

DO YOU KNOW THAT IT COSTS \$25,000,000 TO ELECT A PRESIDENT?

Twenty-five millions of dollars! That is the enormous sum that will be expended during the coming three months in electing the next President of the United States.

According to the estimates of some political leaders, a much larger sum will have been spent by the time the campaign ends. Twenty-five millions of dollars is accounted a conservative estimate, says the New York Herald. Upward of that sum was used in the campaign of 1896, and more money will be expended this year. Both parties are more prosperous now than they were in 1896.

Unless one could get behind the scenes and account for the bulk of this vast sum few probably would believe that so many millions could be used by the politicians in so short a time. With each succeeding presidential election it has become easier and easier for the managers on both sides to use money bountifully. This does not mean that there is to be a wholesale debauchery of voters. No one knows just what proportion of the twenty-five millions will go to purchaseable voters. It is known, however, that only a comparatively small part of the total will be used in this way.

With the opening of national headquarters in this city last week by the Republicans the campaign to re-elect President McKinley was got under way. The Democrats have not yet formally begun their fight, although they soon will be doing in Chicago practically the same thing that the Republicans already are doing in this city. The Republicans, unlike the Democrats, already have decided upon having two great national headquarters—one in New York and one in Chicago. The Democrats may open a national headquarters here later, but they will start the campaign with Chicago as the Democratic storm center.

HON. JOSEPH H. MANLEY OF MAINE, SENATOR HANNA'S CHOICE FOR THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.



Hon. Joseph H. Manley, of Augusta, Maine, whom Senator Hanna named for the Republican executive committee, thinks this is the best portrait for which he ever has sat. It illustrates the famous politician in his most amiable mood.

"Spellbinders" Alone, of Which There Will Be More Than 81,000, Will Cost Over \$11,000,000, and Phonographs and Stereopticons Are Not Had For Nothing.

It was an old idea of James G. Blaine that a presidential campaign should be conducted from two central points. The Plumed Knight used to impress the importance of this view upon his Republican friends, but the idea never was formally adopted until the campaign of 1896. When Marcus A. Hanna became chairman of the Republican National committee he decided to try Mr. Blaine's plan, and it was found to work admirably. It is being followed again this year, and Senator Hanna, as commander-in-chief of the Republican forces, will divide his time between the two national headquarters.

Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, has not yet made arrangements for formal headquarters elsewhere than in Chicago. The managers of William J. Bryan's campaign four years ago conceded the East to McKinley at the outset of the fight, and for that reason were content to have dark room in the headquarters of the Democratic State committee. Mr. Bryan, Senator Jones and other Democratic leaders this year believe there will be strong tactical advantages in having headquarters in New York and in conducting a stiff fight in what they used to call "the enemy's country." This does not mean the general outline of the Democratic and Republican campaigns will be similar.

It was repeatedly asserted by Mr. Bryan's supporters in 1896 that they had little money with which to conduct their campaign. Despite this statement, well informed politicians estimate that the Bryan managers had not less than \$2,500,000 for use in that campaign. It was conceded on all sides that the McKinley managers had as much, and by many they were credited with possessing a much more substantial campaign fund. All kinds of political estimates agree that the two national committees had at least \$5,000,000 to spend in the fight of four years ago, and the same authorities are unanimous in declaring that the two committees will have fully as much this year. For every dollar that the national committees spent in 1896, it is a conservative estimate that the state committees of the two parties will spend four, and this will make up the total of \$25,000,000 that the election will cost.

To show where so much money goes, a study of the cost of campaign speeches alone is very instructive. Each national committee spends at least \$500,000 for speeches, and the state committees spend ten times as much more. There is one item of eleven millions. The Republican National committee this year will send out twenty-five hundred speakers from New York headquarters and the headquarters in Chicago. The Democrats will send out an equal number. These speakers cost on the average \$10 a week, that sum, including salaries to the spellbinders and an expense allowance of \$5 a day. Some of the campaign speakers receive salaries as high as \$25 a week, while others are content with \$5 a week and their expenses. The average cost of these speakers to the committee is \$10 a week, and they are on the stump eight weeks.

While the national committee of each party thus will have five thousand five hundred speakers out, the various state committees will have ten times as many more on the stump. The salaries of speakers engaged by the state committees may be less than those paid by the national managers, but the state committees have to pay the rental of all the buildings in which campaign meetings are held. This item adds tremendously to the total.

One of the most expensive items in the campaign next to the speakers is that of printing and stationery. For this each national committee spends at least \$500,000. The number and size of the documents sent out have increased with each campaign, and this year it is expected that the McKinley and Bryan managers each will send out no less than a hundred million documents. Before the Garfield-Hanna campaign was half over the Republicans and Democrats had sent out more than twelve million documents, and this scale of campaigning has become more popular with each presidential contest. The bulk of this material is sent by express to the chairman of the various state committees. The taking of the great deal of it goes free, being franked from Washington. Speeches delivered in Congress by Republicans and Democrats constitute a large part of the campaign matter, and Republicans and Democrats alike take a range of this opportunity to get to the voters. Speeches favorable to their side in the contest. Each national committee sends out five million buttons and five million lithographs, all of which are distributed through the state chairman of the two parties.

To follow the movements of Senator Hanna or Senator Jones for twenty-four hours is to get an insight into what is probably the greatest problem of organization ever known. Shrewd, far-seeing men who organize troops or enter great enterprises have comparatively simple tasks with which to cope. These two great generals of the campaign of 1906 are organizing machinery as complete and substantial as though they were engaged in anything but a political contest. If they were to be credited with the most thorough and systematic.

The national chairman maps out the

work and divides great responsibilities among his immediate assistants. They in turn divide their work so that a dozen or twenty or a hundred men will look after the details. These men in turn assign important tasks to hundreds of party workers under them. After the campaign is well under way the minor workers report to their superiors, as a lieutenant in the army reports to his captain. The captain in turn reports to his major, the major to his colonel and the colonel to his general. Senator Hanna or Senator Jones, as the case may be, "When a situation arises in the line that threatens trouble, Senator Hanna or Senator Jones hears of it and devises some plan for averting the danger. He then directs his subordinates to see that the plan is tried and requires full explanations for failure.

While the national chairman are very busy devising plans for success, they also find time to rule the bulk of the campaign funds. They delegate to others the task of selecting and sending out literature, engaging and assigning speakers, receiving callers and answering correspondence and studying reports on conditions in the various States. Speakers are told the subjects on which they may talk, and they are directed as to how they shall handle those subjects. If it is found that a certain line of argument is received with disfavor in a certain State, the speakers from that State are notified to shift their arguments in accordance with new instructions. If a discussion of the money question promises more votes in a given State than a discussion of imperialism, the speakers of the respective parties are notified to talk money. In States where the voters seem to care more for speeches on imperialism than finance, the spellbinders are directed to talk imperialism. A dozen and one straws of the kind have to be watched constantly, the campaign managers realizing that failure to act promptly may result in the loss of a State whose electoral vote may be essential to success.

No feature of the campaign is watched by the national chairman more closely than the preliminary and the final canvasses of the voters. Both parties now will have under way a canvass of every voting precinct. This will show in a general way how many of the voters favor Bryan and how many favor McKinley. It also will show who the voters are doubtful, who are inclined to favor Bryan and who lean toward McKinley. The taking of this canvass costs a tremendous sum of money, but the party managers must have it in order to gauge the outlook. They soon discover where their own lines are weakest and where those of their adversaries are strongest. While

steps are being taken to insure success at one point and to avert disaster at another, a second and final canvass is begun. This usually is completed two weeks before the election. By that time a large proportion of the doubtful voters have taken sides and can be classified. The result is a canvass which shows with fair clearness the probable result of the election. Once again the managers of the two parties search for the important weak spots, deciding the points at which to do the hardest work in the closing days of the campaign.

Some novel campaign methods will be resorted to by the two parties this year. The Republicans already have adopted the plan of sending out a large number of phonographs, which will be used in small places. Elongated party speakers, like Representative Doolittle of Iowa, and Representative Doolittle of Pennsylvania, have been making speeches into the machine. The Democrats, on the other hand, will make free use of stereopticons. James K. Maguire, chairman of the Democratic State committee of New York, already has arranged to give stereopticon exhibitions all over the State. He will send out these slides on a schedule in every respect similar to that made by a theatrical manager who puts a show "on the road." The slides in novel ways. They will show the American flag floating over the Union, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba.

Upward of a million slides will be sent for McKinley and Hanna, and it is to get these slides to the points that such tremendous campaign funds will be required by the two parties.

COL. W. W. ROCKHILL, PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S SPECIAL ENVOY TO THE CHINESE COURT.



President McKinley's object in sending the famous explorer of the Orient, Col. W. W. Rockhill, to Peking is to offer the alternative of honesty or punishment to Emperor Kwang Su and the Dowager Empress. The colonel has traveled not only in China, but through Tibet, the most dangerous country in the world for a white man. He converses fluently in the principal Chinese dialects and understands the racial characteristics.

BRAVE KING HUMBERT.

He Was the Most Democratic and Most Charitable of Monarchs.

That in a kingdom where, according to government statistics, nearly 5,000 homicides took place during the year 1899—that is to say where one Italian killed another Italian every two hours throughout the entire twelve months—the sovereign should be paid by the hand of an assassin need excite no surprise. It is the death which Humbert has all along expected, to which he has been repeatedly exposed, and for which he, in all probability, would have expressed his preference had he been permitted to make his choice.

For Humbert was above everything else a soldier—the only monarch in Christendom bearing on his body the scar of a wound received in battle, and as such would naturally prefer a quick and virtually painless end by means of a bullet in the heart, to a slow and lingering death from any one of the severing ailments with which he was afflicted.

Humbert was absolutely fearless, his gallantry on the battlefield of Custoza in 1866 having redounded in the eyes of his countrymen the crushing defeat sustained by Italian arms at the hands of Austria on that occasion. Indeed, had it not been for some of the veteran generals of his father, General Bixio in particular, who realized the value to the king of the life of the heir to the throne, he would undoubtedly have been killed. For they were obliged to carry him off from the battlefield by main force.

Humbert shared with King Oscar of Sweden and with King Humbert of Portugal the distinction of bearing on his breast a medal for saving human life, and it was conferred upon him by the parliamentary commission charged with the examination and determination of the annual award of the order for civil valor. The circumstances under which he won this medal, which he prized more highly than any of his other decorations, were as follows: A house, in the course of being built, and almost completed, in one of the quarters of Rome, had collapsed and buried a number of laborers in its ruins. Humbert, on hearing of the accident, hastened to the scene and took charge of the work of rescuing the victims. Although the danger of a fresh fall in the ruins was considerable, the king was the first to descend a rickety ladder into the cellar, whence the mangled body of the buried man could be hoisted. He then went to the aid of the man who was lying on a stretcher with a foot crushed by the king said:

"Don't talk now, it will make you worse. You will soon be all right again."

The only moment in which he seemed to think of anything beyond the scene around him was when he ordered a message to be sent to the queen, who was waiting for him for luncheon. Informing her that he would be delayed and that there was no cause for anxiety.

Indeed, wherever any catastrophe had occurred entailing loss of life or injury it was always King Humbert who was the first upon the scene offering assistance, and directing the work of rescue, while few can forget his memorable meeting with the cardinal archbishop of Naples at the bedside of the cholera-stricken patients in the great hospital of that city during the terrible epidemic of Asiatic cholera some ten years ago.

It was entirely contrary to the wishes of the king that any steps were taken to protect him from assassins, although in 1878, shortly after his accession to the throne, he had been deluged with the blood of his prime minister, who, seeing a knife aimed at the sovereign's head while driving through the streets of Naples with him, had thrust his body before that of Humbert, receiving in his own breast the blow intended for his monarch. It was not, however, until the assassination of President Carnot that any precautions were adopted to shield him from a similar fate, and from that time forth the king was shadowed wherever he went by a herculean ex-guard of carabinieri, a Piedmontese, like his majesty, who has ever on the watch, and who, at night, slept on a couch drawn across the threshold of the king's private apartment.

That Humbert should have been laid low by a man of the people seems as inexorable and as inevitable as the domination of the lawless empire of Austria, whose entire life was spent in doing good and who was justly entitled to look upon himself as being without a single enemy in the world.

For Humbert was the most democratic of all the crowned heads of the old world. Indeed, he showed such a predilection for the common people that he used to be nicknamed the "King of the Markets," which may be suitably translated as the "King of the hurly-burly games," and while he was invariably reserved, distant, and on his dignity with members of the aristocracy, the cordiality which he displayed in his intercourse with the peasants, the working classes, the common soldiers, etc., showed that he felt more at home in their society than in that of the great nobles and patricians.

In fact, it is difficult to understand that great masses and the masses of sin was one of the masses could hope to accomplish by the death of this, from a popular point of view, most meritorious of all monarchs. He has ruled in effect accordance with the terms of the constitution, his generosity and financial integrity have surprised that of every other sovereign, modern or ancient, since he not only paid his father's colossal debts, but he carried over a considerable portion of his civil list to the treasury in order to diminish the burden of taxation upon his people, but was also the most liberal of all sovereigns to every class of his subjects, and the most generous. For his death merely results in the accession to the throne of a prince who has already given proof of the fact that he is possessed of tendencies toward despotism that were altogether foreign to his father's character.

It is pleasant to be able to relate that Italy's new king, in spite of his diminutive stature, has inherited the bravery of his father, which is indeed traditional to the ancient and illustrious house of Savoy. True, he has never had the opportunity of displaying his gallantry on the field of battle, but at least on two occasions he has been face to face with death without losing his presence of mind or his composure. The first time was when at the age of 44 he was present at some experiments with dynamite undertaken by non-commissioned officers of an engineer regiment. An explosion took place, killing several of the men on the spot and inflicting a severe wound to the royal leg. Three years later he was again severely injured during some military experiments with explosives, and in spite of the fact that the prince was confined to his bed for several weeks the king insisted that his studies should continue uninterrupted.

ed, and Prof. Morand continued his daily lessons by Victor Emmanuel's bedside.

Unlike Humbert, the new king of Italy has been a soldier, and is personally acquainted not merely with most foreign rulers, but also with most of the statesmen of the countries with which Italy enjoys international intercourse. While this has served to broaden his mind, it has likewise had the effect of destroying his illusions and rendering him somewhat cynical. For I remember that on one occasion when he was asked whether he did not intend to follow the example of so many other royal personages and write a book about his travels, he replied sarcastically:

"Why should I, as long as I am debased by my position from telling the truth?"

It is pleasant to be able to state that the new king of Italy is as happy in his home life as his father had been before him. For, although the first few months of Humbert's marriage were marred by the intrigues of a patrician beauty of Milan, the notorious duchess of Litta, yet she soon vanished from the scene in obedience to an order from King Victor Emmanuel to "travel abroad." And from that time forth the domestic happiness of the royal couple was unclouded. Perhaps the bond between the new king and queen is even more close than that between Humbert and Margherita.

For whereas the tastes of the late king differed from those of his consort in many particulars, notably with regard to music, which she is passionately fond of and which he abhorred, theatrical entertainments to which she is addicted and of which he was a sworn foe, of which she is a connoisseur, whereas he understood nothing thereof, the new king and queen have well nigh all their tastes in common. They are both fervent collectors of coins, of which they possess an unrivaled collection, the king in particular being celebrated as one of the foremost numismatists in Europe.

In addition to the glimpses upon the lives of the crowned heads and royal personages of the old world that reach the ears of the public, there are a still larger number that take place and come to the ears of the public, and these are observed in fact, the most secret life of the government authorities are the first to wish affairs of this kind to be kept quiet, since the attempts of this kind imply popular discontent, and likewise a lack of respect for the authority of the personages whose lives are attempted.

If I mention this it is because an attempt was made in November, 1899, upon the life of the crown prince and crown princess of Italy. It was found that they were about to journey southwards to Rome. Through some circumstance or another the departure of the royal family was delayed for some time, and the attempt was made. Had it not been for the fate that overtook a mixed freight and passenger train, which was derailed and hurled down from the top of a high embankment, owing to stones and big pieces of iron being fastened to the track, would have fallen to the lot of the prince and princess. The attempt took place about ten miles from Rome and several lives were lost and a number of people injured.

Investigation brought to light the fact that the obstruction placed on the rails was the work of anarchists, and their object was to destroy, if possible, the life of the crown prince, who had become renowned from one end of the kingdom to the other in connection with his despotic ideas and his inclination towards measures of the most harsh and drastic character, especially in dealing with the socialist and anarchist question.—Ex-Attache in Chicago Tribune.

SOLDIER'S FAREWELL, SNAPSHOT OF ONE OF THE GALLANT BOYS OF THE FIGHTING FIFTH LEAVING FOR CHINA.



FINANCIER OF RUSSIAS.

Adolf Rothstein's Career Interwoven with Romanes.

In spite of Russia's railways, swift couriers, and great commercial enterprises, the charm and mystery of the medieval dwell within the land. It is a country of intrigue, where mighty upheavals proceed along hidden channels, guided by powerful and dexterous hands. And, as in the middle ages, the fate that shapes destinies is often the work of a few men. The great old, it is true, are not accomplished today even in Russia by the poison cup or the poniard, but an instrument as deadly and more subtle, more sure—the rule.

The presence in America today of the great Jewish financier, second only in power in the realm of the czar to the financial minister (Witte) himself, Adolf Rothstein, has been widely chronicled. The story of his rapid rise from the almost hopeless obscurity of a penniless boy to the position of the greatest financial magnate, even to the ranks of the hereditary nobility of the Russian Empire, has been told, but outside a few circles in St. Petersburg, few aspects that even in the career of the old-world financier the eternal feminine has played its part.

To those who are acquainted with his history, it is not a matter of surprise that, while the student's work of things could appear more remote than the great financier and the tender passion. Adolf Rothstein would be the last man one would pitch upon as calculating, or even a certain passion. He is a man of a high, broad forehead, a pair of eyes that seem to look straight into the heart, and with the heart, he regards life as a chessboard and acts accordingly. Nor is his appearance prepossessing. He is a man of a high, broad forehead, a pair of eyes that seem to look straight into the heart, and with the heart, he regards life as a chessboard and acts accordingly. Nor is his appearance prepossessing.

towards her goal. Love made Lisiansky pliable material in her hands. Moscow, she told him, did not afford fair scope for business talents such as his. The capital was the field wherein she should fight his battles. The worthy bourgeois of course surrendered unconditionally, and to St. Petersburg the Lisiansky ménage was forthwith departed.

The presence of the fair Jewess in Russia's metropolis did not long remain a secret. The fame of her wit and beauty spread far and wide, and poor Lisiansky sank to the inevitable position of the husband of Mme. Lisiansky. Her admirers were numbered by the scores, and they included the greatest and most wealthy in the land. Among them the most distinguished was Sergius Witte, the czar's trusted minister of finance, and the greatest official in the Russian empire. The name of De Witte is now a household word. As a matter of fact, the noble prefix "de" does not by right belong to him. He is of Jewish origin and has risen to his present rank from the humble position of clerk in a railroad office of Odessa on \$25 a month.

When Witte first met the fair Matilda he had not yet reached the zenith of his power, but nevertheless was recognized as one of the great men of the empire, though less than 35 years old. He was fascinated by the Jewess, and nothing would content him but that he should make her his own. Such a thing was possible in Russia, where publicity is an unknown quantity, and the press discreetly ignores subjects which concern the powers that be. Lisiansky, seeing the might which was arrayed against him, decided to make the best of a bad bargain. A trifle of \$25,000 changed hands, and a divorce was placed in the way of a divorce, and after the lapse of a proper interval Matilda Lisiansky became Mme. Witte. She was now the wife of the man who, next to the czar, wielded the greatest power in the empire of all the Russias. But her ambition was insatiable. Not content with the great position she occupied she almost aimed at the control of Russia and the molding of the destinies of the universe. And so it went that she used her opportunities that it was not long before her influence almost equaled that of the czar himself. She made it her aim to be the dictator of the world of finance. She found a ready tool in Adolf Rothstein.

Rothstein was a native of Berlin. His business training he had received in an English banking house. From England he went to Berlin, where he became a prominent broker, making a specialty of Russian bank notes. At the age of 25 he went to Russia to enter the employment of the International Bank of Commerce of St. Petersburg. He rose quickly to the position of manager and director of the bank, which, under his guidance, has of recent years been identified with nearly all the important financial transactions of Russia. Later he organized the Russo-Chinese bank, the controlling factor in the perplexing problem of the far east today. He is a member of the Imperial council of the treasury of the Russian empire. He is the original concessionaire of the Chinese Eastern railroad which will expend \$50,000,000 in the Trans-Siberian material, equipment, etc. He is closer than any man to Witte, and his influence in imperial circles is only less than that of the all-powerful minister of finance.

Two mighty ambitions and two astute minds came together when Adolf Rothstein met Mme. Witte. Apart they were powerful enough; united they were invincible. As to the terms of the partnership, no one can speak with certainty. Neither of the scheming financiers was the caliber to put sentiment before interest, yet even a financier is human, and some that are well informed hold that for once Roth-

stein was actuated by a passion stronger than desire for gold. It was in the world of finance that the effects of his coalition made themselves apparent. Advised by the wife's banker, Madame Lisiansky, who was left with a debt of three and a half millions, he effected a single coup she won \$5,000,000, while other smaller transactions extending over a period, it is thought, of some ten years, netted her an additional \$10,000,000. Among the securities which she purchased was the stock of the Moscow-Yaroslavl railroad, the directors of which lost \$100,000,000 owing to her machinations.

Of the losses, the heaviest was M. Mamontoff, one of the principal directors of the railroad who was left with a debt of three and a half millions. Mamontoff, however, did not take his misfortunes in a Christian spirit. He went straight to the czar, told him the whole story, laying particular emphasis on the part played in it by the spouse of the trusted minister of finance. The ruler of all the Russias, then when on his more honest himself and a bitter hater of dishonesty in others, fell into a rage. He ordered Mamontoff to resign his office, and Mamontoff was finally arranged some how and Witte was restored to favor.

The beautiful Matilda had this time won her prize. One of the stipulations upon which her husband's rehabilitation depended was that she should remove herself from the realm of the czar and stay removed. She is now a sojourner in Nice, in the south of France, which is a well known haven for Russian exiles. She dwells in considerable comfort in a handsome villa, where her spending money she has a few millions over from what she acquired during her years of lively speculation.

As for M. Rothstein, he appears to have come out all right, for he is a bigger man today than he ever was.

It saved his baby.

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