are cold, and he is pulseless. He can live but a short time more. I am tired out myself. Good night, and good-bye."

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE'S SYMPATHY.

The Republican County Committee last evening adopted unanimously the following resolution, offered by Justice Solon B. Smith from the Executive Committee:

Whereas, The life-long leader of the Republican party has been stricken with a cruel disease and is now lying at death's door, and,

Whereas, All citizens throughout the nation, irrespective of party, are praying for his recovery; therefore,

Resolved, That the Republican County Committee of New-York, through the Executive Committee, hereby expresses the deepest sympathy with the family of Roscoe Conkling, and sincerely hopes that he may be restored to health, to the end that he may resume a place of honor and usefulness in the councils of the State and Nation.

Before the committee adjourned John D. Lawson received a message from Alderman Alfred R. Conkling announcing that his uncle was rapidly sinking, and probably would not live through the night.

PREMATURE ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NEWS OF MR. CONKLING'S DEATH RECEIVED, RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND AN ADJOURNMENT TAKEN.

Albany, April 17 (Special.)—News of Mr. Conkling's death reached Albany a little after 8:30. Twenty minutes before that time news that he was dying was received at the telegraph office in the Capitol. In anticipation of his death General Husted began the preparation of a suitable set of resolutions to be presented the moment the announcement of Mr. Conkling's death was received. As the General was writing the last words a telegraph boy marched into the Assembly Chamber with the news. Although this result had been expected still the news created considerable excitement and much feeling was shown. The eyes of many of the old members who knew him years ago when he was in active politics filled, and when General Husted arose to present his resolution his voice trembled with emotion. He said:

"At 19 minutes after 8 o'clock to-night Roscoe Conkling passed away. When I make this statement the House will concur with me that a man so distinguished as he has been; a man whose services to this State through so many years were so valuable and who won for himself the first rank among American orators, publicists and statesmen, deserves special consideration from the members of the Legislature of the State of New-York. It was nine years ago that I nominated him for Senator. I did it then with pleasure and pride, and it is with the greatest sorrow that I now announce his death. I hereby present these resolutions for the consideration of the House":

Resolved, That the Assembly learns with deep sorrow of the death of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling.

Resolved, That his distinguished services, his high standard of public honor and his official and personal integrity merit the acknowledgment of the people of this State.

Resolved, That as Representative and Senator in Congress he won the admiration of his colleagues and the plaudits of the Nation.

Resolved (If the Senate concur), That a joint committee of five Senators and nine members of the Assembly be appointed by the presiding officers of the respective houses to prepare a suitable memorial of the public services of the deceased orator and statesman, and to report to the Legislature what further action shall be taken in order to pay to his memory the respectful tribute of their sorrow.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory this House do now adjourn.

Assemblyman Burns attempted to speak to the resolution, but from every quarter of the Chamber came cries of "Don't speak! don't speak!" Mr. Burns did not speak, and Speaker Cole moved the resolution and asked for a standing vote. Every member of the Assembly present arose and was counted and the House adjourned.

Ten minutes later another report came from the Hoffman House denying the first report and stating that Mr. Conkling had sunk into a stupor and was thought to be dead, but he had rallied and was still alive.

SKETCH OF MR. CONKLING'S CAREER.

Roscoe Conkling was born at Albany, N. Y., in 1829. His father, Alfred Conkling, was an accomplished lawyer and held several prominent public positions. He served a term as District-Attorney of Montgomery County; he sat in the XVIIth Congress (1821-'23); in 1825 he was appointed a United States Circuit Judge for the Northern District of New-York; and in 1852 he received the Mission to Mexico. The Judge, as he was commonly called, was the father of three boys, one of whom, Frederick A., survives Roscoe. The other, Aurelian, died many years ago. After receiving a good academical education, Roscoe, without taking a collegiate course, turned his attention to the law. Removing from Albany to Utica he entered the law office of Spencer & Kernan in 1846, and three years later began the practice of his profession in Utica. His life as a public official had an early start. In the spring of 1850, upon the resignation of Calvert Comstock, Governor Hunt appointed him District-Attorney of Oneida County. The fragment of the term for which he was named ended with the year. In 1858, having in the meantime divided his attention between law and local politics, he was chosen Mayor of Utica. He held until November, 1859, when he resigned.

HIS CAREER AS LAW-MAKER.

Roscoe Conkling's career in our National Legislature dates from 1859. In that year he entered the historic XXXVIth Congress as the representative of the Oneida District. Among his fellow members of the New-York delegation was Reuben E. Fenton with whom later on he was fiercely to struggle for party leadership. The sessions of this Congress were filled with propositions looking to the preservation of the Union, and to its dismemberment. It was a golden opportunity for a man at once able and patriotic to make an impression. But Mr. Conkling may have felt that it was becoming to his inexperience as a legislator "to be seen and not heard." At all events his mark upon the session would seem to have been slight. Mr. Conkling was returned to the XXXVIIth Congress, of which, it is interesting to note, his brother Frederick was also a member. On the 4th of July, 1861, the XXXVIIth Congress met in extra session on the memorable proclamation of President Lincoln (calling for 75,000 men) "to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand." During the extra and the regular sessions of this Congress Mr. Conkling made a number of vigorous speeches which were well received, advanced in influence and came to be recognized as possessing many of the qualities that enter into leadership. His voice and vote were employed to strengthen the Union cause, as represented primarily by Mr. Lincoln's Administration. A noteworthy event in this part of Mr. Conkling's career, remarks a recent writer, was "his vote against the legal-tender act which was passed by Congress in February, 1862. The bill was inspired, as is very well known, by Secretary Chase, and was drawn by Mr. Spaulding, a colleague of Mr. Conkling's from New-York. Mr. Conkling opposed the bill in some short speeches and by his vote. This was the first time Mr. Conkling left the party traces."

Mr. Conkling ran for a third consecutive term, but was defeated, Francis Kernan succeeding him in the XXXVIIIth Congress. During the two years of his enforced retirement from public life Mr. Conkling devoted himself to law and politics—or perhaps politics and law would be a more accurate statement. At all events he succeeded so well in "mending his fences" that, renewing the contest with Mr. Kernan, he defeated him and secured his own election to the XXXIXth Congress. As a member of this body he helped pass the Civil Rights bill over President Johnson's veto, and played an efficient part in shaping the reconstruction legislation, the Homestead bill, and the other great measures which were designed to preserve the fruits of the war.

THE CONKLING-BLAINE UNPLEASANTNESS.

It was in this Congress—in April 1866—that Mr. Conkling and Mr. Blaine engaged in the acrimonious controversy which led to their alienation from each other. This historic quarrel had its beginning in an amendment which Mr. Conkling moved to a bill providing for the reorganization of the Army of the United States. The motion looked to the abolition of the Provost Marshal Bureau and the consequent humiliation of Provost Marshal General James B. Fry. In support of his motion Mr. Conkling sharply criticised General Fry's official conduct. "My objection to this section is," he remarked, "that it creates an unnecessary office for an undeserving public servant." Mr. Blaine, in behalf of the Military Committee, of which he was a member, replied. He defended the section which Mr. Conkling proposed to have struck out, contended that there was not in the American army a more honorable and high-toned officer than General Fry, and referred to quarrels which the General had had with Mr. Conkling, "quarrels it is generally understood in which the gentleman (Conkling) came out second best at the War Department." Conkling made haste to rejoin that "if General Fry is depending for vindication upon the gentleman from Maine (Blaine) he is to be commiserated, certainly." A few days later the debate was renewed on an elaborate letter from General Fry, which Mr. Blaine caused to have read at the clerk's desk. The General answered the charges which had been made by Mr. Conkling and declared "that the differences between Mr. Conkling and myself arose altogether from my unwillingness to gratify him in certain matters in which he had a strong personal interest." At the culmination of the heated discussion engendered by this letter, Mr. Blaine rose at the end of one of Mr. Conkling's periods and addressed the chair. The Speaker inquired "Does the gentleman from New-York yield to the gentleman from Maine?" "No sir," was Mr. Conkling's stern reply, "I do not wish to have anything to do with the member from Maine, not even so much as to yield him the floor." A few minutes later Mr. Blaine's turn came and he delivered a stinging invective in which he referred to Mr. Conkling's "majestic, supereminent, overpowering turkey-cock strut." The encounter was not only the sharpest of the XXXIXth Congress but one of the most memorable in the history of that era.

HIS PROMOTION TO THE SENATE.

Firmly entrenched in the confidence of his Oneida constituents, they elected Mr. Conkling to the XLth Congress. But before it was time for him to resume his seat he was promoted to the United States Senate in January, 1867. Charles J. Folger, then a Senator, presided at the caucus which nominated him, and his name was proposed by Ellis H. Roberts, then an Assemblyman for the IId Oneida District. The other candidates before the caucus were Ira Harris, the incumbent, Noah Davis, Ransom Balcom and Mr. Folger. Horace Greeley's name was presented, but was withdrawn before the formal balloting began. During Mr. Conkling's first term in the Senate what may be regarded as his most important vote was given for the impeachment of President Johnson "for high crimes and misdemeanors." In 1862, while a member of the House, he had offered a resolution, after the victory at Fort Donelson, returning the Nation's thanks to Generals Grant and Halleck; and when Grant was called to the Presidency in 1869 he found in the Senator an earnest and uncompromising supporter. And before Grant's first term expired Mr. Conkling had come to be recognized as the special champion of his Administration. The re-election of President Grant in 1872 was followed in 1873 by the re-election of Senator Conkling.

In the momentous proceedings growing out of the disputed election of 1876, the Senator bore a prominent part. He was a member of the committee that framed the bill providing for the Electoral Commission, he took charge of it in its passage through the Senate and he advocated it in a strong speech. His absence from the Senate when the vote was taken on the Louisiana decision of the Electoral tribunal caused a good deal of bitter comment at the time. Subsequently, in the course of a speech on one of the phases of the Louisiana question, Mr. Conkling took occasion to explain the absence in question, stating that it was due to his having been called out of the city.

At the end of this term—during which he declined an invitation from the President to transfer his public services to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, succeeding Chief Justice Chase deceased—Mr. Conkling was again re-elected. And in both 1873 and 1879 he received a unanimous nomination.

HIS EXIT FROM THE SENATE.

Mr. Conkling resigned from the Senate in May, 1881, for two reasons. First to exhibit in an emphatic manner his disapproval of the policy of President Garfield in relation to the New-York appointments, especially the nomination of William H. Robertson to the New-York Collectorship. Second, to appeal to the Republicans of New-York, through their representatives in the Legislature, promptly to return him to the Senate and in so doing to vindicate him and rebuke President Garfield. The position of the President can be briefly stated. He held that his nomination of Judge Robertson was an act of simple party justice, the logical nomination in the circumstances. It was conceded that to no other one man so much as to Judge Robertson was General Garfield indebted for his success at Chicago, since the Judge was foremost in organizing the movement against a third term. Impressed with this fact the President felt that he would have been alike cowardly and unfair if he had set Robertson aside to please the leaders of a rival faction whose opposition was purely political and who had been generously recognized in the distribution of the Federal patronage. Judge Robertson's fitness for the Collectorship was not denied, his personal character was unassailable and he was a tried and true Republican. Mr. Conkling laid great stress "on the courtesy of the Senate," arguing that it was the rule of that body to respect the wishes of its members in relation to nominations from their respective States. For reply Mr. Conkling was referred to the Russell-Simmons case. Judge Russell was Collector of the port of Boston in 1874. Messrs. Sumner and Boutwell were then the United States Senators from Massachusetts. The name of Mr. Simmons—a friend of General Butler—was sent to the Senate as the successor of Judge Russell, whose term had not expired. But although both the Massachusetts Senators were opposed to Mr. Simmons, Mr. Boutwell going so far as to support an adverse report on his nomination, Mr. Conkling disregarded their wishes and spoke and voted for Simmons's confirmation. Senator Conkling's desperate scheme failed miserably. His course in resigning was denounced by Republicans generally all over the State, who saw in it simply partisanship run mad, and who were agreed that the President was from any point of view entitled, as The Tribune argued at the time, to a man of his own selection in the great and responsible office of Collector of the Port of New-York. Accompanied by Vice-President Arthur, Mr. Conkling appeared in Albany shortly after the resignation had been transmitted to Governor Cornell and made an earnest effort to induce the Republican majority to vote to reelect him to the Senate. Mr. Conkling, let it be said, denied that he went to Albany to lobby for a vindication. Once when interviewed on that special point he defined his mission to the State Capital as follows: "My going to Albany was one of the most reluctant acts of my life. I did not go there to solicit votes; I never asked any man to vote for me. My presence there was insisted on by others on the ground that it was due to all that information and explanation should be given respecting the resignation and the causes which led to it, and that such information should come directly from me."

Among the means employed to secure his return was the publication of a letter written by General Grant to Senator Jones, of Nevada. In this letter Grant said:

"Conkling and Platt are the chosen Senators from the great State of New-York, and that, too, against all the opposition of an Administration created by the same party that elected them. This should give them all the stronger claim to be consulted in the matter of appointments in their State. When it comes to filling the most influential office in their State without consulting these Senators it is a great slight. When he (the President) selects the most offensive man to be found, it becomes an insult, and ought to be resented to the bitter end. I sincerely hope the President will see this and correct his mistake himself, and restore harmony to the party. He owes this to himself and to those without whom he could not have been elected. Nobody believes that he could have carried the State of New-York without the active support of her present Senators. Their passive support would not have answered. Without the State of New-York General Garfield would not now be President. His rewarding Robertson is not only offensive to the New-York Senators, but it is offensive to New-York Republicans."

THE CONTEST OVER HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.

The struggle for the Senatorship, in all that it implied, must always remain an interesting and suggestive chapter in the history of New-York politics. From the evening of May 16, when Governor Cornell transmitted the joint letter of resignation of the two Senators to the Legislature, until the afternoon of July 22, when Mr. Lapham was chosen to succeed Mr. Conkling, Albany was in a state of feverish excitement and commanded a huge share of the attention of the country. The business of law-making was practically abandoned, the members finding themselves engrossed by the unexpected and unprecedented duty which they were called upon to discharge. A clever piece of generalship at the start prolonged the contest. The statute provides that the balloting to fill vacancies in the United States Senate shall begin on the second Tuesday after the Legislature has been informed that the chairs are empty. The joint letter of resignation was read in the Assembly at the evening session of Monday, May 16. Had it also been read in the Senate at that session balloting would have been reached May 24. But realizing that every day's delay would be calculated to work against the return of the Senators by arousing and consolidating public opinion against them, the Administration members of the Senate adopted a plan which, by preventing the letter of resignation from being presented on May 16, postponed the beginning of the balloting until May 31. Senator Sessions presided when the session opened, and no sooner had the Chaplain finished his prayer than Senator Woodin was on his feet with a motion that the Senate "do now adjourn." The motion was as promptly put and carried, thus cutting off the Governor's private secretary, who stood waiting in the lobby to deliver the resignation. The caucus which assembled in Mr. Conkling's interest on the 30th of May was attended by only about one-third of the Republican members—36. The Administration caucus, on the other hand, numbered 57. On the first ballot the next day Mr. Conkling received only 35 out of the 105 Republican votes cast. A little later his friends in their extremity considered the feasibility of endeavoring to adjourn the Legislature sine die without stopping to fill the vacancies. Then early in June came the great sensation of the contest when an Assemblyman rose in his place and announced that he had been paid $2,000 for his vote and that he had turned the money over to Speaker Sharpe. A little later the lively rumor spread that Mr. Conkling had decided to pull out of the canvass in favor of General Grant. Early in July the Administration Republicans held a caucus at which Elbridge G. Lapham was nominated to succeed Mr. Conkling. The Conkling members declined to attend this caucus on the ground that it had not been properly called. On July 22, after the fifty-fifth ballot, which had resulted in no choice, the Administration and the Conkling men came together in a "conference," at which Mr. Lapham receiving 61 votes and Mr. Conkling 26, Mr. Lapham was thereupon declared to be duly nominated. A few hours later on the fifty-sixth ballot Mr. Lapham received a unanimous Republican vote and was declared by Senator and Collector-elect Robertson, who occupied the chair of the joint convention, duly elected United States Senator "in place of Roscoe Conkling resigned." The Democrats voted for Clarkson N. Potter.

Acknowledging a telegram advising him of the election of Mr. Lapham, Mr. Conkling thanked the legislators that had steadily supported him and paid his inverted compliments to those that had opposed him in the following dispatch:

The heroic constancy of the Spartan band which so long stood for principle and truth has my deepest gratitude and admiration. Borne down by forbidden and abhorrent forces and agencies which never before had a sway in the Republican party, the memory of their courage and manhood will long live in the highest honor. The near future will vindicate their wisdom and crown them with approval. Please ask them all for me to receive my most grateful acknowledgments. ROSCOE CONKLING.

Thus Roscoe Conkling passed out of public life. In 1882 President Arthur opened broad the way for his re-entrance by sending to the Senate his name for the United States Supreme Court bench in place of Ward Hunt. Mr. Conkling, however, wrote a letter of declination. We have already referred to some of the important measures and proceedings upon which he was called to pass during his career as a National legislator. It may be added that he was credited with drafting the law confirming the titles of preemptors and settlers to lands along the line of railroads claiming lands from the Government; the trade mark law; and the law governing the election of United States Senators.

MR. CONKLING IN POLITICS.

Before he had attained his majority Mr. Conkling knew a caucus when he saw it, and it was not long before he had shown decided aptitude for practical politics. He passed from being a familiar figure in the local organizations, first of the Whigs and then of the Republicans, to the wider field of the State Convention naturally—apparently without effort. But it was not until 1871 that the general attention was called to him as a manager and leader. In the Republican State Convention of that year he won a signal triumph over his opponents. After one of the most bitter fights in the history of State politics he secured the admission of what were known as the Grant delegates from the metropolis, pursuing an implacable policy toward the delegation containing such men as Moses H. Grinnell and Marshall O. Roberts. The result was that the delegation that was discriminated against left the convention accompanied by delegates from some of the other counties. The rule-or-ruin policy which he thus early inaugurated characterized his subsequent course as a party chief. Mr. Greeley and Senator Fenton counselled harmony and the ticket nominated in these untoward circumstances pulled through. The next year, 1872, President Grant came up for re-election and Senator Conkling bent all his energies to the accomplishment of that object. He opened the pro-Grant anti-Greeley campaign in this city early in the summer with an elaborate speech in Cooper Institute. This effort was eulogistic of Grant, abusive of Greeley and defensive of many things in the Grant Administration, which had subjected it to widespread criticism. And it attempted to show that it was Senator Fenton, who had begun the quarrel with his associate Senator from New-York by an overmastering zeal for Federal patronage. It was in this speech that Mr. Conkling asserted that not only had he not suggested the appointment of Thomas Murphy as Collector, but that he had never asked nor received an appointment at his hands, "nor one." The Senator followed up this vigorous speech by others at various points in the State and much of the credit for Grant's triumphant re-election was attributed to his labors. He held his own in the politics of the next four years, and in 1876 his friends urged him for the Republican Presidential nomination. They were so strong in the New-York Republican State Convention of that year as to secure the insertion in the platform of a resolution commending him to the Cincinnati National Convention as a leader well fitted to carry the party's standard. George William Curtis opposed the adoption of this resolution and rallied a large vote against it but it went through by a majority of 33 in a convention of 432 delegates. This result, although ostensibly a victory for Mr. Conkling, left the delegates to the National Republican Convention unpledged and made it clear to that body that he was by no means the unanimous choice for the Presidency of the Republicans of New-York. At the Cincinnati convention the first ballot was for Blaine 291, for Morton 125, for Bristow 113, for Conkling 96, for Hayes 67, for Hartranft 58, for Jewell 11. In the succeeding ballots Mr. Conkling's strength steadily declined and on the seventh and decisive ballot New-York cast her vote for Governor Hayes. In 1877 Mr. Conkling controlled the Republican State Convention which met at Rochester and made a drastic speech whose special object was the demolition of George William Curtis. Mr. Curtis had sturdily fought Mr. Conkling's ambition for the Presidency, had arraigned him as being a boss of a machine not the leader of a party and had criticised his course in regard to President Hayes. Mr. Conkling in his response alluded to "Harper's Weekly" as a paper "made famous by the pencil of Nast," and sneered that "when Dr. Johnson defined patriotism to be the last refuge of a scoundrel he was then unconscious of the undeveloped capabilities of the word reform." And there was much more of the same fierce sort in the flaming address.

HOLDING THE GRANT COLUMN SOLID AT CHICAGO.

In 1880 Mr. Conkling made the supreme effort of his life as a political leader in behalf of the movement having for its object to return General Grant to the Presidency for a third term. He led the Grant delegates in the Chicago Republican Convention he made the speech placing him in nomination; it was due to his personal force and capacity more than to those of any other one man that the Grant column remained solid and unshaken during so many exciting ballots. It is safe to assume that no one who was present at the Chicago National Republican Convention of 1880 will ever forget the scene than ensued after the presiding officer had announced that the next order of business would be the presentation of candidates. The mention of the names of "Blaine" or "Grant" sufficed to excite a cyclone of applause and other demonstrations of unrestrained delight, including the waving of umbrellas, the singing of doxologies, the tossing high in air of hats and caps and the blare of brass bands. More than one of these paroxysms lasted over a quarter of an hour, the excitement seeming to grow by what it fed on. In this arena in which the conflict of the opposing clans raged so fiercely, Mr. Conkling was a dramatic figure. His commanding stature, his handsome face, his haughty bearing, his easy assumption of leadership, his picturesque and fervent oratory, his intense earnestness, combined to produce a great impression. It is hardly supposable that when he rose to nominate Grant for a third term he was in hopeful humor. The trend of the convention had been against him. He had seen the unit rule broken. The New-York delegation had decided that each member should be at liberty to present his dissenting vote to the convention. On the first test ballot the Grant and allied forces had been beaten by a vote of 406 to 318. The Alabama anti-Grant contesting delegation had triumphed. His own attempt to coerce the vote of the West Virginia delegates had met with a sorry ending, one of them assuring him, while the convention burst into a roar of applause, "I carry my sovereignty under my own hat." But if Mr. Conkling was at all cast down, he certainly did not show it when he came to name his candidate. He was calm, undaunted, apparently equal to any emergency, as he took his place upon one of the reporters' tables, to make his vigorous nominating speech. We quote the opening:

"And when asked what State he hails from
Our sole reply shall be
He hails from Appomattox
And its famous apple tree.

In obedience to instructions which I should never dare to disregard, expressing also my own firm convictions, I rise, Sir President, in behalf of the State of New-York, to propose a nomination with which the country and the Republican party can grandly win. The election before us is the Austerlitz of American politics. It will decide for many years whether the country shall be Republican or Cossack. The supreme need of the hour is not a candidate who can carry Michigan. All Republican candidates can do that. The need is not a candidate popular in the Territories, because the Territories have no vote. The need is a candidate who can carry doubtful States. Not the doubtful States of the North alone but also doubtful States of the South which we have heard, if I understand aright, ought to take little or no part here because the South has nothing to give but everything to receive. The need which urges itself upon the conscience and reason of the convention is of a candidate who can carry doubtful States both North and South. And believing that he more surely than any other man can carry New-York against any opponent and can carry not only the North but several States of the South, New-York is for Ulysses S. Grant."

The speech was frequently interrupted by the applause of friends and the hisses of foes. But with a composure undisturbed Conkling continued to the close. It was the general impression that the effort, granting that it was magnificent, was not war. Its tone of bitterness toward certain delegates and its elaborate sneer at one of the rival candidates weakened its influence. On the first ballot Grant received 304 votes; on the thirty-sixth ballot, which nominated General Garfield, he received 306—figures that stand as a monument to Mr. Conkling's generalship. If he could not win, he at least was able to present a solid front until the last. This great contest practically closed Roscoe Conkling's career as a politician. How much he took to heart the defeat of the third term movement was attested in an after-dinner speech which he had made in this city three years later. Responding to a toast in honor of General Grant, he referred to the Chicago convention of 1880 and then said: "I recollect and for one never reflect but with pride and pleasure on the part I bore in the conference of 756 men, 420 of whom were sent for one specific purpose and who were in honor bound before God and man to abide by their instructions. And yet they were beaten. I believe, and I say it in all confidence, that the result of that convention put back this country ten years." In February, 1881, Mr. Conkling visited General Garfield at Mentor and was closeted with him for several hours. It was generally supposed that the outcome of this conference was a friendly understanding between the two, but no sooner had President Garfield begun to make his New-York appointments than Mr. Conkling declared war on the Administration.

MR. CONKLING'S LATER YEARS.

Since leaving the Senate Mr. Conkling has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of the law in this city. His career at the New-York bar was extraordinary. Out of practice for many years, he was not believed, even by his friends, to be a remarkable lawyer. It is safe to say that he appeared, after a year's practice, a stronger lawyer than either foes or friends had expected. Probably no one rated him up to the highest rank in New-York, and yet for a year or two he probably got the highest rewards. His fees were enormous. But he had been unfortunate in indorsements for political friends; and it is believed that the bulk of his earnings went toward paying his debts. He appeared on many great occasions, notably for the Central Pacific Railway, in several instances; he wrote an opinion for this road, in answer to the charges contained in the report of the recent investigating commission; was counsel for the Investigating Committee in the Broadway railroad investigation; appeared for the Commercial Telegraph Company in its suit against the New-York Stock Exchange and the Gold and Stock Ticker Company; was connected with the suit brought by the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company against the Western Union, and was engaged in the Stewart will contest. So thoroughly have his professional duties monopolized his time and attention that he has declined all invitations to deliver literary or political addresses. He even returned a negative answer to a request to pronounce a eulogy upon General Grant. In 1885 he spent three months in Europe, but with that exception and the ordinary summer vacation he has been pretty closely confined to the harness. He married a sister of Horatio Seymour, who with his only child, a daughter, survives him. In 1877 Mr. Conkling received the degree of LL. D. from Madison University.

A REVIEW OF THE EX-SENATOR'S ILLNESS.

THE TROUBLE DUE, MORE OR LESS DIRECTLY TO THE GREAT BLIZZARD.

Mr. Conkling's illness is supposed to have been due originally to the exposure which the ex-Senator suffered during the blizzard of March 12. On that day, he attempted to walk from his office, No. 2 Wall-st, to the New-York Club in Madison Square. He found himself unable to proceed when he was in the middle of Union Square, and had he not been rescued by a police-officer he would undoubtedly have died that day. Several days after he complained to friends in the Hoffman House, and elsewhere, that he was feeling unwell. He continued ailing until on Friday, April 5, after he had been exposed to a severe draft in Judge Horace Russell's office, at a reference the day before his illness came to a point.

Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, who is now himself lying at the point of death, was called in to attend the sick man, and recognizing at once the seriousness of the case, called in consultation Dr. Fordyce Barker and Dr. Henry B. Sands. Upon examination, these physicians concluded that an abscess had formed between the patient's brain and skull, immediately behind the left ear, and had involved the auditory canals on that side of the head. The necessity of an operation was indicated by the symptoms and, on April 9, at 1 p. m., Dr. Henry B. Sands performed the capital operation of trephining, by the modern method. Instead of boring a hole through the skull with an auger-like instrument, a section of the bone above the pus sac was raised by means of a chisel and mallet.

As soon as the opening was completed a quantity of pus oozed out, over an ounce in all. The relief of the pressure on the brain caused an immediate improvement in the patient's condition. This continued for several days, during which, however, the ex-Senator gradually developed a delirious condition, and was reduced to a state of weakness from a lack of nourishment, for he refused almost all food. Toward the end of last week, his condition was fluctuating from day to day, but seemed to promise ultimate recovery. Last Saturday night Dr. Barker noticed with alarm the appearance of an involuntary twitching of the muscles, known to science as subsaltus. On Sunday night an attack of bronchitis began to show itself, and from that time the ex-Senator has gradually declined, although his condition improved slightly at intervals.

During the whole period of illness Mrs. Conkling, who came to the Hoffman Annex, No. 9 West Twenty-fourth-st., from Utica on Sunday, April 8, remained at the bedside, taking but a few hours' rest. Mrs. Oakman, Mr. Conkling's daughter, was equally faithful. Dr. Anderton, who is Dr. Barker's assistant, and Dr. Hartley, of Dr. Sands's office, have alternated in carefully watching the patient.

NEWARKS BEATEN BY THE GIANTS.

NEW-YORKS TO PLAY THE SYRACUSANS.

THE ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP SEASON OPENS AT WAHINGTON PARK, BROOKLYN, TO-DAY.

The New-York club again defeated the Newark nine at the Polo Grounds yesterday. The game was well contested up to the ninth inning, when the visiting players went all to pieces. The score was as follows:

New-York.	r.	1b	po	a.	e.	*Newark.*	r.	1b	po	a.	e.
Slattery, l.f.	2	1	0	0	0	Johnson, l.f.	0	0	1	5	1
Tiernan, r.f.	2	1	0	0	0	Coogan, r.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1 b.	2	2	6	0	1	Casey, c.f.	0	0	3	0	2
Ewing, ss.	1	3	0	1	1	Fields, 1 b.	0	1	11	0	1
Foster, c.f.	3	1	2	0	0	Jones, 3 b.	0	0	1	4	1
Richardson, 2 b	0	0	3	0	1	Sullivan, 2 b.	0	0	3	3	2
Ketteler, 3 b.	1	0	2	4	1	Duffy, c.	0	1	8	1	2
Titcomb, p.	1	0	1	17	1	Smith, ss.	1	2	0	2	1
Murphy, c.	1	2	13	4	0	Dooms, p.	0	0	1	8	3
Totals	13	10	27	24	4	Totals	1	4	27	18	13

New-York	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	—13
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Earned runs—New-York, 0; Newark, 0. First base by errors—New-York, 9; Newark, 3. First base on balls—New-York, 2; Newark, 1. Struck out—New-York, 4; Newark, 15. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Newark, 4. Stolen bases—New-York, 5; Newark, 0. Three-base hits—Foster, Tiernan, Ewing. Two-base hits—Smith 1, Duffy 1. Double plays—Sullivan, Jones and Fields. Wild pitches—Dooms 1. Passed balls—Duffy 3, Murphy 1. Umpire—Mr. Pearce. Time of game—2:05.

The American Association championship season will open at Washington Park, Brooklyn, to-day with a game between the Cleveland and Brooklyn clubs.

The New-York and Syracuse clubs will play at the Polo Grounds to-day.

GAMES IN OTHER CITIES.

Philadelphia, April 17.—The Athletic and Philadelphia clubs played again to-day. The League men played in greatly improved form, and won easily as follows:

Philadelphia	0	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0—7
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Basehits—Philadelphia, 14; Athletic, 8. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Athletic, 8. Pitchers—Buffinton and Blair. Umpires—Messrs. Daniels and McGuire.

Baltimore, April 17.—The Baltimore club had little trouble in defeating the Princeton College nine to-day as follows:

Baltimore	3	1	8	0	0	0	2	0	—14
Princeton	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	—4

Basehits—Baltimore, 12; Princeton, 8. Errors—Baltimore, 4; Princeton, 11. Pitchers, Harkins and King. Umpire—Mr. Kleibacher.

At Washington—Washington, 10; Cuban Giants, 2.

At Louisville—Louisville, 8; Buffalo, 3.

WORK OF THE REFORMED CHURCH CLASSIS.

The Classis of the Reformed Churches of New-York, at its spring meeting yesterday in the Collegiate Reformed Church, at Twenty-ninth-st. and Fifth-ave., considered the establishment of a new church in One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., near St. Nicholas-ave., on the West Side. A small congregation has gathered there and it was thought that this would be the beginning of an important church. The classis has no funds to draw upon to assist the movement and it is not authorized to raise funds for new churches, but it was resolved to approve the new church and commend to all the churches of the classis to aid it. A committee was also appointed to co-operate with the Church Extension Committee in aiding the movement.

The Union Sixth Avenue Reformed Church announced that it had extended a call to the Rev. A. H. Jones, now in the senior class of the Union Theological Seminary. The following delegates were elected to the General Synod, which meets in Catskill on June 6: Ministers—The Rev. Drs. Edward B. Coe, J. R. Duryee, J. Elmendorf and Oliver J. Walker; Elders—H. W. Bookstaver, W. H. Jackson, R. N. Perlee and John H. Wood.

To the Particular Synod, which meets at Kingston on May 1, the delegates were: Ministers—The Rev. Dr. Talbot W. Chambers, John Hutchins, Abbott E. Kittredge and Roderick Terry; Elders—J. S. Anderson, D. D. Beekman, H. Camerden, jr., and S. B. Reed.

The spring sessions of the North and South Classes of Long Island, of the Reformed Church, were held in Brooklyn yesterday. The South Classis met in the North Reformed Church in Clermont-ave. The delegates elected to the General Synod were the following ministers: A. D. W. Mason, W. D. Perry, C. L. Wells, A. P. Stockwell, A. M. Quick, and D. N. Vandeveer, and these elders: A. F. Hazen, T. C. Poole, Henry Graff, J. T. Hosford, R. Remsen, jr., and R. F. Dennison. The North Classis met in the Kent Street Reformed Church. The business will be finished to-day.

UNWHOLESOME TRUTHS FOR MR. VEST

THE "LITTLE MISSOURI GIANT" WORSTED.

HE FINDS MR. EDMUNDS A BULWARK OF STRENGTH ON MATTERS OF HISTORY.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Special).—A lively debate arose in the Senate this afternoon over the bill providing for the admission of South Dakota into the Union, between Senator Edmunds and Senator Vest. It traversed the whole history of the Electoral Commission and gave Mr. Edmunds an opportunity of telling the "little Missouri giant" some rather unwholesome truths. Mr. Vest attempted to browbeat Mr. Enmunds into an admission of having said certain things, and did not hesitate even to put an interpretation of his own upon them which nothing that Mr. Edmunds had really said warranted. The result was that Mr. Vest found himself at the end of a spirited debate, lasting perhaps half an hour, completely worsted, and unable to continue except by changing his ground and resuming his attack in another quarter. Here he was equally unsuccessful. As is his custom when cornered, Mr. Vest appealed repeatedly to the shades of Jefferson to set him right, but that worthy's appearance in debate did not help Mr. Vest's cause much, and had the effect only of making Mr. Edmunds almost demonstratively hilarious, which speaks volumes for Mr. Vest's power of saying funny things with a perfectly straight face, but is not saying much in behalf of his argument.

Mr. Vest said that it was unfair for the Republican party to undertake to divide the territory of Dakota. If any Southern community had undertaken to do what the people of Dakota had done there would have been an outcry only exceeded by that in regard to Fort Sumter; and the Senator from Vermont would have proposed a piece of legislation equivalent to that celebrated legislation which he had carried in 1876, which put Hayes into the Presidential chair.

Mr. Edmunds wished to say, with emphasis, that he believed with nine-tenths of the people of the United States who knew anything about it that President Hayes was lawfully elected by the votes of the States, and that the only evil which had existed was the attempt of a body of men in New-York to buy the electors of the State of South Carolina; and those men had not been Republicans. Mr. Vest declared that he merely based his assertion on the opinion on the foremost man of the Republican party, now lying stricken to death in New-York, who had been heard to say in the Senate chamber that "t'other fraud Hayes claimed to be President of the United States."

Mr. Edmunds in reply declared his belief that if Mr. Conkling had ever made such a statement, (which he did not believe), it arose from difficulties and differences which followed after Mr. Hayes had come in, and paid a warm tribute to the position which the ex-Senator had taken in trying to preserve the peace of the country at that time. Mr. Vest, continuing, declared that there was no necessity for the commission, and launched into a discussion on the Democratic attitude as to the suppression of votes in the South, his reflections upon the Republican party meeting with an incisive answer from Mr. Edmunds. As to the object of the Democratic opposition to the bill being the keeping out of the three electoral votes of South Dakota, Mr. Vest denied it energetically; and declared his belief that Mr. Cleveland would be elected President by a majority, in which three votes would not much affect the result. The Democratic Senators were willing to admit the whole Territory of Dakota as a State, but they were not willing to divide it.

IT'S NO USE AT ALL, MR. RIDDLEBERGER.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Special).—Mr. Riddleberger made another attempt to-day to secure consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open session, but failed. If he is to be believed, he will continue making similar efforts in the future, but there is really little hope of success. When Mr. Riddleberger's motion was reached this afternoon, Mr. Edmunds promptly asked that the doors be closed. He found in Messrs. Hawley and Harris ready seconds, and when once behind closed doors the Senate had no difficulty in disposing of Mr. Riddleberger. Upon the representation of Mr. Sherman that both of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Riddleberger, one some wee