

no gold. Taking the fact, we hold our proportion. The loss of gold has been to the Spanish American colonies, which have sold theirs for the products of Germany, England and France.

The American continent has produced over half the gold in the world, and over five-sixths of all the silver. Today she is maintaining the proportion as to silver, but is losing her proportion as to gold, producing a little more than one-third. In other words, this part of the world, out of \$14,675,000,000 in gold and silver produced \$9,960,000,000 in gold and silver, leaving the rest of the world to produce, \$4,715,000,000; or the American continent furnished over two-thirds of the gross amount of gold and silver in the world. While the same nations now have only \$1,372,500,000 in gold and silver coin out of the aggregate amount of \$7,601,685,000, leaving to the part of the world which produced but one fifth the wealth measure over four fifths of the money.

I see no clearer point in the whole controversy than this. Having obtained the money the wise financiering movement is for Europe to fix her prestige by insisting that silver shall no longer be recognized as money.

The question is: Will America sell her birthright for a mess of pottage?

UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

NEW YORK, July 31.—I am told that McKinley is already laying his wires for the Republican presidential nomination. The probability is that he will be disappointed. Ohio is a great graveyard filled with the corpses of the political ambitions of its prominent men. No state in the Union has more hero worshipers, and no state has more ambitious politicians. There is scarcely a man of prominence in the state who has not been stabbed by his friends, and ex-Gov. Geo. Hoadley, who went to New York to make a fortune at the law after such treatment, once told me that a statesman never grew to be over two feet high in the buckeye state before there was a great army of snail men striving to cut off his head. The only man who has held his own for any length of time in the state is John Sherman, and the other men of prominence, both Democrats and Republicans, have had to step to the rear with vinegar in their eyes and iron in their souls. The leaders fight among themselves. There is no harmony in either the Democratic or Republican party, and Ohio might have had two or three more Presidents if her politicians had worked together. John Sherman would have had a seat in the White House had it not been for his enemies in his own state. I remember receiving a letter from the Cincinnati *Times*, just before the nominating convention of 1880, suggesting that I throw away my Sherman veil and buy a pair of Grant spectacles, as the *Times* thought Gen. Grant ought to be the nominee of that convention. The *Cleveland Leader* at this time was wounding Blaine, and Sherman went to Chicago with the dissensions in his state and treachery in his camp. It was the same with Allen G. Thurman at three or four different conventions. He had several chances for the presidency, but Ohio knocked him out. Old Ben Wade had a slight chance at the convention which nominated Lincoln, but Ohio men spread scurrilous stories

about Chicago concerning him, and he never knew what so easily caused his defeat.

GOSSIP ABOUT FORAKER.

I was reminded of this fact the other day as I sat at breakfast with Gov. Foraker at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His hair has turned from black to gray within the last few years, and he tells me that he has left politics for good. He was very bitter in talking of Sherman and said that he wanted no assistance from him in any way. He evidently regrets that he ever entered politics, and he now intends devoting himself to money making and the law. He was, I am told, just at the beginning of fortune making when he accepted the nomination for governor of Ohio, and the year before he was nominated he cleared about \$10,000. He can probably make two or three times that today, and his career as a statesman has been, so far as finances are concerned, one of dead loss. Foraker is, perhaps, the ablest man in Ohio today. He may not have the financial ability and the pure intellectual strength of John Sherman, but he is packed full of personal magnetism, and his friends are tied to him almost as strongly as were those of Blaine to the great Maine statesman. There are today Foraker clubs scattered throughout Ohio, and he will again be pushed to the front.

HOW EX-SECRETARY FOSTER LOST THE SENATORSHIP.

Speaking of disappointed Ohio men, ex-Secretary Foster is entitled to more sympathy than, perhaps, any other man in the state on account of his financial losses and on account of his disappointed ambitions. Foster has given more to the party in money and time than any other man in Ohio, and he has probably expended \$100 where McKinley has expended one. His brains and money have done much in making many a campaign successful, and when Garfield was made President every one supposed that Gov. Foster would be the chief of his counsellors and would be the leading Ohio man at the capital during his administration. He had at this time almost a surety of being Garfield's successor in the United States Senate, and is was currently reported that he would either take this place or be one of the chief members of Garfield's cabinet. I heard the other day the story of how he lost both of these positions. It is somewhat similar to that of his recent financial failure, and his fault was that he trusted in his friends and they deceived him. I get the facts from Mr. Thomas Carron, who was at this time in the Ohio senate and who was for years one of the leading politicians of Ohio. He is now practicing law at Los Angeles, but his big interest in mines and lands keeps him in the east more than half the time. Carron was at this time living at Cleveland. He was close in the confidence of Garfield and Foster, and he was a part of many of the political trades that were made among statesmen at that time. We were sitting at dinner in a Mexican restaurant in Los Angeles when the conversation turned to Garfield, and I asked him why it was that Charley Foster got nothing out of the Garfield administration. He replied:

"It was largely the result of Garfield's vacillating character. He was not a man of great moral courage, and in his

efforts to please John Sherman and Roscoe Conkling he refused to pay his legal political debts to Charley Foster. Foster and Garfield were as close as brothers at the time they went to the Chicago convention. They slept together at Chicago during the convention, and Foster and Garfield rode together back to their hotel after Garfield had been nominated. Foster put a great deal of money into the Garfield campaign, and he was one of Garfield's closest friends and advisers. The understanding was at that time in Ohio that Foster was to be the next United States Senator. He was very strong with the people and the legislature, and there was little doubt but that he could have been elected.

SHERMAN AND GARFIELD.

"Such was the situation during the summer of 1880, and John Sherman, then at the head of the treasury department under Hayes, looked it over and became exceedingly anxious. He had sounded Garfield as to the prospect of his holding him over as secretary of the treasury, and Garfield had given him to understand that he intended to make his cabinet entirely new. He could not get back to the Senate with Foster's opposition and it looked as though he would be left out in the cold. Garfield didn't want him in the cabinet. He feared him, and he thought that with him as secretary of the treasury Sherman would be bigger than Garfield and would get the credit of the administration. He did not want to displease Senator Sherman, however, and he wrote to Foster asking him to give up the senatorship. I was at Columbus when Governor Foster received this letter from Garfield. It was the weakest thing of the kind I have ever seen. He described his relations to Sherman, and he begged Foster for the good of the party to stand aside and let Sherman go back to the Senate. He practically got down on his knees to Foster and urged him to write him at once letting him know what he would do. He said in the letter that he would give Foster anything he asked if he complied with his request."

"How did the letter strike Foster?" I asked.

"He was, of course, not pleased with it," was the reply. "It meant giving up the certainty of the United States Senate, which had been his ambition for years, for a presidential promise, which was, to say the least, an uncertainty. Still Foster was a very true man himself. He always stuck to his friends. He had great faith in other men, and he has all his life been willing to do a great deal for his party and his friends. He showed me the letter as soon as he received it and we discussed the situation. He slept upon it and he finally came to the conclusion that he would do exactly as Garfield desired, provided he could have the Ohio patronage for the next four years to aid him in succeeding Geo. H. Pendleton, whose term in the Senate would expire by that time. The carrying out of this plan required promises from both Sherman and Garfield. The next day Gen. Jim Robinson was sent to Washington to see if Sherman would agree to let Foster have the patronage on this condition, and we concluded to hear from him before saying anything to Garfield about it. We waited a couple of days and at last the dispatch came:

"All right at the Washington end of the line."