

Box 3

Folder C

Benjamin Watkins Leigh
was a Senator of the United States from
the State of Virginia from 1834 to 1837—
he was one of the most eminent Men of
his State.

The question of reception or nonreception
of the Message of the President to the Senate
was resumed in the Senate April 18. 1837 Mr
Leigh took the floor and occupied the
attention of the Senate until the adjournment
Scarcely ever before did such a throng
of all ditors press upon the Senate and
during part of the day nearly half of the
Members of the House were among the round
at one time upon some applause → 2 63
3 B 63

being heard from the galleries of the Senate they were ordered to be cleared and the officers of the Senate contrived to execute the almost Herculean labor. one or two persons were arrested but released on the adjournment - -

Mr. Lugh paid a compliment to Mr. Colay for the agency he had in compromising the Tariff question at the last Session when he was interrupted by loud plaudits in the Galleries

Pelley Sprague of Maine

has been but one term in the Senate of the United States. but it was in a period of great excitement it was his good fortune to be placed by the side of the gifted minds that have defended and maintained the great principles of the Constitution and of civil liberty and in this struggle he acquired a reputation for ability which no one more justly merited he was quite a young man when he entered the Senate and which is very remarkable is the only Senator that was in the Senate

S B
3 B 65

in 1831. When I was a pointed
a Page - he is now residing in Boston
Massachusetts, at a greatly advanced age and
suffering from the entire loss of his eyes
sight. (these lines are written this 26th day
of October 1878) Mr Sprague always
brought to the subject on which he
intended to address the Senate. a mind
fraught with intelligence and prepared
by previous research. he was as prompt
as he was able, - in person he was
above the middle size thin and
well proportioned his eyes were dark
his countenance was sallow but
open and Lardson

as a Senator Mr Sprague of Maine
took a very prominent position on
the measures of hostility to the National
Bank, he stood by Mr Clay and made
able speeches in January 1834 - he made
an Eloquent speech on Mr Clays resolution
adverse to the removal of the deposits
from the Bank of the United States
he stood high as an able and
Eloquent Statesman

83

1879

The only survivor of the Senators of 1830. 31. and 32. the ablest body of Men known in the history of the Senate, of the United States. is the Hon^{ble} Delia Sprague. who was senator from Maine from 1829 to 1835. after his retirement from the Senate he took up his residence in Boston, this is written on the 9. day of September. 1879. by one who remembers him well. and while I was a Page, had the pleasure of carrying many Petitions and Bills from him to the Secretary desk to be presented to the Senate he was considered by the Senators as being a Man of great ability, and when addressing the Senate was listened to with attention.

84

William Archer of Virginia
in person he was tall and spare full
six feet, high, had large hair black
eyes dark brown and heavy, Chest
narrow voice shrill and weak
he was considered as a very able
Man

84

Senator William S. Archer. he was a high-toned
Senator and much esteemed by Senators
he was refined in the choice of his language
he was called the dictionary of the Senate,
Mr Webster remarked one day while he was
at dinner party, the guest was ask him how
do you like Archer, his answer was I think him
a preposterous aggregation of heterogeneous
paradoxes and perdurable peremptories..

How
William S Archer of Virginia
in 1841. Was Elected to the United State Senate
where he remained until 1847. He was
Chairman Committee on Foreign Relations
He Commanded the respect of all the Senators
He died March 28. 1855 - - - - -

57

in the Senate March 18. 1844. on
the Occupation of Oregon

Mr Archer Chairman of the Committee
on Foreign Relation after a suitable acknowle-
dgment, of the Courtesy of the Senate in having
repeatedly postponed the debate. With a
view to his Accomodation observed that it
was not his purpose to follow the Gentleman
who had spoken in Support of the Resolution
through all they had advanced in its favor,
without at all Condemning the great length
at which the Resolution had been
debated. He deliver a very able Speech
in defence of his Side. Which was
listened to by all of the Senators —

865

in the February 4. 1855 Mr Archer
 from the Committee on Foreign Relations
 to which had been referred Sundry Joint
 Resolutions and Bills on the Subject of the
 annexation of Texas and also, Sundry
 instructions of State Legislatures and
 Memorials, made a very long Report
 in the Senate March 18. 1846 Senate
 Archer made a **Speech** on the Oregon
 Question. which was considered very able

**FOLDOUT
TOO LARGE
TO BE FILMED
AS A WHOLE
FILMED IN
SECTIONS
ONLY**

John M. Niles, of Connecticut
 he was elected a Senator of the United
 States in 1835 in which position
 he remained until 1839 in 1840,
 he was appointed Post Master General,
 by President Van Buren in 1842
 he was again elected to the Senate
 served six years, retired to private
 life—died May 31 1856

DIALOGUE BETWEEN A LABORER AND AN
 EX-SENATOR, (NILES.)

Laborer. Good morning, Mr. Senator.

Senator. Good morning, Mr. Wilson; how do you do to-day? How are your wife and children—how do they stand this hard winter—and how does the good cause of the party get on in your town?

Laborer. Pretty well, sir, though times are rather hard, money scarce, and labor is not as well paid for as it used to be; still, we have not turned Whigs yet, and don't mean to.

Senator. That's right—stick to the party to the last, and we will, in the end, have a hard-money currency. The sub-Treasury will make us all rich. It will give to every man as much money as he wants, and that, too, of the right kind—the real shiners.

Laborer. But I have read in the speeches of Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Walker that the sub-Treasury will diminish the price of labor. Having always looked upon you as the "Dr. Franklin of New England," and knowing that you have recently been to Boston to talk to the folks of Massachusetts, I come down to-day to ask you how the sub-Treasury will help the laboring man, when it reduces the price of labor?

Senator. Oh! you can't always exactly tell how a thing works for every individual, and yet it is easy to see how it works for the benefit of the whole.

Laborer. I bought a house last year of my neighbor Wheaton; I paid him \$300 in cash, and gave him a mortgage for \$500, to be paid at the rate of \$100 a year. Now, this I could easily save, with wages at \$1 50 a day—and in five years the house would be paid for. But if wages are reduced to 75 cents a day, or even to a dollar, it will just take all that I can earn to support my family—and my house, with all that I have paid on it, will, at the end of five years, go back to Mr. Wheaton. How, then, am I to be benefited?

Senator. This is a kind of natural consequence of a general rule. No general rule works well in every case. You should not have gone in debt—you'd no business to go on the credit system—it is a wicked system.

Laborer. But how could I get a house without it? I had \$300, and in five years could easily have earned the rest, and lived in the house all the time.

Senator. No matter—it is one of the principles of the party to have no credit: no real good Loco has a bit of credit; and you must go it, or you are not true to your party.

Laborer. But you have not yet told me how I am to be benefited by having the price of labor reduced.

Senator. Why—you belong to our party—don't you?

Laborer. Yes.

Senator. Well—it is for the benefit of the party, and therefore it is for your benefit.

Laborer. This is not quite clear to me, and I am not satisfied that it is quite right. But, since you have been to Boston to lecture, I suppose it must be true.

Senator. I don't see myself exactly how it goes to work; but I have great confidence in Buchanan and Walker; they say it's all right—and it's now become a party measure, and therefore it must be for the good of the People.

Laborer. Will the pay of the members of Congress be diminished? If you are made Governor next spring, will you get less wages than Governor Ellsworth gets? Will the wages of the Postmaster be reduced?

Senator. The officers will all get as much as they do now, which may be worth a trifle more if every thing else is reduced one-half. This is an incidental benefit, and could not well be otherwise.

Laborer. Then the office-holders will all be benefited by the sub-Treasury bill, will they, sir?

Senator. Yes—a kind of incidental benefit, which we do not well see how to avoid.

Laborer. And the laborers, Mr. Senator—

Senator. Yes, the laborers will get a kind of general benefit, which it is not very easy to explain—but still, they will know it when it comes.

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3B 73

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Senator. Yes, the laborers will get a kind of general benefit, which it is not very easy to explain—but still, *they will know it when it comes*.

Laborer. You don't suppose, Mr. Senator, that the benefit which the officers are to receive from the sub-Treasury bill is any reason why they are all in its favor, do you?

Senator. Oh, no! by no means. They are in its favor because it is for the good of the party. They don't want any thing from it for themselves.

Laborer. I wish I could be a little more *sartin* about this reducing the price of labor being such a good thing.

Senator. You must rely a little on your party—they will do every thing right.

Laborer. Yes, I know that; but now, in our town, neighbor Leavenworth's factory is stopped, and all his hands are discharged. I used to get good wages, and money was plenty; but now labor is down, nobody has any employment, and I cannot get a sixpence.

Senator. I tell you, neighbor, you must have confidence. It is a good thing to have labor down. I can now hire a man to work in my garden next summer for eight dollars a month, instead of sixteen, by which I shall make a clean saving of fifty dollars.

Laborer. But will that be a benefit to the laboring man or to you?

Senator. It will be a kind of *incidental benefit* to me, and a kind of *natural consequence* to him.

Laborer. I cannot exactly see, Mr. Senator, how labor is benefited by having wages reduced *one-half*. Some of our neighbors have a notion that the office-holders are in favor of it because their salaries will then be worth more than they are now.

Senator. It is certain that the thing will work so. But, then, it is only a kind of *incidental benefit*.

Laborer. But don't you think they really mean to benefit themselves at the expense of the laboring classes?

Senator. Oh, no!! They are a high-minded race of men, who would not do any thing for themselves.

Laborer. But they always stick mighty close to their offices.

Senator. Yes—but they go for their principles and their party.

Laborer. Their principles and their party, you must confess, always lie along the same road with their own interests.

Senator. That may be, but it is merely accidental.

Laborer. It may be so, Mr. Senator, but still I can't exactly see why all the *incidental benefits* should go to the office-holders, and all the *natural consequences*, as you call them, should operate to depress labor and discourage industry. Good morning, Mr. Senator, when I have time I will call and converse further with you.

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3 B 73

The Tariff

In the Senate July 20, 1846

Senator Niles address the Senate
on reducing the duties on imports
in opposition to the bill

Senator Niles was small and awkward
in his appearance - he had strong common
sense and close reasoning powers.

Mr Webster regarded his speech upon
the tariff as one of the ables ever
delivered upon that subject -

92

30 74

in the Senate March 27, 1848 Mr Stiles addressed the Senate at considerable length on the State of the Finances the loan bill being Under Consideration in the Senate June 21, 1848. Mr Stiles on Reporting a bill for Reducing the rates of Postage made a Speech of great interest, in the Senate July 3, 1848 Mr Stiles made one of his humorous Speeches.

on which convulsed the Senate with laughter on the adjournment resolution in the Senate May 9, 1848 Mr Stiles made one of his best Speeches on the bill to propose occupation of Yucatan, in the Senate February 9, 1848. Mr Stiles addressed the Senate on the ten (10) Regiment bill, from one to three o'clock and was listened to with grate attention, by Senate on both Sides of the Chamber. in the Senate July 26, 1848 Mr Stiles addressed the Senate on the bill to give to Oregon New Mexico and California territorial government, - the bill passed at seven minutes before 8 o'clock a.m. Thursday Morning 27, after a Session of twenty one hours. -

in the Senate February 28, 1849 Mr Miles
addressed the Senate on the bill for the Civil
and Diplomatic Appropriation - for 1850 -

In the Senate February 3, 1849 Mr Miles
made some very interesting remarks on the
bill to reduce the rates of Postage

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~~42~~

1831. 1832.

The last night of a Session in
Aden times, when I was a Page
after the Senate had taken a recess
the floor of the Senate, began to present
a very interesting and animated
Spectacle it was about seven o'clock
and the officers of the Senate were
admitting ladies to the floor.
with as little scruple, as they
did Members of the House. these fair
legislators dispossess the usual
occupants of the row of seats next
the bar and before eight o'clock the
floor of the Senate was held by them
a great number of the other sex - 77

also. under one plea of privilege
gained admittance and all the Seats
and aisles within as well as all the
Sofas and passages without the bar
were crowded with those whose rights to be
there was Certified to by no other
broad Seal than that of American Citizen-
ship, and the Custom on such occasions
the glimmering of hundreds of Sperm
Candles, and small fixed, lamps (no gas
in those good, old days) it was a novel
and most impressive seen, the
rooms around, the Senate was opened
for lunch, in them you could find
ham, turkey, chicken, ducks, brad and
batten, — and every thing that you
wished to drink, — Som how, liquor
did not affic the Statesmen then as it does now —

1878

NEW YORK.

DURING a spurt of gushing confidence in the success of Conciliation at the close of the last session of the Senate, BEN HILL, of Georgia, asked Doorkeeper BASSETT, of that body, to retain Senator CONKLING's desk for him after the 4th of March next. Recent events seem to indicate that the request will not meet with a favorable response. Mr. HILL will probably be compelled to occupy a back seat for several years to come, while Mr. CONKLING, by virtue of all the eternal proprieties, will continue to be a conspicuous figure in the foreground.

NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.—Martin Van Buren is the only man who held the office of President, Vice President, Minister of England, Governor of his own State, and member of both houses of Congress. Thomas H. Benton is the only man who held a seat in the United States for thirty consecutive years. The only instance of father and son in the United States Senate, at the same time is that of Henry Dodge, Senator from Wisconsin, and his son Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa. Gen. Jas. Shields is the only man who ever represented two States in the United States Senate. At one time he was Senator for Illinois, and subsequently from Minnesota. John Quincy Adams held positions under the Government during every administration from that of Washington to that of Polk, during which he died. He had been Minister to England, member of both houses of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States. He died while a member of the House of Representatives.

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3B 79

a Black Man Elected United States
 Senator for the first time in the history of
 this Government - on February 25, 1870
 Mr. Revels, a Colored Senator from the
 State of Mississippi was sworn in as a
 Senator of the United States
 on March 16th 1870. Senator Revels delivered
 a speech, on the bill to admit the State
 of Georgia to representation in Congress of
 the United States, of which this is an abstract
 Mr President I rise at this particular
 juncture in the discussion of the Georgia bill
 with feelings which perhaps never before
 entered into the experience of any member
 of this body. I rise too with misgiving as
 to the propriety of lifting my voice at this
 early period after my admission in the
 Senate perhaps it were wiser for me so
 inexperienced, in the details of
 Senatorial duties to have remained a passive
 listener in the progress of this debate - but

When I remember that my term is short and that the issues with which this bill is fraught, are momentous in their present and future influence upon the well-being of my race I would seem indifferent to the importance of the hour and recreant to the high trust imposed upon me if I hesitated to lend my voice on behalf of the loyal people of the South. I bear about me duty the keener sense of their weight and that feeling prompts me now to lift my voice for the first time in this Council Chamber of the Nation and Sir I stand to-day on this floor to appeal for protection from the strong arm of the Government, for her loyal children in respect of color and race who are citizens of the Southern States and now Sir protest in the name of truth and human rights, against any and every attempt to fetter the hands of—

one hundred thousand. White and Colored Citizens of the State of Georgia. Sir I now leave this question to the Consideration of this body and I wish my last words upon the great issues involved in this bill before us to be my solemn and earnest demand for full and prompt protection for the helpless loyal people of ~~the~~ Georgia - -

108 - ~~108~~

Senators Morton, of Indiana rose immediately after he concluded, and said, Mr President I congratulate the Senate, that the Senator from Mississippi has so well vindicated the ability and the intelligence of his race that he has so well vindicated the Cause of liberty and shown to the Country that in receiving him in exchange for Jefferson Davis, the Senate has lost nothing in intelligence while it has gained much in patriotism and loyalty - -

Senator Revels conducted himself
with grate propriety. he was modest
unassuming. he told me on several
occasions that he felt out of place
and would be glade when his time
expired. -

on the day that Mr Revels was sworn
in. as a Senator I conducted him to his seate
as I had Charge of the Seats in the Senate Chamber
(I tell you I felt funny) the Galleries was
crowded with ladies and Gentlemen every
thing passed off quietly. -

**FOLDOUT
TOO LARGE
TO BE FILMED
AS A WHOLE
FILMED IN
SECTIONS
ONLY**

COLORED SOLONS.

Afro-Americans Who Have Served in Congress.

THE FIRST NEGRO MEMBERS.

Two Senators and Sixteen Representatives of Color Chosen in Twenty Years—Only One in Congress Now—Colored Contestants For Seats.

There is but one negro in the Fifty first Congress. He comes from what is known as the Newbern district of North Carolina, and reached Congress by a majority of six hundred and seventy-one over F. M. Simmons, who was an active member of the last House. Hon. Henry Plummer Cheatham is a fine-looking mulatto, now thirty-two years old. He dresses with neatness and good taste and parts his hair in the middle, giving him a reputation for dudishness that he does not really deserve. He is a quiet member, but has already proven himself a good working member of committees. He is said to be a good campaign talker, although he has not yet spoken in Congress. Representative Cheatham was born in slavery at Granville, N. C., December 27, 1857, and became free while yet a child. He had excellent educational advantages, and is, with the possible exception of Robert Brown Elliott, the best educated negro that has sat in Congress. He attended public and private schools while a boy. In 1875 he entered the normal department of Shaw university at Raleigh. He graduated from the college in 1882. For the next three years he was principal of the state normal school and from 1885 until the beginning of his congressional term he was register of deeds of Vance county.



H. P. CHEATHAM.

It is twenty years since the American negro came into the exercise of all the rights of American citizenship by the adoption on the part of twenty-nine of the thirty-seven states then in the Union of that amendment to the Constitution which declares that "the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

In these twenty years the colored race has sent two Senators and sixteen Representatives to Congress. Of these distinguished negroes Senator Hoar declared in his speech the other day: "It was my fortune to serve in the House of Representatives for eight years when it contained an average of from seven to ten colored Representatives from southern states and I declare, what no gentleman on either side of that House I think would ever question, that there were no ten men in that body who could have been chosen upon any principle of selection, whatever may have been their politics, whatever may have been the section from which they came, whatever may have been their opportunities of education, who were better examples of the legislative character for propriety of conduct, for soundness of judgment and for ability exhibited in debate than the Representatives of that race."

The first negro to claim a seat in Congress was J. Willis Menard, who asserted that he was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the reconstructed state of Louisiana. He had contested with Caleb S. Hunt for the seat made vacant by the death of James Mann. The contest was not considered by the House until the third session of the Congress. In the debate in the House upon the contest Menard was heard in his own behalf, and was thus the first negro to speak in Congress. William B. Allison, now a Senator, but then a member of the House, surrendered his seat to Menard during the debate. The House decided February 17, 1869, that neither Menard nor Hunt was entitled to the seat, and it remained vacant during that

Lynch, John R.	Miss	43-4
Nash, Charles E.	La	44
O'Hara, James E.	N. C.	48-9
Rainey, Joseph H.	S. C.	41-2-3-4-5
Ransier, Alonzo J.	S. C.	43
Rapier, James T.	Ala.	43
Revels, Hiram B.*	Miss	41
Smalls, Robert	S. C.	44-5-7-8-9
Turner, Benjamin S.	Ala.	42
Walls, Josiah T.	Fla.	42-3

Those indicated by an asterisk were Senators. In addition there was one colored member elected from Louisiana who died before taking his seat.



BLANCHE K. BRUCE.

Blanche K. Bruce was born a slave in Virginia in 1841. He lived in Mississippi and Missouri and was residing in Missouri when the war closed. He at once returned to Mississippi and began the most remarkable public career that any American negro has enjoyed. He became sergeant-at-arms of the state senate, then sheriff and next levee commissioner. In 1872 he became tax collector of his county. He had good administrative ability, and, although his original education was limited, he broadened rapidly in public life. He was elected United States Senator in 1875 and served until 1881, being the second and last negro Senator. It has been the judgment of every one of his associates that he was an able member of the Senate and probably reduced the natural prejudice of his white associates to the minimum. He was intelligent, able, discreet and probably the most popular negro that ever sat in Congress. Directly after the close of his senatorial term he was appointed by Garfield register of the treasury and held that position until after Cleveland's inauguration. Since then the ex-Senator has practiced law and been engaged in the lecture field. He was lately nominated for the office of recorder of deeds of the District and Thursday the nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

Robert Brown Elliott was a carpet-bag negro. He was born in Boston, August 11, 1842, and received a high education in the Boston schools that was rounded out by studies at High Holborn academy, London, and Eton college. He was a practicing lawyer in Boston during the war and directly after the close he moved to Columbia and became a leader of his race. He served in the state senate from 1868 to 1870 and was during a part of that time assistant adjutant general of the state. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress, being then only twenty-eight years of age. He was re-elected in 1872 to the Forty-third Congress, but resigned to become a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated. He afterward practiced law. He has been dead nearly ten years.

Benj. S. Turner was born a slave at Halifax, N. C., March 17, 1825, and was sold when five years old and removed to Alabama. He clandestinely obtained a slight education, but was still a plantation slave when the war broke out. However, his education was quite unusual among the ex-slaves, and directly after the war he became a leader in Selma, where he opened a general store. He was made tax collector of Dallas county and then city councilman of Selma. In 1870 he was nominated for Congress and was the first negro elected from Alabama. He served in the Forty-second Congress and was defeated for re-election. He is still active in political affairs and was a republican candidate for the Fiftieth Congress. Turner is considered rich.

Josiah T. Walls was born a slave in Virginia in 1842. Right after the war he went to Florida and became a planter. He was a member of the Florida house in 1868 and a senator in 1869. In 1870 he was elected to Congress. He served two terms in the House. He is still a prominent party leader. He is now in the mercantile business and figured to be worth \$60,000.

Robert C. DeLarge was born in South Carolina in 1842. He received an unusually good education for a slave-state negro. As soon as the war was over he became a farmer. In 1867-8 he was an agent of the freedmen's bureau. From 1868 to 1870 he served in the state house of representatives and as state land commissioner. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress.



missionary to his people in South Carolina. He combined religion and politics. In 1868 and 1870 he was in the senate of the state. He was elected to the Forty-third and Forty-fifth Congresses. After his retirement from Congress he became a bishop of the A. M. E. church and filled that position until his death.



ROBERT SMALLS.

Robert Smalls, one of the most noted negroes in the United States, is now fifty-one years old, having been born at Beaufort, S. C., his present home, in 1839. He has the distinction of having been a naval officer in the war, shared, it is believed, by no other colored man. Smalls was born a slave, but managed to secure a partial education. He worked as a rigger and led a seafaring life. In 1861 and 1862 he was at work on the Planter, a steamer plying in Charleston harbor as a transport. In May, 1862, he seized an opportunity that presented itself and took the boat over Charleston bar and delivered her to the commander of the United States blockading squadron. He was appointed a pilot in the navy and served on the Keokuk in the attack on Fort Sumter. He was afterward promoted to captain and put in command of the Planter, holding that position until 1866. He then plunged into politics and has been in them ever since. He was in the South Carolina house from 1868 to 1870 and in the senate from 1870 to 1874. In 1874 he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-fifth Congress, defeated for the Forty-sixth, elected to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses and defeated for the Fiftieth Congress. He has contested the election every time he was defeated and several times he secured the seat. He was not a candidate in 1888, his first failure to run since 1874. He is now collector of the port of Beaufort. Smalls has served in all in five Congresses—ten years, which is longer than any other negro. He is frequently called general, a title he earned in the South Carolina militia. In this connection it will be interesting to mention two prominent negroes who have never sat in Congress, but who have been noted contestants for seats.



JAMES E. O'HARA.

James E. O'Hara is a native of New York city and is now forty-six years old. He studied law at Howard university and moved to North Carolina after the war. He was for several years engraving clerk to the North Carolina legislature and served as delegate to the constitutional convention of his state. He has practiced law at Enfield for twenty years. He was a candidate for the Forty-sixth Congress but was defeated. He was, however, elected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses, but defeated for the Fiftieth Congress.

Jere Haralson was born in slavery in Georgia in 1846 and sold at auction on the block at Columbus to J. Haralson of Selma, Ala., whose name he afterward took. Haralson was a totally unlettered man, but had a great deal of force. He went to the Alabama house in 1870 and the senate in 1872. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress in 1874, defeating Rapier, who had been elected to the Forty-third. He and Rapier both ran for the Forty-fifth and divided the colored vote so badly that Gen. Shalley was elected. Haralson has been a persistent candidate since and has been an active distributor of patronage when his party was in power.

John Adams Hyman was born a slave in North Carolina in 1840. He had a great desire for an education and surreptitiously secured a spelling book. He was caught studying it and for his offense was sold to a master who took

Congress, is of colored negroes. In colored repress Prof. Langston of age, but look ception of Freed one of the lead nent before the free at Louisa a small boy hotbed of abo graduated the He then studie in 1855. He great success In 1867 he was appointed the national bure of refuge abandoned lands in 1867 he of law in How university served as ag president of He resided for nearly twenty was a member of the board for some years its attorney, made minister resident to H Port au Prince in that capac four years. Returning here ticed law for some time and th his residence in the state of his than forty years' absence, and of the Virginia institute at Pe he ran for Congress in a heavy trict and would have won Wm. Mahone had not antago white republican candidate. tests the election and the c tions is said to in his way.

HOUSES

ment and for ability exhibited in debate than the Representatives of that race."

The first negro to claim a seat in Congress was J. Willis Menard, who asserted that he was elected to the Fortieth Congress from the reconstructed state of Louisiana. He had contested with Caleb S. Hunt for the seat made vacant by the death of James Mann. The contest was not considered by the House until the third session of the Congress. In the debate in the House upon the contest Menard was heard in his own behalf, and was thus the first negro to speak in Congress. William B. Allison, now a Senator, but then a member of the House, surrendered his seat to Menard during the debate. The House decided February 17, 1869, that neither Menard nor Hunt was entitled to the seat, and it remained vacant during that Congress. It is an interesting fact that this case was decided ten days before Congress submitted the Fifteenth Amendment to the people of the sovereign states. Menard is now living in Washington. He is and has for some years been an \$1,800 clerk in one of the divisions of the pension office. Menard never reached Congress, but the fact that he was the first colored contestant for a seat in Congress gives him a unique position in the history of his race. The greater distinction of being the first negro to sit in the House of Representatives belongs to the late

JOSEPH H. RAINEY

of South Carolina. He was born of slave parents who had earned their freedom in 1832. In his young manhood he followed the occupation of a barber and was still so engaged when the war broke out. He was impressed to work on the fortifications of Charleston, but escaped to the West Indies and afterward reached the Union lines. When the war was over he returned to Charleston and at once became a prominent figure in the political affairs of his state. He was elected to the state senate in 1869, and was still a member of that body when elected to Forty-first Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the non-reception of B. Frank Whittemore, a Massachusetts carpet bagger who had been elected in 1868. Rainey took his seat early in 1870. He continued a member of the House from the Georgetown district until 1873, serving in five Congresses and a period of over nine years. He was perhaps the ablest of the negro members of the House. He died several years ago in the city in which he was born.

SENATOR REVELS.

The distinction of being the first colored man to sit in either house of Congress fell to Rev. H. B. Revels of Mississippi at the age of forty-nine. He was elected short-term Senator upon the reconstruction of the state and served in the Senate from February 25, 1870, to March 4, 1871, his colleague being James L. Alcorn, who had been a confederate brigadier general. Revels was born free in Fayetteville, N.C., September 1, 1822. He removed to Indiana, studied for the ministry and was ordained a Methodist clergyman. He traveled through many states preaching. Early in the war he organized several colored regiments in the northern states. Immediately after the rebellion he settled in Natchez and became the presiding elder of his church. His acquirements were much more extensive than those of most of the newly enfranchised race and he at once became a leader in the state and secured the first great prize offered. The Rev. Revels did not cut a large figure in the Senate except as a curiosity. He was a good preacher, but a poor politician, and after his year in the Senate he dropped out of public life. He is now president of a college in Mississippi.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

There were three negroes in the Forty-first Congress, five in the Forty-second, six in the Forty-third, seven in the Forty-fourth, four in the Forty-fifth, one in the Forty-sixth, one in the Forty-seventh, two in the Forty-eighth and two in the Forty-ninth. The fiftieth was the first white Congress since the adoption of the amendment. In the Fifty-first Congress Mr. Cheatham, as before stated, is the only representative of his race. The distribution of colored representation among the several southern states has been as follows: Alabama has had three colored Congressmen who have served a total of three terms; Florida one, serving two terms; Georgia one, serving one term; Louisiana one, serving one term; Mississippi three, serving six terms in Congress; North Carolina three, serving in four Congresses, and South Carolina five, serving fifteen terms. Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas have never elected a colored Congressman. The following list gives the names of all the Congressmen of color, their states and the Congresses in which they served:

Name.	State.	Congresses.
Bruce, Blanche K.*	Miss.	44-5-6
Cain, Richard H.	S. C.	43-5
Cheatham, Henry P.	N. C.	51
De Large, Robert C.	S. C.	42
Elliott, Robert Brown.	S. C.	42-3
Haralson, Jere.	Ala.	44
Hyman, John Adams.	N. C.	44
Long, Jefferson D.	Ga.	41

ina in 1842. He received an unusual education for a slave state negro. As soon as the war was over he became a farmer. In 1867-8 he was an agent of the freedmen's bureau. From 1868 to 1870 he served in the state house of representatives and as state land commissioner. In 1870 he was elected to the Forty-second Congress.



JOHN R. LYNCH.

John R. Lynch, perhaps the most celebrated negro now living who has sat in the House, was born in slavery in Louisiana in 1847. His mother and himself were sold to a man living at Natchez and he moved there while yet a lad. After the Union troops took Natchez he attended an evening school and acquired the crude rudiments of an education that in more mature years by private study he has made a polished one. He became a photographer and followed that business for several years. He was a member of the Mississippi legislature in 1870 and 1871, serving the last year as speaker of the house, being then but twenty-four years old. He was elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872 and took his seat in March, 1873, being not yet twenty-six years old and the youngest negro ever elected to Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress and has since been five times an unsuccessful candidate. He was president pro tempore of the republican national convention of 1884 and is now fifth auditor of the treasury.

Jefferson D. Long of Georgia is noted for having served the shortest term of any of the colored Representatives. He was sworn in as a member of the Forty-first Congress January 16, 1871, and served until March 4 of the same year. He was the second negro to sit in the House. He was paid \$7,500 in salary for his six weeks' service and put the money to such good use that he has been comfortable ever since. Long made one notable speech during his short term in which he said: "I was raised a slave. My mother was a slave before me and my ancestry slaves as far back as I can trace them. Yet I hold no animosity to the law-abiding people of my state and would vote to remove their disabilities."

Alonzo J. Ransier was born at Charleston, S. C., in January, 1834. He was free born, but experienced many difficulties in acquiring an education. In 1850 he was employed by a leading merchant of Charleston as a shipping clerk. The merchant was tried under the old South Carolina law for hiring a colored clerk, convicted and fined one cent and costs. Ransier entered the legislature just after the war and was chairman of South Carolina's first republican state central committee. He was a Grant elector in 1868 and was elected lieutenant governor of South Carolina in 1870. In 1872 he was elected to the Forty-third Congress. He was not re-elected and soon afterward dropped out of public life. Gov. Ransier was uncultivated, but is remembered as a man of decided force. He afterward became very poor and earned his living as a common laborer. He died in abject poverty.

James T. Rapier was born in slavery in Alabama in 1840, but while young reached Canada, where he received a good education. He returned to Alabama after the war and was republican candidate for secretary of state in 1870. Grant made him an internal revenue commissioner and the governor of his state sent him as Alabama's commissioner to the Vienna exposition in 1873. He first ran for Congress in 1872 and buried Col. W. C. Oates, the well-known member of the present House, under a black majority of more than 3,000 votes. He was afterward several times a candidate, but never again victorious.

Richard H. Cain, like Revels, the first negro Senator, was a minister of the gospel. He was born in Virginia in 1825, but reached the free states before the war. He had no education until he was married, but had attended Sunday school and, being a religious enthusiast, early became a preacher. He studied at Xenia after he was married. During the war he had a pastorate in Brooklyn. In 1865 he was sent as a

name he afterward took. Haralson was a totally unlettered man, but had a great deal of force. He went to the Alabama house in 1870 and the senate in 1872. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress in 1874, defeating Rapier, who had been elected to the Forty-third. He and Rapier both ran for the Forty-fifth and divided the colored vote so badly that Gen. Shelley was elected. Haralson has been a persistent candidate since and has been an active distributor of patronage when his party was in power.

John Adams Hyman was born a slave in North Carolina in 1840. He had a great desire for an education and surreptitiously secured a spelling book. He was caught studying it and for his offense was sold to a master who took him to Alabama, where he remained until the close of the war. In 1865 he returned to North Carolina and at once became prominent. From 1868 to 1874 he was in the state senate and was then elected to the Forty-fourth Congress. He was not renominated. He has lived in Washington most of the time since his retirement from Congress. He is now a clerk in the Department of Agriculture.

Charles E. Nash, the only negro who ever reached Congress from Louisiana, was born in that state in slavery in 1844. He enlisted as a private in the eighty-third regiment of United States Chasseurs d' Afrique early in 1863. He served gallantly until the close of the war, being promoted to sergoant major and losing a leg at Fort Blakely. He was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress and defeated for re-election. He has retired from politics and is now a prosperous merchant.



P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

P. B. S. Pinchback has not yet gotten to Congress, but he has made some pretty brave attempts in that direction and, as one of the most conspicuous negroes of the country, deserves attention in this connection. Pinchback was a free negro and a man of considerable property before the war. He was a man of education and force and came rapidly to the front after emancipation. He was lieutenant governor of Louisiana from 1868 to 1872. In 1872 he ran for Congressman-at-large against Gen. George A. Sheridan. Both men contested the election, but the House did not admit either until the last day of the Forty-third Congress, when Sheridan was awarded the seat. At the same time Pinchback was contesting a seat in the Senate. Both himself and Wm. L. McMillan claimed to have been elected to the Senate to succeed Gov. Kellogg in the spring of 1873. Neither contestant was admitted and Louisiana had for four years but one Senator in Congress. Pinchback is now sixty years old and is reputed to be rich. He has been a conspicuous figure in many national conventions. He was a leader in the national colored convention here this week, and at its close was elected president of the national organization which was formed.



JOHN M. LANGSTON.

John M. Langston, contestant in the present

**FOLDOUT
TOO LARGE
TO BE FILMED
AS A WHOLE
FILMED IN
SECTIONS
ONLY**

LOVERS OF GAME.

Distinguished People Who Can Be Met in the Market.

THE DUCKS OF THE POTOMAC

Washington Famous For Toothsome Dainties—An Interesting Chat With a Man Who Supplies Many Tables—Game in Season.

FROM 9 until 12 o'clock every morning Center market is a busy place. The dealers then hold their daily reception, and they have as distinguished a company of callers as the mistress of any salon in the city. Marketing has become one of the fads of Washington society. The game market seems to have the greatest attraction for the fashionable people who almost daily pass through the black heavy swinging doors, and it is in the Center where they all meet. Any morning one can find there Senators, cabinet officers, justices of the Supreme Court, and men whose names are in every one's mouth, grouped about in animated conversation about the great theme of the hour. Public questions are for the time forgotten; politics takes a second place, and every one is in touch with his neighbor in his desire to get the choicest bits at the greatest bargain. All of these distinguished people know Walter Moreland, the veteran. Mr. Moreland has sold game in the Center market for nearly twelve years now, and during that time he has met nearly every public man of consequence having a kindness for his stomach that has lived in Washington. To please their tastes has been a study with him, and there is hardly a public man in Washington about whom he cannot tell something interesting. He likes to talk about game, and is well worth listening to when he does talk, for no man knows more about the subject than does the fine looking man with a big mustache and a clean apron who can be seen directing operations about Mr. R. A. Golden's stands, Nos. 332 to 339. Mr. Golden's stands are noted among the knowing ones, for Mr. Golden is an expert. He knows where the most toothsome birds and fish can be found, and constantly has hunters engaged to supply him. As a consequence the fame of his stands and of Mr. Moreland, too, who manages them, has spread wherever there is a company of men who love to talk about the good things of the table.

DUCKS ON THE POTOMAC.

"They are changing their flight," said he to a STAR reporter the other day, referring to ducks in their annual passage to the south. "Only a few years ago the great feeding places were in entirely different localities. They are changing now, but the pot hunters follow them close and the bags sent up the river are almost as fat as they were in the old days."

"How does the Potomac stand as a ducking ground?" asked the reporter.

"I consider it the finest in the country," said Mr. Moreland, "and there is not a bit of water that can compare with it. The celery beds of the Potomac are known all over the world. These beds are the great meeting places of the canvas back, the red head and the mallard. It is their half-way house; here they rest in their long journey, and here the hunters find them in the greatest numbers. But, all the same, the grounds are not half so good as they were at one time, for us at least. The wealthy sportsmen of the big cities have found them out and have bought up the great majority of the better hunting grounds. Now there is Aquia creek, for instance. A pot hunter can't enter there at all, and there has not been a duck shot for the market in that choicest of grounds for a long time. The land on both sides of the stream is owned by wealthy sportsmen and they keep a sharp lookout on their property. The waters of Virginia were at one time a prolific source of supply, but the laws recently passed by the legislature have been so stringent that they are so no longer. James river was at one time an excellent ground, but now it is almost deserted by the hunters for the market. Gradually they are drifting southward, and now many hunters who used to be near by make trips to Currituck and Pinalco sounds, which have not yet been seized upon by sportsmen. The majority of our hunters live in Alexandria and we have regular contracts with them, taking all the game they can supply at the highest market prices."

"How do the markets of Washington compare with those of other cities?" asked the reporter.

"They do not suffer by comparison," was the rejoinder, "but rather stand out more boldly in their excellence. In this town we have more big dinners, more entertainments where game is demanded, than in any other city, and as a natural sequence the demand is not only greater but the season lasts longer. But our markets have to be protected in certain seasons. Now, here's a dispatch," he continued, as he tore open a manilla envelope, "and I'll bet New York wants more canvas back. Yes; I thought so. But she can't get them, it's as much

dinner will long be remembered in Washington for their lavishness and taste. But Cleveland was the best of them all," continued Mr. Moreland, enthusiastically, "and he appreciated our efforts more than any other President that I can remember. He was particular about the quality of what was sent, but was willing to pay for it when it did come. Even after he left the city and took up his residence in New York he did not forget the taste of Washington game and Marshal Wilson used to come around regularly with orders to be supplied. Every time he gave a little dinner we sent the game from here and the ex-President often declared that there was nothing in New York to equal it. President Harrison is a moderate buyer of game. He is a greater lover of fish than of game and a great many are sent to the White House.

WHAT DIPLOMATS EAT.

"But the most particular people that I have ever supplied with game," continued Mr. Moreland, "are those composing the diplomatic corps. They are hard to please, and every one of them has little likes and dislikes that are much more strongly emphasized than those of Americans. They are among our largest customers, however, and some of the dinners they give cost a small fortune. Just the one item of game would astonish people not informed in such things. Sir Julian Pauncefote is one of my principal customers and his orders are large. There may be some little truth in the generally accepted report that English people like their game a little 'high,' but if this is so I never noticed it in their purchases here. Game is undoubtedly better for having been kept for a few days, but when they buy it it is fresh. Sir Julian is passionately fond of venison and we sell him a great deal of it. The French legation, as might be expected, are fond of a good dinner, and their steward is a model of his class.

"The Spanish minister and his suite order a great deal of game. What the reason is I do not know, but they never want anything but white meat and will have nothing else but that. This is fully understood by every huckster in the market.

"The Russian people go in for the fattest kind of fowl and they buy no poor meat, while the Germans are not at all particular and live very plainly. Then there are the Chinese. They are among our biggest buyers and I tell you their steward has his hands full all the time. They will never buy a fowl with a dark feather. No, I can't tell you why; don't know. They buy geese and swans. Young pigeons just feathering are a delicacy they think a great deal of, and they like all they can get, but there mustn't be a black feather. They like lobsters, too; very fond of them. Buy them alive; won't have a dead one under any circumstances. Why? Don't know that, either. Curious people, those. I also sell them a great many shell fish of every kind. All of the eastern delegations here like shell fish. The Japanese buy a great many of them. Smelts are their favorite fish. They dote on them and also on scallops.

EX-SECRETARY BAYARD MARKETING.

"You, of course, have heard how fond ex-Secretary Bayard was of coming to market? Well, I used to like to see him come around.

He appreciated everything so much. He was a good cook, too. Used to tell me how this and that thing ought to be done. It seemed to be a relief for him to come to market and it did me good to see him enjoy himself. He'd feel of the game so affectionately and then always select the best in the place. Ah, but he knew more about such things than most men. The biggest turkey I ever saw leave this market was bought by him and I found it at his request. Gov. Gray, you know, is an old friend of his and when he was elected governor of Delaware the Secretary came down here chuckling to himself and in the best kind of humor.

"I want the biggest turkey you can find," he said to me, "and if possible a wild one."

"Well, I just hustled around and found it and I tell you it was a splendid bird. Sent it off to Gov. Gray by express. But I can tell you high living has its ills and you ought to see some of the letters I have received from men who seem only to live to eat. I often feel sorry for the writers. They describe in the most eloquent manner ideal dinners that they want to get up and ask me to try and procure for them the materials to do it with. Now, there is old Col. Hudson. That's all he seems to think about night or day—something nice, something that will tickle his palate, something he hasn't tasted before. His letters are almost pathetic, and when I send him a basket that is very good he writes me a note of thanks that makes me almost believe that I had saved his life. There are plenty others just the same way.

ROOKS AND CANVAS BACKS.

"What is the difference between a canvas back and any other duck? Now you have asked me a puzzler. I don't believe there is a man alive who can distinguish a rook from a canvas back after they have been carved and put on the table. They feed in the same waters and live on the same food. The rook follow the canvas back everywhere they go and keeps them poor. The rook cannot dive like the canvas back; they cannot reach the wild celery in the bottom of the river, but they wait for the canvas back, and when he comes up with a bill full of celery they make for him as swift as an arrow. Now it must be remembered that the canvas back is a very dainty bird and he won't eat anything until it has been thoroughly washed, so he doesn't have a chance to gobble up the celery before the rook is upon him. That's how it is that you find so many poor

A DISSERTATION ON AMERICAN WINES.

It is now universally conceded by even the most fanatical teetotalers that a glass of thoroughly matured and pure wine is the most wholesome, health and strength-giving beverage for mankind. Almost every state—no matter how cold its climate—produces grapes from which wine is pressed, but THE PASADENA WINES are made from those luscious SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA grapes which attain the highest grade of maturity and ripeness and are, therefore, the best Wines in the market.

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am the sole agent for the Pasadena Wines and Brandies and sell at marvelously low prices. I have received orders from rich and poor alike and all cheerfully acknowledge that the Pasadena Wines and Brandies are by far the best and purest in the District, notwithstanding the fact that my prices are the very lowest. My 20 per cent removal discount will be indefinitely continued.

PLEASE COMPARE MY PRICES WITH THOSE OF OTHERS.

PASADENA WINES.	Original Prices per Gal.	Reduced Prices per Gal.
Claret, extra quality.....	\$1 00	\$0 80
Burgundy.....	1 50	1 20
Angelic.....	1 50	1 20
Muscadel.....	1 50	1 20
Sherry (Golden or Pale).....	1 50	1 20
Sherry " " extra old.....	2 00	1 60
Port.....	1 50	1 20
Port, extra old.....	2 00	1 60
Rock.....	1 00	80
Resling.....	1 00	80
Brandy.....	4 00	3 20
Brandy, very old.....	5 00	4 00
Brandy, very, very old.....	10 00	8 00
Malaga.....	1 50	1 20
Champagne, quarts, dozen.....	12 00	9 60
Champagne, pints, 12 dozen.....	13 00	10 40

VIRGINIA AND OTHER AMERICAN WINES.

Virginia Claret.....	1 00	80
Norton's Virginia Seedling, per dozen.....	4 00	3 20
Sweet Catawba (finest quality).....	90	80

I carry the largest stock of Imported Wines, Cognacs, Gins, Jambaloes and St. Croix Rums and all the French Cordials, including the celebrated after-dinner cordial, CREME DE MENTHE (Cream of Mint), green or orange.

The oldest Rye, Bourbon and Imported Whiskies can always be found at my store. I enumerate a few:

Trimble Pure Rye.....		
Monticello Pure Rye.....		
Perfection Pure Rye.....	In Demijohns or	Bottles, very low.
Hannisville Pure Rye.....		
Old Kentucky Sour Mash.....		
Scotch Whisky, old.....	6 00	4 80
Scotch Whisky, very old.....	7 50	6 00
Scotch Whisky, very, very old.....	10 00	8 00
Irish Whisky, old.....	8 00	6 80
Irish Whisky, very old.....	7 50	6 00
Irish Whisky, very, very old.....	10 00	8 00
German Rookgen Brantwein.....	5 00	4 00

I make a specialty of High-flavored Cooking and Jelly Wines and Brandies.

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PRESCRIPTIONS. Our prices for prescriptions have been reduced in proportion to other goods. We use only the purest drugs and chemicals from the most reliable manufacturers. We cheerfully invite a careful inspection of this department by physicians.

	Red Price.	Reg. Price.
Alcock's Porous Plasters.....	10	15
German Porous Plasters, 10c; 3 for.....	25	20
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.....	60	1 00
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.....	60	1 00
Ayer's Hair Vigor.....	58	75
Ayer's Cathartic Pills.....	15	25
Bay Rum, imported, large bottles.....	20	35
Bovinine, small size.....	45	60
Bovinine, large size.....	60	1 00
Bull's Cough Syrup.....	18	25
Brown's Jam. Ginger.....	35	50
Williams' Jam. Ginger.....	30	50
Henson's Capsica Plasters, 13c; 2 for.....	25	25
Williams' Rheumatic Plasters.....	10	25
Cuticura Sosp.....	15	25
Cuticura Ointment.....	35	50
Cuticura Resolvent.....	60	1 00
Cashmere Bouquet Soap.....	21	25
Carter's Little Liver Pills, 15c; 2 for.....	25	25
Williams' Little Liver Pills, the best.....	10	25
Carrick's Soluble Food, med.....	35	50
Carrick's Soluble Food, large.....	60	1 00
California Fig Sirup.....	35	50
Ely's Cream Balm.....	35	50
Efferescins Bromo Caffein.....	75	1 00
Fellow's Sirup Hypophosphites.....	96	1 50
Williams' Com. Sirup Hypophosphites.....	75	1 00
Hop Bitters, per bottle.....	67	1 00
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....	60	1 00
Horstford's Acid Phosphates, small.....	35	50
Horstford's Acid Phosphates, large.....	60	1 00
Hoff's Malt (Tarrant's).....	28	35
Hoff's Malt (Kaiser's).....	30	40
Humphrey's Specific, Nos. 1 to 15.....	15	25
Hunsdy Water, per Bottle.....	25	35
Hanson's Corn Salve, 3c; 3 for.....	25	15
Iron Bitters, per bottle.....	50	1 00
Melin's Food, per bottle.....	65	75

upon sportsmen. The majority of our hunters live in Alexandria and we have regular contracts with them, taking all the game they can supply at the highest market prices."

"How do the markets of Washington compare with those of other cities?" asked the reporter. "They do not suffer by comparison," was the rejoinder, "but rather stand out more boldly in their excellence. In this town we have more big dinners, more entertainments where game is demanded, than in any other city, and as a natural sequence the demand is not only greater but the season lasts longer. But our markets have to be protected in certain seasons. Now, here's a dispatch," he continued, as he tore open a manilla envelope, "and I'll bet New York wants more canvas back. Yes; I thought so. But she can't get 'em; it's as much as we can do to supply our own demand. Why, if we sent everything to New York that was wanted the market would be drained of its choicest. But we won't do it. The season there does not last long, and that's a good thing."

WELL-KNOWN PEOPLE AT THE MARKET.

The conversation was interrupted just here by the arrival of a number of customers. As a usual thing the clerks attend to the customers, but a big dinner was to be arranged and Mr. Moreland must be consulted. Among the many ladies who like to come to market and make their own selections is Mrs. Blaine, the wife of the Secretary of State. She delights in marketing, and seems never so pleased as when among the choice products of land and water scattered so plentifully about. Mrs. Gen. Sheridan continues her old custom of doing her own marketing. In the days before his death the general used almost invariably accompany her, and his well-known liking for the good things of life assisted her greatly in making selections for the cozy dinners for which her pleasant home was noted. "Little Phil" had a great fondness for a canvas back, and he always wanted a hen duck. He would have no other, declaring that the hen duck was much more delicate in flavor. Mrs. Bradley, the wife of the justice, also likes to go to market and can be seen there any day. Justice Gray likes fish for breakfast and must have it. They are sent to his house early every morning—generally rock, but sometimes he has a fine red snapper from Pensacola. Judge Hagner likes to make his own selections, and nearly every morning before he goes to the city hall he can be found at the market looking over the game displayed there with a critical eye.

Representative Randall before his illness was a frequent visitor to the market, accompanying his wife in her excursions. He likes a good dinner as well as any man in town, and though his residence on Capitol Hill is plain and unpretentious his table is loaded with the best in the market.

Gardiner G. Hubbard and Gen. Anderson frequently meet in the game market. Both of them are epicures and both very particular in their selections. They like to talk over their respective selections of canvas back and mallards and some of their learned disquisitions would excite an appetite in the most long-suffering dyspeptic.

Sometimes Senator Stanford walks through the market, but his Chinese steward, brought here from his California home, does the marketing. This Chinaman is one of the best cooks in the city and some of his original dishes puzzle the epicures that occasionally gather around the Senator's hospitable board. Senator Stanford has a great fondness for woodcock and his dinner is not complete without them. They cost \$9 a dozen and a dozen weigh four pounds gross.

Representative McAdoo of New Jersey has a standing order at one of the prominent stands and every two or three days likes a pair of canvas backs.

ORDERS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

of the past twenty years have varied in their appetites just as other mortals do. Mr. Moreland has sold game to them all since the war, and of them he talked most interestedly to the Star man.

"Gen. Grant liked the good things of the table better than most men," he said, when in a reminiscent mood. "His orders were large and the best was not too good for his table. He was liberality itself, and every day a large hamper of game went to the White House. His successor, Hayes, was just the reverse, and was, so far as game goes, the most economical President since I have been selling game to the White House people. Occasionally he would send large orders down, but sometimes for weeks not a piece of game would be on his table. Garfield was a lover of game, and by the way he led off promised to be one of our largest customers. Every variety used to go to the White House in those days and his bills were large. But his untimely death stopped all that, and while he was sick but little game was sent there. What there was made into delicate broths for the sick man. His successor, however, was as generous as the best."

"President Arthur was, perhaps, the best judge of game the White House ever saw and we used to select many a choice morsel for him. His

me a puzzler. I don't believe there is a man alive who can distinguish a rook from a canvas back after they have been carved and put on the table. They feed in the same waters and live on the same food. The rook follow the canvas back everywhere they go and keeps them poor. The rook cannot dive like the canvas back; they cannot reach the wild celery in the bottom of the river, but they wait for the canvas back, and when he comes up with a bill full of celery they make for him as swift as an arrow. Now it must be remembered that the canvas back is a very dainty bird and he won't eat anything until it has been thoroughly washed, so he doesn't have a chance to gobble up the celery before the rook is upon him. That's how it is that you find so many poor canvas back ducks. No, I don't believe any one can tell the difference after they are cooked. James Wormley the elder used to say that he could if he had one mouthful from the rear breast of the bird, but I have good reason to doubt this."

ONE SMALL GIRL AND HER DOLL.

The Size of the Latter Renders Her Walk Down the Street Embarrassing.

A rather small girl of perhaps eight summers got aboard an F-street car day before yesterday with a doll thrown over her shoulder as big as a four-year-old child, under the weight of which she positively staggered. It had on a real little boy's hat and it was not until the passengers had had time to observe the fixity of its round-eyed stare and the unnatural hue of its porcelain complexion that they realized it was not an actual infant. It even had on a thick coat, for protection against the weather, made in the latest fashion for children, and its hair hung in golden ringlets over its shoulders.

The little girl seated herself near the forward end of the vehicle and placed the doll beside her in the attitude of looking out of the window, as children do, kneeling upon the seat. Presently the conductor came along for fares and she handed him a single ticket.

FIVE CENTS A SEAT.

"You must pay for your little brother, too, if he is to occupy a seat. That is the rule of this line."

"But this is not my brother," replied the small girl, sitting with one hand holding on to the doll, which was still apparently engaged in gazing out of the window.

"Well, he may be your cousin for all I know; but yer gottar pay fer him unless you take him on your lap."

"All right," said the small girl philosophically. "I'll take him."

And with that she lifted the doll into her lap, so that it faced the conductor, who, after gazing at it for eight seconds by the watch, rushed out upon the platform amid the tittering of the other passengers, and, in his agitation, recorded four extra uncalled-for fares. The little girl got off at 9th street with the doll over her shoulder and staggered toward Pennsylvania avenue.

ANOTHER EMBARRASSING ERROR.

Just about as she was to cross E street she encountered a very benevolent-looking old gentleman, who gazed upon her with an interested expression. He stopped her at the curb and said:

"My poor little dear, I must ask you to give me your address. Where do you live, if you please?"

"On P street, sir. But why?"

"Because," said the old gentleman, drawing himself up, but still smiling benevolently, "I am a member of the humane society. I am shocked to see a child of your age burdened with an infant almost of your own size and weight. Therefore I propose to lay the case before the authorities. You shall not be abused in such a way, my little dear, if I can help it."

"Oh, sir, he is not so heavy as he looks, because, you see, he is hollow."

"All children are hollow, I suppose," said the old gentleman kindly. "So that does not affect the importance of this case."

"Please, sir, this is not a child; it's only a doll."

The old gentleman gazed upon it in an astonished way as it was turned about to meet his eye, and then, without another word, marched off up 9th street toward F, shaking his stick and muttering angrily to himself.

The small girl when she got home told her mother her adventures, and she is not to be permitted to take out her big doll again when she goes down town alone.

Did it all himself.—The New York Sun has this gem: "A man known as Weinstein died without medical assistance at 4 Rivington street yesterday."—Harvard Lampoon.

SOME OF THE HERBS in Hall's Hair Renewer, that wonderful preparation for restoring the color and thickening the growth of the hair, grow plentifully in New England.

Cuticura Ointment	35	50
Cuticura Resolvent	31	1 00
Cashmere Bouquet Soap	21	25
Carter's Little Liver Pills	13c.	2 for 25
Williams' Little Liver Pills, the best	10	25
Carnrick's Soluble Food, med.	35	50
Carnrick's Soluble Food, large	69	1 00
California Fig Syrup	35	50
Ely's Cream Balm	75	1 00
Effervescing Bromo Caffein	99	1 50
Fellow's Syrup Hypophosphites	75	1 00
Williams' Oom. Syrup Hypophosphites	67	1 00
Hop Bitters, per bottle	89	1 00
Hostetter's Bitters	35	50
Hood's Sarsaparilla	35	50
Horstord's Acid Phosphate, small	69	1 00
Horstord's Acid Phosphate, large	28	35
Hoff's Malt (Tarrant's)	30	40
Hoff's Malt (Eisner's)	15	25
Humphrey's Specifics, Nos. 1 to 15	25	35
Hunyadi Water, per Bottle	25	35
Hanson's Corn Salve, 9c., 3 for	25	40
Iron Bitters, per bottle	55	75
Mellin's Food, per bottle	38	50
Nestle's Milk Food	12	20
Pear's Soup, per cake	34	50
Pond's Extract, per bottle	18	25
Piso's Cough Syrup	15	25
Prussian Conch Syrup	35	50
Perker's Hair Balsam	69	1 00
Pierce's Golden Med. Discovery	15	25
Pierce's Favorite Prescription	15	25
Pierce's Purely Vegetable	15	25
Schenck's Pills, per box	67	1 00
S. S. S., small size	17	75
S. S. S., large size	75	1 00
Sanford's Catarrh Cure	67	1 00
Scott's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil	69	1 00
Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient	65	1 00
Vaseline, Pure, small size	15	25
Vaseline, Pure, large size	15	25
Vaseline, Pure, the largest bottles	10	20
Vaseline Pomade, per bottle	15	25
Warner's Sate Pills, per bottle	85	1 25
Warner's Kidney and Liver Cure	69	1 00
Wyeth's Beef, Iron and Wine	60	1 00
Williams' Beef, Iron and Wine (fresh and the Best)	69	1 00
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Limes	70	1 00
Williams' Phosphatic Emulsion, the best (fresh) in pint bottles	10	25
Water of Ammonia, Full Strength	50	
Williams' Comp. Sarsaparil	25	
Williams' Rose Tooth Powder	50	
Williams' Quinine and Rum Hair Tonic	50	

Handoline is unequalled as a beautifier of the complexion; an indispensable requisite to the Ladies' Toilet; it renders the skin white, smooth and soft, and prevents chapping. Every lady should use it. Per bottle, 25c.

Rheumatism, an infallible external remedy for Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache. It never fails to give immediate relief in the most obstinate cases. Give it a trial. 25c.

1 dozen 1-grain Capsules	5c.
1 dozen 2-grain Capsules	5c.
100 2-grain Capsules	49c.
1 dozen 3-grain Capsules	7c.
100 3-grain Capsules	55c.
1 dozen 5-grain Capsules	12c.
100 5-grain Capsules	99c.
100 grains Quinine, Powers & Weightman	29c.

Don't mistake the place—THE TEMPLE DRUG STORE, under Masonic Temple, corner 9th and F sts. J54-co F. S. WILLIAMS & CO., Proprietors.

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ELIXIR OF OPIUM

Is a preparation of the drug by which its injurious effects are removed, while the valuable medicinal properties are retained. It possesses all the sedative, anodyne and antispasmodic powers of Opium, but produces no sickness of the stomach, no vomiting, no costiveness, no headache. In acute nervous disorders it is an invaluable remedy, and is recommended by the best physicians.

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CURES ALL DISEASES.

The claim to cure all diseases may at first glance seem very absurd, but after reading our pamphlet, giving a history of the Microbe Killer, explaining the germ theory of disease, and reading our testimonials, which prove conclusively there is no disease it will not cure, the truth of our assertion becomes clear. No person suffering from any blood, chronic or contagious disease should let a day pass without getting and reading this interesting book, which will be given away or mailed free. The gentlemen connected with this company are well-known business men of this city. Agents wanted everywhere. Address

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EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal snare by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins by grocers, labeled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

3B 83B

Senate Chamber February 22. 1839.

about, 8, o'clock. Mr Edward Myer,
assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate
fell dead. he was in good health
apparently up to the moment when,
while speaking to me, or my Father
(we both were present,) he fell and
immediately expired without a
word or a groan. Mr Myer was
a Native of Boston, Massachusetts.
he spent the earlier years of his
manhood in the Army - the Senate
as a mark of respect ~~passed~~ a
resolution on motion of Mr King

to the effect that the Senate attend
~~the~~ funeral of its late Assistant Doorkeeper
Edward Myer at half past three o'clock
to morrow and that his funeral
expenses be paid from the Contingent
fund of the Senate.

Age 62 - Years _____

108

I must be permitted to say that Mr Myer was
a personal friend of mine. he gave me my
wedding Gloves, and I ran the cap to this
day. ¹⁸³⁹ he concurred with me frequently a bout
the dignity of the Senate, and expressed on
my mind the necessity of all things acting
with great propriety while in the Chamber
so he ever he would see an employe come
in to the Senate with his hat own. Would
ask him to take it off.

The Capitol,

During the last week of the
Extra Session of the Senate in October 1837
the Senate has engaged in discussing those
Great and weighty Matters which has
been the occasion of calling together
the present Session a larger and more
dense Crowd of Spectators have forced
their way into the galleries - of the Senate
especially in the Night Session
than have ever before been witnessed
within the walls of the Capitol -

The Oration on the Life and
Character of General Lafayette

December 31. 1834. was pronounced

by Mr Adams agreeable to appointment
in the Hall of the House of Represen-
tatives. in the Presence of the two Houses
of Congress - the President - of the United
States and all the principal officers
of the government - and an immense
Concourse of Citizens and Strangers
including some of the representatives
of Foreign governments it occupied in the
delivery three hours the ground it
covered being the History of the last half
Century - an elevated patriotic
feeling pervaded the whole assembly

A Crazy Man wanted to Call
on extra Session of the Senate

July 16. 1836 a Crazy
man named Samuel Bridge - from
Philadelphia arrived in Washington
and with all dignity drove up to the
President's House. alighted, walked in
and demandd possession. Subsequently
he called upon the Secretary of the Treasury
for the Keys. and then proceeded to
the House of the Secretary of the Senate for
the purpose of making arrangements for
Calling on Extra Session of the Senate
he was taken up and Committed for safe
keeping and in a few days sent down to
Philadelphia