# The National Republican.

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## LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

### The Passing Events in the Record of a Day.

**Bucholz Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree—A Bootblack's Tramp —Lexington Spring Races—Wreck of a Steamer—Is It the Atalanta? — Transfer of Newspapers, Etc.**

**A Verdict in the Bucholz Case.**

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., May 7.—The jury in the Bucholz trial this afternoon rendered a verdict that the accused was guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion will be made for a new trial.

**Convicted of Murder.**

AUGUSTA, GA., May 7.—Robert Ruffin was convicted to-day of the murder of Jerry O'Hara in 1878. The jury recommended that the prisoner be imprisoned for life. Ruffin shot O'Hara while the latter was asleep in a saloon.

**A Twenty-Four Hours Walk.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Thomas A. Higgins, the colored boot-black who started from New York yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock to walk to this city within twenty-four hours, completed his journey on time this afternoon.

**A New Trial Refused.**

HARTFORD, CONN., May 7.—The Supreme Court of Errors decided not to give Henry Hamlin, under sentence of death for the murder of Watchman Shipman at the State's prison, a new trial, and he will be hanged in this city Friday, May 28.

**Lexington Spring Races.**

LEXINGTON, KY., May 7.—The spring meeting of the Kentucky Association will commence to-morrow. The city is crowded with visitors, and a great attendance at the course is expected, there being three events with eight, eleven and thirteen starters respectively.

**The Cases of Cox and Balbo.**

NEW YORK, May 7.—A special from Albany says Governor Cornell has decided to give the counsel of Cox and Balbo a hearing on May 25. The condemned men have been twice hanged on May 28. This decision of the Governor has just been telegraphed counsel.

**The Indianapolis "Journal" Sold.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 7.—The Indianapolis *Journal* was to-day sold by Martindale & Co. to Hon. John C. New, ex-Treasurer of the United States. The price paid for the Indianapolis *Daily Journal* was $85,000 cash. The paper will be under the editorial control of Messrs. New andSon.

**Another Forest Fire in New Jersey.**

WARETOWN, N. J., May 7.—Another large forest fire is sweeping through the cedar woods about this region. Last night the fire encircled about the town, destroying the house and contents of the Widow Lydia Cranmer and five yachts lying anchored in Oyster Bay. Everybody is out fighting the fire.

**Progress of the Southern Pacific Railroad.**

(Special Dispatch to THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.)

END OF TRACK, S. P. R. R.,
ARIZONA, May 7, 1880.

Thirty-six hundred feet of track laid yesterday.

J. H. STROBRIDGE,
Chief of Construction.

**Prize Fights to Come Off in Canada.**

SIMCOE, ONT., May 7.—The county authorities of Norfolk having been advised of intended fights between George Rooke and Mike Donovan on May 11th, and Paddy Ryan and Joe Goss on May 16th in Canada, communicated with the Attorney-General of Ontario, who instructed them to take all necessary measures to prevent the brutal exhibitions on Canadian soil.

**Steamer Wrecked on Prince Edward's Island.**

QUEBEC, May 7.—The coasting pilot of the American steamer W. A. Sumner from New York reports that at daylight on the morning of the 24 inst. he saw a steamship ashore on Prince Edward's Island. She was on her beam ends and flying a signal of distress. She had square yards on her foremast and the bottom of the vessel was painted red. Could not make out her name.

**Walking Matches Arranged.**

CHICAGO, May 7.—To-morrow O'Leary will forward to New York $500 as a forfeit in the challenge to match Panchot and Faber, winners of the recent seventy-two-hour pedestrian match at Buffalo, against Albert and Hughes, winners of a similar race at Philadelphia, for $5,000 a side. To-day articles were signed in behalf of Hart, the holder of the O'Leary six-days go-as-you please championship belt, for the next race for that trophy, on a challenge by Charles E. Davies for an unknown.

**The New York World's Fair.**

NEW YORK, May 6.—The Secretary of State to-day issued a proclamation to the Governors of the several States calling upon them to appoint commissioners to the world's fair to be held in New York in 1883. Two commissioners are to be appointed from each, except New York, which has much larger representation, and in sixty days these commissioners will meet in New York for the purpose of organization. Several States have already taken action and the movement is gaining support throughout the country.

**Sail-Boat Struck by Lightning.**

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., May 7.—During a thunder storm yesterday afternoon Captain Elijah Doane and another man were out in the harbor in a large sail-boat. The lightning struck the mast, and following it down went through the bottom of the boat sinking her almost instantly. The men took to the dory of the boat and reached the shore safely. They did not feel the shock of the lightning and hardly knew what the trouble was until they reached the shore, when the crowd who had been watching told them that the boat had been struck by lightning.

**Indicted for Murder.**

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The grand jury this afternoon found a true bill charging William Hague, alias Curly Harris, alias Sheeny Harris, with the murder of John Davis, alias Jim Riley. The charge is that Harris struck or injured Riley with a revolver at Eighth and Sansom streets on the 20th of last August, from the effects of which injury Riley died on the 13th of the September following. Harris was arrested yesterday in New York, where he will be detained until a requisition for his extradition to this State can be procured from Governor Hoyt and sent to New York.

**Fraudulent Medical Diplomas.**

LONDON, May 7.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin says: Mr. White, the American Minister, indignantly moved by the scornful references in German literature and on the German stage to American doctor degrees, has memorialized his Government on the subject, pointing out the detriment accruing from the notorious and nefarious practice to the international name. The correspondent adds: "It is not very long ago since degrees of all kinds could be obtained with surprising facility by foreigners at certain German universities, and as Germans are supposed to be very consistent, they must surely be convinced of the entire extinction of the diploma traffic in the fatherland before affecting to make merry over its prevalence in the United States."

**The Page Telegraph Patent.**

NEW YORK, May 7.—Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit court to-day decided adversely on the application of the American Union Telegraph Company, the Union Pacific Railway Company, and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway Company for a rehearing of the suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company vs. the Holmes Burglar Alarm Company. The judge holds that the decree heretofore issued, and which it was sought to reopen, cannot be used against the petitioners in any new suit, and that in any such suit they will have the benefit of all that they seek now to obtain. There is nothing controverting the claim of the petitioners that the merits of the Page patent have affected Telegraphy was not introduced in the Holmes Burglar Alarm suit, and therefore it does not involve the question of telegraphic monopoly.

**The Fire in the Oil Region.**

BRADFORD, PA., May 7.—The fire is still raging in Tram Hollow and Oil Valley, and hundreds of men are at work endeavoring to confine and subdue the flames at those points. The greatest number of rigs and tanks of oil were consumed in Foster Brook Valley, along the Harrisburg run, in Kendall Valley and about the summits. Fires also raged near Tarport and Detroiter. The scope of the territory over which the fires prevailed is twelve miles in extent. In Oil Valley the greatest danger exists. Smaller but dangerous fires are still burning in all parts of the woods, but it is thought they will be controlled without much further loss of property. All of the villages threatened with fire from tanks bursting near and inundating them with burning oil are now considered safe. A rather stiff breeze is blowing, which makes the situation in all parts of the region very perilous. The fires are liable to break out again and become more disastrous than before unless rain falls or the wind subsides.

**A Democratic Conference.**

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 7.—Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks was in the city yesterday and had a conference with Hon. H. B. Payne.

**Strange Scene in a Court.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 7.—A dispatch to the *Courier-Journal* says: The trial of William McKinney for the murder of Alfred Smith ended at Mount Vernon to-day. McKinney had seduced Annie Smith and her father drove them both from his residence last Christmas. It was in evidence that Smith stabbed McKinney, who then shot the former. Annie was a witness to the killing and has been living with the accused. In an argument McKinney's counsel begged the jury to let the boy go free and promised that if they did he and Annie would marry. The jury gave a verdict of not guilty and immediately McKinney and the daughter of the murdered man stepped before the bench and were declared man and wife by the judge.

**Transfer of the Cleveland "Herald."**

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 7.—A syndicate of capitalists, among whom are Marcus A. Hanna, owner, of the Euclid-avenue opera-house; T. P. Handy president of the Merchants' National Bank; City Treasurer S. F. Everett, Dr. A. Everett, banker; John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company; Henry Chisholm, president of the Cleveland Rolling Mill; E. P. Perkins, banker; Amasa Stone and several others, have purchased and today formally took possession of the controlling interest of the Cleveland *Herald*. Colonel Richard C. Parsons, having transferred his interest in that paper, has resigned the presidency and editorship, retiring to private life. M. A. Hanna was elected president of the new company, and John C. Keiffer, for several years associate editor of the *Leader*, was elected chief editor and manager of the *Herald*. Mr. Keiffer will be accompanied into the *Herald* editorial rooms by J. H. Kennedy, for eight years one of the most valuable of the *Leader* staff, and four other *Leader* editors and reporters, making six of the editorial working force of the *Leader* who go in a body over to the *Herald*, whose staff will be correspondingly changed. Both papers are Republican in politics, the *Leader* favoring Blaine and the *Herald* Sherman.

**A Liberal Delegate in Trouble.**

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—General B. A. Morton, President of the National Liberal League, was arrested here yesterday charged with having forged the name of ex-Governor John M. Palmer of Illinois to a check for $2,000, on a bank in Joplin, Mo., about a year ago, upon which he obtained the money. Several hundred dollars in money, jewelry of great value said to belong to his wife, railroad passes on a large number of roads, dies, stamps, different kinds of pens, etc., were found on his person or among his effects when he was arrested. The arrest was made at the instance of John B. Sargeant, cashier of the bank upon which the forged check was drawn. Mr. Sargeant recognized the forger in a railroad office here. Morton insists that it is a case of mistaken identity.

The man calling himself General B. A. Morton, arrested here yesterday, was known to Mr. Sargent, at whose instance he was apprehended, as John D. Kingman, a railroad man of means. It appears further that Morton or Kingman did not forge the name of ex-Governor Palmer, but presented to the Joplin bank a forged check on a bank in Alton, Ill., which he said was in payment of a loan he had made to Governor Palmer, whom he had met in Texas in a temporary financial strait. Besides the articles mentioned there were found in Morton or Kingman's valise blank drafts on the Chemical National Bank of New York; blank drafts, letters of credit and letter-heads on the Planters' Bank of Owensboro, Ky.; blank letter-heads of the Coal Mountain State Line and New England railway, etc.

W. S. Johnson, United States Marshal of Texas, who is here, has identified Morton as the man who in the autumn of 1877 forged a draft of $300 on Mr. Root, a banker of Fort Smith, Ark., which was cashed at Sherman, Texas, but he does not recollect by what name he was then known.

Chief of Police O'Donnell, of Chicago, this morning telegraphed to Chief McDonough, of this city, that if a case cannot be made against Morton here, to hold him, as he is wanted in Chicago. Morton will be taken to Joplin to-morrow.

### *POLITICAL NOTES.*

THE Pittsburg *Post* says: "We believe the Pennsylvania delegation will be a unit for Tilden when it arrives at Cincinnati."

THE proposition to restore the whipping post in Kentucky was defeated in the State Senate on Wednesday last by a vote of 19 to 14.

A MAJORITY of the Maryland Republican convention seemed to be willing that their delegates to Chicago should do anything they could for Blaine, except to vote for him.

THE Ohio Democratic convention declared its devotion to Thurman, and named him as Ohio's choice for President. This was nice, but the convention then proceeded to elect as delegates men anything but loyal Thurman men.

THE St. Paul *Press* assigns the ten delegates of Minnesota to Windom. It appears to think that he is the probable or possible Ariadne who is to lead the Republican party out of the labyrinth of complications which would follow the defeat of the two leading candidates at Chicago.

IT is suggested that if Voorhees wants something to do in the investigating line which will be useful he might start out to inquire why it is that the swarms of European immigrants who arrive here agree with the Southern blacks in believing that the South is a good region to stay away from.

THE anxiety of the leading Democrats in Congress to discover a basis for the reunion of their divided party in Virginia indicates their growing fear that the schism over the debt settlement is reaching so far as to endanger the success of the Democratic electoral ticket in Virginia.

A WASHINGTON correspondent, noticing Senators Burnside and Anthony very much devoted to each other, says: "It may be possible that Rhode Island is so small a State that it is necessary for her Senators to lie spoon fashion and walk arm in arm to accustom themselves continually to the dimensions of their little State."

IF a third term is "a step toward imperialism," what is the reason that a second term is not also a step toward imperialism? If the hypothetical boundary line which that step crosses exists at all, it must exist in some reason. To say that it exists in a precedent, a usage, a habit, an example of "the fathers," or in an unwritten law, is only to dogmatize.

REPORTS from Kansas are to the effect that of the twenty five thousand negro refugees who came into the State only a couple of hundred, altogether, remain dependent upon charity. All of the others have found homes and employment, and most of them are doing well. Kansas has gained a huge accession to her laboring population, and this will be followed by an increase of wealth. The South has lost precisely what Kansas has gained.

THE Louisville *Commercial* says: "We have regretted the course which many of Mr. Blaine's ill-advised friends have taken in their antagonism to General Grant, and have been pleased with the temperate and dignified attitude of Mr. Sherman's canvass. There is really no occasion for bitter wrangles, for crimination and recrimination. When the Chicago Convention announces the candidate the party does not intend to split and give the Democrats the field. In the meanwhile let us all keep our tempers and discuss this matter with the coolness and circumspection which it deserves." These are wise words.

BEAUREGARD and New Orleans get the following first-class notice from Gath: New Orleans is turbulent, factional, and like the Faubourg St. Antoine, whether ruled by Know Nothings, lottery statesmanship, or Jonas. The moral life of that district appears to revolve around the wheel where the man who opened the war at Sumter, and he who was sent to burn Washington, drew the monthly stake for which the laborers of the whole country are robbed. Fancy Grant and Sheridan pulling a lottery for a living! If they were to do it what a sense of disgust would come over the North at the user of its "emissaries" in the South. But if Jonas can have his way some of those old lottery steerers will soon be in the Senate calling themselves "paladins," "knights," "Godfrey de bouillon soup," or some other rigmarole.

## THE POLITICAL CAULDRON.

### Struggling Among the Factions for the Mastery.

**An Explanation from the Press Correspondent—What the Baltimore Papers Will Say—A Coalition at Chicago Reported—Anti-Third Termers Squelched — The Kelly Party in New York.**

**The Convention at Frederick.**

BALTIMORE, May 7.—A number of dispatches from various points having reached the Associated Press office in this city to-day inquiring whether its report of the proceedings of the Republican State convention held at Frederick yesterday and last night was correct, and if so, how the apparent contradiction in passing a resolution in favor of Mr. Blaine by a vote of 89 in his favor to 14 against and the election of a Grant delegation to Chicago afterward could be reconciled, it is proper to state that the report of the Associated Press was correct in every statement. How to reconcile the resolution with the action of the convention the report did not undertake to explain, nor can the reporter now assume to do so. Referring to the action of the Frederick convention the *American* in an editorial to-morrow will state: "The action of the convention yesterday is virtually a triumph for the Grant party, for although a Blaine resolution was passed, it was merely a request which it is already announced will not be complied with by the Grant and Sherman men. Although every one knows that the sentiment of the Republicans of the State is overwhelmingly in favor of Blaine, and those who voted for the Grant delegates would never have been sent to Frederick had their treachery been foreseen, yet, as the delegation stands, only three out of the whole delegation are at all certain for Blaine, and the most favorable count gives him but six as against seven for Grant and three for Sherman. A defeat by trickery and fraud brings no dishonor to the vanquished. Mr. Blaine's friends made their arrangements in the belief that there would be fair dealing in the organization of the convention, and the fact that they were deceived is nothing to their discredit. The action of the chairman of the State central commitee in excluding the regular delegates from Baltimore city from participating in the temporary organization, while he seated the contested Grant delegation from the second district, enabled the Grant party to control the temporary convention, and to decide every question before the convention or the committee on credentials in their own interest.

The Baltimore *Sun* will state to-morrow the complexion of the delegates to Chicago as to preferences for Presidential aspirants as figured out, to be as follows: For Grant—Messrs. Creswell, Weaver, West, Brown, Miller and Tupper—5. For Sherman—Messrs. Gary, Harris, Hooper, Lowndes, Crane and Buhrman—6. For Blaine—Messrs. Westcott, Mallalieur, Johnson and Belt—4. It is said that Westcott and Mallalieur are strongly for Blaine all the time, and as to the Sherman and other delegates in Congress, many contests were made against Grant may be relied on, and that Sherman can get the fourteen if it is found that he is available. A member of the "Sherman national committee," who has been in Maryland this week watching the political movements, and who sought as associates men outside of the Blaine leaders, while here made the pointed remark that he and his friends will go to Chicago to "defeat Jim Blaine;" that Blaine was defeated four years ago and will be beaten again. It is generally conceded that Blaine cannot count upon more than two votes from Maryland.

**A Raine and Washburne Coalition.**

CHICAGO, May 7.—Great activity prevails at the headquarters of the opposing Republican factions to-night regarding to-morrow's primaries. The party is divided into Grant and anti-Grant factions, it being claimed that the Blaine and Washburne supporters have formed a coalition and agreed that whichever develops the most strength in the convention shall have the support of the other.

**Political Debate in the New York Legislature.**

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Jacobs introduced a preamble and resolution declaring against a third term for President, and after some lively discussion the resolutions were tabled by a vote of eighteen to seven.

Mr. Woodin rose to a question of privilege, and read an extract from the New York *Sun*, saying that he, with others, had agreed to break up the unit rule and vote against General Grant. He denied the statement in the most unreserved manner. The Utica convention only ratified his selection to the Chicago convention. It bound by any instructions they must be derived from the constituency he represented. The choice of his district was James G. Blaine, with whom to lead the column he felt assured of success.

Mr. Halbert stated that Mr. Woodin accepted the position of delegate and now proposed to step aside and let another man go there and vote for James G. Blaine.

Mr. Woodin said that he stated at the State convention that his choice was not Grant. His alternoon should voice the sentiment of the constituency.

Mr. Sessions said the sentiments expressed by Mr. Woodin were his own, and the views of his own constituency.

**The Kelly State Committee in Session.**

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—The Kelly Democratic State committee met to-day at the Delavan House at noon. On motion of Augustus Schell, Mr. J. H. Colby, of Rensselaer county, was selected as temporary chairman and R. M. Skeels, of Niagara county, as temporary secretary. A committee, consisting of E. D. Gale, of New York; Anthony Barret, of Kings, and L. G. Pope, of Seneca, were appointed to select permanent officers. They reported in favor of Mr. Colby for chairman, Mr. Skeels as secretary, J. H. Mooney, of New York, as treasurer, and Anthony Barret as vice-chairman. An executive committee was then appointed, and is now in session.

**Grant in the Maryland Convention.**

In the Maryland convention on Tuesday night a resolution expressing unalterable opposition to the nomination for the Presidency of any person for a third time was offered by Dr. Scott, of Washington county.

Immediately after Dr. Scott's resolution was read, Mr. Creswell arose and said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I desire to say to the gentleman from Washington county and to the convention that no person on earth can drive General Grant out of the hearts of the people of this country. [Wild applause.] And no power on earth can keep him from the Presidential chair. [Continued cheering and applause.] No man in this country has done more for the salvation of the Union, and, if necessary, he can do so again. [Great applause.] I, for one, am for his nomination and his election. [Applause.] He, more than any one, contributed to the welfare of this country, and assisted in breaking down the solidity of the South that threatens to destroy the unity and prosperity of this land. Gentlemen may say what they please; they may talk as much as they please about the unwritten law. Where is your unwritten law? This will not prevent the election to a third term of the man who was "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen." [Applause.] I am not to be deterred by such resolutions. [Applause.] I spurn the effort. [Applause.] I am for General Grant first, last and all the time, and am not afraid nor ashamed to say so. [Applause.]

Dr. Scott's resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 81 yeas to 27 nays.

**The Vote at Cincinnati in 1876.**

At the request of several readers we republish the following table of the ballotings which resulted in the nomination of Mr. Hayes. The convention met on the 14th of June, and on the 15th seven ballots were taken, with the following result:

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hayes | 61 | 64 | 67 | 68 | 104 | 113 | 384 |
| Blaine | 285 | 296 | 293 | 292 | 286 | 308 | 351 |
| Morton | 125 | 120 | 113 | 108 | 95 | 85 | ... |
| Bristow | 113 | 114 | 121 | 126 | 114 | 111 | 21 |
| Conkling | 99 | 93 | 90 | 84 | 82 | 81 | ... |
| Hartranft | 58 | 63 | 68 | 71 | 69 | 50 | ... |
| Jewell | 2 | 2 | 1 | withdrawn. | | | |
| Wheeler | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... |
| Washburne | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | ... |
| No. of votes | 754 | 754 | 755 | 754 | 755 | 755 | 756 |
| Necessary to ch'ce | 379 | 379 | 379 | 379 | 379 | 379 | 379 |

**Now and Then.**

In 1876 the Chicago *Tribune* was more bitter against Senator Blaine when he stood a fair chance for a nomination at Cincinnati—and should have been nominated—than it is now against General Grant, who is certain of a nomination. On June 8, 1876, the following bitter tirade appeared in the issue of that sheet:

"We will assume that the friends of Blaine shall capture the Cincinnati convention, shall take the responsibility for the integrity of the operations in the Spencer rifle contracts, in the Little Rock & Arkansas railroad stocks and bonds, in Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific wildcat operations; what then? At once Mr. Blaine's personal and official record will be the issue. His letters, speculations, and his book of sales become the Republican platform; his sales of bogus railroad securities become the evidencies of the absence of any connection with jobbery; his own boasted decisions as Speaker, whereby he "saved" the legislation which was necessary to give a sufficient seeming value to the bonds to put them on the market, become the Republican evidences of the reform labors of their candidate, and, when bankrupt and overwhelmed by the demands for the return of their money by those who purchased the useless scrip from him, the intervention of the Pacific Railroad Company, by paying him enough to pay all his debts, will become "proof" that there is no bond, no sympathy or interest between their candidate and the vast corporations which are now asking from the Government several hundreds of millions of dollars of subsidy.

"It will be useless to try to evade that issue.

"In every joint discussion the Republicans will have to defend Blaine's railroad votes, Blaine's reports of sales, Blaine's letters, Blaine's appeals for money, and Tom Scott's or somebody's payment of $64,000 to enable him to pay his debts.

"The Republican speakers and press will be kept with their noses on the grindstone and forever maintaining the propriety of electing a man to reform abuses whose whole record is mixed up with an active participation in the abuses which are to be reformed."

Now the *Tribune* is feeding a little taffy to Senator Blaine, not because it hates him less, but because it hates General Grant more. If it should happen that Senator Blaine is nominated at Chicago, the *Tribune* will have a stock of crow on hand that will take it all summer and during the fall to get out of sight.

### *THE I. O. M.*

**A Trip to Mount Vernon, Oration, Shadbake and Dance.**

The Supreme Lodge, I. O. M., reassembled yesterday morning at Association Hall, and concluded their annual business. In the afternoon the members of the Supreme Lodge took a trip to Mount Vernon as the guests of the Grand Lodge of the District. The party, including ladies, numbered about 150. The steamer John W. Thompson was chartered for the occasion, and steamed away from the city a little after 3 o'clock. At Mount Vernon there were no formal exercises, but Mr. E. C. Crump, of Anchor Lodge No. 9, the orator of the occasion, delivered the following to the assembled guests in front of the mansion:

"BROTHER MECHANICS AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: As the worshipers of Mahomet in the East journey to pay homage at the shrine of Mecca, the birth place of their God, so we to-day with profound respect and solemn pride take up our pilgrimage to pay tribute to the Mecca of America, the birth place but the silent resting place of a nation's joy, 'the Father of our Country,' and upon this the annual gathering of representatives of an organization of which we are proud, that have assembled at the nation's capital, what event could be more appropriate than the meeting upon this hallowed spot where peacefully calmly sleeps the soldier, the statesman, the Christian 7—he who was first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen. England rejoices in her defenders, her statesmen, her poets, but America, England's offspring, had her Washington, a name that eclipses all others upon History's page—

"A name whose characters of light shall ne'r depart,
'Tis stamped upon the dullest brain and warms the coldest heart;
Before whose glory even the hero gods whose mighty sway
Would fain have chained the waves and held at will the tempest rage,
Would have fallen helpless into disconcern.'

"Of such an one America is proud, and proud of her daughter Virginia, who gave him birth. Dear old State! who like the Spartan mother called her sons, and presenting them said, 'These are my jewels,' and dedicated them to her country's service. The Senate knows of their eloquence and power; the Judiciary and the Executive know of their thought and judgment, and the red battle in the wildest hour knew of her sons, bravest of the brave. But bright in our hearts as a part of the heart of the Nation stands the mother of her noblest boy, who became the 'Sire of his Country.' His praises have been long sung by the poet and been the theme of nearly every pen; eulogy upon eulogy has been uttered, time and again, here and elsewhere, until the many virtues combining to form his exemplary character have become familiar to every lover of nationality and patriotism, hence my words would lose their power of expression in the attempt to extol the praise of such a man as Washington. His career of usefulness ended, and here in this retired spot they placed his earthly casket within the sound of the ripple of the waters of the lovely and picturesque Potomac, on which banks he passed days of hope and anxiety, together with home joys and domestic pleasure, and which stream has borne him to and fro, through checkered years of dubious fortune. Everything speaks to us of the departed, and we feel that we are in the presence of the illustrious dead and tread on hallowed ground, not because of yon sepulchral pile, but because of the spirit of independence and peace which emanates and taking wings stretches from the limits of the North to the Gulf, and from Ocean to ocean. It is hallowed because around it centre one thought, one feeling in common, knowing no North, no South, but one people united and inseparable. And this spot, that tomb, must be the uniting link, the tie to bind hearts in kindred minds, the barrow to root out the dissensions that have sprung up, and harmony may bloom and waft their sweet odors throughout the limits of a peaceful country. What need of storied urn or monument to perpetuate his memory? So his name, words and deeds are living monuments, existing from age to age and generation to generation, and his virtues are engraved upon the tablets of enduring time, that we may imitate them. Then sleep on, thou noble one—let sweet peace thy relics keep.

"'Stand on the pile, immortal Fame,
Broad stars, adorn thy brightest robe,
Thy thousand voices sound his name
In silver accents round the globe.'"

Upon leaving Mount Vernon the Thompson conveyed the party to Marshall Hall, where a shadbake was provided for their entertainment, and the festivities were wound up with a dance. The boat returned to the city about 11 o'clock last night.

**Did Brumidi Mean It?**

Long ago, when Brumidi was sketching his great allegorical picture in the canopy of the dome of the Capitol, I was in Washington, and used to crawl up under the scaffolding and watch him with his charcoal. As the colossal figures came out one after another, obedient to the master's hand, and the two females which, at the southern border of the picture, appeared, joining hands over their heads, I thought I could see the form of a colossal Knickerbocker face came to the surface, looking down from that exalted position upon us mortals below, as we came from the Hall of Representatives through the corridor to the rotunda. But as my friends often admonish me that I see things where other people can't, and cannot see what others often do I failed to hunt up Brumidi and ask him whether his picture was really intended to contain an optical puzzle, or whether it is all in my eye about "Knickerbocker."

In 1871 I visited the Capitol again, and there was the effigy staring at every individual that passed through the rotunda to the House, and only myself to return the mystic glance. But I dared not reveal myself for fear of being laughed at, and went home without telling a mortal of my suspicion that Brumidi had perpetrated a joke in his picture.

Lately I visited the rotunda in company with a lady of culture, whom I suspected of having an artist's eye. I ventured to point out to her my "Knickerbocker," but alas! she laughed at my silly conception and shuddered at the desecrating thought. We left the dome in silence. Yesterday, however, I passed through the mystic circle, and as I entered the old Hall of Representatives I saw several gentlemen testing the wonderful acoustic phenomenon on the floor. I thought I might find a fit subject among them to imitate into my secret. "We four" went on a voyage of discovery, and passing through the corridor we stopped just at the south entrance to the rotunda. Here I pointed out Washington and the female on his right; and the next full image to the right is the one whose left hand, raised high over head, clasps the right hand of her companion, whose head forms the right eye of the "Knickerbocker" face; the other female's face, or head, forming the left eye, the nose pointing southward toward the Hall of Representatives. Of course it took some time to get my class organized and their eyes directed to the proper part of the picture. Three could see no face, and thought I was fooling them, being entire strangers; but the fourth could "see it as plain as the nose on your face."

On a cloudy day, or if I nearly close my eyes in looking up, or form a telescope of my hand, with a small aperture to look through, I may stand at the south, north or centre of the rotunda, and see "Old Knick" demurely watching me; while in other positions the illusion is less striking. The chin of the imaginary figure is hid in the folses of the aforesaid female, the artist probably intending that each beholder might imagine a chin for himself; but standing in the south corridor with your back toward the House allowing the lintel to hide the chin of the figure, the forehead, eyes and nose appear strikingly plain. W.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1880.

**A Serious Burning Accident.**

While Mrs. Potzler, wife of George M. Potzler, baker, living at 1826 Seventh street northwest, was engaged in domestic duties in her kitchen yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, by some accident her clothes caught fire. She ran screaming into the street. Her husband hearing her cries ran after her, and with difficulty tore the burning garments from her, but not until she was severely burned about the limbs and back. He also burned his hands badly. Dr. B. B. Adams was sent for and soon relieved their suffering.

## PARTY CONTRIBUTIONS.

### Minority Report from the Wallace Committee.

**Direct Issue with the Report of the Majority—Its Misrepresentations Exposed and Its Charges Disproved—Buchanan and Calhoun Quoted Against the Democrats—Sensible Reforms Proposed.**

**A Democratic Campaign Document Riddled.**

Senator Teller, in behalf of the Republican minority of the Select Committee of the Senate known as the Wallace Committee, yesterday submitted a report embodying the conclusions of the minority in regard to the testimony taken on the subject of political assessments. The minority consists of Senators Teller, Kirkwood, Hoar and Blair. They take very direct issue with the findings of the majority, as presented by the latter's report of the first ultimo, and charge that it misrepresents the testimony.

The minority assert that the testimony fails to show any violation or evasion of the statute of 1876 prohibiting executive officers or employes of the United States not confirmable by the Senate from requesting or receiving contributions from each other for political purposes; and also that the majority have not been able to show that any pressure was made on the department employes in Washington, or any one of them, to induce them to contribute to the campaign funds, but that, on the other hand, it appears that while some refused to contribute, not one was discharged for so refusing. The minority quote, among others, the following passage from the majority's "abstract of testimony:

"Ralph J. Squires, assistant messenger in the War Department, aided in distributing circulars asking contributions.

"At the time he distributed these circulars he was in the receipt of a salary of $840 per year. He refused to contribute to the election fund, and his salary was reduced to $720 per year by Congress afterward."

Mr. Teller's report comments upon this as follows:

"It is difficult to see why the committee should have thought this worthy of mention. Squire is a colored man as a watchman. Can it be that the committee hoped to make it appear that to punish him for his failure to contribute Congress cut down his salary from $840 to $720 per annum, and that the Democratic House of Representatives originated that provision in the appropriation bill for its reduction at the invitation of some Republican who was plotting to punish Squires?

Similarly, the minority comment upon a portion of the "abstract of testimony" which sets forth that one Handy, a clerk discharged from the Richmond, Va., postoffice, testified that he attributed his discharge to his failure to respond to a circular levying a political assessment. The report of Handy's own testimony, on cross-examination, showed that he was discharged several weeks before he received the circular. They say:

"The majority report complains that the employes of the Government from Pennsylvania and other States were allowed to come home to vote, in some instances were furnished transportation by their political friends. The committee, however, fail to notice the fact clearly proved, that both Democrats and Republicans were thus allowed to go home to vote, and both had transportation furnished them by their political friends; the committee thought because the number of Democrats was less than the number of Republicans the crime on their part was altogether too small to notice. It is unfortunate that the committee should overlook so many things, and should have minutes against the Nation stands the report the appearance of an attempt, on the part of the committee, to conceal the facts and create an impression on the public mind not warranted by the testimony.

"The committee constantly use the word 'assessment,' even when referring to the testimony of witnesses who declared there was no 'assessment.' The use of the word 'assessment' by the committee, as applied to the contribution, is a perversion of the testimony. It is an attempt to cause it to appear that there was an authoritative declaration as to how much money it would be the duty of each to pay would subject the party refusing, or neglecting to contribute, to some inconvenience or danger of loss of position. * * * *

All the testimony shows that no attempt was made to compel payment, and non-payment did not even call for reproof from the committee or any one else. * * * * * * * *

"If assessments were made, as the committee would fain have it appear, it is strange that among all those who have been discharged since that time no one could be found who claimed that he had been prejudiced thereby, or had suffered loss for non payment. Either the testimony did not exist, and therefore could not be had, or the committee has not done its duty. We all know that the committee has been diligent in its efforts to find this kind of testimony. No one familiar with the conduct of the majority can charge them with a failure to produce that kind of evidence."

The minority then proceeded to criticise the bill recommended by the majority of the committee.

After quoting its full text, they say: "This is in short a proposition to prohibit any employe or person holding office under the Government of the United States from contributing money or other things of value for political purposes, either with reference to national political questions or those of the States. It is based on the theory that the use of money (contributed by a certain class of citizens, officeholders) in a political campaign is a crime, while money contributed by a non officeholder and used for the same purposes is not a crime. It is not the purpose for which it was contributed or used that determines the question whether such contribution or use was or was not a crime, but the class of men who contribute that determines the question under the proposed bill. It makes a new crime, not heretofore known to the criminal code of the States or of the United States. It is to punish an act that may be of itself not only harmless, but probably beneficial to the country. * * * * * * * *

"Against the corrupt use of money in political campaigns all honest men must protest, and those who contribute money for such purposes, as well as those who contribute money, having reason to suppose it will be so used, should be severely punished.

"This is not a bill to prevent the use of money for corrupt purposes, but to prevent a free discussion among the people of political questions. It is true it does not say that officials shall not discuss political questions; it allows that to be done, under some conditions, and in one way, but it does prohibit such official from discussing political questions in the most effective way—that is, by the agency of the press—unless they can find men who are willing to publish their ideas for nothing. They cannot put in the usual form of political pamphlets their ideas, because they must expend money to pay the expenses of paper and printing, and that will be a violation of the law."

The purpose of the bill of the majority is not to prevent the contribution of money to enlighten the people on political questions, but to secure a monopoly of such instrumentality to men who are seeking office and assail those who hold office.

It should be entitled "a bill to compel political information to be paid for from a single barrel."

The minority next remark:

"This is not the first effort that has been made to prevent the officials of the United States from exercising all the rights of citizenship, but it is the first time that this proposition has come from members of the political party now in majority in both branches of Congress. It was attempted in 1791, by a proposition in the House of Representatives by exactly like this, but in principle very similar to it. It was lost by a decisive vote, and among those voting against it was James Madison. This attempt was again made in the Senate in 1838, and again in 1839 in the House of Representatives. The bill introduced into the Senate in 1838 did not prohibit the contribution of money, but did prohibit the participation of Government officials in political affairs, and is not different in principle from this bill, and the objections urged against that by prominent Democrats may with propriety be urged against this, and we commend those arguments to the majority of the committee."

The full text of the bill of 1838 and a long extract from the adverse report of the Senate Judiciary Committee upon it are then given, together with mention of the fact that, besides the members of that committee, such other distinguished Democrats as Calhoun and Buchanan united in earnestly condemning it.

The similar bill introduced in the House of Representatives in 1839 is also described. It was defeated by a decisive vote of 108 against 53.

The minority, beginning their report to a conclusion, arraign the majority at considerable length in passages of which the following are examples:

"The committee might have found on its files evidence of great abuses in connection with the election of 1876. It might have found that very many citizens were murdered in cold blood, because they attempted to vote as their judgment and conscience directed they should. * * * *

"In short, the committee had on its files uncontradicted testimony to show that tricks, subterfuges, manipulation of the ballots, falsification of the returns, force, violence, fraud, forgery, perjury, ballot-box stuffing and murder were resorted to in many sections of the country during that election to defeat and set at naught the will of the people. Yet to correct these evils, directed not simply against the purity of the ballot, but against the very existence of the ballot, the committee appear to have no concern. Was it because the political party that has profited by these wrongs is the party to which the majority of the committee belong, and the same party that so recently attempted to repeal all laws that had for their only object the protection of the purity of the ballot and the safety of the voter? Such anxiety to save the people from the evils of political assessment by a party that has steadily refused to consent to any legislation that will prevent the intimidation of voters, the making of false returns and the various frauds so recently practiced to secure the triumph of that party, subjects the committee to a well-grounded suspicion of a desire to make political capital and to prevent the active and intelligent officials of the Government from contributing to the success of the party that has honored them with office, rather than to correct evils now existing, or that there is reason to fear may exist in the future."

The minority report concludes by recommending the passage of a bill (the provisions of which are quite voluminous) prescribing heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment not only for the levying of compulsory political assessments by Government officers upon their employes, but also for a number of specified offenses against the freedom and purity of elections, including bribery and intimidation of voters at national elections, and the bearing of arms at any public meeting held for the discussion of political questions with reference to the election of members of Congress or Presidential electors.

**Congress Yesterday.**

In the Senate yesterday the President *pro tem.*, Senator Thurman, presented the credentials of Hon. James A. Garfield as Senator from the State of Ohio for the