

# The Western Tour of President Roosevelt and the Two Celebrated Scientists Who Are Accompanying Him



It has been on the cards for some time that President Roosevelt had invited to accompany him during a portion of his extended journey commencing the 1st of April the well-known poet-naturalist John Burroughs and the famous geologist and explorer John Muir and others. The complete itinerary of the tour covers more than two months, or from the 1st of April to the 5th of June, inclusive, but the time allotted to rest and recreation includes the two weeks to be devoted to explorations in the Yellowstone National park and four days in the Yosemite valley and the big tree section of California. In company with Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Muir, who are old friends, Mr. Roosevelt aims to be at Cinnabar, Mont., near the entrance to the Yellowstone park, on the 8th of April, one week after leaving the White House.

There he will be welcomed by a squad of cavalry under Major Pitcher, who commands the army post in the park and whose guest he will be for about sixteen days while making the projected camping tour of our great national reservation. While some members of the chief executive's party remain at Cinnabar, in order to keep in touch with events and inform him in case of necessity, Mr. Roosevelt and his intimate friends will cut loose from civilization and enjoy a veritable rough and ready time in the wilds. It is his purpose to combine business with pleasure in a certain sense, as he desires to inform himself by actual observation as to the protection or nonprotection afforded the big game corralled in the park and wandering over adjacent territory and to study the watersheds of rivers there with a view to their utilization in irrigation. The reports as to his indulging in a hunting trip in Yellowstone park are absolutely untenable, because he would thereby be violating one of the laws of the United States. But it is not at all improbable that he may take a shot or two at a bear if he runs across one outside the park. The elk,

deer, buffalo, moose, caribou and bear and such like big game which have their official headquarters in the Yellowstone National park are said to have been decimated by pot hunters in the past few years, and the president desires to see for himself what their conditions are and to receive suggestions for their betterment.

And surely Mr. Roosevelt could have selected no better men to advise him than the famous scientists who accompany him on his trip through the park, and Major Pitcher and the officers of his suit, who are well acquainted with the national reservation, will also be competent to suggest a remedy and

ends desired. Of the two naturalists Mr. Burroughs is said to be the closer friend of the president, being a native of his own state of New York, where he was born on the 30 of April, 1837. In fact, the venerable poet-naturalist's sixtieth birthday will occur while the party is en route, and doubtless there

been so restricted and his subjects have appealed to such a comparatively small circle of readers. To those who know John Burroughs, however, he is regarded as the high priest of nature's temple, the dean of the cult that combines the study of nature with the worship of nature's God. He began as a poet, but

delightful books as "Pepacton," "Fresh Fields," etc. Burroughs has persistently held the mirror up to nature and faithfully portrayed her ever varying moods. He struck the keynote of his life in his early poem "Waiting," which has been read by thousands:

Serenely, I fold my hands and wait,  
Nor care for wind nor tide nor sea;  
I rave to more 'gainst time or fate,  
For, lo, my own shall come to me.

His serenity during a life already full of years has sustained him in his semi-seclusion in the country, where he not only has a delightful home, but also a retreat in the woods, in which he has written some of his later books. It is

Roosevelt. "A great boy, that," he says. "When he visited me, he climbed everything on the place. He shinned up tree after tree, running his arm into every hole and woodpecker's nest, while I stood on the ground below shuddering and waiting for him to fall." Burroughs has written just as many books as Roosevelt himself, the number that each has put forth being an even dozen. Both have more to say about the outdoor life than about history or politics, but there is this difference between them—that while Burroughs is first of all a student and observer of nature, like John Muir, Roosevelt is the hunter and sportsman who couldn't penetrate to the inner life of flower or tree if he wished.

There is also the same difference between Roosevelt and Muir, who has a holy horror of hunting, with its attendant bloodshed, and is one of the first who started the cult of hunting without a gun. "I never carried a gun," he has said, "because I wanted to gain the confidence of my fellow creatures and to make their acquaintance. You can't learn much about either men or wild animals merely by killing them and making arithmetical measurements of their bodies." How President Roosevelt will get along with these two tender hearted lovers of nature when he himself has the real old Berserker desire for killing and lust for the chase remains to be seen.

John Muir, geologist and explorer, was born in Scotland, but came to the United States when quite young and holds learned degrees from Harvard and from the University of Wisconsin. It is a curious fact that his birthday—his sixty-fifth—also occurs during the journey, on April 21, and it is shrewdly guessed that Mr. Roosevelt must have known of this conjunction of the stars when he invited these two celebrities to take the trip with him.

Not to know John Muir is indeed to argue oneself unknown in the naturalist's coterie, for he is equally famous with Burroughs. He is, however, more of a scientist, perhaps keener as an observer and an indefatigable explorer. Perhaps it might be said of Burroughs as the old stage driver said of himself,

that he had been a great traveler altogether in one county, though of what. But Muir has explored the whole of Alaska, the Sierra Nevada range, all the California forests and is a tramp at an age when most men are seeking the chimney corner. Both are true specimens of what nature does to those who stick close to her and loose from city life to live in her haunts.

Early in life Muir lost the sight of one eye, but with the other eye he saw more, it is said, than any other man his place as an interpreter of nature. Her every mood. He has written more than 150 essays, mostly on scientific nature subjects, and several books, including an enviable reputation. As president of the Sierra club of California, he is "still at it," camping out all summer and climbing mountain peaks and plains. Of late years he has been identified with forest preservation and the establishment of national forests, being an authority whose executive has already consulted followed on many occasions.

These are the two companions who Mr. Roosevelt has chosen to share his camping trip in the wilds. Two men who have always been true to themselves and true to nature, men who had no other man as larger than themselves unless his deeds have made him so; men who can give the people information of lasting value and whose company no one can remain any length of time without receiving impressions worth retaining.

THURMAN L. ELTON.

**BULLET PROOF BEDROOMS.** In order to ally as far as possible his incessant dread of assassination, the sultan of Turkey never sleeps in the same chamber two nights running. The royal palace at Constantinople has several bullet proof bedrooms, the positions of which are unknown to the public.



JOHN MUIR.

efficient in applying it, while the two naturalists, Burroughs and Muir, both keen students of nature, can intelligently inform him as to the methods necessary to bring about the

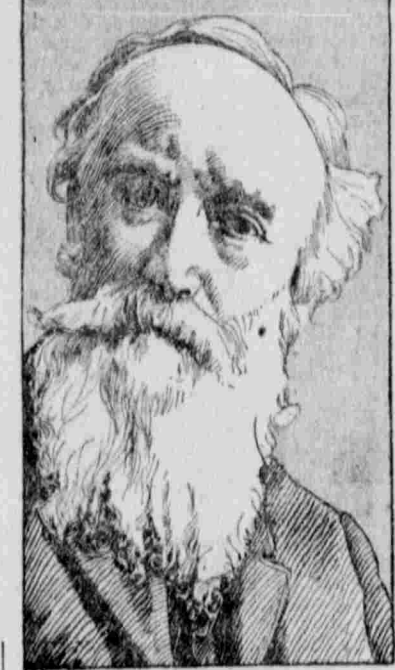


THE INTERCEPTED TELEPHONE MESSAGE.

will be a fitting celebration of this event.

To a certain class of readers Mr. Burroughs' life is like an open book, for he has been writing on nature and nature study for many years and is looked upon as the pioneer in the field now being cultivated by so many authors. Yet to others he is almost an unknown quantity, the range of his writings has

for years has held to the study of nature, being a second Thoreau in his power of observation, but having the gift of a more pleasing presentation of his thoughts. In his biographies he is called an essayist, but he has done more than write mere essays, as the dozen books to his credit amply testify. Beginning with his charming "Wake Robin," and continuing through such



JOHN BURROUGHS.

at Stables, as he calls the cabin built by his own hands, that he has latterly lived and which has become the Mecca of many nature lovers. Here three years ago he entertained young Teddy

## The Remarkable Career of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, Who Is a Presidential Potentiality if Not a Possibility



As a presidential potentiality Senator Arthur P. Gorman has for years past loomed large upon the political horizon, but as a probability or even possibility he has not occupied so great a share of attention. This is perhaps his own fault, for his friends say he will not unequivocally declare himself, or rather, that he declares himself satisfied with his present position. Still a man may be satisfied with such a vindication as Senator Gorman has received; he may be content with the high honors he has won in the past and with those in prospective and yet be willing to accept an invitation to occupy the presidential chair if tendered as the result of universal and spontaneous Democratic sentiment. His friends declare that he has within him the stuff of which successful presidents may be made and that he has shown himself a leader of men and manager of affairs vitally connected with the national existence.

To bring before the public a review of a life like that of the subject of this sketch might seem a superfluous task were it not for the fact that for the past four or five years Senator Gorman has withdrawn from active participation in national politics and has led a comparatively quiet existence. There are probably those of the younger generation who are not acquainted with the salient features of his life despite the fact that Mr. Gorman has held office continuously, either in the service of his state or country, for about forty-seven years. Born in Maryland March 11, 1833, he is just sixty-four years of age, but, having lived abstemiously and husbanded his vital forces, he appears to

day scarcely more than fifty. He comes of that famous Scotch-Irish ancestry to which America owes so much of its pioneer blood, and perhaps he may have derived from both father and mother those qualities making for tenacity and forcefulness which have marked him as a fighter and an antagonist worthy any man's steel.

His youthful tutelage was received under the eye of that world famous statesman, Stephen A. Douglas, whose private secretary he became and whom he accompanied in his great joint debate with Abraham Lincoln. Enjoying the intimate friendship of Douglas, it is not strange that he should have imbibed Democratic principles at the fountainhead and have remained true to those principles during his life. He can look back to a career such as few politicians of today may boast, and his reminiscences include companionship, even comradeship, with some of the grandest figures of our political history. Fifty-one years ago, in 1852, Arthur P. Gorman was introduced to the national senate, where from a humble beginning as a page he rose to eminence and power.

Throughout his long career in the senate he was known not only as a silent worker in committee, but as an earnest debater and ardent champion of what he considered the foremost question of the hour then looming before the politicians' ken. This medium sized man of sixty-four, with more the appearance of a prosperous merchant than of the typical statesman, has performed wonders in his time and caused commotions whose ripples have extended to the boundaries of this continent. He has played games on the political chessboard that have excited the admiration of past masters in the science and have won the love and following of

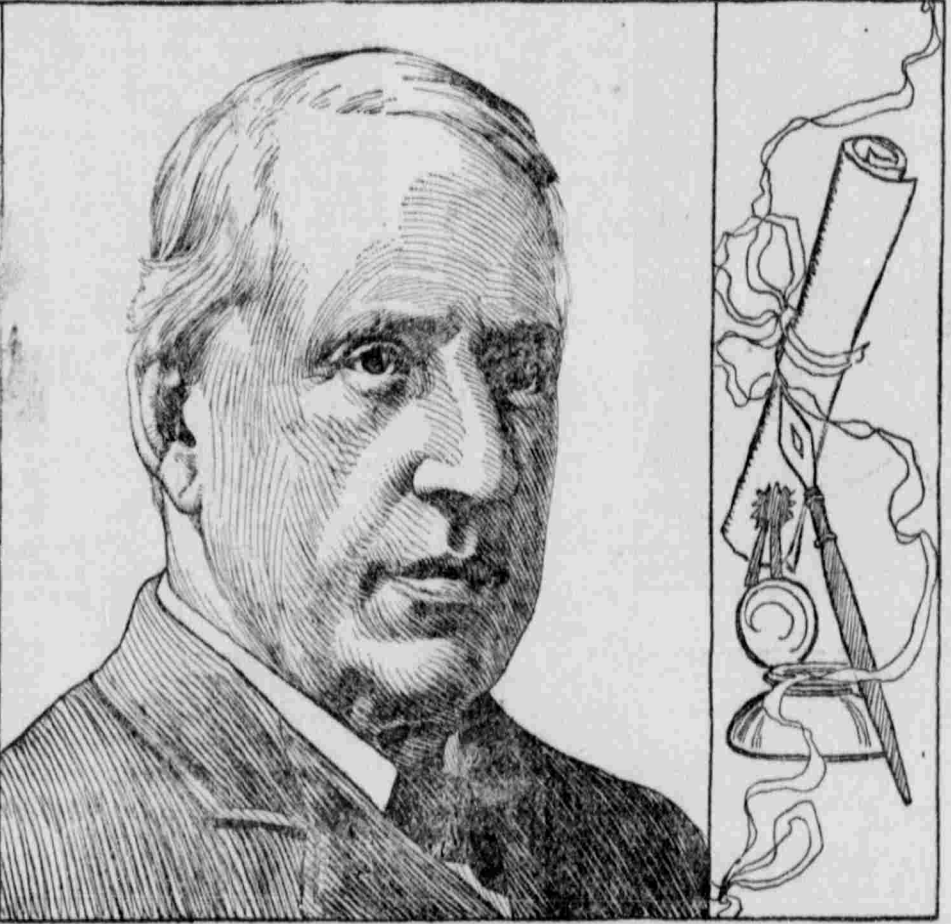
thousands, yet he has done everything quietly, without fuss and feathers and without attracting attention until the time came that he desired it—when all was over or ready for the grand coup that was to carry his man to the coveted position.

The great secret of Mr. Gorman's power is to be found in his admirably equable temper, his staying qualities, his reserve force, by the exercise of which he has fairly won his reputation as the most astute and consummate party manager in the country. It is by no means through blind chance that he has been reinstated as party leader and head of the Democratic "steering committee," for he long ago commended himself to his fellow Democrats as possessing pre-eminent qualities for leadership. His generalship in the successful campaign which resulted in landing Grover Cleveland in the presidential chair established Gorman's national reputation and stamped him as a man among thousands.

Quiet and unassuming in his personality, Senator Gorman would hardly attract a second glance unless pointed out as Gorman; then he becomes the cynosure of all eyes, especially if it be rumored that he is going to unlimber his great guns and train them upon some subject that in his opinion should be battered down. In his speeches he is direct and forceful, always effective, but rarely, if ever, oratorical. Perhaps the most effective of his speeches and the one in which his characteristics were most prominently displayed was that in which he flayed President Cleveland for writing that memorable letter attacking the Democrats of the United States senate who were then opposing his tariff policy. He spoke for more than two hours with his characteristic clearness and force, and throughout to



crowded floor and galleries, his resonant, metallic voice reaching every listener. The shrewdness of his tactics



ARTHUR PUE GORMAN.

was also apparent on that occasion when he at various times called upon the members of the finance committee to narrate their experiences with the president confirmatory of his statements. He triumphed, and he also es-

tablished a reputation for frank incisive speaking that changed opinion many had held that he was evasive and indirect. In point of fact Senator Gorman is the frankest of men, but a hard hitter and dangerous to "come up against." Retentive and grim, he is a worker, a deep thinker and a calm and deliberate conversationalist only when he has made up his mind and is fully prepared to abide the result. No doubt he is a party man and believes in standing by his friends to the exclusion of all other men or opponents. He is hard, firm, cold as marble, yet pulsative himself. As a tactician and politician he won a crown many years ago notably shining in his opposition to Mr. Lodge's federal election bill, which he led the successful minority to triumph after a desperately fought test.

A plain man with unimpeachable poise, plain of speech and in living, horning society as such, yet hospitable and genial in converse with his associates, with a wider acquaintance literally than most men now in Washington, Senator Gorman has a upon his party which nobody can more. This political strategist of consummate ability, this organizer, leader of the minority, always observant, alert, will be quick to take advantage of any mismove on the part of his opponents, and it behooves them to underwrite his abilities, whatever they do. He has his cold, calculating eyes fixed upon the nomination for presidency, and, though he may reach the goal himself, it is conceded that no man will have greater influence than Senator Gorman in naming the next standard bearer of the Democratic party.

JAMES N. BOLTON.

## The Sacred College and Prominent Candidates For the Papacy. Cardinals Oreglia, Gotti, S. Vannutelli and Rampolla



There is nothing unseemly or indelicate in discussing the probable successor to Pope Leo XIII., since the personal equation in the matter has been eliminated by no less a personage than the holy father himself. Recognizing, as has always been recognized, the necessity for providing for the perpetuation of the holy office in advance of the contingency involved by his demise, the present incumbent has on many occasions already alluded to his successor in terms that admit no doubt as to his desires. He has not in so many words named that successor, for that would be a departure from papal traditions, but has expressed a wish that he may be elected without unnecessary friction or delay when the time shall have arrived for a choice.

This fact being admitted, it is perfectly proper that the most prominent candidates should be discussed in an impersonal manner and brought before the public. It is well known that while not actually incumbent upon the cardinals of the church to appoint one of their own number, it is more than likely that he will be drawn from the membership of the sacred college. The privilege of selecting the successor to the primate has been vested in this body for more than 800 years (since 1059), and it is in accordance with long established custom that the pope's recognized counselors in the government of the church should be considered most eminently fitted to succeed to the vacancy caused by his demise. They are the ordinary advisers of the pope and when assembled in the senate or consistory debate matters of moment pertaining to the church. When a vacancy occurs in the papal office, they maintain order in the church and safeguard its interests until a new pope is seated, and in selecting one of their own number as the "supreme teacher" they only



RAMPOLLA.



SERAFINO VANNUTELLI.



OREGLIA.



GOTTI.

FOUR WELL KNOWN CARDINALS, ONE OF WHOM MAY SUCCEED LEO XIII. AS POPE.

provide individually for the continuation of work which they have carried out collectively. Appointed primarily by the pope, they in turn select a successor to the vacant pontificate when the moment arrives for such a necessity. Collectively they are known as the college of cardinals or the sacred college, which assembles in conclave on the tenth day after the demise of the pope. Nine days are allowed for the

solemnities attendant upon the last sad rites, and on the eleventh the voting begins which is to decide the succession. This conclave may be brief or it may be protracted for several weeks and months, but during its continuance the cardinals are confined rigidly to their own apartments in the building known as the Quirinal palace, where they are provided with cells or wooden stalls, from which they emerge

twice a day to cast their votes. Until a selection is made by a majority of all the votes they are rigidly segregated from the public, each cardinal waited upon by two attendants, termed "conclavists," who, like themselves and the custodians of the entrance ways to the palace, are sworn to secrecy. Formerly all the doors were sealed up by one, through a small aperture in which sustenance was passed, and this one closely

watched by a sworn official. This custom has survived since 1273, or 630 years.

The sacred college consists when full of seventy ecclesiastics, or six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests and fourteen cardinal deacons, but it is seldom found without several vacancies. At the last conclave, for example, the pope appointed many prelates to the college, which had been reduced by

death far below the plenum, or full number, at one time, in fact, showing but fifty-five members. No less than 140 cardinals, it is said, have died under Pope Leo's pontificate, and, in truth, there is but one surviving member of the sacred college created by his predecessor, Pius IX., in the person of Cardinal Oreglia, for the only other survivor up to 1903, Cardinal Parocchi, died last January.

Among the members of the sacred college who rank next to the pope and join with him in council on ecclesiastical affairs Cardinal Luigi Oreglia stands pre-eminent. As dean of the college and camerlingo of the Roman Catholic church Cardinal Oreglia will in the event of Leo XIII.'s demise be the acting pope until a successor is elected. He will not possess the title, but will hold the actual power, and if not elected to the high office, at least may be the pope-maker. It is significant that the present pope held the position of camerlingo when he was elected to the office, and there are many who look upon the venerable Oreglia as the legitimate successor by reason of his being the highest official in the church next to the pope and of his many and superlative attainments. As camerlingo he will formally declare the pope dead after tapping his forehead three times with the silver hammer and will break the seals and assume direction of affairs until the new pope is elected. It is he who asks the new pontiff what name he has chosen to assume and who places upon his finger the "ring of the fisherman."

This dean of the sacred college, who as survivor of Leo XIII. will become temporarily the supreme head of the church, is looked upon as the strongest candidate for the succession. He was created cardinal in 1873 and is now in his seventy-sixth year, being the oldest of those prominently mentioned for the holy office and eight years older than was the present pope when elected in 1878. Next to him in point of prefer-

ence, it is said, stands Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, who was sixty-eight in November. Cardinal Vannutelli, the appointed vice-chancellor of the papal see in succession to the recently deceased Parocchi. He is allied with a long political strong in Italy and has many high positions under the papacy, having gone abroad as auditor of apostolic delegation to Mexico, to Maximilian, apostolic delegate to Brazil and Peru and uncle to the emperor of Austria.

By selecting Cardinal Gotti as pope was declared to have indicated preference for this eminent ecclesiastic as his successor, but it is not known that he has in any manner committed this assertion. However, this laborer who has risen to eminence through power of intellect, this Carmelite whose good works are claimed on every side, has within himself the qualities that make for big station.

As a "prince of the church" he is obliged to maintain a large establishment, but personally he is austere and retiring. His success as abbot of the monastery of the Skitlan, and as secretary of state and as secretary of the Vatican, who is in the papal secretariat, was in his hands.

The youngest of these cardinal candidates is Mariano Rampolla, who was made cardinal in 1891. As a secretary of state and as one of the most important positions in the papal secretariat, he has held many important positions and is regarded most favorably for comparative youth.

MICHAEL OREGIA.