Rutland Weekly Globe.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1874.

Plymouth church and Henry Ward Beecher have, at last, got off from their high heels, and concluded to conduct themselves, and treat the members of the church, in accordance with the usages of the denomination to which it professes to belong. Its show of complete independence and entire indifference was short lived indeed.

Although it did appear in an editorial article, we never wrote such arrant nonsense as this "Until we conceive the proper time to have arrived, we shall express no opinion as to the best man, *but may have, more or less, to say in reference to many men.*" We do not intend to beat about the bush in that manner, but said, and again say, that we may have, more or less, to say in reference to *wrong* men; which, perhaps, may mean the same thing, but we rather prefer that way of putting it.

It is to the credit of American journalism, that only one representative of the press—and he a journalistic guerrilla, as we shall explain—was found low or mean enough to endeavor to sell his opinions about, or make money out of, the national centennial celebration. A rumor having been circulated that several newspaper correspondents in Washington had "approached" Mr. Goshorn, the "director general" of the exposition, making one exception. This journalistic guerrilla, he says, is "a Mr. Gallagher who represented himself as being connected with the press." "I have since learned," continues the director general, "that he is not a correspondent of any leading journal, but gathers news for large numbers of weekly newspapers in different sections of the country, etc." Such are the men who bring disgrace on journalism. We are surprised that General Hawley, himself an honored member of the profession, did not promptly give the letter to the public, so that respectable correspondents might not suffer for the misdoings of this miserable pretender. It is, however, better late than never, and we trust the "weekly paper" for which he "gathers news" will expose and deal with this Gallagher as he deserves.

RAILROAD COMPETITION.

We have always thought, and remain of the same impression still, that *one* great remedy for high and excessive charges for the transportation of freight and passengers, by railroad companies, would be found in the construction of competing lines. So far as freight is concerned, for the greater part of the year, these competing lines need not, necessarily, be railroads. A large class of freight, that, for instance, in the transportation of which a high rate of speed is not required, can be carried by water as well as by rail, and much cheaper too. Without stopping to consider the question at length, we may take the articles of marble and slate. If a new line of railroad was constructed from Rutland to Whitehall, or a canal if feasible, it would necessarily result, if owned and managed by a competing corporation, in an immediate reduction of the rates or tariff of freight on slate or marble, between the places mentioned, as, also, between those and intermediate places, and thereby reduce the price paid for slate and marble at distant points. The natural result would be an increase of consumption and a consequent increase of production. This would benefit Rutland, Castleton, Fairhaven and in fact, the whole county, and, probably, the state and country. The same effect would be produced on the price of coal. Competition, according to the laws of trade, increases consumption and production, while it lessens the price. The whole net profits for a year, of the producer, carrier and dealer are, also, increased. The people of Maine have long enjoyed this benefit, but it is now to be taken from them. The Boston and Maine and the Eastern railroads both have their termini in Boston and Portland, and have competed for the business of these points. They have ceased to be such and have become a combination. An agreement has been entered into by the two corporations, by which it is agreed that their receipts for through business shall be "pooled and divided" in a certain ratio. This means, of course, high rates of freight hereafter. Yet certain newspapers, that have been hitherto the loudest in their decrials of railroad exactions, are congratulating these railroads, their managers, and the business public upon the "auspicious result." It is needless to say that this is not the kind of competition we want. We might as well consolidate all of the stores in Rutland into one mamoth concern, and then talk about competition. Let us have genuine competition, and not a sham called by that name. Combination cannot be competition any more than light can be dark. Let us have something or nothing—and be done with it.

"LET THE BEST MAN WIN."

In what we had to say, yesterday morning, on "the governor question," we intended to be sufficiently explicit and to make ourself understood. We argued, only, that the time had not come to select a governor; that when the time came he should be selected by the people and not by the politicians—and that we believed he would be so selected; and, lastly, that the *best* man ought to be governor without any particular regard to locality. We thought that we had plainly, explicitly and understandingly stated these propositions, and we serenely rested upon that belief. But, alas, how brief are human expectations. We reckoned without our host. Unknowingly and unwittingly, we had hit a number of persons, who were, accordingly, disgruntled. We were deluged with enquiries, yesterday, both verbal and written, to know what we meant? Why we were "going back" on Rutland in particular and Rutland and Addison counties in general? and so on, and so forth. We trust our friends, interviewers and correspondents will excuse us, but we have done no such thing. We simply planted ourself on the safe, broad and inviting platform of "let the best man win." When the proper time comes, we may indulge in our right as a citizen and say who, in our judgment, that best man is. Until we conceive the proper time to have arrived we shall express no opinion as to the "best man," but may have, more or less, to say in reference to many men. As far as locality is concerned, we still think it should make no difference and should not enter into consideration. The town of Rutland alone can name twenty men, fit, worthy and in every way qualified to be governor of Vermont. They would confer honor on themselves, the office and the state if they were placed in the gubernatorial chair. We are not advised, however, whether the names of any or all of them will be presented for the office. They, certainly, will not press their names or claims, or urge their friends to do so. Other towns in Rutland county are situated the same way, and so it is in those parts of Addison county with which we are acquainted, and we are bound to believe that the same is true with the remainder. So it is throughout the state. Where there are so many good men, and so little danger of getting a poor governor, why not let the people, whose business it is, take care of the matter? Of one thing our friends and correspondents may be assured, the people *will* take care of the matter. We have never, as yet, been disgraced by a governor, and we will trust the people to see that we are not during the next two years.

A NEEDED REBUKE.

The national House of Representatives spent nearly the entire day, Friday, in discussing and, finally, adopting a resolution giving General Howard the right of "challenge" to the members of the court of inquiry to be summoned to investigate the charges preferred against him. As congressmen were paid by the year instead of the day, this waste of time would not so much matter, if there were not other and more important questions of public concern demanding their attention. The day was [illegible] upon the necessity of a "court of inquiry," and the time was consumed in debating the question of giving the General the right of challenge—a right secured to him both by the civil law and the laws of war. During the debate, several honorable members having shown their ignorance on this point—and, thereby, proved themselves fit for their places—indulged in characteristic flings and slurs in reference to "christians," "christian gentlemen" and "christian soldiers." There are a certain class of public men and, we are sorry to say, newspapers, who delight in a man's downfall. The moment that the foul breath of slander approaches the character of a public man, who has, theretofore, been above reproach, they immediately commence to scent around to discover if he is a professing christian, is or has been an officer or member of a young men's christian association or of some church. If it so be, the dogs of calumny and abuse are let loose, and continual changes are rung on the terms "christian statesman," "christian gentlemen," etc., etc. A man is presumed to intend what his acts necessarily result in. These men and newspapers can, therefore, in their sneers at young men's christian associations, their members, members of churches, "christian gentlemen," etc., have but one object—and that, to bring christianity and religion into contempt. It has this effect, and these gentlemen know that it does. It would be strange, indeed, with the large number of churches established all over the land, and their extended membership, some black sheep did not creep in. But does this prove anything against the reality of christianity? Men may, and do, sneeringly point to one of these black sheep, saying in substance, "there is one of your christians and church members." We all know that the idea meant to be conveyed is, that it is all a sham and pretence. If these men would pause and ask themselves what would become of the country, and what security they would have for life and property without churches and christianity, we imagine there would be less of this sneering. Governor Woodford, on the floor of Congress, met these sneers promptly and as they deserved. With his words, as reported by an associated press telegram, we leave the subject. They had, said he, "even heard at this moment a sneer against General Howard as a christian soldier. If christian statesmanship and christian soldiership had covered the wrong so much the worse for those who had used the sacred name to cover crime. But there had never been an hour when a sincere and earnest christian statesmanship and christian manhood were more needed in the country and in the House than to-day."

LOUISIANA.

A Tuesday's associated press telegram, from Washington, says that "the Louisiana question now excites as much, if not more, interest in congressional circles than any other subject." We can well believe it is so, and that the same is true throughout the country. There is no question now before Congress, unless we may, possibly, except that of finance, upon the right decision of which so much of the future of this country depends. Go back for only fifteen months, and then trace the history of that unfortunate state down to the present day, and we doubt if its parallel can be found, in fraud, corruption, suffering and wrong, in the history of the civilized world. Commencing with the election in November, 1872, when the frauds, bribery, forgery and stealing of election returns were so open and notorious, on either side, that all are forced to admit that neither Kellogg or McEnery were honestly elected or represent the legal voters of the state, the usurpations of Durell, his notorious midnight and other orders, issued without authority of law, the seizure of the Mechanics' Institute; the acts of the two bodies, each claiming to be *the* legislature, and neither justly entitled to that claim; the riots and bloodshed in New Orleans; the worse than Modoc fiendishness at Colfax; the ruinous depreciation of property in New Orleans and throughout the state; and, tell us, can its parallel be found in the history of states, calling themselves civilized. The origin of all these difficulties may be traced to the baneful seed sown by John Slidell, years before the outbreak of the rebellion. Then nominating conventions and elections were, more or less, controlled by bribery, or the intimidation of the bowie knife and revolver. Every man, as it were, carried his life in his own hands. Elections were contested and, more than once, the contest settled by the cold blooded assassination of the contestant. Not an important election passed without riot and bloodshed, and it was well nigh impossible, if ever possible, to obtain an honest expression of the legal voters of the state. Was this a "republican form of government," which Congress has the power to "guaranty to every state in the Union?" We do not think there can be but one answer to this query; yet was the idea ever suggested that Congress could interfere? We doubt not that an inside view of the politics of Louisiana will show that the same tactics were used in the majority of elections between 1850 and 1860 as in 1872, except in the latter year the leaders, on both sides, were, if possible, more unscrupulous, and certainly more

open, bold and unblushing in their frauds and crimes.

It is conceded that the election of November 1868 was conducted, and the pretended result determined, by the same system of fraud, terrorism and bribery, as that of 1872, but was Congress called upon to interfere? Not at all. *Louisiana* was left to take care of herself, the same as other states are compelled to do. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, in the closing days of the last week, made a powerful argument in favor of congressional interference, in the form of ordering a new election. His argument was as convincing as any argument on that side could be, but we are disposed to agree with Senator Morton that it was full of contradictions, while taking exception to his argument that the success of this, that or the other party ought to be considered in connection with the matter. The question involved is above and beyond the plane of mere party politics, or the success of any political party. As an adjunct to his speech, Senator Carpenter has prepared a bill, which he intended to introduce Tuesday, providing for a new election in Louisiana. Upon a rumor to that effect, a few days ago, we stated that we were opposed to it for several reasons—among others, that we did not think that Congress, under the constitution, had any such right, and that the regular election took place in November, when Louisiana could take care of herself. We are pleased to see so well an informed [illegible] M. Herbert, of that state, take the same view. Every one who knows of him, will accord to him honesty, integrity, sincerity of purpose, love of country and of law and order. With an extract from his letter, first made public yesterday, we close. "But what is now proposed?" says he. "That Congress shall commit another wrong and convulse the state with a new election. While it might accomplish an end of temporary expediency, it would set a precedent under which elections in the states could be constantly meddled with by Congress. An election, if ordered now, could not well take place before June. The constitution of Louisiana provides for a new election of members of the legislature in November. The old one adjourns on the 4th of March. If there are wrongs to right the people of Louisiana can right them under their own constitution and laws in November, which will answer the practical purpose of an election in May or June under congressional interference. If Governor Kellogg has, in the judgment of the people, behaved improperly, the constitution of the state authorizes a majority of the house of representatives to impeach and suspend him, and so with other state officers. This can be done without involving the dangerous and expensive means of a new election being ordered by Congress."

Public Debt Statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement for the month of January:

DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN COIN.	
Principal	$1,712,749,2 0 00
Interest	29,945,797 44
DEBT BEARING INTEREST IN LAWFUL MONEY.	
Principal	$14,678,000 00
Interest	56,240 00
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.	
Principal	$15,176,550 26
Interest	493,774 04
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.	
Principal	$381,794,029 50
Unclaimed interest	22,604 84
TOTAL DEBT.	
Principal	$2,262,755,113 11
Interest	30,415,576 32
Total	$2,293,170,689 43
CASH IN THE TREASURY.	
Coin	$85,953,369 34
Currency	4,181,205 68
Special deposit held for the redemption of certificates of deposits as provided by law	45,565,000 00
Total	$135,699,575 02
Debt less cash in the treasury January 1, 1874	$2,159,315,326 00
Feb. 1, 1874	$2,157,470,114 41
Increase of debt during the past month	$1,845,211 76
Old demand and legal tender notes	$381,794,029 50
Certificates of Deposit	45,560,000 00
Fractional currency	47,793,331 25
Coin certificates	45,601,000 00
BONDS ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES (Interest payable in lawful money)	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,117 00
Interest paid by the United States	22,386,691 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	4,820,055 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	17,566,636 00

A Disconsolate but Wealthy Widow.

Many of our citizens will remember H. Keep, the once nabob of the New York Central railroad, who a few years ago did spend much of his time in the city. He died, it will be remembered, leaving an immense fortune to his wife and daughter. The former, it appears, according to a Cincinnati paper, has just married Judge Schley, of Georgia. Shortly after the death of her former husband, Mrs. Keep, who seemed most disconsolate at her loss, sent an order to Italy for a monument to be placed over her husband's grave; in due time it arrived and a little more than a year since was placed in its position in the cemetery at Watertown, N. Y., at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. A remarkable feature of the monument is that at its base is a room several feet square, enclosed in glass, and that within the room, bending over the tomb, are the life-size figures of Mrs. Keep and daughters, carved in the marble, each being an exact likeness of the original. The attitudes are those of the most intense grief, and their countenance bespeak that their hearts cannot be consoled. Now it will be an interesting place to take the new husband to visit. If he admires statuary he will no doubt enjoy looking at the bowed figure of his wife gazing at the silent tomb of her first-loved. If the newly wedded pair are to reside in Georgia they will need to seek Northern breezes in the summer time, and as Watertown is a delightful place of resort for the heated term, they will doubtless avail themselves of its invigorating air and at the same time of enjoying frequent visits to this master-piece of Italian art.—*Albany Express.*

A Sad and Singular Case.

Ada Rondacque, an American by birth, very aged, in eastern New York, on Monday last was exposed to the extreme cold weather for more than twenty-four hours without entering a house to warm, and came quite near perishing. She had started out very early in the morning, canvassing for a Mountain Guide, published in New York by a large book establishment, for whom she was acting as agent. She traveled in an easterly direction nearly all day in the deep snows, beating her own path. Just as night came on, a farmer, who, by the way, was one of the deacons in a neighboring church, observed her struggling through the drifts, but made no effort to render her assistance. She soon stumbled in a drift and remained all night. She was discovered early next morning by parties going to their labors, who had some sympathy for her, and used all available means to restore her to life. She remains in an insensible condition, without any pulsation of the heart, or breathing, but is able to move her limbs as freely as ever. Her physician thinks she will never recover, but pass into a cataleptic state and remain for years. She is very poor but honest, and took this means to obtain a livelihood.

LECTURE BY REV. W. H. H. MURRAY.

"My Creed."

A very fair audience assembled at the Opera House last evening to hear the lecture by Rev. W. H. H. Murray on "My Creed." We hoped to see a larger number out, as, knowing by experience the value of the lecture, we knew that the speaker could interest every one of our citizens in the manner of treating his subject. So many different entertainments have been upon the boards in Rutland this season that the best things, even, do not, at present, call out so large an audience as they otherwise would.

The speaker was introduced by Colonel Chas. H. Joyce and did not fail to rivet the attention and interest of his hearers throughout the lecture. We have already given our opinion in regard to this lecture, and it is only necessary to say that it speaks for itself. It must be heard, however, to be appreciated, while in the brief and imperfect abstract given below we have endeavored to give the leading ideas of it for the interest of our readers. It should be a source of much congratulation to Rutland, we will add, that it has citizens of so much public spirit as to give us so fine an intellectual treat as was contained in this lecture, and, without whose endeavors, it would not have been vouchsafed us.

THE LECTURE.

There is a power that stands back of all our laws, stronger, mightier and most potent for good or evil; that gives birth to all our prejudices and able to destroy all other motives in a day; than which no other power possessed by man is so strong or so able to change the impulses of a community and turn the world upside down; that stands back of all your churches and able to take your creeds, your formulas and all existing modes of ancient origin, of observance or faith, to modify or even to vote out of the church. This power you call public opinion. This only asks you to observe the creed of the people and of the masses; to analyze all the opinions given and condense the same into one. It is what our neighbor thinks and while we are sleeping to-night it is forming itself and is with us, unknown to ourselves. Here public opinion is so potent it makes a great difference what everybody thinks. Even the beggar has rights which he knows well how to use; the thief in his cell, although forbidden his liberty, has lost no power in this respect. It is good for us to look at life through their eyes.

I wish, said the speaker, to tell you this evening about my creed; with which, with equal candor, you may differ, but I will call attention to one or or two things which it may be well to think about, though you may not adopt my views. There is a difference in the pulpit upon the meaning of God's word, with a marked result. The platform is not made to bring out conclusions, but simply to start an audience into thinking. We talk to-night that you may think to-morrow about what we think here, and so that you may think what is right in this matter.

Personally, the speaker believed in a creed, and thought that everyone must also have some sort of one. He preferred his written out upon the printed page, that his friends and enemies might alike see what his mind and judgment were: like a banner that floats above an army. He did not believe in shooting a rifle that another person had loaded. This creed was not metallic, but susceptible to all good ideas that were opposed to the old. When God should open his mind to understand the truths taught more bright than any earthly understanding, then would his heart take it in with a blessing. He could never see any charms in holding on to the old views and prejudices of by-gone generations, but would rather take hold of new things, along which the rising generation may safely run. Let us look for a moment at the differences of the bounds that separate us from the false bigotries of other generations. He believed that a human impulse, coming from the honest convictions of the heart, was worth more to man and more acceptable to God than all the verbal creeds that can be written out. We needed no more theology that differs from our honest conviction, no more of those antagonisms that divide us; but more of a spirit of brotherhood, good will and unity in laboring for those down there less favored than ourselves. Had you been born as they were you would have felt as they do. He wished to see a practical unity. There was hard fighting enough, which done no good. Woe be to him who kindles enmity and strife, the useless causes of so much difference among men.

Never should his hand bring a brand to that fire which burns but too well already. He despised those knight-errants searching the arena for broil and quarrel on religious doctrines. Some there were left still in New England who loved nothing better than to fight on orthodox questions or anxious for a foe to belabor. They were attracted to such a broil as the most experienced boxer to a fight. Religious meetings are held and one of those men will advance on some brother and with a show of fight let out at him with his advise and pummel him with arguments and then ask God to bless their efforts, after which they will adjourn a week to talk up another victim. They call that preaching the Gospel. What becomes of the poor, weak sinner? What do they do with these? Whose voice is to soothe them in their trouble; whose hand is to wipe away the penitential tear or give relief to the broken-hearted? The speaker here touchingly apostrophized the lily who wielded the power of gentleness and called upon the preacher to banish the verbal thunders of pulpit exhortations and instead preach with shining face and glowing heart the mercies of God. Let them endeavor to show how much there is in the truths of God not to quarrel about and by so doing advance the glory of God more and better than to keep alive the old differences of opinion and re-chalk the fading lines of division that had so long divided us. So much for the grave side of his creed.

In taking up the lighter shade the question of amusements was more debated than any other, aside from politics. The speaker believed with Beecher in the establishment of all possible agencies for a more cheerful and happy mood among the people. Although long attempted it had not been done yet. We were stubborn and hold tenaciously to our old ideas. The old New England doctrine of Puritanism convicts a great many but it took Almighty God to convert. The speaker admired wit, laughter, frolic and play and believed they were justified by the highest divine design. God had made us capable of being amused and to amuse our neighbor. This capacity to amuse and to be amused run down through the whole list of animals. The dog, which is considered the most faithful of animals, has a keen sense of the humorous and will scent fun as readily as game. He is at times uproarious in his delight. The house-dog, sober and sedate as he generally is, may be as frolicsome as a circus clown. He is adapted to this capacity for frolic and as his creed he lives upon it. The horse was next brought up by the speaker in the most glowing and vivid description of a frolic with that noble animal. He described with much interest to his audience, the great amusement he himself enjoyed in a frolic with a horse of his own, and with the drawing of a strong imagination pictured the loftiness and grandeur of motion which the animal displayed in his play with him.

Every animal has some love of play and where did they get it? The birds have a particular hour and place to take their exercise; the trout as seen in the Adirondacks by the speaker, congregate in schools and enjoy their sport, the bear shows his delight by a dance, while even the pug has a twinkle of humor in his eye. We all laugh and love to tickle the right nerve. The first sign of intelligence in the face of the babe is a smile. Its first ripple suggests the joys and rays of the soul, and when the tired soul is at last freed from earthly pain the old look of peace and joy comes back to it and it reposes upon the bosom of God with a happier look. This craving for fun and laughter was God-given. Whatever amuses me, said the speaker, betters me. Man is happier and more liberal in doing a happy thing. Some quote the Saviour as being opposed to jollity and that He never laughed. The speaker emphatically denied it, and called for the chapter or the verse that would prove it. He asked how would a perfect man look without a smile upon his face? It was imperfect without it. No smileless face was ever known in the long list of saints, while the pictures of Christ gave a smile to His face, and an unseen beauty different from any other. The artist may paint the traditional halo about the head, but the remainder is the face of a common man. Then another reason to prove the fact of His being fond of laughter was that all people loved to have Him at their feasts. And here let it be remembered there were no religious men in His time, yet they loved to have Him there at the festive occasions which were like the Thanksgiving and other family reunions observed in Vermont. The children too, loved Him and they never loved a grave-faced man. It was utterly insupportable to imagine that He never laughed. The speaker believed in a piety that made men never so happy as when making somebody else happier. Some people never had learned how to use the good things of this world without abusing them. They reject dictation and oppose all counsel. Mr. A., thinks it wrong to play a game of whist and so he should not do it. Every man should be a law unto himself for otherwise it fosters tyranny and hypocrisy to attempt dictation. No man should set himself up as an oracle of divinity. A parish who take every occasion to fling their former pastor into the face of the new minister are too mean to sit under good gospel preaching. These are the men who wish to impose their views as laws upon everybody else the church and the neighborhood, who vote against sinners coming to the table of the Lord. They forget that it is the Lord's table and not the churches table yet. The speaker recalled one of these saints who now lived in Chicago, who when he resided in New England argued strongly against the practice of riding in the horse-cars on Sunday. He said it was a desecration of the Lord's Day, that it was undermining the Evangelical doctrines of all ages. He moved from New England to Chicago, and now when he goes to church he did not walk, neither did he keep a carriage! But, said the speaker, let us be charitable! No Christian has a right to dictate to another Christian in these matters. The speaker had enough faith in the men of his church to believe that they meant to do about right as much as himself. Modern Phariseeism which assumes a higher intelligence on matters of christianity than their fellows, is no proof of piety on their part. He held that each man should settle these matters for themselves. Their own consciences was the best guide. He was asked by a young lady member of his church if it was wrong for her to dance? He answered that he was not the keeper of her conscience; that she was to be a law unto herself. She knew its effect upon her health, her mind and her thoughts, and the decision rested with her. That was his "creed." Men who use tobacco, play billiards, chess or whist, know better than anyone else their effect upon them and upon their consciences. The speaker treated these men as a christian brother, but beyond that he had no right to go.

But what were proper amusements?

Had the speaker been in one of the New England pulpits twenty years ago, no one knew how he would have planted himself. He had read much upon the subject, had listened much and his mind was this: The rules, in regard to amusements were in the majority too strict. There were not games enough connected with our religion. Americans, as a general thing, were the poorest in resources of entertainment of any nation on the earth. It is found difficult to entertain the same company two evenings in succession. The French wife has no trouble, neither has the English or German. The puritanical influence which had hung over us so long, had chilled us through and through. It had been our object to build up all sides of our nature but that of the mirthful. The speaker's children should dance and sing, laugh and play, perform in opera and drama and hold Shakespeare next to the Bible. He gave an interesting account of his experience in amateur acting when a boy, when a whole week was set apart for amusement. His creed included the idea, that the home should be the center of social life and gaiety. All young people craved exercise and amusement, and they would have it some where else, if not at home. He instanced the career of two young men in Boston, both fond of the game of "euchre." One indulged himself in a set-to with his father; the other, in playing for the drinks at a neighboring tavern. The one has the means of recalling the many evenings spent in the pastime at home; the other, is on the broad path to ruin. Here was the same thing, done under two different circumstances. If a knowledge of a use of these games leads to an abuse of them, he would reply that they should be kept from those who know how to use them. These games were bound to remain, and it were best to give as much

zest as possible to their pursuit of the game at home. To oppose such indulgence, only made the boy more eager. This he could prove by many instances, and recalled the instance of the old deacon, who wondered why his sons should love Hoyle more and Barnes less. This was because they were ordered to study Barnes' notes and not to play cards. The speaker had no faith at all in the system based on a subjugation of this passion for amusement. It could not be repressed without injury to the boy, and therefore, should be carefully handled. Many fathers were governing their boys like dogs, never explaining their commands, but giving the blow instead. He related a circumstance of a man in New York city, who gave his children bread and water for laughing at the supper table, and said, this man was an elder in the Presbyterian church. How his children must love to hear him pray! He related the story of the boy who inquired if the Bible taught people to be cruel, and gave his reason for the inquiry, by saying, that his father always quoted the Bible while "laying it on." This spirit seemed to be hereditary, bad traits of character were handed down from father to son far better than any other. He related a touching circumstance that occurred on visiting with a friend, the grave of the latter's father, when the friend had recalled, with much emotion and reverence, the fact that when his father was buried the pastor had said, he had raised seven boys from infancy to manhood without striking a blow. This man, said the speaker, should have a monument upon which no better inscription could be inscribed than the words of the pastor. Alas for the fact that we should be harsh to those we love; for the principle of being indifferent to our own wife, and polite to the wife of every body else. Alas for the memories that will come to us all, when far away from those we love, staring us in the face and embittering our every day life.

My creed, said the speaker, is that all should have a perfect physique. It had become the greatest abhorrence to ladies to be considered stout, and nothing would displease them more than to say to them, How strong and healthy you look! The speaker had made the blunder once; he should never try it again. This fashion had gone throughout all society. The minister was not allowed to appear as other men, without being attacked. He must be as effeminate as a woman, with no tan upon his cheek, and clerical piety, had become to be considered as an exponent of weakness while stoutness was a sure sign of a heretic stomach within. They were not allowed to break through the old established doctrines laid down. They must have a knowledge of books and not of men. The great vice of the age was artifice, in seeming what we are not. Simple and unadorned beauty is tabooed. Men who do not exercise these tricks are looked upon with suspicion and deemed eccentric. The vice of Greece and of France was fickleness; that of Germany skepticism; of England, selfishness—a sponge that sucks in all else to itself. Twelve years ago, when the speaker dared to enter a pulpit dressed like a layman, he was looked upon with suspicion and called a black sheep, or a spotted one, at least. Ministers must be a ring among themselves because public opinion had made it so. No man, said the speaker, is so forciful, no woman so beautiful, as when natural. We do not have to teach a child to laugh but it comes spontaneous and natural. Our ministers are too often taught to preach as their gradfather's preached, their sermons are alike and, said he, between you and me, are the same ones. Why was it that our ministers were so dull in the pulpit and so good at conversation in the parlor? They are weak because they are not natural, while in the parlor they are themselves. What must be done with them? Undo what you have done. Take your finger out of their necktie. Tell them to be natural. Let them go to the mountains and learn a lesson from the mother of us all. Let them dress like other men.

Lastly, the speaker believed in charity. He had enemies but could see no triumphs in beating back. This triumph his enemies had never had. In spite of all their attacks he could truly say he had never hated a living soul. He was at peace with nature and with man. He knew well what toil was. From ten to thirty years he had not received a dime unearned. At Yale College he could count up four months when the amount of his expenses was 56 cts per week. His text-books were bought by privation. His body had been allowed to suffer that his mind might grow. He had been permitted to enjoy some triumph in the world, and had been often rudely set upon, yet he could in charity overlook all such attacks. He then closed with an eloquent peroration, apostrophizing charity as the most beautiful of virtues, and taking that as his creed.

A Melancholy Case.

Probably one of the most melancholy and harrowing cases which it has ever been the lot of a court to hear was brought before Justice Otterbourg, of New York, on Saturday. A pale and emaciated little girl named Louisa Donenheimer, of No. 122 Attorney street, was charged with stealing a watch and some clothing from the rooms of Mrs. Catharine Ansfield, who lives in the same house as Louisa, but two pairs of stairs nearer the earth. The *Herald* says:

Justice Otterbourg, moved to sympathy by the destitute appearance of the child, asked her in a kindly tone, "Well, Louisa, why did you steal this woman's property?" With sobs and tears she confessed that she had taken the property, and had pawned it for a trifling sum, for which she bought some flour and food to keep her father and mother from starving She said, "We did not have anything to eat for a long time; father could not get any work, and mother could not borrow anything to eat from the grocer. Mother used to be always saying to herself, "Oh, God, what are we to do, to keep from starving, or how can we get even a little wood for a fire" The poor child said she could not bear to see her mother so cold and hungry, and she went out and tried to beg, but got nothing. Then she made up her mind to steal, and went into Mrs. Ansfield's rooms and took the watch and clothes, which she pawned. She then bought some food and fuel, and for the first time in a month, her father, mother, herself and two other children had enough to eat and drink. Justice Otterbourg made some inquiries and found that her story was only too true. He was compelled, however, to commit her to answer the charge of theft.

C. H. Stickney of Boston, went to Brighton, ten weeks ago, in very feeble health and commenced drinking half a tumbler full of warm blood twice a day, and is now in excellent health. Several others are using the same treatment with the best results, one of whom is a lady who has been sick from paralysis six years. The medicine costs nothing.

43D CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Mr. Scott of Pennsylvania presented a petition of the Philadelphia board of trade protesting against any reduction of the appropriation for publication of the nautical almanac committee on commerce; also a petition of the Philadelphia medical society asking for increased rank and pay in the medical corps of the army, and that a corps be opened for promoting military affairs.

Mr. Chandler of Michigan presented a petition for the extension of the money order system to every postoffice in the United States, and the reduction of charges in such offices; referred to committee on postoffices.

Mr. Hamlin presented a memorial of the governor of the District of Colombia in response to certain statements made in a memorial presented a few days ago by Mr. Thurman, which was read. The governor says the district officials have not sought, and did not now seek, to evade the fullest investigation into the affairs of the district.

It is further stated that the charges had been disposed of by the courts, when it was well known that many of the charges had never been before the courts. The memorial of the governor further referred to the investigation ordered by the House this session. That investigation was merely as to the books of the District and not as to the officers.

Mr Edmunds—Well, what have we got to do with that?

Mr Conkling of New York said that he desired to say one word, not touching on this or any other petition, because it was a subject in which he felt no sort of interest only that justice be done. No request had been made to print this memorial. Had there been he would have objected. On a recent occasion when a memorial was presented it was read at length but the Senate refused to have it printed.

It had been published in the newspapers that the Senate refused to receive the petition, which was absurd. Among the fundamental rights of the people, beyond the reach of the Senate, was the right to petition. He deemed it to be his duty to bring this to the attention of the Senate, hoping that a narrow circle outside might be made to understand that the Senate did not refuse to receive that position. In truth and in fact the Senate refused to print the petition in accordance with the rule. The petition was presented, read and allowed to take its own course as part of the legislation of Congress. The time had yet to come for him to occupy the time of the Senate in making a personal explanation or denying anything relating to himself.

HOUSE.

In the House, sitting as in committee of the whole, Mr. Parker in the chair, speeches were made by Mr. Cox on the financial question, Mr. Willson on the Pacific railroad question, Mr. Loughridge on the army question, Mr. Kellogg on currency, interspersed with ludicrous left-handed compliments between Messrs Kelley and Beck, and Havens and Mellish on finance.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Scott, a petition asking for the issue by the government of 3.65 convertible bonds; finance.

Mr. Anthony, a memorial relative to defective illuminating gas in the district of Columbia; referred to public buildings and grounds.

Mr Cooper, a bill to refund internal revenue taxes improperly assessed and collected; finance.

By Mr. Wright, a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of commissioner of internal revenue as well as other offices in that bureau, and imposing the duties of the revenue office on the treasury department. Agreed to.

By Mr. Stevenson, a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of reducing the number of navy yards and naval hospitals in the United States. Agreed to.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Sargent introduced a bill in relation to certain deposits in the postoffice department. It authorizes the postmaster general to collect certified checks on national banks deposited by bidders as security for the faithful performance of contracts, and place the proceeds in the treasury of the United States, to remain there until contracts are awarded, after which the amount shall be returned to the bidders depositing it. About a hundred thousand such checks are now in the hands of the postmaster general, where they must remain by law until the 1st of July; referred to finance.

HOUSE.

Under the call of states many bills were introduced and referred.

By Mr. Platt, to regulate the rate of postage on mailable matter of the third class.

By Mr Eames, to repeal the third section of the mining act of the 10th of May, 1872.

By Mr Dawes, to enable the secretary of the treasury to gather authentic information as to the condition of the fur trade in Alaska.

By Mr Fry, for punishment of extortion by officers or persons acting under the authority of the United States.

Also, relating to the punishment of the crime of manslaughter.

By Mr Havens, for a board of army officers as Indian peace commissioners.

By Mr Negley, relating to the transportation of explosive or dangerous materials.

By Mr Coburn, to provide for an arsenal of construction.

Also, for the sale of certain arsenals.

By Mr Hawley, of Illinois, to provide for a bureau of architecture.

By Mr Barrere, for a branch mint at Chicago.

By Mr. Meyers to amend the bankrupt laws by enforcing the settlement of claims against debtor, whenever agreement for said settlement is signed by the debtor and three fourths in number and amount of creditors.

By Mr. Haskins to encourage the improvement in grain, fruit and vegetables, and discoveries that may benefit the public.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The military committee to-day agreed to report adversely on the bill for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States.

The committee also agreed to report bill be thereafter framed for the equalization of bounties. It will be on the basis of the bill introduced by Senator Caldwell last year, which proposed to give an uniform bounty eight and one-third dollars per month to each and every officer and private who served at any time, either in regular or volunteer service between April 15th, 1861 and April 15th, 1867, the bounty payments already made to be deducted, and the benefits of the above provision to be extended also to widows or other heirs of the deceased.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill for the redemption and reissue of United States legal tenders and national bank notes and for free banking. Referred to finance committee.

Mr Sherman, from the finance committee, reported the bill amendatory to the act of 1870, in relation to an increase in the circulation of national bank notes, and stated that the object of this bill was to have a more equal distribution of the currency by a withdrawal of $25,000,000 from those states in excess and a distribution of it in the West and South among states that are deficient. The bill met with approval from the secretary of the treasury, comptroller of the currency and every member of the finance committee, and he would call it up for action at an early day. It was placed on the calendar.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bankrupt bill, and Edmunds' explanation of the amendments thereto, heretofore published. (The amendments to the bankruptcy bill were published when reported to the Senate. See regular Senate proceedings of January 6th and January 27th.) The amendments were considered seriatim, and the first six sections of the amended bill were agreed to, as reported by the judiciary committee, without change.

Pending the discussion of the bill, th Senate at 4:30 went into executive session, and after a few minutes the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Stowell, from the postoffice committee, reported a bill providing that the law which limits contracts in the postoffice department to one year shall not apply to mail locks and keys, mail bags, stamps, stamped envelopes, postal cards or newspaper wrappers. Passed.

The House took up the bill reported some days ago from banking committee authorizing the National bank of Hagerstown, Md., to change its location to Washington, and become the Citizens' National bank of Washington.

The soldiers bill was passed, and the House then went into committee of the whole, Kellogg, of Connecticut, in the chair.

On the army appropriation bill a long debate ensued, which took very wide range, including the subject of currency, free trade and protection, proper treatment of the Indians, etc.

Garfield said that an amendment would be offered restricting the army to 25,000 men and he indicated as places from which troops could be moved.

Sessions of New York said while there are now 1224 men and on the Canada border where there are 1000 men and not any British soldiers on the line from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to Pembina.

Mr. Wheeler moved to add to the bill a provision that no money appropriated by it be paid for recruiting the army beyond 25,000 enlisted men. Agreed to.

Mr Thomas of North Carolina, from the election committee, reported a resolution that Hodges of Arkansas has prima facie right to a seat.

Without taking action on it the House at 4.20 p. m. adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

By Mr. Fenton, a petition of business men for a speedy return to specie payments, and deprecating any further issue of legal tender notes; finance.

Mr. Sumner, a petition against the extension of any sewing machine patents. Patents.

Mr. Morrill of Vermont, a resolution authorizing an investigation as to defective illuminating gas in the District of Columbia, and to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

By Mr. West, a resolution to pay Ray and McMillan of Louisiana, full compensation as senators of the United States from the time they were elected to March 3d, 1874. Privileges and elections.

The bill reported from the finance committee to secure equalization of the national bank circulation was taken up. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

The senate resumed consideration of the bankrupt bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Oglesby to strike out the words, "or who has stopped or suspended and will not resume payment of his commercial paper within a period of forty days."

After some debate the motion of Mr. Oglesby to strike out the words indicated was rejected by 34 nays to 18 yeas.

HOUSE.

The House took up the resolution of the election committee discharging Asa Hodges, entitled prima facie to a seat as representative of the first congressional district of Arkansas. The resolution was adopted without debate and Hodges took the modified oath as a member.

Mr. Houghton from the Pacific railroad committee reported a bill to incorporate the Southern trans-continental railroad company; referred to the commit ce of the whole.

The house resumed the con the army appropriation bill. Mr. Beck of Kentucky offered an amendment to the item for transportation: That only actual travelling expenses shall be allowed to any person in the service of the United States, and declaring illegal all allowances for mileage and transportation in excess of amounts actually paid.

At the suggestion of Mr Wheeler, Mr Beck modified an amendment to provide no more than 10 cents per mile, the present allowance, be paid, and the amendment adopted. In the discussion it was claimed on one side that great abuses were committed under the present system. Mr Beck instancing a case of a treasury official making a trip from Washington to Baltimore, then from Washington to Philadelphia, then from Washington to New York, and then from Washington to Boston.

THAT $100 GREENBACK SWINDLER.—A man calling himself Edward L Bailey was arrested at Jamaica, at the hotel, by Deputy Sheriff Thomas Evans of Londonderry. He professed to be a cattle and produce buyer, and to bind bargains, would offer $100 bills to be changed. After operating in New York he went to Bennington, Arlington, Manchester, and to Peru Wednesday night of last week. The next morning he bargained with a Mr Walker for some cattle, and offered to pay something down if he could change a $100 note. He was unable to do so, but he lent him $20. Soon after, Bailey hired a boy named Bryant to take him to Londonderry. On the way he borrowed $2 of the boy, and his watch. At South Londonderry he fell in with Mr Aiken, a potato dealer. Of him he bargained for two or three car loads of potatoes, offering again the $100 note, out of which to pay something to bind the bargain. Aiken not being able to make change, they stepped into the hotel to see if landlord Evans could do it. In the hotel Bailey found a man who had seen him, and who knew something of his character. He soon found it convenient to be on his way to Rawsonville, (Jamaica), where he could take a stage for Jamaica village about four o'clock in the afternoon. At the Jamaica hotel he was met by Mr. Emery Bills, just returned from Schroon lake, New York, and on the train he had seen an officer who was searching for just such a man, who was operating in just such a way as was this E L Bailey. Mr. Bills informed the proper persons of the supposed character of the stranger, who were about to make out the necessary papers for his arrest, when Sheriff Evans appeared. Bailey quietly submitted to his arrest and to a subsequent search of his person. No $100 notes were found, but some $18 of good money, a set of brass knuckles, a short, unintelligible letter, without date, enclosed in an envelope, addressed to "G H Bailey, New York city," with a half line of intermingled figures and letters; another letter, covering three pages, written evidently by a Christian lady, signing herself "M.," dated at "Brookfield, December 10, 1873," and addressed to "Mr. B W Fuller," who appears to be in prison and about to be released, and receives good advice accordingly; a bill of sale of a watch, signed by "F E Fahrig, watchmaker;" also, a slip of paper, with this address, "A G Rogers, Schuylerville, Saratoga county, New York." What became of the $100 notes it is impossible to state. The search was certainly most thorough. Bailey was taken to Newfane jail the same night, to await his trial at Peru, Feb. 12th.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT CHELSEA.—At Chelsea, Vt., Jan. 27, Jane Bohonan, at work for Richard Kennedy, who lives about two miles from Chelsea village, went up stairs, as was supposed, to change her dress, but instead cut two ugly gashes on her throat with a razor, but not deep enough to sever any of the arteries. She had been sick about two months, and was just able to be about the house, and it is