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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1883.

—THE—
Public Ledger
NEWSPAPER,
JOB PRINTING
—AND—
BINDERY
are now located at
15 and 17 Union Street.

The Chairmanships and the Party.

The following Tennessee Congressmen were appointed on committees by Mr. Carlisle: Pettibone, Republican, on Elections; Dibbrell, on Agriculture; Dibbrell, on Military Affairs; Ballentine, on Naval Affairs; Taylor, on Postoffices and Postroads; Caldwell, on Railways and Canals; Caldwell, on Manufactures; Warner, Chairman of Mines and Mining; Ballentine, on Militia; Benton McMillan, Chairman on Claims; McMillan, on Revision of the Laws; Casey Young, second place on Public Buildings and Grounds; Taylor, on Expenditures for the War Department; Houk, (Rep), on Expenditures for the Navy; Casey Young, Chairman of Expenditures for the Interior Department; Warner, on Enrolled Bills. Tennessee, it will be seen, has three chairmanships: Warner, McMillan and Young. If Mr. Randall had been elected he would have done as much or more for Tennessee and for the south. Mr. Randall when he was Speaker, the last time appointed J. D. C. Atkins, of Tennessee, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the place assigned the ex Speaker by Mr. Carlisle. He gave W. C. Whitthorne the Committee on Naval Affairs, now given to Mr. Cox, and gave John M. Bright, of Tennessee, the Committee on Claims. Looking over the two lists it is seen at a glance that the South had more important chairmanships and important places on committees in the Forty-sixth than in the present or Forty eighth Congress. Mr. Carlisle is a pure and able man, but the charge of sectionalism and the painted spectre of "the Southern Confederacy again in the saddle," made him over cautious, if not timid. He dared not be over liberal with the South, and yet he has made an equitable distribution as to mere numbers, and with regard to State representations. The South, including Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, had twenty two Chairmanships under Mr. Randall in the Forty-sixth Congress. This time, not so many, and or at least none of them first in importance. But so it is, and perhaps it is all for the best. This Congress may formulate good doctrines and platforms, but as the LEDGER said months ago, it can not enact any tariff reform laws. Intelligent discussion will enlighten the public mind, and may suggest good policy and lead to the success of the Democratic party next year. The party, undoubtedly, is in favor of a tariff reform, but how far, and how soon, remains to be determined; we are not fully decided as to these points. One fact is undeniable: there is no longer any such a thing as an absolute free trade Democratic party in the world.

RE-UNITED AFTER TWENTY YEARS.

A Romantic Story From the Mines of Pennsylvania.

LEIGHTON, PENN., December 21.—In 1862 a young Welsh couple by the name of Morgan came to the Lehigh coal region, where the husband, who was a miner, had procured work in the mines. A few months later he enlisted in a company that was being raised to join a Pennsylvania regiment in the war, and went to the front. A short time afterward his wife gave birth to a child. She received one letter from her husband, and then never heard from him again. The smallpox broke out in the mining village where she lived, and both she and her child contracted the disease, but both recovered. The regiment in which Morgan had enlisted suffered terribly during the war, and but a few returned to their homes when it was over. Morgan did not return. His wife had removed to Lykens valley coal regions in 1864, believing that her husband was dead. She conducted a boardinghouse in one of the small mining villages in the Lykens valley, her boarders being principally miners. She was enabled to engage in the business through the kindness of a middle aged miner named Schell, a widower. In 1870 she married him. In 1879 he was killed by a fall of coal in the mines. He left three children, and his stepson, Edward Morgan, whom he had always treated as his own son. He left some little property, which he willed to his widow during her lifetime, or until she remarried. In event of her death or marriage the property was to be divided equally between the four children. The widow continued the boardinghouse after her husband's death.

A few weeks ago, as a miner from the Lykens valley states, the Welsh husband, David Morgan, appeared at the boarding house and made himself known. His identity was unmistakable. It seems that the report had been received in the company of which Morgan was a member that his wife and child had both died with the smallpox, and the report was confirmed by the statement made by a new recruit from the neighborhood. Morgan had been taken prisoner, and was not released until peace was declared. Broken in health, he determined to return at once to Wales, where he regained his health and again went to mining. During the fall just past a former acquaintance of his, who had been working in the coal regions of Pennsylvania for many years, returned to Wales, when he was surprised to find Morgan alive and well. The acquaintance knew that Morgan's wife and child had recovered from their illness and that she had removed to Lykens. Morgan sailed for America at once, and the husband and wife, who had believed one another to be dead for twenty years, met under the circumstances mentioned. The meeting was a happy one, although it brought about a peculiar complication in the domestic affairs of the wife. The marriage ceremony was again performed between them, the wife being married under the name of Schell. Morgan, who had saved a snug fortune since his return to Wales, purchased the right of Schell's children in their property, and adopting them as his own family returned to Wales.

The PUBLIC LEDGER Job Printing Office and Bindery is now located at 17 Union street and ready for all business offering.

MARY ANDERSON'S FUTURE.

Report That She Will Marry the Duke of Portland Said to be on Authority—The Prospective

Bridegroom, His Marvellous Wealth and Great Estates—Wonders of Wilbeck Abbey.

Special to New York Herald.

LONDON, December 21.—It is currently reported that Miss Mary Anderson is to be married to the Duke of Portland. There is good authority for this statement.

THE HAPPY MAN.

The contracting parties to the forthcoming marriage are both to be congratulated. Miss Anderson will cause much jealousy among the belles of English society for having the good fortune to capture so eligible a parti as the Duke of Portland. On the other hand, there are few married English noblemen who will not feel inclined to envy the young Duke. The stage has furnished many beautiful wives to the English aristocracy, but so far as is known no American actress has heretofore made so remarkable a conquest. The Duke of Portland is a fine, manly young fellow of six and twenty. He was for a time in the Coldstream Guards, where he was very popular indeed among his brother officers. A good shot, a genial, good fellow, a capital man in a canter across the country, he was a general favorite. Every one wished him hearty good luck when, in 1879, he succeeded the late eccentric Duke of Portland, his first cousin. For twenty-six years this last named personage lived the life of a recluse. For more than a quarter of a century all he cared for was the carrying out of his wonderful works at Welbeck Abbey. He used to dine alone, no one approaching him but his valet. There were drawn for him every day two quarts of beer and two of ale, but he never drank them. He was free from vice, and his usual manner of life was said to have been caused solely by an overmastering desire to carry into effect his rare constructive skill. His "eccentricity" found employment for thousands of hands, and his works at Welbeck remain a great monument to his memory. The late Duke had refined taste in architecture. An archway was at one time built for him by an architect which, when completed, was an eyesore. Instead of manifesting his displeasure to the architect he simply had it pulled down one evening, and when the architect came next day he did not even mention his work, and not a word was said about its disappearance. On the death of the Duke, Welbeck went into mourning, and the multitude of people who looked for bread to a tasteful and liberal nobleman asked themselves how far the works at Welbeck would be continued.

WELBECK ABBEY.

The present Duke, though he did not spend his money with the lavish hand of his predecessor, still expended large amounts in completing the works at the Abbey. The work of reconstruction was carried on in a prudent manner, and the present owner seemed to be imbued with the desire of the late Duke to make Welbeck Abbey architecturally perfect. The Abbey will always be famed for its underground passages, which extend for miles, and for its subterranean apartments, including a spacious ballroom and suits of rooms in the bosom of the earth. The most striking feature in the buildings above ground is the large Gothic hall, restored in 1751 by the Countess of Oxford; and the visitor cannot fail to be delighted with the fan-like tracery of the ceiling, the elaborate designs and the splendid decorations. In the early part of his career the late Duke devoted himself ardently to the cultivation of art, and the hundreds of paintings which adorn the walls of the Abbey testify to the good taste he must have possessed. Extending in all directions from the Abbey are those lofty and spacious passages which have been for so long the wonder and admiration of the privileged visitor. They are brilliantly lighted by means of costly apparatus for attracting the sunlight, and where sunlight cannot be admitted, by gaslight. The celebrated "riding school," the like of which is not to be found in the world, is reached through one or two underground passages. Entrance is gained by a trap door, which is opened by a curiously designed crank in the passage. The building was used for the purpose of a riding school in the Duke of Newcastle's time, but has since been converted into a magnificent museum of art, 180 feet in length. Large numbers of pictures are arranged in the gallery, and on the oak floor are thousands of rare and valuable books, ancient and modern. The gallery is lighted by means of four chandeliers, each weighing a ton, suspended from the roof. There are upward of two thousand gas jets, and when all are illuminated the effect must be brilliant in the extreme. Mirrors adorn the walls, and the ceiling of the gallery is beautifully decorated with a design representing a midsummer sky. The library as well as the picture gallery is underground, and is the result of many years' labor. It is 236 feet in length and divided into five chambers, which are so constructed as to form when desirable one very large chamber or hall.

A FAMOUS PICTURE GALLERY.

Another apartment was commenced seven years ago, but was not completed before the late Duke's death. It is reached by a spiral staircase at one end and by a subterranean passage at the other end. It was supposed at one time that it was intended for a church, but there is nothing ecclesiastical about its appearance. Its oaken floor is a wonderful piece of work so close and fine is it. The deep tone of the wood has been obtained by regular washing with rare old Welbeck ale. It is now used as a picture gallery, and on the walls are 160 grand works by Raffaelle, Vandyck, Rembrandt, Rubens, Holbein, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Wouvermans and others. There are many other underground chambers, and all of them have been excavated at great cost. They are magnificently decorated, admirably lighted and are free from draughts. Altogether there are many miles of subterranean passages, all of which are pleasant to walk in and wide enough to allow of three persons walking abreast.

THE BENTINCKS.

The Bentincks are of ancient and honorable standing. Baron Bentinck, the burgomaster of Maastricht, having attached his son Hans to William Prince of Orange as a page, the Prince became attached to the young man, and having himself become King of England, gave to Hans the old English title of Earl of Portland. Thenceforth the family flourished. The second Earl was made a Duke, the third Duke was twice Prime Minister, and having married a daughter of the Duke of Devonshire, took in 1801 the additional surname and arms of Cavendish. The fourth Duke married a daughter of General Scott and with her acquired a vast property. Then came the eccentric Duke known as the "Invisible Prince," and after him the present Duke, the fortunate winner of America's most charming actress. This young nobleman is the son of the late General Arthur Bentinck. His mother, who was a daughter of Sir St. Vincent Whitshed, died when he was a week old, but his early years were watched over by his step-mother, the present lady Bolsover. Since his accession to the estates he has entertained in right regal style the Prince of Wales and the leaders of English society, and has achieved a reputation which is rarely gained by one so young.

THE ESTATES.

A published estimate of the estates of the late Duke computed his rent roll at something like £400,000 per annum. In addition to the Welbeck estates, he had landed property in Middlesex, Norfolk, Derbyshire, Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, Northumberland, Ayreshire and Caithness-shire. The ground rents of the valuable property in the metropolis, consisting of houses in Great Tichfield street, Great Portland street and Portland place, helped to swell his princely revenues. In the county of Nottingham the lands extended to 35,209 acres, with a gross estimated rental of £50,555; in Northumberland, 10,822 acres, realizing a rental of £8462; in Derbyshire, 7740 acres, realizing £9917; in Lincolnshire, 894 acres, realizing £1253, and in Norfolk, 591 acres, realizing £986. The Scotch estates are also very extensive, the acreage in the county of Caithness alone amounting to 81,009. There are four seats—namely, Welbeck Abbey; Fullerton House, Ayreshire; Langwell, Golspie, Caithness, and Bothal Castle, Northumberland, besides the London mansion.

It may not be uninteresting to mention that Mr. George Cavendish Bentinck, who in 1880 was wedded to Miss Bessie Livingstone, daughter of Mr. Maturin Livingstone, of this city, is a cousin of the Duke of Portland.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. R. S. Steuart,
President Maryland Hospital, Baltimore.
" * * * I have used **Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic** for more than a year. It combines the virtues of food and tonic remarkably, and I am satisfied, has saved life when any other medicine would fail. (Remember the name COLDEN'S—take no other.)

A REBEL-IN-ARMS.

First Meeting of a Union Officer and the Woman Who Is His Wife.

Chicago News.

"Tell us about your Southern maiden, Captain."

"It's nothing to tell," said the Captain, blushing slightly. On their way from a soldiers' reunion a knot of old comrades in-arms had dined at the same hotel, and were enjoying their cigars and swapping stories with equal relish. "If you will have the story," continued the Captain, "I submit.

"We were in Georgia, marching on victoriously, and I was detailed with a handful of men to seize, search and hold a place, half farmhouse, half mansion, it was, that lay near our line of march; and was supposed to contain something contraband; I never knew what, for my orders were simply to take it, search the place, stay there two days looking for whatever might turn up, and then rejoin the command. The place seemed quite deserted at first, but as we neared the house an old woman, a regular Aunt Dinah sort of contraband, came out and met us below the steps.

"'Wha' you uns want?' she asked suspiciously. 'Oh, we just come to make you a visit,' I replied, as I dropped off my horse.

"'Done better go 'long. Nobody ain't home, an' we's not detainin' now.'

"Without paying much attention to the old woman's talk, I stepped upon the porch, and though she tried to detain me, pushed her aside and put one hand against the half-opened door, and received a shock that will last my lifetime. Slam! The door was jerked wide open, and right against my cheek was placed the muzzle of a big navy revolver, and as I saw the trigger jerk and the hammer fall I said my prayers very quickly, for I thought it was all up with me, it was done so suddenly. I tell you, boys, when that hammer fell with a dull thud, and nothing happened for a second, it kind of stunned me. Then I grabbed the revolver, and for the first time realized that it was a girl that had tried so desperately to shoot me. She struggled viciously, and I am afraid I hurt her a little, but I thought she might have better luck the next shot and I was not quite ready to die then. She was very pretty, but she did hate the Yankees and some of the abuse she heaped upon me really stung me, for I hate to be abused by any woman, and especially by a pretty, high bred, dainty one as she was. But the abuse was not the worst. I had barely secured the revolver and freed her from my grasp when she picked up a pail of dirty water, with which the negro woman had evidently been scrubbing, and just doused me with it from head to foot. It was horrible. Dirty, soapy water in my eyes, face and beard, everywhere, all over my uniform and trying to run down into my boots. And then the woman laughed at me so scornfully that for a few minutes, while I was getting clear of the mess, I did not interfere with the boys who had made both women prisoners. When I finally recovered my temper I made a plain statement of the case to them. I told the young lady—Miss Honey the woman called her—that, while I did not wish to harm them in the least, they should both be kept prisoners unless they promised not to make any more such unpleasant attacks upon any of us. They finally promised, but would neither of them speak to any of us, or do the slightest thing for us as long as we were there."

"That's not all, Captain," broke in a friend.

"There's much more. Two years after the war I was down in that country buying land for some Northern people. The place looked just the same as when I was there before. Mr. Temple had returned from the war minus an arm, and Honey was nursing him. Their slaves were all gone except that same old woman, and they were having a hard rub to get along. Temple had land I wanted and I bought it, after taking my time about it, and Honey is my wife now. I promise you fellows that if any of you raid my Dearborn avenue home now you will receive a much more gracious reception than I did the day I took possession of that Southern home."

Premature Loss of the Hair
May be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Housekeepers should insist upon obtaining Burnett's Flavoring Extracts, they are the best.

A Traveling Cat.

Cincinnati News Journal.

A cat of the female sex, which has her home on the steamboat Golden Rule, engaged in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade, is a pet of officers, crew and passengers. She possesses instinct that almost amounts to reason. Occasionally, when the boat makes a landing, Lady Cat goes ashore and remains until time to haul in the plank. Once, while coming up the river, she went ashore at Evansville, and wandered up town for some purpose known only to her ladyship, and did not return before the boat backed out. A few days later, however, she came aboard the boat at Cincinnati, as unruffled and calm as though she had not performed something of which an experienced traveler might boast. It was afterward learned that when she returned to the wharf at Evansville and found the Golden Rule not there, she waited for another boat, upward bound, which proved to be the Ariadne, and on this she came here, immediately upon arrival she came ashore with other passengers, and proceeded to the Golden Rule, then also at the wharf. Upon another occasion, when the Golden Rule was en route to New Orleans, she landed at Port Hickory, on the Lower Mississippi, and Lady Cat again went ashore, and again was left by the too early departure of the boat. This time the Annie P. Silver, a St. Louis and New Orleans packet, was the first boat to land that was going down stream, and Lady Cat went aboard. Upon arrival at New Orleans she found the Golden Rule in port, and immediately proceeded to the latter boat and re-installed herself in the cabin as though no extraordinary circumstance had happened.

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CARLISLE'S COMMITTEES.

The Usual Diversity in the Views Expressed—Cox and Springer Dissatisfied With Their Positions.

The Majority of the House Apparently Satisfied—Probable Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24.—There is about the usual diversity in the views expressed by Congressmen to night, in regard to the composition of the House Committees.

Representative Willis, of Kentucky, whose relations with Carlisle are known to be intimate, says that in making up the committees the Speaker paid most regard to the character and experience of the men to be placed, and there was no intention or desire to punish anybody for the part taken in the Speakership contest. As proof of the latter assertion, Willis refers to the fact that Randall and a number of his prominent supporters were given important chairmanships, and that all the members of the New York delegation occupy committee places of responsibility. "If anything," said Willis, "there is danger of Speaker Carlisle having been too safe."

Willis, who was appointed chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, says he will favor a liberal policy in that direction.

The members of the Ways and Means Committee generally declined to express any opinion as to the policy the committee would adopt or the work it would undertake to do. Mr. Morrison, its chairman, is said in reply to questions to have made this point. The make up of the committee indicated what the policy would be, but he declined to go into details or express himself more fully upon the subject. Mr. Calkins, not a member of the committee, says the make up indicates that "particular thunder will be raised." A prominent conservative Democratic Representative from New England said, in reply to questions, that he preferred to wait a little before talking much about the organization of the Ways and Means. He says, however, that the composition of the committee is not in accordance with the conservative ideas on the tariff question.

Most of its members are not men of moderate views, and the selection of such men was, he thought, at variance with the sentiment expressed by Carlisle in his speech accepting the office of Speaker.

Another Eastern Representative said his opinion was that the committee would be found strongly in favor of ultimate free trade, a majority of its members being in accord with its chairman, Morrison, on that question. How far they would be likely to go in carrying out their views was a question upon which speculation at present was useless. He thought that in view of the approaching Presidential election policy would forbid radical measures. A majority of the Democratic members of the House seem to be contented with the places assigned them, but a few, among them Springer, express loud dissatisfaction.

The latter, it is said, expected to be made chairman of the Committee on Elections, the position he occupied in the Forty-sixth Congress, but was not even made a member of that committee or given any other position that he regarded in keeping with his experience and long service as a member of the House. The reason, it is said, why Springer was not given a place on the Elections Committee was that he was known to be unfriendly to Manning, upon whose case that committee would have to pass judgment.

Springer himself attributes his exclusion, as he regards it, from all the important committees to the hostility of Morrison.

Just after the adjournment of the House, Springer went up to Morrison, who was standing in front of the Speaker's desk, and said: "You have done a d—d mean thing to me, and all I've got to say is that I'll remember you."

"Very well," replied Morrison, and Springer walked away.

S. S. Cox is angry at his assignmet to Naval Affairs instead of Foreign Affairs Committee, and telegraphed his refusal to serve.

Mr. Horr, of Michigan, said he thought the make up of the committees all the way through was horrible. The Committee on Commerce, with which he was most familiar, he said, was made up in the interest of the "Reagan bill."

Curtin said he thought the committees would give general satisfaction. They could have been better. Judge Lowrey, McMillan, Cobb and many others said about the same thing.

Judge Murphy, of Iowa, said he believed eighty-five per cent of the House were well pleased.

The appointment of J. Floyd King as Chairman of the Levees and Mississippi River Improvement Committee is regarded a good augury for the continuation of work on that river, as King is conspicuously identified with that subject. The selection is looked upon as indicating the Speaker's interest in improving the Mississippi river.

General King believes in liberal appointments for that river and says he will do his best to lead Congress into the same way of thinking.

Mr. Henley, of California, says the present House will probably raise the rates on wool and put a number of articles on the free list, including certain drugs and possibly salt.

Twenty-nine of fifty five of the new chairmanships go to the South.

THE COMMITTEES

Appointed by Mr. Carlisle, Speaker of the 48th Congress.

Elections—Turner of Georgia, Davis of Missouri, Converse, Cooke, Bennett, Lowry, Elliott, Robertson of Kentucky, Adams of New York, Ranney, Pettibone, Miller of Pennsylvania, Valentine, Hepburn of Iowa, and Hart.

Ways and Means—Morrison, Mills, Blount, Blackburn, Hewitt of New York, Herbert, Hurd, Jones of Arkansaw, Kelley, Kasson of Iowa, McKinley of Ohio, Hiscock of New York, and Russell.

Appropriations—Randall, Forney, Ellis, Holman, Hancock, Townshend, Hutchins, Follett, Burnes, Keifer, Cannon, Ryan, Calkins, Horr and Washburn.

Judiciary—Tucker, Hammond, Culberson of Texas, Moulton, Broadhead, Dorsheimer, Collins, Seney, Reed of Maine, E. B. Taylor of Ohio, McCord, Brown of Indiana, and Poland.

Banking and Currency—Buckner, Ermentrout, Potter, Hunt, Miller of Texas, Chandler, Wilkins, Yaple, Dingley, Brumm, Adams of Illinois, Henderson of Iowa, Hooper.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Dowd, Hardy, Nicholls, Pusey, Lanham, Tulley, Belford, Lacey, Chase, Everhart, Luna.

Commerce—Reagan, Clardy, Turner of Kentucky, Dunn, Seymour, Glasscock, Woodward, Boyle, Barksdale, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Davis of Illinois, Wadsworth, Long, Stewart of Vermont, Peters.

Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Blanchard, Jones of Alabama, Gibson, Rankin, Breckenridge, Murphy, Sumner, Houseman, Henderson of Illinois, Bayne, Robinson of Ohio, Chace, Stone, Burleigh.

Agriculture—Hatch of Missouri, Aiken, Dibrell, Williams, Beach, Green, Winans, Weller, Patton, Cullen, Wilson of Iowa, White of Minnesota, Ochiltree, Howey, Stephenson, Raymond of Dakota.

Foreign Affairs—Curtin, Belmont, Deuster, Clements, Cox, of North Carolina, G D Wise, of Virginia, Stewart, of Texas, Lamb, of Indiana, Rice, Wait, Ketcham, Phelps and Hitt.

Military Affairs—Rosecrans, Slocum, Dibrell, Morgan, Walford, Nicholls, Murray, Duncan, Steele, Bayne, Lyman, Laird, Cutcheon, Maginnis of Montana.

Naval Affairs—Cox, of New York, Morse, Talbott, Buchanan, Eaton, Ballentine, McAdoo, Harmer, Thomas, Goff, Boutelle.

Postoffices and Postroads—Money, Reese, Ward, Cosgrove, Riggs, Rogers of Arkansaw, Taylor of Tennessee, Jones of Texas, Paige, Bingham, Peelle, Skinner of New York, White of Kentucky, Wakefield, McCormick.

Railways and Canals—Davidson, Hoblitzell, Murphy, Paige, Caldwell, Turner of Kentucky, Wemple, Culbertson of Kentucky, James, Atkinson, Hatch of Michigan.

Public Lands—Cobb, Scales, Oates, Shaw, Lewis, Henley, Van Eaton, Belford, Straight, Anderson, Payson, Brents of Washington Territory.

Indian Affairs—Wellborn, Graves, Stevens, Peel, Pearce, Finerty, Skinner of North Carolina, Smith of Pennsylvania, George, Perkins, Nelson, Oury of Arizona.

Territories—Evans of South Carolina, Pryor, Arnot, Hardeman, Lanham, Alexander, Carleton, Foram, J. D. Taylor of Ohio, Kellogg, Johnson, Lawrence, Struble, Post of Wyoming Territory.

Manufactures—Bagley, J. D. Wise of Virginia, Mitchell, Caldwell, Crisp, Lewis, Brewer of New Jersey, Mackey, Ellwood, Campbell.

Mines and Mining—Warner of Tennessee, Cassidy, Alexander, Skinner, of North Carolina, Miller of Texas, Wood, Stevens, Breitung, Culbertson of Kentucky, O'Hara, Singisler of Idaho.

Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—King, Dunn, O'Neill of Illinois, Post, Campbell, Jones of Wisconsin, Henley, Thomas, J. S. Wise of Virginia, Hewey and Whiting.

Militia—Miller of New York, Covington, McAdoo, Peel, Boyle, Ballentine, Strait, Morey, Valentine and Cutcheon.

Claims—McMillin, Dowd, Tillman, Warner of Ohio, Vanalstyne, Dockery, Wood, Lore, Snyder of New Mexico, Bay of New Hampshire, Price, Ochiltree, Ellwood, Brown of Pennsylvania, Ray of New York.

War Claims—Geddes, Jones of Wisconsin, Stone, Tulley, Rogers of New York, Weller, Ferrell, Kellogg, Everhart, Rowell and Bowen.

Revision of the Laws—Oath, Buchanan, McMillin, Hill, Clay, Ward, Hemphill, Brown of Pennsylvania, Bayne, Spooner, McComas.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Stockslager, Young, Dibble, Reese, Hopkins, Pusey, Wemple, Worthington, Brainerd, Holton, Kean, Jr., Breitung, Milliken.

Pacific Railroads—Cassidy, Throckmorton, Cabel, Thompson Jr., Jordan, Crisp, Post, Wilson of Iowa, Millard, Dunham, Hanback.

Expenditures for the War Department—Thompson, jr., Feehler, Taylor of Tennessee, Elliott, Mayo, Johnson, Hanback.

Expenditures for the Navy—Morse, Hewitt of New York, Shaw, Davidson, Houk, Davis of Massachusetts, Lawrence.

Expenditures for the Department of Justice—Springer, Hemphill, VanAlstyne, Fyar, Stewart of Vermont, Bowen, Stephenson.

Expenditures for Public Buildings—Belmont, Wilkins, Spriggs, Sumner of Wisconsin, Harmer, Weaver, O'Hara.

Expenditures for the Postoffice Department—Morgan, Talbot, Robinson of New York, Neece, Peelle, Stone, Nutting.

Expenditures for the Interior Department—Young, Clardy, Cooke, Storm, Brumm, Dunham, Payne.

Patents—Vance, Singleton, Mitchell, Greenleaf, Habsell, Dargan, Winans of Wisconsin, Hepburn.

Education—Aiken, Converse, Willis, Budd, Arnot, Duncan, Winans of Wisconsin, Taylor of Ohio, Milliken, Hatch of Michigan, Morrill.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, LeFevre, Fyan, Winans of Michigan, Budd, Sumner of Wisconsin, Patton, Lovering, Bagley, Ray of New Hampshire, Cullen, Houk, J. S. Wise, of Virginia, Holmes, Morrill.

Pensions—Hewitt of Alabama, Tillman, Robinson of New York, LeFevre, Stockslager, Jones of Texas, Walford, Steele, Laird, Struble, York.

Expenditures for the State Department—Hardema, Dargan, Worthington, Campbell, Barr, Henderson of Iowa, Price.

Expenditures for the Treasury Department—Davis of Missouri, Hewitt of Alabama, Potter, Connelly, Lacey, Libbey, Haynes.

Labor—Hopkins, O'Neil of Missouri, Horam, Lovering, Mackey, James, Haynes.

District of Columbia—Barbour, Muldrow, Shelley, Eldridge, Wilson of West Virginia, Fielder, Spriggs, Barr, Guenther, McComas, Jeffords.

Private Land—Muldrow, Mutchler, Williams of Alabama, Halsel, Cosgrove, Eldridge, Lowery, Payson, Parker, Mays, Weaver.

Public Health—Beach, Graves, Riggs, Candler, Fielder, Davis of Massachusetts, Evans of Pennsylvania, Libbey, Pettibone.

Ventilation and Acoustics—Hardy, Cabell, Green, Shelley, Jeffords, Evans of Pennsylvania, Brewer of New York.

Enrolled Bills—Neece, Warner of Tennessee, Snyder of West Virginia, Yaple, Peters, Holmes.

Select Committee on Reform of the Civil Service—Mutchler, Cox, Clements, Hoblitzell, Finerty, Barksdale, Seymour, Roberts of New York, Bingham, Phelps, Millard, Lyman, Hitt.

Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—Hill, Bland, Kleiner, Carleton, Evans, Davis of Illinois, Guenther, Goff, jr, Campbell.

American Ship Building and Ship Owning—Slocum, Deuster, Dibble, Throckmorton, Hunt, Findlay, Lore, Dingley, jr, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, George, Long.

On a Law Respecting the Election of President and Vice-President—Eaton, Springer, Clay, Jordan, Pryor, Bennett, Kleiner, Findlay, Parker, White of Kentucky, Peters, Hart, Waite.

On the Payment of Pensions, Bounties and Back Pay—Warner of Ohio, Connelly, Pierce, Rogers of Arkansaw, Greenleaf, Brewer of New York, York, Whiting, Anderson.

Joint Select Committee of Printing—Scales, Rogers of New York, Smith of Pennsylvania.

Library—Singleton, Woodward, Nutting.

THE MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

He is Not Bill Younger, but Clifton Wade, a Notorious Murderer.

Chattanooga Times, 26.

A telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., received yesterday, states that the person captured at Warrior, Ala., by Sheriff Foute, on Saturday last, is not Bill Younger, as was supposed, but is Clifton Wade, a notorious fugitive, charged with murder in Monroe county, Mo., whose arrest is much more desired by the State than that of Younger. "As to the latter, no efforts for his arrest have been made by the State for some time and no reward is offered for his capture. At one time offers for his surrender upon conditions were made to the Governor and rejected. About a month ago Sheriff Foute, of Loudon, Tenn., telegraphed Governor Crittenden of the supposed whereabouts of Wade and asked if he was wanted in the State. The Governor to-night received a telegram from Foute announcing Wade's arrest, and his Excellency immediately telegraphed the Prosecuting Attorney to send with an officer at once the proper papers on which to base a requisition."

Decline of Man.
Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1.

The PUBLIC LEDGER Job Printing Office and Bindery is now located at 17 Union street and ready for all business offering.

BEECHER ON THE TARIFF.

Henry Ward Beecher on the Iniquities of a Protective Tariff.

As He Preached Against Slavery, so He Protests Against the More Widespread Servitude.

New York Herald.

After an old fashioned noonday dinner yesterday Rev. Henry Ward Beecher threw himself into an armchair in his pleasant little study, and talked right ahead to a Herald reporter upon the likelihood, in his opinion, that tariff would be the great question in the approaching Presidential campaign.

"I stood by the cradle when the Republican party was born," began Mr. Beecher. "I have worked for its existence for years and years, and years; I have been in all its vicissitudes, and I feel a profound interest in it—a historical interest in it. But it has always gone wrong on this subject; and now that all other questions are left aside—for I think it is an impertinence to open the Southern question again—I feel as if the Republican party, if it expects a longer lease of power, has got to meet the demand which has just been made, but which is going to swell louder and louder. In the first place, I don't think that the manufacturing States—the working men—are going to be, as they have been, in favor of high protection. I think they are beginning to see the illusion and the deception that is practiced upon them, and which is a doublefold one. The stimulation of any form of manufacturing by an excessive tariff instantly carries an amount of capital into that very direction, which produces a rivalry here at home. There are more iron furnaces than are necessary to supply the home demand for iron; there are more woolen factories than are necessary to supply the demand at home for woolen goods. It is the same with cotton, and it is coming to be the same with all the products of the farm. We are manufacturing more butter, more cheese, we are raising more beef and more hogs, than this country can consume or begin to consume, and it is therefore indispensably necessary that in some way or other we should get a larger market for them.

THE RESULT OF THE GLUT.

"But the wall that keeps men out on one side keeps them out on the other. The tariff may primarily prevent the importation of goods manufactured abroad, but directly and indirectly it also prevents our carrying our surplus goods into the markets of the world. In the manufacturing, the raw material, the staple elements, the interest on fixed capital, and so on, are incomprehensible—they remain about stationary—and when the glut comes there is but one way in which they can contract, and that is by first knocking down the wages of their men, and if that creates a row, then the next thing is to shut up—shut the foundry, shut the manufactory—and in that way, if you take the receipts of the laboring men with all these deductions, I don't think that, on an average, they get any more than they do in Europe. And then you must add that the things for which he spends his money in this country have been stimulated in price carried up for the sake of the merchant and the farmer (for they have an interest); so that when he comes to spend his money he buys less with it than he could buy with the same sum in Europe, and I think the workingmen are getting this idea more and more thoroughly into their minds. I have held from the very beginning, since I went into an active campaign on the subject of free trade, that while it is very important that men in colleges and educated men should have right views on that subject, in so far as campaign policy is concerned we have got to persuade the voters. All the theories in the world are of no use if the laboring men who have got votes in their hands cannot be made to see that it is to their interest to have a low tariff. I think we are getting that beaten in more and more to the public comprehension; and when you come to bring out the silent vote in the next campaign I should not be surprised at all if there were a change that would overwhelm politicians with surprise. If I could have my way, therefore, my policy would be to let the Democrats who control Congress frame a judicious bill, not overdoing the reductions, and let the Republican Senate accept it and vote it, and that, so far as the question of party is concerned, would I think, be as conservative a step as the Republican party could very well take."

"INCIDENTAL PROTECTION" POISON.

"Where would that place the party?"

"What matters it? We all agree upon one thing, that as a practical measure the first step to be taken is to admit raw material free; and the second is to have a sliding scale, year by year, until we have reduced the tariff to an absolute revenue basis. The moment you say 'with incidental protection,' you are dead; you are gone; every single drop of protection in the tariff is dead poison. I wouldn't protect anything. I would make the tariff exclusively for revenue."

"Do you imagine the Republican party will take the matter up in the way that you suggest?"

"No, I'm afraid they won't; but so far as I can possibly bring any influence to bear I would urge upon the Republicans to advocate revenue reform, and save themselves in the near future by doing it."

"And if they don't do that?"

"Well, if they don't do that and go overboard I shall be very sorry, but I ain't going overboard with them."

"You mean that you will become a Democrat?"

"I certainly shall not help any candidate in the Republican party by an advocacy or a seeming advocacy of protection. You know exactly how that would be. If I had any influence at all I would necessary be adverse to those who uphold protection."

"But would you go over to the Democracy?"

"If the Democrats should come out for raw material free and a sliding scale from year to year of reduction of the whole tariff—an even cut—if they should do that, the Democratic party would come to my ground," responded Mr. Beecher, with a smile. "But with me it is not a question of party, although I have my affiliations. I am not a politician, and my thought is purely and simply what is best for the country. I have got no office to keep and none to solicit; I have no political influence that I am afraid of damaging. I stand as a spectator and look on."

REPUBLICANS WHO WILL UPHOLD THE DEMOCRACY.

"Do you think the election of Carlisle has defined the Democratic position and improved the prospects of the party?"

"The election of Carlisle has had a decided influence, and a beneficial one. But the Democratic party is a peculiar institution. Because it did a thing last year, is no reason why it should do the same thing this year. It has ever been willing to take the government, but has never been willing to sacrifice a single thing to show that it had conviction on any one point."

"There are thousands of Republicans, Mr. Beecher, who think as you do on this question. What do you expect they will do if the Democracy stands squarely on the issue of tariff reform?"

"I think there is a vast number of men who have heretofore been Republicans and would prefer to vote with Republicans, but who will certainly vote the Democratic ticket in that event. The silent voters, I think, are increasing in number. I think the publication of this discussion in the Herald is an eye opener. It is a good thing to agitate the question. The Herald is doing a great work just now and I hope won't get wearied in well doing. I have heard a great many men speak of that interview with Mr. Low, for instance, and such a thing as that is very persuasive to men who are not committed to any party affiliations. Mr. Hewitt's speech in the House last year was a fine thing. Being himself a heavy iron man, there could be no imputation that he was making a special in his own interest. The speech was statesmanlike for the main part, and a good many things of that kind have happened and are happening. The excessive amount of revenue we are getting in and don't know what to do with is attracting attention more and more. As a remedy came that proposition, which is more like the proposition of a drunken man than a man in his senses, that we should take off the internal tax on whisky and tobacco in order to save the imports at our ports. Consider what a number of temperance voters there are in the country, and how such a thing as that would suit them. For Mr. Kelley to propose that was an act of insanity."

KETCHER DIES.

Additional Particulars of the Assault on Himself and Wife.

Little Rock Gazette, 26.

Additional particulars in regard to the assault on the German gardener, Ketcher, and his wife develop one of the most fiendish and deliberate crimes in the history of the State. Mr. Ketcher, as was stated in the last issue, lives beyond the National cemetery. He has been living there for two years, and bought his place from Messrs. Scott and Longley. His wife and children arrived from Germany only five weeks since. He says that at about 10:30 o'clock on the night of the crime, he heard a noise out in his chicken coop. Supposing minks were killing his chickens he went out with his gun and fired it off. After returning to the house he again heard the noise, but saw nothing on going out. Soon after he heard something outside and discovered a large fire in the rear of his stable. He put out the fire and was coming back through the gate when some one unknown to him, standing in his front door, shot him. The shot hit him in the right leg. He ran to a neighbor's house, about 600 yards distant, leaving his wife and children.

Last night a Gazette reporter learned that Ketcher died from his wounds at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The hellish crime has caused the most intense excitement in the southern part of the city, and short work might be made of the villains if they should be caught. All additional facts show the heinousness of the crime. It was only yesterday that Mrs. Ketcher could be persuaded to say anything about the assault upon herself. She is a pleasant looking German woman, about thirty years of age, and is nearly heart-broken over her troubles. The marks of the brute's fingers are still visible on the neck. She was so frightened that she has no distinct impression of his appearance. Her husband was doing well with his gardening, and his death will leave them without any support. They can not speak English, and the full details of the affair came out only after being interpreted by Germans.

A resume of the crime shows that the negro deliberately planned his action. He set fire to the barn to get Ketcher out of the house and shot him when he came back, and assaulted the wife when he had disposed of the husband.

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Toothache as a Peacemaker.

Detroit Free Press.

There was to have been a suit for assault and battery before one of the justices in the Temple yesterday. A farmer down in Springwell was charged with having slapped the jaws of his neighbor, and two wagon loads of witnesses were on hand to swear to this and that.

Both plaintiff and defendant seemed to be determined men, and their respective wives sat and glared at each other like two wilk cats. Some of the necessary formalities were being worked up when, all of a sudden, the wife of the complainant was taken with the toothache. It wasn't the kind which growls and mutters and fools around, but the old fashioned jumping ache, and in two minutes she was crying. Her tears at once affected the wife of the defendant, and after a little she slid over and whispered:

"Poor thing—I'm sorry."

"Oh, such an ache!" sobbed the victim.

"I brought along some peppermint, and here it is," said the first, as she produced the phial.

"What's all this?" asked the plaintiff, as he came up.

"Why, your poor wife is suffering terribly with the toothache and I pity her from the bottom of my heart."

"Who has got the toothache?" inquired the defendant, as he joined the group.

"My wife."

"George! but that's too bad! Shan't I go to the drugstore for you?"

At this the plaintiff turned about, held out his hand and said:

"Say, George, I was a fool to bring this suit. I called you a liar and you hit me—that was right."

"But I'm sorry, Jim."

"Then let's drop the whole business and ride home together and have a chicken dinner. Molly, get your cloak on."

And in spite of lawyers and spectators and the queer expression of His Honor's face, the plaintiff paid all costs, slapped the defendant on the back and headed the party out doors with the exclamation:

"Go to grass with your law and lawyers, and women folks stop here till George and me have a drink."

Lady, render your skin white with **Glenn's Sulphur Soap.**

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

A CARD.
To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D New York City.

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NUTS—Almonds, Filberts, Pecans, English Walnuts and Brazil Nuts.
RAISINS—Imperial Cabinet, London Layer, Dehesa and Sultana.
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100 Prizes of 200	20,000
300 Prizes of 100	30,000
500 Prizes of 50	25,000
1000 Prizes of 25	25,000
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