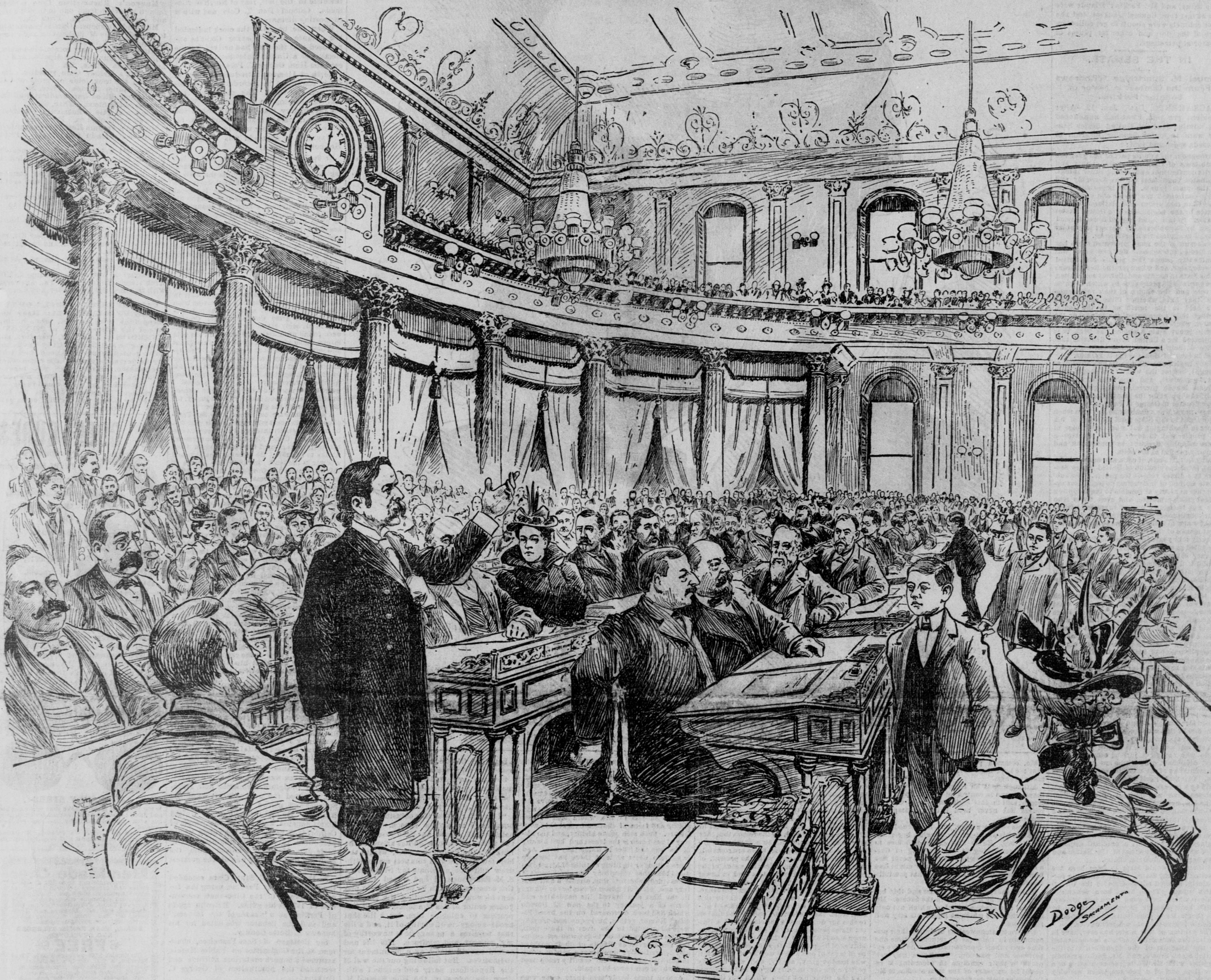


## SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER WHEN SENATOR MOREHOUSE WITHDREW THE NAME OF SAMUEL M. SHORTRIDGE



## PERKINS RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 12.—Senator George C. Perkins was today elected to succeed himself as the representative of the State of California in the Senate of the United States for the next six years. The opposition to Mr. Perkins was short but strenuous, the only recognized competitor of the successful candidate being Samuel M. Shortridge, whose ultimate withdrawal from the race was made in the same manly and courageous manner that had characterized his entry into the exalted political arena and his conduct and methods while the battle was in full swing. He entered the struggle on the solicitation of his friends in the hope that his candidacy and success would tend to harmonize party differences, and aid in maintaining the high prestige of the party whose welfare he always has at heart.

Senator Perkins entered the contest with all the prestige and power that flows from incumbency in office, and that office one endowed with great potentialities in the shape of patronage of influential and remunerative positions. But, determined to leave no opening for possible defeat, every convention held for the purpose of nominating Republican legislators throughout the State felt the influence of the efforts of the friends of the incumbent Senatorial aspirant. In addition to these precautions, personal solicitation was not disdained, by the candidate and by his friends. The result of this plan of campaign was a thoroughly organized and compact contingent of legislators who went to Sacramento pledged to vote for the man who appeared to be the choice of their constituents. Then followed the caucus, and here the bonds that held these men to Senator Perkins were strengthened and his voting power was possibly augmented.

For some time past the name of Samuel M. Shortridge had been mentioned for

this high position, and he was at this session of the Legislature finally induced by his friends to permit his name to be presented as a candidate to succeed Senator Perkins. He did not, however, decide on this course until very recently.

It was believed by many of the prominent leaders of the Republican party of the State that Mr. Shortridge's name submitted at this time would harmonize and unite the party. His well-known loyalty and fidelity to the principles and the cause of the Republican party it was calculated well fitted him as a proper leader, and one who would be able to bring together the various conflicting elements which had shown themselves during the recent election. This was one of the strongest reasons for permitting his name to be used.

Many leading Republicans believed, also, that the time had come in the history of the party when the younger men should come more prominently to the front in California. There was also a feeling throughout the State that a man of the well-known attainments and ability of Mr. Shortridge, with his superb oratorical powers and his other well-known qualifications for the exalted position of United States Senator, should be sent to Washington.

But when the gallant and loyal friends who came to the support of Mr. Shortridge—and they were numerous and bailed from all parts of the State—found that the efforts put forth by the followers of Senator Perkins had pledged numerous representatives, who, if left to their own discretion, would have given their support to Mr. Shortridge, they realized that a bitter struggle might be precipitated.

After, therefore, fully considering the matter it was decided best, in the interests of the party and of the future of Mr. Shortridge himself, not to present his name formally to the Legislature. This

action having been determined upon, it naturally left Mr. Perkins in undisputed possession of the position.

## PERKINS RE-ELECTED.

Senator Morehouse Withdraws the Name of Samuel M. Shortridge From the Contest.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Jan. 12.—A United States Senator is one of the highest officials known to the Government. Hence the law has guarded the method of his election most jealously. The dignity of the position, the exalted character, the superior attainments and the general moral and mental makeup of the man thus honored are subjected to the crucial test of investigation and criticism. After

a man has attained to that high office this test becomes less severe and he is enabled to maintain his prestige and his power through the persons whom he has placed in offices of trust and emolument. But the chief quality desired in the person for a United States Senator, and in fact in the person of any other officer, is that he shall represent the best qualities of his State. Hence the election of a United States Senator is regarded as a solemn event and the procedure has been invested with all dignity and deliberation that the law can confer upon it.

That is why there was such a great crowd in the Senate and the Assembly chambers, but the Senate being a more dignified body the visitors represented more of the well-to-do and fashionable

element of society. Although the law had fixed the momentous hour for noon, ladies and their escorts began filing into the chamber at 11:30 o'clock. Colonel Isaac Trumbo, miner and National politician, sat beside Senator Mahoney; Charles M. Shortridge sat with Senator Andrews and wore a red carnation in his coat lapel; Mrs. Trumbo sat at the desk of Senator Morehouse; Mrs. Bulla was beside her husband, the Senator from Los Angeles; Daniel M. Burns occupied a chair at the desk of Senator Bert. There were also present of the notables Taylor Rodgers of San Francisco; Ed McCabe, private secretary of the Governor; Miss Josephine Todman, executive secretary of the Governor, and many others from Sacramento and neighboring towns. The plush chairs

inside the rail were occupied by the fairest of Sacramento's daughters, and in the gallery the dark clothes of the men were relieved by the bright dresses of a score or more young grammar-school girls who had received a tip from their teacher to attend the Senate and see how United States Senators were made.

When President pro tem. Flint announced that the next business was the election of a United States Senator the buzz of conversation ceased and necks were craned forward to see what would be done next. After a pause that made the people think of a stage wait or a hitch in the scenery, Senator Stratton arose and made a speech eulogizing Senator Perkins, the incumbent of the office. Stratton is an energetic-looking man, with a piercing black eye, and his appearance would lead one to suppose that he was full of fire and ginger, but to the disappointment of his hearers a tamer speech was never delivered in a public meeting. His utterance was rapid and he expressed as much sentiment as a clerk reading off the inventory of a grocery. The speech was cold and colorless, like the subject, and there was no suggestion of inspiration in it. His remarks as to Mr. Perkins' ability sounded like a half-apology for his shortcomings, and the speaker took particular pains to impress upon his hearers the fact that the subject of his praise represented the business element of the State and that the lawyers were represented by Senator White, who unfortunately happens to be a Democrat. Bulla followed in a more eloquent strain and dwelt on the fact that the Senator was at one time a boy, and a poor boy at that, and he seemed to make a virtue of it, just as though Mr. Perkins had been born rich and had voluntarily embraced poverty for its own sake and in order that there might be some material for a eulogy when he should grow up and be a man and run for the Senate.

The Senate and visitors listened with attention and coldly to the speech and after its conclusion gave a spiritless round of hand-clapping. When Senator Morehouse arose for the purpose of withdrawing the name of Sam-

uel M. Shortridge from the contest in the interest of harmony in the ranks of the party there was a revival of interest not observed during the delivery of the perfunctory speeches on behalf of the man who had so much patronage to bestow and whose frown could carry with it disastrous political consequences to the person at whom it was directed. Senator Morehouse has a fine presence and a rich, deep voice, and the stillness that prevailed was a high compliment to the reputation he has made as a political speaker. But his hearers were disappointed. His remarks were few and to the point. They conveyed the intimation that two years hence he would have the pleasure of nominating Mr. Shortridge for the honorable office of United States Senator. The warmth with which his remarks were greeted showed that there was some magnetism in the speaker and the subject alike.

When Senator Mahoney's name was called on the roll call, he cast his vote loudly, clearly and deliberately for Daniel M. Burns. The unexpectedness of the vote caused a buzz of surprise among the Senators and spectators alike, and when Mr. Burns saw that he was the mark for all eyes, he blushed to the roots of his bluish-colored hair and waved his hand to a Senator who was quizzing him. Senator

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SEND the following message subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12, 1897.

To Hon. George C. Perkins, Washington, D. C.:

I heartily congratulate you upon your re-election to the Senate, and trust you may have a continuance of health and strength to labor for California and all her people.

*Samuel M. Shortridge*

## Care

Should be exercised at this season to prevent a debilitated condition of the system. Build up the health in winter by taking a course of

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