, and every man kissed the happy bride."-Detroit Free

Senator Francis G. Newlands / Nevada

Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, will retire from the United States Senate, March &rd, 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