tion of the memory of his father, the late Oakes Ames, who was censured by the house for his connection with the credit mobilier scheme. Hon. Oliver Ames believes that he will live to see that vote rescinded, and the entry expunged from the records of the house; consequently his allied interests and the interests of his wealthy and influential family, which extends throughout the state, will be exerted to further the candidacy of Gov. Long. Whether or not the figures I have given above are correct, it is now quite clear to those who have looked the ground over that in no case can the first ballot for senator result in a choice, and it is likewise clear that with 105 votes, out of a membership of 280, upon a joint convention, the democrats will hold the controlling power in that convention unless the republicans can be induced to go into a caucus and then loyally abide as a unit by the result of the caucus. Of this there is no reasonable hope. The friends of Mr. Hoar have been urging a caucus for the last month, evidently conscious that nothing but this and an agreement on the part of the minority to stand by its choice can elect their candidate. Unfortunately for them and for their arguments they are the very men who in the past have invariably fought against caucuses, denounced them in this and in every other state, and persistently refused in former senatorial contests—notably in the one by which Mr. Hoar was chosen—to even entertain the suggestion of a caucus. The result is—thanks to their past course—that there is no precedent in this state for the calling of a republican caucus to nominate a United States senator. In view of these facts the contest by which Hon. George S. Boutwell was displaced, and Mr. Hoar elected, has an historical interest now, and its memories rise like distressful ghosts to haunt the Hoar men at this juncture. Had there been a republican caucus at that time Mr. Boutwell would have been the nominee, but the supporters of Mr. Hoar were filled with horror at the suggestion of

"A MACHINE NOMINATION,"

and there was no caucus. On the last occasion when a senator was chosen in this state (the re-election of Mr. Dawes) a proposition to caucus met with the most determined opposition from the same source, and among the members of the legislature who spoke and voted against it that time was Mr. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, a son of Judge E. R. Hoar, and a nephew of the present senator, who seems to perform the functions of a legislative attache of the Hoar family. That portion of the Boston press which favors Mr. Hoar is naturally in a dilemma. The *Advertiser* and *Transcript* have at all times vehemently opposed what they have been pleased to call "caucus dictation," and only a few months ago, when ex-Senators Conkling and Platt were seeking to obtain a regular caucus nomination at Albany, they loudly declared that no such nomination could or ought to have any authority whatever with any republican member of the New York assembly. Now, however, it is their ox that is gored, and so it comes about that these eminently respectable apostles of the "divine right to bolt" and the "supremacy of the individual conscience" are now filling the air with their ridiculous clamor for a regular caucus and a loyal support of its nominee. They will not get it. I have conversed with many of the members-elect of the legislature, and I think it will be impossible to obtain a regular caucus, or to bind the party as a whole to indorse its action should one be called. It is tolerably manifest, therefore, from this situation of affairs, that the final choice in the matter of electing a United States senator will be decisively influenced by the democrats, which is equivalent to saying that Gen. Butler will sit as a final court of appeal in the suit of Mr. George F. Hoar for a re-election. As the Hoar family from time immemorial has waged a vigorous, virulent and unrelenting personal warfare upon Gen. Butler, no reasonable man doubts that his voice and influence will be against

THE WORCESTER STATESMAN,

and that he will carry the 105 votes of his party, almost to a man, to the support of whichever of Mr. Hoar's opponents he chooses to favor. Upon this head there is just now a great deal of speculation. The current assumption of the Hoar men is that Gen. Butler favors Mr. Long, and as a consequence they have been directing their fire in the columns of the press against the supposed Butler-Long alliance. I have reason to believe that here they are on the wrong scent, and that when the decisive moment is reached Gen. Butler will be found to be more friendly to Mr. Crapo than to the lucky governor. Gen. Butler's friends assert with confidence that if his ambition lay in that direction he could be elected senator himself, but with a persistency that has ever been one of his characteristic traits he is evidently determined to be governor of Massachusetts. If he has any ulterior ambitions they are not in the direction of the senate. For this honor the democrats will probably put Hon. Josiah G. Abbott in nomination, but he can of course receive nothing but a nomination. In the present canvass Mr. Hoar is weak, because there is a feeling that he has outgrown his usefulness and belongs to a past generation; because on his own side he is opposed by Long and Crapo, two of the strongest men in the state, and because he will have the active opposition of Gen. Butler who is now in a position to strike back with telling effect. Moreover, he is weak because he has no machine behind him as he has had heretofore. In this connection the action of Collector Worthington is worthy of note.

A THOROUGHGOING STALWART,

who has never believed in the highfalutin ideas of reform which have resulted in giving the state to the democracy, a man who was appointed to office by President Arthur, and bitterly opposed in the senate by the gentleman now seeking a re-election, because he was not a reformer of the Hoar stripe, he has conducted his office on simple business principles, given the custom house the best administration it has ever had, and the people of the state an example of the real civil service reform which puts on no airs and attends strictly to business. Boston people have never known before what it was to have a custom house that was not in politics, but now the custom house could not be more completely out of them if it had a shingle over the door emblazoned with the words, retired from politics.

Mr. Worthington insists that the federal office holders, as federal office holders, shall have nothing whatever to do with politics. As private citizens he of course does not attempt to dictate to them, and they follow the bent of their own inclinations. In the canvass for senator he holds firmly to this opinion, and his course meets with the hearty approval of all classes but the so-called reform republican party. In previous [illegible] the custom house and the [illegible] a real power; but now the [illegible] sign. He is a mere looker-[illegible] while his paper, the *Traveller*, [illegible] having a policy of studious [illegible] The reform element would [illegible] to see the machine in full [illegible] for Mr. Hoar, as it undoubtedly [illegible] if Mr. Reformer Beard had re[illegible] collector of the port. Mr. Beard is actively engaged in

AIDING MR. HOAR'S CANDIDACY.

The Worcester county officials, under the leadership of Judge Adin Thayer, are pulling wires to increase the chances of their chief. Mr. Hoar himself is not at all [illegible] of a re-election, and in private conversation freely recognizes that for him the handwriting is on the wall. Some of his friends have been trying to make capital [illegible] by circulating the report that the administration desires his re-election. That [illegible] should endeavor to create this belief is [illegible] to an admission that nothing less than the direct interposition of the administration in Mr. Hoar's favor can avail to save [illegible] such an admission would convey more than I should claim. But you have heard enough of the senatorial fight. Let us turn a moment to

THE NEW REGIME.

The election of Gen. Butler was a real surprise, even to men who were supposed to know something about politics. I have something of an idea of them myself, but I paid [illegible] for thinking "the grand old party" would, as usual, toe the mark, and as usual relegate the doughty general to the rear. There were lots of new hats around the day after the election, and many of us are wearing our old ones. While we await the issue of the senatorial contest we are puzzling ourselves over our new governor's inauguration, the preparations for which are being made with a great deal of care.

In a few days he will be inaugurated at the state house on Beacon hill with no end of pomp and ceremony, and the old ladies of that favored locality, who profess such a terror of him, will doubtless hide themselves under their feather beds, fearful that the exercises will be accompanied by an earthquake, or some other equally frightful event. When however they emerge from their hiding places, and find that Bunker hill monument has not been carried off bodily; that the copper faced dame who surmounts the soldier's monument still gazes calmly into the frog pond, and the world wags on in much the same old way, they will regain their composure, and perhaps in time allow themselves to gaze upon

THE NEW GOVERNOR

from a fourth-story window. In the meantime, while the consultations and researches are in progress, there is a great deal of speculation as to what the general will say in his address, which, it is admitted everywhere, will create a decided sensation. On the stump the general made charges of improper administration and mismanagement in some of the state departments, and there is a very common impression abroad that his researches and investigations during the past few weeks have been made in order to enable him to substantiate these charges. I learn from a gentleman who is in a position to know that the address will be a sensational document, and that it will contain some startling disclosures concerning the management of some of the state institutions; that it will lay before the people an expose of official nepotism and maladministration at some of the state institutions which will certainly form the subject of legislative investigation, and will prove a genuine and startling surprise to the people of the commonwealth and of the country generally. But more anon. JASPER.

THE INQUISITION.

A Lecture by Mr. Thomas E. Sherman at Loyola College.

Baltimore Sun of Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas E. Sherman, son of Gen. William T. Sherman, lectured last night at Loyola college before an intelligent audience on "The Inquisition." Mr. Sherman is preparing for the priesthood at Woodstock college, and intends to become a Jesuit. Among his hearers were his mother, his sister Rachel, Mr. A. W. Thackara, of Philadelphia, his brother-in-law, and many of the Catholic clergy of the city. The speaker displayed a thorough knowledge of his subject, and for over an hour commanded the closest attention of the audience. He has an easy delivery and a pleasant address. His lecture last night was his first, and he displayed much natural power.

Mr. Sherman gave a sketch of the Inquisition or court of inquiry established by the Catholic church in Spain in the thirteenth century for the suppression of heresies. The courts of inquiry were composed of clerics and laymen, whose duty it was to try offenses against the laws of the church. The principal offenders were the Albigenses and Manichaeans. The latter sectaries believed in two principles of good and evil—of equal power and sovereignty; hence they worshiped lucifer as well as the Lord, and yielded themselves to the most loathsome excesses. These heretical teachings were undermining the church, morality, and social order. To arrest the evil the church instituted the Inquisition, and the third council of Latern issued a decree authorizing the clergy to assemble all the people within their districts, and, after preaching a sermon to them, to explain the powers of the priesthood. The faithful were ordered to confess within an allotted time if they held heretical principles or knew others who did. All who failed to obey this precept were called to account.

The lecturer exemplified the right of the church to act in this manner by a parable in which he portrayed a beautiful mansion ornamented with all that was precious in the sight of man. This sublime structure had a dark, damp, and dismal cellar in which some of the family presisted in living, while the others resided above. In course of time those in the cellar became sick and bred contagious diseases, which threatened the lives of the upper residents. The obnoxious creatures, to obtain light, picked holes in the wall, which threatened to crumble the mansion. The people above, to save themselves, cast out their brethern below. So it is with the Catholic church. It had the Inquisition to prevent the spreading of heretical disease. In America, where there is so much said of the court of inquiry, the Puritans of New England burned people at the stake and indulged in other horrible butcheries, which the Inquisition did not.

The Catholic church did not sanction all the acts committed in that time, nor did the Inquisition order the executions. It simply tried the offenders and delivered them to the civil authorities with their verdicts. Every government has the right to protect itself. In this country the Inquisition should not be judged according to our views and beliefs, which are entirely different from those held in the thirteenth century. We should look at things as they existed, and not as they are now. Prescott, the accepted authority on the Inquisition, followed Llorente, who was an apostate priest expelled from Spain because of his immorality and crimes. To revenge himself, and bring the Spanish government into disrepute, he wrote his history of the Inquisition, and fabricated things which have since been disproved by many, Gibbon among the number.

The Catholic church did not favor at all the Spanish Inquisition, which was different from that of the church. Yorquemadas, who presided over the former, was three times summoned to Rome by the pope to answer for his atrocities, but disobeyed the orders.

On the conclusion of his lecture Mr. Sherman was warmly greeted with applause. The rumor of his father's conversion to the Catholic faith recently was made known to him, but he positively refused to talk of the subject. He was reticent on the subject at Barnum's hotel, where they stopped, and refused to be interviewed.

Frauds Discovered in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—It has been rumored that Capt. Brackett, of the custom house, had discovered frauds in which a number of prominent firms were implicated, by which the government has been cheated out of large sums of money. All the frauds were in the appraisers' office, and the scheme included officials who allowed a rebate on goods in perfect condition, and excessive rebates on damaged goods. Mr. Brackett consulted with United States Commissioner Shield, and the result was the issuing of warrants. Only one person was arrested and he gave bail. It was not possible to learn his name.

A Ball of Fire at Sea.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The bark Gemsbok, which arrived to-day from Auckland, reports that October 9 at 4 p. m., while running in a southwest gale, and during a thick snow squall, a ball of fire passed over the ship, injuring F. Olsen, the mate, in both wrists; Charles Blumberg, at the wheel, in both legs, and Herman Makela in the head; breaking both gunwales, and ripping the planks from the stern of starboard boat; exploded about twenty yards from the ship with a loud report, and sparks flying from it like a rocket. Strange to say there was no lightning nor thunder at the time.

Trouble for King Thebaw.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Rangoon says: In consequence of the recent escape of the eldest son of the late king of Burmah from Benares, who is supposed to have gone to Upper Burmah to raise a rebellion, 3,000 Burmese troops have been dispatched to the Manipor frontier and 3,000 from the Shan states to the Toungoo frontier. The stations on the Irrawaddy river are carefully guarded, and the was steamers are in readines to convey troops.

Sir Hugh Allan's Funeral.

MONTREAL, Dec. 27.—The funeral of the late Sir Hugh Allan to-day was a public one, the mayor and other civic officers heading the procession. Every business interest was represented. The services were held at St. Andrew's church, after which the procession moved to Mount Royal cemetery, where the body was placed in the family vault. An immense multitude lined the streets, and the utmost respect was shown during the passage of the funeral cortege.

Ocean Steamer Arrivals.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—Palestine, from Liverpool; Phoenician, from Glasgow.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Bavarian, from Liverpool; Labrador, from Havre; Phiola, from Cardiff; Bolivia, from Glasgow.

THE GREAT REFORMER.

Full Text of the Civil Service Bill as Amended and Passed by the Senate.

Providing for Competitive Examinations of Applicants for Clerkships.

Prohibiting Political Assessments or Solicitation for Contributions,

As Well as All Official Interference With Appointments.

The full text of the bill "to regulate and improve the civil service," more generally known as the civil service reform bill, as amended and passed by the senate yesterday, is as follows:

Whereas common justice requires that, so far as practicable, all citizens duly qualified shall be allowed equal opportunities, on grounds of personal fitness, for securing appointment, employment, and promotion in the subordinate civil service of the United States; and

Whereas justice to the public likewise requires that the government shall have the largest choice among those likely to answer the requirements of the public service; and

Whereas justice, as well as economy, efficiency, and integrity in the public service, will be promoted by substituting open and uniform competitive examinations for the examinations heretofore held in pursuance of the statutes of 1853 and 1871; therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the president is authorized to appoint, by and with the consent of the senate, three persons, not more than two of whom shall be adherents of the same party, as civil service commissioners, and said three commissioners shall constitute the United States civil service commission. Said commissioners shall hold no other official place under the United States.

The president may remove any commissioner; and any vacancy in the position of commissioners shall be so filled by the president, by and with the consent of the senate, as to conform to said conditions for the first selection of commissioners.

The commissioners shall each receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars a year, and each of said commissioners shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty as a commissioner.

SECTION I.

That it shall be the duty of said commission:

I. To aid the president, as he may request, in preparing suitable rules for carrying this act into effect; and when said rules shall have been promulgated it shall be the duty of all officers of the United States in the departments and offices to which any such rules may relate, to aid in all proper ways in carrying said rules and any modification thereof into effect.

II. And, among other things, said rules shall provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

1. For open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder; such examinations shall be practical in their character, and so far as may be shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed.

2. That all the offices, places, and employments so arranged, or to be arranged, in classes, shall be filled by selections according to grade from among those graded highest as the results of such competitive examinations.

3. Appointments to the public service aforesaid in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census.

Every application for an examination shall contain, among other things, a statement under oath, setting forth his or her actual bona fide residence at the time of making the application, as well as how long he or she has been a resident of said place.

4. That there shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment aforesaid.

5. That promotions shall be from the lower grades to the higher on the basis of merit and competition.

6. That no person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service; and that he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so.

7. That no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

8. There shall be non-competitive examinations in all proper cases before the commission when competent persons do not compete after notice has been given of the existence of the vacancy under such rules as may be prescribed by the commissioners as to the manner of giving notice, competition may not be found practicable.

9. That notice shall be given in writing by the appointing power to said commission of the persons selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined of the place of residence of such persons, or the rejection of any such persons after probation of transfers, resignations, and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by said commission.

And any necessary exceptions from said nine fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the commission.

III. Said commission shall, subject to the rules that may be made by the president, make regulations for and have control of such examination, and, through its members or the examiners, it shall supervise and preserve the records of the same, and said commission shall keep minutes of its own proceedings.

IV. Said commission may make investigations concerning the facts, and may report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effects of said rules and regulations and concerning the action of any examiner or board of examiners hereinafter provided for, and its own subordinates, and those in the public service in respect to the execution of this act.

V. Said commission shall make an annual report to the president for transmission to congress, showing its own action, the rules and regulations and the exceptions thereto in force, the practical effects thereof, and any suggestions it may approve for the more effectual accomplishment of the purposes of this act.

SECTION II.

That said commission is authorized to employ a chief examiner, a part of whose duty it shall be, under its direction, to act with the examining boards, so far as practicable, whether at Washington or elsewhere, and to secure accuracy, uniformity, and justice in all their proceedings, which shall be at all times open to him. The chief examiner shall be entitled to receive a salary at the rate of $3,000 a year, and he shall be paid his necessary traveling expenses incurred in the discharge of his duty.

The commission shall have a secretary, to be appointed by the president, who shall receive a salary of $1,900 per annum. It may, when necessary, employ a stenographer and a messenger, who shall be paid, when employed, the former at the rate of $1,600 a year, the latter at the rate of $600 a year. The commission shall, at Washington and in one or more places in each state and territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said state or territory, after consulting the head of the department or office in which such persons serve, to be members of boards of examiners, and may at any time substitute any other person in said service living in such territory in the place of any one so selected. Such boards of examiners shall be so located as to make it reasonably convenient and inexpensive for applicants to attend before them; and where there are persons to be examined in any state or territory, examinations shall be held therein, at least twice in each year. It shall be the duty of the collector, postmaster and other officers of the United States, at any place outside the District of Columbia, where examinations are directed by the President or by said board to be held, to allow the reasonable use of the public buildings for holding such examinations, and in all proper ways to facilitate the same.

SECTION III.

That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the interior to cause suitable and convenient rooms and accommodations to be assigned or provided, and to be furnished, heated, and lighted, at the city of Washington, for carrying on the work of said commission and said examinations, and to cause the necessary stationery and other articles to be supplied, and the necessary printing to be done for said commission.

SECTION IV.

That any said commissioner, examiner, copyist, or messenger, or any person in the public service who shall wilfully and corruptly, by himself or in co-operation with one or more other persons, defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in respect of his or her right of examination according to any such rules or regulations, or who shall wilfully, corruptly, and falsely mark, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or who shall wilfully and corruptly make any false representations concerning the same, or concerning the person examined, or who shall wilfully and corruptly furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined, or to be examined, being appointed, employed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, or by imprisonment not less than ten days, nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECTION V.

1. That within sixty days after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, in as near conformity as may be to the classification of certain clerks now existing under the one hundred and sixty-third section of the revised statutes, to arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed by the collector, naval officer, surveyor, and appraisers, or either of them, or being in the public service at their respective offices in each customs district where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall be altogether as many as fifty; and thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the president, said secretary shall make the like classification or arrangement of clerks and persons so employed, in connection with any said office or offices, in any other customs district; and upon like request, and for the purposes of this act, said secretary shall arrange in one or more of said classes or of existing classes any other clerks, agents, or persons employed under his department in any said district not now classified; and every such arrangement and classification, upon being made, shall be reported to the president.

II. Within said sixty days it shall be the duty of the postmaster general, in general conformity to said one hundred and sixty-third section, to separately arrange in classes the several clerks and persons employed, or in the public service, at each postoffice, or under any postmaster of the United states, where the whole number of said clerks and persons shall together amount to as many as fifty; and thereafter, from time to time, on the direction of the president, it shall be the duty of the postmaster general to arrange in like classes the clerks and persons so employed in the postal service in connection with any other postoffice; and every such arrangement and classification upon being made shall be reported to the president.

III. That from time to time said secretary, the postmaster general, and each of the heads of departments mentioned in the 158th section of the revised statutes, and each head of an office, shall, on the direction of the president, and for facilitating the execution of this act, respectively revise any then existing classification or arrangement of those in their respective departments and offices, and shall, for the purposes of the examination herein provided for, include in one or more of such classes, so far as practicable, subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective departments not before classified for examination.

SECTION VI.

That no recommendation of any person who shall apply for office or place under the provisions of this act, which may be given by any senator or member of the house of representatives, except as to the character or residence of the applicant, shall be received or considered by any person concerned in making any examination or appointment under this act

SECTION VII.

No person habitually using intoxicating beverages in excess shall be appointed to or retained in any office, business, or employment to which the provisions of this act are applicable.

SECTION VIII.

That no senator, or representative, or territorial delegate of the congress, or senator, representative, or delegate elect, or any officer or employe of either of said houses, and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employe of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, military, or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employe of the United States, or any department, branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the treasury of the United States.

SECTION IX.

That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act, no officer or clerk shall be employed to enter or be promoted in either of the said classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to said rules, until he has passed an examination, or is shown to be specially exempted from such examination in conformity herewith.

But nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from those honorably discharged from the military or naval service any preference conferred by the 1754th section of the revised statutes, nor to take from the president any authority not inconsistent with this act conferred by the 1756th section of said statutes; nor shall any officer not in the executive branch of the government, or any person merely employed as a laborer or workman, be required to be classified hereunder; nor, unless by direction of the senate, shall any person who has been nominated for confirmation by the senate be required to be classified or to pass an examination. Whenever there are two or more members of a family in the public service in the grades covered by this act, no other members of such family shall be eligible to appointment to any of such grades.

SECTION X.

That no person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties, by any officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act, solicit, in any manner whatever, or receive any contribution of money or any other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

SECTION XI.

No officer or employe of the United States mentioned in this act shall discharge or promote or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

SECTION XII.

No officer, clerk or other person in the service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk or person in the service of the United States, or to any senator or member of the house of representatives, or territorial legislature, or other person acting for such senator, member or delegate any money or other valuable thing on account or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SECTION XIII. That any person who shall be guilty of violating any of the four foregoing sections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or by such fine and imprisonment both, in the discretion of the court.

THE YEAS AND NAYS

on the passage of the civil service bill are as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Lapham,
Allison,	Garland,	Logan,
Anthony,	George,	Miller of Cal.,
Bayard,	Gorman,	Miller of N. Y.,
Cameron of Pa.,	Groome,	Morrill,
Cameron of Wis.	Harrison,	Pendleton,
Chilcott,	Hawley,	Platt,
Cockrell,	Hill,	Plumb,
Coke,	Hoar,	Rollins,
Conger,	Jackson,	Sewell,
Davis of Ill.,	Jones of Fla.,	Vest,
Davis of W.Va.,	Jones of Nev.,	Walker,
Edmunds,	Lamar,	Windom—39.

NAYS.

Brown,	Jones,	Morgan—5.
Call,	McPherson,	

Messrs. Blair, Hale, Dawes, Saunders, Butler, Johnston, Kellogg, and Sawyer, who would have voted aye, were paired with Messrs. Barrow, Beck, Maxey, Williams, Pugh, Voorhees, Vance, and Camden, who would have voted no.

McGarrahan Again.

Commissioner McFarland, of the general land office, yesterday afternoon heard arguments of counsel in the famous McGarrahan claim to the Panoche Grande ranche, in California. The question was upon the issuance of patents for the lands to the New India mining company. Messrs. M. L. Woods and Eppa Hunton appeared for McGarrahan and S. S. Burdette represented the New India mining company. The hearing occupied several hours, and was frequently interrupted by Mr. McGarrahan, who charged that the Interior department officials for the past twenty years had been in the pay of the company. The commissioner reserved his opinion.

Don't Double the Duty.

Mr. Reed, of Maine, yesterday presented to the committee of ways and means some facts to show the effect which the proposed increase of tariff on tin plates would have on some of the industries of Maine. A very large business is done there in putting up fruit and vegetables, which gives employment, not only to mechanics, but to farmers, while there are more than thirty factories east of the Penobscot putting up sardines and other fish. All these industries Mr. Reed argued would be very adversely effected by the proposed doubling of duty.

Reported Resignation.

It was reported last night that Mr. V. D. Stockbridge, assistant commissioner of patents, has tendered his resignation to the secretary of the interior, and that he would shortly engage in business for himself in this city.

DEPARTMENT DOTS.

The national bank notes received for redemption amount to $235,000.

The Jeannette board continued the examination of De Long's journal yesterday.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were $369,091.02, and from customs $365,285.33.

The United States monitor Miantonomoh is expected to reach the Washington navy yard this afternoon from Norfolk.

The Interior department will close at 12 m. daily during this week. The Postoffice department will keep open as usual, except on Saturday, when it will close at noon.

The demand for gold certificates is much less than was expected. The total amount in circulation is $58,348,890. The amount on hand in the subtreasuries is $25,019,650. The actual amount outstanding is, therefore, $83,368,540.

THE SOCIABLE SEASON.

A Fair Number of Fair Callers Were Out Yesterday—Preparations for New Year's—A Pair of Weddings.

CALLS AND CALLERS.

Two of the cabinet families were again at home to callers yesterday afternoon, and a brilliant company enlivened their parlors during receiving hours. Mrs. Frelinghuysen, assisted by her twb daughters, entertained a large number of visitors. A handsome table was laid in the dining-room, and Miss Frelinghuysen presided over the tea urn.

At the residence of the attorney general Mrs. Brewster received many callers during the afternoon. Mrs. Andrew MacCreery gracefully lent her aid to the hostess in entertaining the throng of ladies, and did the honors of the beautiful tea table. Miss Brewster was expected to return from Philadelphia yesterday, the attractions of the Quaker City having induced her to prolong her visit much beyond the expected time.

Mrs. Chandler, Mrs. Teller, and Mrs. Totten, the daughter of Postmaster General Howe, will not receive until next week. Mrs. Chandler will be joined by her sister, Mrs. Kingsley, before the New Year, and will have her assistance on Wednesdays throughout the season.

The wedding of Judge Ernest Dichman and Miss Bessie Grattan will occur at St. John's church this evening. Informal invitations have been sent to the friends of the two families and the affair will be conducted quietly and without any attempt at conventional display.

Chief Justice Waite is receiving a visit from his son, Mr. Kit Waite, of Cincinnati, who is accompanied by his wife and children. Mrs. Ione Waite, the widow of their oldest son, is also visiting the chief justice and Mrs. Waite at the holiday season.

The children of the Garfield Kindergarten had a Christmas tree and party at their rooms in the Friends Meeting house on I street Saturday morning. After exercises by the little ones gifts of their own making were distributed to the parents and friends in attendance, and Mrs. Ogden, who has charge of the little school, received many praises for the progress and talents displayed by her pupils.

The ladies of the National hotel are making arrangements to hold their New Year's reception together in the main parlor of the hotel. A large group of congressional ladies will be assembled there on that day, including Mrs. J. C. Burrows, Mrs. H. W. Lord, Mrs. G. W. Webber, Mrs. Martin Maginnis, Mrs. M. H. Dunnell, Miss Dunnell, Mrs. M. E. Post, and Mrs. Kenna.

Delegate Post and wife, of Wyoming, are spending the holiday week in New York.

Representative Deuster and family have taken rooms for the winter at No. 1213 K. street, on the terrace opposite the Franklin school building.

Representative Candler, of Massachusetts, will be accompanied by Mrs. Candler after the holidays, and will spend the winter at Wormley's.

The ladies of Senator Sawyer's family will not receive this week, but will be at home hereafter on Thursdays throughout the season.

Among those calling yesterday were Mrs. George Bancroft, Mrs. Justice Waite, Miss Waite, Mrs. Senator Hill, Miss Hill, Miss Slaymaker, Mrs. Senator Yulee, Miss Yulee, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Thomas B. Bryan, Miss Bryan, Miss Page, Prof. Hilgard, Mrs. Hilgard, Mrs. M. J. Coston, Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Mrs. John Davis, Mrs. Frank Hatton, the Misses Matthews, Mrs. McCreery, Mr. Bland Washington, and Miss Strong.

Mr. Hart Guinnip, of the firm of Guinnip & Co., last night brought home his wife (Miss G. Marie Holte), after an extended tour, and they were driven at once to the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. H. G. Potter, 1106 G street northwest, where a brilliant reception was in waiting for them.

Prince Arisugawa entertained the Japanese minister and the members of the legation at a formal dinner at the Arlington last evening. The only other guests were Mr. Stephens, secretary of the American legation in Japan, and Lieut. Buckingham, U. S. N. Covers were laid for twelve guests in the prince's private dining room, and as the Messrs. Roesle had been given *carte blanche*, everything was most artistically prepared and served in the highest style of the gastronomic art. The floral decorations were most elaborate, and a special feature was the twelve menu cards, which were intended as souvenirs. These were perfect gems, being specially gotten up for the occasion by Galt, and were most elaborately engraved and printed.

Mrs. Keifer, wife of the speaker of the house of representatives, will arrive at the Ebbitt to-morrow morning.

There was a pleasant reunion last night at the residence of Mr. A. L. Perham, 918 P street, of Washingtonians, who last summer were at Deer isle, Maine. An impromptu programme of literary and musical exercises was finely carried out, in the course of which Miss Seabury gave a neat recitation, and Mr. Ralf Jefferson gave some excellent humorous readings. Rev. Dr. Rankin made a brief address, full of wit and pleasantry. It is intended to follow this with other reunions later in the season. The evening was most enjoyable, the hospitable hostess surprising her guests by a bountiful repast after the literary exercises were over. Among those present were Rev. J. E. Rankin, D. D., Ralph Jefferson and wife, Prof. Cleveland Abbe and wife, Prof. Skinner and wife, Dr. Howard and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Connor, Miss Hickey, Miss Bartlett, Miss McLean, Mr. Chase, Mr. John Haskell, Miss Fannie Lee Seabury, and Mr. Farrar.

DURYEE—BORLAND.

Last night at Ascension church, corner of Twelfth street and Massachusetts avenue, Mr. Albertus R. Duryee was united in marriage with Miss Estelle Borland, Dr. Elliott, the rector, performing the ceremony. The bride, a charming brunette, was attired in an elaborate toilet of white damasse silk and looked very lovely. At 7:30 the bridal party entered the church and proceeded up the aisle in the following order: the ushers, Messrs. C.W. Wood, E. D. Carusi, Calhoun Marr, E. L. Payne; the bridesmaids, the Misses Mollie Duryee, Lillie and Hattie Borland, Belle Mills; the bride and groom. Mr. Payne was best man. The bride was given away by her father. The first pair of bridesmaids were two tiny little sprites, dressed in blue and white, who carried baskets of flowers in their hands, the others had bouquets. Dr. Elliott pronounced the simple ritual of the Episcopal church in a very impressive manner, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the organ peeled out the glad strains of Wagner's "Wedding March," from "Lohengrin." A reception was held in the evening at 941 Massachusetts avenue, where the many presents which had been received, were much admired. The young couple took the evening train for an extended northern tour.

BRIGGS—WASHINGTON.

The marriage of Mr. Orlando Briggs, of New York, and Miss Rebecca Washington, of this city, was performed last evening at the Foundry M. E. church, Rev. Dr. Ward officiating. The church was thronged, every available seat being taken. Miss Rosa Kows and Miss Fannie Washington were the bridesmaids, and Mr. Hawley, of New York, and Mr. Ernest Thompson officiated as groomsmen. The bride, who is the daughter of the late Col. John Steith Washington, so long the editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, is a great favorite in Washington, and her host of friends sent in their warm congratulations. After the ceremony in the church a reception was held at the bride's mother's, No. 22 Third street, Capitol hill. Among the guests were Dr. and Mrs. Teneyck, Mr. and Mrs. Leery, and Mrs. Liters, of China; Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, Capt. and Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Mitchell, and Misses Austin, of New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bunyra, Misses Korn, Madame Dr. Walch, Mrs. William Danse, Mrs. William Thompson, Dr. Phill and family, A. Barr, Mrs. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Breandle, Mr. Henley, of the white house, Mrs. Mack, Dr. Bradford and ladies, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Rook, Mrs Stevens and daughter, Mrs. Lockwood and daughter, Miss Sallie Rixford, Mrs. Col. Childs, and daughter, Mrs. Clark and daughters, Mrs. Steward, Mrs. J. S. Hawks, Mrs. Puesley (Ohio), Mr. and Mrs. Javins, Mrs. Hebert, of New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. Holtzclaw, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Lincoln and son.

THE FIFTH PRECINCT.

Removal From Tenth Street to the New Station House on Twelfth Street.

The large brick house on Tenth street, between the avenue and E street, known to the public as the fifth precinct station, was yesterday vacated. The old fifth has done its duty, and has well earned its return to privacy. Every law breaker in the city knows it, and its seven cells have incarcerated innumerable criminals. Almost every room in the building has a history, and although the men were bound for better quarters, they were loth to leave the old place. Twelve o'clock had just chimed yesterday when Lieut. Arnold gave the order, "Fall in, ready, march!" and the line was formed and the march taken up for the new station house on Twelfth street.

The strange procession attracted the attention of passers-by, who gazed in wonderment at the dandy "coppers." First at the head of the line came Lieut. Arnold, with "the laws and regulations of the metropolitan police" in one hand and an inkstand in the other. Next came his three assistants, Sergts. Johnson, Boyle, and Heffner, who divided the honors by bearing "the roll call baton" and a ponderous key. Next came Tip Harlow, with the map of Patagonia under his arm, followed by Stout Henkle, with "Bismarck on pretzels." Then came Mike Breen, struggling with an inebriated citizen, and Ben Nicholson carrying "Shakespeare on Crime," with Messrs. Smith, Wheeler, Herbert, Duval, O'Neil, Thompson, Bailey, Shilling, Oliver, Bost, Jones, Horn, Thompson, and the other officers carrying the cards, shovel, cribbage-board, tongs, books, blacking brush, whistbroom and divers other possessions. Station Keepers Hamilton and Rollis were bowed beneath the keys to cells and entry books. Lawson, the colored man, carried a coal scuttle, and was followed by a furniture wagon, carrying the large things.

The new station is constructed with a view to comfort and stability. Leading from the office is the lieutenants' room, and passing down the hall on one side is the sergeants' room and on the other the officers' sitting room, water closets and wash room. At the rear end of the building is the cell room, which contains eight substantial cells. Ascending to the second floor in the front of the building are the officers' sleeping apartments, and behind them are rooms for United States witnesses, &c., with lodging rooms at the rear end. There is a dungeon in the cellar for unruly prisoners. The officers seem very much pleased with the new quarters, and it is really a good building. The first prisoner to occupy a cell in the new station was Alice Snyder, a colored prostitute for stealing sixteen dollars from Fred Lackmaker, a German, who was all alone in her confinement, until a drunk was brought and the ball was started rolling. Up to midnight ten persons were locked up. Many persons called at the new station during the day and evening, and were shown through the building.

HIGH SCHOOL REUNIONS.

Annual Meetings of the Classes of '78 and '80.

The fifth annual reunion of the graduates of the high school of the class of '78 was held last night at the new high school building, on O, near Seventh street northwest. The