THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

QUARRELS OVER POINTS OF ORDER TAKE UP THE TIME IN THE HOUSE.

Blanchard, However, After a Hard Tussle, Succeeded in Limiting Debate on the River and Harbor Bill—The Amendment to the Recess Resolution Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The feature of the day in the House was the driving work of Mr. Blanchard of Louisiana. After a hard tussle he succeeded in limiting general debate on the River and Harbor bill. The Clerk then began to read it by sections for amendment. He had just reached the second page when 5 o'clock arrived, and the House adjourned. There were twenty-nine ladies in the gallery when the great silver mace went up. Two wore red hats. Five were visions of loveliness. The Hon. Julius Cæsar Burrows of Michigan was the only one of the Big Four at prayer. Roswell Pettibone Flower did not reappear, and the House is still longing for the amiable presence of the great and only Wm. L. Scott. Mr. Springer of Illinois wore a pink rose in his buttonhole instead of a red one. The blind Chaplain made a prayer of unusual eloquence, but it had no perceptible effect on the members. They quarrelled over points of order, and there were two or three unpleasant misunderstandings. A baby in the gallery cried for its papa during prayers.

Speaker Carlisle was absent when the Stars and Stripes were run up. He designated Mr. Crisp of Georgia as Speaker pro tem. Mr. Crisp has a polished head and a bright face. He is crisp and pointed in his decisions, and, despite his politics, would make an excellent Speaker for the next House. After the reading of the minutes the Georgian dumped in a veto message from the President. It was levelled at an act for the relief of C. P. Wilson of Buena Vista, Colorado. He is a country Postmaster, who transmitted some funds to Washington which were lost. As he had already received relief under the law the President could not see why he should get a double dose of it.

"Let's have the regular order," shouted Mr. Blanchard, who was on the qui vive in the interests of his River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Phelan of Tennessee, however, managed to slip through the conference report on the bill incorporating the American Historical Association.

"Regular order," again shouted Mr. Blanchard, and the regular order seemed to be leave of absence for Gov. Dingley, Mr. Blount of Georgia, Mr. Logan of Louisiana, and others.

Then Gen. Anson G. McCook came in with a message from the Senate. Col. Nichols did the agreeable for Gen. McCook, and Mr. Blanchard shouted again for the regular order. A dozen members crowded around him imploring him to yield until they could get the House to do a little business for them. Finally Mr. Sowden of Pennsylvania reported from the Committee on Accounts a bill providing for the printing of the digest of the election contests in this and other Congresses, as it was a privileged matter, and there was no getting rid of it. Mr. Blanchard put his shoulder to the wheel and shoved it through.

Meantime members stood in the arena in front of the Speaker's desk as thick as pines in the battle of the Wilderness. Each held a package of papers, and all were crazy to secure recognition. Mr. Crisp pounded his desk very leisurely, and said that no business would be done until the members were in their seats.

Then Mr. Peel of Arkansas made a conference report on the bill for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. It provided for the sale of certain Indian reservations in that State. The reservations covered 781,096 acres of land. As the bill passed the House, 7,000 Indians were to be located in seven townships, and the remainder of the land was to be divided into agricultural and pine lands. The agricultural lands were to be taken under the Homestead law at $1.25 per acre. The pine lands were to be appraised and sold by public auction, not more than a tenth of them in any one year. The conference report struck out the restriction on the sale of pine lands, and provided that if not sold at auction they should be sold by private sale.

Judge Payson of Illinois made a dead set at the proposition. He regarded it as dangerous. Under the recommendation of the conference committee all the pine land could be gobbled by capitalists on an appraisement. Mr. Nelson of Minnesota defended the conference report. In the past frauds had arisen because lumbermen secured such lands under the Presumption and Homestead laws. This prevented them from so doing. Mr. Springer apparently took great comfort in bringing out the fact that the agricultural lands were to be ground in the same mill as the Oklahoma lands, and settlers were to pay $1.25 per acre and the money was to go to the Indian. Gen. Cutcheon of Michigan also drew out the information that no special privileges were granted to the soldiers and sailors of the late war. Mr. Peel defended the report of the committee. The timber was being stolen day by day and it was time for a settlement. A rising vote was taken. Watchdog Holman demanded a quorum and got it. The quorum adopted the report.

Gov. McCreary next reported the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. Gov. Sayers of Texas from the Committee on Appropriations reported a bill granting $63,000 to meet a deficiency in the printing and binding appropriations and $5,000 to enable naval officers to study an eclipse of the sun. It went through like a streak of lightning. The House next agreed to the Senate amendment for a holiday recess. It begins on Dec. 22 and ends on Jan. 2. There was much feeling over the action of the Senate, but it was adopted under the pressure of the previous question by 85 to 26.

"Regular order," again roared Mr. Blanchard. He courteously yielded to Col. O'Ferrol of Virginia, who wanted Jan. 22 set down for the consideration of bills on mines and mining. It went to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Blanchard next moved to dispense with the morning hour for the reception of reports, with leave to have them filed. Mr. Cheadle of Indiana objected. Mr. Blanchard then referred the question to the House. It was carried on a rising vote, but Mr. Cheadle made the point of no quorum. Blanchard is an adroit parliamentarian. He saw that it would take longer to secure a quorum than to receive the reports. He promptly withdrew his proposition. The reports were all in within five minutes. They included a pension bill, a bill for the relief of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, and a bill to permit the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to cross certain Washington streets until after the inauguration of President-elect Harrison. Sam Randall reported a joint resolution from the Committee on Rules relative to the celebration of the centennial of the Constitution, to be held in Washington in 1892. It went to the Judiciary Committee.

The House then entered its second morning hour. It is for the consideration of bills reported from committees. Mr. Blanchard vainly tried to wipe it out. The regular order was the further consideration of the bill providing for the repayment of the advances made to the United States by Maryland and Virginia in 1792. It came over from yesterday, and was in charge of Dr. Shaw. It was entitled to another hour, when, if it failed to pass the House, it would go to the bottom of the calendar. Dr. Shaw moved that the House go into committee on the bill and limit general debate to forty minutes. This would have allowed twenty minutes for the argument and passage of the bill. Messrs. Kerr of Iowa and Buchanan of New Jersey objected. The Doctor offered to give them the whole forty minutes if they would agree to take a vote at the end of that time. The offer was refused. Then the Wolverine of the Big Four appeared, Mr. Burrows. He said that the bill was of more importance than appeared at first sight. It apparently carried only $192,000. It really carried about half a million. The extra sum was for the payment of interest. There ought to be plenty of time to discuss it. If it was passed, Pennsylvania and New York would be looking for similar enlargements, and nobody knew where the whole thing would end. Mr. McComas came to the aid of his colleague from Maryland. Both were trying to drive bargains with the opponents of the bill, when Silver Dollar Bland demanded the regular order. A rising vote was then taken on Shaw's proposition to limit debate to forty minutes. Mr. Kerr, however, raised the point of no quorum. The Doctor had already lost twenty minutes of his hour in discussing a proposition as to whether debate should be limited to forty or fifty minutes. Mr. Kerr, seeing that the bill had no leeway, withdrew his point of order.

Then the House went into committee, with Mr. Dockery in the chair. Here the fun was more trouble. Dr. Shaw claimed the floor, and Buchanan and Kerr claimed that he had yielded the whole forty minutes to them. The Doctor replied that they had refused his offer, and Chairman Dockery reminded him that he had a right to control the whole time. The Doctor then offered to give the opponents of the measure half of the forty minutes. This was refused. Mr. Kerr insisting that the agreement was that they should have the whole of it. Ten minutes were then lost in referring to the reporter's notes. The stenographer, Mr. Irvine, an old Sun reporter, ascended the Clerk's desk and read from his stenographic notes. It turned out that Dr. Shaw was right. He then became cockey. He claimed all the time, but snarlingly offered to yield ten minutes to Kerr. The latter declared that this was a violation of a second agreement, in which the Doctor had agreed to give them half of his time. The Doctor replied that that proposition also had not been accepted. Mr. Kerr spurned the ten minutes, and so did Mr. Buchanan, to whom the Doctor next offered them. Harsh words were passed. By this time the Doctor had only twenty minutes of his hour left. There was another appeal to the stenographer, who again reported in favor of the Doctor. The Doctor then took an agonizing look at the clock and gave up the fight. He had only fifteen minutes of his hour left. Then the committee rose, and Mr. Crisp resumed the chair. Mr. Buchanan said that the stenographer's notes showed that there had been a misunderstanding on both sides. He regretted what had been said.

"I acquit the gentleman from Maryland," said he, "of any improper motive, and I hope he will attribute none to me."

Dr. Shaw replied: "When the gentleman arose he arose without a friend, and when he took his seat he took it without an enemy."

Mr. Dockery asked unanimous consent that the second morning hour be dispensed at ended. There was no objection. Mr. Blanchard was in ecstasy. He promptly moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill, and that all general debate be limited to twenty minutes. This was carried by a rising vote, but Mr. Sowden cried: "No quorum." Tellers were appointed. The prospects for the bill darkened. Mr. Blanchard finally agreed to give Mr. Sowden all the time he wanted, and Mr. Sowden withdrew his point. John J. O'Neill of St. Louis renewed it. After he had secured what time he wanted he backed out. Then Mr. Cheadle re-newed it. Here Charles O'Neill of Philadelphia, appealed to Mr. Blanchard to let general debate go on until the holiday recess. Gen. Spinola added, "And that the bill be made the special order immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow."

"Oh, no, my friend," replied Mr. O'Neill. "You can't head off the Nicaragua bill in that way."

This created great laughter. Meantime Mr. Cheadle had secured what time he wanted to discuss the River and Harbor bill. He also withdrew his point of no quorum. Mr. Blanchard then consented to extend the time to an hour and a half.

The House next went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. McMillin in the chair. The opponents of the measure were to have an hour in the debate, and the supporters thirty minutes. Mr. Sowden led the opposition. He excoriated the bill, and yielded the floor to Messrs Cummings and Kerr, who were not far behind him. Mr. Stewart of Texas replied to them. The New York member had referred to the small appropriations for New York harbor. Mr. Stewart intimated that it had had more than its share in comparison with other harbors. At this Sunset Cox secured three minutes. He proved from the figures that such was not the case. The estimates of the engineers were of vital importance to New York city, and yet they were repeatedly chopped down more than one-half.

Joseph Taylor of Ohio made a terse speech against the bill, and was followed by Gen. Henderson of Illinois, who spoke in its favor. The Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch then pulled down his vest and took the floor. He said that while he favored the spirit of Mr. Crain's proposition for an appropriation for Harlem River, he must denounce it on the ground that it reduced the appropriation for Harlem River from $150,000 to $60,000. He also paid his respects to his colleague from the Sixth New York district. While acknowledging that some of the money was virtually thrown away, he said that the loss was justified by accruing benefits from the expenditure of the balance. The improvement in the Harlem River alone would be worth to the country the aggregate of the appropriation made in this bill.

Here the House was enlightened by extraordinary activity on the part of Stephen V. White, Felix Campbell of Brooklyn, and Gen. Pat Collins of Boston. They were making a dead break for the 3¼ train. Collins was ahead, with Felix a good second, and White playing for a place.

The next speaker was John J. O'Neill. He made a fine argument on behalf of the harbor of St. Louis and of the Mississippi River improvements. It was the only river that made all "your creeks" worth anything. Yet the bill gave it only $600,000. Last year it got $100,000, and year before that nothing. John said it would cost $12,000,000 to make the Mississippi what it ought to be below St. Louis. Until this $12,000,000 appropriation was made and spent the commerce of every place north of St. Louis was disturbed.

"What about the estimate?" asked Mr. Blanchard.

"Well, my friend," replied John, "we can make the appropriation now and there will be no trouble about the estimate."

The House had a fit of laughter. Then Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey pitched into the bill. He was in favor of giving a lump sum to the War Department, and let that department use it for objects it for the benefit of the nation. The trouble with the bill was that the committee got the first chance at the pork. He wanted all uncalled-for appropriations lopped off.

At this point Mr. Crain struck back at Mr. Fitch. The latter had said that the Texan knew nothing about New York city. Mr. Crain replied that he was a New York boy. He had lived in that city before Mr. Fitch ever came to it, and he had bathed in the Harlem River before Fitch ever saw it. He closed by declaring that Mr. Fitch had come to him on the previous day, praised his substitute, and had promised to vote for it. The blooming Mr. Fitch here appeared in the main aisle. He again pulled down his vest, and began to extricate himself from his difficulty. He acknowledged that he had told Mr. Crain that he was in favor of his substitute. It was because Mr. Crain had told him that the substitute increased the appropriations wherever they were most needed in the interest of commerce.

"Upon scrutinizing the bill," said Mr. Fitch, "I found that the gentleman from Texas had selfishly increased the appropriation for his own district and decreased the one of my district. I was, therefore, compelled to vote against it."

Here the hour and a half for debate ran out. Mr. Blanchard quickly moved that the bill be read by sections for amendment. It was carried. The first item appropriated $20,000 for continuing an improvement on the harbor at Rockland, Me. Mr. Sowden moved that it be made $10,000. At this Mr. Milliken began to howl. Mr. Sowden had evidently struck his district. He protested so strenuously that the House promptly sat on the Sowden amendment. The fourth item in the bill appropriated $30,000 for an improvement on a breakwater from Mt. Desert to Porcupine Island. Mr. Kerr of Iowa moved to knock it out. At this time there was another cry of pain from Mr. Milliken. He said that more than 30,000 passengers last year had landed inside of that breakwater, and the appropriation was absolutely necessary. The House apparently believed him, for it took no stock in Mr. Kerr's amendment. Mr. Sowden then moved to decrease the appropriation from $30,000 to $10,000. This was also lost.

It was now near 5 o'clock. Twilight was gathering around the Capitol, night was upheaving her silver mocon, and many of the members were hungry. Mr. Blanchard moved that the committee rise. Gen. Wheeler asked unanimous consent to extend the session half an hour, but failed to get it. The committee did rise. Mr. McMillin descended from the chair and Mr. Crisp ascended it. Then Mr. McMillin reported the work of the committee to Mr. Crisp. Mr. Crisp told the House what Mr. McMillin had told him, and the House adjourned.

Thus closed the fourteenth day of the second session of the lower branch of the great semi-centennial North American Congress. Appropriations thus far about $110,000,000, with more in view.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—There is considerable lively skirmishing going on at present between the two houses of Congress over the question of whether the eleventh census will be taken under the supervision of a Democrat or a Republican. On general principles the chances seem now to be all in favor of the Republicans. The superintendent will have the appointment of a small army of employees. Mr. Cox is Chairman of the Census Committee in the House, and Mr. Hale in the Senate. The bill providing for collecting the statistics of the new census passed the House at the last session, and is now pending in the Senate Committee. If Mr. Hale should report back and secure its passage during this session, President Cleveland would appoint the superintendent, as the bill provides that this official and some others shall begin the preliminary work upon the passage of the bill. If, however, the Senate should withhold action until after the 4th of March the bill would not be a law until enacted again by the new Congress. The Senate committee are not prepared to say yet just when the bill will be brought into the Senate, but consideration of it has been begun with a view of considerably enlarging the work by including new classes of statistics.

Petitions have been presented in both Houses asking that the pending bill be amended by providing for collecting industrial statistics showing the status of every person in the country as regards employment, whether they are idle or working at trades, the compensation received, &c. It is also proposed to collect all available statistics as to the number and value of farm and other classes of mortgages, and going to the bottom of the whole mortgage question, which entered so largely into the recent campaign in the Western States. Another new feature of the eleventh census will probably be the compilation of the names of every man who was engaged in the late war, giving, in fact, a complete muster roll of both armies. The Senate committee is now arranging for taking expert testimony with regard to the enlargement of the scope of the bill. Up to date no prominent candidates for the place of Superintendent have put in an appearance. There is some talk of again offering the appointment to Gen. Francis A. Walker of Boston, who had charge of the work in 1870 and 1880, but it is said that he would not be able to leave his duties as President of the Boston Institute of Technology.

Rear Admiral Luce, who will be retired in January after serving forty years, will bring to the front two aspirants for the command of the North Atlantic squadron. One is Commodore Benham and the other is Commodore Harmony, at present Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and who has done considerable service as acting Secretary of the Navy. It is thought that Commodore Harmony has the call—first, because he is as good an officer as Commodore Benham, and, second, because he has got more influence. Commodore Harmony is a big, handsome, bluff man, more like the typical British sailor than an American. He is fond of good stories, and is able to spin two or three himself, and is Secretary Whitney's right-hand man.

An unusual number of Representatives requested and obtained leave of absence to-day on account of important business for periods extending one or more days beyond the limit fixed for the holiday recess. If there is a quorum present to-morrow some progress may be made with the bill to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company, although it happened that nearly all of the absentees are friends of the bill. This is the natural sequence of the fact that the opposition, as far as developed by decisive votes in the history of this bill, number but more than twenty-five. The history of the bill, since it was reported to the House, is peculiar. It passed the Senate and was referred to the House calendar, where it was supposed to be buried, as bills are seldom taken from that calendar except in cases where unanimous consent can be obtained. But, by singular good fortune, it was rescued last October. The House was operating under a special rule, which permitted each member, when his name was called on Friday, to call up a bill of his own choice, which should be considered, unless five members objected. Mr. McRae of Arkansas called up the Senate bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and there was only one objection. It escaped points of order that might have been made, and after debate and amendment, so as to provide that the United States shall not be responsible for any debt or liability of the company, the Committee of the Whole voted, 33 to 6, to report it favorably to the House. It went over upon a point of "no quorum" until the next Friday, when there was again no a quorum, and it came over to the present session as unfinished business for the first Friday in December. On that day the managers of the bill permitted it to be reopened for amendments irregularly offered to any part of it, although the Committee of the Whole had voted in October to report it favorably to the House. The managers submitted to this irregularity in a spirit of conciliation, but the minority took advantage of their liberality by using the weapons of debate and amendment to delay final action in Committees of the Whole. Last Friday an attempt was made to straighten out the parliamentary tangle caused by previous irregular proceedings by beginning with the first section anew and going through the six sections in regular order. The first section was disposed of that day and the second section taken up, and debate on this section and all amendments to it were limited to ten minutes. The opposition, led by Mr. Payson of Illinois and Gen. Spinola of New York, cast only sixteen votes against limiting the debate, while the friends of the bill numbered 148. Before the second section was disposed of the House adjourned, and the bill comes up as the unfinished business for to-morrow. The opponents of the bill are few in numbers, but make up in earnestness what they lack in votes, so that it cannot be reasonably expected to pass for several weeks.

Senator Quay returned from Indianapolis today and came into the Senate Chamber this afternoon, having been absent from the city just sixty-six and one-half hours. The splitting headache with which the Colonel's four-hour conversation with Gen. Harrison gave him had not departed, and he was therefore not feeling as cheerful and amiable as usual. Mr. Hiscock, one of the Big Four, grasped the political chieftain's hand the moment he saw him, and, whispering a word to him, went out. Then Senator Spooner, who had been awaiting his chance, got Quay's ear for a moment, and the latter then joined Hiscock in the cloak room, where they had quite a protracted conversation, in which the names of Mr. Platt and Mr. Miller were frequently mentioned. Col. Quay went to his residence soon after this, and to all his newspaper friends he made the same characteristic reply: "I have not a word to say for publication now."

The holiday recess of Congress begins tomorrow afternoon. As usual in the three weeks preceding the holidays, nothing of importance has been done. The passage of the Direct Tax bill by the House is the only important action of that body. There is not much likelihood of the scheme to get $17,000,000 out of the Treasury becoming a law until Harrison is President. It is the general understanding that President Cleveland will veto the bill. The subject was discussed at some length at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is probable that a ringing message will go to Congress immediately after the recess. The Senate has done nothing at all. The Republican tariff adjusters in that body began the session with a great display of zeal in behalf of tariff revision, but their scheme collapsed ignominiously. They could n't hold their own men for the bill as it now stands, and the Democrats made it so uncomfortable for them all along the line that they were glad to consent to a postponement of the vote to the last week in January. The bill will now get to the House so late that it cannot be thoroughly discussed in the Senate. The tariff bill will be the session will necessarily be taken up with the appropriation bills and other important legislation. There is no doubt that Gen. Harrison will have the tariff question, with all its complicated perplexities, left to him as a legacy by the Fifty-first Congress. If Congress, for this present purpose of not having an extra session of Congress, he will be confronted with a surplus of colossal proportions when the Fifty-first Congress assembles.

Representatives Houck of Tennessee, McComas of Maryland, Wade of Missouri, Bowden of Virginia, and Brower of North Carolina, the committee appointed by the conference of Southern Republicans to confer with President Harrison in relation to the appointment of a Southern member of the Cabinet, have not reached any conclusion. They find it impossible agree upon any one man, and content themselves with simply recommending that a Southern man be appointed and a definite Southern policy be adopted without attempting to name anybody for the Cabinet. The Star to-night says:

"There is no doubt of the entire failure of any movement in the interest of Mahone. Had they been able to keep the matter a secret and got his friends together quietly they might have succeeded in endorsing him, but it would have called forth protests when the action became known. The opposition has now got control of the movement, and, without any show of lack of harmony in the party, will proceed to act without regard to the interest of any one man."

Senator Gibson of Louisiana to-day offered a resolution (which was laid on the table and ordered printed) for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen Senators to inquire into the state of the suffrage throughout the United States, especially to investigate the election of State officers at the State elections held in November last in Rhode Island and Louisiana, and the Presidential election in the States of New York and Indiana, and to report all facts showing whether any improper, undue, and unlawful influences and practices were employed through conspiracies, trades, combinations, intimidations, corrupt use of money, purchase of votes or voters, false registering, false voting, stuffing ballot boxes, bribery, or in any way whatever and to what extent, and to make such recommendations as it may deem necessary.

People who can look back a few years, when Mr. Morton was in Congress and Mr. Blaine was a bigger man than old Hayes, don't believe that Mr. Morton will ever hump himself to get the Maine man in the Cabinet. As a matter of fact, Mr. Blaine is credited with not liking Mr. Morton particularly, and being very well pleased to pack him off to Paris at the beginning of the Garfield Administration, so as to eliminate him from the fight which Mr. Blaine saw was coming in New York. It was noticed that every New York man prominent about that time got the Blaine pull. He seemed to classe each of them, as Mrs. Blaine did President Arthur, as "a New York dude." The fact is, Mr. Blaine found the New York contingent rather independent, and disposed to stand their ground upon the importance of their State, and the row that followed didn't seem to leave Mr. Blaine but one course—retaliation. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, it isn't believed here that Mr. Blaine is going to get any help from Levi P. Morton, although Mr. Morton's credentials as Minister to France were countersigned by Jas. G. Blaine, Secretary of State.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed all the army and navy nominations that have been sent in this session, except the six new staff appointments. The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: Thomas Burke, to be Chief Justice of Washington Territory; Orren B. Hallam, Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury; James W. Congdon, to be Captain in the revenue marine service, and Augusta B. Berard, to be Postmaster at West Point, N. Y.

Representative Mills, who has been in poor health for some time past owing to prostration caused by overwork and worry over his tariff bill, is slowly but steadily improving. He expects to remain in Washington until Congress adjourns, and has about abandoned his intentions to leave the city to recuperate.

"Except the Eighth."

The Republican County Committee last night designated Jan. 25 for the enrollment, except in the Eighth Assembly district. The Chairman appointed W. T. Shaffer of the Twenty-first Assembly district, W. H. Townley of the Fourth, John Reisenweber of the Nineteenth, W. H. Gedney of the Ninth, and H. C. Johnston of the Twenty-second a committee to look after the new enrollment in the Thirteenth on Jan. 11, 18, and 25.

The following reapportionment of the Assembly districts was announced: First, 13 delegates; Second, 14; Third, 17; Fourth, 18; Fifth, 17; Sixth, 22; Seventh, 34; Eighth, none; Ninth, 31; Tenth, 29; Eleventh, 24; Twelfth, 22; Thirteenth, 34; Fourteenth, 17; Fifteenth, 23; Sixteenth, 19; Seventeenth, 43; Eighteenth, 31; Nineteenth, 38; Twentieth, 18; Twenty-first, 32; Twenty second, 32; Twenty-third, 70; Twenty-fourth, 32.

The Eighth Assembly district would be entitled to 24 on its vote.

THE DIRECTOIRE BAZAAR.

A Fancy Fair at the Brunswick in Aid of the Nurse's Training School.

The soft glow of the electric lamps in the banqueting hall of the Brunswick illumines a scene of unwonted splendor now, where stately ladies in stiff, rustling brocades, and quaint, picturesque draperies dispense with jewelled hands the favors of the Directoire bazaar given in aid of the Mount Sinai Training School for Nurses. As there were five members of the Directory, so there are five portfolios of administration at the bazaar. In a tropical pavilion wreathed with foliage, redolent with perfume, glowing with the soft tints of brilliant, dewy flowers, where tiny electric lights twinkle among the trailing vines, a floral queen and her maids of honor, all in costume of pink and white, entice the beholder to exchange the shekels representing a week's salary for a boutonnière of rosebuds pinned on by one of the pink and white symphonies in the shadow of the palms. The ladies in charge of this "Department of Floriculture" are Mrs. Lewis May, Mrs. E. Wasserman, Mrs. Lewis Samson, and Mrs. W. Einstein.

"The Department of Refined Sugar," superintended by Mrs. J. H. Schiff, Mrs. D. G. Seligman, Mrs. A. Richards, and Mrs. T. Hellman, who, with their assistants, are costumed in rich brocaded Directoire gowns, accommodates its discreetest and their civil service clerks in a bower of gold and white, festooned with white and gold, and with waving plumes of white and gold. The old adage is reversed, and it is sweets from the sweet, and to whom them at their trades or other vocations. A religious organization, the Sabbath Union, is striving to devise means of preventing encroachments upon the day of rest. Some of its members have begun to look after the cigarmakers.

The typos of the International Typographical Union are interested in the selection of a Public Printer, and Gen. Harrison will not be short of advice about it. One of the leading candidates for the place is August Donath of Washington, who has the qualifications of being a practical printer and a stanch trade unionist. Another candidate is Lew Payne of Brooklyn, who has the same qualifications. Another candidate with like qualifications is George E. La Faye of this city. A fourth candidate, who was once a practical printer, though not always a unionist, is Bill Holloway of Indianapolis; but he promises to uphold unionism if he gets the office. Almost every State offers one or more candidates, and there must be a hundred of them.

The lecture on "Workingmen at Home and Abroad," given last Tuesday evening before the guild of St. Chrysostom, in this city, by the Hon. T. W. Pitman, contained many vivid pictures of the degradation of the male and female operatives in the factories of the manufacturing towns of England. It would be hard to surpass the barbarity of the English sweating system, as described by the lecturer.

The Iron Moulders' Union of North America has adopted a resolution that from the 1st of April next nine hours shall constitute a day's work in that trade.

In the musicians' unions of this city there are nearly 3,000 members, many of whom cannot secure regular employment, while at the same time the managers of orchestral concerts complain of the rates they charge. It is to be regretted that the harmonies are thus disturbed, and it is to be hoped that the means of restoring them may soon be found.

The annual fair of the Working Girls' Vacation Society, held on the three closing days of last week in the Metropolitan Opera House, was very successful. The society gives its beneficiaries an outing in the summer season.

Among the 128 members of the next Assembly of this State there are 15 farmers, 1 cigarmaker, 1 tanner, 1 hat manufacturer, 1 street car conductor, 2 shoe dealers, 2 carpenters, 1 steam fitter, 1 iron founder, 3 clerks, 3 editors, and 3 undertakers. The others are mostly lawyers, merchants, and doctors.

In William Trant's History of Trades Unions he makes an argument to show that, as an object may be gained by the defeated party in a battle, so "an unsuccessful strike often succeeds," while "a foolish strike may prevent a rise in wages."

The Grangers are still flourishing in Pennsylvania. During the present year the membership has increased 3,000, twenty-six new granges have been organized, and there is a surplus of $7,000 in the Treasury of the State grange.

An important conference of the Legislative Committee of the New Jersey Federation of Trade and Labor Unions was held in Paterson a few days ago. The demands to be made upon the State Legislature at its coming session will soon be prepared.

Within the past few days a number of the troubles of railroad men have been settled. The striking switchmen at Toledo have accepted a compromise and resumed work. The striking engineers of the Burlington road have gained some advantages in their negotiations with the company's officials at Chicago. The Brotherhood of Conductors has been organized in California as a rival of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Nearly all the coal miners belonging to the Knights of Labor have been absorbed into the new body recently formed at Columbus, under the title of National Progressive Union of Miners and Mine Laborers. This organization is made up of the old Federation of Miners and the bolting Knights of D. A. No. 135. There will now be an end of the many quarrels between these two bodies that have weakened them both in past times. The Executive Board of the new union will act as a National Board of Arbitration and Conciliation.

Many methods for attracting the workingmen to the Republican party were proposed by the politicians of the Business Men's Republican Club at their meeting of last Tuesday. Here are some of the utterances that were heard: "The term 'business man' must hereafter include every man who works for a living." "We must offer to help the laborers in every way within our power." "The working people must be treated as human beings, and we need an organization to which they can apply when idle or needy." "We ought to tell them that they are our equals in the scale of citizenship." Let us take them by the hand and show human interest in them." There were many other remarks of the patronizing kind at the Republican conference.

The D. A. of street railroad employees has taken ground against the proposition of Postmaster Brown of Baltimore to put mail boxes on all street car lines and make these lines post routes. The project is opposed because it would empower the Federal Government to interfere with the rights of the employees in certain cases.

A steam machine for cleaning out the retorts in gas works has been put to service successfully in Philadelphia. It does the work of eight men.

The Rev. George Guirey, a Baptist clergyman of Paterson, N. J., recently preached a sermon in favor of the passage of a "general law fixing the minimum of wages of a hard-working man at $2 per day." But if Congress were to take this clergyman's advice and enact such a law, how could it be enforced upon employers of labor?

The rioting of the Swedish coal miners of Bevier, Mo., during the past ten days has resulted in great damage to the town, many of its buildings having been burned or riddled with shot. Letters from Bevier describe the reign of terror in lurid language. The presence of a small force of State militia has had a quieting tendency.

The great shoemaking interests of Massachusetts are satisfied with the action of the Lasters' Union in lifting the boycott that was placed upon the Douglass factory at Brockton nearly a year and a half ago. The State Board of Arbitration aided in securing its removal, and Mr. Douglass has adopted the union scale and agreed to refer any future disputes that may arise in his establishment to that Board. The Federation of Labor, at its session of Thursday last, also lifted the boycott, which had been the cause of trouble to both parties during the year of its enforcement.

There will be one Labor member of the New Dominion Parliament, Lepine of Montreal, at its approaching session at Ottawa, but the Knights of Labor are to make unusual efforts to secure legislation in their interest, and have appointed three agents for that purpose. They desire an alien labor law, an amendment of the factory law, a new law to prevent the crimping of sailors, a law establishing a Board of Arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes, and other measures

The Bald Knobbers Respited.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 20.—William Walker and John Matthews, the Bald Knobbers sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 13, have been respited to Feb. 15 by the Governor on request of Judge Hubbard, who tried them.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 21 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon rises... 7 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 07 | Gov. Island. 9 34 | Hell Gate....11 23

Arrived—THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

Ss Lydian Monarch, Huggett, London.
Ss Gevelcoane, Glass, Hamburg.
Ss Europa, Stifel, Pernambuco.
Ss Procida, Baunon, Santos.
Ss Ptolemy, Alcott, Santos.
Ss Richmond, Jenny, Norfolk.
Ss City of San Antonio, Wilder, Fernandina.
Ss City of Atlanta, Burley, Havana.
Ss Kanawha, Sears, Newport News.
Ss Wilkesbarre, Cates, Boston.
Ss John Gibson, Dole, Norfolk.
Ss H. F. Dimock, Eldridge, Boston.
Ship Charles E. Moody, Leonard, San Francisco.
Bark Darewell, Klein, Pillau.
Brig Britannia, Hotchkiss, Barbadoes.
[For later arrivals see Jottings about Town.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Amsterdam, from New York, at Rotterdam.
Ss Wisconsin, from New York, at Queenstown.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss City of Berlin, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Germanic, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Anchoria, from Glasgow for New York.
Ss Denmark, from Queenstown for New York.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

There will be little time wasted in organizing the Legislature this year. A long session is anticipated, but it should not last after the middle of May. The Legislature opens on Jan. 1, as that happens to be the first Tuesday of the year, and a week of time is gained in the first month.

Though James William Husted has withdrawn from the Speakership fight, he still has headquarters at the Delavan House in Albany, which he engaged before he withdrew. He can use the headquarters to receive the friends who will call and congratulate him on the near approach of the end of the second decade of his legislative service. Speaker Cole has headquarters, too. Nobody else has.

Clerk Chickering of the Assembly apparently relies on a unanimous time of it in the Republican caucus. He has not thought it worth while to engage headquarters. All the main places in the Assembly have been disposed of, and in the Senate the officials hold over.

There is much less squabbling than usual among the Republicans in the Legislature over the legislative patronage. The rural Republicans are looking for jobs as Postmasters and deputies instead of hanging around Albany for a $5-a-day clerkship.

Senator Reilly will be missed by the livery stable keepers of Albany. He is an experienced driver, and when the sleighing was good he would take a drive almost every day after the Senate adjourned, seldom without company.

Housekeeping during the session is becoming more popular every year. Gen. George S. Batchelor has taken a house, and the parties that were made up for housekeeping purposes last year will continue.

Though a young man, Hamilton Fish will be an experienced Assemblyman when he takes his seat this year. His taste for politics is inherited, though his ability has not had as wide a scope as had his father's. Young Fish is a handsome man, tall, curly haired, and well-dressed. He used to be Aqueduct Commissioner, and had a salary three times as large as the $1,500 which goes with his seat in the Assembly. He goes to Albany to get even with the enemies he has made. The last time Mr. Fish was in the Legislature Iceberg Davenport was there, and the two were quite chummy.

There are many aspirants for the title of General and Colonel, and the right to wear gold lace and beautiful uniforms which an appointment on Gov. Hill's staff gives. Many of the old staff officers will be retained, but there will be some changes. To be a staff officer means a great deal of expense and, with a few exceptions, no pay. The uniforms cost several hundred dollars, and the duties take a good deal of time at certain parts of the year. The fact that the places are without pay makes them more desirable to the class of men who are appointed. Successive Governors have sprinkled military titles so thickly over Albany that every prominent family has a Colonel or General.

Gov. Hill's personal popularity in Albany is shown by the arrangements for his inauguration. The Republicans of the town are vying with the Democrats to make the ceremony a success. It so happens this year that the Legislature convenes on the same day on which the Governor is inaugurated. But an arrangement can be made without trouble by which the two ceremonials will not interfere. The inauguration will probably take place in the morning and the assembling of the Legislature in the afternoon. The members of the Assembly will attend the inauguration before being sworn in.

The Capitol grounds have been improved greatly since last spring. The park, which was a rubbish heap, has been cleared off and sodded, and instead of mud paths there is stone flagging. The Assembly ceiling has been replaced with an iron structure, and there will be no ground to fear a broken head this winter. Some more of the Capitol has been finished, and the residents of Albany hope that the next generation will see the structure completed.

BOSTON'S NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

Men who Subscribed $100,000 and Over for the Building.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—Boston's solid business men have subscribed liberally for the new Stock Exchange building to be erected on State street. They propose to make it the handsomest structure of its kind in the world. There are fifty-seven subscribers, and of these twenty-nine have subscribed from $5,000 to $45,000. The others, with the amounts of their subscriptions, are: H. H. Hunnewell, $100,000; Henry Lee, $150,000; E. Rollins, Morse & Bro., $100,000; Jackson & Curtis, $135,000; John T. Morse, Jr., $100,000; John L. Gardner, $150,000; T. Jefferson Coolidge, $100,000; Henry W. Williams, $50,000; H. Stockton, agent, $50,000; J. N. Fiske, $50,000; George Higginson, $100,000; L. S. Tuckerman, for self, and L. Saltonstall, for self and trusts, $50,000; P. C. Brooks, $100,000; Shepard Brooks, $100,000; Alexander S. Porter, $200,000; H. L. Higginson, by J. Jackson, attorney, $150,000; Sarah S. Fay, by H. H. Fay, attorney, $100,000; B. P. Cheney, $100,000; Frank E. Simpson, $100,000; Sarah E. Lawrence, $100,000; J. Ingersoll Bowditch, $50,000; Sidney Bartlett, $100,000; Francis Bartlet, trustee, $50,000; Edward J. Brown, for self and company, trustee, $100,000; Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company, by Isaac Sweetser, President, $100,000; Andrew C. Wheelwright, $50,000; Henry M. Whitney, $110,000; A. Cochrane & Co., $50,000.

Ostracising a Colored Democratic Barber and Preacher.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 20.—That small contingent of colored men in this city that identified itself with the Democratic party in the recent political campaign is being tossed about as on the stormy seas, and they are looking around for a rock on which to find safety. Much of their opponents' revenge is being heaped upon the Rev. J. R