

Book XXXIX

SENATORS.

Joseph E. Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia, was born in Pickens District, South Carolina, April 15, 1821; when he was a boy his father moved to Georgia; he was educated at Calhoun Academy, South Carolina; he taught school in Canton, Georgia; he was admitted to the bar in August, 1845; he afterwards graduated in Yale College Law School, and returned to Georgia and commenced the practice of law in 1846; in 1849 he was elected to the State Senate; in 1852 he was a Pierce Elector; in 1855 he was elected Judge of the Superior Courts of the Blue Ridge Circuit; in 1857 he was elected Governor by the Democratic party over Hon. Benjamin H. Hill; re-elected in 1859 over Hon. Warren Aiken. He was a Secessionist in 1860, and was active and energetic as a war Governor after the State had seceded. In 1861 he was again elected Governor over the Hon. Eugenius A. Nisbet; in 1863 he was again a candidate

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NEVADA.

SENATORS.

John P. Jones, of Gold Hill, was born in Herefordshire, England, in 1830, and came with his parents to this country when he was less than a year old, settling in the northern part of Ohio, where he attended public school in Cleveland for a few years; in the early part of the California excitement he went to that State, and engaged in farming and mining in one of the inland counties, which he subsequently represented in both houses of the State Assembly; went to Nevada in 1867, and since then has been entirely engaged in the development of the mineral resources of that State; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed J. W. Nye, Republican; took his seat March 4, 1873, and was twice re-elected. His term of service will expire March 3, 1891.

William Morris Stewart, of Carson City, was born in Lyons, Wayne County, New York,

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AROUND ABOUT CONGRESS

AGLANCE UP AND DOWN THE CORRIDORS.

The Great Talkers of the Senate—The Tariff Dance Begins—The Veteran Bassett—The Protege of Webster and Clay—The Lady of Bric-a-Brac.

[Special Washington Letter.]

Legislation moves slowly. For the first time in many years the House is ahead. Reed's radical revolution in rules and rulings, whether oppressive or otherwise, has undeniably tended to hasten the passage of laws. The Senate is considerably behind, the habit which prevails there of letting every member talk as long as he pleases, at every stage of every bill, resulting in great delay. The two men who spend the most time on their legs are probably Blair and Morgan. Both are always present. The latter is a very learned constitutional lawyer, and he can express his profundity by the droning hour; the former is the champion of prohibition, woman's rights, and a good many other transcendental



BLAIR HAS THE FLOOR.

"causes." When he gets on his feet he talks a week, quoting whole pages of figures from all the mathematical sources under heaven, and when the galleries are empty and all the Senators but one or two asleep in the cloak room he calmly rebukes them, and tells them that in their ignorance they don't know how much they are losing.

Another picturesque figure soon to depart is that of Mr. Blair. With all his peculiarities, a more earnest, conscientious man never sat in the senate. Mr. Blair leaves the senate even poorer in purse than when he came to it, twelve years ago, practically without a dollar in the world. Could one leave a better record behind him? In these twelve years Mr. Blair has introduced more bills, made more speeches, filled a greater number of pages of The Congressional Record than any of his colleagues. His industry has been marvelous. He has also suffered the greatest disappointments. Few if any of his plans for the amelioration of the evils which beset the human race have found their way to the statutes, and the final defeat of his great educational bill, after ten years of labor and advocacy such as no other measure in congress ever had from its devoted author, was a twentyfold harder blow to Mr. Blair than his failure to win a re-election.

XXXIX

**MATERIAL
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"Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

I give you to-day some notes I have made on the way public men dress. They are as careful of their clothes as are the noted society belles, and their idiosyncrasies are as many almost as there are men. Garland still shuns a dress coat, and he wears his shirt with the buttons in its bosom. President Cleveland is at home in nothing but black broadcloth and boots. Dan Lamont wears business clothes while at work in the White house, and Secretary Lamar dresses like the president. Vilas is a natty fellow, and he dresses generally in black, though I remember of seeing him once in a suit of olive brown. Bayard wears business clothes, and always has them well made. Whitney is also in the best of style, and Dan Manning wears a black frock coat and breeches to match. Cleveland sports a big seal ring on the little finger of his left hand. It is very heavy and it shows plainly. Whitney wears a scarf pin, and Garland has his cuffs sewed on his shirt. None of the cabinet can be called dudes, and their dress is about the same as that of the average public man of to-day.

The dress of statesmen grows more democratic from year to year. In Washington's day, if his clothes in the museum are any index of the time, a gentleman's wardrobe must have cost a small fortune, and it was as gaudy as that of a Washington belle. He must have silks and satins, gold shoe buckles and ruffled shirts. His vest was embroidered, his stockings were of fine silk, and his head had to be crowned by a wig. In Webster's time very few of the senators appeared on the floor in any other style of coat than a swallow-tail, and it is only since the war that great men have come down to plain everyday clothes. Captain Bassett says: "Daniel Webster wore blue or brown clothes, and his coat was always adorned with brass buttons. Henry Clay came to the senate in black swallow-tail, and the collar of his shirt was so large that it made his head look like that of John the Baptist on a charger. John Randolph imported all his clothes from England, and when he rode out on horseback to the senate he wore leather breeches with white top boots." Everyone has heard how one of the early presidents refused to receive one of his relatives at a state reception because he had not a dress suit, and half the troubles of our foreign ministers have been in regard to the dress in which they shall appear in the courts of Europe. The only man in the senate to-day who wears a swallow-tail coat at all times is Senator Conger, and he is, perhaps, the most democratic in manners of that body.

The favorite dress of the senator to-day is black broadcloth, double-breasted frock coat, high standing collar open at the neck, and boots. Still, business suits are fast creeping in, and fully one-third of the senators wear cut-away coats. Warner Miller has on clothes that would not be out of place were he at the head of a grocery store. They are business clothes of rough brown goods, and Mr. Miller's collar is tied with a soft, blue polka-dot necktie. Senators Morgan and Butler are both well dressed Southern men; still, their coats are black diagonal cutaways, buttoned high at the front by a single button, and neither of them showing an atom of shirt. Stanford, the millionaire from California, is dressed in a business suit which could be duplicated for \$40, and his eyes are covered by glasses with rubber rims. John A. Logan wears a turn-over collar and black clothes. His raven hair kisses the collar of a black broadcloth double-breasted frock coat, the skirts of which are very full and the buttons seldom fastened. Logan is shorter than most people think. He is growing portly, and he dresses so that he looks shorter and fatter than he is.

Senator Allison of Iowa, wears a shirt that opens at the front, black clothes and his white necktie is as high as was that of Henry Clay.

Senator Joe Brown is a cold blooded human, and he fights the weather in clothes made of beaver. Though he has a good tailor, his form is so angular that it is almost impossible to cut this thick cloth to fit him, and it hangs in wrinkles. Brown wears very long hair, which curls as though he had twisted it round a slate pencil where it falls upon his shirt collar. His long grey beard hides his shirt, but a look at his waistbands shows his red flannel under-clothing peeping out. Walthall, Lamar's successor, dresses like a business man. He is tall and thin, and his blue and white necktie is not tied, but is fastened by a gold run through which it is drawn. Like the most of the Southern men he wears boots, and, as a rule, you will find these only used at present by statesmen from the South and West.

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The dandy of the senate is Matt Ransom. He is always dressed in black diagonal, and wears his coat closely buttoned, as he moves about the chamber with stately strides, pulling down his white cuffs, so that at least three inches of them may be seen below his coat sleeves. He seldom appears out of the senate without gloves. His favorite hat is a slouch, and he wears it as though it was a badge of military greatness.

Senator Ingalls is one of the best dressed men in the senate. He wears good clothes, and has a Broadway tailor. His cuffs are of the whitest, and his hair is never awry. Hoar, who sits next to him, dresses in business clothes, a cutaway coat, and he keeps his watch in the side pocket of his vest, fastened by a chain which commences at the top button, and falls down in a graceful curl upon his capacious abdomen. Senator Hoar always has his keys in his hands, swings them about, or fingers them as he talks or thinks.

John Sherman wears a blue black broadcloth, with a rather high standing collar, open at the front. This collar is bound with a wide black necktie, and the vest is cut rather low, so as to show the whitest and finest of linen. Senator Teller dresses in black, and combs his hair without a part, a la pompadour. Cullom wears business clothes and boots. Don Cameron affects a dark coat and light pantaloons, and Wade Hampton has a rough suit of business clothes. Senator Vance wears a derby hat, Cockrell a slouch and Evarts a plug.

Evart's clothes hang upon him like those of a scarecrow. They are several sizes too large for him, and when he sits in his chair upon his spine—his favorite position—the wrinkles in them look like the corrugations of a washboard. He wears a big white, unstarched standing collar, which curls around his thick necktie of soft black silk like a roll, and his shirt bosom, like the snow in color, is very full, and bunches itself up outside his vest.

Chace, the Quaker senator, wears fancy black clothes of a Quaker cut. There is little, if any, collar to the coat, but the lapel at the front is faced with velvet. He has a standing collar and a black tie.

Mahone is the queerest dressed man in the senate. His 100 pounds of skin and bone are bound round with clothes which make him look like a fashion plate of fifty years ago settled and materialized. His long, black frock coat is cut in the shape of two inverted bells, with a big chest, a little waist, and the skirts below these full, like those of a woman. He wears the finest linen of old Ireland, and his little hands are bound at the wrists with ruffled sleeves which almost turn back over the black of his coat. His vest is always open at the waist and at times he leaves it entirely unbuttoned.

SHORTHAND MEN OF NOTE.

ALL ABOUT STENOGRAPHIC WORK AND WAGES AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

How the Business Has Grown and How Thousands Make Money at It—Dennis Murphy, Who Gets \$25,000 a Year—McElhene, the Reporter of the House—Shorthand and Congress in the Past.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE WORLD.]

WASHINGTON, June 28.—I was told at the office of the Civil-Service Commission to-day that the demand for stenographers at the Government departments is still unsupplied and that it is very hard to get good stenographers at the salaries paid by the Government. Government clerks receive from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and stenographers are among the better paid men among them. Nearly every chief of a bureau, as well as Cabinet officers, has his private secretaries, who are shorthand men, and these receive, as a rule, over \$2,000. Each of the Senators of the United States is entitled to a private secretary at the rate of \$6 per day, and the business of Congressmen has increased to such an extent that the Representative who would do his duty by his constituents must have a stenographic private secretary. Each Congressman receives all the way from ten to two hundred letters a day, and if he cannot dictate the answers to these nor have an assistant to run his errands throughout this City of Magnificent Distances his life here is that of a drudge and he degenerates into a seed-sender and an errand boy. The result is that stenography has grown into a profession at Washington, and there are two or three thousand stenographers at the capital.

They are mostly young men, though here and there you see a long-bearded, gray-haired shorthand writer, and now and then a woman. In 1840 there were not more than a half-dozen competent stenographers in the United States. Now, it is said, there are over forty thousand, and New York City alone has at least three thousand. It costs \$750,000 a year to pay the stenographic work of the various departments of the New York City Government, and the salaries of stenographers here range from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year.

Washington pays, perhaps, the highest of any of the cities for its stenographic work, though this relates only to the Government and to the reporting of Congress. Dennis Murphy receives \$25,000 a year for reporting the Senate for the *Congressional Record*, and each of the five House reporters gets \$5,000 a year salary. These are, perhaps, the highest Government salaries paid, though in New York it is said that there are some stenographers so expert that they can command \$100 a day; and I have been told that Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, who is now a millionaire through his marriage, could earn this sum at shorthand

than he can. It is needless to say that he has not up to this time, ever been stumped.

The earliest reporters of Congress were Gale Seaton, and the first Congressional reporter was Joseph Gales, an Englishman, who came to America in 1792. He crossed the ocean in a sailing vessel, and during the long voyage studied shorthand. When he got to Philadelphia he obtained a place as reporter of Congress for one of the Philadelphia papers. The Congressmen of that day were astonished at his reports. They were looked upon as miracles, and Gales continued his Congressional reporting for the newspapers even after the Government came to Washington. He taught his son shorthand, and it was his son who, with Seaton, established the *National Intelligencer*, which for years contained the speeches of the House and Senate. It is said that Mrs. Gales reported the great debate of Webster and Hayne in 1850, and that Webster made her a present of a diamond necklace for the accuracy of her report. It was through Gales and Seaton that we have the debates of Congress back to the beginning. They kept their notes, and along in the fifties Congress authorized the publication of them. It now costs about \$300 to get a full set of the debates of Congress, and it is a striking thing that for this amount you can buy all of the great speeches and all the poor speeches that the big great men and the little great men have ever uttered in our national hall of legislation.

In England the reporting of the debates is not done by the Government, as in this country. *Hansard's Debates* are a private enterprise. They are the chief authority on Parliament, but are not as complete as the *Congressional Record*.

There have been shorthand systems in different languages. In the days of Cicero there was a sort of shorthand in use, and shorthand has been in use in England back to 1500. One of the most prominent systems in use there is the Gurney system, and the Gurneys are the great Parliamentary reporters of England. There was for a long time an amanuensis under Murphy who wrote the Gurney system and who worked under the Gurneys. He told me one day that he did not like the Gurney system as well as the methods used in this country; that it is harder to learn, and that it takes longer to write it.

One of the curious old-time House reporters was a man named Hincks, who was an Englishman and who was a graduate of Oxford. No one but himself could read his shorthand, but it was perfectly legible to him. He had a good memory, and he relied upon it largely in writing out his notes. He represented "the world" by a circle, "in the world" by a dot inside of it, "out of the world" by a dot outside of the circle, and "through the world" was a circle with a line drawn through it.

Tom Reed talks very fast. Mills rattles out 175 words a minute, and Cox often runs up to 300. Judge Kelley talks slowly and distinctly, and among the fastest speakers among the members of the House of the past was Belford, of Colorado. Congressional speaking is, however, on the decline. Fewer of the great men speak now than ever before, and the most of the *Congressional Record* and the most of the reporting is made up of unbecoming speeches delivered for country constituents.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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 THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1889.

BILL Names SENSATION IN THE SENATE. POW-V The An Intruder in the Gallery During the Executive Session.

There was great excitement in the Senate this afternoon when at about 2:30 o'clock the Senators who were in executive session looked up at the gentlemen's gallery in the northwest corner of the chamber and saw there a man sitting upright and apparently taking a good deal of interest in the proceedings.

The utmost confusion prevailed for a while, and then Capt. Basset was dispatched upstairs to eject the intruder.

The door keeper in charge of that gallery unlocked the door and escorted the man out.

He proved to be a young fellow about eighteen or twenty years of age, and without a realizing sense of his condition or situation.

He had evidently been asleep on a seat when the Senate went into executive session and was probably discovered before he had secured any very valuable information.

He will always, however, carry with him the distinction of having been in the gallery while the Senate was supposedly enjoying the seclusion of a secret session.

A gentleman who heard the doorkeeper's description of the man stated that he had seen him, he thought, loafing about the Capitol for several days, but would not say that he believed him to have concealed himself in the gallery for any ulterior purpose.

The incident created quite a sensation, as none of those around the Capitol could remember that a similar one had ever before occurred.

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WASHINGTON.

The Senate Chamber—The Ladies' Reception Room—Waiting for an Interview—Pen Pictures of the Callers—And the Poor Widow Went Away Sorrowful.

While all West End are rushing like lesser planets along their orbits, circling around the central sun of fashion, feasting, drinking, bowing, complimenting, dancing, flirting, the revel and gallantry going on far into the night, or rather much farther into the morning, let us take a peep at the imposing structure at the other end of the avenue, where stands, enthroned on the mighty dome, the impersonification of America, the majestic figure of a woman gazing afar eastward, as if to give the first welcome to the millions whose soul's desire is to reach our shores.

THE SENATE CHAMBER.

In the north wing is the Senate chamber, built as guardedly for seclusion as a prison. A house within a house, lighted from the roof. Noble galleries are above, entered from corridors on the second floor. Under these galleries are cloak rooms and an interior lobby that communicates with the President's, Vice-President's and the marble room, and the private staircases leading to the lower floor.

The east door of the Senators' lobby communicates with a vestibule leading into the handsomest room of the suite, the ladies' reception room. The floor is inlaid with beautiful tiles. The ceiling, arched and groined, is resplendent with embellishment. One golden bronze chandelier drops from a group of houris, represented by smiling, rollicking, rosy children, and the other from four panels representing Peace, Plenty, War and America. The furniture is satin-wood upholstered with olive-colored leather. On the floor at the upper end is spread a Turkish rug, and the rich, red center has an olive bordering. The table that stands on it is inlaid with cloth of the same color. A mirror reaching from ceiling to floor is between the windows, and the draperies are of olive and crimson.

I mention this room in detail, for amidst its magnificence the humblest can rest, if so disposed, on luxurious sofas and arm chairs. In all the wide world there is no better place to study every phase of human nature than in this same reception room, which has always had a singular fascination for me. The time has been when no woman who valued her reputation would be seen there.

In years ago, loud-voiced and loud-dressed women carded out Senators—who shall be nameless, out of respect to their surviving families. The syrens carried off the Solons to lunch down stairs; and when they drove away the shorn Sampson stood in the portico, kissing his hands to Delilah as she rolled out of sight. But "we have changed all this." The lobby still lives, but in a more refined and subtle atmosphere. It finds expression in matured and well-preserved, wholesome-looking women, with a young sister (?) or cousin (?) or perchance a niece (?) brought here, with an affectionate regard, to "show them something of the world." Dainty creatures, with amber-colored hair and sea shell tints in their complexions, and a world of *diablerie* lurking in eyes, whose downcast glances cast shadows on the rounded cheeks. These ladies are robed royally. They dote on sumptuously served suppers, and their capacity for champagne is frightful to see.

Their good time is short, perhaps, but they are merry enough to amend the brevity of their power, and they see as much of high-toned society and great dignitaries unbend in their hours of ease as their sister women who are hedged in by the golden circle of wealth and position. "All the world's a stage," and there is no mimic one set with scenes more full of pathos, rage, despair, hope, misery and triumph than are daily, nay, hourly, witnessed in the Senate reception room for ladies. Neither is there any lack of comedy—rags and riches jostle each other, and a great, big policeman, as solemn as Turveydrop, requests gentlemen who remain covered to remove their hats, in a bark-from-the-tomb voice. To what or for whom this deference is requested, who can say? To the legend, a ladies' reception room, perhaps, jammed full of men.

The orders now are that cards can only be sent in to Senators by the door-keepers at the ladies' reception room door, which leads to the Senator's lobby, through a small vestibule. This lobby extends the whole length of the chamber, back of the Vice-President's elevated chair.

TWO PATIENT DOOR-KEEPERS.

A Democratic Senate has produced two men whose patience, silence under insults, forbearance when abused, who can curb the manly impulse to retort when cursed, and who resist alike the blandishments of friends and the sneers of enemies. They stand at their post monuments of human endurance against whom the opprobrium of the multitude breaks as harmlessly as the surf against

the lady looking wonderfully attractive in a dress of burnished plum colored satin, that so set off her dark Italian face. Gen. Miles tucked under the wing of the General of the Army, who whispers to the door-keeper, and is directed to the south door, where he enters and vanishes into a cloak room.

Bob Ingersoll, as plump as a partridge, looks in at the door an instant and follows in the footsteps of Sherman—outside. Here comes a grenadier of a woman, wearing a hat plumed, like Henry of Navarre. She is an ex-Confederate officer—a manipulator of Indian contracts and a Cuban filibuster. She swings up to the doorkeeper and deals out a card like trump in euchre, saying in peremptory tones: "Take that to Senator Brown?"

"He is in Committee of Indian Affairs, madam, and I think cannot see you."

"Pooh! he is more interested in three feet of railroad than all the 'Injuns' in the North-west."

The doorkeeper says pray be seated ladies, and takes the card in.

The feminine grenadier and the chicken-faced Miss who accompanies her stroll up to the mirror and touch up their tresses for the Senatorial interview.

"He is very busy and begs to be excused," said the doorkeeper, with a Chesterfieldian bow, as he handed the bit of pasteboard back.

"My business is important and I shall see him at his house," replied the unabashed ex-contractor, as the white plume of Navarre disappeared down the corridor toward the House of Representatives.

Here comes a bevy of newly-married couples on their wedding journey. There is no mistaking them, their clothes are so painfully new and their happiness so conspicuously apparent. They look at all the resplendent fittings, but see nothing half so golden as their present, unless it be their future, side by side—

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two hearts that beat as one."

Until such time as the beating is administered to a third party not yet heard from. They do not care a ribbon for any one of the seventy odd Senators, solemn old salts on the Ship of State though they be.

A scrawny girl of 15 winters enters, a half-nourished creature, whose thin ankles are lost in the bulky shoe tops, her red hands are hid in the corners of a dingy, white crocheted shawl; and the hat she wears seems the upheaval of a plethoric rag-bag, decorated with a weary looking feather that hangs at half-mast like a flag of distress; and the girl's face is unused to smiles.

She asks to see Senator Jones, of Nevada, and having no card the doorkeeper jerks one out of his breast pocket and offers it to her.

"Will you please write my name?" the girl asks.

"What is it?" he inquires.

"Mary Jones."

"Do you know the Senator?" asks the doorkeeper.

"No, sir."

"I fear he won't see you, as he rarely leaves the chamber;" but he takes the card in all the same, and gives it to a page.

The girl stands in the center of the room the very impersonification of friendlessness and loneliness, with a face as expressionless as stone. A page comes out and whispers to the door-keeper and they returned to the Senate. In a few minutes the door-keeper comes back with Senator Jones, who goes up to the girl and says, kindly, "My child, what do you want of me?"

A flush of crimson came into her pale face, and her lips twitched nervously as she replied. As he listened a man touched him on the arm. He looked around, and recognizing a friend, said, "Excuse me a moment," and gave his attention to the girl. When she had finished he put something in her hand with a quick movement, and taking his friend by the arm, walked rapidly away.

The girl went out of the reception room wiping her eyes with her shabby shawl and gazing through her tears at the untold wealth of a greenback marked with an X.

A phenomenal colored man, having red hair, presented a sheet of paper on which was written his name large enough for a sign. Senator Conking was the Mecca of his hopes. Presently a page wearing long red stockings came out and requested the man and brother to state his business. Looking with as lofty scorn as ever did New York's favorite son on the page, he replies, "I don't talk of my affairs with brats o' boys." He strides majestically away and the great Roscoe is left in peace. The queen of the lobby comes in, wrapped in a fur lined mantle, and sinks back with an exhausted air into a chair, while her companion presents the cards and inquires for Senator Logan. A page comes out to reconnoiter, and falls back within the lines, and advances after a time to say that the Senator is not in the chamber which is quite true, he has made a masterly retreat to the cloak room which is secure from the presence of women. The ladies plume themselves awhile and finally drift away.

A girl came in accompanied by an elderly woman. She is a mere child very neatly clad and the woman is her aunt. She is

when these appendages of polite society were required. Sometimes two or three hundred cards are furnished during a session only lasting from 1 to 5 o'clock in an afternoon.

The widow and the white-haired old man stayed until the flag dropped from the staff and the Senatorial day ended. Senator Whyte, whose home is in Baltimore, stopped over a train and had a long talk with the old defender of the Monumental City, and the tangled threads of his troubles were all made straight by this kindly man, one of the tenderest and truest who has graced the United States Senate.

What awful crimes lay at the door of legislative bodies! Noble deeds unrecompensed; just debts unpaid. When we are commanded to "pay that thou owest;" widows and orphans made so by the State, rendered criminals from want and destitution; the public domain, distributed to corporations, and millions of money squandered in subsidies. And yet we are called great. What in—dishonor!

And the poor widow went away alone, through the deepening shades of a winter night, unnoticed save by a pitying God.

KATHLEEN.

thing of the world." Dainty creatures, with amber-colored hair and sea shell tints in their complexions, and a world of *diablerie* lurking in eyes, whose downcast glances cast shadows on the rounded cheeks. These ladies are robed royally. They dote on sumptuously served suppers, and their capacity for champagne is frightful to see.

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THEN AND NOW.

The time has been within my memory when Senators came into the reception room and mingled freely with their visitors, and the quorum was often there instead of in the chamber beyond, but hard times, individual necessities, personal legislation, powerful monopolies, and corrupt rings, with all the struggles and business of such a grand army of unfortunates, have at last so beset and worried the lives and absorbed the time of Senators that they have been forced to take refuge within the fastness of the chamber or privacy of cloak rooms and fling the mantle of their misery on the broad shoulders of the doorkeepers outside.

WAITING FOR AN INTERVIEW.

A Senator rarely ventures into the Postoffice nowadays but nimble-footed pages are speeding in all directions, at the behests of their superiors. In order to do this Senatorial business properly, write the name of the Senator you wish to see on the right upper corner of your card and hand it to the doorkeeper; don't open your mouth, but go and sit down somewhere in the reception room and wait. If you have any wit about you the time won't seem long, even if it is half a day, if you will just observe what is going on about you.

There is a neatly dressed woman on the sofa opposite who wants to see Senator Logan—who evidently does not want to see her, for the word has come out that he is not in his seat; neither is he, for he has taken the adjoining seat and is chatting with Senator Don Cameron, punctuating his sentences with copious discharges into one of those pioneers of civilization elegantly called cuspidors. Great tears well into her eyes as she tells the doorkeeper she is a widow, her husband has recently died from wounds received before Atlanta, and Logan was his commander. She wants a pension. An old man as straight as an arrow, with white hair, sits on the other end of the sofa. He has been there every day for a fortnight waiting patiently to see Pinckney Whyte—Senator Whyte's constituency are only forty miles away in Baltimore—a kindly, noble-hearted gentleman, who leaves the Senate joyfully on the 4th of March, glad to be quit of the persistent demands on his sympathy and time, that he cannot help. A lady enters, her face is so sad, so hopelessly sad; hands her card to McDonald, who vanishes, and is back again in a moment and the lady passes into the marble room, now used as a reception room by Senators. Her husband, who is a great inventor, is insane, and the government has had the benefit of one of his inventions for a long time, and the lady is trying to obtain a recognition of the same by the payment of a royalty for its use, and which act she firmly believes will restore her afflicted husband to reason.

Poor lady, she little dreams that tardy legislation will not minister to a mind disensed, or pluck from the heart a rooted sorrow. Suspense, anxiety and hope deferred have done their work, and made a mental wreck of a proud, sensitive gentleman, who, to my childhood's vision, seemed a demi-god.

The great tenor and Madame Campanini stroll in—he carrying her cloak of sables—and

ate. In a few minutes the door-keeper comes back with Senator Jones, who goes up to the girl and says, kindly, "My child, what do you want of me?"

A flush of crimson came into her pale face, and her lips twitched nervously as she replied. As he listened a man touched him on the arm. He looked around, and recognizing a friend, said, "Excuse me a moment," and gave his attention to the girl. When she had finished he put something in her hand with a quick movement, and taking his friend by the arm, walked rapidly away.

The girl went out of the reception room wiping her eyes with her shabby shawl and gazing through her tears at the untold wealth of a greenback marked with an X.

A phenomenal colored man, having red hair, presented a sheet of paper on which was written his name large enough for a sign. Senator Conkling was the Mecca of his hopes. Presently a page wearing long red stockings came out and requested the man and brother to state his business. Looking with as lofty scorn as ever did New York's favorite son on the page, he replies, "I don't talk of my affairs with brats c' boys." He strides majestically away and the great Roscoe is left in peace. The queen of the lobby comes in, wrapped in a fur lined mantle, and sinks back with an exhausted air into a chair, while her companion presents the cards and inquires for Senator Logan. A page comes out to reconnoiter, and falls back within the lines, and advances after a time to say that the Senator is not in the chamber which is quite true, he has made a masterly retreat to the cloak room which is secure from the presence of women. The ladies plume themselves awhile and finally drift away.

A girl came in accompanied by an elderly woman. She is a mere child very neatly clad and the woman is her aunt. She is smiling and happy and has come to thank the doorkeepers for their goodness in helping her see Senator Whyte, "who wrote such a beautiful letter to Mr. Defrees; that she is appointed to go to work on the 1st of February." The dear child is one of God's immediate family, an orphan, and only 12 years old.

Two richly dressed ladies enter. No doubt but they are of Senatorial families. They send cards in to a number of Senators, who all either beg to be excused or are not in (to them). At last they seat themselves in a remote corner of the room and send for a page. He comes—a pallid youth who looks as if he was made of dough. They sit and chat for a long time, when he escorts them into the marble-room, the doorkeepers warning him of the rules.

In the doorway they encounter Senator Conkling coming out, and one of the ladies accosts him. He avoids her, and coming to the lobby asks in injured tones "why strangers are allowed in there to button-hole him?" The pallid page is reported, and receives a lecture that will squelch all future acts of gallantry not in accordance with the stern dictates of duty for the future.

There enters the widow of an ex-official, who once had all doors thrown open for her entrance, but the doorkeepers are no respecters of persons. She wishes to see Senator Blaine, and attempts to pass, but they bar her way, but take her card and bring back word he is not in his seat. The widow has a sharp tongue, and she expresses several opinions not at all flattering to the doorkeepers, but they hold their peace. She demands a page to hunt the Senator up. "That is forbidden, madam." She desires a sealed letter carried in and laid on his table. "That is also forbidden." As the parley goes on Senator Blaine is seen through the glass doors to cross the lobby, and the widow makes a rush for the Rupert of debate, but the doorkeepers are too quick. After considerable skirmishing, the Senator secures her card, and she is shown into the marble room, where, after waiting a long drawn out hour, she is politely requested to retire, as the Senate has gone into executive session, and no one is allowed within the lobby. She leaves in a white heat of rage, to think the United States Senate dare to go into executive session when she has private business with one of their number.

Poor old Mrs. Shea, with all the eloquence of her imaginary wrongs and her birthright, is telling her threadbare story to the good-natured door-keepers in the richest of brogues. She wants a "pinshon." Mike went off one day and has never been seen since, and "what kind of a country is this, at all, at all, that can't pay a daycent woman for himself, to be sure?"

"They are in executive session, Mrs. Shea." "May the devil execute every mother's son of 'em if they don't give me a pinshon," in the ascending scale of voice said she, taking herself off, an old crape rag of a veil hiding her pinched and weather-beaten features. But these are not a hundredth part of the number coming—coming day after day, week after week and months, until they swell into years. Where they live, or how they exist, He who feeds the ravens only knows. Cashiered officers, struggling for reinstatement, dishonored officials, after white-washing indorsements, railroad men, steamship men, men after place and women courting insults, to trade in them, and both women and men that nothing could bring either a blush to their face or a sense of shame to their craven natures.

The good and evil, those with genuine wrongs to be righted and thieves with the greed of footpads in their souls all sandwiched together, some with cards and some without, the lack of them supplied by the doorkeepers

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Proof Sheet

Mr. Bassett, the Oldest Govern- ment Employee.

For the McConnellville Herald.

A few days since I met at his accustomed place in the chamber of the U. S. Senate at Washington Mr. Isaac Bassett, assistant Sergeant-at-Arms of the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Bassett is the oldest official in the employment of the United States Government in length of service, having been appointed a Page of the Senate in 1831, through the influence of Daniel Webster; and from that time until the present—more than fifty-seven years—he has served the Government without a day's intermission.

Mr. Bassett is a very nice looking old gentleman; tall and straight, with rosy cheeks, a mild blue eye and an abundance of long gray hair, carefully combed and curled under at the ends.

He said that he had written a book of reminiscences, which would probably not be published until after his death. He thought that many things that his book would contain would be interesting, "but there are a *great many things*," said Mr. Bassett, "I will never say anything about."

Prior to the time Mr. Bassett was appointed Page, there was but one Page in the service of the Senate; now there are fourteen. Mr. Webster said that, as the Democrats had a Page, the Whigs ought also to have one. As usual, Mr. Webster's argument prevailed, and so young Bassett was appointed in September, 1831. He had served during the year 1830, however, without an appointment, and from that period to the present has been a witness to every notable event that has occurred in the United States Senate. He heard the great debate between Webster and Hayne, of South Carolina, in 1830. He was present when Brooks, of South Carolina, made his villainous attack upon Charles Sumner. He also saw Governor Foot, of Mississippi, draw his pistol and threaten to shoot Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.

Speaking of the debate of Webster and Hayne, Mr. Bassett said: "The scene was extraordinary, and one of great excitement. I heard the wife of a U. S. Senator say, just after the discussion, that 'Hayne is the orator, but Webster the statesman.'"

Mr. Bassett spoke of Mr. Webster as a man of magnificent presence. He was not vehement in his oratory, but spoke slowly and very distinctly, much in the manner of Rosco Conkling.

"Which was the greater man, Webster or Conkling?" I inquired of Mr. Bassett. The old gentleman replied that he would rather not answer my question, lest he might be offensive to some friend who might possibly hear of his answer; but he would say that "Mr. Conkling was a great man and a great orator."

"Who was the greatest orator you ever heard in the Senate," I asked Mr. Bassett.

"Henry Clay, far above all others," he quickly replied. He added that "Mr. Hayne and Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, and Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, were grand speakers, but it was reserved for Mr. Clay to eclipse them all; that there was a fascinating grandeur and charm in his eloquence that was simply indescribable, and that, in his opinion, could never be equaled." "When Mr. Clay made his farewell speech to the Senate," said Mr. Bassett, "it was a very sad day; every eye was suffused with tears; even Senator Benton, who never was known to shed a tear before, cried like a baby."

"Mr. Clay used a great deal of snuff, especially while speaking," Mr. Bassett remarked, "and he often apologized to us Page boys for the 'trouble' we had in taking it to him from the Vice-President's

Mr. Bassett

after reading

will you please

hand this to

Mr. Bassett &

Obliqu.

Your friend

Charles Conkling

Jan'y 289

Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri.

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"Mr. Clay used a great deal of snuff, especially while speaking," Mr. Bassett remarked, "and he often apologized to us Page boys for the 'trouble' we had in taking it to him from the Vice President's desk, where it was always to be found."

Again referring to Mr. Webster, Mr. Bassett said: "Mr. Webster's temper was not always the best. He once shook me severely because I could not find him a carriage to take him home after making a speech one cold day, and told me to go to Georgetown if I could not get one in Washington. Mr. Webster had to walk that day."

Mr. Bassett spoke of the peculiarities of John Randolph, of Roanoke. "Randolph was fond of hunting with his dogs and gun. Game was quite plentiful in the vicinity of Washington, and frequently after a hunt Randolph would come into the Senate Chamber with knee breeches and hunting suit on, and, putting his gun into the corner of the room, his dogs would lie at his feet while he would attend to his Senatorial duties."

But Mr. Bassett, like the great men he talks about, must soon be gathered to his Father's. What wonderful changes have taken place at the Capitol since his advent as an employe of the Government! The old Capitol, which, in 1830, would hardly compare with many county court houses in Ohio, has grown to colossal proportions; its marble and glass and iron reach almost to the clouds; its stately corridors and stair ways and marble halls, decorated with statuary and pictures and fresco are now the admiration of millions. The city of Washington itself, was but a struggling town in 1830, the seat of Government of scarcely 15,000,000 of people; but now it is one of the most beautiful cities in the world, with more than 200,000 of a population, and the Capitol of a nation of 63,000,000 of free and happy men, women and children!

CYRIL HAWKINS.

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STATE CAPITAL.

PLAN FOR REORGANIZING THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

A SERGEANT-AT-ARMS' EXPERIENCE WITH A TEMPERANCE COMMITTEE.

BLACK EYE FOR BUMMERS DURING ELECTION TIMES.

A BILL TO REGULATE THE SALARIES OF PROBATE JUDGES.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

DEFEAT OF HAMILTON COUNTY CRIMINAL BAILIFF BILL.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial

REDISTRICTING THE STATE.

COLUMBUS, O., January 31.—The momentous question in the present General Assembly is, How shall the State be redistricted for representation in Congress? There are so many interests involved, so many great men desiring to lift up their voices in the councils of the Nation, that the duty devolving upon the Legislature is no slight one.

Even many innocent and lamblike gentlemen in the body which has this task to perform, have their eyes set in the direction of Washington. Then there are those who have friends who would take it as a great pleasure to be enabled to attach M. C. to the rear ends of their names, to say nothing of the delegation who are now in Congress and have the distribution of the public pay, whose interests must not be lost sight of entirely in the new deal.

According to the proposition now before Congress, Ohio will have twenty-one representatives in Congress during the next ten years. The creation of an additional district will naturally cause the tearing up of the old district lines to a greater extent than is usually the case in redistricting the State.

A gentleman who has given the subject considerable attention has prepared the following plan for redistricting the State. It gives the Republicans nine districts, and six doubtful; the Democrats have five districts certain, and one doubtful. Following is the plan, with the population of each district. Those marked R. are Republican; D. R., doubtful Republican; D., Democratic, and D. D., doubtful Democratic.

- First and Second Districts—Hamilton County, D. R.; population, 313,345.
- Third—Warren, Clinton, Clermont, Brown and Highland; R., 152,865.
- Fourth—Adams, Pike, Ross, Scioto and Lawrence; D. D., 154,900.
- Fifth—Jackson, Gallia, Meigs, Athens, Vinton and Hocking; R., 140,929.
- Sixth—Washington, Morgan, Noble, Muskingum and Guernsey; D. R., 161,284.
- Seventh—Monroe, Belmont, Harrison, Jefferson and Carroll; D. R., 146,024.
- Eighth—Columbiana, Stark and Summit; R., 156,418.
- Ninth—Ashtabula, Trumbull, Mahoning and Portage; R., 152,388.
- Tenth—Cuyahoga, part of Lake and Geauga; R., about 134,000.
- Eleventh—Cuyahoga, part of Lorain and Medina; R., about 143,906.
- Twelfth—Tuscarawas, Wayne, Holmes, Richland and Ashland; D., 161,215.
- Thirteenth—Knox, Coshocton, Licking, Perry and Fairfield; D., 157,042.
- Fourteenth—Franklin, Morrow, Delaware and Union; D. R., 156,699.
- Fifteenth—Clarke, Greene, Madison, Fayette and Pickaway; R., 141,141.
- Sixteenth—Butler, Montgomery and Preble; D., 145,659.
- Seventeenth—Darke, Miami, Champaign, Shelby and Logan; R., 154,892.
- Eighteenth—Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Seneca and Ottawa; D., 153,130.
- Nineteenth—Lucas, Fulton, Williams and Wood; R., 146,297.
- Twentieth—Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Hardin, Van Wert, Augiaize and Mercer; D., 155,093.
- Twenty-first—Hancock, Wyandot, Crawford, Allen, Putnam and Marion; D., 159,087.

A DISGUSTED OFFICIAL.

Fred. Blankner is quoted as being disgusted with the committee which went over to Tuscarawas County the other day on business connected with the building of a new Court-house. The people over there felt it incumbent upon them to entertain the strangers in their midst in a hospitable manner, and as Fred. was the only officer with them, his room at the hotel where the statesmen stopped

of the office to which he was elected. This portion of the bill applies to all nominations, appointments or elections to either branch of the Congress of the United States.

The bill provides that all persons not made criminal under the provisions of this act shall be competent witnesses against all offenders against its provisions and may be compelled to attend and testify before all grand juries, Courts and Justices having jurisdiction, but such witnesses shall not be arrested tried or punished for any offense disclosed in his testimony, nor shall any part of such testimony be given in evidence against him in any trial or action to which he may be a party.

REGULATING THE PAY OF PROBATE JUDGES.

The bill introduced on Monday by Mr. Sheppard making Probate Judges to a certain extent salaried officers, is one of general interest. It is not intended to increase the compensation of Probate Judges, but to release the estates of deceased persons from the burden now imposed by law of helping to pay Probate Judges. It so far amends Section 546 as to eliminate all items of fees now authorized to be collected off administrators, executors and guardians. In lieu of these a compensation is allowed, the amount of which is determined by the same rule as that adopted in Section 1070 in regard to the compensation of County Auditors. The bill provides that in counties having a population of less than 3,500 male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one, the Probate Judges shall receive the sum of \$700, payable quarterly out of the county fund, and additional compensation according to population as provided in Section 1070.

All litigated business is to be transacted and taxed precisely as before, and it is only from the transactions in the unlitigated settlement of the estates of deceased persons that the tax is removed. The effect of this bill will, if passed, be to relieve the estates of widows and orphans—persons who are brought into Court by operation of law and not of their own choice from a grievous burden, which falls upon them at a time when they are least able to bear it, and enables the father, while living and prosperous, to discharge his obligations to the Court and relieve his estate from such charges after his death by the payment of a few cents each year.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

A temperance fight broke out in the House this afternoon, rather unexpectedly. The Cleveland delegation had a bill up authorizing city and village councils the power to regulate the consumption of smoke. In order to get this enacted, the whole section of the statute prescribing what city and village councils may do had to be quoted. The bill was read the third time, when Mr. Conrad came to the front with an amendment requiring railroads to keep flagmen at street crossings, which was agreed to.

General Jones then offered an amendment to the clause, giving councils the power to regulate ale, beer and porter houses and shops, by adding "and houses of public resort for the purpose of habitual and significant tipping." He made a speech in advocacy of the amendment.

This was an explosion that was unexpected, and members awoke to a realizing sense of the fact that the temperance question had been sprung in earnest and could not be dodged.

Mr. Thorp, keeper of the rules, made the point that the amendment was out of order because it was the provision of another bill, and it ought not to be tacked on to the bill in question. He claimed that the proposition was unfair.

Dr. Scott favored the amendment, arguing that both measures could be put through at once, and that would be the end of it.

Dunham and Card argued that the amendment was discourteous.

Mr. Locke thought there was no question of courtesy about it. Both were questions of merit, and there was no necessity of passing the one today and the other to-morrow, when they could be put through together.

Mr. Ogden said the whole section was up for amendment, and could be voted on without any discourtesy.

Mr. Cooper said he was in favor of all temperance measures that were right, that were Republican, and which the majority desired. He was in favor of the amendment, and was not afraid to go on the record. He was opposed to coercive measures, but this left the matter to a vote of the people, and hence he favored it.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Alexander, | Jones, (Jackson) | Pugsley, |
| Bowersox, | Kilheart, | Raney, |
| Brooks, | Koons, | Robinson, |
| Carlisle, | Kurtz, | Scott, |
| Conrad, | Laird, | Sheppard, |
| Cooper, | Lacey, | Stauberry, |
| Ellsworth, | Linton, | Stevens, |
| Frese, | Locke, | Strong, |
| Gest, | Love, | VanDoren, |
| Gordon, | McGavran, | Walker, |
| Hadley, | Metcalf, | Wetmore, |
| Hughes, | Ogden, | Woodworth—39. |
| Jones, (Del.) | Powers, | |

and shall provide for the enforcement of such option by appropriate legislation; but no such special election shall be held within sixty days of any Presidential election, or of any general election for State, county, township or municipal officers; at said elections the electors desiring to vote in favor of the adoption of said amendment shall have placed upon their ballots "Legislative Control—Yes;" and those desiring to vote against the adoption of said amendment shall have placed upon their ballots "Legislative Control—No;" and if a majority of all the ballots cast at said election shall contain the words "Legislative Control—Yes," then said amendment shall be adopted, and shall be in addition to separate section of Article XV, described in Section 18 of the Schedule, an additional separate section of Article XV, of the Constitution.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE.

The State Association of Mutual Life Associations was in session in the city to-day and adjourned until to-morrow. They are conferring together to secure, if possible, the passage of the Ogden Bill, or some bill that will prevent any abuse of the system and correct, as far as possible, abuses that exist.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.

- Hon. Warner M. Bateman, of Cincinnati, is in the city.
- Dr. Byers is down at the Reform Farm, at Lancaster, looking after legislative matters.
- The tile-makers will meet at the Board of Trade rooms, in this city, February 14 and 15.
- Commencement exercises of Starling Medical College, at Cincinnati, February 24.
- The State Association holds its annual meeting at the Reform Farm, near Lancaster, this city.

Twentieth—Defiance, Henry, Paulding, Hardin, Van Wert, Augliaze and Mercer; D., 155,093.
 Twenty-first—Hancock, Wyandot, Crawford, Allen, Putnam and Marion; D., 159,087.

A DISGUSTED OFFICIAL.

Fred. Blankner is quoted as being disgusted with the committee which went over to Tuscarawas County the other day on business connected with the building of a new Court-house. The people over there felt it incumbent upon them to entertain the strangers in their midst in a hospitable manner, and as Fred. was the only officer with them, his room at the hotel where the statesmen stopped was supplied with a few of the ingredients which the aforesaid law-makers are popularly supposed to hanker after while on junketing tours. Frederick made this fact known, but the statesmen shook their heads and begged to be excused. This conduct surprised the ubiquitous Fred., and he declared to himself then and there that a mistake had been made; that the wrong committee had been sent over: that he had accompanied the Temperance Committee instead of that on new counties. After performing his usual evening devotions Frederick piled into bed, and was deeply engrossed with the question concerning the committee mistake when a tap was heard on his chamber door. As soon as it was possible to do so he responded, opened the door, and there stood one of the statesmen, who said that he was not feeling very well; that he had reconsidered and believed that he "would take a little of that." Fred. produced the goods, and the member departed wiping his lips. Fred. again sought the arms of Morpheus, when soon there came a "tapping as of some one gently rapping on his chamber door." The door was opened and in stalked another indisposed statesman, who, after the usual story about feeling badly, crooked his arm and walked out. This thing was repeated until all the sick were prescribed for, and Fred. nearly frozen to death. He offered to send for a doctor, but this was declined, the indisposed persons expressing their utmost confidence in the efficacy of the medicine in his possession, and firmly believing that they would be all right in the morning. After ministering to the wants of all, Fred. again retired, when again he was called to the door, and there stood his first caller, who appeared to have a second attack, but Fred. said nay; that he was conscientiously opposed to repeating and would never, never tolerate it, while he had a voice to cry out in opposition, and then, too, he wanted to get some sleep and could not see his way clear if this thing was to be kept up all night. The next morning a drummer complained at the office that the house was haunted, and recited frightful, blood-curdling stories of the ghostly spirits he had witnessed flitting through the halls, with a sort of headquarters in a certain room. Fred. kept quiet, but will provide himself with a rye straw the next trip, which can be stuck through the keyhole, after the proper connection has been made, and then those who are taken suddenly sick during the night can help themselves without disturbing the household.

THAT PRINTING BILL.

Mr. Brunner states that the printing bill which was ventilated in these dispatches yesterday, was introduced at the instance of the Supervisor of that department; that it will be fully considered; that the Supervisor will be asked to explain its provisions, and if found to be as has been stated, it will be pretty surely recommended for indefinite postponement. The objections made to the bill ought to be plain at a glance to almost any one having even a limited knowledge of the printing business.

SAD NEWS FOR THE BOYS.

Senator Jones of Licking, introduced a bill in the Senate to-day, which is aimed at the very root of political hummerism. It provides that it shall be unlawful for any person being a candidate before the people of Ohio, or the people of any district, county, city, village, ward or township, or before any political convention for nomination to any public position or office to give, contribute, deposit or pay out directly or indirectly any money or other thing of value, including all beverages, with a view or purpose thereby to influence or effect such nomination. It shall also be unlawful for any person that is an applicant for a position at the hands of the General Assembly, Board of Aldermen or Councilmen, or any office that can be secured from the places enumerated. The penalty fixed for violation of this portion of the bill is, That any person, upon conviction, can be fined in any sum not exceeding \$200 and not less than \$25, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail or work-house not more than six months nor less than ten days at the discretion of the Court.

If a candidate before the people of the State or any district, county, city, village, ward or township, for any political office attempts to violate the first section of the bill he shall be liable to a fine, if convicted, not exceeding \$1,000 and not less than \$100, and be imprisoned in the county jail or work-house not more than one year and not less than thirty days, or may be imprisoned in the penitentiary at hard labor not more than three years, at the discretion of the Court; and the person so convicted shall be deprived of holding the office, or receiving any salary or fees

area, but this left the matter to a vote of the people, and hence he favored it.

The amendment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS.	
Alexander,	Jones, (Jackson)
Bowersox,	Kitheart,
Brooks,	Keons,
Carlisle,	Kurtz,
Conrad,	Laird,
Cooper,	Lacey,
Ellsworth,	Linton,
Freese,	Loche,
Gest,	Love,
Gordon,	McGavran,
Hadley,	Metcalf,
Hughes,	Ogden,
Jones, (Del.)	Powers,

NAYS.		
Barger,	Kahle,	Rees,
Bell,	Kahlo,	Russell,
Bloch,	Kearney,	Sharp, (Fairf'd.),
Brady,	McCrary,	Sharp, (Holmes),
Brenner,	McCullough,	Stilwell,
Brownfield,	McFarland,	Thorp,
Card,	Miller,	Vallandigham,
Cochran,	Moore, of Pike,	Wallace,
Cory,	Moore, of Wash.,	Warreu,
Coryell,	Negley,	Wetzel,
Decker,	Patterson,	Wheeler,
Dusham,	Peet,	Wright,
Green, of Shelby,	Pollock,	Yates,
Holbrook,	Poor,	Speaker—44.
Huntington,	Puckrin,	

An amendment was next prepared so as to prohibit, as well as regulate ale, beer and porter houses and shops. This was discussed until the House took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the fun will be renewed.

THE METCALF SCHOOL BILL.

It is now understood that the bill introduced in the House the other day by Mr. Metcalf, amending the school laws by providing for Township Boards of Education, does not create the office of County Superintendent, as was supposed. It simply provides that each sub-school district in a township shall elect one member of the School Board instead of three, as now, and the members so elected shall constitute the Township Board of Education, who have charge of the schools in the township, hire teachers, fix their salaries, &c.

JOE MOSES NOT BOUNCED.

The House bill providing for abolishing the office of Criminal Bailiff in Hamilton County was read the third time in the House this afternoon. Mr. Warren got the floor, and, among other things, said that he had introduced the bill in good faith, and that the understanding was that speech-making would be dispensed with, but if this agreement was not adhered to he might have something to say further along.

Mr. Huntington stated that with that understanding he would not offer any remarks.

Mr. Devereux reiterated what he had said the other day, and saw no reason for changing his mind. He went over considerable ground, and made an argument in favor of the bill.

At the close of Mr. Devereux's remarks, Mr. Warren demanded a call of the House, when 74 members answered to their names. Several of the boys were chuck full of speeches, but they held back, and the roll was called and the bill got bounced, instead of Moses, by a vote of, yeas 30 and nays 37. Messrs. Huntington and Highlands voted against the bill. Tally one victory for Huntington. It was his fight and he is entitled to the laurels. The Democrats voted almost solid against the bill, while the Republicans were divided, many disliking to vote to legislate an official out of office.

ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

General Jones introduced the following resolution in the House this morning, proving an amendment to the Constitution, regulating the liquor traffic, which was laid on the table and ordered printed:

Proposing amendments to the Constitution, and providing for their submission to the people of Ohio on the second Tuesday of October, A.D. 1883:

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio (three-fifths of all the members elected to each House concurring therein), That a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Ohio be submitted to the electors of the State on the second Tuesday of October, A.D. 1883, as follows, to-wit:

That the separate section to Article XV. of the Constitution, described in Section 18 of the Schedule thereto, be so amended as to read as follows:

SECTION —. License to traffic in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors may be granted under such regulations and limitations as shall be prescribed by law.

At said election, the electors desiring to vote in favor of the adoption of said amendment shall have placed upon their ballots "License to traffic in Intoxicating Liquors—Yes," and those desiring to vote against the adoption of said amendment shall have placed upon their ballots "License to traffic in Intoxicating Liquors—No," and if a majority of all the ballots cast at said election shall contain the words "License to traffic in Intoxicating Liquors—Yes," then said amendment shall be adopted, and shall constitute the separate section to Article XV. of the Constitution described in Section 18 of the schedule thereto, and said original separate section to said Article XV. shall be repealed.

SEC. 2. That at said election on said second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1883, a proposition to amend the Constitution by adding an additional separate section to said Article XV., in the words and figures following, to wit:

SEC. —. The General Assembly may, by law, restrict and prohibit the traffic in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, and may impose a special tax on persons engaged therein, or may, by law, provide for submitting to the electors of the State, counties, townships, cities and incorporated villages, at special elections, the option of prohibiting the traffic in spirituous, vinous and malt liquors therein to be determined by a majority of all the electors voting at such election,

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

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.
 SENATE..... COLUMBUS, O., January 31.
 The Senate was called for order at 10 o'clock, by the President.
 Senate bill by Mr. Reed, authorizing and requiring the Commissioners of Pike County to pay certain bonds and coupons issued by said county, and for that purpose to apply certain moneys in the Treasury of said county, and to levy a tax, was read the third time and passed—yeas 29; nays 2—Messrs. Dexter and Dickinson.
 The following bills were introduced and read the first time:
 Mr. Bayre—Amending Section 5820 of the Code, so as to provide for the reappraisal of property by replavin.
 Mr. Jones—To restrain corruption in the nomination, election and appointment of public officers.
 Mr. Norton offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Public Printing, providing for printing and binding five hundred additional copies of the Report of the Adjutant General, for the year ending November 15, 1881.

[Afternoon Session.]

Mr. Hollingworth offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:
 Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, (three-fifths of all the members elected to each House concurring therein), that a proposition to amend the Constitution of the State of Ohio be submitted to the electors of the State on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1883 as follows:
 Article 2, Section 25. All regular sessions of the General Assembly shall be held on the first Monday of January and shall continue for a long period.
 Adjourned.

CINCINNATI TIME.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Cincinnati New Orleans and Texas Pacific.
 (CINCINNATI SOUTHERN).

Depot, corner McLean avenue and	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.	City time.
Atlanta, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Atlanta, daily	8:30 A.M.	6:20 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Augusta, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Chattanooga, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Chattanooga, daily	8:30 A.M.	6:20 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Frankfort, daily	8:30 A.M.	6:20 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Jacksonville, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Junction City	4:00 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Knoxville, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Memphis, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Memphis, daily	8:30 A.M.	6:20 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Mobile, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Montgomery, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Mound Sterling	4:00 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
New Orleans, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Richmond, via Junction City	8:30 A.M.	6:20 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Richmond, via Lexington	8:30 A.M.	6:20 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Savannah, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Vicksburg, daily	7:25 P.M.	7:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Winchester	4:00 P.M.	10:25 A.M.	7:00 A.M.

*Daily, except Sunday.

Marietta and Cincinnati.

Depot, Pearl and Plum streets.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Parkersburg Ac.	6:13 A.M.	6:08 P.M.	6:08 P.M.
Hillsboro Ac.	6:13 A.M.	6:08 P.M.	6:08 P.M.
Pomeroy Ac.	6:13 A.M.	6:08 P.M.	6:08 P.M.
Parkersburg Ex., daily	9:08 A.M.	6:03 P.M.	6:03 P.M.
Washington Ex., daily	9:08 A.M.	6:03 P.M.	6:03 P.M.
Philadelphia Ex., daily	9:08 A.M.	6:03 P.M.	6:03 P.M.
New York Ex., daily	9:08 A.M.	6:03 P.M.	6:03 P.M.
Parkersburg Ex., daily	9:08 A.M.	6:03 P.M.	6:03 P.M.
Washington Ex., daily	7:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.
Philadelphia Ex., daily	7:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.
New York Ex., daily	7:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.
Baltimore Ex., daily	7:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.
Chillicothe Ac.	4:00 P.M.	11:03 A.M.	11:03 A.M.
Portsmouth Ac.	4:00 P.M.	11:03 A.M.	11:03 A.M.
Hillsboro Ac.	6:13 A.M.	6:08 P.M.	6:08 P.M.
Loveland Ac.	4:00 P.M.	11:03 A.M.	11:03 A.M.
Loveland Ac.	10:03 A.M.	1:53 P.M.	1:53 P.M.
Loveland Ac.	5:03 P.M.	8:50 A.M.	8:50 A.M.
Loveland Ac.	6:15 P.M.	6:38 A.M.	6:38 A.M.
Loveland Ac.	9:53 P.M.	7:53 A.M.	7:53 A.M.

*On Wednesday and Saturday waits until 11:23 P.M.

Baltimore and Ohio, via Parkersburg.

Depot, Eden Park Entrance, Walnut Hills.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Baltimore Ex., daily	9:08 A.M.	6:03 P.M.	6:03 P.M.
Philadelphia Ex., daily	9:08 A.M.	6:03 P.M.	6:03 P.M.
New York Ex., daily	9:08 A.M.	6:03 P.M.	6:03 P.M.
Philadelphia Ex., daily	7:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.
New York Ex., daily	7:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.
Baltimore Ex., daily	7:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.	8:23 P.M.

Cincinnati Northern.

Depot, Eden Park Entrance, Walnut Hills.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Lebanon Ac.	9:44 A.M.	4:09 P.M.	4:09 P.M.
Lebanon Ac.	4:46 P.M.	8:46 A.M.	8:46 A.M.
From Plum Street Depot, via M. & C. R. R.	5:54 P.M.	7:16 A.M.	7:16 A.M.
Lebanon Ac.	9:08 A.M.	8:57 A.M.	8:57 A.M.
Lebanon Ac.	4:00 P.M.	6:08 P.M.	6:08 P.M.

Ohio and Mississippi.

Depot, Mill and Front.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
St. Louis Ac., ex. Sunday	6:52 A.M.	8:32 P.M.	8:32 P.M.
St. Louis Fast Line, daily	8:02 A.M.	6:42 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
St. Louis Ex., daily	7:22 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
St. Louis Ex., daily	8:57 P.M.	8:32 A.M.	8:32 A.M.
Cairo Day Ex., ex. Sunday	8:02 A.M.	6:42 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
Cairo Night Ex., daily	8:57 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
New Orleans Ex., ex. Sunday	8:02 A.M.	6:42 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
New Orleans Ex., daily	8:57 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
Evansville Ex., ex. Sunday	8:02 A.M.	6:42 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
Evansville Ex., daily	8:57 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
Kansas City Day Ex., daily	8:02 A.M.	6:42 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
Kansas City Night Ex., daily	7:22 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
Omaha City Pacific Ex., daily	8:57 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
Omaha Light Ex., daily	8:02 A.M.	6:42 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
Omaha Night Ex., daily	7:22 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
Osgood Ac., ex. Sunday	8:57 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
Louisville Fast Line, daily	8:02 A.M.	8:02 A.M.	8:02 A.M.
Louisville Day Ex., ex. Sunday	3:02 P.M.	12:17 P.M.	12:17 P.M.
Louisville Night Ex., daily	7:22 P.M.	8:32 P.M.	8:32 P.M.
Madison Ex., ex. Sunday	3:02 P.M.	12:17 P.M.	12:17 P.M.

Sunday Trains.

St. Louis Fast Line	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
St. Louis Fast Line	8:02 A.M.	6:42 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
St. Louis Night Ex.	7:22 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
St. Louis Pacific Ex.	8:57 P.M.	7:12 A.M.	7:12 A.M.
Louisville Day Ex.	8:02 A.M.	6:42 P.M.	6:42 P.M.
Louisville Night Ex.	7:22 P.M.	8:32 P.M.	8:32 P.M.

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Depot, Pearl and Butler.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
New York and Boston, daily	9:08 P.M.	5:53 A.M.	5:53 A.M.
New York and Buffalo, daily	12:43 P.M.	5:28 P.M.	5:28 P.M.
Buffalo, daily	9:08 P.M.	5:53 A.M.	5:53 A.M.
Cleveland and Pittsburg, daily	9:08 P.M.	5:53 A.M.	5:53 A.M.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Dayton, Toledo and Detroit	8:08 A.M.	7:03 P.M.	7:03 P.M.
Dayton, Toledo and Buffalo Ex.	2:38 P.M.	3:38 P.M.	3:38 P.M.
Dayton, Toledo and Detroit, daily	9:18 P.M.	5:53 A.M.	5:53 A.M.
Dayton Accommodation	6:43 P.M.	9:28 A.M.	9:28 A.M.
Indianapolis Mail	7:33 A.M.	11:08 P.M.	11:08 P.M.
Indianapolis Accommodation	6:43 P.M.	9:28 A.M.	9:28 A.M.
Richmond, Chicago & Ft. Wayne	8:08 A.M.	9:03 P.M.	9:03 P.M.
Richmond and Chicago, daily	2:38 P.M.	1:23 P.M.	1:23 P.M.
Hamilton Ac.	6:53 A.M.	7:53 A.M.	7:53 A.M.
Hamilton Ac.	11:08 A.M.	9:43 A.M.	9:43 A.M.
Hamilton Ac.	6:53 P.M.	6:53 P.M.	6:53 P.M.
Hamilton Ac.	4:13 P.M.	6:38 A.M.	6:38 A.M.
Hamilton Ac.	11:23 P.M.	8:23 A.M.	8:23 A.M.
Glendale Ac.	6:13 P.M.	7:23 P.M.	7:23 P.M.
Hamilton Ac.	6:18 P.M.	7:53 A.M.	7:53 A.M.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Indianapolis Mail	7:33 A.M.	11:08 P.M.	11:08 P.M.
Indianapolis Ex.	6:43 P.M.	9:28 A.M.	9:28 A.M.

Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Chicago & Grand Rapids Mail	8:08 A.M.	9:03 P.M.	9:03 P.M.
Richmond	2:38 P.M.	1:23 P.M.	1:23 P.M.
Chicago Ex., daily	7:23 P.M.	7:33 A.M.	7:33 A.M.

Grand Rapids and Indiana.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Grand Rapids Ex.	8:08 A.M.	9:03 P.M.	9:03 P.M.
Fort Wayne Accommodation	1:23 P.M.	1:23 P.M.	1:23 P.M.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

Depot, Sixth and Hoadly.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Columbus, N. Y. and Boston Ex.	7:38 A.M.	10:33 P.M.	10:33 P.M.
New York Ex.	12:53 P.M.	6:58 A.M.	6:58 A.M.
Cleveland and Buffalo (daily)	9:13 P.M.	4:53 P.M.	4:53 P.M.
Springfield Ac.	3:23 P.M.	10:33 A.M.	10:33 A.M.
Maud's Ac.	6:23 P.M.	6:43 A.M.	6:43 A.M.
Columbus Ac.	3:23 P.M.	3:38 P.M.	3:38 P.M.
Sandusky Ex.	7:53 P.M.	10:33 P.M.	10:33 P.M.
Sandusky Ex. (daily)	9:13 P.M.	6:58 A.M.	6:58 A.M.
Kenton Ac.	3:23 P.M.	5:23 P.M.	5:23 P.M.
Springfield Ac. (Sundays only)	8:23 A.M.	6:53 P.M.	6:53 P.M.
Columbus	3:23 P.M.	8:38 P.M.	8:38 P.M.

Dayton Short-Line and Columbus.

Depot, Sixth and Hoadly.	City time.	Depart, Cin'tl.	Arrive, Cin'tl.
Columbus Ex.	7:38 A.M.	10:33 P.M.	10:33 P.M.
Columbus Ex.	3:23 P.M.	3:38 P.M.	3:38 P.M.

Dayton Short-Line and Sandusky.

BROWN'S GINGER.

THERE IS BUT ONE GENUINE

ESSENCE OF

Jamaica GINGER in the market, and that is

Fred'k Brown's

PHILADELPHIA.

All others are imitations or made to sell on the reputation of the ORIGINAL, and may do harm, while FREDERICK BROWN'S, PHILADELPHIA, will always be a blessing in SPRING, SUMMER, AUTUMN, and WINTER.

In all STOMACH DISORDERS, For SLEEPLESSNESS, For SUDDEN CHILLS, When Drenched during the EQUINOX, When Cold in WINTER, When Distressed in SUMMER buy a bottle of your Druggist or your Grocer for 50 Cents, (insist on having the GENUINE given you—FREDERICK BROWN'S, PHILADELPHIA,) and you will secure an article which will serve you well— ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT
 HAS BEEN PROVED
 by thousands and tens of thousands all over the country to be the SUREST CURE ever discovered for all
KIDNEY DISEASES.
 Does a lame back or disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use Kidney-Wort at once, (every Druggist will recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action.
 Incontinence or retention of Urine, bright dust or rosy deposits, and dull dragging pains all speedily yield to its curative power.
 PRICE \$1. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
KIDNEY-WORT
 my13-lycod-lyw-41(2)

VEGETABLE COMPOUND

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

Sympathize with Woman.



Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Depot, Fifth and Hoadly. City time.		
Grand Rapids Ex.	8:08 A.M.	9:03 P.M.
Fort Wayne Accommodation.		1:23 P.M.
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.		
<i>(Bre Line Route.)</i>		
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly. City time.		
Columbus, N. Y. and Boston Ex.	7:38 A.M.	10:33 P.M.
New York Ex.	12:53 P.M.	5:58 A.M.
Cleveland and Buffalo (daily)	9:13 P.M.	4:53 P.M.
Springfield Ac.	3:23 P.M.	10:33 A.M.
Maud's Ac.	6:23 P.M.	6:43 A.M.
Columbus Ac.	3:23 P.M.	3:38 P.M.
Sandusky Ex.	7:53 A.M.	10:33 P.M.
Sandusky Ex. (daily)	9:13 P.M.	5:58 A.M.
Kenton Ac.	3:23 P.M.	6:23 P.M.
Springfield Ac. (Sundays only)	8:23 P.M.	6:53 P.M.
Columbus.		8:38 P.M.

Dayton Short-Line and Columbus.		
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly. City time.		
Columbus Ex.	7:38 A.M.	10:33 P.M.
Columbus Ex.	3:23 P.M.	3:38 P.M.
Dayton Short-Line and Sandusky.		
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly. City time.		
Sandusky Ex.	7:53 A.M.	10:33 P.M.
Sandusky Ex., daily.	9:13 P.M.	5:58 A.M.
Kenton Ac.	3:23 P.M.	3:38 P.M.

Kentucky Central.		
Cincinnati office, northeast corner Fourth and Vine.		
Depot, Pike and Washington, Covington. City time.		
Lexington Mail.	7:15 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
Maysville Ex.	2:00 P.M.	11:45 A.M.
Frankfort Mail.	7:15 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
Mt. Vernon and Winchester Ex.	3:00 P.M.	6:30 P.M.
Lexington Ex.	7:15 A.M.	11:45 A.M.
Richmond Mail.	7:15 A.M.	6:30 P.M.
Mr. Sterling and Winchester Ex.	2:00 P.M.	11:45 A.M.
Falmouth Ac.	5:15 P.M.	8:30 A.M.
Trains daily, except Sunday.		

Louisville and Nashville.		
<i>(Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Division.)</i>		
Depot, Pearl and Butler sts. City time.		
Louisville Mail, daily.	8:14 A.M.	6:49 P.M.
Louisville Ex.	3:19 P.M.	12:34 P.M.
Louisville Post Mail, daily.	9:04 P.M.	6:04 A.M.
Frankfort Ac.	3:19 P.M.	12:34 P.M.
Nashville Ex., daily.	8:14 A.M.	6:49 P.M.
Nashville Mail, daily.	9:04 P.M.	6:04 A.M.
Memphis Ex., daily.	8:14 A.M.	6:49 P.M.
Memphis Fast Mail, daily.	9:04 P.M.	6:04 A.M.
Montgomery Ex., daily.	8:14 A.M.	6:49 P.M.
Montgomery Mail, daily.	9:04 P.M.	6:04 A.M.
Mobile Ex., daily.	9:04 P.M.	6:04 A.M.
Mobile Mail, daily.	9:04 P.M.	6:04 A.M.
New Orleans Ex., daily.	8:14 A.M.	6:49 P.M.
New Orleans Fast Mail, daily.	9:04 P.M.	6:04 A.M.
Jacksonville Fast Line, daily.	8:14 A.M.	6:49 P.M.

Chesapeake and Ohio.		
Steamers depart foot of Broadway at 4 P.M. daily, connecting at Huntington, W. Va. fast express trains.		
Steamers arrive at Cincinnati at 8 A.M. daily.		
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis and Chicago.		
Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.		
Indianapolis Ac.	8:12 A.M.	11:12 A.M.
Indianapolis Ex.	8:12 A.M.	7:57 P.M.
Indianapolis Ac.	2:02 P.M.	10:27 P.M.
Indianapolis Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	6:37 P.M.
Rushville, Muncie & Ft. Wayne Ex.	8:12 A.M.	6:37 P.M.
Martinsville Ac.	8:12 A.M.	6:37 P.M.
Lafayette Ex.	8:12 A.M.	10:27 P.M.
Lafayette Ac.	2:02 P.M.	11:12 A.M.
Lafayette Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
Chicago Mail.	8:12 A.M.	6:37 P.M.
Chicago Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
St. Louis Mail.	8:12 A.M.	10:27 P.M.
St. Louis Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
Peoria Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
Quincy Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
Cairo Mail.	8:12 A.M.	10:27 P.M.
Cairo Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
Evansville Mail.	8:12 A.M.	10:27 P.M.
Evansville Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
Burlington Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
Pana Ex., daily.	7:02 P.M.	7:57 A.M.
Harrison Ac.	7:47 A.M.	6:47 A.M.
Harrison Ac.	6:07 P.M.	9:42 A.M.
Harrison Ac.	10:17 P.M.	6:45 P.M.
Lawrenceburg Ac.	10:07 A.M.	7:47 A.M.
Lawrenceburg Ac.	8:27 P.M.	1:37 P.M.
*The 10:17 P.M. train for Harrison leaves Cincinnati at 11:32 P.M. on Fridays.		
Sunday Accommodation trains.		
Harrison Ac.	1:32 P.M.	10:22 A.M.
Harrison Ac.	10:02 P.M.	6:57 P.M.

Whitewater Valley.		
Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.		
Hagerstown Ex.	6:07 P.M.	9:37 A.M.
Ft. Wayne Mail.	7:47 A.M.	6:45 P.M.
Ft. Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati.		
Depot, Pearl and Plum. City time.		
Ft. Wayne Mail.	7:47 A.M.	6:45 P.M.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis.		
<i>Pan-Handle Route.</i>		
Pan-Handle Depot, Pearl and Butler sts.		
Columbus Mail.	5:54 A.M.	4:54 A.M.
Pittsburg, Phila. & N. Y., daily.	7:14 A.M.	7:54 A.M.
Pittsburg, Phila. & N. Y., daily.	7:09 P.M.	7:34 P.M.
Columbus Ac.	4:24 P.M.	2:59 P.M.
Washington C. H. & Zanesville.	8:54 A.M.	6:24 P.M.
Springfield and Y. Springs.	12:43 P.M.	5:24 P.M.
Springfield and Y. Springs, daily.	9:08 P.M.	5:54 A.M.
Circleville Ac.	4:24 P.M.	1:24 P.M.
Morrow Ac.	8:54 A.M.	8:24 A.M.
Morrow Ac.	6:14 P.M.	7:34 P.M.
Loveland Ac.		8:24 A.M.
Loveland Ac.	3:44 P.M.	7:29 A.M.
Loveland Ac.	6:24 P.M.	1:24 P.M.
Loveland Ac.	11:24 P.M.	
Batavia Junction Ac.	8:54 A.M.	9:09 A.M.
*The 7:14 A.M. and 4:24 P.M. trains connect for Yellow Springs and Springfield. The Church Train leaves Loveland Sundays at 9:09 A.M., and returning leaves Cincinnati at 1:54 P.M.		

Cincinnati and Eastern.		
Depot, Pearl and Butler sts. City time.		
Winchester Ex.	3:4 P.M.	9:09 A.M.
Ironton Mail and Ex.	8:54 A.M.	5:24 P.M.
New Richmond Ac.	8:54 A.M.	8:24 A.M.
New Richmond Ac.	4:24 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth.		
Depot, Pearl and Butler sts. City time.		
*Hamersville & Georgetown Ac.	6:54 A.M.	2:59 P.M.
*Hamersville, Georgetown and Felicity Mail.	3:44 P.M.	9:09 A.M.
*Amelia Ac.	6:14 P.M.	7:29 A.M.
*Trains run daily except Sunday.		
College Hill Narrow-Gauge.		
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly. City time.		
Mt. Healthy Ac.	5:53 A.M.	7:53 A.M.
Mt. Healthy Ac.	11:08 A.M.	9:43 A.M.
Mt. Healthy Ac.	2:08 P.M.	1:38 P.M.
College Hill Ac.	4:13 P.M.	6:53 P.M.
Mt. Healthy Ac.	5:18 P.M.	7:13 P.M.
Mt. Healthy Ac.	6:18 P.M.	

Cincinnati and Westwood.		
Depot, Sixth and Hoadly streets.		
Week day trains. City time.		
Leave C. H. & D. Depot, 7:33 A.M., 9:08 P.M., 5:13 P.M., 6:18 P.M.		
Leave Robb's (Westwood), 5:33 A.M., 7:03 A.M., 8:33 A.M., 12:33 P.M., 3:55 P.M., 5:58 P.M.		
Leave Brighton Station, 6:18 A.M., 7:53 A.M., 9:38 A.M., 2:3 P.M., 3:23 P.M., 6:35 P.M.		
Sunday trains.		
Leave Robb's (Westwood), 9:09 A.M., 1:00 P.M., 5:00 P.M.		
Leave Brighton Station, 10:00 A.M., 2:00 P.M., 6:00 P.M.		



Pres. for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure
for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.
It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.
That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this Paper.
No family should be without **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS**. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.
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MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.
This elegant and harmless dressing is preferred by those who have used it to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair and always restores the youthful color to gray or faded hair by its healthful action on the roots. Parker's Hair Balsam is finely perfumed and is warranted to remove dandruff and itching of the scalp, and prevent falling of the hair. HISCOX & Co., New York. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in drugs and medicines.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC
A Superlative Health and Strength Restorer.
If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.
If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares, do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use Parker's Ginger Tonic.
If you have Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves, you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is the Greatest Blood Purifier and the Best and Surest Cough Cure Ever Used.
If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease or weakness and require a stimulant take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose but will never intoxicate. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. HISCOX & Co., 163 William St., N. Y. 50c. and \$1 sizes, at dealers in medicines. Great Saving Buying Dollar Size. CAUTION!—Refuse all substitutes, Parker's Ginger Tonic is composed of the best essential agents in the world, and is entirely different from preparations of ginger alone. Send for circular.

FLORESTON
Its rich and lasting fragrance has made this delightful perfume exceedingly popular. There is nothing like it. Insist upon having FLORESTON COLOGNE and look for signature of
Hiscox & Co.
on every bottle. Any druggist or dealer in perfume can supply you. 25 and 75 cent sizes. LARGE SAVING BUYING THE SIZE.
COLOGNE

Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.

Woman can Sympathize with Woman.

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L'ENFANT TERRIBLE

looks exactly like his august but "awful dad." A number of practical jokes were perpetrated upon these unsophisticated Bostonians by some of the rascally *attaches* of the Senate; as for instance, that redoubtable Yankee, Mr. James Cristie, who hails from the hills of New Hampshire, was solemnly pointed out to them as the youngest Senator from the South, and quite astonished did he appear by some of the arguments regarding his "late rebellious position" they endeavored to spring upon him. The venerable Mr. Basset, too, was trotted out and ignorantly put through his paces before them as "Vice President Wheeler," while that good old soul wondered vaguely why all their glasses were leveled at him; and with all their proud intelligence they did not seem to spy the joke, even when seated in the Senate gallery with the above-mentioned individuals enacting their respective roles on the floor below. Later in the week they went to Mount Vernon, and after duly dropping their tears over the ice-house, which most pilgrims mistake for the national Mecca, they proceeded to criticise the fashion and arrangements of the mansion where Madame Washington lived and died. These frequent excursion parties, which are becoming quite the fashion, should be encouraged, as they bring lucre to our hotels and caravansaries, and afford the people opportunities to see for themselves what a delightful city is their national capital.

Connecticut prides herself on having sent to the Senate the two extremes politically and "the long and short of it" as to personnel. Senator Platt, who stands six feet and over "in his stockings," is a staunch Republican of the stalwart type, while Senator Eaton, scarcely five feet high, whom Senator Cameron calls "the little Napoleon," is a rabid Democrat. The twain are fast friends at heart, yet when upon their native heath in old Connecticut, they are compelled by the exigencies of politics to appear like bitter foes and fight "to the death," in Pickwickian sense. Here they chat over affairs of state on most confidential terms, and it is amusing to note how the tall one must needs unbend and the short one stand on tip-toe to hear each other at all; and yet, despite their efforts, the distance between their respective mouths, is such they have to whisper so loudly that Vice President Wheeler is frequently forced to rap order.

By the way, the arduous duties of the last-named official seem telling on his health. He walks with feeble step and slow, reminding one of that pious little book issued some years since entitled

"THE GATES AJAR,"

and his voice is cracked and thin. He labors too hard at the hopeless task of keeping Senators in their seats and order in the forum. But you should see the abnormal development of that right arm of his, produced by constant exercise with the gavel—as the blacksmith's muscles are developed—and the man, of whom we have all read, who by carrying the calf every day was able to lift the full-grown cow with ease! The Vice Presidency, under our Constitution, is a singularly severe office, and yet men pine

other day that has at least the merit of being unique: a soldier who had been wounded in battle, while still weak, but convalescing, choked to death in endeavoring to swallow a piece of beef while flat on his back in bed. Naturally his widow and orphans ask a pension, but the discriminating Government denied them the miserable pittance of eight dollars per month, on the ground that the morsel that choked him was *not Government beef*, but had been donated by private parties to the hospital!

One of the youngest members of the House, if we reckon lives by years, not deeds, is

HON. EMORY SPEER,

of Georgia; but in intellect, ambition, and educational attainment he is the peer of the eldest. At twenty-nine he was trustee of the Athens university, his alma mater, with which his father has long been connected; had a splendid law practice, a well-appointed home, presided over by a beautiful wife, who has since died, and several children. At thirty-two he has nearly finished a term in Congress, and goes home shortly to enter upon another campaign, which cannot fail to be successful. He is considered the best campaign orator, without exception, in Georgia, having a wonderful flow of language, clear and well-formed ideas, pure diction, and most perfect self-possession. This gift of oratory is a family trait, descended from father and grandfather, both of whom were facile speakers, being men of great culture, and young Speer has enhanced the inherited faculty by early and constant practice. His father was a Methodist clergyman, and it is hinted that the son's boyhood stood out in vivid contrast to the serene goodness of the preacher, he somehow managing to gain, at an early age, a State reputation for wickedness not uncommon to ministers' sons—as a sort of genteel prize-fighter and "in" for any frolic. When barely fifteen this budding Quixote ran away to cast his fortunes with the Confederate army, returning at last in a state of heroic raggedness, on a mule which his youthful admirers proudly claimed he had stolen.

But, whatever his badness, he was always a student, caring little for technical textbooks, but devoted to the best literature. As a boy, he delighted in Buckle, Macanlay, Humboldt, and Gibbon. It is said he owned two big volumes called "British Eloquence" and "Pulpit Eloquence," which he knew by heart before he was fairly in his teens. No young man ever stepped into public life better equipped with literary culture, study of the best styles, and more thorough and philosophical reading of governmental exponents. His lighter culture is quite as admirable, and he is quite at home in the classics of all times and tongues, and with a happy faculty of adapting his knowledge to casual illustration. In his earliest boyhood, while poring over that musty tome of "British Eloquence," it was his day-dream and *chateau en Espagne* to come to Congress, an ambition that was soon realized, and in the forenoon of life, long before his sun has reached its zenith, we find him, in point of wealth, influence, and position, beyond where most men leave off. The following paragraph is from a Southern paper: "Speer has been a free-liver; and there are those who predict that under the bewildering temptations of Washington he will sink into a life of dissipation. Those who know the iron will of the man—his masterful and definite ambition—have no fears of this sort. Above all his luxurious impulses, there is a clear head crowning his lusty shoulders, as cool and thoughtful a determination, as imperious and compelling a purpose as ever moved any human being. Speer has played with pleasure, as the best of us have. But now his work has commenced. His life has opened. He will carry out his future with as steady nerves as ever anchorite commanded, with as crafty calculation as ever diplomat employed. From the swarm of small temptations he will emerge with resolute force and tranquil brow as surely as he has marched out from the host of opposing poli-

have to whisper so loudly that Vice President Wheeler is frequently forced to rap order.

By the way, the arduous duties of the last-named official seem telling on his health. He walks with feeble step and slow, reminding one of that pious little book issued some years since entitled

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and his voice is cracked and thin. He labors too hard at the hopeless task of keeping Senators in their seats and order in the forum. But you should see the abnormal development of that right arm of his, produced by constant exercise with the gavel—as the blacksmith's muscles are developed—and the man, of whom we have all read, who by carrying the calf every day was able to lift the full-grown cow with ease! The Vice Presidency, under our Constitution, is a singularly severe office, and yet men pine for it, because of its glorious possibilities. If the present incumbent harbored "great expectations" regarding the shoes of robust President Hayes they were foredoomed to disappointment, for Ohioans in office are immortal. Every now and then a fresh boom is started for the coming Vice Presidency. One of the most prominent names in this connection is that of ex-Vice President Ferry, the gallant Michigander, who lately filled the office to the eminent satisfaction of himself and all concerned. The choice could not be more worthily bestowed.

Quite a ripple of excitement was produced by the rumor that General Grant and party were possibly engulfed, and that thus the third term was drowned out. The expression of supreme disgust that rested on the countenances of Blaine and Sherman boomers when the Silent Man was sighted off Galveston bar was such as a painter would have gone far to catch and transfer to canvas. "I thought Grant never passed a bar," growled one. "He is only pitching into port," said another; while the clever Congressman Bingham, from Philadelphia, was heard to remark: "Drowned, indeed! why Grant would float in on a hen-coop or a log bored with holes, before he would be left out; and yet," he added, musingly, "I think Blaine will get the nomination."

HON. JOHN VAN VOORHIS

has returned from a flying visit to his home in western New York, and again graces his side of the House. He is an earnest worker for Republicanism, and, although neither aggressive nor assertive, is a power in his section. It is to such men as he that Senator Conkling and other ornamental figure-heads to the good ship of State owe much of their influence. What general could not win with such lieutenants to lead the forces? Mrs. Van Voorhis, a stately, dark-eyed lady, who much resembles Mrs. Hayes, is said to be the handsomest woman at the Arlington, and that is saying considerable, for this high-toned hostelry has always been famed for the beauty of its female *habitués*.

It is stated that there are over twelve thousand cases before the War Claims Committee, and over two thousand applications for pensions before the Pension Committee. It is not always "knock and it shall be opened unto you;" for years many of these poor people have waited at the doors of Congress, heart-sick from hopes deferred. Among them are widows whose weeds cover faces wan with hunger, with sickly children clinging to their skirts, who petition vainly for the petty pension promised them; and battle-scarred veterans, each of whom left a leg or an arm somewhere in the "sunny South," or bade good-bye to health in Southern prison-pens. These claims should be disposed of one way or another immediately, and it were far more merciful to say "no" at once and done with it than to keep the claimants year after year in suspense, and at an expense they can ill afford, in dancing attendance on Congress. Among the many pretexts for disallowing pensions and enabling the Government to break its word upon some snag of technicality, one came under my observation the

has been a free-liver; and there are those who predict that under the bewildering temptations of Washington he will sink into a life of dissipation. Those who know the iron will of the man—his masterful and definite ambition—have no fears of this sort. Above all his luxurious impulses, there is a clear head crowning his lusty shoulders, as cool and thoughtful a determination, as imperious and compelling a purpose as ever moved any human being. Speer has played with pleasure, as the best of us have. But now his work has commenced. His life has opened. He will carry out his future with as steady nerves as ever anchorite commanded, with as crafty calculation as ever diplomat employed. From the swarm of small temptations he will emerge with resolute force and tranquil brow as surely as he has marched out from the host of opposing politicians. But, if perchance he should fall amid these soft entanglements and sink so deep that no knife of friend can cut his meshes, then there will have died in very wantonness the most promising youngster that Georgia has seen since Ben. Hill first took his place upon the hustings."

But the croakers have been silenced by his irreproachable life at the national capital, where his record has been as pure as it is brilliant. He has gained hosts of friends here, and those who were disposed to look lightly upon the "boy," as they were pleased to call him—for he looks even younger than he is—have since delighted to do him honor. He is regarded as one of the most indefatigable workers in Congress, and his constituency are justly proud of him.

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May 25, 1874.

THE CAPITAL: WASHINGTON, D. C.

OLIVER P. MORTON.

An Interesting Psychological Fact in His Senatorial History.

Governor Morton, from severe paralysis of the lower limbs, was obliged, as our readers are aware, to deliver his able speeches in the Senate while sitting in his seat. But on one occasion, when under unusual mental excitement, he arose to his feet, to the astonishment of his fellow-Senators, and, as if in perfect health, completed his speech standing, and with almost unparalleled power and demonstration. John R. French, in his interesting lecture, "Ten Years Among the Senators," in its sketch of Senator Morton, gives quite a graphic statement of this event. Below we give in full Mr. French's notice of Governor Morton, including his report of this wondrous triumph of mind over matter:

At the tender age of 4 Oliver P. Morton was left an orphan. A brief period in the common schools of his native State, four years' apprenticeship at the hatter's trade, two short years at an Ohio college, and a few months' reading in a lawyer's office, made up the sum of his preparation for the business of life. When the war opened it found him the chief magistrate of his State, and it found him equal to the great emergency. During the four long years of gigantic warfare his unparalleled executive ability attracted the admiration of the whole country. He foresaw and provided for every contingency. All quotas were filled upon the call, and again and again he raised troops before they were called for, so upon a telegram from Washington regiments were on their march before answer even had reached the department at the capital.

When treacherous conspiracy spread through his State, resulting in a political revolution of all the offices except his own, and a hostile legislature adjourned without appropriating money with which to carry on the State government, he borrowed \$2,000,000 on his personal assurance of payment, provided for the prisons and the asylums, and kept Indiana's assignment full at the front.

Large brained, large framed and brawny muscled, his vigorous health, freedom of motion, physical independence, manly presence, were his joy and pride in those days of his governorship, and a part of that full endowment of mind and body which gave him commanding rank. But the burden cast upon him was too much for even his gigantic strength, and at life's meridian he was stricken with paralysis. He accepted his lot without repining. What to another would have been a warning to quit active service and an excuse for rest to him was the occasion of increased exertion and mental activity. The broken sword only made the combat closer.

From the chief magistracy of his State Mr. Morton passed to the Senate chamber, where for ten years, though in one hopeless struggle with incurable disease and daily carried to his seat by two strong men, from that seat he led the debates of that great body, and more than any other man shaped the legislation of that period. He shirked no labor, left no duty unperformed. He accepted more than his share of the work of the committee-room, and in all great conflicts carried the burden of debate.

Mr. Morton was a man of sincere and earnest convictions, and of most resolute purpose. It was during that exciting debate, lasting through weeks, preceding the organization of the Electoral Commission, and on one of its closing days, when the Senator, drawing toward the close of his argument in support of some motion which he thought of vital moment, that he gave the Senate a grand demonstration of the power of such a will as his over even palsied limbs. His whole soul was moved with a realization of the importance of the occasion. A full Senate listened in hushed silence, while crowded galleries waited eagerly on every word of his mighty argument. The aroused giant, catching new inspiration from his great audience, his clear voice with fuller tone swept through higher keys until it

midst of warm debate, and stand there, the one on either side of his chair, as he went on with his ponderous argument; in the intervals, when waiting for question or reply, throwing his arms lovingly about them. It was a sight rare in the Senate, but it did not detract a bit from the dignity of the place, nor jar the orderly decorum of the proceedings. The massive grand figure of the father, always sedate, for he was always in earnest, with the two boys standing close on either hand, their full expressive eyes turned in loving admiration upon the father; and that beautiful Senate chamber, with its nearly eighty stately Senators, for background and frame; it was a picture never to be forgotten, and worthy of preservation by a master's brush.

A CHILD'S NIGHT THOUGHTS.

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Among the bravest in assault Mr. Morton never lost hope in defeat; if outvoted in some cherished measure, true statesman that he was, keeping his grand purpose in view, he resolutely rallied his friends and sought its accomplishment through such other ways as might still be open. As a fellow-Senator well remarked it might be said of Senator Morton, as it was of the Knights of St. John in the holy wars: "In the forefront of every battle was seen his burnished mail, and in the gloomy rear of every retreat was heard his voice of constancy and of courage."

His integrity was spotless. As governor millions passed through his hands. As Senator he had votes to give and votes to withhold where other millions were involved. But he lived in the most frugal manner, and died comparatively poor. He had a hand of welcome and a heart of sympathy for all, and of most sweet affection for his family. It was a pleasant sight to see his two boys, lads of rare beauty, come into the Senate chamber, as was their occasional habit, and quietly make their way to his seat, often as it would happen when the father was in the

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A BRILLIANT SPEECH

BY SENATOR-ELECT RIDDLEBERGER.

Readjuster Convention in Alexandria, Va.—Harmonious Session—Immense Mass-Meeting at Night—Senator Mahone and Others Present.

Special to THE REPUBLICAN:

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 17.—The Readjuster Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the eighth district was called to order this morning at 12 o'clock by R. Henry Simpson, chairman of the Congressional committee. Charles P. McCabe, of Loudoun, was elected temporary chairman, and John A. Brooke, of Culpeper, temporary secretary. A committee on credentials, one from each county and city in the district, and a committee on permanent organization were appointed and a recess taken. At 3:30 the convention reassembled and the committee on credentials reported there were forty-nine delegates present, and in favor of admitting both sets of delegates from Alexandria, the only contesting delegation, with half a vote each. The report was adopted. The committee on organization reported the following officers: William H. Strother, president; C. W. English, W. F. Mercer, F. L. Marshall, R. Bundy, and J. R. Jones, vice-presidents, D. W. Whiting, secretary.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR INDORSED.

Owen Hughes, of Loudoun, in behalf of the committee on resolutions, presented a report indorsing John S. Wise for Congressman-at-large, applauding General Mahone for his successful efforts in securing money from the United States government for internal improvements, indorsing the administration of President Arthur, declaring in favor of the protection of American industries, in favor of the abolition of the capitation tax as a prerequisite to voting, condemning the "Big Four" and John E. Massey, and expressing the belief that the time had arrived when no longer a Solid South would be arrayed against a Solid North. The report was unanimously adopted. J. C. De Pution then nominated R. R. Farr, of Fairfax. A. M. Willis then nominated Alexander Hunter. After several speeches Hunter's name was withdrawn and Farr selected as candidate by acclamation. The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE MASS-MEETING AT NIGHT.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Readjusters of Alexandria County was held at Armory Hall this evening. Shortly after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by David Windsor, esq., who introduced Senator-elect Riddleberger to the audience, who received the distinguished speaker with a perfect storm of applause. Advancing to the front of the stage

THE SENATOR-ELECT SAID:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I congratulate you upon the harmony which has attended the deliberations of your convention, held here to-day, and upon the nomination you have made to represent you from the eighth Congressional district. I mean "represent you," when I say it, because I believe that the 2,500 to 3,000 Democratic majority which has heretofore been given in this Gibraltar of Bourbonism will this year be reversed, and the action of your convention to-day justifies that belief. We may well meet to commune together and congratulate each other upon the

GENERAL SUCCESS OF OUR PARTY

and our party's policy since 1879. I believe it was in that year that I spoke in this city in Sarepta Hall, when it was the boast of those opposing us that there were only seventeen and a half Readjusters in Alexandria. It was in that year, if I recollect aright, we were called "repudiators," and a people unworthy to associate with the ladies of Alexandria. It was in that year that a party representing a newspaper of this city wrote to his journal from Richmond that the Readjuster members of the legislature would not be countenanced by the ladies of Richmond. In the light of these declarations I repeat we are entitled to congratulate ourselves upon successfully accomplishing

EVERYTHING LAID DOWN IN THE PLATFORM

we promulgated in 1879. Let us look back over the splendid achievements of the past and then conclude what it is right and proper we should do in the future. We came before the people of Virginia upon three distinct issues—the settlement of the State debt, free suffrage, and universal education. The first I have argued here before, and it is now an accomplished fact, in spite of all declarations to the contrary, and to this extent: That this Commonwealth has assumed two-thirds of the debt, and upon the principle that the debt follows the territory and the interest the productions thereof the remainder attaches elsewhere; and the courts elected by the Bourbons have declared this action of ours

TO BE LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL.

Proceeding, the speaker then briefly reviewed all the main features of the debt question, during which he administered a scathing rebuke to the West Virginia Senator who had said that Old Virginia had all the assets and should pay all the debt. Continuing, he said: "The second issue in 1879 was free suffrage. How the Bourbon fought that and declared upon the stump that it was simply a scheme to take the taxes off the negro and put them upon the white man. They denounced it as a project to Africanize this old Commonwealth, and huge posters were printed and circulated all over the State, representing a white woman marrying a negro man and a white man marrying a negro woman. It was not a question of Africanizing this State; it was simply going back to the

number one, and use every effort to bring to the grand old Commonwealth all that will tend to help her on the road to prosperity and

BUILD UP HER WASTE PLACES."

At the conclusion of Senator Riddleberger's speech, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm, there were loud calls for "Mahone." The senior Senator came forward in response, and at the sight of his well-known form the building shook with the applause. He made a brief speech, and closed by introducing Captain John S. Wise, the Readjuster candidate for Congressman at large.

Captain Wise made one of his characteristic speeches, which kept the assembly convulsed with merriment, and won him a host of supporters from the crowd present. The inimitable manner in which he dressed down the Big Four will never be forgotten by his hearers, and stamped him as a prospective brilliant representative for the Old Dominion in the halls of Congress.

Sensory Faces.

that there were only seventeen and a half Readjusters in Alexandria. It was in that year, if I recollect aright, we were called "repudiators," and a people unworthy to associate with the ladies of Alexandria. It was in that year that a party representing a newspaper of this city wrote to his journal from Richmond that the Readjuster members of the legislature would not be countenanced by the ladies of Richmond. In the light of these declarations I repeat we are entitled to congratulate ourselves upon successfully accomplishing

EVERYTHING LAID DOWN IN THE PLATFORM
we promulgated in 1879. Let us look back over the splendid achievements of the past and then conclude what it is right and proper we should do in the future. We came before the people of Virginia upon three distinct issues—the settlement of the State debt, free suffrage, and universal education. The first I have argued here before, and it is now an accomplished fact, in spite of all declarations to the contrary, and to this extent: That this Commonwealth has assumed two-thirds of the debt, and upon the principle that the debt follows the territory and the interest the productions thereof the remainder attaches elsewhere; and the courts elected by the Bourbons have declared this action of ours

TO BE LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL."

Proceeding, the speaker then briefly reviewed all the main features of the debt question, during which he administered a scathing rebuke to the West Virginia Senator who had said that Old Virginia had all the assets and should pay all the debt. Continuing, he said: "The second issue in 1879 was free suffrage. How the Bourbon fought that and declared upon the stump that it was simply a scheme to take the taxes off the negro and put them upon the white man. They denounced it as a project to Africanize this old Commonwealth, and huge posters were printed and circulated all over the State, representing a white woman marrying a negro man and a white man marrying a negro woman. It was not a question of Africanizing this State; it was simply going back to the

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF GOVERNMENT

as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, who said that when a man has testified his obedience to the laws and his fealty to the State he was entitled to exercise the right of suffrage. In 1861 we all had the right to vote, and we all did vote. Every man was the peer of his fellow man, and no one thought of saying to another 'it will cost you a dollar to vote.' If such a thing had been said the confederate soldier would have exclaimed, 'when a man has testified his fealty to his government by going into the war as I have done, and fighting for the cause of this government I want to see the man who says I must pay one dollar before I can vote.' They did not dare suggest it then, but after we had adopted the amendments to the Federal Constitution this cry was raised. The second section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution says that cannot and shall not abridge

THE RIGHT OF ANY MAN TO VOTE

except for participation in rebellion, or for such infraction of the law as constitutes a felony. Is the failure to pay a capitation tax a felony at common law? Does the failure to pay a capitation tax identify a man with a rebellion? Is there a voter here to-night that did not swear to this constitution as amended? Every man who registers is required to subscribe to an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; that he will support the Constitution with the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments, and it is this fourteenth amendment which says we shall abridge the right to vote. After having done this is it not your duty, when you realize that you have done wrong in the past by voting for the amendment of 1873, to right the wrong at

THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

Although I was a member of the legislature in 1873 I left the caucus rather than support or countenance any such unjust charge in the organic law. It is urged though that this tax results in a large revenue to the State. Who is it that can commute his constitutional scruples into dollars and cents, simply because it is claimed that we can collect \$100,000 more revenue by enforcing this law. But this is not a fact, for the statistics show that before this amendment was adopted more money was collected than under its operation since. Then comes the question of education. It is hardly necessary to go into this subject at length, or for me to recite to that under Bourbon rule down to 1879, the schools had received but \$523,000, and their number had been reduced to 2,379.

UNDER THE READJUSTERS

the schools have received \$1,400,000, and their number have increased to upwards of 5,400. The first work of the Readjusters was to return \$1,100,000. No, gentlemen; you who are opposed to this system in Virginia, I say to you it is best to educate the negro, even for the sake of the grand old Commonwealth, that every man may be able to vote freely and intelligently, and according to dictates of his own conscience. The talk of Democratic orators to the negro voters reminds me of that dainty old crow, who, sitting upon a limb with a piece of cheese in her mouth was spied by a hungry fox, who proceeded to flatter her upon several minor points, and finally induced her to attempt to sing, when the coveted morsel fell and was snatched up at once. The old mowl sat there, and she was just a black—just as much of a crow as she was before. She was deluded. No man but he who believes in total irresponsibility can refuse

TO EDUCATE EVERY MAN

capable of receiving it who possesses the basis of an immortal soul. Now, fellow-citizens, that is the kind of free-school man that I am and the kind of free-school platform the Readjuster party of Virginia has

Proceeding, the Senator gave a clear and concise statement of the necessity for the proposed land commission bill, and reviewed the present operations of the law relating to chancery suits against estates. He defended most ably the proposed redistricting of the State. Touching upon the relations of the Readjuster party to the administration he read Senator Johnston's letter to Governor Letcher, in which the Senator counseled just such action toward President Grant's administration as the Readjuster's were taking.

TOWARD PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

He said: "President Arthur has pursued a most liberal policy toward Virginia, and, speaking for myself, I will say he shall have my most hearty support. We have had enough of this cotton States alliance, this banded solid South that in the past made Virginia one vast battlefield. I will do for Virginia what any sensible Georgian would do for Georgia. I propose to take care of

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BAY-WINDOW JOTTINGS.

It would be hard to find a better body of boys, taken all in all, than the Senate pages. Several years ago the standard of morality among them was not very high. But for the last two or three years, either more care has been taken in selecting them, or the boys are improving. Senate pages make an interesting study; and they live in a little world by themselves. With scarcely a single exception, they are bright, polite and attentive youngsters. Sometime ago the reporter for one of the local papers wrote up a conversation with one of them in which he represented the page as using exceedingly bad grammar. The boys were much incensed at it, and came near writing a card to the paper saying that there was not one among their number who used such language. "Why," said a bright one of them, in relating the circumstance to me, "He made that boy as illiterate as any darkey bootblack." There are fourteen of these pages—seven on the Democratic and seven on the Republican side. This does not include the "King bee," as they call Alonzo Stuart, the oldest page, and the one who has charge of the force. Stuart is a tall, pale-faced boy, of perhaps seventeen years, and is called "King bee," by most of the boys, because he devotes so much of his time to the study of the bug Kingdom. The youngest is Jimmy Hinds, about nine years old, and he is a brave, manly little fellow. The boys are not allowed to ask the Senators for autographs during the sessions of the Senate, but as soon as that body adjourns, they start in to "make hay." The other evening Jimmy had his book already, and the moment the Senate adjourned, he started, with other pages, to gather names. Doorkeeper Jim. Christie sang out in his stentorian tones, "put up those books." He scared Jimmy so that he started to run, tripped his foot and fell, bumping his head hard. This was near Senator Hawley's desk and the Senator called out, "Hi! ho, there you go!" Jimmy bit his lip to keep back the tears, and, looking up brightly, said, "Senator, please give me your autograph?" It is needless to say he got it.

* * *

Three of the pages, Mitchell, Ransom and Vance, bear the same names as Senators, but are not related to them. Ransom is a tall, red-headed boy, and the other pages have nicknamed him "Pillow of Fire," and "Burning Bush." He is liked by them all, however. Vance is a gentlemanly little fellow, and a universal favorite. The other day he resented something that young Doty, another page, said, and the rest of the boys arranged for them to fight according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules. All hands repaired to the room under the Rotunda, but better counsels prevailed and the fight was declared "off."

* * *

The two oldest boys in point of service, are Dick Kendall and Earl Kinsley. Dick is a rosy-cheek, handsome little fellow, a great favorite with all. He has in him the making of a successful man. He is a descendant of the late Amos Kendall, but hails from New York. Earl is from Vermont, and has the reputation of being the sharpest boy among all the pages. Whenever Kinsley gets hard up he negotiates a trade with some one of the boys which is

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* * *

Young Goodell is an attentive little fellow and a great autograph gather. He has more success in this line than any of the pages, and has lately had to undergo both the bumping and the stuffed club thumping, on account of his successful energy. Some of the reporters have, on one or two occasions, treated several of the pages harshly. The boys all stand by each other, and the result is that the cards of these reporters are often lost (!) in making the journey from the card-door to the Senate Chamber. Boys are but little men after all, with as keen a knowledge of human nature, and as active a sense of right and wrong as many of their older bretheren. A kind word to a boy is never thrown away; and too many men forget that they were once youngsters themselves.

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**MATERIAL
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SECRET SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

has put in
Their Origin and History.

as given
 EXCLUSIVENESS OF THE SENATE—FONDNESS FOR PRECEDENT—AN EFFORT TO HAVE THE SESSIONS OPEN.

An effort will be made in the United States Senate at an early day to abolish secret sessions, or at least modify the rule so as to limit them to such questions as a majority may determine proper to be considered in secret. Under existing rules two Senators can close the doors of the Senate at any time, even though all the others regard it as unnecessary.

THE ORIGINAL RULE, adopted February 20th, 1794, is still in force as follows:

"On a motion made and seconded to close the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the presiding officer shall direct the galleries to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain closed."

The only changes from the original rule is that "close" is substituted for shut and "Senator" for member. Under this rule Mr. Edmunds once closed the doors, though fully three-fourths of the Senators present were opposed to it.

THE PUBLIC EXCLUDED FROM ALL DELIBERATIONS OF THE SENATE.

For some years after the organization of Congress in 1789 the public were excluded from all deliberations of the Senate, and that body sat regularly with closed doors. The first effort to change this mode of procedure and permit the people of the country to know what that august body did and said was on the 30th of April, 1790, when a motion was made "that the doors of the Senate chamber shall be open when the Senate is sitting in their legislative capacity, to the end that such of the citizens of the United States as may choose to hear the debates of this house may have an opportunity of so doing."

But so little respect did the "fathers of the republic" have for the people that they rejected this proposition outright. At the two subsequent sessions the same motion was repeated, only to meet, on each occasion, the same fate as when first submitted. On the 18th of April, 1792, a motion was made to admit the members of the House of Representatives to attend the debates of the Senate when sitting in its legislative capacity, but that sense of exclusion which has clung to the Senate and is still so marked a feature of the body, prompted the rejection of this proposition. A yea and nay vote was taken, resulting in the defeat of the motion by a vote of 6 yeas to 16 nays.

THE FIRST OPEN SESSIONS.

It was not until the 9th of December, 1795, that the Senate formally consented to open its doors to the people, though the rule quoted above in relation to motions to close the doors was adopted February 20, 1794, simultaneously with a resolution permitting the doors to be opened. On the date first named (December 9, 1795), the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That in conformity to a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed the 20th day of February, 1794, the gallery of the Senate chamber be permitted to be opened every morning, subject to the restrictions in said resolution mentioned;" i. e., to be closed on a motion having a second.

AN EFFECTUAL CUT OFF.

Since 1868 the motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business has been one of those that can be made while a question is under debate, and is the second in importance. The motion to adjourn is first in importance. The motion is pending, and next comes the motion to proceed to executive business, which, when carried, closes the galleries and puts the Senate in secret session.

RULES FROM 1789 TO 1844.

A resolution adopted August 21st, 1789, was as follows:

(1.) "Resolved, That when nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, in taking them into consideration; that when the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate chamber, the President of the Senate shall have a chair on the floor, be considered as at the head of the Senate, and his chair shall be assigned to the President of the United States; that when the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the President of the Senate and Senators shall attend at the place appointed. The Secretary of the Senate shall also attend to take minutes of the Senate. That all questions shall be put by the President of the Senate, either in the presence or absence of the President of the United States; and the Senators shall signify their assent or dissent by answering, *viva voce*, aye or no."

On the 3d of January, 1820, the two following paragraphs were added to this rule:

(2.) "When acting on confidential or executive business the Senate shall be cleared of all persons, except the Secretary, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Door-keeper, or, in his absence, the Assistant Door-keeper."

(3.) "All confidential communications made by the President of the United States to the Senate shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and all treaties which may be laid before the Senate their ~~resolutions~~ shall be kept secret until the Senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy."

And on May 10th, 1844, another addition was made as follows:

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And on May 10th, 1844, another addition was made as follows:

(4.) "Any officer or member of the Senate convicted of disclosing for publication any written or printed matter directed by the Senate to be held in confidence shall be liable, if an officer, to dismissal from the service of the Senate, and in the case of a member to suffer expulsion from the body."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE SENATE.

It is a forcible illustration of the fondness for precedent, even when it leads into absurdities that the rule, as quoted above, is still maintained with a few immaterial changes, even including the clause, "When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business," though that custom has long been abolished. In early days the President actually met the Senate, and in executive session advised with them upon nominations; but Jefferson abandoned the custom that took the President to the Capitol, and substituted the more sensible and equally efficient one of sending written communications.

THE RULE OF THE SENATE NOW IN FORCE, and only adopted a few days ago reads:

1. "When the President of the United States shall meet the Senate in the Senate Chamber for the consideration of executive business, he shall have a seat on the right of the *presiding officer*. When the Senate shall be convened by the President of the United States to any other place, the presiding officer of the Senate and the Senators shall attend at the place appointed, with the necessary officers of the Senate."

The other paragraphs are simply repetitions of the old rule prescribing who shall be present at executive sessions, and penalties for violations of the injunction of secrecy. Under the rules treaties are ~~not~~ to be considered in executive session.

CONSIDERATION OF NOMINATIONS IN EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

For some years past there has been a growing sentiment in the Senate in favor of doing away with executive sessions, unless under circumstances and conditions peculiarly calling for secrecy. The original rule in relation to nominations was adopted August 31, 1789, and provided that

(1.) "When nominations shall be made in writing by the President of the United States to the Senate, a future day shall be assigned, unless the Senate unanimously direct otherwise, for taking them into consideration."

It was amended January 3d, 1820, by the addition of the following:

(2.) "All information or remarks touching or concerning the character or qualifications of any person nominated by the President to office shall be kept secret."

A paragraph of the existing rule, and one that has been in force for years reads:

2. "All information communicated or remarks made by a Senator when acting upon nominations, concerning the character or qualifications of the person nominated, also all votes upon any nomination, shall be kept secret. If, however, charges shall be made against a person nominated, the committee may, in its discretion, notify such nominee thereof, but the name of the person making such charges shall not be disclosed. The fact that a nomination has been made, or that it has been confirmed or rejected, shall not be regarded as a secret."

ARGUMENTS FOR THE ABOLITION OF EXECUTIVE SESSIONS.

Aside from the fact, generally realized and admitted in these days, that the people of this country who pay the taxes and maintain the government have a right to know what is being done by their public servants, it is contended that the rule just quoted puts a premium upon slander and secret attacks upon character. Any irresponsible person may attack the character of a nominee for office under this rule without uncovering himself.

One of the strongest arguments for the abolition of the executive sessions offered by those Senators who oppose them is that the man nominated for public office should have a character and reputation that will withstand open, daylight assaults, and that he is entitled to know who assails him. It is also claimed that the public has a right to know all about treaties with other governments, and to know the reasons why this government enters into treaties with others.

The motion to do away with executive sessions will, of course, be argued with closed doors, under the rule here quoted, which gives any two Senators power to shut up the chamber, but it will be vigorously advocated, though the Senate is as yet too much under the cloud of precedent to hope that it will abolish its old foggy custom.

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will presently follow in these columns.

Now, Mr. Garfield is to be inaugurated—not in the midst of "war's alarms," but in these "times of peace." No armed body-guard will surround him on his way to the Capitol, where he will deliver his address, and take the oath of office, to be administered by Chief Justice Waite. Citizens and strangers will not be disturbed by rumors of gunpowder plots and assassination. Though the South gave him no electoral votes, it acquiesces in his election, and many persons from that section will be present to take part in the ceremonies. There will be nothing to cast a shadow on the brightness of the inauguration. Thousands of men from all sections will here congregate—including military and civic associations—to show that the event is one of national and not sectional interest, and importance. And on the evening following the great day, a ball will take place in honor of the new President, at which ladies as well as gentlemen will give expression to their gladness, not in wild huzzas, but in the rapid movement of the feet to the peaceful strains of music.

Twenty years ago, when Mr. Lincoln came to this country, there were four million of slaves in this country; now, no such servile condition is known. Then the credit and industries of the country were depressed; now both are elevated, and thrift takes the place of adversity. Then, the Union was dissolving; now the States coalesce; and all find that in Union only there is strength, with all its accompanying blessings. Look upon that picture, then on this. The one dark, the other light. And may we not hope that our country will never again be distracted by civil war, but that the ties that bind the States will grow stronger, and the people of them all seek a common glory, with its attendant prosperity.

Abraham Lincoln arrived in Washington at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 23d of February, 1861, having secretly left Harrisburg, in a special train, the night before; it having been understood that a conspiracy had been formed to prevent his reaching this city, by taking his life. He was accompanied by Col. Ward H. Lamon, of Illinois, who was subsequently appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia.

He was met at the railroad station by Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, whence he was conveyed in a hack to Willard's Hotel, where Senator Seward was in readiness to receive him. In the course of the morning he paid a visit to President Buchanan, with whom he had a long interview.

On the 27th of February, the City Councils, in company with the Mayor of Washington, took their farewell of Mr. Buchanan. They then proceeded to Willard's Hotel to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln. The Mayor having delivered a brief address, Mr. Lincoln replied:

"Mr. Mayor: I thank you, and through you the municipal authorities, by whom you are accompanied, for this welcome; and as it is the first time in my life since the present phase of politics has presented itself in this country that I have said anything publicly within a region of country where the institution of slavery exists, I will take this occasion to say, I think very much of the ill-feeling that has existed, and still exists, between the people of the section from which I came, and the people here, is owing to the misunderstanding between each other, which unhappily prevails. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to assure you, Mr. Mayor, and all the gentlemen present, that I have not now, and never have had, any other than as kindly feelings toward you as to the people of my own section. I have

ring President and the President elect. Mr. Buchanan looked very grave, and conversed but little on the way. Mr. Lincoln appeared calm, and slightly affected by the excitement around him. The military arrangements showed that apprehensions existed of a murderous plot against the President elect. His carriage was closely surrounded on all sides by marshals and cavalry, so as almost to hide it from view. A shot could not have possibly reached him, owing to the denseness of the military enclosure. The guard of honor was selected from the most efficient companies of regular troops and marines. One of the notable features of the procession was a large car supplied by the Republican Association, to allegorize the Constitution and the Union. The States and Territories were represented by a corresponding number of little girls, dressed in white, and displaying miniature flags; the whole drawn by two horses, on the covering of which the word "Union" was printed in large letters. Besides this there were numerous delegations on foot from the several States and Territories, accompanied by citizens of Washington, of the same political sentiments as those of the President-elect.

Mr. Lincoln, on arriving at the Capitol, was escorted to the Senate, and took the seat assigned to him. The chamber was crowded, as usual on such occasions, with the most prominent officers of the Government in all its branches, with Senators and Representatives, and Foreign Ministers. The oath was administered to Hannibal Hamlin, as Vice-President, by Mr. Breckenridge, when he made an address, and assumed the duties of the chair as presiding officer of the Senate.

The procession was then re-formed, and having, with Mr. Lincoln, reached the platform on the east side of the Capitol, Senator Baker said: "Fellow-citizens, I introduce to you Abraham Lincoln, President-elect of the United States."

This was greeted with repeated cheers.

Mr. Lincoln, after a short pause, laid down his manuscript for a few moments on the table; then thrusting his hand into his pocket, took from it a pair of steel-bowed spectacles, which he placed carefully and deliberately on his nose, and used his gold-headed cane as a paper-weight during the reading of the Inaugural.

Mr. Lincoln, before he came to Washington, had had an address for the occasion printed at the office of the *Springfield Journal*, but that which he delivered was somewhat different, being extensively interlined, in accordance with new developments, after the first draft. An exact copy of this was furnished to the "Associated Press" to be telegraphed.

The President read his Inaugural Address in a clear, distinct voice, concluding as follows.

"I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

He was applauded when he concluded the reading of his Address.

Never was there a more solemn spectacle. The thirty thousand auditors who listened attentively to his words were evidently most deeply impressed with the momentous character of the occasion. There was no noise, no confusion, no thoughtless movement.

There were so many rumors of a probable serious difficulty, that every precaution was taken by General Scott and the public authorities to guard against all disturbance.

Everybody rejoiced that the inauguration had passed without any event to regret.

The New York delegation called upon Mr. Seward on the morning of the 4th of March. In response to their greeting he made a touching and impressive address, in the course of which he said: "I have been a representative of my native State in the Senate for twelve years, and there is no living being who can look in my face and say that in all that time I have not done my duty toward all—the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the bond and the free." The scene was impressive in the highest degree, and its interest was heightened by the fact that in the interval between his resignation as a Senator, and his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State, he was for the first time in many years simply a private citizen.

On the night after the inauguration, the New York delegation called to pay their respects to the President. He said to them he was rejoiced to see the good feeling manifested by them, and hoped that "our friends South" would, when they read his Inaugural, be satisfied. He had made it as near right as it was possible for him to make it, in accordance with the Constitution, which he thought was as good for the people who lived south of Mason and Dixon's line, as those who lived north of it.

RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS--No. 18.

BY THE SENIOR EDITOR--L. A. GOBRIGHT.

1861. 1881.

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Twenty years ago the Rebellion was organized, and the South raised armies to maintain its declaration of separation from the North. The Southern delegations in Congress deserted their seats and hurried homeward to support the Confederacy. The people of the North, however, did not at first believe that there would be collisions of arms, and that the rebellion would perish of its supposed inherent weakness. While many patriots believed in prompt measures to suppress the movements of the secessionists, others (including President Buchanan and his immediate friends) shrunk at the mere idea of "Coercion," and therefore permitted the rebellion to ripen, and to strengthen with drilled armies, before measures were taken to meet the formidable antagonists. And not a few Republicans, even, were willing to let "the erring sisters depart in peace," for they asked, "what worth is a Union pinned together with bayonets?" But the public sentiment of the North demanded that the Union should be preserved.

It is well known that the will of the Northern people was obeyed. I am not, however, speaking of the war so much as I am of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He came to Washington at a dark period of our history, with a heavy heart, in view of the responsibility which awaited him. His life menaced, and with no certainty of the loyalty of many who surrounded him, he was forced to rely on his own bravery, tempered with ardent love of the Union, and with a disposition to enter upon just terms to reconcile both sections. He was opposed to war as a means of redress, if it were possible to peaceably adjust prevailing difficulties; but finding that the day for reason or logic had passed, there was the only alternative of that dread arbitrament. Twenty years have passed since his inauguration under the painful circumstances herein briefly mentioned, and an account of which

no such servile condition is known. Then the credit and industries of the country were depressed; now both are elevated, and thrift takes the place of adversity. Then, the Union was dissolving; now the States coalesce; and all find that in Union only there is strength, with all its accompanying blessings. Look upon that picture, then on this. The one dark, the other light. And may we not hope that our country will never again be distracted by civil war, but that the ties that bind the States will grow stronger, and the people of them all seek a common glory, with its attendant prosperity.

Abraham Lincoln arrived in Washington at half-past six o'clock on the morning of the 23d of February, 1861, having secretly left Harrisburg, in a special train, the night before; it having been understood that a conspiracy had been formed to prevent his reaching this city, by taking his life. He was accompanied by Col. Ward H. Lamon, of Illinois, who was subsequently appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia.

He was met at the railroad station by Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, whence he was conveyed in a hack to Willard's Hotel, where Senator Seward was in readiness to receive him. In the course of the morning he paid a visit to President Buchanan, with whom he had a long interview.

On the 27th of February, the City Councils, in company with the Mayor of Washington, took their farewell of Mr. Buchanan. They then proceeded to Willard's Hotel to pay their respects to Mr. Lincoln. The Mayor having delivered a brief address, Mr. Lincoln replied:

"Mr. Mayor: I thank you, and through you the municipal authorities, by whom you are accompanied, for this welcome; and as it is the first time in my life since the present phase of politics has presented itself in this country that I have said anything publicly within a region of country where the institution of slavery exists, I will take this occasion to say, I think very much of the ill-feeling that has existed, and still exists, between the people of the section from which I came, and the people here, is owing to the misunderstanding between each other, which unhappily prevails. I therefore avail myself of this opportunity to assure you, Mr. Mayor, and all the gentlemen present, that I have not now, and never have had, any other than as kindly feelings toward you as to the people of my own section. I have not now, and never have had, any disposition to treat you in any respect otherwise than as my own neighbors. I have not now any purpose to withhold from you any of the constitutional rights, under any circumstances, that I would not feel myself constrained to withhold from my own neighbors; and I hope, in a word, when we shall become better acquainted,—and I say it with great confidence,—we shall like each other the more. Again I thank you for the kindness of this reception."

Before and about this time, companies of men were openly drilling in this city. They were strongly tinged with secessionism, in fact, had passed resolutions to that effect, and looked for a favorable opportunity to strike a blow at the Government. Finding that they would not have the gratification of doing so, now that stringent measures were being taken for the protection of the public property and the preservation of the public peace, they disbanded—some of them going South, and a comparatively few remaining in Washington.

Before the inauguration of President Lincoln, extensive preparations were made, under the direction of Lieutenant-General Scott, to prevent the interruption of the procession at any point. A temporary fence was placed around the space immediately in front of the platform, from which the President was to deliver his Inaugural Address. To guard against surprise, an enclosed avenue of stout boards was constructed, from the point where the President-elect would leave his carriage until he passed into the Capitol, a distance of about one hundred feet.

The day for the inauguration arrived. Senators Baker and Pearce rode in the procession, in the same carriage with the reti-

gion, on arriving at the Capitol, was escorted to the Senate, and took the seat assigned to him. The chamber was crowded, as usual on such occasions, with the most prominent officers of the Government in all its branches, with Senators and Representatives, and Foreign Ministers. The oath was administered to Hannibal Hamlin, as Vice-President, by Mr. Breckenridge, when he made an address, and assumed the duties of the chair as presiding officer of the Senate.

The procession was then re-formed, and having, with Mr. Lincoln, reached the platform on the east side of the Capitol, Senator Baker said: "Fellow-citizens, I introduce to you Abraham Lincoln, President-elect of the United States."

This was greeted with repeated cheers.

Mr. Lincoln, after a short pause, laid down his manuscript a few moments on the table; then thrusting his hand into his pocket, took from it a pair of steel-bowed spectacles, which he placed carefully and deliberately on his nose, and used his gold-headed cane as a paper-weight during the reading of the Inaugural.

Mr. Lincoln, before he came to Washington, had had an address for the occasion printed at the office of the *Springfield Journal*, but that which he delivered was somewhat different, being extensively interlined, in accordance with new developments, after the first draft. An exact copy of this was furnished to the "Associated Press" to be telegraphed.

The President read his Inaugural Address in a clear, distinct voice, concluding as follows.

"I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

He was applauded when he concluded the reading of his Address.

Never was there a more solemn spectacle. The thirty thousand auditors who listened attentively to his words were evidently most deeply impressed with the momentous character of the occasion. There was no noise, no confusion, no thoughtless nor indecent scenes of applause or disapprobation. All seemed to be moved with the deep conviction that their own fate and that of their country depended on the developments of that memorable day.

In taking the oath, as administered to him by the venerable Chief-Justice Taney, the President placed his hand upon the Bible, and responded in a firm and decided tone. At the conclusion, he bowed reverently and kissed the Book.

The firing of cannon and the playing of music announced the ceremonies ended.

It may here be stated, that Mr. Lincoln kissed the thirty-four States of the Union, as represented by the thirty-four young ladies.

The President was escorted to the Executive Mansion in the same order that he was attended to the Capitol. Mr. Buchanan accompanied him to the White House, and there took his leave, expressing the hope, in kindly terms, that his administration might prove to be happy and prosperous.

A line had been formed at the Mansion, when there was a great rush into it, thousands of persons offering their congratulations to the new President.

Not only were arrangements made to defend the Capitol, but troops were stationed in different parts of the city, to be used in case of necessity. A report prevailed that a gunpowder plot had been arranged to blow up the Capitol, and I well remember that the Chief of the Capitol Police, Captain C. W. Dunnington, a Southern sympathizer, and who subsequently joined his fortunes with the rebellion, examined all the sewers and secret places on the premises, and made a report that there was no cause for alarm.

South" would, when they read his Inaugural, be satisfied. He had made it as near right as it was possible for him to make it, in accordance with the Constitution, which he thought was as good for the people who lived south of Mason and Dixon's line, as those who lived north of it.

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

WASHINGTON, APR. 12, 1886.

Congress has accomplished so much during the week, with so little waste of time in talk and speeches, that everybody feels disposed to say "well done," and "do not grow weary of well doing." A few weeks of legislation, equal in quantity and importance to that of the past week, and our law makers would be ready to desert the Capitol by the first of June. It is predicted, however, that they will not get away before some time in August.

Some newspapers have been trying to incite Congress to industry by saying that unless more activity is infused into its proceedings, members will find themselves here in September 1886. But a question more important with most of the alleged statesmen on the Democratic side of the House, is, whether they will find themselves in Washington in Dec. 1887. They are discussing the political situation very seriously, and they are fearful of losing the House at the next elections. The recent local elections in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, have interested the politicians at the Capitol, and there has been discussion of the results. The blame for the Republican victory is laid chiefly at the President's door. Western Congressmen say the Democrats are so disappointed with the Administration that they have no fighting courage left.

There is a Democratic member from Indiana, Mr. Kleimer, who thinks the bad condition of his party in Congress could be remedied by a caucus. Said he, "we don't know each other and don't know ourselves. There is no Democratic programme. One wants free silver coinage, another wants no coinage at all. One wants all the offices, another doesn't. We ought to caucus at once, and the administration ought to be represented in the caucus. The White House and Congress should work together. The party is disorganized and demoralized. We need a caucus."

Returning to the week's record of Congress, both the Senate and the House passed the bill for the erection of the long projected Congressional library. The President of the Senate and Speaker of the House signed the bill, and the President's signature is the only formality still required to make it a law. The new depository for the nation's literary treasures will be east of the Capitol. Half a million has been provided to begin the structure, and \$550,000 more for the purchase of the site.

Through the suspension of the Mexican veterans, and defeated the Bland plan for the unlimited coinage of silver. The Senate invited Washington Territory into the sisterhood of States. It took her as she is, enfranchised women and all. This victory for woman suffrage in the Senate was not attained without some opposition. Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, wanted to amend by limiting the suffrage in the proposed State to qualified male electors only. He was afraid of female Senators. They could not keep executive secrets. If the Senate recognized the right of female suffrage in Washington Territory by passing the bill as it was, the Senate might have a woman knocking at its doors, with full credentials. "She might be admitted," said Mr. Eustis, "and that would solve the problem of secret.

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He also pensioned the Mexican veterans, and defeated the Bland plan for the unlimited coinage of silver. The Senate invited Washington Territory into the sisterhood of States. It took her as she is, enfranchised women and all. This victory for woman suffrage in the Senate was not attained without some opposition. Senator Eustis, of Louisiana, wanted to amend by limiting the suffrage in the proposed State to qualified male electors only. He was afraid of female Senators. They could not keep executive secrets. If the Senate recognized the right of female suffrage in Washington Territory by passing the bill as it was, the Senate might have a woman knocking at its doors, with full credentials. "She might be admitted," said Mr. Eustis, "and that would solve the problem of secret sessions. On the question of the constitutional qualifications of a female Senator—as respects age for example"—the rest of the Senator's sentence was lost in the laughter that greeted this remark, and Senator Beck said, *soto voce*, that the question of retirement on account of age would never be allowed to arise even among the women.

"One very difficult social question has at last been settled," remarked a lady the other evening who was speaking of the gradations in the aggregate of humanity called society. "Yes, we no longer wonder who is who. Washington has at last had a long felt want filled. We have an *elite* Directory, an invaluable volume, which we are assured is a safe guide as regards the social status of people. The thing, however, that puzzles me is, how this information was obtained, and from whom? What rule has been followed in writing down Smith in the *elite* Directory and excluding Jones? They hold precisely the same station in the community, yet one is taken and the other left. By whom was their relative position decided.

Congressional references were made to Mr. Gladstone's speech. In the Senate Mr. Teller characterized it as the greatest made on the subject to which it related, and made by probably the greatest man of the age. Reading one of the sentences which proclaimed the necessity for sympathy with the law on the part of the people, Mr. Teller said Gladstone's words would live as long as the English language. In the House Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent to resolutions of sympathy with Gladstone and his associates, in their efforts to secure a free parliament for the people of Ireland. Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, objected to the resolutions, and they were not passed.

General Conference.

Star.

Conference of the
Church

XXXIX 63

CONKLING BEATEN.

THE SENATE REFUSES TO UPHOLD HIM.

The New York Nominations Finally Disposed Of, and Secretary Sherman, After Rolling Up His Sleeves and Entering the Arena, Carries His Point and Wins the Day.

Special Dispatch to THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, February 3.

The New York Custom House nominations have at last been disposed of by a vote so overwhelming that both sides are in a state of wonder and excitement. For several days past it has been apparent that Mr. Conkling was losing ground, and when Secretary Sherman took the field in person the power of Conkling melted away like frost before the sunshine. There has not been a time since General Grant's disgraceful lobbying in favor of the San Domingo scheme when members of the government have gone personally into the lobby and importuned,ajoled, threatened and made promises to Senators. But all this has been done in the matter of the New York nominations, and the result shows that the administration is beginning to understand how fields are won. The result is most important in a political sense, and Conkling's friends assert that it is the death of the Republican party in the State of New York. But this exaggeration is no doubt due to the terrible disappointment they have had. Conkling threw away his advantages. Had he made the fight before the recess he would have won it gallantly, for the administration did not have a dozen votes. But he played with his opportunities, and, like the boy with the bladders, he got beyond his depth and was swamped.

SHERMAN IN THE FIELD.

When the nomination of Roosevelt was pending last session Secretary Sherman did not take much interest in it, and it was not until Conkling's severe speech a week or two ago, in which he sneered at Sherman's integrity, that the latter waked up to his work. Since then he has labored most diligently, and nobody knows the power of patronage and how to use it better than he. He did not even rest upon the Sabbath, but yesterday was about the hotels hunting up Senators and making bargains with them. Some of the Senators who voted for confirmation to-day have been with Conkling until now, and it is known that Mr. Sherman saw some of these yesterday. What these bargains were and whether they will be matter for future observation.

Senator who had been appointed to the position vacated by the dog and the cracker. His idea was that Mr. Sherman had rolled a cracker up the dog and told him to roll over. The dog rolled over and over again, got his coat full of dirt, and Sherman then put the cracker in his pocket and said he would keep it for another dog. The Senator, without telling how he voted, said there was no dirt on his coat, implying that Mr. Sherman had shown him the cracker, but he refused to roll over for it. It will be worth while to see if any of the friends of Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, are soon appointed to office and whether any of Zach Chandler's appointees in Detroit are disturbed. It will also be worth while to see what the President or Secretary Sherman does for Conover, Oglesby, Saunders, Windom, Wadleigh and the other Republicans who rolled over. It is understood that Mr. Sherman did his best to secure Senator Cameron, but in this failed, and Don need not look for further favors, either in the Treasury or at the White House.

The lobbying was not at all confined to the administration, for the halls and corridors were crowded all day with New Yorkers and others, who worked like beavers to secure the rejection of Merritt.

CONKLING BROKEN DOWN.

The Senate was in secret session nearly seven hours, and during all this time there was the greatest excitement outside, and it was worth almost a Senator's life for him to put his head out of the chamber. To-night the hotels and loafing places are packed with people, discussing the result. Nothing that has occurred at the present session has created so much excitement. Conkling is described as quite broken down. The discussion in executive session was rather tame, and considerable time was devoted to arguments on the prerogatives of the President and the Senate. Nobody spoke directly in favor of the administration, but Mr. Dawes came the nearest to it. All the old ground was gone over again and but few new points were made. A good many votes were taken. Conkling found himself beaten at every turn, and, after making one more strenuous effort, he resigned himself to his fate. His speech is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. He spoke in the debate and showed that he was a man of service.

the committee on commerce, with power to send for persons and papers, and make a thorough investigation of Custom House affairs, etc., under General Merritt's administration. He therefore submitted a motion to that effect.

Mr. Morgan, after making a speech of much the same purport as Mr. Cockrell's, moved to indefinitely postpone the pending nomination, on the ground that this would indicate that the Senate did not consider Merritt a proper man for the place and would open the way for the President to send in another name.

The presiding officer (Mr. Mitchell occupying the chair temporarily) ruled that this motion was out of order, as it involved final action, and under the rules of the Senate, although postponement to a fixed date was permissible, the final question on a nomination must always be "Does the Senate advise and consent to its confirmation?" A long discussion ensued on the parliamentary question thus raised, and after six or eight Senators had spoken (nearly all of them supporting the decision of the Chair) Mr. Morgan withdrew his motion.

The question then recurred on Mr. Cockrell's motion to recommit and Mr. Conkling took the floor to close the debate. He sent to the clerk's desk General Arthur's letter to him, of the first instant, in reply to Secretary Sherman's last communication, and after it had been read to the Senate, Mr. Conkling proceeded to make an hour's speech, very earnestly opposing confirmation and going over the whole ground of the charges against Messrs. Arthur and Cornell, to show that they had been thoroughly refuted. Referring to the complaint of the President and Secretary Sherman that the New York Custom House had been used as a political machine for the benefit of personal and political friends of the persons who controlled appointments, he read several letters from Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary McCormick, addressed to Collector Arthur, in which they requested appointments for their personal or political friends. Among them was one from Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur earnestly recommending a son of Justice Bradley for an appointment and saying at the close that he (Sherman) hoped for manifest reasons that it would be considered favorably. Mr. Conkling also read to the Senate a letter written to Collector Arthur by the President (or by the President's direction) recommending for appointment as Deputy Collector a gentleman (Mr. J. Q. Howard) who had written Mr. Hayes' biography. General Arthur declined to comply with the President's request on the ground that he did not think it advisable or proper to confer so important an appointment upon any man who had not come up through the lower grades of the service and shown a fitness for the position. The day he thus declined to violate the President's civil service principles was, said Mr. Conkling, a sorry day for General Arthur, for the President's opposition to him seemed to date from this refusal. In the course of his further remarks Mr. Conkling referred to the President's alleged purpose to make new nominations to displace Arthur and Cornell, in the event of the Senate rejecting those now before it. He argued that it is a constitutional prerogative of the Senate to say whether or not officers shall be removed, and if the President undertook to execute the threat attributed to him he might find himself standing on very slippery ground. Mr. Conkling, in conclusion, intimated that he would go into the matter at more length were the session an open one and if the hour were not so late, but under the circumstances he would content himself with asking for the Senate's decision.

A vote was then taken on the motion for recommitment, and it was lost by seven or eight majority. The roll being next called on the question of confirming the nomination of General Merritt, the vote resulted—yeas, 33; nays, 24, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.), Coke, Conover, Davis (W. Va.), Dawes, Dennis, Ferry, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Hoar, Johnston, Kirkwood, McCreery, McMillan, Matthews, Morgan, Morrill, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Sausbury, Saunders, Shields, Whyte, Windom, Withers—23. Republicans, in Roman, 13; Democrats, in Italics, 20.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Chaffee, Cockrell, Conkling, Davis (Ill.), Eaton, Garland, Hamlin, Howe, Jones (Nev.), Kellogg, McDonald, Mitchell, Paddock, Patterson, Rollins, Sargent, Spencer, Tellepsen, Voorhees—24. Republicans, 18; Democrats, 5; Independent, 1.

Messrs. Buller, Christiancy, Lamar, Merrimon, Plumb, Sherman and Wallace, who would have voted yeas, were paired with Messrs. Barnum, Edmunds, McPherson, Ingalls, Sharon, Dorsey and Cameron (Pa.), who would have voted nays.

Messrs. Kerwin, Jones (Fla.), Macey and Wadleigh, though present and not paired, did not vote, and Mr. Eastis, making the seventy-sixth member of the Senate, was absent without a pair.

The nomination of Silas W. Burt was then disposed of by confirmation without debate, the vote standing as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Beck, Burnside, Cameron (Pa.), Coke, Conover, Davis (W. Va.), Dawes, Dennis, Ferry, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hoar, Johnston, Kirkwood, McCreery, McMillan, Matthews, Morgan, Morrill, Oglesby, Randolph, Ransom, Sausbury, Saunders, Shields, Whyte and Windom—31.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Blaine, Booth, Bruce, Chaffee, Conkling, Davis (Ill.), Eaton, Garland, Howe, Jones (Nev.), Kellogg, McDonald, Mitchell, Rollins, Spencer and Voorhees—19.

Mr. Conkling then submitted a motion that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the votes.

Mr. Beck moved to amend by removing the injunction also from all that had been said.

This amendment was agreed to by a small majority, but subsequently Mr. Morrill offered as a substitute the original proposition in different phraseology, and after much debate and an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Bailey to extend the order for publicity to the letters to General Arthur, which were read by Mr. Conkling, the substitute was agreed to, and the Senate closed its continuous executive session of nearly seven hours.