National Republican.

VOL. XVII. WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1877. NO. 56.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW.

EXCITING AND TROUBLOUS SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Randall's Shameless Rulings—He Actually Impeaches Himself—A Philadelphia Rowdy in the Chair—The Colorado Member Admitted at Last.

Hon. Frank Hereford, elected to fill the unexpired term of Senator Caperton, of West Virginia, appeared and was sworn in. His resignation as a Representative was subsequently presented in the House.

The credentials of Senator-elect John R. McPherson, of New Jersey, were presented and filed.

Mr. Dawes presented a memorial, signed by a large number of citizens, asking the passage of the bill to abolish the Police Board over the President's veto. It was laid on the table, to be taken up when the veto message comes up for action.

Mr. Cockrell again gave evidence of his kindness of heart and charitable disposition, by objecting, for the second time, to the House bill appropriating $20,000 for the relief of the destitute poor of the District, and he forced the bill to the private calendar, where it must rest while people are starving.

Mr. Merrimon reported from the Committee on Rules the regulations agreed upon for the preservation of order during the count of the electoral vote, and it was adopted after some discussion. It is noticed more at length in the review of the House proceedings.

After the transaction of a large amount of miscellaneous business the unfinished business, which was the bill to amend the acts in relation to the Pacific railroads, was taken up, and speeches were made by Senators Thurman, West, Bogy and Sherman, Mr. Thurman, who had charge of the bill, wanted to reach a vote before adjournment, but he yielded to allow Mr. Gordon, who was eligible to proceed yesterday, to make a speech to-day.

The Senate will meet at 11 o'clock this morning.

House of Representatives.

Associate Justice Bradley is the fifth Justice who is to sit upon the tribunal to ascertain who has been elected President of the United States. The announcement to that effect was made to both Houses of Congress yesterday.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, acting under the direction of the Committee on Rules, called up the Senate concurrent resolution authorizing the appointment of a number of special officers for the preservation of order and the protection of public and private property from the depredation of thieves and pickpockets during the count of the electoral vote, when there will be unusually large crowds at the Capitol.

Mr. Holman was at first inclined to object. He was afraid that a little surplus would extend the employment of the extra force, and he was also opposed to the concentration in the Capitol of a *quasi* military force. His objection was overcome, for it was manifest that a very large majority of the House was against him, and the resolution was adopted.

In presenting the conference report, Wilson took occasion to follow up upon the remarks in the Senate on Tuesday, that the conduct of the Democrats in a state of demoralization and unreliable. Recent developments certainly afforded some justification for the remarks, but the fact should not be lost sight of that while the new Board of Police is putting forth every effort to bring about a reform, the majority of the House votes to continue and perpetuate the demoralization by passing over a Presidential veto, a bill to abolish the Police Board, and transfer the control of the police to another organization.

The House immediately thereafter adopted the resolution, the enforcement of which will greatly lighten the labors of the police force. The resolution was to limit the admission to the south wing of the Capitol to persons who had tickets signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House. Each Senator and Representative is to have three tickets for distribution, which will admit in all 1,200 persons to the galleries—all that they can possibly hold. The public at large may, therefore, as well take notice that they might as well save the time that will be occupied in going to the Capitol unless they are armed with the required ticket of admission. This, it must be remembered, is not the action of the House alone, but it has been concurred in by the Senate.

The Senate and House of Representatives have both together, or each acting separately, clear and undoubted right to prescribe such rules as will enable them to conduct their business in an orderly and decent manner, and to protect themselves from the encroachment of the crowds. But the people of the whole country are interested in the count of the electoral vote. A great many quiet, orderly and reputable citizens (of course we do not refer to Watterson's one hundred thousand) have come here from all sections of the Republic to witness the interesting ceremony of the count, and most of these will be excluded by the rule of the House. They will be excluded because there are no members who will have any tickets to spare after they have supplied the wants of their wives, sisters and sweethearts.

When the question was under consideration in the Senate Mr. Saulsbury suggested that the course proposed was not democratic, because the public would be virtually excluded. It is very true that only twelve hundred people can get in the galleries, but that is no reason why members should reserve all for themselves. They might at least have thrown a portion of the galleries open, and let such of the public as could do so get in.

Hon. James B. Belford has at last been admitted as a Representative from this State of Colorado. He has been kept out of his seat for two months solely because Mr. Knott had determined that if the Presidential election vested on Colorado the House should have it in its power to say that it had not recognized Colorado as a State.

At 4:30 o'clock Mr. Holman made a motion for a recess until 7:30 p. m. The Republican members were disposed to oppose it, but they refrained at the suggestion of Mr. Foster, of Ohio, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, who understood that the object of the night session was to consider the legislative appropriation bill. The "true inwardness" of the night session was developed, however, as soon as the House reassembled. Nearly every Democrat was in his place, even those who have just recovered from illness, such as Mr. Elijah Ward, had had it whispered in their ears that it was absolutely necessary that they should be on hand. Fernando Wood came into the hall early arrayed in all the glory of a shallow-tail coat and a white necktie. He had intended going to a party, but was told that every vote was needed at this session, and he was on hand. Perhaps he thought that he had converted some members, who were ready at last to impeach the President. This array of Democracy startled the Republicans. They saw at once that it was not legislative business that had called them together. They were not long in ascertaining the fact that there was on the table a memorial from the Democratic Governor of Florida in relation to the electoral vote, and that it was the purpose to take that up and refer it to the electoral tribunal.

This could only be done by going to business on the Speaker's table, and a motion to that could only be made after a morning hour, and so there was a morning hour from 7:30 until 8:30, after which Mr. Cox moved to go to business on the Speaker's table. The Republicans resorted to the parliamentary game of filibustering, and, after one vote had been taken on a dilatory motion by yeas and nays, Speaker Randall, putting on that "smile which is childlike and bland," as he always does just before he is about to perpetrate a rape on the rules of the House, said he thought there was a misapprehension as to what was intended, and he proposed to have the papers read. But the Republican members have been deceived so often by Randall's tricks in the Chair that they could not trust him, and therefore objected, whereupon Randall, as was his clear right to do, referred the papers to the Clerk's desk. He then allowed Mr. Cox to withdraw his motion to go to business on the Speaker's table, and made the outrageous ruling that, as that motion had been withdrawn, a motion to adjourn which had been previously made fell with it. In almost the same breath he recognized Mr. Thompson, of Massachusetts, to present the report of the Florida investigating committee.

Then ensued such a scene of disorder and confusion as has not been witnessed on the floor of the House for years. Randall held the gavel with an arbitrary hand, and would recognize no one to make even the most privileged motions. He did not even allow the House the poor privilege of voting on the question of adjournment, and refused to recognize points of order, a thing that no Speaker has ever before refused. He was determined to get that report before the House, though he should, in doing so, trample upon all precedents and strain and stretch the rules to their utmost tension. He directed the Clerk to read the report.

Mr. Pettit proceeded to do so, but his voice was drowned by members rising and vociferating points of order. Members gathered in the area in front of the Clerk's desk. Luttrell, of California, demanded that members should take their seats. "Sit down yourself!" shouted his colleague, Page, in a voice that rose above the surrounding din and confusion; and Page followed this remark with a demand that, as the Speaker had decided that Mr. Thompson was on the floor and could not be taken off it, that he must read the report himself. Mr. Thompson, very much excited, left his seat and went to the Clerk's desk, amid the applause of the Democrats, and commenced to read. But his voice was drowned by points of order and resounding yells and cries to read "louder."

The Speaker, who was all the while violating the rules by refusing to recognize gentlemen who were making strictly parliamentary motions, directed the officer of the House to enforce the rules. A deputy Sergeant-at-Arms seized the mace and paraded with it up the aisles on the Republican side, but he could not stop the tongues of the members, who wanted Mr. Thompson to read "louder." The report was no doubt very fine, but no one could hear or understand a word he uttered. Randall still trampled on the rules and refused to recognize points of order, and Thompson at last became exhausted and handed the paper back to Pettit, who read a few pages more, when it became manifest that the reading was a farce, and it was agreed that the report should be printed.

But Mr. Randall had made so many queer rulings that Conger and others were suspicious, and wanted to know how about the resolutions—whether they were to be adopted or not. Randall announced that he would take no advantage. Oh, no; not he. He would submit the question to the House. The Democrats wanted the resolutions adopted. The Republicans were determined to resist for the time being, and again resorted to filibustering, and showing a determined front they finally forced their antagonists to adjourn.

In this contest Mr. Randall has shown again that he is not the Speaker of the House of Representatives, but the willing tool of the party. He does not administer the rules except where it is to his interest or the interest of his party to do so. If the Democratic majority of the House demands a "rape on the rules," Randall is just the man to commit that rape. The records of Congress will not show such outrages on the rules as were perpetrated last night.

KANSAS' NEW SENATOR.

Col. Plumb Elected to the United States Senate on the Sixteenth Ballot.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 31.—The anti Plumb caucus, which was in session the greater part of last night, had a meeting this morning, and after numerous ballots nominated D. P. Lew, of Fort Scott. The joint convention met at noon. The sixteenth ballot resulted in 89 votes for Plumb and 63 for Lew. Plumb was declared elected, and both Houses then adjourned until February 6.

Col. Plumb is a printer by trade, and formerly published the Emporia *News*. He came to Kansas from Zanesville, Ohio, in 1857, when nineteen years of age. He is now president of a National bank at Emporia, and is reputed to be worth $200,000, which he has made by speculation and the practice of law.

[F. B. Plumb, Senator-elect from Kansas, is a native of Ohio. He emigrated to Kansas in October, 1856, from Penla, where he had been editor of the *News*. He was an active member of the Free State party, and was major and lieutenant colonel of the 7th Kansas volunteer cavalry from 1862 to 1865. He has served several terms in the State Legislature, once as Speaker. He was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1874. He practiced law successfully for some years, but has latterly been engaged in business as a banker, in which he has accumulated a large fortune. He is about 45 years old.—ED. NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.]

POISONING A PENITENTIARY.

The Ohio Legislature Have Investigated the Wholesale Poisoning of Convicts, and Make Report Thereupon.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 31.—In the House this afternoon the special committee appointed to investigate into the facts connected with the alleged poisoning of convicts at the Ohio penitentiary last month submitted a report, declaring they were unable to fully ascertain the exact cause of the poisoning, but all evidence upon that point at which the committee could arrive indicates that sickness was caused by tartar emetic, which by some unexplained means became mixed with what was supposed to be bicarbonate of soda, kept in a keg and used in making corn bread for the prisoners. The committee say that the use of the mixture caused the serious illness of 125 persons, but all finally recovered. They further say that but for the carelessness of certain employees this mistake could not have occurred.

PIPER VS. DAVIS.

The Congressional Contest in California and the Facts Thereof.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—Horace Davis, the Republican Congressman-elect from this district, whose seat Congressman Piper asserts his intention of contesting on the ground of fraudulent voting, makes a statement claiming that a clerical omission to enter the names of voters upon the great register is considered by the best legal authority as not to affect the legality of the election; that so far as concerns votes being cast by non-residents, the circumstances of the case warrant the belief that such votes will be found as largely Democratic as Republican, and he expresses the belief that the notice of contest is made, not with a view of following up the contest to a legitimate conclusion, but for the purpose of exercising temporary political influence, and that Mr. Piper has no ground to stand upon in the premises.

DEMOCRATIC MONOPOLY.

The Legislature of North Carolina Fixing up for an Eternal Reign of Power.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 31.—The Democrats have reported a bill to the State Senate upon the subject of the new county government, which takes the election of justices of the peace from the people and authorizes the Governor to appoint them. These justices are to elect five county commissioners, who are to have entire control of the county affairs as they have now. This will give the Democrats control of every county in the State, and enables them to control the entire machinery of elections in all the counties, where as the Republicans now control thirty counties. The election of county treasurer, five commissioners, sheriff and coroner is taken from the people by this bill.

A Probable Suicide in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 31.—At the inquest last night upon the body of Lieut. Weeden an intimate friend of the deceased testified that Weeden was in the habit of using chloral hydrate to induce sleep. The jury found a verdict, declining to decide whether an overdose of the drug had been taken accidentally or with suicidal intent.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE GRAND COMMISSION ORGANIZED.

The Rules of Procedure of the Tribunal—Arguments Before it to be Made in Open Court—A Limitation as to Time to be Occupied in Arguing Disputed Questions—Other Items of Interest Concerning the Electoral Count.

Yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, Justice Clifford, of the United States Supreme Court, in accordance with the provisions of the bill creating the electoral count tribunal, took the prescribed oath, which was administered to him by Mr. Middleton, clerk of the Supreme Court. The oath, which is very simple in its terms, is as follows:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the commission of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon, agreeably to the Constitution and laws, so help me God."

After Mr. Middleton had sworn in Justice Clifford, he, by virtue of the act which made him

PRESIDENT OF THE COMMISSION,

in turn administered the oath to the remaining members of the tribunal, which was completed by the election of a fifth Justice yesterday, and is composed as follows: Justice Clifford, president of the commission; Justices Miller, Field, Strong and Bradley; Senators Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard; Representatives Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield and Hoar. When the organization of the commission was thus effected a committee, of which Senator Edmunds was made chairman, was appointed to draft and submit a

SET OF RULES TO GOVERN THE PROCEEDINGS

of the tribunal. These rules will be announced publicly to-day. In the meantime it has been ascertained that they are very minute in their character, and provide for every possible contingency. Their leading features are a limitation of the time which will be allowed each side to present arguments. It has been stated that the tribunal would not hear arguments openly, but would oblige counsel to submit briefs. This is not true, as provision has been made to accommodate the representatives of the leading papers with an opportunity to hear and report the arguments, which will be delivered orally and openly. The small gallery in

THE SUPREME COURT ROOM

has been fitted up for the use of the representatives of the press, and a limited number of spectators will be admitted on cards to hear the arguments. While there will be a limitation of time, as far as the hearing of arguments is concerned, it is not proposed by the commission to restrict any individual counsel, who may, if his side is agreeable, consume the entire quantity of time allotted to it for the discussion of a question. This was done in accordance with the suggestion of the leaders of the counsel, on both Democratic and Republican sides, it being deemed by them the better method. Agreeably to this, each counsel will have mapped out the conduct of the case of a certain State, and it is probable that in every instance only an argument will be made on each side, in order to secure exhaustiveness.

THE BROOKLYN HORROR.

Final Conclusions and Recommendations of the Coroner's Jury.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The coroner's inquest on the victims of the Brooklyn theatre fire rendered their verdict this morning. They find that two of the victims came to their death by burns, and that the remaining two hundred and eighteen died of suffocation. They are led to believe by the evidence that more than that number perished in the fire. They find: First, that there was no responsible head of the employees; second, that there was no discipline among them; third, that the appliances for extinguishing fire were wholly inadequate; fourth, that the fire-hose was not in its place for use; fifth, that the stage was overcrowded with scenery; sixth, indifference to danger in not providing the proper appliances to extinguish fires, although two conflagrations had occurred in the same theatre previously. The jury declare that the business management was culpable in not providing better means of exit, and reach the following conclusions and recommendations: First, the erection in theatres of a brick wall, extending from cellar to roof, dividing the stage from the auditorium; second, fire hydrants on the stage—two on the stage proper, one in the fly-gallery and one in front of the lobby, with the proper lengths of hose, subject to frequent examinations to insure its being ready at all times for use; third, trained employees to attend to the hose and hydrants; in the fourth, fifth and sixth conclusions the jury recommend wide staircases from the galleries, the use of material to render scenery incombustible and the placing of proper screens over border lights.

THE NEW JERSEY CENTRAL.

A New Loan of Three Millions Subscribed To.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—For some time past the financial condition of the Central railroad of New Jersey has been unsatisfactory. The interest on the first mortgage bonds falls due on February 1, and fears were entertained that the company could not meet the demand. A special meeting of the stockholders was held to-day, and a new loan of three million dollars started, which was liberally subscribed for. The interest on these mortgage bonds will be met to-morrow.

JERSEY JUSTICE.

Oschwald and Ryan to be Hanged.

[By Telegraph to the National Republican.]

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—Sheriff Harrison has received an official dispatch from Trenton that Governor Bedle has declined to convene the Court of Pardons in the Oschwald and Ryan case. They will therefore be executed on Friday of next week for the murder of Officer Brock in Newark.

The Alleged Frauds of the National Tube Works.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The treasurer of the National Tube Works says the statement relating to the company is exaggerated. The whole amount of the drawback received by the company since their business commenced is less than $20,000, and they claim that every dollar of it was on English iron, of which they had large importations, having paid the Government duties during the same time of over $20,000. The company have voluntarily offered all their books to the inspection of Government officers.

LATER—THE FIRM ALLEGE THAT THE CHARGES ARE THE RESULT OF BLACKMAIL.

PITTSBURG, PA., Jan. 31.—The National Tube Works Company state that the article from Boston appearing in the morning papers is the product of a discharged clerk, and that the alleged difference between the company and the Government is one of old standing, and originated at a at a time when they were importing largely of foreign iron. The sum in dispute amounts to much less than $5,000, and can be easily and satisfactorily explained. They state that the whole business is one of blackmail.

Steamer Destroyed by the Ice.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—The steamer Belle of St. Louis was cut down by moving ice to-day, at St. Genevive, some sixty miles from here, and will probably be a total loss. She was valued at $45,000. She had 500 tons of freight aboard, which will increase the loss to $75,000. The ice in this vicinity is rotting rapidly under the influence of the warm sun and mild weather, and it would take but a moderate rise of water from above to carry out and open navigation to Cairo. Steamboat men expect the river to open this week, or by the first of next week at the furthest.

Meeting of the Bondholders of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 31.—A meeting of the local bondholders of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad was held to-day. A half million of bonds were represented. President Scriver made a statement regarding the affairs of the company, and a committee was appointed to confer with the directors, to report at a meeting to be held not later than February 16.

Gubernatorial Nomination in New Hampshire.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Jan. 31.—Asa S. Kendall, of West Swanzea, was to-day nominated for Governor by the Prohibitionists.

THE EMPIRE STATE.

Annual Reception of the New York Association—Brilliant Gathering at the Masonic Temple—Handsome Toilettes—Who Were There, &c.

The New York State Association held their annual reception and ball at Masonic Temple last evening, and in point of numbers and brilliancy it may be regarded second only to the recent charity ball held at that place. Unfortunately the political excitement and session of Congress prevented the usual large attendance of members of Congress, and for the same reason the President and several members of the Cabinet who expected to have been present sent letters of regret.

The New Yorkers generally make the "reception" sociable the gala one of the series, and upon this occasion the hall was handsomely decorated. Over the east end hung a banner with "Welcome," inscribed thereon, upon either side of which were draped American flags, streamers, &c. Handsome lace curtains were hung in all the windows, and State banners occupied the spaces between them. The music stand also came in for a share of the dressing, and the strains of Pistorio's orchestra seemed to sound better for the change.

Streamers extending from all parts of the room to the central chandelier completed the ornamentation, the whole forming a neat contrast with the pretty toilettes of the ladies. The programme of dances was well arranged and greatly enjoyed by the guests. A fine supper was served about midnight, by Albers, in the banquet hall. The lady friends of the association must have read the motto "Excelsior!" in their minds when preparing toilettes for the occasion, many of them being worthy of mention, as follows:

THE TOILETTES.

Mrs. W. H. Hills, elegant black gros grain, trimmed with folds of the same and lace.

Mrs. H. H. Wells, jr., black gros grain, relieved with blue coral jewelry.

Miss Eliza Neale, white tulle entraine, trimmed with satin pipings and looped with pink morning glories, diel blue silk bodice, trimmed with lace; Roman gold jewelry.

Miss Ida Thomassen, corn-colored satin, trimmed with illusion, roses in the hair.

Miss Ostrander, of Syracuse, white tarlatan, trimmed with knife plaitings of the, same, garniture of agripina roses.

Mrs Flora Pruitt, brown silk, lace overdress; pearl jewelry, lavender plume in hair.

Miss Bunn Triplett, white tarlatan, trimmed with shirrings and plaitings of same; Scotch sash, garniture of smilax, hair powdered.

Miss Mattie Wellstood, combination of black and ciel blue silks, handsomely trimmed with lace; natural flowers, pearl jewelry.

Miss Wilden, blue silk, white illusion overdress, looped with roses.

Miss Columbia Kelty, white tarlatan, trimmed with knife plaitings, rose-pink silk boddice; natural flowers in hair.

Miss Kelly Gilman, of Wisconsin, green silk, with illusion overdress; satin bodice of same color; single camelia at throat.

Miss Anna Tucker, canary tarlatan, trimmed with ruchings of black; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. J. H. Carmiencke, striped drab silk; illusion overdress; dead gold jewelry.

Mrs. Alice Bennett, seal brown silk, cut plain; hair crimped and flowing.

Miss Louisa Mitchell, black silk, trimmed with same; diamond ornaments.

Miss Emma Lafayette, seal brown silk; garniture of flowers; coral jewelry.

Miss Emma Morrill, black silk, blue silk bodice, trimmed with lace, flowers in hair.

Mrs. Yanrankin, black gros grain silk, relieved with lace at the throat, coral ornaments.

Miss Teresa Duffy, black grenadine, cardinal trimmings; plume of same color in hair, heavy dead gold jewelry.

Miss Jennie House, black silk, trimmed with lace, single camelia in hair.

Misses Carrie Emmons, light pin-striped silk, trimmed with black, single camelia in hair; coral jewelry.

Miss Blanche Williams, heavy black silk, embroidered muslin overdress and bodice, garniture of roses; pearl ornaments.

Mrs. J. P. Kelley, black velvet, *en traine*, salmon illusion overdress; ornaments, dead gold cross, *en chatelaine*.

Miss Fannie Clark, white satin, *en traine*, illusion overdress, looped with crushed roses and Boston smilax.

The Misses Cross, in ciel blue silks, trimmed with lace and garnished with natural flowers.

Miss Flora Chalfant, black gros grain, blue silk bodice, natural flowers in hair.

Mrs. C. L. Chapman, black damasse, *en traine*, single carmine camelia at the throat, diamond ornaments.

Miss Lotta Lapham, white tarlatan, garnished with flowers, diamond ornaments.

Mrs. John S. Anderson, handsome green and gold striped silk, overdress of illusion, coiffure decorated with French immortelles.

Miss Bowena Duffy, white ruffled tarlatan, trimmed with pink satin, bodice garnished with lace and natural flowers.

Mrs. Parker, handsome toilet in two shades of drab, the latter trained in diagonal folds across the tablier, gold jewelry, flowers in hair.

Mrs. J. W. Lawrie, white ruffled tarlatan, ciel blue bodice, trimmed with lace, handsome locket suspended *en chatelaine*.

Miss Mary Garrison, white tulle, garniture of natural flowers.

Miss Lula Otis, black gros grain, relieved with lace, scarf held with single tea bud.

Miss O'Hara, plumb striped silk, overdress of illusion, trimmed with pink.

Miss Talbert, seal-brown silk, trimmed with folds of same; single camelia in hair; coral ornaments.

Mrs. J. F. Linden, black silk, trimmed with folds of the same and lace, and relieved with cardinal; plume of same color in hair.

Miss Fannie Bennett, black silk, light overdress and sleeveless basque; flowers in hair.

Mrs. E. M. Eshleman, white Swiss, elaborately trimmed with knife plaitings of same and lace; garniture of natural flowers.

Miss Julia Forrest, handsome black silk, trimmed diagonally with broad folds of velvet and lace; coiffure in princess style; diamond jewelry.

The Misses Marshall in handsome black silks, trimmed with velvet, tea roses in hair.

Mrs. W. W. Eldridge, white Swiss *en traine*, trimmed with knife plaitings, of the same gold jewelry.

Mrs. H. L. Pifer, heavy gros grain silk, Lyons velvet bodice, coiffure decorated with plume and flowers.

Miss Hortense Trevitt, black silk, blue silk sleeveless basque.

Mrs. Allison Nailor, jr., heavy gros grain, trimmed with pink, twin crushed roses in hair.

Mrs. A. H. Norris, seal brown silk, cardinal trimmings, coral jewelry.

Miss Goodrich, white tarlatan, white satin bodice, garniture of Boston tea buds.

Miss Mary McArdle, white Swiss, trimmed with knife plaitings and looped with flowers; single camelia and Boston smilax at the throat; cameo jewelry.

Miss Nannie Miller, white ruffled tarlatan, *en traine*, scarlet satin tablier overdress looped with agripina roses.

Miss Cora Atkinson, cuirass bodice, relieved with lace at the throat; coral jewelry.

Miss Nettie Southard, of Chicago, black silk, pink silk polonnaise, flowers in hair.

Miss Alice Johnson, black grenadine, pink trimmings; overdress looped with sprays of flowers; plume in hair.

Miss Lottie Stora, dark pin-stripped silk, illusion overdress, natural flowers.

Miss Effie Ensign, of New York, black cashmere-finished gros grain, trimmed with Valenciennes, natural flowers in hair, diamond jewelry.

Miss Lou Angus, black silk, elaborately trimmed with velvet, Roman gold jewelry.

Among the gentlemen were noticed P. H. Eaton, J. H. Carmiencke, W. J. Harris, N. C. Martin, W. H. Hills, G. M. Lockwood, M. Gardner, Dr. J. P. Hawes, Colonel D. W. Swan, T. C. Hevine, G. A. Jones, R. H. Forsyth, F. A. Gee, Captain J. M. Curtis, E. L. Smart, Mr. Van-Alstine, J. F. Linden, J. H. Eldridge, H. C. Bliss, A. S. Solomons, H. C. Dobbs, S. E. Thomason, William Hanna, Charles L. Chapman, Newton Force, A. Hovey W. H. Lapham, J. Gawler, J. F. Kelly, J. H. Nesbitt, William Somervell, Earnest Holtzman, Alonzo Bell, chief clerk of Interior Department; Stacey Potts, Richard Krowning, E. A. Kriedler, John Downs, J. H. Small, jr., H. T. Hutton, T. J. Falkner, Joe Rosenbaum, F. G. Tinsley, G. H. Scott, Ed. Valentine, E. A. Branderburg, Judge Williams, Dr. Wolhaupter, E. J. Jennings, J. W. Corey, E. Herbert Thompson, John S. Rich, F. H. Pelouze and others.

A POSSIBLE OBJECTION

To Counting the Votes of Alabama and Mississippi To-day.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, has not fully determined yet whether or not he will enter an objection to counting the vote of Alabama in the joint convention to-morrow. He says he does not desire to do so unless there is some probability of the objection being sustained. He was in consultation with Senator Bruce (Republican, of Mississippi) yesterday to ascertain whether the vote of Mississippi is to be objected to, and to agree upon a course of proceeding.

The matter of objecting to the votes of the States of Alabama and Mississippi will be submitted to leading Republicans, and if they decide that there is a reasonable probability of success before the tribunal, objections to counting the votes of both States will be made.

The *Diritto* announces that an officer of the Roman Correctional Tribunal has served Archbishop Ledochowski with a copy of indictment and summons to appear before the Posen Tribunal to answer for breaches of the German law.

AT THE CAPITOL TO-DAY.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

The Way it Will be Done, and Who Will be There to Do It—Detailed Statement of the Modus Operandi of the Ceremonies—A Few Hints to Those Desiring to Obtain Seats in the Galleries With and Without Tickets.

The count of the electoral vote for President and Vice President of the United States and the ceremonies incident to that event will begin at 1 p. m. At that hour the Senate, headed by its Sergeant-at-Arms, will proceed in a body to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where accommodations will be provided for them, and also for the judges of of the Supreme Court of the United States, within the area in front of the Speaker's desk. In accordance with the terms of a concurrent resolution of the Senate and House, all persons not having cards of admission to the galleries of the House specially issued for the occasion, three tickets having been allotted to each Senator and Representative, *will be excluded from the southern extension of the Capitol* and in anticipation of an immense and "unarmed" multitude that will probably muster at the Capitol to witness the counting of the vote, Congress, by another concurrent resolution, has ordered the employment of fifty extra policemen, who will go on duty at 8 a. m. For the information of those—and they will probably number thousands—who will proceed to the Capitol to-day without tickets, but with strong hopes of something turning up that will enable them to obtain access to the galleries, we are requested to state by the Sergeants-at-Arms of both Houses that under no circumstances will any one be permitted to enter within the privileged portion of the Capitol excepting those who have the requisite credentials. With respect to the ladies who have been fortunate enough to procure tickets, it will be to their advantage, and they will escape a crushing by the crowd, if they will put in an appearance by 11 o'clock.

Immediately after the arrival of the Senators and Justices of the Supreme Court, Vice President *pro tem.* Ferry will ascend to the Speaker's desk and will preside, with Speaker Randall, over the joint convention. The ball will then open. The compromise bill recently enacted, and under which to-day's proceedings will be held, requires that the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of electoral votes shall be

OPENED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,

and that they shall then be acted upon in alphabetical order of the States, beginning with A. Upon the reading of any certificate or paper, when there shall be only one return from a State, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. If there are any objections made they must be in writing and signed by at least one Senator and one Representative. The two Houses shall thereupon separate, and if they concur in rejecting the vote of a State so objected to it is to be thrown out. It is understood that there will be an objection made to receiving the vote of Alabama, but it is safe to assume that it will not do more than consume time. If the objection is made it will be on the ground that no fair election was held in the State, intimidation and violence prevailing to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of a fair expression of opinion at the polls. Although it is more than probable that

THE VOTE OF ALABAMA WILL NOT BE REJECTED,

there is some ground for the belief that the Mississippi intimidation will not be entirely overlooked, though its vote will also, without doubt, be received, in spite of a strong presentation of facts which should cause it to be counted out.

The grand commission, however, takes no cognizance of cases where there are no disputed certificates, its discussions being confined to the States having more than one set of certificates. It is not decided what length of time may be occupied in debate in cases where the two Houses separate over an objection to count the vote of a State from which there is only one set of certificates, but it is estimated that at least three hours will be consumed over each objection. If this be the case, it is more than probable that the count will not reach

THE VOTE OF FLORIDA,

the first State alphabetically on the list having a double set of certificates, to day. As soon as Florida is reached its certificates will be read, and objections, if there be any, must be made in writing, when all the papers will be submitted to the tribunal for arbitration. In addition to hearing the arguments of counsel, the reports of the various investigating committees sent to the disputed States will also be submitted for the consideration of the commission, after which it will make its decision and submit it for the action of Congress, which may reject it by a concurrent vote, if it sees fit. There are four States with double sets of certificates—Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina, which will be considered in the order named. Senator Thurman has expressed the belief that it will require fully two weeks, if not a longer period, to conclude the count.

THE POLICY PEOPLE.

The Writers Close Their Shops and Leave Before the Police Come—Raiding a Baptist Preacher.

The policy shops were all closed yesterday. The publications made in THE REPUBLICAN led the policy gamblers to believe that the police would take some action. The police always act after exposure. Descents were yesterday made upon several of the places which were mentioned in THE REPUBLICAN's list. The writers had taken their books under their arms and gone, and nothing was found. The police officials say that if the list had not been published the policy men would have been raided anyhow. Some of the raids are amusing.

"Indeed, boss, there ain't no policy here," said a dilapidated colored man, yesterday, as he found his hovel surrounded by police. "Swear-to-Gawd, boss, they ain't been no policy-writing here for three weeks." The police went in and found an old desk. On the wall were a row of figures—the last drawing—written with chalk, but no books were found, or anything to prove to a court that the place was a policy den.

QUEER WAY OF GETTING OUT DOORS.

At another place the doors and windows were found fastened. When two officers came up and placed themselves so as to cut off any escape the heads of several colored women were thrust out of the windows above, but the women said nothing, and only grinned. Pretty soon a manclimbed out of the back window upon the the shed with a pail in his hand, and jumped down to the ground without any appearance of concern. He was going to get a pail of water, he said, and always came out of the house that way. He was the policy man. While the officers were trying the door he had time to remove his books and things upstairs. When the door was opened nothing was found except a desk. The writer solemnly averred that there hadn't been any policy there for weeks. A fat man, who keeps a grocery store next door, laughed. Some of the writers declared yesterday that they would not close until they received orders from Hilton or the other heads of the fraternity.

RAIDING A PREACHER.

A police officer of the Seventh precinct, not familiar with the ways of policy men, was instructed to overhaul Jackson alley, for the purpose of raiding any policy shop that might be found there. The officer spied, through a window, an aged colored man scrawling over slips of paper, and, thinking that he was a policy writer, went in and took possession of the old man and his papers. The old man rolled his eyes and beseeched for mercy, but the officer was inexorable until he found that he had mistaken a Baptist preacher, preparing his sermon, for a writer of policy slips.

A Large Bequest to a School Institution.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., Jan. 31.—The will of the late Arunah Huntington, of Banford past office, (a native of the State,) leaves $250,000 as a fund for the benefit of the common schools of Vermont.

MINOR CAPITAL TOPICS.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

The condition of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens up to 2 o'clock this morning, was unchanged, and his physicians have stronger hopes of his recovery.

Electoral Tribunal.

The electoral tribunal met again at 4 o'clock yesterday, and held a session lasting till 6:30 p. m. The committee appointed at the morning meeting reported a code of rules for the government of the body, which were considered and adopted, and the tribunal adjourned till to-day.

Republican Electoral Counsel.

It is reported that the Republican national committee have decided to engage as leading counsel for Hayes and Wheeler before the electoral commission, Wm. M. Evarts and E. W. Stoughton, of New York, and Stanley Matthews and S. S. Shellabarger, of Ohio. All these gentlemen are here, and have entered upon the preparation of their case, except Mr. Stoughton, who is expected here this morning.

The Deficiency Bill.

The annual deficiency bill was reported to the House yesterday by Mr. Waldron, and appropriates in all the sum of $1,858,663.26, of which amount $502,713.90 is reappropriated from the former appropriations. The bill contains no new legislation except a provision that after this the digest shall be made up by the journal clerk of the House under the direction of the Committee on Rules. This is a virtual repudiation of Barclay's Digest bill, which has for many years been the standard authority for parliamentary practice in the House. The bill contains no appropriation for the Congressional printing.

The Oregon Investigation.

The Senate sub-committee investigating the Oregon electoral matter, met again yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Wm. T. Pelton was recalled and examined. He was shown a number of cipher dispatches but could not interpret any of them, as he said, on account of not having the key with him by which they were interpreted.

C. B. Bellinger, chairman of the Oregon Democratic State Committee, was recalled, but further examination elicited nothing beyond what has already been testified to.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Commander Horace Elmer to the receiving ship Worcester at Norfolk, Va., as executive. Lieut. W. C. Strong to duty for instructions in ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, 1st of February. Master Edward A. Field to examination preliminary to promotion. Ensign Henry F. Rich to the naval academy. Passed Assistant Surgeon T. D. Myers to the navy yard, Washington. Detached—Lieut. Commander Augustus S. Kellogg, from the training ship Monongahela, and ordered to duty for instruction in ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, 1st of February. Passed Assistant Surgeon Theodore C. Heyl, from the navy yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

THE YALE ALUMNI BANQUET.

Annual Reunion at the Riggs House—Toasts and Speeches From Distinguished Men.

The Yale Alumni Association, of this city, gave their fourth annual dinner at the Riggs House last evening. Hon. Peter Parker, ex-Minister to China, and president of the association, presided. To the regret of the entire company the "Gaudeamus" was omitted.

A memoir of Dr. William P. Johnston was read by Dr. C. C. Cox, at the request of the members of the association, for which a vote of thanks was tendered, and a motion prevailed to have the memoir entered in full upon the records of the association.

The toasts, which were as follows, were responded to with the extreme felicity which marks the attendance of so many distinguished guests: "Yale in the Cabinet," Attorney General Taft; "Yale in the House of Representatives," Messrs. Gibson, Crapo and Platt, Members of Congress; "Yale at the Bar," Mr. Francis Miller; "Yale in the Army," Col. Garrick Mallory; "Civil Service of the Republic," (Yale's most recent contribution) Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, United States District Attorney for the District of New York; "Yale in the Forum," Hon. R. K. Phelps, District Attorney for the city of New York. "Yale in Education" was responded to by Wm. Preston Johnston. "Young Yale at the Bar" was responded to by Mr. Meloy. "Yales Homage to the Ladies" was responded to by Col. W. Hemphill Jones. There were also offered the three following volunteer toasts: "Yale in the Press," responded to by Mr. Goddard, editor of the Boston *Advertiser*; "Yale in Agriculture," responded to by Mr. H. C. Hallowell, of Sandy Spring, Md., and "Yale in Medicine," responded to by Mr. Louis H. Steiner, of Frederick, Md.

The hilarity which characterizes these reunions was kept up to a