# The Sun.

VOL. XLVIII.--NO. 269. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1881. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## BLAINE AND THE STAR FRAUDS.

### The Secretary said to be Implicated.

### IS HE TRYING TO SUPPRESS EVIDENCE?

### Why Came He to New York?

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The object of Mr. Blaine's recent visit to New York was twofold. Which comes first, each reader may determine for himself.

He has been caught in the Star route swindles. Hence his business in New York was urgent, as well as private and personal.

Weeks ago Brady and Dorsey gave Mr. Blaine notice that, if the proceedings against them were not stopped, they would foreclose on him. I conclude Blaine has not been able to stop the proceedings. Hence the beginning of the foreclosure against him. His visit to New York was to fix things up.

This is the shortest way to tell the story; and it is none the less true for being short.

There is more of the same sort coming.

**From Another Correspondent.**

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Different motives are alleged for Mr. Blaine's visit to New York at this particular time, when of all other times it was clear that reserve and non-interference in the Senatorial campaign ought to have been the only policy of the Administration. The Secretary-President may make plausible explanations of this appearance on the disturbed scene, but everybody will still believe he never would have taken so hazardous a step without some extraordinary cause to impel it.

If he went to advise the Half-Breed leaders in regard to the fight, he selected a most unfortunate moment for his counsel. If he went to suggest a compromise of the complication by consenting to the reflection of the disaffected Senators, upon condition that they would go into caucus at Washington and act in harmony with the party hereafter, accepting the Administration as its head, he made a great blunder.

It is alleged his sudden departure from Washington was prompted by personal reasons, which may be soon disclosed in an unpleasant form. Brady and the Star service jobbers do not mean to die and make no sign. They have already shown Garfield up in his correspondence with "My Dear Hubbell" to levy contributions on the contractors.

They were inside the Republican machine, and know all about its management. They are familiar with all the leaders and with their operations. They are fully informed of the methods used in the attempt to nominate Mr. Blaine at Chicago. Elkins, McCormick, and other near friends of Blaine who now live in New York were connected with the Star Ring.

Did the Star service contractors, jobbers, and middle men put up money to aid Blaine's nomination? If they did, is there any existing evidence of that alleged fact? These are perplexing questions, and the answers to them would be difficult if it should happen that establishing proofs have fallen into the hands of Mr. Conkling. Mr. Blaine is an impulsive letter writer. Mr. Mulligan is a good witness in that respect. There are other witnesses of the Secretary's capacity who have not surrendered compromising correspondence into his keeping.

If there are letters of Mr. Blaine in the hands of his adversaries which would not help him in public estimation, perhaps they may explain why he hurried off to New York at this critical moment.

It may be possible for the Administration to prevent the return of the recalcitrant Senators by refusing to go into caucus, by standing out separately, and thus throwing the election over, or by a purchased coalition. If either of these alternatives should come to pass, the victory will be a costly one.

Mr. Conkling may, perhaps, be beaten; but if he falls he will be like the strong man, and the pillars of the Republican party will go down with him. It is certain, in that contingency, that exposures will be made which must astonish the country, and which will make Mr. Garfield and Mr. Blaine regret they ever provoked this deadly quarrel. There is some consolation in knowing that when swindlers fall out, honest men will have a chance to get their dues.

### FATHER AND TWO SONS SHOT.

**The Crime of an Aged Farmer who had Wasted a Fortune of $50,000.**

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 26.—Samuel Zoller and his sons Franklin and Charles, who were shot yesterday morning by David Augsbury, are still alive, but in a critical condition. Augsbury is in jail in this city. He is over 70 years of age. Zoller is 62 years old, and his sons Franklin and Charles 20 and 17 respectively. Augsbury and Zoller are both farmers, and have been neighbors for many years. The Zollers are highly respectable, while Augsbury is represented by his neighbors as a quarrelsome man. He wasted his earnings and an inherited fortune of $50,000 in lawsuits. The farm on which he lived is owned by his cousin, and papers to eject David from the premises were served on him yesterday. The Zollers were working the land under a lease from John A. Augsbury, the proprietor. Yesterday morning David Augsbury went into the field where the Zollers were sowing grain. Previous to this he had ordered them off the premises. On this occasion he said: "I see you still keep at this." Zoller replied: "Yes, we have to keep to work to get our crops in." Without further conversation, Augsbury drew a revolver and fired at the old man Zoller, the ball entering his breast. Franklin ordered Augsbury to stop shooting, whereupon he fired at Franklin, the ball entering the thigh, and a second ball taking effect in the elbow. The second son, Charles, ran to the team, and while unfastening one of the horses received a wound in the arm. Augsbury then fired another shot at the old man, striking him in the stomach. The parties were not more than twenty feet apart when the shooting was done. Augsbury started for this city on foot to give himself up, but was arrested while on the way. He has a young wife, who, two or three years ago, attempted suicide by shooting.

**A New Railroad Opened.**

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., May 26.—The Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad was formally opened today, a large number of railroad and steamboat men from New York, Baltimore, and all parts of Virginia, participating in the ceremonies. The officers of the new railroad, who arrived at Portsmouth by the steamer Florida, from Baltimore, are W. H. Phillips of New York, President; E. W. Corbin of New York, Secretary; W. G. Dominick of New York, Treasurer; E. C. Sampson, President Jno. M. Whiting, J. D. Fish, and G. Wood, all of New York Directors. On the arrival of the steamer the officers and guests were received by Mr. M. K. King, General Manager of the road, on board cars which were waiting on the company's transfer barge. The barge was then towed over to Berkley, and the cars run ashore, where the train, gaily decorated with flags, ran direct to Elizabeth City, a distance of forty miles, arriving at 11½ A. M. The party was welcomed by Mayor Cuff and the Elizabeth City officials. At 1 P. M. dinner was served at the Albermarle Hotel, and later the party were taken on an excursion down Pasquotank River. The new road will be run in opposition to the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal, which heretofore has had a monopoly of the freight and passenger traffic between Norfolk and Elizabeth City. Heretofore it has taken thirteen hours to run between the points named, while to-day the distance was made in a little over an hour.

**The Challenge for the Queen's Cup Accepted.**

At a special meeting of the New York Yacht Club last night the challenge of the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club of Belleville, Ontario, Canada, to sail for the Queen's cup or America trophy was accepted. The six months' notice required by the deed of gift was waived, as were all unfamiliarities contained in the challenge. It was resolved to sail a series of three races in September over the club course on dates to be hereafter agreed upon. The New York Yacht Club will name a sloop yacht forthwith to sail against the Canadian sloop.


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### JOURNEYMEN BARBERS IN ARMS.

**Organizing Against Shops that Degrade the Art by Shaving for a Nickel.**

The young journeymen barbers of the west side are organizing a campaign against the five-cent barber shops in the lower part of the city. A few of them met at 306 West Fortieth street last evening and talked the matter over with a good deal of spirit. The usual topics of weather and tonics, with which barbers harrow their patients when they have them down on their backs, were not mentioned at all, but the slavery of the profession was remarked with vehemence. There was one boss barber present, who took the chair, and a young journeyman with a genius for organizing ran the meeting and read an address from a long slip of legal cap paper.

He said that there were 15,000 barbers in New York, including those employed in 500 so-called five-cent shops. It was to close these shops that they now wished to combine their forces in the interests of the young men themselves. If these cheap places were abolished, the men would have shorter hours and a trifle better pay, perhaps, but above all they could reassert their manhood and principle. The men in the ten-cent shops work from 6½ A. M. to 9 P. M., and are paid from $5 to $6.50 a week. They board with their bosses. In the five-cent shops they work two hours longer, get a trifle less pay and considerably worse board. These cheap places are chiefly in Chatham street and the Bowery, where once the tonsorial art was profitable. They charge five cents for a shave and ten cents for a hair-cut.

The boss barber present said that if the young men would combine the bosses of the cheap shops could be brought to terms in twenty-four hours. "And the worst thing I have against it is shaving the five-cent 'bums.' Think of standing over them! It'll give a man consumption in a week, and tremens in less time, and you've got to shave them if you work in a five-cent shop or you can't get work enough to keep your shop open." Then the barber went off into a tirade against the general and particular offensiveness of the prevalent "bum," especially when drunk.

The matter was further discussed, and it was urged that, solely out of principle and self-respect, barbers should refuse to degrade their art by shaving the patrons of five-cent shops.

There was a malcontent present. He made a sour-tempered speech, saying: "This thing of busting the five-cent shops has been tried before, and it didn't work." He was told that just now barbers were in demand. "What is a barber?" exclaimed the malcontent. "He ain't got no principles. He's loafing but a dishrag; you can ring him out and throw him in a corner. If a man wants to work in a five-cent shop, let him; it's his own fault. There are too many ignorant men in this business. I don't want to discourage you, but, I'd like to make more money that yer can't do away with those shops. It ain't worth trying where you are sure to fail."

The boss barber said that the trouble with the barber business was that it was too easy. Another meeting will be held on June 6 to elect officers and perfect the organization.

### CORNELL RULED OUT.

**The Henley Committee Decide Not to Admit the American Oarsmen.**

LONDON, May 26.—At a meeting of the Henley Regatta Committee this afternoon it was decided that they could not accept the entry of the Cornell University crew, as all foreign entries are subject to the resolution passed in April, 1879, which requires that they be made by the 1st of March, with competent notarial certificates with regard to their non-professional status, club membership, &c.

It was expected that the Cornell crew would arrive in this city this morning from Troy, where they have been awaiting the completion of their racing shell. They went to Lansingburg, where the manufactory is, yesterday forenoon, and were expecting to take a spin in the completed shell on the Hudson in the afternoon. The men were in excellent condition, and looked forward toward the Henley regatta with confidence in their ability to make a good record. They hoped to start for this city by boat last evening, and were to have made the St. Nicholas Hotel their headquarters, preparatory to sailing for Europe on Saturday.

### PROF. SMITH'S HERESY.

**Effect of the Action Taken by the Scotch Free Church General Assembly.**

LONDON, May 26.—The *Times'* correspondent at Edinburgh says: "The resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the Scotch Free Church declaring that it no longer considers it safe or advantageous for the Church that Prof. Robertson Smith should continue to teach in one of her colleges, did not deprive Prof. Smith of his chair. It merely said that he ought to be deprived of it. It was simply a very strong vote of no confidence in Prof. Smith, and this form was adopted in the belief or hope that Prof. Smith would voluntarily retrace his steps, but I believe that he does not intend to resign. The Assembly, therefore, will be obliged to take on itself the responsibility of giving practical effect to its own censure. Dr. Adam of Glasgow had given notice of a motion to this effect, which will be discussed to-morrow (Thursday). The motion proposes to remove Prof. Smith from his chair, but, in the mean time, to continue his salary. The intention of this is believed to be to prevent the case being taken into the civil courts. Perhaps there is also an expectation that before long Prof. Smith will be convicted of heresy in due form and regularly deposed, when his salary would immediately lapse. The announcement of the result of the voting on the resolution above referred to was followed by a scene of unparalleled uproar. The cheers of the victors were nearly drowned in the howls, groans, and hisses of the audience.

### EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

**Measures to Obtain an Expression of English Opinion—The Land Bill.**

LONDON, May 26.—The special meeting of members of Parliament and other members of the Land League in Great Britain, convened to consider the urgent state of affairs in Ireland and immediate measures for obtaining the expression of English opinion on the subject, was presided over by Mr. Justin McCarthy. A resolution was passed summoning the Irishmen of England and Scotland and English sympathizers to evoke public opinion on evictions of tenant farmers by a series of demonstrations. It was also resolved to hold demonstrations at Hyde Park, Oldham, Middleborough, and other places.

In the House of Commons last night, on the order of the day for going into committee on the Land bill, the Speaker ruled several amendments out of order. After four hours' fruitless discussion on a motion that the Speaker leave the chair, the House went into committee, when progress was reported, and the debate was adjourned until to-day.

Eight houses near Mallow, County Cork, belonging to farmers, have been burned to the ground, it is supposed by an incendiary.

An affray, arising from process serving, has occurred near Carrick, in which several persons were wounded. Two of them are in a precarious condition.

**The Greek Boundary Question.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—The representatives here of the powers have made an urgent representation to M. Coumoundouros, the Greek Premier, to induce him to send immediate instructions to the Greek Minister at Constantinople, authorizing him to sign a special convention between Turkey and Greece for facilitating the surrender to Greece of the ceded territory. Premier Coumoundouros replied that it will probably be necessary to submit to the Chamber of Deputies before signing a convention.

**The New Italian Cabinet.**

ROME, May 26.—The new Italian Cabinet will probably be constituted as follows: Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior; Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Signor Magliani, Minister of Finance; Signor Zanardelli, Minister of Justice; Signor Baccarini, Minister of Public Works; Signor Baccelli, Minister of Instruction; Signor Berti, Minister of Agriculture; Signor Mezzacapo, Minister of War; Signor Martini, Minister of Marine.

**Cost of the Tunis Expedition.**

PARIS, May 26.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies report that the cost of the Tunis expedition will not exceed 14,000,000 francs, allowing that the cost of the occupation, continued up to the conclusion of the treaty, shall be 7,000,000 francs.

**Cable Notes.**

The Turkish budget shows a deficit of 4,000,000 Turkish pounds, caused by the warlike preparations.

There was a great procession of students in Madrid yesterday in honor of the poet Calderon. It traversed about one-third of the city.

Dervisch Pasha, the Turkish commander, has arrested the Albanian Governor of Prisrend and almost all the other chiefs of the Albanian League.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* of Berlin has again been prosecuted for disrespect to Prince Bismarck, and its editor has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Mr. Edwin Booth and his family will sail from Liverpool for New York in the steamer Bothnia on June 18. Mr. Booth expects to return to London in August to fulfil his engagements. Mr. John McCullough will return to the United States in August.

## THE FIGHT WAXING HOTTER.

### THE ADMINISTRATION MEN OPENING FIRE IN THE STATE SENATE.

**Mr. Woodin, as Mouthpiece for the Half Breeds, Arraigns the Ex-Senators—No Apparent Gains of Supporters by Either Faction—The Outlook Indicating a Deadlock.**

ALBANY, May 26.—The morning broke bright and warm. The rancheros arose early, but evinced no disposition to get into their saddles. Superintendent Dutcher had discarded his sombrero, and was wearing a narrow-brimmed straw hat. And yet there was plenty of work to do. Yearlings were running around loose, bearing the Stalwart nick and the Half-Breed brand. Cowles of Rochester, however, had been headed off, and was again corralled in the Stalwart pen. Hurd of Erie was still unherded, although his name was signed to the call for a caucus. One or two bronchos were bucking terribly, and threatening to throw their riders. The Stalwarts seemed dazed. They wore troubled faces. Vice-President Arthur's hopes were not fulfilled. The needed recruits to give a caucus call the color of regularity were not forthcoming, and no call had been issued. The whole machine was out of order, and the most experienced workmen could not set it running. Oil and grease were used in vain. Mr. Conkling did not appear until long after the Legislature had gone into session. The Half Breeds were more jubilant than ever. "We've got the hog hook into him," said Senator Sessions, "and are drawing him toward the hot water. That's what's the matter." After breakfast the Senator was closeted for a long time with ex-Marshal Payn, C. M. Dennison, and A. B. Johnson of Utica. Arthur and Platt withdrew from public gaze. Big-footed countrymen paraded the corridors, and the city politicians lolled upon the sofas perusing the morning newspapers. Mr. Conkling was indignant at the published reports of the alleged difficulty between himself and the Vice-President. It was generally conceded that it had not the shadow of a foundation.

Mr. Conkling's personal influence has been stretched to the utmost tension. He even wrote autograph letters to doubtful Assemblymen. The following is a copy of one of these letters:

THURSDAY, May 26.

MY DEAR SIR: I would like a few minutes' conversation with you as soon as may be at a time and place of your convenience. Will you let me hear from you? Cordially yours, ROSCOE CONKLING.

In nearly every case he was accorded a personal interview. All his power of persuasion was brought into play, and in some cases to good effect.

All interest was centred in the Senate chamber. The Half Breeds there made a direct and open assault upon the Stalwart chieftain. The word had been passed around that Woodin was to open fire, and it drew to the chamber the leading spirits in both factions. They rambled about the chamber and in the cloak rooms and clerks' private quarters smoking and discussing the situation. The business opened by the presentation of remonstrances against the return of Messrs. Conkling and Platt to the United States Senate. Mr. Lynde sent up a long list from the Republicans of St. Lawrence County, Senator Birdsall followed with one signed by 2,000 Republicans of the First District, protesting against the return of the recalcitrant Senators, and another signed by fifteen Republicans in favor of their reelection. Senator Pitts handed up a remonstrance from the Republicans of Orleans and Monroe Counties, and accompanied them with the statement that his observations and information received satisfied him that at least ninety-five per cent. of the Republicans of those counties were opposed to returning Conkling and Platt to the United States Senate. Senators Miller, Halbert, and others presented similar remonstrances, and Senator Winslow slumed the tide with a petition for the return of Conkling and Platt signed by 752 Republicans of Utica and vicinity. Senator Jacobs said he had at his rooms several monster petitions asking the Legislature to settle this ridiculous mess by electing two good Democrats to fill the places of Conkling and Platt. During these proceedings every eye was upon Woodin. But he sat quietly in his seat reading a piece of manuscript which lay upon his desk. The Senate went on with the transaction of its business, and still Woodin read on. A Mr. Ward was whispered about that Woodin had postponed his speech until another time, and the throng gradually left the chamber. It was nearly noon when Woodin rose, holding in his hand a bundle of remonstrances from Republicans in various parts of the State. The word that Woodin was speaking spread like wildfire through the lobbies and the adjoining rooms. The seat of every Senator was filled as though by magic. Lieut.-Gov. Hoskins, who has not been in the Senate Chamber for nearly three months by reason of sickness, was given an easy chair in the Clerk's desk, where he sat during the most of the time Woodin was talking, in close consultation with Senator Baker, the trusted friend of Gov. Cornell. Senator Madison, who is now on his death bed, took a stand directly by Woodin, where he could hear every word. The throng came rushing into the chamber and formed a cordon behind the seats of the Senators extending around the entire circle. The galleries, too, which are usually deserted, were packed to overflowing. At first Woodin spoke in a low tone and with great deliberation, but so great was the anxiety to hear what he said that the utmost silence reigned. He held his manuscript in his left hand, while his right was buried deep in his trousers pocket, but as he warmed up the hand came out of his pocket and swept about his head as though he was striking down imaginary opponents. His words and sentences chased each other through the vaulted chamber like successive discharges from a battery of rifled cannon. Were the manner and, in fact, that of every Republican Senator, plainly indicated that he felt that this was a crisis in the history of the Republican party.

### THE SPEECHES.

**Senator Woodin's Sharp Arraignment of the Resigning Senators.**

Mr. Woodin spoke as follows:

The remonstrance which I have the honor to present is the voice of the constituency which I represent in this body. I have neither the disposition nor courage to disregard it. It is quite in accord with my views, and hence I have great pleasure in presenting it here, and in giving public assurance of my intention to give heed to its suggestions. But since my contemplated action may affect something near and further than my immediate constituency, it is perhaps my duty to justify my purpose to that public which is, as a whole, interested in the subject matter of the remonstrance.

For the first time in the history of this Commonwealth it is without representation in the Senate of the United States. The State has not seceded, nor has it failed to select persons to represent it in that body, nor have our representatives been expelled. No revolution has happened to disturb the proper relation which should exist between the State and the parent Government. But two citizens of our State there threatened, any invidious legislation, sacrificing or imperilling any material interest or political right of the State. For aught anybody knows or pretends, we still occupy in the Union the position assigned us as the "Empire State," greatest in population, wealth, and intelligence, greatest in commerce, foreign and domestic, greatest in political significance and power. Yet we are without representation in the most important department of the general Government. If for any reason we had been deprived of our due share of representation in the legislative department of the Government against our will, and that condition was persistently enforced upon us when the reasons of statesmanship had been exhausted in fruitless effort to obtain representation, armies would have been set in motion and the terrible trial of battle invoked to secure a return of constitutional rights. So far as the disadvantages which result to our State from the failure of representation is concerned, it matters not what the cause may be; the results are the same whatever the cause. If we fail to claim and possess ourselves of the uncontroverted right of representation the fault is our own, and we may remedy it at our pleasure; but if we are deprived of that right without fault of our own, we have just cause of complaint against somebody or power.

A communication from the Executive informs us that both our Senators have resigned and thereby occasioned vacancies in our representation in the United States Senate. The right to resign an office cannot be denied and is not questioned. Presumptively when a man resigns an office he does so for good and sufficient reasons, and he may with propriety withhold them from the public; but if he shall adopt the other course and give his reasons to the public he must expect to be judged by that tribunal to which he has appealed for a vindication of his course. Our Senators have given their reasons, and by so doing they confess that their conduct required explanation, that their action called for some defence. The Governor has not honored us with an official statement of them, but they have been given to the public, and an official copy has been furnished to the Assembly and placed upon its journal; and thus there has been made, as was undoubtedly intended, a record as enduring as time of the reasons which controlled them in surrendering an important trust at a moment when surrender was little if anything short of betrayal. They have not been obliged to wait long for the verdict of the people; nor can they fail rightly to interpret its meaning. It is one of condemnation. It is emphatic, if not severe. No question was ever submitted to the public in the decision of which there was such unanimity. Equally emphatic is the tone and utterance of the Republican press both in and out of the State. Even many of the most prominent and influential journals hitherto friendly to Mr. Conkling do not hesitate to characterize his action as a mistake, and his reasons as puerile. His personal friends and long-time devoted followers in great numbers frankly but regretfully concur in the swelling volume of public indignation over what they are pleased to describe as "the greatest mistake of his life." But I submit that it is something more than a mere mistake. The making of a mistake implies the exercise of the judgment—an effort of the mind to determine properly and rightly whatever is submitted to it for his consideration. A mistake in the performance of a public duty implies a conscientious effort of the mind to discover clearly where duty leads, whether the effort be successful or otherwise. Presumably the reasons publicly announced by Messrs. Conkling and Platt are the best and all that can be given, and if so, history will award to them the credit of having committed the most stupendous blunder of modern times.

Their action has not the extenuating merit which charity awards on account of a mistake or error of judgment. It evinces neither wit nor wisdom, nor sense nor cunning. Though not altogether a thoughtless act, it is absolutely barren of a statesmanlike purpose. Stripped of all immaterial matters with which the resigned Senators have skilfully invested the subject, the case may be stated with absolute truth and sufficient fulness as follows: The President, in the exercise of an unquestioned constitutional prerogative, nominated for the office of Collector of the Port of New York a distinguished citizen of this State without first consulting Messrs. Conkling and Platt. What duty was by that act imposed upon the Senate of the United States? Simply and solely to make due inquiry into the propriety of that nomination, and, in the light of the examination thus made, to confirm or reject it. And whether they confirm or reject it is their special prerogative, absolutely removed from all interference or control by any other branch of power. It also is the right of the President in making nominations. The power and duty of the President in respect to nominations is not a divided one. He cannot, with due regard to his official oath, share it with another. It must be his act and his alone, and such is the direct intent of the Constitution. The act of confirmation or rejection is the act of the Senate alone. The functions are separate, distinct, and absolutely independent. Any other interpretation of the Constitution overrides its intent and meaning, and makes the method of appointments to office a farce. It is not alleged that a Senator may solicit the President to make a particular appointment, but he may not claim it as a right any more than a private citizen. And the President's duty to a Senator to heed his solicitations in that regard is in no respect other or different from that of a private citizen. The President's right and duty is to seek for information as to the fitness of a particular nomination where he may. And the importance and value of all solicitation and recommendation is to be determined with reference to the public interest, and not with reference to the interest of the individual.

That right the President has exercised. That duty he has performed, fearlessly, independently, and with proper regard to an official oath which he alone must observe. Our Senators would have done well if they had left the President in the enjoyment of their presence. No one or two men are essential to its life or continued ascendancy. No man or set of men own it. There have been times when its agencies were controlled and prostituted to selfish purposes, but that despotism has been brought to an inglorious end. The nomination and election of James A. Garfield inaugurated a new era in its history. His nomination was the outcome of an inspiration higher and nobler and grander than caucuses or party leaders or Conventions. The people caught up his name as it was borne on electric currents from sea to sea, and from that time to this there has been a national uprising, born of confidence in his wisdom and integrity and his unchallenged statesmanship. There is no ground for apprehension that the Republican party will be deposed. It is the cry of disappointment. It is a prediction which owes its parentage to vengeful desire for its realization. These gentlemen ask to be returned to the positions made vacant by their resignation, and we who were shocked if not indignant at their betrayal of a high trust, who could not suppress nor conceal the instructive promptings of the heart to denounce their acts as lacking in courage and unworthy of the high commission they bore are asked, nay importuned by them in person, to send them back. Send them back for what purpose? They have antagonized the Administration which we so recently inaugurated and in which we have confidence and which we intend to support. They have in a public document accused him, by implication, at least, of infidelity and falsehood. They have charged him with making appointments in liquidation of personal obligations. They have charged him with coercing Senators to vote as they would not if left free of Executive interference. They have quoted the idle gossip of newsmongers and tale bearers to foment discord in the Republican party and bring into disrepute its responsible head. They have inspired public journals claiming to be exponents of Republican principles to denounce him and brand him as a liar.

With what purpose should we send them back? Why should we give heed to their unseemly importunities? Have they recanted? Do they proffer assurance of cordial support to a Republican Administration? Are they in such relations with the President as will make them efficient guardians of the interests of the great State? No, no, Senators. To send them back is to say: "We approve your course. We endorse your actions. We justify and defend you in your indictments of the President. We send you out with a new commission. It is your warrant to renew your controversy with a Republican President, antagonize him as you please, tarnish his good name, destroy the Republican party—but preserve your 'self-respect.' In other words, see to it that the President, though he is responsible to the country for his administration, shall make only such appointments as meet your approval. Don't allow him to dispense the patronage. Look well to the collectors and postmasters. The weighers and gaugers and inspectors and night watchers and orderlies and mail distributors and clerks are all your own to dispense. Don't bother about questions of finance and commerce and agriculture and education, of the tariff and public improvements, of economy and retrenchment. The one great, overshadowing, paramount question is that of dispensing official patronage."

Oh, what a field for a statesman! The same question held the United States Senate in a deadlock for nearly eight weeks. It has brought to the State capital an army of office-holders and place hunters. They meet you at every turn, and on their countenances is depicted anxiety and alarm. They threaten and storm and bluster, but all to no purpose. They have taken up the shibboleth of their great chief and pronounced the doom of the Republican party. They mistake the sentiment of the country. These remonstrances are but a faint expression of the popular voice, which speaks under the inspiration which led to the brilliant achievement at Chicago. It will not, cannot be suppressed. Neither principalities nor powers, nor things present or to come, neither height nor depth, nor any other creature or thing shall be able to disrupt the Republican organization or depose it from power.

Mr. Woodin closed with the following extract from a private letter to the Hon. J. H. Griswold a few years ago: "Shall Republicans in the face of the enemy refuse to stand by their cause, or in effect desert to the other side, merely because leaves have not come to their baskets or fishes to their nets?"

During the delivery of the speech Senators Strahan, Halbert, and Mills were busy taking notes. As Woodin sat down they all rose to reply. Strahan was recognized by the Chair. He is probably the most demonstrative talker in the Senate. With the physique of a prize fighter, he is at the same time one of the most polished gentlemen in the Senate. But when he talks he enters into the spirit of the question with an earnestness that would lead a stranger to think that he had lost his temper. He pounds his desk with a vigor that threatens at times to split it open, and looks as fierce as a Comanche Indian. To-day he spoke entirely without preparation, but those who heard him declare that it was one of the best, if not the best effort he has made in the Senate.

MR. STRAHAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. Strahan said he was not prepared to answer the elaborate argument of Mr. Woodin. He read from a newspaper the names of persons signed to telegrams published therein, favoring the reelection of Messrs. Conkling and Platt to the United States Senate. These signers, he said, were the high-toned gentlemen of New York city who poured out their money freely last year for the election of James A. Garfield to the Presidency of the United States. The people of the State want Mr. Conkling's return to the Senate, as he understands the interests and needs of this State. Then, the politicians want him there for different reasons. The speaker then gave a résumé of the appointment of Mr. Robertson as Collector of the Port. The resignations have forced us to meet the question. Shall we sustain the Senators in their views of Republicanism? Senators here refuse to go into caucus because they assert the right to their individual views. Shall we maintain the integrity of our organization? If not the disintegration process will take place as rapidly as possible. When the public mind sees this question in its reality, and finds that there will be no readier hands to sustain the Administration than those who have borne aloft the standard, the resignations will be looked upon as a heroic act. I am for Conkling and endorsed. I am for Conkling's return solely because, in the exercise of my best judgment, I believe the interests of the party should be supported, and because these new heresies shall not prevail. Conkling cares not whether he will or will not be reelected. My interest is such that I would be pleased to be returned, but he would like to have his principles maintained. He is too great a man to be controlled by circumstances, and whatever may be the issue, it will not be the last of Roscoe Conkling. Should the position of those who refuse to go into caucus be maintained, which I hope it may not be, they will be the very first to come in under the iron rule of King Caucus. Those who oppose Mr. Conkling do so for the patronage it gives them, but born Republicans care naught for patronage.

MR. FORSTER SPEAKS.

Mr. Forster said he had nothing to revenge or to settle square with. For twenty years I have battled for individual rights. When a Senator characterizes a grave public duty as the dealing out of spoils, he shows precisely the result of what he calls organization, but what I call the machine. Mr. Strahan has taken the role of a politician, and a historian, and the role of a politician, I believe his predictions are baseless, his history false, his politics unsound. I will now read a paper endorsing Garfield from the district which Mr. Strahan represents, and which requests Mr. Strahan to use his influence in favor of two Senators who shall be in harmony with the Administration. President Garfield is bound to nominate whom he sees fit, and his nomination of Mr. Robertson is the most eminent of any in the State, being unanimously approved by the Legislature of Republicans in this State. Then the speaker then gave an historical résumé of the political conventions, saying that Mr. Strahan's account was inaccurate.

MR. HALBERT SPEAKS FOR THE STALWARTS.

Mr. Halbert said there were several versions of the Chicago Convention, only one of which had been given. The future cannot wipe out the record of the events which happened prior to the Convention and in Senate Chamber of this Building. It is best to accept a thing and betray it, or have a record which none can point with suspicion? Has any man a right to repeat what is said in caucus when such proceedings were secret? Messrs. Conkling and Platt are willing to go to the rear at any time, should it be so desired. They have done noble, manly, hearty desire to act for the welfare of the party, and I believe no man would, if he could, destroy it. All there is in a man's life is his honor. A hailstorm of insult has fallen upon him (applause). Is it a crime to make a mistake—who has not? Roscoe Conkling may be thanked for saving the State from being swept by the Greenback party. When I see that Messrs. Conkling and Platt have always been in the front I cannot vote against them. They should not be condemned for one mistake.

MR. MCCARTHY'S SPEECH.

Mr. McCarthy scorned the idea advanced that the future of the Republican party depends for its existence upon the humors of one man. What necessity was there for the act which produces this commotion throughout the State? Simply because an issue arose in Washington concerning the right of nomination—not confirmation, but nomination. Meanwhile the interests of the State were set aside to gratify the spite of a dictator. Has it come to this that at such a time the people shall have nothing to say? The Senators deserted their posts at a critical point without advice, without counsel, without consent. They threw the Senate into the hands of the Democrats. Yes, Mr. President, in this condition of feeling they foolishly and madly resigned their places. Did they appeal to the people? Did they ask them to decide whether they had a right to put personal grievances above public interest? No, they come here in the arena of legislative lobbying. It has been said that the banner of Conkling has not been dragged in the dust. I say that this week, when he entered this capital city, he lowered himself as he never has before. I say it now becomes our duty to look back to the people. They do not accord him the power of holding the noble destiny of the whole Republican party in his sole possession. That party spurns such doctrine; that party supported the Administration of President Hayes, but when Conkling made open warfare upon the President, I say, sir, that it is because he has been thus unfaithful before that I now refuse to support him in his present attitude. I have in the past admitted the force of Roscoe Conkling, but, sir, it has been mainly owing to patronage. He has held the offices in his power, and when he loses the offices he will be compelled to retire to private life, where I certainly wish him well. The spontaneous uprising of the people shows that his arrogance has gone too far. I say it has gone beyond the bounds. It strikingly recalls those wise and prudent sayings, "The destruction of a fool is his own folly," and "Whom the gods destroy they first make mad."

### NO CAUCUS YET.

**An Open Question as to Whether the Stalwarts have Men Enough—Candidates.**

ALBANY, May 26.—Senator Woodin's excoriation of Mr. Conkling embittered the feeling between the factions. Woodin spent hours in preparing it. The evident intention was to build up public opinion against Mr. Conkling. It had the opposite effect here. The sympathies of doubtful members were aroused in the ex-Senator's behalf, and by 5 o'clock the Stalwarts were claiming that they had fifty-seven signatures to the call for a caucus, the first time two or three of them agreed on the number. By 5 o'clock it was freely asserted that Speaker Sharpe would read the call for a caucus in the Assembly chamber before the adjournment. It was not done. It was said that Senator Strahan was to make the announcement in the Senate chamber after the Speaker had informed the Republican members of the Assembly. It was not done. Some Stalwarts say that the failure was owing to a misunderstanding between Speaker Sharpe and Mr. Davenport. The latter denies this, and others assert that no such orders were given. Nevertheless the Stalwarts insist that they have fifty-seven signatures to the call. They refuse to give any names, on the ground that it will expose their hands. The Half Breeds assure me that to their positive knowledge there are only forty-one names on the roll. It looks as though they were right. If the Stalwarts have their cattle nicked and branded it is clearly to their interest to issue the call for a caucus. They have already suffered enough by delay. Every additional minute must apparently insure their defeat unless they are fighting for favorable terms for a surrender. They would naturally offer the withdrawal of Conkling and Platt from the canvass, and the selection of two other Stalwarts acceptable to these Senators. To all appearances, however, the Stalwarts have not as yet made any signal of distress. They are grouped around Conkling, apparently determined to fight to the death. The Half Breeds do not admit that they have received proposals.

Meantime twenty possible candidates are peeping through the knotholes in the fence. William A. Wheeler has a score of fellows here, who chew spruce gum, part their hair irregularly, saturate their lettuce with vinegar and powdered sugar, and constantly send him despatches assuring him that his chances are good. Chauncey M. Depew is represented by gentry who wear diamond collar buttons and patronize Vanderbilt's railroad on free passes. A choice phalanx, who talk learnedly of Durham bulls, Berkshire pigs, Alderney cows, and Barus trotters, favor Comptroller Wadsworth. Sherman S. Rogers and Theodore M. Pomeroy are mentioned by men who roam the political highway milking cows right and left without regarding either public or private interests. Police Justice Morgan and a score of the jolly element of the Republican party are waiting to popgun Anson G. McCook in the ring. The venerable Hamilton Harris has his head well over the fence surveying the situation with an unconsciousness that betrays an active personal interest. Gov. Cornell is quietly pawing the sward with head lowered apparently in Conkling's interest; but there are many who predict that at the proper time he will gore all competitors and enter the field yoked with a Half Breed. Crowley is in the air awaiting future developments.

It was supposed that the fight in the Senate would be resumed this afternoon. The chamber was crowded, but the spectators were disappointed. The most of the session was consumed in discussing a bill concerning the propagation of eels and suckers, and offering fifty cents reward to any one who will kill any kind of a hawk excepting a night hawk. The Senate then killed the Insurance and Savings Banks Tax bills and adjourned.

In the evening the Stalwart leaders held a long conference. It was asserted that Mr. Conkling would accept a serenade and reply to Woodin, but like a thousand other rumors it proved untrue. A second positive rumor that a caucus would be called on Monday took the same road, and everything was again left at sea.

The Half Breeds were in consultation to-night in the new office of ex-Senator Ham. Harris. There were present forty-three members of the Legislature, forty of whom, it is said, have signed the pledge not to go into a caucus. They claim that they are making inroads hourly upon the ranks of the Stalwarts, and that to-morrow two more of the signers of the Stalwart call for a caucus will withdraw their names. The break in the Erie delegation is spreading. It is said to-night that Hurd, who is one of the signers to the Stalwart call, is on the anxious seat. He has always been a warm supporter of Mr. Conkling, but still feels very friendly to him. The sentiment of his district, it is claimed, is overwhelmingly against the return of Mr. Conkling, and the pressure has been put upon Hurd to withdraw his name from the call. If he does not he is threatened with political annihilation. The newly appointed Collector of the Port of Buffalo is said to have flopped over to the Administration side, and the influence that he wields upon the politics of that city is only excelled by that of the New York Custom House. Assemblyman Young of Broome County is reported to-night as having flopped. He, too, is one of the signers of the Stalwart call.

The Democrats are beginning to talk about candidates. Among the names mentioned are Francis Kernan, Wheeler H. Peckham, Clarkson N. Potter, Henry C. Murphy, and Attorney-General Schoonmaker. The prevailing sentiment among the Democrats is to put in nomination two well-known candidates and vote for them solidly, waiting for the Republican factions to tire each other out, and then unite with one of them on a motion to adjourn sine die or to take recess until after November's election.

*Midnight.*—The situation is unchanged. It still looks as though the Stalwarts lack the required number of signatures to call a caucus. If they get them, a caucus will certainly be ordered on Monday night. If any report is to be believed, the report that they lack six votes is true. Meantime the Half Breeds are trying to cut out two of the herd, and the Stalwarts in their turn are charging them with paying $1,000 for votes. To-night the Stalwarts are exhibiting the following despatch:

CITY OF MEXICO, May 26.—I hope the Legislature will reelect our Senators. GRANT.

Scores of despatches from all parts of the State are also exhibited, indicating a change in popular sentiment. Outside shouters for both factions are disappearing. At midnight the corridors were comparatively quiet. The Legislature will probably