

# SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-PUBLIC

THE SPRINGFIELD GLOBE-PUBLIC  
Volume V. Number 54.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 26, 1885.

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Volume XXXI. Number 28.

## OWEN BROTHERS.

Indications.—  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Tennessee and Ohio Valley: Light local rains and partly cloudy weather; high variable winds; nearly stationary temperature.

## BEFORE

You decide upon a forty dollar suit to measure, we want to put in a word.

We've learned that everything is down, way down, and this is the way our spring samples are marked. They

## BEAUTIES.

Style 325, Invisible Plaid Mixture, in Sack Suit to measure, \$23; style 309, very neat, black and white check, in Sack Suit, \$25, Pants \$7.50; style 326, beautiful broken plaids, interwoven with bright colorings, in Sack Suit, \$26, in 4 button cutaway, \$27, in pants, \$7.50; style 313, fine black corkscrew worsted, Sack Suit, \$27, single breasted cutaway, \$30, Prince Albert, \$33, pants, \$8.50; style 314, rich brown corkscrew worsted, same quality and price as style 313; style 328, handsome brown broken plaid suiting, sack suit, \$24, cutaway, \$25; style 327, same quality and price as 328; style 306, red hair line, trousering \$7; style 300, fine pin check cassimere, sack suit, \$25, cutaway, \$26, overcoat \$23; style 320, blue and black trousering to measure, \$7.50; style 319, brown hair line stripe trousering, \$7; style 305, handsome broken plaid suiting, sack suit \$26, cutaway \$27; style 316, golden brown overcoating, any style desired, \$25; style 318, fancy stripe trousering, \$7; style 310, fine mixture suiting, sack suit, \$25; cutaway, \$26. Others are here, besides a great many more.

Enough is said to give you a notion.

It requires 10 days time to get these suits made. Others may put up a suit quicker, but its not always the quickest made that are the best. In ready-made we're every grade. You can't miss by seeing, you can by purchasing elsewhere without.

## OWEN BROTHERS,

25 & 27 West Main Street, Springfield's Only One Price Clothiers.

"And don't you skate, little girl?" he asked, as he sat down beside her.

"O, no, sir."

"But you can learn."

"I guess I could, but I don't want to."

"And do you come here just to watch the skaters?"

"No, no—I come to watch Mrs. R. "

"Who's she?"

"She's papa's second wife. He don't want her to come, but she will do it."

"And why do you watch her?"

"Well, papa wanted her to promise that she wouldn't lean on anybody when she was skating with 'em, and that she wouldn't flirt when she was resting, but she wouldn't promise, and so I came to watch her. These short marks are when she leans, and these long ones when she flirts."

"And you show them all to your father?"

"Yes, and he hates them and puts them away, and by and by we'll have enough to get a divorce on and marry somebody who can't skate."

## SPRINGFIELD RETAIL MARKETS.

Reported by CHAS. W. FAYSTER & CO.  
Daily Record—Thursday, Feb. 26, 1885.

## PROVISIONS.

BUTTER—Scarcely at 25c retail.  
EGGS—Scarcely at 30c per doz.  
POULTRY—Good demand; chickens, young, 20a; old, 25c each.  
APPLES—\$1.00 to 1.50 per bush.  
POTATOES—4a to 6a per bush.  
SWEET POTATOES—Same per gal.  
CABBAGE—Scarcely; \$1.20 to \$2.00 per bush; 15c per head.  
ONIONS—Scarcely; \$1.20 per bush.  
SALT—Snowflake brand, \$1.25 per bush.  
COAL—\$1.50 to \$2.00 per ton.  
LARD—10c.  
SUGAR—CUBA—Sides, 16c; shoulders, 18c; hams, 16c; lard, 15c.

## GROCERIES.

SHOES—A large demand and prices low; granulated, 7c per lb; "A" white, 6c; per lb; extra C light, 5c per lb; yellow, 4c per lb; C, 3c per lb.  
COFFEE—Market lower; Java, 25c per lb; Rio, golden, 18c; Rio, prime green, 12c; Rio, per lb; Rio, S. A., 10c per lb.  
MOLASSES—No Orleans, 50c per gal; sorghum 60c per gal.  
RICE—Best Carolina, 85c per lb.  
OYSTERS—30c per gal.  
DRIED PEACHES—12c per lb.  
CHICKENS—Dressed, 22c each; 25c per dozen.  
TURKEYS— " " 25c per lb.  
DUCKS— " " 25c per lb.  
HARRIS—None.

## WOOL.

Fine washed, 25c; unwashed, 1/2 of.  
DUALS & FRENCH.  
RAISINS—New 10c per lb.  
CORNBREAD—New 7c per lb.  
SPICES—New 5c per lb.  
TEA—No 1 25c per lb.  
CANNED— " " 7c per lb.

## WHEAT.

St. Louis, Feb. 26.—A Chattanooga, Tenn., special to Post Dispatch says Frank Steele and Joe Ritchie, two farmers living near there, were drowned this morning while attempting to cross Chickamaugus creek. The bodies of both were recovered.

## Legislators Going to Washington.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 26.—The Legislature adopted the joint resolution this morning to adjourn February 28th to March 10th to give members an opportunity to attend the inauguration exercises.

## A Journalistic Fraud.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Knabey, an English journalist, is accused of fabricating the reports of an alleged Irish dynamite convention in this city, and has been arrested for shooting at the editor of La France for making the accusation.

## PANIC IN WHEAT.

Price Cut Down by the Heavy French Duty on American Grain.

## Startling Occurrence in the Illinois Legislature.

Representative Logan Falls Dead on the Floor of the House.

## An Illinois Legislator Falls Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—A private telegram just received here states that Representative Logan, of Whiteside county (Republican), was stricken with heart disease in the Illinois Legislature this morning and fell dead on the floor of the House.

## SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEBRUARY 26.—

Judge Robert Logan, of Whiteside county, dropped dead at the head of the House stairs as he was on his way to the chamber. The elevator was not running, and he attempted to walk up the long stairway. Logan has been ailing some time from heart disease, and could not stand excitement of any kind. When he dropped on the House floor, opposite the main entrance to the chamber, he was picked up by friends and carried into the ante-room, and the doctors called. Five minutes later he was pronounced dead.

## Panic Among Wheat Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—10 a. m.—Traders in wheat on Change have been in a panic this morning. May wheat, which had fallen to 81 yesterday, opened this morning at 80, rallied somewhat, advancing to 80 1/2, then broke off sharply amid great excitement to 80 cents.

The excitement in the pits exceeded anything known for months and only the presence of some buying orders and heavy covering of shorts steadied the market at that figure. Other markets are steady and firm. The heavy decline is accredited to the action of the French Assembly in imposing a heavy import duty on American grain.

## Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—The legislative bill was taken up, but the senate adjourned before a vote was reached.

HOUSE.—The river and harbor bill was taken up, but filibustering was indulged in and at midnight, after a continuous session, the house adjourned without taking action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—HOUSE.—Riders, from committee on printing, reported joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for printing 400,000 copies of the Agricultural Report for 1885. Passed.

Congress moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table for reference to the committee on public lands house bill repealing the pre-emption of timber culture and desert land laws, with senate amendments.

## Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 25.—SENATE.—Conference committee's report restoring contract system at penitentiary on the piece-price plan agreed to and bill became law; also partial appropriation bill.

Senate joint resolution for adjournment from February 28 to March 10 adopted.

House joint resolution to loan arms, tents and flags for the reunion at Portsmouth next September adopted.

Bills introduced: Authorizing payment for surveys in cases of disputed county boundaries; punishment for larceny by imprisonment in certain cases.

HOUSE.—Resolution to submit constitutional amendment lost—yes 60, nays 28, party vote, lacking three votes of adoption.

Conference committee's report restoring contract system at penitentiary under piece-price plan agreed to.

Bills passed: House bill reorganizing Columbus; senate bill amending law for military claims.

## Civil Service Examinations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Civil service examinations will be held in the western and northwestern States as follows: Cleveland, March 1st; Detroit, March 10th; Kansas City, March 24th; St. Paul, March 24th; Minneapolis, March 25th; Madison, Wis., March 27th. At all these examinations officials of department service in Washington will be examined.

## No Penches in Kansas.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Feb. 26.—From reports received by the Horticultural Society the entire peach crop of Kansas will be a failure, with a probability of the death of young orchards. Apples and strawberries are reported all right but blackberries and small berries generally are badly damaged by the intense cold.

## After the Socialists.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—In accordance with the request of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador to France, the Government has ordered the expulsion of the German Socialists, concerned in the riot which occurred on the occasion of the funeral of Jules Verne, the well-known socialist journalist.

## Two Men Drowned.

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## The Prince of Wales and Ireland.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—The "United Ireland," newspaper, in commenting today on the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland disclaims any part of the respect for the Prince, but it says: "If the Castle Flunkies organize any mock demonstration of enthusiasm they may rest assured that there will be counter displays which will overshadow any demonstrations Earl Spencer may inaugurate."

## NEWS NOTES.

Bismarck quietly "scooped" Samoa away from England.

It is believed that Edmund Yates, journalist, will soon be released from Holloway prison.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean are in Washington and will remain until after the inauguration.

President Arthur invited Mr. Cleveland to become his guest at the White House, but he declined with thanks. The President will call upon Mr. Cleveland at the Arlington and escort him to the inauguration.

Senator McPherson suggests the spending of \$5,000,000 a year in strengthening the navy.

It has been decided in the U. S. court at Louisville that R. J. Breckenridge must pay (in the Knights of Honor case) \$116,490.18 into court today, Feb. 26.

The boiler of the Dayton screw factory exploded Wednesday morning, causing \$2,000 damage and two weeks' delay. The walls are torn in bad shape. The main building is uninjured. The explosion was caused by over pressure of steam, the boiler having become crystallized from use. No person was injured.

Cleveland says he is in favor of stopping silver coinage.

The New York World, of February 26th, gives the cabinet as follows: Bayard, secretary of state; Manning, secretary of the treasury; Luman, secretary of the interior; Garland, attorney general; Vilas, postmaster general. This leaves the war and navy portfolios to be filled.

Hon. Henry L. Morey, of Hamilton, O., is named for governor.

Richard Ryan, of Mt. Carmel, Pa., committed suicide by taking a dose of laudanum.

Daniel W. Mason, a lawyer of Richmond, Ind., has been indicted for embezzlement.

The Democrats and Greenbacks of Michigan have made up a compromise ticket on State officers.

Mary A. Fletcher, of Burlington, Vt., who died Tuesday, bequeathed \$20,000 to the Mary Fletcher hospital.

Henry Jennings was horribly mangled by machinery at Akron, O., his right arm being torn from its socket.

The Republican members of the Ohio Legislature held a conference and decided to stand by the principles of the Scott law.

Webb and Roach, the Norwich (Conn.) bank defaulters, pleaded guilty and were sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

A suspicious store in Pittsburg was raided by the police, and \$5,000 worth of stolen goods, consisting of watches, etc., were recovered.

An additional \$70,000 was forwarded from the city of Mexico to the King of Spain, to be used for the relief of the earthquake sufferers.

Lieutenant E. W. Remy, executive officer of the U. S. training ship Portsmouth, is mysteriously missing from his vessel, now lying at Norfolk, Va.

The Minnesota House of Representatives passed a joint resolution memorializing Congress to place General Grant on the retired list of the army.

Pattison, Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania, approved the concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to pass the bill for the retirement of General Grant.

The high license bill which passed the House of the Minnesota Legislature, failed to pass the Senate. The friends of the measure will make another effort.

A county court judge, of Chicago, denied the petition of a respectable Chinese, who filed with the court for the adoption of a white child against the consent of the mother of the child, on the ground of policy.

William Neal, the last of the Ashland murderers, was taken from Mt. Sterling to Grayson, Ky., for execution. He protested his innocence, and the assembly at the Mt. Sterling depot, and insisted that the witnesses against him had perjured themselves.

The report of the Springer Investigation Committee, signed by Springer and Van Alstyne, recommends the removal of U. S. Marshal Lot Wright on account of usurpation of authority and the unlawful use of deputies at the polls on election day, October last. A minority report will assert that the conclusions of the majority report are without a basis for rest upon, there being good reason for the use of the deputies, and that there was no intimidation and no outrage upon suffrage except the arrest of Republicans by police to prevent their voting and assault upon peaceable citizens by Democratic thugs.

## His Ambition.

Following is the biography of a 10-year-old youngster of this city's public school, written by himself:

First—When and where were you born? Of what descent?

Second—Where have you lived?

Third—How have you spent your life?

Fourth—What remarkable things have happened to you?

Fifth—What should you like to become?

"I was born in Kansas City, Jackson County, Mo.; West Central States, U. S. A.; Western Hemisphere; Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1873.

"I am English descent. I have lived in Kansas City all my life.

"Once I tumbled down a well, and was fished out with a clothes-line. I fell down steps two or three times, and mashed my fingers once when I was a little child. I got in some jam that had Cayenne pepper in it, and it made me dance like a wet hen on an hot brick."

"I want to be on an anchor."

## The Future Novel.

Now that Mr. Howells has made an acronym popular, the country may look for an improvement in literature. The following is a selection from a future novel. "When Gregory arose, the sun was brightly shining. The cold wind and the drifting snow chilled him, and taking off his coat to enjoy the fresh air, he blew his frozen nose and raked the perspiration from his rooking brow. There was no time to be lost, and Gregory hurried onward. When he reached the river, he was puzzled. There was no boat in sight, and he knew not how to cross. The August sun beat fiercely down, and standing on the burning sands, Gregory failed to enjoy himself. After a while a bright idea struck him. He would cross the ice. He heaved a sigh of relief when he reached the opposite shore. The country was beautiful. As far as the eye could reach, there waved the rich grass of the prairie. Stopping under a large oak tree whose leaves waved an invitation, Gregory took an ax from his pocket and began to chop wood. The coating of sleet flew at every stroke. When he had kindled a fire and broiled an oyster which he had killed with a stick, he lay down in the long shade and slept. How long he slept, he knew not. He was awakened by a rainstorm. Rising, he continued his course over the parched desert."—Arkansas Traveller.

## Winter Violets.

You ask me why my eyes are filled with tears. You ask me why the violets of the Spring? You can not tell what thoughts of bygone days these simple flowers have never failed to bring.

I had a brother once; his grave is green. And long ago was carved the headstone's date; But fresh his memory still—I have not seen one like him, since he left me desolate.

For we were twins, and bound by ties so strong. It seemed that neither could exist apart; Yet he was taken—Ah! what memories throw 'E'en to this day, on my bereaved heart.

He faded from us in the Winter time. When all the sun's warmth from his rays departed. Sometimes we fancy a more genial clime Might have restored him to our anxious hearts.

My mother prayed him tell her he was there. That gold could purchase, or that love could seek. Which he desired; so tenderly she sought To bring back smiles upon the hollow cheek.

"Are there no violets yet?" he answered low. We went out messengers the country round; In vain, in vain, the hills were deep with snow. And frost lay on the level ground.

"Will not the violets come before the Spring?" How plaintive came the question—day by day. None could be found; it only served to bring Our loving hearts to answer always "Nay."

At last one day he "woke revived from sleep. And smiling thanked us for the snow; but we said: It was a dream, for still the snow lay deep. Not 'e'en a snowdrift dared to lift its head.

Yet he averred their perfume filled the air. "How could he doubt it?—sure the flowers Alas! we knew no violets could be there— Yet seemed they present to his fervid eye.

So spoke he, till he slept—he "woke no more; Sweet brother, was it worthy of regret. That the next morning, on his distant shore, To our sad home, the longest for violets?

Was he by fancy happily deceived? Or was he dreaming of the distant shore? And actual knowledge blissfully achieved, Tasting the fragrance as he softly died?

I wept while bending o'er his coffin rest. Or was he dreaming of the distant shore? I strew'd the violets on his pallid breast— Perhaps still conscious of their loveliness.

## July Weather.

It was sunny weather, and we made the hay together. And the air was perfumed richly with the hay before us spread. And the cowbells tinkled sweetly, and the dew was on the grass.

When I whispered softly in her ear and this was all I said: "It is sunny July weather! Shall we make the hay together?"

"Shall we make the hay together, love, forever and a day?"

"Will you love me, my bride, love? May I linger by your side, love?"

"May I linger by your side for ever and a day?"

"And this was really all she said to what I had to say."

"It is sunny July weather! We will make the hay together."

"We will make the hay together, love, forever and a day."

"For I love you, love you, dear, and although I shed a tear, It is on this new joy, which shall never pass away— Which shall never have an ending, love, forever and a day."

—Richard H. Bean, in the Current.

## A Raid on Rattlesnakes.

Occasionally says a Colorado Cowboy in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, by the hard-baked mound of a rattlesnake's hole, the sunlight would strike with a dull glitter on the back of a floor of the house. It is fifteen feet long, never too green, a hurry to stop and kill the "varmint" with the loaded end of a quirt. The snakes were arrant cowards, always making every effort to run away from an attack; as, however, their very best time was never faster than a rattlesnake from the hole, they were allowed to escape. They were easily killed, a small blow from a quirt, or the knotted end of a lariat, stretching them out motionless but for a faint movement of the tail, which the cowboys claim will not die until it is dead. Unless killed by the first blow a rattlesnake becomes roused to savage fury, desperately coiling itself for an attack; but it is an unequal fight, and the snake is easily defeated.

One Billy insisted upon stopping and skinning one peculiarly sleek and shining specimen. He said that a snake skin worth a rattlesnake's head would always ward off headache and toothache from the wearer, and he considered it an especially prudent plan to assume this simple preventative at the beginning of a round-up. I may remark, in passing, that the odors that presently emanate from the thing are, in fact, increasing in volume and intensity day by day, and might have afflicted a sensitive person more than the combined miasmas it was supposed to keep at bay.

Billy further assured us that a bite into the back of a live rattlesnake would insure a person good teeth for the rest of his life. He was not absolutely certain about that, although he owned that he "allers, somehow, felt agin tryin' himself." Billy's "pard," Sam, seemed to express the general sentiments of the party when he remarked that there was "lots of curious things about snakes."

Sam said he always carried a piece of blue vitrol in his pocket at a round-up for snake bites. If he was bitten he had only to spit on the vitrol and rub it on the spot to draw out all the poison at once. But the rest of the party were disposed to hoot in derision at this remedy, preferring to place their reliance on good whisky. Sam had proper respect for this remedy too, but he agreed with much naivete: "Good whisky is hard to keep ready."

## The Witching Weed.

Cigars were not known until about 1815. Previous to that time pipes were used exclusively.

Chewing had been in vogue to a limited extent for some time, while snuffing dates back almost as far as smoking.

The first package sent to Catherine de Medici was in fine powder. She found that smelling it in the box affected her similarly to smoking, which led her to fill one of her smelling-bottles with the dust. Her courtiers adopted the habit of snuffing small portions of it up the nostrils, and as the precious stuff became more plentiful the snuffing habit became more general, until at last a man or a woman was not considered as in proper form unless they snuffed.

The custom became so common in England that a snuff-box was no longer a sign of rank. Then it was the law prohibiting the culture of the plant, except for medicinal purposes, was passed.

The same time a heavy tariff was placed on the imported article, thereby practically placing it beyond the reach of the common herd and giving royalty a complete monopoly.

Since it first began to be used as a luxury there have been conflicting opinions in regard to its effects. The Romish church once forbade its use, and the Church of England declaimed against it.

The Wesleyes opposed it hotly, and at one time it was considered so unclean as to unfit men for membership in the Methodist church.

Baptist and Presbyterian ministers preached against it, and societies were organized to oppose the spread of the habit, but all to no purpose. Parents

## CONGRESS.

Pen Pictures of the House in Session—The Etiquette of the American Parliament.

The national house of representatives! How few people in the United States have seen it, writes a correspondent to the Cleveland Leader, and how different is their idea of it from the reality. It is now 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The house is in the midst of its daily session, and a din like that of a boiler-factory surrounds me as I sit in the press gallery and write as nearly as I can a photograph of the scenes before me. It is an immense room, this great chamber. It is the largest legislative hall in the world.

Its floor covers nearly one-fifth of an acre, and its height from floor to roof is thirty-six feet. It looks the smaller for the hundreds that are in it. It is composed of a great central pit about fifteen feet deep, with deep galleries rising from its top and going upward by five graduated lines of benches until the fifth row strikes the buff and green paper of the outer wall. Those galleries will seat 2,500 people, and the seats within them look down upon the bear garden of the arena in the same way as does those from which the spectators watch a Spanish bull-fight. The walls of this pit are paneled in pink and velvety flowered buff, and around each panel is a gilt frame fine enough to blind a Raphael or a Van-dyck. In two of these panels are pictures of historic scenes by Bonington, and on either side of the speaker's desk are pictures of Washington by Vanderlyn and of Lafayette by Ary Scheffer.

In this wall, opening out of the congressional pit, are arched door-ways all ornate with carving and gilding. Some of these lead to cloak rooms, others to the barber shops of the capitol, one to the house library, and six to the outside corridors, where the lobbyists and other botes have to wait until their friends come out to see them.

Sitting in the press gallery you can look into the cloak rooms and barber shops. Judge Reagan, of Texas, is in the barber's chair at this moment, and his swarthy face shines out at me from the midst of white lather. There are a crowd of congressmen in the cloak rooms, and among them I see Tom Ochiltree's red face wreathed in smoke, and Judge Poland's royal countenance convulsed with laughter. The 325 overcoats and hats of the little great men who are performing below me hang in those cloak rooms. Some of these are very good-looking indeed, and not one out of ten would be worth stealing. The doors leading out of the house into the corridors are double. This is to keep the outs and out the ins in. Each is also guarded by two doorkeepers, able-bodied men who hold their chairs at oratory were made of warmed halls for \$1,200 per annum. Each of the gallery doors also has a doorkeeper, though there is little necessity for it, and the officers of the house, one thinks from their numbers, are more numerous than the members.

But to return to the bear pit. The press gallery is the central one at the back. It is shut off from the other galleries by a wire lattice work, and is devoted to correspondents solely. Fifteen feet below these galleries is the floor of the house. It is 115 feet long by 67 feet wide. If you could take the seats out you would see that it is made up of six half-moons of rostrums, running about a space as wide as the front of an ordinary city house, on which the speaker's and clerk's desks are located, and rising by a gradual slope of four inches, until it reaches the last half ring of rostrums, where a flat floor goes back from this to the walls.

In the center of this half moon, at the front of the hall, is the speaker's desk. This is a series of three white marble desks rising one above the other. The first, about three feet high, is for the stenographers of congress, who get \$5,000 yearly. The tops of their desks are covered with navy-blue baize, and they have mahogany drawers in which to keep their writing materials.

Back of them are the reading desks of the house, snobbish young men with metallic voices, and above them is a higher rostrum of white marble cut in and out like an elaborately-carved pulpit sits the speaker. This today is Mr. Carlisle, a dark-faced, rough-featured man, with no whiskers, who continually rises by a grating above the spire and presides over the house. His hair is a swinging walnut one. He has an ivory hammer or mallet in his hand, and this he uses with energy to keep the noisy crowd below him in order.

Beside the speaker's desk, on a pedestal of Vermont marble, stands the mace, or insignia of the speaker's royalty. It is a bundle of licitor's rods bound with silver cords, mounted on a silver globe and crowned with an American eagle.

The members of the house sit on six half-moons of seats, rising and growing larger as they go backward, in front of the speaker. These seats are ranged on the little ranges of rostrums, and the edges of these rostrums are bound with shining brass, and are, as in the whole floor, carpeted with a rich carpet of blue and yellow. On each range is a row