YESTERDAYS in Washington.

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

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Aaron Burr in Washington.

When Thomas Jefferson stepped out of the chair of President of the Senate into that of President of the United States Aaron Burr took the chair of President of the Senate.

It will be remembered that in the vote for President there was a tie between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, each receiving 73 votes. This was said to be the result of dishonorable manuvering. The tie threw the election into the House of Representatives. The country was wild with excitement. Party lines had begun to formulate, and by the time of the third Presidential election they were clearly defined throughout the Union under the name of Federalist and Republican.

Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Pickering, Marshall, were among the Federalists; Jefferson, Burr, George Clinton, Madison, were in the other party.

The tie was known in the country the middle of December. The House voted upon it the middle of February. During these 60 days Jefferson was in Washington, Hamilton in New York, and Burr was at home in Albany. The result of the vote made Jefferson President and Burr Vice-President, he having received the next highest vote.

The 4th of March was a day of great rejoicing. Processions, orations, and banquets in the larger cities and towns testified to the public joy, and peace reigned once more.

On the day of President Jefferson's inauguration the true Republican style which is recorded to have prevailed was the only one possible in a city where slush was monarch and mud king. It must have taken some time for the streets of Washington to have become passable for President Jefferson's "four-in-hand" to have made any headway even under the superb guidance of Jack Eppes, who had paid $1,200 for these Republican horses, that stalled in the mud in old Virginia.

But Mr. Jefferson appeared at the door of the Senate Chamber on time, whereupon Vice-President Burr, who had already taken the oath of office, arose from his chair and took his seat on the right; Chief Justice Marshall, who administered the oath, sat on the left. President Adams had left the city on an early stage.

The up-to-date manner of addressing Congress sounds very formal to-day. When Mr. Jefferson arose he said: "Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives; Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, and Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives!"

After this formal opening he proceeded in an easy manner to deliver his address, and after these ceremonies were over, and the President had returned to the Executive Mansion, the Senate formed a procession and marched to the President's House, and through the President of the Senate, Aaron Burr, the thanks of the body were given for his timely address.

In the evening President Jefferson and Vice-President Burr received the congratulations of friends at the Presidential Mansion.

On the 6th of March President Jefferson wrote to John Dickinson: "The storm through which we have passed has been tremendous indeed. The tough sides of our bark have been thoroughly tried. Her strength has stood the waves into which she was steered with a view to sink her. We shall put her on her Republican tack, and she will show by the beauty of her motion the skill of her builders."

In the new Cabinet Mr. Madison was Secretary of State.

Jefferson had decided that the American Court should be like its Government—characterized by simplicity and dignity. As much as Mr. Jefferson desired to ignore the question of ceremony, he was obliged to give attention to official affairs of this kind, and there is to-day a canon of etiquet formulated by him

It was quite impossible for Jefferson, after living at the French Court in the profligate age of Napoleon, not to acquire a taste for the elegancies of Parisian society, and he gradually drifted away from the campaign shiboleth of "Jefferson simplicity" into pretentious surroundings. Many additions in the way of furnishings were made to the White House. Mrs. Madison was always ready to assist the President in matters of etiquet and entertainment.

A story is told that at this time all the barbers were Federalists because the leaders of that party in Congress wore powdered and long ques, which were dressed, of course, every day. The Republicans wore short hair, or small queues tied up carefully with a ribbon.

One day a barber who was shaving a Senator suddenly burst out against the nomination of Madison, whose name was in the air for the next Presidency for the Republican party.

"What Presidents we might have, sir," he said. "Look at Dagget, of Connecticut, and Stockton, of New Jersey, with ques as big as your wrist, and powdered every day, like real gentlemen, as they are! But this little Jim Madison, with a que no bigger than a pipe-stem; sir, it is enough to make a man foreswear his country."

Mr. Madison having been appointed Secretary of State by Thomas Jefferson, moved to Washington in April, 1801. As we have before stated, the White House was separated from the Capitol by a marsh, and was surrounded by the debris of unfinished buildings. Thick woods, with openings here and there, where a house could be seen, formed the setting of the palatial home.

While the new-comers brought the manners and customs of their respective States, the original land proprietors retained their rural residences and habits of living. There were the Madisons, from Virginia; the Gallatins, from Pennsylvania; Gen. Dearborn, from Massachusetts, and Robert Smith, of Maryland; a heterogeneous mass of customs and fashions thrown together.

It will be remembered that Burr belonged to the Lee-and-Gates faction, and used his power to poison the mind of the public against the military talent of Washington.

In 1782 Burr married Mrs. Provost, the widow of a British officer. He was active in the campaign of 1800 and the success of the Republicans in New York was attributed to his efforts. When the voting was brought into the Electoral College and each received the same number and it was thrown into the House, most of the Federal members voted for Burr, which made him Vice-President. He thus lost prestige in the Republican party by loaning his name to the Federalists and uniting with the opposing party for the sake of defeating the candidate of his party; it dissolved his connection with the Republican party and destroyed his political influence.

In the Summer of 1804 the country was shocked by the news that Vice-President Burr had killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel. Mr. Burr saw that Mr. Jefferson would be the candidate for re-election for the second term, and that he was to be left out of the reckoning. He had his eye on the Presidency and was determined not to be baffled. Therefore, while Vice-President, he became a candidate for Governor of New York, hoping at the close of Jefferson's second term he would pass to the Presidency. Hamilton's powerful influence in New York defeated Burr's election, and all hopes of the Presidency vanished. From that day Burr determined to make way with the man who had frustrated his hopes. The challenge was given. When face to face Hamilton refused to fire, and Burr got in his deadly work. He fled from popular indignation and went South.

Upon the convening of Congress he took his seat in the Senate and presided over its meeting until the session was closed. He addressed the Senate for the last time, March 2, 1805.

It is chronicled that when he closed he had such power over men, that the whole Senate was in tears.

At the President's on the following Monday two Senators were relating the circumstance to a circle assembled. One said he wished the tradition might be preserved as one of the most extraordinary events he had ever witnessed. Another said he could give no idea how long his address was. It might have been an hour and it might have been but a moment; when he came to his senses he seemed to have awakened out of a trance.

During this session there are records of meetings being held with certain men, the nature of which the public knew nothing. It is only known that when Aaron Burr walked out of the Senate of the United States he made for the West. He took a boat at Pittsburg and floated down the Ohio. After traveling through several States he took up his residence with an Irish exile named Herman Blennerhasset, who had laid out an estate and built a mansion on an island in the Ohio.

On our research we came across the last letter Aaron Burr wrote to his daughter Theodosia, before he bade farewell to Washington. He said: "On the 13th I shall leave for Philadelphia. The plan of Summer operations is to go from Philadelphia to Fort Pitt (Pittsburg), thence through the States each side of the Ohio.

"I have just received a message from the President, informing me that Dr. Brown may have the office of Secretary to the Governor of Louisiana, which means the upper district, whereof St. Louis is the capital. * * St. Louis is on the banks of the Mississippi, 20 miles below the mouth of the Missouri. It contains about 200 houses, and some very wealthy people. The inhabitants are French, and retain the French manners of the last century. The salary of the Secretary is $800. It can be made contingencies worth twice that."

Dr. Brown was one of those who was frequently with the Burr contingency in Washington, as was Wilkinson, who turned up in New Orleans.

It is hardly necessary to go over Burr's life in New Orleans, but it is well known the men and measures he tried to have adopted there to further his scheme and perfect his plans for a dictatorship in the Southwest.

One incident in history that was related to me by a member of the family has never to my knowledge been in print. Every one is familiar with Edward Everett Hale's "Man Without a Country." After this story had found its place in the hearts of Americans, Mr. Hale heard enough of another incident to take himself South, and for some weeks was the guest of Mr. Miner, a rich sugar planter. The story as he heard it then for the first time is the same as related to me by the daughter of the owner of this sugar plantation.

It was during the days of Burr's treasonable scheme, before his real intentions were known, that he was the guest of this loyal planter. With his party was a captivating, interesting man named Philip Nolan. In true Southern hospitality the party were entertained; they came and they went at will. In the household of Mr. Miner was a beautiful young woman, the sister of Mrs. Miner. Philip Nolan at once became interested in the young woman; in time he addressed himself seriously, and she became his wife.

As time passed Mr. Burr thought the propitious time had come to make his business known to the planter and invite him into the scheme. The planter indignantly declined and made them feel that his hospitality and loyalty had been abused by planning a scheme under his roof which was against the peace and happiness of his country.

Nov. 27, 1806, when President Jefferson issued a proclamation against him, Burr tried to make his way to the coast. He was arrested in Alabama and brought to Richmond, Va., for trial upon an indictment for high treason. After a trial, which lasted from March 27 to Sept. 7, the verdict was, "Aaron Burr is not proved to be guilty under the indictment by any evidence submitted to us."

He left under an assumed name for Europe, with the hope of raising funds there to carry out his designs. In the meantime Philip Nolan walked out of his home with no leave-taking from his young and beautiful wife. The years have gone by and not one word has ever been heard from him.

Aaron Burr lived abroad some years; a part of the time in great poverty. He returned to this country in 1812 and resumed the practice of law in New York. In his 78th year he married Madam Jummel, a wealthy widow, but was soon divorced. His only daughter, Theodosia, who married Gov. Allston of South Carolina, was lost at sea in 1813.

* * * * * *

The impeachment trial of Judge Samuel Chase, of Maryland, during the days of Aaron Burr in Washington, marks an era in the chronicles of the Capital. The Senate Chamber was elaborately fitted up as a high court of impeachment. The Senate chamber then was the room now occupied by the Supreme Court. The Senators sat as judges on a semi-circular platform on either side of the Vice-President, presiding—Aaron Burr. Places were assigned for the members of the House, Diplomatic Corps, and a few spectators.

The trial demonstrated the violence of party feeling and showed that while Judge Chase was an arrogant and impulsive man, with strong political prejudices, he had not rendered himself liable to dismissal from the bench. It was said of Aaron Burr at this trial that "he presided with the dignity and the impartiality of an angel, but with the vigor of a devil."

A few years later he was himself on trial for treason, while Senator John Smith, of Ohio, one of those who sat in judgment on the Chase impeachment trial, only missed by one vote expulsion for his connection with Burr and Blennerhasset.

Who can question but what there was a destiny that shaped the life of this Republic? It has lived through wars, political treachery, assassination and treason, and yet "the Government at Washington still lives."

AARON BURR AND HIS DAUGHTER THEODOSIA.

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CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

Amos Cummings has nowhere told as good story on any of the Congressmen as there is on himself. At the opening of Congress Amos was particularly active in behalf of Sulzer, of New York, for the honor of the minority nomination for Speaker. Sulzer summoned the New York delegation to the room of the committee on Naval Affairs. "Gentlemen," he said, with an awe-inspiring manner and a solemn gesture, "I want to say that if any member of this delegation votes for James D. Richardson, he will be regarded as a traitor to the Democratic party of New York by Mr. Croker." Duly impressed, the New Yorkers filed into the House and took seats. The names were presented and as the roll was called those participating in the caucus announced their candidates. Cummings called the roll. When he reached his own name he voted for Sulzer. So did every other New Yorker until the name of Sulzer was reached, when he called out sonorously, "James D. Richardson." Mr. Richardson was elected. It only remains to be told that the next time Mr. Cummings wrote to Mr. Croker he said: "When you want me to manage another candidate for office don't pick out a lunatic."

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The Capital Traction Company, which controls the Pennsylvania Avenue, Seventh street, Fourteenth street and Chevy Chase Railways, reports having carried 25,199,325 passengers in 1899.

* * *

A Committee from Nashville arriving here last week found itself in a funny position. The city was anxious to get as a souvenir the one-pound gun fired from the U. S. S. Nashville, which opened the war with Spain, and sent a committee on to lobby a bill through Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to donate it. But while the committee was on its way both Houses passed the bill, without a word of opposition, and when the committee arrived they found they could devote their entire time to studying the beautiful buildings of the Capital.

* * *

The friends of Woman Suffrage now have an opportunity to show their strength. The fight is up to them. Last week Senator Warren introduced into the Senate the following joint resolution for the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution:

The rights of citizens of the United States shall not be abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex.

* * *

Maj. R. M. J. Reed, of Philadelphia, Inspector-General of the Sons of Veterans, was in the city last week on official duty. Maj. Reed is a "double-header," and prominent in G. A. R. circles. He served during the rebellion on the staff of the First Division, First Corps. He is a very competent and zealous worker in the ranks of the S. of V.

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The Senators who receive the largest mail are Hanna and Depew. A good deal of Depew's consists of invitations to make after-dinner speeches.

* * *

Comrade D. R. Alexander, Representative from the Buffalo District of New York, has just been released from virtual imprisonment in his rooms at the Concord, and, philosopher that he is, has tried to get as much fun as possible out of the situation. Jan. 18 he left the House and went home, with as much joy and peace in his heart as is possible to a just and upright Representative who feels that he has deserved well of his constituents. He found his wife in tears, and himself in the remorseless grasp of the Health Officers. A maid whom Mrs. Alexander had brought from Buffalo, had been attacked with varioloid, removed to the hospital, and the rooms and their occupants put under quarantine. This was strictly maintained until last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander were confined to their suite of rooms; no one was allowed to go to them—in fact, nobody wanted to, popular as they usually are. Their meals were sent in from a cafe, and they received their mails. Their friends tried to cheer them up with lively messages, but carefully stipulating that no answers should be sent. Attorney-General Tyner jocularly offered to get them out with a writ of habeas corpus, and others congratulated them that, like Lincoln, they had now something which they could give everybody.

* * *

A fat place is to be provided for a stenographer. The House Committee on Accounts recommends that an additional stenographer be employed, at a salary of $5,000. There are already two, at that salary, but the increasing work demands the services of another. During sessions he will have a heap to do, but his time between sessions will be his own.

* * *

Washington thinks that it has become sufficiently of an all-night town to demand that street cars shall be run at intervals of 30 minutes between 1 and 6 a. m.

* * *

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has decided to recommend that no further proceedings be taken in the case of the protest against Senator Scott, of West Virginia, continuing to hold his seat in the Senate. The committee was unanimous, with one exception. Senator Pettus will probably present a minority report.

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Mrs. Sarah J. L. King, wife of a printer in the Government Printing Office, who applied for a divorce last week, alleges as one of the reasons that her husband would not allow her to go to church.

* * *

Joseph C. Furnace, the drunken express messenger who assaulted Gen. Greely, was fined $250, but released from jail on payment of $200.

* * *

Gen. O. O. Howard and John B. Gordon headed a delegation of citizens from Atlanta last week to urge upon Congress to establish a National Military Park on the scene of the fighting of July 22, 1864.

* * *

Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is a firm believer in Woman Suffrage. They have had it for 30 years in his State, and are well-satisfied with the result. He says that "the number of women who cast their ballots is as great in proportion to population as the aggregate total of voters of the other sex. It may be that in a few remote Counties, where it is very inconvenient to get to the polls, this average does not obtain, but the exception merely proves the rule. We have had some women officials, but they have generally been connected with school work, and have made admirable officers. We have never yet had a woman member of the Legislature. In fact, no woman, so far as I can remember, was ever nominated for a legislative position."

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Both Houses have now passed a bill appropriating $4,000 for a statue of Hahneman, the founder of homeopathy, and authorizing the selection of a site upon a reservation in this city.

* * *

Admiral Dewey appeared before the House Committee on Pensions last week, and spoke with real eloquence in favor of the bills to pension the widow of the late Capt. Charles V. Gridley, of the Olympia, at the rate of $200 per month; the widow of the late Commander E. P. Wood, of the Petrel, at $100 a month; the mother of Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, Admiral Dewey's Flag Lieutenant, at $50 a month, and the widow of the late Capt. Henry E. Nichols, of the Monadnock, at $100 per month.

* * *

Mr. B. H. Roberts, of Utah, has made a formal demand on the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House for his salary and mileage, amounting in all to about $2,000. The demand was accompanied by the presentation of papers relating to the claimant's rights, and, also, it is said, with a suggestion that suit would be begun to enforce the claim in case it was not paid. The Sergeant-at-Arms declined to accept service of the papers.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if any one who is afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

A Coyote's Mistake.

L. K. Allen, Co. E, 14th U. S., tells of being on picket one night in the Indian country in January, 1872, when deep snow was on the ground and the thermometer was 26 degrees below. On the post was a 12-pounder howitzer for emergency use, the instructions being that in case of immediate danger the same was to be loaded and be held ready for action. Four hundred Indian lodges were across the North Platte River about a half mile from the fort, Fetterman. The Indians had been trading at the sutler's and gotten plenty of fire-water, and had been very noisy late in the evening, and had prowled around pretty close, and as they were not to be trusted the writer thought best to load the gun. He did so, and laid one end of the lanyard on the ground, with a stone upon it. He started on his beat to see if all was well in the background. He started back again, and as he turned the corner he suddenly met a coyote. Which was scared the most he can not say, but the beast started for the sage-brush at full speed, and in his rush tripped over the lanyard. The gun spoke loudly enough to arouse the fort, and the boys came tumbling out in the cold, expecting an Indian attack. They returned to quarters much refreshed for their midnight airing, but in no good humor. But no more noise was heard from the Indians that night, and when daylight came they had pulled up stakes and gone for other parts.

LANCASTER, O., Jan. 16, 1900.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Your silver tea set arrived this a. m. My wife is well pleased with it. It comes unexpected, and in the end seems like "picking it up."

TOM BENADUM.

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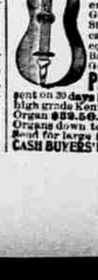

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Work of the Pension Office.

The report of certificates issued for the week ending Jan. 27 shows—

Army invalid: Original, 31; increase and additional, 302; reissue, 29; restoration and renewal, 43; duplicate, 10; accrued, 109; total, 524.

Army invalid (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 490; increase, 385; additional, 60; reissue 30; restoration and renewal, 45; supplemental, 6; duplicate, 17; accrued, 84; total, 1,117.

Army invalid (war with Spain): Original, 16; accrued, 1; total, 17.

Army widow, etc.: Original, 61; duplicate, 6; accrued, 1; total, 68.

Army widow, etc. (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 194; reissue, 4; restoration and renewal, 3; supplemental, 1; duplicate, 6; accrued, 3; total, 211.

Army widow, etc. (war with Spain): Original, 9.

Navy invalid: Increase and additional, 1; reissue, 1; restoration and renewal, 1; total, 3.

Navy invalid (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 33; increase and additional, 7; restoration and renewal, 3; duplicate, 1; accrued, 3; total, 47.

Navy widow, etc.: Original, 1.

Navy widow (act of June 27, 1890): Original, 9; duplicate, 1; total, 10.

Indian Wars—Survivors: Accrued, 2.

Indian Wars—Widows: Original, 5.

Old War invalid: Accrued, 1.

Mexican War—Survivors: Original, 1; increase and additional, 2; duplicate, 1; accrued, 9; total, 13.

Mexican War—Widows: Original, 9.

Totals: Original, 856; increase and additional, 758; reissue, 64; restoration and renewal, 95; supplemental, 7; duplicate, 42; accrued, 213. Grand total, 2,035.

Manila to Beat Hong Kong.

Ainslee's.

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