

FROM WASHINGTON TO M'KINLEY.

Votes by Which the Presidents of the United States Have Been Chosen.

ANY of our best citizens have deprecated the oft recurring presidential elections as disturbing factors in the body politic and as deterrent events in the nation's course of general prosperity. On the other hand, those observers are not few who declare that these quadrennial occurrences are stimulative of highest effort, serving as reminders of the fundamental principles of what is now recognized as the most powerful and popular government on earth.

Indeed, if we were to follow the example of certain other nations and ar-

tion of some real or imaginary virtue, some positive force making for character. Again, he has not been set upon a pedestal of alleged superiority, to approach which those who placed him there have to prostrate and abase themselves, as is the case with royalty. He has always been one of the people, presumably their exemplar, and his example and character have generally been in themselves incentives to effort and productive of commendable emulation. Character, not accident of birth, has been the touchstone for presidential preferment in this country, and

a "walk over," but at the second election, 1792, when Washington and Adams, "Federalists," were re-elected by 122 and 77 votes respectively, their "Republican" opponents were gaining strength.

In 1797 Washington having refused the nomination for a third term, there by establishing a precedent which has thus far been rigidly observed, the venerable patriot John Adams fell heir to his honors. He was elected president as a Federalist with 71 votes, with Thomas Jefferson, Republican, as vice president with 68 votes. No one, especially at this distance of time, will venture to impugn the purity of the Adams administration. In fact, the chief objection urged against him was that he had not turned the opposition out. During Washington's eight year term he removed only nine persons from office, and Adams replaced the same number in his one term, in all cases for some cause nonpolitical. As the people outside who wanted to get in exceeded in number those who were inside and wouldn't get out, the inevitable result followed, and Mr. Adams was not honored, like his predecessor, with another

of Thomas Jefferson. He and Aaron Burr, both Republicans, having each received 73 votes, the choice was thrown into the house of representatives, which elected Jefferson as president and Burr as vice president. Washington had been inaugurated in New York and Adams in Philadelphia, but as the seat of government was removed to Washington, Jefferson was inaugurated there. Whether he rode alone to the capitol and hitched his horse to a fence is yet a matter of controversy, but there is no doubt whatever that he lived simply and received unostentatiously. Like Washington and Adams, he was the great natural leader of his party, "his political sagacity has never been surpassed," and as the framer of the Declaration of Independence he will live in the hearts of our people so long as this nation has a name.

Until 1804 the law was that each elector should vote for two presidential candidates, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be declared president, and the next highest vice president, but in that year, the constitution having been amended, a separate vote was cast for each official. Jefferson was again chosen president, and George Clinton vice president by the votes of 162 electors. Both were Republicans. The next year, during the session of the Ninth congress, the Jeffersonian party dropped the designation "Republican," and took that of "Democratic," but until General Jackson's administration the terms were often used interchangeably. At the end of his second term Jefferson seemed as much gratified at the prospect of retiring to Monticello as was Washington when he finally sought the quietude of Mount Vernon. After 17 years of distinguished retirement he passed away the same day John Adams died—the Fourth of July, 1826—a day made memorable by the Declaration of Independence, which both had signed 50 years before.

In the election of 1808 James Madison received 122 votes for president and George Clinton 113 as vice president, those being the highest numbers cast. In 1812 Madison was re-elected by 123 electoral votes, his coadjutor as vice president being Elbridge Gerry, with 111 votes. All the above were Republicans.

With James Monroe, who was chosen president in 1816, together with D. D. Tompkins as vice president, both by 183 votes, was inaugurated the "era of good feeling," and the pacificatory policy probably was conducive to their reelection in 1820. The electors of that year gave him 231 votes for president, and Tompkins 213, both, as on the former occasion, as Republicans.

In 1824, for the first time, reliable returns are available, and they show that Andrew Jackson received a popular vote of 155,872, while John Q. Adams, his opponent, is credited with 106,321; but no candidate having a majority of the electoral votes, the choice fell to the house of representatives, which elected Adams. All the parties were Republican, including John C. Calhoun, chosen vice president by an electoral vote of 182.

At the election of 1828 Adams received only 69,067 popular votes, against 247,211 cast for Jackson, who received 174 electoral votes, and Calhoun, also a Democrat, 171 as vice president. Of the ambitions and aspirations of the ambitious times, the quarrels of Clay and Calhoun and the attitude of Jackson, there is not space to treat. It is well known, however, that President Jackson entertained views on official positions and partisan rewards diametrically opposed to those of Adams. He was re-elected in 1832 by a popular vote of 687,502, defeating his opponent, Henry Clay, who had 530,188. In the electoral college they received, respectively, 219 and 49 votes. Martin Van Buren was Jackson's "running mate," and in the election of 1836 was chosen his political heir as a Democrat by 761,549 votes, a greater number than those cast for all his opponents combined. He received 170 electoral votes, and R. M. Johnson 147 as vice president, though as there was "no choice" for the latter, he was elected by the senate.

When the election of 1840 arrived, public opinion was in favor of the old soldier, General W. H. Harrison, as president, and John Tyler as vice president. Harrison's popular vote was the first to reach the million mark, being 1,275,917, against 1,128,792 for Van Buren. He and Tyler, both as Whigs, received each 234 electoral votes. General Harrison did not live to redeem his

pledges of reform, but died a month after he was inaugurated and was succeeded by Tyler, who was thus the first to be seated in the presidential chair through the death of the incumbent.

In 1844 the pendulum swung back again to the Democratic side, and James K. Polk was elected by 1,337,243 votes over Clay, who had 1,299,068.

In the electoral college Polk received 170 votes, the same number cast for G. M. Dallas for vice president.

In 1848 another soldier, General Zachary Taylor, like Harrison, also a Whig, led at the polls, with 1,380,101 votes, his chief adversary, Cass, Democrat, receiving 1,220,544. He received 163 electoral votes, as did Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate for vice president. The parallel between Harrison and Taylor was completed by the death of the latter, in July, 1850, and the succession of Fillmore.

The Democrats made their power manifest again in 1852, when Franklin Pierce was elected by 1,631,474 votes, the Whig candidate, General Winfield Scott, receiving 1,589,576. Pierce had 244 electoral votes cast for him, and W. R. King the same number as vice president. Again in 1856 the Democrats were victorious, James Buchanan receiving 1,838,169 votes, and the Republican candidate, John C. Fremont, 1,341,264. In the electoral college 174 votes were cast for Buchanan as president and J. C. Breckinridge as vice president. It was during the Buchanan

Schuyler Colfax, the candidate for vice president, received 214 votes.

Grant was re-elected in 1872 by 2,337,070 votes, the leader among his opponents, Horace Greeley, Liberal Democrat, receiving 2,234,079. The victor and the vice presidential nominee, Henry Wilson, received 258 electoral votes.

In the presidential contest of 1876 a complication arose which recalled the difficulty in 1800 between Jefferson and Burr. According to the returns Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate, received a popular vote of 4,284,885, or a plurality of 250,925 over his Republican opponent, Rutherford B. Hayes, for whom 4,033,990 votes were cast. To pass upon the conflicting returns, those of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina having been disputed, an "electoral commission" was created by act of congress, approved Jan. 29, 1877, by which four justices of the supreme court were made members, with power to select a fifth. With these were to sit five members of the senate and five of the house of representatives. To this commission was delegated the power in the premises of "the two houses acting separately or together," and its decisions were to be reversed only by the concurrent action of both houses.

The commission was composed of seven Democrats—Nathan Clifford and Stephen J. Field of the supreme court, Senators Thomas F. Bayard and Francis Kernan, and Representatives H. B.

as standard bearers in 1864 William McKinley, Republican, and William J. Bryan, Democrat and Populist, who received, respectively, 7,104,774 and 6,942,925 popular votes. In the electoral college McKinley and Garret A. Hobart were chosen by 271 votes, Bryan and Sewall getting 176.

There are at present, it is estimated, 14,600,000 voters in the United States, and in the election of 1900, if all entitled to the franchise avail themselves of their privilege, more than 7,500,000 will be necessary to constitute a majority. The whole number of votes in the electoral college this year is 417, and 224 are necessary to a choice.

CHANNING A. BARTOW.

MONARCHS AS PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

The Kaiser, as all the world knows, certainly does not lack in self confidence, and has thus given his opinion as regards speechmaking: "As the ruler of a great nation I know that I must of necessity have much to say to my people. Speaking with confidence, I feel far beyond what I originally intended to say by the intense earnestness of my thoughts."

The serious, earnest minded young czar of Russia, who certainly does not take life frivolously, recently said to his royal cousin, the Duke of York: "The position of an emperor carries with it many hardships, many anxieties; however, of all the duties I most

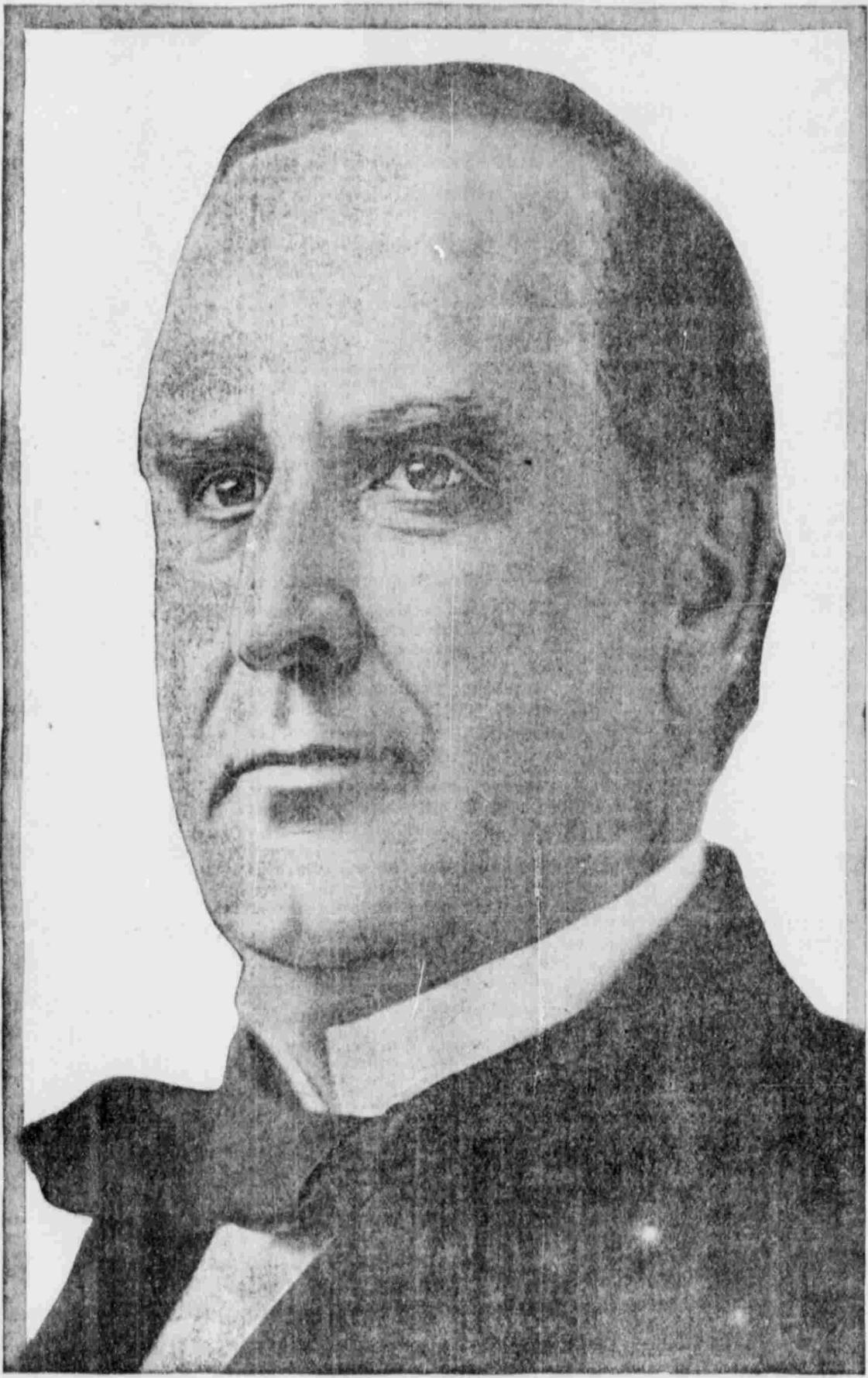


Photo by Sarony, New York.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

rogate to ourselves the progress of the world during the continuance of our existence as a national entity, we would be justified in claiming for America's presidential era much that makes for real greatness and worth during the century now drawing to its close. For example, the English are fond of alluding to one of the most important reigns in their history as the "Elizabethan era," and to the latest and longest as the "Victorian," bestowing upon each the name of the sovereign who happened to be upon the throne while the great events were transpiring which made England what it is. And if they can claim, as owing to the greatness of Elizabeth, the genius of a Bacon, a Shakespeare, a Raleigh, and to the virtues of Victoria the accomplishments of a Palmerston, a Pitt, a Gladstone, a Tennyson, a Dickens, a Thackeray and the great host of men who have made their country famous despite their insular environment, then surely we may lay claim to a moiety of the heritage accruing from the achievements of this century just ending.

The truth is, probably, that neither Elizabeth nor Victoria had much more to do with the innate development of the geniuses born and flourishing in their country than a chip floating on the surface of a stream has to do with the powerful current that turns the wheels of mills and factories along its banks.

If, however, the term may be applied and a legitimate comparison introduced, our era has surely been the longest in history, the most important and productive of the greatest good to the greatest number, for we can point to a continuous government of more than a hundred years' duration, the constant aim of which has been the betterment of mankind and the improvement of the world. During the era cited the sovereigns mentioned merely happened to be in power and contributed very little to their own volition to the advancement of their subjects, except in a negative way—by not setting an example absolutely bad. In the United States, on the contrary, every president has been elected on account of the posses-

sion of the result has told in the cumulative product, in the spiritual increment—man!

Few indeed have reached the plane occupied by the immortal Washington, our first president, whose lofty ideals have been of greater value to this country than the possession of untold material wealth, and who is held, if possible, in increasing veneration as the years roll by. As our first chief magistrate he would occupy a position of peculiar veneration, irrespective of his numerous virtues and high endowments. Looking back to the time when he was called by the people's suffrages to the highest office within their gift, we find that it was with great reluctance that he accepted his evident destiny.

He was inaugurated at New York on the 30th of April, 1789, and before he had well warmed the presidential chair the Philistines were upon him, first criticizing his receptions, which they denounced as aping royalty, then, as the subject became familiar, even accusing him of fraud and corruption.

But under his auspices Washington saw a national government firmly established, menacing controversies with foreign nations settled, the war debts funded, credit restored, commerce and agriculture flourishing and the resources of the country beginning to be exploited. Elected a second time to the presidency, he followed strictly the lines which his superlative wisdom had suggested during the first incumbency.

It was in the autumn of 1796 that Washington delivered "that most memorable of state papers," his famous farewell address, and in the following spring retired to private life.

During the first 30 years or so of the republic the records of the popular votes received for president and vice president are unreliable, but the electoral votes have been preserved. From these we find that George Washington and John Adams in 1789 received, respectively, 69 and 34 electoral votes, and these being the two highest numbers cast, they were declared elected. At this first election the eminent candidates had what is popularly known as

term. The anti-Federal opposition had been growing for years, so far back as 1793 party lines having been indicated by the schism in Washington's cabinet, and in 1800, just 100 years ago, their opposition triumphed in the election

Table Showing Popular and Electoral Votes Cast For the Chief Presidential Candidates, Campaign of 1896.

States, with Number of Electoral Votes.	McKinley and Hobart, Republican.			Bryan and Sewall, Democratic.			Popular Vote.	Electoral Votes.
	Popular Vote.	Popular Plurality.	Electoral Votes.	Popular Vote.	Popular Plurality.	Electoral Votes.		
Alabama.....	54,737		10	130,207	75,470	11	6,462	
Arkansas.....	37,513		8	113,104	75,591	1	2,666	
California.....	146,119	2,705	8	143,414		1	8,504	
Colorado.....	36,971		3	101,153	184,882	4	4,354	
Connecticut.....	110,285	53,445	6	56,740		6	8,504	
Delaware.....	18,854	6,630	3	37,714		3	4,354	
Florida.....	11,388		4	32,736	21,448	4	8,504	
Georgia.....	60,001		13	94,902	34,141	13	8,504	
Idaho.....	12,224		3	41,298	16,868	3	8,504	
Illinois.....	602,130	142,498	24	494,632		24	6,980	
Indiana.....	323,734	18,181	15	315,573		15	2,145	
Iowa.....	280,263	65,552	13	171,713	12,239	10	1,470	
Kansas.....	106,541		10	171,713	12,239	10	1,470	
Kentucky.....	218,171	281	12	217,894		12	5,114	
Louisiana.....	52,067		8	77,175	55,138	8	1,834	
Maine.....	80,465	45,777	6	106,711		6	2,947	
Maryland.....	134,959	32,224	10	106,711		10	1,470	
Massachusetts.....	157,876	178,325	15	106,711		15	1,470	
Michigan.....	287,562	26,860	14	287,562		14	3,932	
Minnesota.....	190,901	53,875	9	137,026		9	1,071	
Mississippi.....	6,120		7	68,839	58,729	7	2,655	
Missouri.....	304,440		17	367,607	38,752	17	8,504	
Montana.....	10,484		3	42,237	20,043	3	8,504	
Nebraska.....	102,934		6	115,889	10,576	6	2,885	
Nevada.....	1,188		3	5,777	6,439	3	8,504	
New Hampshire.....	57,444	75,794	4	137,026		4	3,320	
New Jersey.....	221,367	87,092	10	137,026		10	6,773	
New York.....	819,838	308,460	36	571,369		36	14,590	
North Carolina.....	135,222		11	35,986	10,256	11	878	
North Dakota.....	26,355	5,649	3	30,980		3	1,857	
Ohio.....	525,993	47,497	23	477,494		23	9,777	
Oregon.....	45,779	2,177	4	45,692		4	877	
Rhode Island.....	78,300	200,072	3	429,254	11,000	3	1,106	
South Carolina.....	37,407	22,973	4	14,459		4	828	
South Dakota.....	38,181		3	54,736	40,617	3	1,861	
Tennessee.....	104,414	11,417	12	151,438	20,914	12	5,989	
Texas.....	167,520		15	370,434	12,480	15	4,584	
Vermont.....	10,484		3	25,237	51,082	3	877	
Virginia.....	117,127	40,490	4	10,925		4	1,861	
Washington.....	38,181		5	51,446		5	1,861	
West Virginia.....	104,414	11,417	6	25,237	12,480	6	1,861	
Wisconsin.....	129,135	102,612	12	167,520	583	12	4,584	
Wyoming.....	10,484		3	10,925		3	877	
Total.....	4,477,779	1,508,348	271	6,032,935	966,246	176	130,426	

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Presbyterian board of foreign missions has in contemplation the foundation of an industrial school in the Philippines.

Famine is rife in the extreme south of Italy, and Jews from church shrines are being sold for the benefit of the destitute.

An anonymous donor has given \$20,000 for the erection at St. Petersburg of an asylum for old Hebrew artists who are unable to follow their profession.

A Viennese newspaper pays this compliment to Lord Roberts: "There has never been a victorious general less addicted to boasting. He has never concealed unwelcome truths and never exaggerated successes, but has im-

pressed all who followed his career that he invariably tells the truth."

Where the average age of a citizen is now 50 years, in the days of ancient Rome the citizens lived but 30 years. As many live now to be 70 years old as three centuries ago lived to reach the age of 50 years.

During the last three years Russia has been colonizing Siberia as far as possible. At least 200,000 colonists have

been sent into the country over the Transsiberian railway. Most of these people have settled in eastern Siberia, more particularly in the Amur valley.

Over 20 per cent of the men discharged from the service of the New York Central Railroad company 20 years ago were dropped from the rolls for drunkenness. Now, however, with 20,000 men in the employ of the company, less than 1 per cent of those annually discharged

owe the loss of their situations to overindulgence in liquor. This change in conditions has been largely due to the beneficent influence of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A.

Rumor has it that no man who ever lived amassed millions so rapidly as Mr. Alfred Beit, who is reputed to be the wealthiest man in the world, with a fortune of £200,000,000 and an income sufficient to make ten new millionaires

every year. The whole of this colossal fortune has been made within a quarter of a century. Mr. Beit, who owes his millions to Kimberley and Johannesburg, is a man of 46.

A telephone company in Tennessee has prohibited the smoking of cigars by its employees.

Unique properties are possessed by the river Tinto in Spain. It petrifies the sand of its bed, and if a stone falls

in the stream and alights upon another, in a few months they unite and become one stone. Fish cannot live in its waters.

The Pullman company of Chicago has built and shipped to Mexico 20 private cars to complete the special train of four intended for President Diaz's use. The two just forwarded are for the servants and horses of the Mexican president.

It is that of having to speak publicly, no matter how small the audience may be. People generally expect such a lot from an emperor, but when I speak I feel how little they are getting."

The emperor of Austria is not a good speaker, and he himself confesses that it "upsets his appetite" at the very idea of having to say even a few words in public. Anent this, there is a good deal told which occurred so recently that it may be regarded as quite new. The venerable emperor had been speaking at a political meeting—a political dinner, rather. According to his own words, he was very nervous, and he very loosely strung together—in fact, his ideas were very poorly expressed. Next morning the emperor, on looking over the paper, noticed that "his majesty had made a most impressive and important speech," and it gave in very flowery language the address his majesty was supposed to have delivered. The plain spoken emperor, turning to one of his attendants, said: "What is this?" "Sire," replied the attendant solemnly, "that is the speech it pleased your majesty to deliver last night."

"The speech I delivered!" replied his majesty, thunderstruck. "Look here! Kindly go to the ass who stuck that in and tell him that I may be an emperor, but I am not a confounded orator!"

The King of Sweden is a magnificent "all round" scholar. He can speak fluently in several languages, and he is never so happy as when addressing some learned society or some public body. Quite recently—since the present appalling outbreak in China—his majesty, in addressing the members of a Society for the Cultivation of Foreign Languages spoke during the evening no fewer than five different tongues. One of the members afterward, in speaking to the king, said: "Your majesty is a splendid linguist. Can your majesty speak Chinese?" "Sir," replied the king, with dignity, "I have many failings, as I myself well know, but heaven forbid that I should ever be cursed with such a crime as that!"