

everyone in a good humor. He concluded by requesting that if any of the original pioneers were in the audience they would rise to their feet. J. Greenlake and George Whittaker were there and responded.

A silver mounted cane, donated by Browning Bros., was presented to Samuel Marsh as being the oldest gentleman present.

Mrs. Sprague, 84 years old, captured the handsome bouquet given by James Dwyer for the oldest lady.

Mr. Goddard made some remarks in which he stated that there was a Pioneer at Lehi, 85 years old who was desirous of taking a partner for life and applications were in order.

The Old Folks choir, under the leadership of Wm. Foster, then rendered America in a manner that gained them an encore, for which they gave Utah, We Love Thee, by Evan Stephens. Then followed the drama. The cast has been strengthened since its original production at the Lyceum, which, combined with good staging, makes Forgiveness a first class production. It took immensely with the audience. All the members were well received, especially little Jessie Conrad, who was the recipient of a bouquet in the second act.

Great credit is due the Old Folks' committee for the manner in which the whole affair was conducted, to the street car companies, who furnished free transportation, and to the Lyceum company for this gratuitous performance.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder John C. Lovell, of Oak City, Millard county, arrived in this city from the Southern States mission field on Saturday evening. He left home on March 23, 1895, and upon arriving at the mission headquarters, was assigned to labor in the Mississippi conference, his time being spent in the states of Mississippi and Louisiana. Elder Lovell reports the conference in which he labored as being in a flourishing condition. The people are very kind and hospitable, and many souls are being baptized into the Church. In the conference there are at present thirty-four Elders and all are enjoying good health and feel happy in the discharge of their duties. Elder Lovell's health has been quite poor, and it is on this account that he was released so soon to return home.

Elder William Ansel Hatch, of Chesterfield, Idaho, has just returned from a mission to the Eastern States. He left this field of labor on September 23, 1893, and has labored principally in Vermont. Some time was also spent in Canada. He has enjoyed good health during his absence and met with fair success in his efforts to preach the Gospel. He arrived in this city on January 24, 1896. Brother John Paul, of West Derby, Vermont, accompanied Elder Hatch to these western regions, intending to make his future home here.

A young man, named Robert Glenn, while hunting near Bear river, near Yuba City, Cal., Friday, had his right arm shattered by the accidental discharge of his gun. The doctors found it necessary to amputate the arm near the elbow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Written for this Paper.

JAMES D. CAMERON.

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter, 1896.)

WASHINGTON, January 26th, 1896.



SENATOR CAMERON has announced his intention of retiring permanently from the United States Senate. This will take another famous name from the rolls of that body. The Camerons have been prominent in congressional matters for the past fifty years. Simon Cameron was first elected to the Senate, in 1845, when James Buchanan was called into Polk's cabinet. Buchanan had a senatorial candidate of his own and, as the story goes, when he was appointed Secretary of State he came to Simon Cameron and said: "Mr. Cameron, the President has tendered me the position of Secretary of State. What had I better do about it?"

"Why do you ask me," was the reply, "when you have already made up your mind to accept it?"

"But I am anxious to know who will succeed me as Senator," said Mr. Buchanan. "I don't like to leave the Senate until I know."

"I rather think that Simon Cameron will," was the reply.

Simon Cameron did succeed Buchanan, and I have heard that the two were never very close friends after that. Simon Cameron served his term in the Senate. He was again re-elected for the six years beginning 1857 and served throughout Buchanan's administration. After he left the Senate he became Lincoln's Secretary of War, then minister to Russia and then again United States Senator, which position he had until 1877, when he resigned in favor of his son Senator James Donald Cameron. He has held the position from that time to this, and when his present term closes he will have been in the Senate twenty years. He has, I understand, several times thought of retiring, but has continued his senatorial career in order to show the people that he is something more than the son of his father and that he has an intellectual force and power of his own. When he first entered the Senate he was spoken of as Simon Cameron's son, and his enemies said that he could not be re-elected. After he was again returned to the Senate they prophesied that he would surely go out when Simon Cameron died, and they were not satisfied to give him the credit of being one of the best political managers in the United States until he showed it by his last election, in 1891.

It is hard to see where Senator Cameron's force lies. There is nothing of the slap-you-on-the-back, hail-fellow-well-met politician about him. He is very reserved, and he has, as a rule, it seems, courted frowns rather than smiles. He has mapped out his own lines and followed them, and has been a success both as a financier and politician.

He made a fortune independently of his father, and he is said to be one of the shrewdest business men in the United States. He began his business life very young. After graduating at Priecefont he went into a bank at Mideleton, Pa., as clerk, rose to be cashier and finally became president. He then got possession of the Northern Central road, and managed it for many years, including the period of the late war. This road was cut a number of times by the confederates, but Senator Cameron rapidly repaired all damages, and made it of great value to Uncle Sam in carrying our government troops. It may be that he got his acquaintance with General Grant through his position as president of this road, but however that was, he and General Grant became great friends, and during Grant's presidency he chose Mr. Cameron as his Secretary of War. This appointment was supposed to have been made at the instance of Mr. Cameron's father. It was not. General Grant seldom asked advice as to his appointments, and the nomination of Mr. Cameron to the War Department was a surprise to every one in the Senate. It was presented when Simon Cameron was in one of the committee rooms, and was promptly confirmed. The old Senator did not want his son to accept it, and the first knowledge Senator Cameron had of his appointment was a telegram from his father announcing his confirmation and advising him to decline to serve. Mr. Cameron, however, thought differently. He concluded that he would like the position of cabinet minister, and he held the office until the close of the Grant administration. During this time his friendship with General Grant became still stronger, and he remained one of Grant's closest friends up to the time of the General's death.

The movement for Grant's election to a third term was largely engineered by Mr. Cameron, John A. Logan and Roscoe Conkling. They were the leaders who held the famous 306 together at Chicago. Just now, when President Cleveland is a possible third-term candidate, the inside history of this movement is of especial interest. According to Senator Cameron, the plan to nominate Grant for a third term was not based on the desires of the Grant forces to secure office or power. It was upon much higher grounds, and was, in fact, a patriotic movement, which, had it succeeded, would have tended to the breaking up of the solid south and to an entire change in the history of this country. I had a talk with Senator Cameron some days ago concerning this matter. He told me that Grant was at first averse to having his name proposed to the convention, but that he afterward left the matter in the hands of his friends. Said he: "The south was favorably inclined to Grant. The southerners appreciated his generosity at Appomattox. They had read with pride the story of his trip around the world and his reception everywhere by the great men of all nations. They looked upon him as a great national hero, and when upon his return from the tour, he made a journey through the southern States, he was received with enthusiasm everywhere. We felt that if he was the candidate he would divide the democratic party in