National Republican.

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THE PLOT THICKENS.

DAWN OF THE NEW REBELLION.

Gov. Hendricks Present at a Meeting of the Indiana Revolutionists—Geo. W. Julian Declares that Louisiana was Carried by Tilden—He Counsels the Democrats to Make Mischief and Meet the Crisis—The Rebel Organization Begins.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Dec. 13.—The Democratic State Central Committee met here to-day, pursuant to a request of the Democratic electors, to consider the political situation. Quite a number of prominent politicians, including Gov. Hendricks and the State officers, were present, in addition to a representative from each Congressional district. Ex-Congressman Julian, who had been to Louisiana, being called upon, gave his opinion that the election in that State had been as quiet and peaceable as in Indiana, and that Tilden had carried that State overwhelmingly. He hoped the Democracy would have pluck enough to stand up for their rights, and meet the crisis now. He was satisfied we shall have no war.

Gov. Hendricks was called on for his views, but the chairman reminded the meeting of the impropriety of one of so personally interested speaking at this time.

Reports from all the Congressional districts were made by representatives present, stating that the Democrats of the districts were convinced that Tilden had been legally elected and demanded his inauguration. A resolution was adopted calling a convention of people regardless of past political opinions at each county seat on December 23 to select and instruct delegates to assemble in State convention at Indianapolis on January 8, to consider public affairs and take such action as will secure a full execution of the Constitution and laws, a committee being appointed to prepare an address to the people. A recess was taken until 3 o'clock. The day named for the State convention is the inauguration of Governor-elect Williams.

The committee has issued an address to the people of Indiana which calls upon all the people, without respect to party, who make our country's welfare paramount to every other consideration, all who say that the vote of the people shall not be defeated by fraud, and all who stand by fair play and honesty, to meet at their county seats on December 23, and to make an expression of the popular judgment that cannot be disregarded, and to appoint men as their delegates to a State convention on January 8, who will fearlessly and prudently make such declaration and take such action as will give our State her proper position and influence in maintaining constitutional government and the rights and liberties of the people.

HEARKEE, YE LOYAL MEN.

Hayes and Wheeler Will be Inaugurated—Let Nobody Make a Mistake on That Point—A Proclamation from the Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13, 1876.

An address has to-night been issued by the Democratic Committee. It is the last desperate attempt to prop a falling cause. Governor Hayes has been fairly elected by a clear majority of the electoral votes. There is no indication that any right-minded citizen has a doubt as to the result. The address of the Democratic Committee is an impudent and audacious attempt to prejudice and prevent the public judgment. Hayes and Wheeler are elected, and the will of the American people will be carried out and maintained.

Z. CHANDLER,
Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

MOODY IN CHICAGO.

Special Meeting for Lost Women—Touching Letter from a Soiled Sister.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—At noonday prayer-meeting to-day a remarkable scene occurred. Moody read a long and elegantly composed letter from one who announced at the opening that she was a prostitute. The letter expostulated with the evangelist for not speaking some good words for lost women while devoting himself to wrecked men. The audience was deeply moved, and many were in tears. Mr. Moody announced a meeting for this class of women to-morrow (Thursday) night at the Tabernacle. Over ten thousand people were in and around the Tabernacle to-night. This being the last week of Moody's labors here, the attendance increases every night.

FRANCE.

Changes in the Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The appointment of M. Simon as president of the Council and Minister of the Interior, and M. Martel as Minister of Justice, vice MM. Dufavre and Marcere, who retire, is officially announced to-day. The Cabinet, therefore, remains as before the crisis with the exception of the changes above mentioned.

GERMANY.

The Diet Rejects Certain Laws.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Federal Diet has rejected eighteen articles of the judicial laws voted by Parliament, principally relating to jurisdiction over press offenses, compulsory evidence of editors, and the prosecution of public functionaries. Parliament will be notified of the Diet's action to-day.

ENGLAND.

Brent, the Forger, to be Handed Over.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The statement published here that Charles Brent, the Louisville forger, will be delivered to American detectives on Saturday is incorrect. He will probably be delivered on Tuesday, and will be placed in the custody of some person designated by United States Minister Pierrepont. This person has not yet been named.

RUSSIA.

Russia to be Supported by Germany and France.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the rumors that England has sanctioned, or shown any disposition to sanction, Russian occupation of Bulgaria is not confirmed in Berlin. The Russians seem to think that war might be avoided by the Roumanians occupying Bulgaria, and the Russians Servia. The attitude of Russia at the conference will be supported by Germany and France.

TURKEY.

The Porte Not Represented at the Preliminary Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegram Company says the absence of the Porte's representatives from the preliminary conference creates an unfavorable impression.

GREECE.

New Ministry Formed.

ATHENS, Dec. 13.—A new Ministry has been formed under Comoundowros, who is President of the Council and Minister of the Interior and Justice.

QUICK TRANSIT.

Fast Mail Trains Once More.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—It is announced that arrangements have been made by Superintendent Vail, of the railway mail service, for a resumption of the fast mail service on the Pennsylvania road, which will formally go into effect on Monday next. The first regular train will leave Jersey City at 4:35 next Monday morning. The train will take mails dispatched from Boston the previous evening, and will arrive at Philadelphia at 7:50 a. m., Baltimore at 11:25 a. m., and Washington at 1:02 p. m. At Philadelphia connections will be made with a local train arriving at Harrisburg at 10:40 a. m., there connecting with trains going north and south. A postal car will also be attached to the 6 p. m. train through to St. Louis. It will connect at Cincinnati with a fast train through to Nashville, Mobile, New Orleans and the whole South. A railway post office car will also be attached to the 8:30 a. m. train, which will run through to St. Louis. This train will connect at Philadelphia with trains through to Richmond, Va., giving a dispatch to all mail matter accumulating after 4:35 a. m., and prior to its departure.

A New York and Washington postal car will make through connections to the Southern seaboard States, and will be dispatched at 4 p. m. The service between New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis started last Monday, and that between New York and Washington will begin on the 18th instant. It is also the intention of Superintendent Vail to establish a means of facilitating correspondence between New York and Philadelphia, to station men at Cortlandt-street ferry, in this city, and the Market-street depot, Philadelphia, whose duty it will be to receive letters up to the time of departure of express trains to which no postal cars are attached, securing an early delivery at both ends of the route. The regular mail-trains will have receptacles for postage letters, as usual.

Camden (S. C.) Jockey Races.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 13.—The races of the Camden Jockey Club took place to-day. The first race, half-mile heats: First Chance, 1, 1; Booster, 2, 2; Jack Trigg, distanced. The second race, sweepstakes, mile dash, for two-year-olds, was won by James' chestnut filly by Lynchburg; Birch's chestnut colt, by Prussian, 2. Time, 1:50½. The third race, one and a quarter mile dash, was won by Birch's Amateur; Wilson's Tom O'Neill 2, and Barges 3. Time, 2:14½.

THE GEORGIA GHOST.

Alexander H. Stephens' First Act in the Forty-fourth Congress.

(From a dispatch to the Chicago Times last evening.)

"Mr. Speaker," rang out a shrill, high-pitched voice above the din and clamor of the early opening of to-day's session of the House. Mr. Randall turned towards Alexander H. Stephens with a prompt courtesy in answer to the shrill voice and said: "The gentleman from Georgia." Every one turned at once toward the black-eyed ghost of a man sitting so quietly, buried in his heavy blue overcoat, with a silk hat of several winters perched rakishly upon his wise-looking head. Mr. Stephens waved his skeleton right hand, incased in a brown cotton glove, as he said: "I have a resolution that I desire to send up to the Clerk's desk—a resolution which I desire to have read and put upon its passage." An awful silence fell upon the House assembly. Perhaps the Georgia ghost had evolved some new scheme for saving the country, and every one craned his neck and carefully crooked his ears as the Clerk began to read, Stephens meanwhile remaining grim and impassive.

The Clerk read, and then every one smiled a sickly smile of disappointment. It was a resolution declaring that one John Chauncy should be paid three dollars and a half a day for performing the arduous task of hoisting the American flag every day upon the House side of the Capitol. Chauncy's pay had been stopped on account of the exhaustion of the special appropriation; hence this resolution.

Alexander H. Stephens gave a sigh of relief as the resolution passed.

"Dick," he called out in a testy whisper. A burly negro came from the cloak-room, and gathering up Mr. Stephens in his brawny arms carried him out to a light invalid chair, where two stout servants seized upon the Georgia ghost, placed him on a level with their shoulders and bore him from the hall. It was Mr. Stephens' first legislative act in the 44th Congress.

FLORIDA.

Meeting of the House Committee—Argument Before the Supreme Court Opened To-Day in Mandamus Case.

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 13.—The investigation by the Congressional committee was fairly opened to-day. The first county taken up was Leon, which was not finished. The committee to-day divided into two committees, the Republican members voting against the decision. Messrs. Walling, Debolt and Woodward, the sub-committee, will leave for the Eastern counties for a day or two. It is believed that the headquarters of the committee will be Jacksonville. It is impossible to say when the committees will complete their labors.

The Supreme Court met this morning, and took steps towards bringing forward the mandamus case. The argument will be opened this forenoon and the argument reached before the week has closed.

A dispatch received from Washington announces that the Senate committee left for Tallahassee this evening, and will reach this city on Saturday night.

The work of the committee has, as yet, furnished no testimony that was not brought out before the State Canvassing Board.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A One-Sided Investigation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A Columbia (S. C.) dispatch to the *Times* says: The Democratic members of the Congressional committee positively refuse to let the Republican members of the committee know what they are doing; what line of investigation they intend to pursue; what points they desire to make, or anything else which would enable the Republicans to meet them. They have been making such investigations without any Republicans being present.

COMING BACK TO THE FOLD.

Two of the Republican Assemblymen who went over to the Wallace house have returned to the Mackey house.

FIRST BUSINESS ON HAND.

A *Herald* special from Columbia says: Speaker Wallace, of the Democratic house, issued pay certificates for $150 to each of the members of that body, which were all cashed by the Carolina National Bank. The whole amount paid was $7,100.

PRESIDENT HAYES.

Reported Expression of Opinion.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A *Herald* special from Cincinnati says Governor Hayes in conversation with one of the local Republican leaders here said: "I have examined the situation carefully and thoroughly, and, besides, have solicited and obtained the opinions of the best constitutional lawyers of the country, and I am now satisfied that I have been honestly elected President of the United States, and am entitled to the office, and I fully expect to be inaugurated as such."

The Governor is particularly careful to avoid expressing very decided opinions in the presence of correspondents of newspapers, but his remark was made to a gentleman who vouches for its truth.

B. AND O. R. R.

Garrett Again Elected President—The Nineteenth Year of His Management.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 13.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to-day John W. Garrett was unanimously elected president for the ensuing year. By the election Mr. Garrett enters upon the nineteenth year of his administration of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Meeting of Bank Officers—Reduced Taxes on Banks the Object.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A meeting of bank officers, called by the tax committee of clearing houses, was held to-day to devise means for procuring a reduction of the present tax on banks. Philo C. Calhoun presided. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

That, in the opinion of the associated banks of this city and the earnest effort of the banks throughout the entire country, in asking for relief from the unjust and burdensome weight of taxation imposed upon their shareholders by both Federal, State and city governments, should be especially directed to securing from Congress: First, the repeal of tax and deposits. Second, the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks, in order to protect bank shares from unjust and unequal taxation by State or local authorities, an amendment to section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, so as to provide for taxing that bank shares shall be assessed at no greater rate of valuation nor in a different manner than other real and personal property, and they shall have the same immunities and exemptions with respect to taxation as other personal property.

The chairman was authorized to notify all other clearing-houses of the country of their action, with a view toward co-operation and similar action on their part.

Ex-Gov. Wells, of the Returning Board, Declines Answering Questions.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Mr. Wells, of the Returning Board, was before the Congressional committee to-day. He declined answering questions, denying the authority of the committee to interrogate him as to the Returning Board matters. Mr. Morrison said they would not press questions. Gov. Wells stated that if the committee would employ eight clerks in addition to the clerical force of the board all the papers could soon be copied, and with them the committee would be able to ascertain the motives to the votes cast in the State and the evidence which prompted the action of the board. Other members of the Returning Board were notified that they would be called upon hereafter. Other witnesses were examined as to the late elections, but nothing new or startling was developed.

Annual Meeting of the National Council of the Union League in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The annual meeting of the National Council of the Union League of America was held here to-day, quite a number of delegates being present from various States. Ex-Governor Wm. A. Newell, of New Jersey, was re-elected president; Thomas G. Baker, of New York, and Samuel F. Gwynner, of Pennsylvania, secretaries; G. W. Goddard, of New York, and Thomas R. Rich, of Maryland, vice presidents; Wm. V. Alexander, of New York, treasurer. Interesting addresses were made by Messrs. Mitchell and Hockley, of Alabama; McAllister, of Delaware; Tourgee, of Georgia; Capt. C. W. Goddard, of New York, and General James H. Negley, of Pennsylvania. Important action was taken on the political questions now agitating the country, the details of which were ordered to be kept secret.

A Notorious Female Hotel Thief.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—Mrs. Howland, a notorious hotel thief, who, in 1870, was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for the theft of $12,000 worth of diamonds from the Westminster hotel, New York, but was pardoned after serving five years, was to-day committed for trial here for the theft of $2,500 worth of clothing and jewelry, the property of Mrs. Adeline J. Young, of Baltimore, the theft being committed at the Continental hotel.

Big Suit of Emma Silver Mining Company.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—The case of the Emma Silver Mining Company, (limited,) of London, against Trenor W. Park, Henry H. Baxter and Wm. M. Stewart, to recover $5,000,000, was up for trial this afternoon before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court. The case will probably occupy the attention of the court for a few weeks.

Bogus Dispatches—Reward for the Arrest of the Culprit.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.—The Board of Brokers at their meeting to-day adopted a resolution offering a reward of $1,000 for the arrest and conviction of the parties who were instrumental in sending bogus dispatches to New York purporting to be from members of the board, and intended to depreciate the value of the stock of the Central railroad of New Jersey.

GAMBLING IN WASHINGTON

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GREEN

Where Washingtonians Lose Their Money—Description of the Gaming-Houses—Jones' Corner and Rum Row—A Scene in "The Club"—"Sawdust Hall" and "Doctor Parker's"—Other Gambling Hells—Faro, Hazard, Vingt-et-Un, Roulette and Rouge-et-Noir.

"Bucking the tiger" is a species of amusement not unknown in Washington. Its vicious effects are felt every day, and its results can be seen in the streets at any time in the form of seedy, despondent and unhappy gentlemen, with their hands thrust into empty pockets and their coats buttoned up to the collar in order to conceal the condition of their linen. The presence of the gambling-rooms is made no secret.

THE MOST PROMINENT FARO-BANKS

are located about the vicinity of Thirteenth and E streets. The business is carried on very openly, and there is an excellent chance for a big raid by the police. So seldom are the keepers of gaming houses molested that people are coming to look upon gaming as a legitimate pursuit. In order that the authorities may be aware, if they are not so already, of the existence of these places, the location of some of the most prominent is given below, and a description of some of the places, in order to give our readers an insight into the mysteries of the "green cloth."

A stranger in the city would probably first hear of the gaming-room attached to the restaurant called

"THE CLUB,"

at the southeast corner of Thirteenth and E streets, as the business of gambling is carried on even more openly here than in other places. "The Club" is kept by a firm known as Jones & Bro., consisting of Edward and Isaac B. Jones, two young men very popular among the circle of that class of citizens known as "bloods" in their own parlance. There are few bar-rooms fitted up more attractively than "The Club" bar-room. A handsome door, which forms the main entrance, is set in the corner of the building so as to cut off the angle. The second story juts out over the doorway, and shelters the triangular vestibule. Two handsome lamps by the door throw out a brilliant light at night. Passers-by are attracted,

LIKE SUMMER INSECTS

about a lighted lamp, and when they once come within the toils they are singed as badly. The bar-room inside is fitted up with minuteness of taste and everything to give the place an air of comfort. A well-heated room, and bowls on the counter emitting a savory steam, are attractions which have drawn many a young broadcloth from his homeward path. Passing through the bar-room and by the cashier, who sits at a high desk at the end of the bar, a passage leading to the rear of the building is reached. The passage leads directly into the bar-room into the dining room; but there are two doors leading from the passage, one on the left opening into a vestibule, which in turn opens upon E street, and one nine or ten feet further with the one on the right that this description has to do. On that side there are a pair of swinging, slatted doors, whose noiseless way of opening immediately suggests that there is something going on within "quiet" beyond them. In passing through these doors one cannot help thinking that he is expected not to talk too freely about what he sees within, as though some one whispered in his ear.

"HUSH! THE WORD."

At night, which is the busy time at "The Club," these doors are kept swinging constantly by individuals and couples passing in and out, and if the reader will follow that rather shadowy-looking person shrinking through the door, as if even the slight noise it made alarmed him, he will have an opportunity of seeing the best-patronized gambling-room in the city when all the games are in full blast.

The swinging doors close behind the visitor and leaves him in a narrow passage. On his left is a door opening into a narrow yard or alley. In front of him is a door, with a small slatted aperture, about as high as a man's head, which was evidently originally intended to provide for a scrutiny of visitors before they entered the *penetralia*, so that if unwelcome persons should appear timely warning might be given to those inside. But it is so seldom that keepers of gaming rooms are annoyed by such visitors that their vigilance is very slack, and one can pass in and out without any molestation, questioning or scrutiny other than the stare of some of those who habitually lounge about the premises. The door with the slatted aperture is opened by turning the knob, and the visitor passes into a dark room, which is next to the bar-room, on the Thirteenth street side. On Thirteenth street

NOTHING CAN BE SEEN

except what appears to be the show-window of a vacant store, painted over with white, in the way ordinarily resorted to to keep inquisitive eyes from making an inventory of the contents of a shop which is just about to be opened by some merchant who prefers to make a secret of his intentions until he gets everything in proper order. Just inside of the window is a board partition, which forms one of the sides of the room, the rear entrance of which has just been described, and keeps the light from within shining through the painted window. The painted window is a "blind," and few persons not initiated would suspect the mysteries that it conceals.

The door with the aperture is the only way by which the room can be entered. There is another door leading out into the passage next to the room toward Thirteenth street, which is kept fastened. When the visitor first comes into the room

HIS EYES WILL BE DAZZLED

by the bright light which floods the whole apartment. Gradually, as he becomes used to the light, he will discover that he is in a rather large room, and that there are half-a-dozen groups of men so intently engaged in something that they will not notice his entrance. Each group surrounds a table. There are four tables, two on each side of the room. The table nearest the door is one on which the game game known as

"FARO"

is played. The table is about six feet in length, four feet wide, with two of the corners cut off so as to form an imperfect semi-circle. The top is covered with green cloth, and in the centre are cards, fastened in rows upon the table, with their faces turned up, upon which the players make their bets. On the side next to the wall is a niche in the table, so that the dealer, who sits on this side and in the niche, with his legs under the table, can reach all the cards on the table with his hands and draw in the checks that are wagered upon the cards. At the dealer's left is a card-box, made of German silver, and so arranged with an open top that the face of the upper card can always be seen. As the game progresses the cards are drawn from the side of the box by two. Bets are made before each draw, and the results depend upon the different combinations formed by the top card in the box and those drawn. At the dealer's right on the table is a place for holding checks, consisting of a sort of wooden box, with two sides removed, so that the checks can be easily reached. The round ivory checks—of different colors, to denote their different values—are arranged in rows in the box.

When a man wants to play he buys a number of checks and places them upon the cards upon which he depends for luck. When he wishes to stop playing, if he has made the last deal, he "cashes in the checks," or "cashes in," receiving from the dealer the nominal value in money of the checks he holds. There are few games of chance that seem to have such fascination for gamblers as "faro."

THE SCENE ABOUT A "FARO" TABLE

when the "bank" is doing good business is one that might well be made the subject of an artist's skill. There is not room enough for all the players to sit around the table and some are obliged to stand. There are generally quite a number of spectators, who gather about the table to watch the success of their friends.

The players exhibit all manner of expressions and ways of playing. Some are cautious and undecided, playing only a small amount at each turn of the cards, and sometimes drawing back several times before becoming satisfied. Others play recklessly and heap the checks upon the cards. If one player seems to be especially blessed by fortune there are others who will blindly follow his bets until all rise from the table "dead broke." The dealer has a contract with Fortune, so that a majority of her smiles are disposed of to the bank side of the house, occasionally a bewitching smile is thrown out to the player, just to arouse his hope and keep up interest in the game.

THE DEALER IS A MACHINE.

His face is as blank and expressionless as a tenscent daguerreotype. With his left hand he turns the card; then, making a quick survey of the table, sweeps in the checks from most of the cards and increases the pile on one or two. Whatever the turn may be, he never betrays, either by word or smile, that he has any interest in the game, but continues to turn the cards and to sweep in the checks as fast as the bets are made up. No one about the table talks. If any one does speak, he is at once frowned down. Sometimes the unfortunate players get notions about "beating the game," but in the long run they find that the game is not suffering much, and that they have considerable difficulty in raising the money with which to carry out their designs.

"HAZARD."

Next to the "faro" table is the "hazard" table. The game is very appropriately named. "Hazard" is very attractive to the votaries of chance, because there are bets, which if won, pay as high as 180 for 1. The table is made similar to the faro table, with a niche on one side for the dealer, or rather the man who manipulates the dice, for the game depends upon combinations made by dice. The table is covered with green, and there are squares and different figures marked out on the cloth, each of which represent different numbers, and upon which the player places his bets. The *croupier* places the dice in one end of a dice-box, the players make up their bets, and the dice-box is lifted up. The *croupier* draws in the bets that are lost, and increases the piles placed on lucky numbers. The only sound that is heard during the game is the clicking and rattling of the dice at regular intervals, as the *croupier* gathers them in the box and sends them fall through the hollow box. There is another "hazard" table on the other side of the room, directly opposite, and both seem to be well patronized. Gamblers tell incredible stories of enormous winnings at "hazard," and it sometimes happens that a small investment in "hazard" realizes an hundred-fold. But this rarely happens. It is almost impossible to win at this game, although to the uninitiated it is very alluring. A very small part of the money paid in for checks is drawn out by lucky players. There are some wild notions about "hedging" "hazard." When one of the regular devotees of the game has a little success he always attributes it to system, and not to luck.

After passing the hazard tables and returning to the rear of the room, the last group surrounds a table, upon which the game of

"VINGTET-UN"

is played. The game is played simply by cards, in the hands of the dealer. In the centre of the table is a little hole or pocket. The dealer distributes a number of cards to each player and to himself. The players make their ventures, and the dealer and players exhibit their cards. The result is determined by the combinations of cards in reference to the number twenty-one, from which the game receives its name. When the dealer has settled the bets the cards that have been dealt are swept into the pocket, and the game proceeds with the remainder of the pack.

The proprietors of "The Club" house, besides

VIOLATING THE LAW

in reference to gaming houses, also keep their bar-room open during unlawful hours. "The Club" is never closed. After 12 o'clock at night the Thirteenth side is shut up. Board shutters are placed over the windows on either side, and no light can be seen from that except a faint one that comes up through the cellar window. But the rear door on the E street side is open, and there are few drinking in the city who do not know how to get into "The Club" at any hour of the night or Sunday. If trustful wives and mothers could be permitted to look into the gaming-room some night they would behold a sad revelation.

WHO ARE GAMBLERS?

All classes of men gamble here. A man can play five cents or five dollars, so that all are welcomed. Mechanics, Department clerks, errand boys, gentlemen of leisure, and even some enjoying high stations of trust can be found about the tables at "The Club." There is none of that romance that clings about places where fortunes are made and lost in a night, for the game is not "big" enough for that, but it is "big" enough to keep players constantly poor and their families starved. As the games are small errand boys and others employed in stores find their way to the table, and employers who miss money from their tills might get a clue to the mystery if they would take a look into "The Club."

So much space has been given to describing "The Club," not because the proprietors are greater sinners than the keepers of other places, but because the business of gambling is carried on even more openly here than in other places. "The Club" is kept by a firm known as Jones & Bro., consisting of Edward and Isaac B. Jones, two young men very popular among the circle of that class of citizens known as "bloods" in their own parlance. There are few bar-rooms fitted up more attractively than "The Club" bar-room. A handsome door, which forms the main entrance, is set in the corner of the building so as to cut off the angle. The second story juts out over the doorway, and shelters the triangular vestibule. Two handsome lamps by the door throw out a brilliant light at night. Passers-by are attracted,

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by the bright light which floods the whole apartment. Gradually, as he becomes used to the light, he will discover that he is in a rather large room, and that there are half-a-dozen groups of men so intently engaged in something that they will not notice his entrance. Each group surrounds a table. There are four tables, two on each side of the room. The table nearest the door is one on which the game game known as

"FARO"

is played. The table is about six feet in length, four feet wide, with two of the corners cut off so as to form an imperfect semi-circle. The top is covered with green cloth, and in the centre are cards, fastened in rows upon the table, with their faces turned up, upon which the players make their bets. On the side next to the wall is a niche in the table, so that the dealer, who sits on this side and in the niche, with his legs under the table, can reach all the cards on the table with his hands and draw in the checks that are wagered upon the cards. At the dealer's left is a card-box, made of German silver, and so arranged with an open top that the face of the upper card can always be seen. As the game progresses the cards are drawn from the side of the box by two. Bets are made before each draw, and the results depend upon the different combinations formed by the top card in the box and those drawn. At the dealer's right on the table is a place for holding checks, consisting of a sort of wooden box, with two sides removed, so that the checks can be easily reached. The round ivory checks—of different colors, to denote their different values—are arranged in rows in the box.

When a man wants to play he buys a number of checks and places them upon the cards upon which he depends for luck. When he wishes to stop playing, if he has made the last deal, he "cashes in the checks," or "cashes in," receiving from the dealer the nominal value in money of the checks he holds. There are few games of chance that seem to have such fascination for gamblers as "faro."

THE SCENE ABOUT A "FARO" TABLE

when the "bank" is doing good business is one that might well be made the subject of an artist's skill. There is not room enough for all the players to sit around the table and some are obliged to stand. There are generally quite a number of spectators, who gather about the table to watch the success of their friends.

The players exhibit all manner of expressions and ways of playing. Some are cautious and undecided, playing only a small amount at each turn of the cards, and sometimes drawing back several times before becoming satisfied. Others play recklessly and heap the checks upon the cards. If one player seems to be especially blessed by fortune there are others who will blindly follow his bets until all rise from the table "dead broke." The dealer has a contract with Fortune, so that a majority of her smiles are disposed of to the bank side of the house, occasionally a bewitching smile is thrown out to the player, just to arouse his hope and keep up interest in the game.

THE DEALER IS A MACHINE.

His face is as blank and expressionless as a ten-cent daguerreotype. With his left hand he turns the card; then, making a quick survey of the table, sweeps in the checks from most of the cards and increases the pile on one or two. Whatever the turn may be, he never betrays, either by word or smile, that he has any interest in the game, but continues to turn the cards and to sweep in the checks as fast as the bets are made up. No one about the table talks. If any one does speak, he is at once frowned down. Sometimes the unfortunate players get notions about "beating the game," but in the long run they find that the game is not suffering much, and that they have considerable difficulty in raising the money with which to carry out their designs.

"HAZARD."

Next to the "faro" table is the "hazard" table. The game is very appropriately named. "Hazard" is very attractive to the votaries of chance, because there are bets, which if won, pay as high as 180 for 1. The table is made similar to the faro table, with a niche on one side for the dealer, or rather the man who manipulates the dice, for the game depends upon combinations made by dice. The table is covered with green, and there are squares and different figures marked out on the cloth, each of which represent different numbers, and upon which the player places his bets. The *croupier* places the dice in one end of a dice-box, the players make up their bets, and the dice-box is lifted up. The *croupier* draws in the bets that are lost, and increases the piles placed on lucky numbers. The only sound that is heard during the game is the clicking and rattling of the dice at regular intervals, as the *croupier* gathers them in the box and sends them fall through the hollow box. There is another "hazard" table on the other side of the room, directly opposite, and both seem to be well patronized. Gamblers tell incredible stories of enormous winnings at "hazard," and it sometimes happens that a small investment in "hazard" realizes an hundred-fold. But this rarely happens. It is almost impossible to win at this game, although to the uninitiated it is very alluring. A very small part of the money paid in for checks is drawn out by lucky players. There are some wild notions about "hedging" "hazard." When one of the regular devotees of the game has a little success he always attributes it to system, and not to luck.

After passing the hazard tables and returning to the rear of the room, the last group surrounds a table, upon which the game of

"VINGTET-UN"

is played. The game is played simply by cards, in the hands of the dealer. In the centre of the table is a little hole or pocket. The dealer distributes a number of cards to each player and to

NATIONAL PARLIAMENT.

EDMUNDS' RESOLUTION DEFEATED.

The High Tribunal of Justice Not to Be Made a Returning Board—Oregon Matter Postponed—Count of the Electoral Vote to Be Discussed To-Day—Bland's Silver Bill Passed—Beister Clymer on the Appropriation Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

Senate.

It is the privilege of the American citizen to petition the American Congress for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and the Senate and House of Representatives in turn exercise their privilege of pigeon-holing the petitions. There are thousands of petitions already on file to accomplish this object, and yesterday a score or more were added to the Senate list. The temperance people doubtless hope, however, that patience and perseverance will at some time in the distant future secure them the enactment they petition for.

Senator Thurman objected to the printing of copies, for distribution, of the Sherman report on Louisiana affairs, together with the evidence. In making this objection the distinguished Senator from Ohio was only carrying out the Democratic theory that it is not well to give the people too much of the light of knowledge. The pure, unadulterated Democrat hates knowledge; and so he wants to keep the people in ignorance of the true state of affairs in Louisiana. Educate the leaders, if you will, but keep the masses in ignorance, has always been a ruling principle with the Democracy.

Mr. Mitchell tried to get a vote on his resolution in relation to the electoral vote of Oregon, but Mr. Bayard occupied the floor until the hour arrived when Mr. Edmunds was entitled to call up his resolution authorizing the Supreme Court to count the electoral vote.

Mr. Bogy was entitled to the floor for a speech, but instead of going directly to the question contained in the bill he proceeded to relate the history of counting the electoral vote, and in that connection argued in favor of the joint rules, which the Senate has declared by a large majority are not in existence. His assertion that the twenty-second joint rule was only an embodiment in that form of the twelfth section of the amendment to the Constitution was easily disposed of by Senator Morton. Mr. Bogy had the utmost confidence in the patriotism of the two Houses, and therefore had no doubt that they would do as exact justice as the Supreme Court could possibly do.

After a brief speech from Mr. Randolph the vote was taken, and Mr. Edmunds' resolution was defeated, the vote standing 14 yeas to 31 nays. Mr. Key was the only Democrat who voted in the affirmative. There was other unconstitutional money in regard to the counting of the vote, and they will be called up at an early day, for it is extremely desirable that the question should be settled in one way or another.

House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives refuses to recognize the fact that Colorado is a State of the Union, while, at the same time, the wise Democratic majority there practically declares that so much of Uncle Sam's domain as was formerly the Territory of Colorado is not a Territory at all. According to the Democracy it is a sort of "What is it?" If it is not a State it must be a Territory; but it is very certain that it is not among the lists of Territories, and it was not called over with the others on Monday last. The name of Mr. Patterson is, however, still on the pay-roll of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and he draws his pay regularly.

The Bland silver bill was disposed of in the House yesterday by the passage of the substitute offered on Tuesday, authorizing the coinage of the silver dollar. The opponents of the bill deprecated the haste with which it was rushed through, especially in view of the fact that Congress at its last session authorized the appointment of a commission to examine into the whole silver question. It was thought that it would have been the wisest course to get the report of that commission before passing the bill. A large majority thought otherwise, for the bill passed by a vote of 167 yeas to 53 nays. Of the latter 33 votes came from New York and the New England States. Thdre was no question of politics involved either in the discussion or in the vote.

The bill to make the Burlington and Missouri railroad a branch of the Union Pacific came up as unfinished business from the last morning hour, and after a brief discussion it was recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary, which the friends of the bill regard as an indirect way of killing it for this session at least.

The Speaker made a number of appointments to fill existing vacancies in committees. The list is given in full in the regular report of Congressional proceedings. The most important appointment was that of Mr. Watterson, of Kentucky, to the Committee of Ways and Means. As this vacancy was caused by Mr. Blaine's promotion to the Senate it should properly have been filled by the appointment of a Republican, for as this important committee now stands there are eight Democrats and but three Republicans on it. That is entirely out of all proportion. Mr. Clymer having been appointed a member of the Committee on Appropriations resigned his place as chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department, and Mr. Stanton, a new member, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Now, Mr. Clymer was very wrong to resign the chairmanship, and Speaker Randall was very wrong to permit it. To spoil one of the most interesting features of this most interesting ex-Confederate House. Just think of it! Clymer actually leaves a chairmanship which gave him such an opportunity as he will never have again to display his dramatic powers before the concentrated ex-Confederate wisdom of the House of Representatives. Suppose some other fraud should be discovered by the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department. Who will there be to read the charge and the testimony from the Clerk's desk with such dramatic effect and with such unction as was Clymer's when he read the charges against Belknap? Who, who will weep as Clymer did! Ah! the representative of the Berks county Democracy made a big mistake when he retired from that committee, which made his name familiar in every household in the land. Where would Clymer's reputation as a reformer be if it had not been for that Committee on Expenditures of the War Department? How would he ever have got the endearing title of the "Lachrymose Clymer" but for that committee? And then, again, Mr. Randall's wrong upon the House and country! Is there another legislative body that could have produced such an interesting trio as the Lachrymose Clymer, Guerilla Blackburn and Twenty-Dollar Robbins? And to think that Mr. Randall has ruthlessly separated them! To think that our eyes will never more be greeted with the pleasing sight of these Luthers in reform in a committee-room together! The subject's too painful to be pursued further.

Mr. Holman has given notice that he will call up the Post Office appropriation bill to-day for action.

Fearful Injury to Shipping by Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—Early yesterday morning there was a rush of ice from some point north of here, which, forcing itself upon the ice in the harbor opposite the city, carried it down stream with great rapidity, taking with it several steamers lying at the bank in the southern part of the city. The river is now supposed to be open as far as the barracks. One or two small boats were pushed up on the east St. Louis shore, and a flatboat or two were wrecked, involving