French Lick Springs
Is an all year round resort, famed for its healing waters and the out of door attractions of its climate and scenery. The thousand acres of natural park, walks, drives, golf and other outdoor amusements are charming any season. Hotel is modern in every respect, affording accommodations for 700 guests, with home comforts; all sleeping apartments are outside rooms, light and airy. The winter climate, while crisp and bracing, is dry, sunny and thoroughly enjoyable, and a stay of two or four weeks will prove very beneficial.

FRENCH LICK SPRINGS WATERS possess medicinal properties unequalled for the treatment of stomach, liver, bowel and kidney diseases. PLUTO CONCENTRATED SPRING WATER is recommended by Physicians everywhere and sold at all Drug Stores in half pint and quart bottles, costing 15c and 35c.

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The hotel “par excellence” of the National Capital. First class in all appointments.

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STOP AT THE
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Reasons why you should stop at the New Brunswick—
Our rooms are all large, light and airy; no better to be found in the City.
Our table the best, service first class and our rates reasonable.
You are sure of courteous treatment and if you stop with us once, you will come when making the Brunswick your home when in Detroit.

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Lafayette $1.50.
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This page contains advertising for hotels and travel accommodations. It also mentions the prominence of French Lick Springs as a resort and describes various hotels and their amenities. The page includes a list of travel accommodations with rates and locations, as well as advertisements for the New Brunswick Hotel in Detroit. Additionally, there are notices for the Grand Hotel and French Lick Springs, with details on their facilities and services.
Pilgrimages to Democratic Shrines

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS—By John Sayles

OME great men have been elected President of the United States.
Some great men have been defeated in their Presidential aspirations.
Whether those who were elected, great and small as just as they run, will live as long in history as those whose names are on the corinnium.

Aaron Burr, Dewitt Clinton, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas, not to mention more recent names, were all men of large parts in their age and generation. Barr ing the names of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln, one will hardly find names of Presidents which will rank in history with those five unsuccessful seekers after the White House chair.

The American people dearly love a talker. The man who has ideas and can express them is the man who captures the popular imagination. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois was every inch an orator. More than that, he could stand upon his feet and have it out with tongue and brain. It is one thing to talk and talk well when the speaker has all his own way and nobody can talk back. But to stand up man fashion and give and take to feel the crowd this minute coming with you while you are talking, only to see the same crowd hating the other way a moment later when your adversary begins to speak—that is the time that tries a human soul.

The art of debate is a fine art. It takes magnetism, wit, sarcasm, good-nature, staying power, and a capacity to know when to stop to hold the situation down. The man who is sensitive and tender-minded is not likely to wholly understand the art and sometimes affected by paralysis and fright, who feels his more or less nervous qualms will not keep out of the region of public discussion. Only the man whose brain is under as absolute control as a perfect horse is qualified for economical sparring and fencing.

The politician must possess every power necessary to the athlete. He must know how to make each tongue participate with his brain. The two must move together simultaneously, even as do the boxer's brain and fists. Mental hesitation and delay are fatal to a public speaker. Many a man, defeated in a verbal encounter, would come off victor if his forethought had equipped his hindsight. The day after tomorrow, or even the same night while lying retrospectively under the sheets, with the orator or orator of orator, or even in oratory and debate, the ancient failure of the bare and tortured brain would come to call the speaker's plans. The race is always to the swift and the battle to the strong, when always on his face humming ideas and addressing the crowd.

That Stephen A. Douglas was a consummate politician history easily demonstrates. Endowed with a genius for public speech, and a fondness for public life, he naturally gravitated into politics. From the outset he was a Democrat. Born in Vermont, where Democrats are scarce, and where political integrity is maintained by constant battle, it was easy for him to hold fast to the faith. As a Democratic politician and orator Douglas came to his own in the State of Illinois. Settling in the Prairie State while a young man, he was actively engaged in the concerns of his Adopted Commonwealth. As Attorney-General, Member of the Legislature, and Representative to Congress in turn and in round-step-by-step until he was elected to the United States Senate.

In 1852 the name of Douglas appeared before the Democratic National Convention and was warmly supported. In 1856 it again figured largely in the balloting at the Democratic National Convention. In both of these campaigns he was a conspicuous advocate of Democratic measures and candidates, and for his efficient service became generally known as the "Little Giant." The commanding years of Douglas' life were those from 1852 to 1860. Though others received higher honors from the Democracy than Douglas, there were none so engrossed the attention and possessed the hearts of his party comrades as the eloquent Democratic champion from Illinois.

There were other giants in those days. Some were passing and others appearing. Clay, Calhoun and Webster crossed swords with Douglas in debate. But these three in 1856 were fragile and were presently to pass on.eward, Chase and Caledon were soon to fill large places in public life. But speaking of the period of 1852-1858, it cannot be fairly said that they had in the largest sense arrived. In 1852 Douglas was at his best. His term as United States Senator from Illinois was ending and his campaign for re-election was on.

To get a correct understanding of the magnitude of the task before him, the reader must bear in mind that Douglas had two kinds of adversaries, those in front of him styled Republicans, and those in the rear, the Buchanan or Administration Democrats.

In studying the cause of this clash between President Buchanan and Senator Douglas it appears that the President had offended Douglas by his attitude on the proposed Kansas Constitution as a State. The Administration Democrats, headed by Buchanan, favored what is known as the Le- compton Constitution, a measure which, while leaving it to the people of Kansas to decide whether the State should come in as Slave or Free, gave an unfair advantage to those who favored its entrance as a Slave State.

Douglas resented the attitude of the Adminis- tration in heading the dice in favor of the Buchanan adherents. His position on the Slavery question was that each State or Territory should decide for itself whether it would have slavery or not. He said the people decide for themselves, was Douglas' principle, and let the choice be absolutely fair and above board. Once the majority had spoken, the minority was morally and partially bound to accept the situation and abide by the result, no argument Senator Douglas.

With Douglas slavery was a moral issue. He accepted the status of the Slave controversy as the Fathers of the Republic had bequeathed it. He stood on Constitutional ground. To him Slavery was what was known as a domestic question, the one that each State must manage for itself. Whether Slavery was voted up or down in any particular State or Territory, was a question left to the State. For Douglas slavery was a moral issue. All that he demanded was that the admission of the question be decided fairly in all parties. Because Buchanan had arranged otherwise in the Lecompton Constitution, Douglas broke with him. As a general proposition Douglas believed that "this is a white man's government," but the Negro must have a voice in the government and the Negro occupies an inferior place in human society.

The campaign of 1858 was the great one. The Buchanan Democrats, particularly the slave-hold- ing element, opened a back fire on Douglas. In front of him and all along the line appeared the great personal character of Lincoln, the Republi- can candidate for Senatorial honors.

Douglas and Lincoln had been rivals for years. In early manhood both of them turned up in Illi- nois, the former from Vermont and Western New York, the latter from Kentucky and Indiana. Hardly before the two men were known as a team they were crossing their verbal swords and making the speech fly.

These two young men, by some strange caprice of fate, were always collected against the same man. In public debate, in courting the same girl, in working out their political destinies, the big men and the little were always in strug- gling combat.

To compare the two champions is natural. Both were born leaders of men. Both loved the activity and humanity of politics. The one a Democrat, the other a Whig, each in his own peculiar way was safely locked in the heart of his associates.

Lincoln was tall and homely, Douglas was short and attractive. Lincoln broke the graces of polite society. Douglas was polished and popular in social circles. Lincoln was a blending of humor and melancholy. Douglas was a daring, resourceful, forceful man. Lincoln was a thinker. Douglas a declaimer. Lincoln was the unsuccessful in almost every way and a rising man. Douglas had been fatigued by the good god. Neither is the way.

Sewing this great-
51 Per Cent  Wages Increased Only 19 Per Cent.
FAVORITE RENDEZVOUS OF STEPHEN DOUGLAS, AT JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

est of American political battles in the perspective of a half century, it is only fair to say that Lincoln struck the prophetic note. His sentiment—"A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the Union to be dissolved—I do not expect the house to fall—but I do expect it will cease to be divided..."

Though Lincoln analyzed the situation in the words just referred to, still he was cautious in his statement of the position of the Republican party on the slavery question. He knew that it was a debatable question whether Republicans generally shared his extreme feelings on the subject as far as the morns of slavery were concerned. He by no means was an Abolitionist in any strait or absolute sense. He was often on record on the effect that he had "no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists," and, moreover, he maintained he had "no lawful right to do so and no inclination to do so." His doctrine was largely a geographical matter, referring, he said, "to any new country which is not already cursed with the actual presence of the evil—slavery."

The result of these unique and spectacular debates is set down in history. Douglas was re-elected to the Senate by a small majority though the Republican State ticket was generally successful. Representatives and the newly elected Representatives from the conquered districts, Lincoln went down to defeat.

Going deeper than the question of temporary secession or the annexation of these new states, paradoxical as it may seem, won a signal triumph. For Douglas was a man who at all times was fighting the Republican party with his right hand and the Buchanan-Democrats with his left, a remarkable achievement. On the other hand, for Lincoln to drive Douglas to take ground on the slavery issue was not only the climax of the campaign, but also one more influence in the development of the Northwest. In 1858, gained him his Presidency over his same rival in 1856, was equally a remarkable achievement. Surely the impartial student of history must say that honors were even between these two masterful men.

In 1860 Senator Douglas, in the forty-seventh year of his age, was nominated by the Democratic party for President of the United States. For years he had patiently labored and waited for this great hour. Strangely enough the good fortune, which had accompanied him all his life thus far, seemed to forsake him now that his supreme hour had struck. To analyze carefully and adequately the political situation as it existed in 1858 is in itself impossible in a brief sketch like this. But certain great currents of politics and philosophy can be hinted at.

As Douglas had been unacceptable to the Buchanan Democrats in his fight for the senatorial re-election in 1858, so his nomination for President in 1860, was unacceptable to the Democrats of the South, who were bent on perpetuating the institution of Slavery.

The Southern Democrats refused to follow the banner of Douglas. They went so far as to split the party with a second ticket and to call it Democratic. Lincoln, who was nominated over Steward in the Republican convention, was the standard-bearer of the Republicans. With a united Republican party at his back and a divided Democracy in front of him, it was no insurmountable thing to be elected to the White House. The honest, honest, practical Lincoln, expressing in a modified way the desire of the American people to check the spread of slavery, aroused enthusiasm all over the Union outside of the Southland. The Wide-Awakes with their emblems of the Hall-splinter bearing alert the idea that Lincoln was the exponent of freedom and liberty were irresistible. The whole campaign, so far as the Republicans were concerned, was in the nature of a moral campaign as hard as the Democrats could get together on fusion tickets in the Northern States the efforts ended in failure. Douglas had scarcely any votes at all in the Union College, though he polled within half a million as the independent candidate.

Denied the nomination, when the nomination meant an election and given the nomination by a divided party who had no nominating to defeat, it was the melancholy record of Douglas' Presidential aspirations. The sad fate comes to him, when he deserved it (that was passed by for obscure and so-called unavailable candidates) he would doubtless have been the candidate of the Southern states have been elected President of the United States.

Douglas was certainly a great little man. There have been few like him in American politics. The Democrats have never known a greater or a better exponent of its principles. He was a prince of Democracy, a prince among Americans. Loyal to his country, when the South went over to secession and secession, Douglas was on hand at the inauguration of President Lincoln to protest to the patriotism and his loyalty. It is written of him that that support of Lincoln was about to commence his inaugural address, and looking for a chair to rest his high silk hat, Douglas, seeing the situation, in a silence, hastily arose and with kindly good nature observed, "If I cannotaccompany the President of the United States, I at least, can hold his hat."

A Good Douglas Story

"You're a great orator, Mr. Douglas," said a Celt one day as he shook hands with Stephen A. Douglas.

"You're very kind," said Mr. Douglas as he tendered his admirer a cigar.

"I don't smoke here," said the Celt.

"And I hope you won't in the hereafter," said Mr. Douglas.

PenSion for Mrs. Cleveland

THAT the custom of the United States in providing for the widows of Presidents may be continued, a bill has been introduced in Congress, giving $5,000 to Mrs. Grover Cleveland. It provides that Mrs. Cleveland shall be placed permanently upon the pension rolls, and it is likely to pass. Mrs. Cleveland is now abroad.

Mrs. Lincoln was the first widow of a President to receive a pension. In July, 1879, which at first was $1,000, and was increased in 1882 to $5,000. Mrs. Garfield, Mrs. Polk, and Mrs. Tyler were pensioned at $5,000, and Mrs. McKinley, the last to be pensioned, obtained that assistance on April 17, 1902. The fruizing privilege for martyr matter has already been extended to Mrs. Cleveland.

A New Book

BY CLARK E. CARR, ILL. D.

Author of "The Illini," "My Day and Generation," "Lincoln at Gettysburg," etc.

"Clark E. Carr, I. D., has done nothing in a long life of public service better than the respectful attention of his fellow citizens to this book. The title is fully descriptive of the 'Illinois' interest, which is to set the people right in regard to one of the truly great figures in our national history. "Let those who doubt the greatness of Douglas read this book, written by a Republican whose fealty to his party has never been questioned. For they will find the record of a life only less memorable than Lincoln's, one of the most profound achievement, of the highest patriotism. Like Lincoln, Douglas laid down his life for the Union, and deserves the best approval of every true American heart."—Chicago Daily News.

"If one were to choose a writer on Douglas he could not select one better fitted for the task than our Galena author."—Gadsburg Republican Register.

Illustrated. $2.00 net

AT ALL BOOKSTORES

A. C. McCLURG & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO
Governor George W. Donaghey of Arkansas

By J. B. PARKER

George W. Donaghey became Governor of Arkansas, and he was inaugurated in January 1899. The Legislature convened a few days later, and then was removed the same despicable war that had been carried on throughout the State during the contest for the nomination.

Governor Donaghey has never sought a public office but throughout his mature years he has always been prominent in affairs pertaining to his home State, and the nation, in building up churches and educational institutions. His successful career as a contractor has made him a familiar figure in Arkans, but in the large cities of Missouri, New York, Illinois, and eastern States.

A decade ago the State of Arkansas decided to erect a new State capital building at Little Rock, which should be commensurate with the dignity of the State. The Legislature made the first appropriation, architects' plans were accepted, the contract was awarded, and then the work of building was begun.

Unfortunately, Arkansas like several other States, experienced troubles in carrying forward the erection of the new capital. Politics were responsible for strife, and soon charges of bawling and improper methods of executing the work became rife. The Legislature began an investigation which showed that the bitterness between the factions increased, until the scandal became a State issue.

Necessary appropriations to continue the work were withheld and the partially constructed building fell into disrepute, idle, while the animosity spread. Resisting the truth of the allegations, and ignoring the court records, the people of Arkansas finally became aroused to the extent of demanding a new deal at the capital city.

George W. Donaghey, because of his eminence as a contractor and his thorough knowledge of the proper manner in which to erect public buildings, his careful investigation of the work already done upon the building and his cognizant presentation of his knowledge of the facts, the people forced him into the fight in their behalf to protect the interests of the taxpayers against the manipulations of the elements which were bent upon sacrificing the State's interests.

From his leadership of the people's rights, Mr. Donaghey was called upon by them to stand for the office of Governor of Arkansas, and to take control of this public building along with the administration of the State government! His entrance into the gubernatorial race was the signal for the combined opposition to attack him on every conceivable base. Never in the history of the State was a citizen so recklessly and shamelessly assailed, and never before was a candidate so equipped with physical and mental powers to meet and accept the challenge. The fight was conducted in almost every county and it was waged for months. Mr. Donaghey appeared before the people almost daily, addressing huge audiences in several towns day and night. The fight for good government and a "straight coat" for the people brought out the full strength of the Democratic party. The battle ended in a glorious victory for the people, and the complete overthrow of the barn who sought to profiteer both for himself and his followers to encompass his defeat.

HON. GEORGE W. DONAGHEY, Governor of Arkansas.

Governor Donaghey kept his counsel, and permitted his message to the Senate and the House to advise the lawmakers of his recommendations for legislation that would enable him to carry out the will of the people and thereby keep his pledge. The contractors were to be dismissed, the capital commission was to be removed, and appropriations made to enable the new capital commission to resume the work of completing the building.

All the influence that the contractors, the friends of the old capital commission, and the political antecedents of Governor Donaghey had, was massed at Little Rock, where a new line of assault was mapped out. Newspapers controlled by the enemy were used daily to baffle the administration and if possible prevent legislative action necessary to enable the Governor to proceed with the prompt and proper administration of the affairs of state. The promoters and contractors were reorganized to further interfere with the execution of the command of the people. While all these moves were being made, Governor Donaghey was quiet and solemnly discharged his duties and using his best manhood to win the support of a majority of the legislators.

After four months of this vicious opposition, right triumphed—the old contractors were deposed, the old capital commission dismissed, and the appropriations made to enable Governor Donaghey to proceed with his plans for completing the new building.

A year has since passed, and today the commands of the people are being consummated as they should be and Governor Donaghey is again facing another assault upon his work. A second term has always been accorded to a Governor in Arkansas, but Governor Donaghey will not be deprived of the honor were the wishes of the people to prevail. They acknowledge his ability and fitness, but he must be retired solely to give them another opportunity to control the expenditure of public moneys. However, the people are still with Governor Donaghey and he will triumph at the State primary on March 9th next, and win another grand victory for the people and good government.

The great work in Governor Donaghey's hands is the completion of the new State capitol, economically and free from scandal. About this he has progressed far enough with the constructive work to show to the voters from 75 counties, which comprise Arkansas, that he is making good. The Governor now has an office in a new building, where he personally supervises the work of the contractors, and he pledges the completion of the structure sufficient to permit the Legislature to convene there in January 1911.

When Governor Donaghey assumed the executive office the State was at war with the railroads over State rates, and it is believed that these rates are now 35 per cent, less than they were when he entered the office.

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NEW STATE CAPITOL OF ARKANSAS, NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.