

GRANT AND LEE.

The Interesting Story of Appomattox Retold.

On the night of April 2, 1865, Gen. Lee ordered the evacuation of Petersburg. The movement was conducted with wonderful address, and the marching of the rebel army, which numbered 35,000 men, had by dawn put sixteen miles between it and Petersburg. On April 3 a squad of Federal cavalry rode into Richmond without molestation, and thus the Confederate capital fell. When morning revealed the flight of Lee's army, Grant made haste to follow. Pursued and surrounded by parallel lines, Lee by the north side of the Appomattox and Grant by the south bank, in a south-westerly direction. It was Lee's desire to reach the mountains, in the fastnesses of which he hoped to recruit the strength and spirits of his army. It was a terrible race for life. The Confederates began the retreat with but one ration, and the country through which they passed had no supplies. Hundreds of men dropped from exhaustion and thousands left their muskets from inability to carry them any further. When night came, exhausted divisions sinking in the woods for a few hours' repose would hear suddenly the boom of hostile guns, and they had to rise and hasten away as fast as their weary limbs would carry them.

It was Lee's hope to reach the Danville Railway at Amelia Court-House, concentrate at that point, then fall back southwestward to Danville and make a junction with the army of Joseph E. Johnston. It was the determination of Grant and Sheridan that he should do no thing of the kind. Lee expected Grant to follow on his track; Grant decided to race and head him off. At Amelia Court-House Longstreet, Gordon, and two other rebel leaders, with their weary and hungry troops. Here was the railway, but where were the hoped-for supplies? Sheridan had seized the road ten miles to the southwest of them and held and barred the way. Meade was but a short distance behind him; Grant, with Ord and the Twenty-fourth Corps farther to the south, along the Southern railway, had found that he could not reach Danville; but there was another hope: Lynchburg, fifty miles west—Lynchburg and the neighboring mountains. Thither he turned his weary eyes, and, with Sheridan hanging to his bleeding flanks and worrying the column over every mile of road, the Southern leader strove to keep his army together, still push ahead almost every hour he had to turn and fight; first on one side, then on the other, in front, flank, and rear; small detachments of cavalry leaped upon his batteries or trains, looting off a few guns, a score of wagons, or a hundred prisoners at every cross-roads, while behind him and on his left pushed relentlessly ahead the enthusiastic infantry of the Potomac. Night and day, for five successive days, it was one vehement, never-relaxing pursuit, varied only by the savage combats that attended Lee's every halt for breath. At Salter's Creek, at Farmville, at High Bridge, where again they strode along the banks of the Appomattox, there was a bloody fight, but never could the Southern General shake off the death-grip of Sheridan. He had fully forty thousand men at Amelia on the 5th, and at least one-fourth of these were gone when his staggering columns pushed on for the last march of all—April 8. He had succeeded in crossing to the north side of the Appomattox now, leaving behind him the corps of Kershaw, Custis Lee, Dubose, Huntton, and Corcoran, prisoners, a loss of fully eight thousand men sustained in one day; and now, with Humphreys and Wright close behind him on the north side, and Sheridan's cavalry, Ord, and Griffin's corps on the south side and even with his leading columns, Lee was striking for Appomattox Court House, where supplies were awaiting him. On the 7th Grant had written a few words to Gen. Lee, pointing out the hopelessness of further resistance, and asking his surrender, as the only means of avoiding further bloodshed. Lee replied that he did not regard his position as hopeless, but inquired what terms would be offered. On the 8th Grant had offered most lenient terms, and the disquisition of all surrendered officers or men from again taking up arms until properly exchanged; but Lee still hoped to escape. He counted on getting those supplies at Appomattox and then breaking for Lynchburg, only a long day's march away, and he declined. This correspondence was really conducted on the run, for both armies were pushed to the utmost in the race. But Lee stopped twice on the 7th and 8th to fight Humphreys, who was clinging to the rear with a grasp that threatened to pull him to earth, and the delay was fatal. Stopping for nothing, Sheridan's cavalry shot forward along the lower road, sprang upon the railway station beyond the Court House, Oster's troops rode in among the coveted trains, and long before the morning of the 9th had whisked every vestige of supplies out of sight; brigade after brigade came trotting up from the southeast, and deploying its skirmish lines up the Richmond road toward the Court House, five miles away, while Grant had already driven the advance guard of Lee's army forward with empty wagons for those desperately needed rations. Lee knew that Sheridan's cavalry had "headed" him, and that now he must not only fight back the fierce pursuers so close at his rear—he must cut through those daring troops in front.

When Lee perceived his inability to force a passage through Sheridan's lines he was conscious that, unless he quickly submitted to whatever terms Grant chose to propose, he and every man in his army would be annihilated. With Sheridan, Ord, and Griffin in front, and Meade with Humphreys and Wright in the rear, there was no possible avenue of escape. One solitary road over the hills was indeed still open to Lynchburg, and by this route one of Lee's nephews, Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee, even had led a few hundred cavalrymen, in opposition, it is said, to the wish of his uncle. But it was impossible for Lee to save his army by this road, and all that was left of the host that had so long defended Richmond was in reality inclosed in the lines of the conqueror. A dispatch that Lee wrote to Grant on the 9th was in these words: "I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you, and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday, with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose." Grant had started for Sheridan's front at an early hour, and this communication was sent by the way of Meade's command, it therefore did not reach him, the General-in-chief, until nearly midday. He immediately replied: "Your note of this date is but this moment (11:50 a. m.) received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg Road to the Farmville and Lynchburg Road, I am at this writing about four miles west of the latter place, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me." This note was carried forward by Col. Babcock, of Grant's staff, who passed the enemy's pickets, and was conducted to Lee. The great rebel was sitting by the roadside, under an apple tree, surrounded by his officers, but he immediately mounted and rode forward to select the place for the interview, in accordance with the suggestion of Grant. First, however, he desired to send a message to Meade. He had been so anxious to avoid any further fighting that he had requested of Meade, as well as Sheridan, a cessation of hostilities, and, as Sheridan had declined at first, he had decided to receive the proposition, declaring that he had no authority, but finally agreed to a truce until 2 p. m., by which time it was supposed the General-in-chief

would have met. Lee informed Babcock of this arrangement, and requested that word might be sent to Meade, and the truce extended. Babcock accordingly rode soon to Meade, notifying him of the circumstances, and requesting him to maintain the truce until positive orders from Gen. Grant could be received.

But the hours were passing, and the distance to Meade's headquarters, around the national front, was nearly twelve miles, while through the rebel lines was a line of two miles, and in his anxiety to reach the fighting should recommend Lee now volunteered to send an officer through his own lines with the message to Meade. Babcock's note was accordingly transmitted in this way by Gen. Forsyth, of Sheridan's staff, escorted by a rebel officer. Lee then rode on to the village of Appomattox, and selected the house of a farmer named McLean for the interview with Grant. Information was at once sent back to Sheridan's headquarters, not half a mile away, where the cavalry leader was impatiently awaiting the arrival of his chief. Firing, of course, had ceased, and Sheridan was at the very front with a handful of officers.

AT GRANT'S MERCY. Aware that Grant now held the remainder of the Army of Northern Virginia in his grasp, and indignant that Lee should have continued to fight after he had proposed to surrender, the national trooper was inclined only to gain time to escape. He was pacing up and down in a little farm-yard like a caged lion in a cage when the General-in-Chief arrived and assured him of the truth that Grant, finding himself circumvented and surrounded, had indeed expressed a willingness to surrender.

A few words from Sheridan explained the situation in his front, and made Grant aware how completely the rebel leader and the fragments of the rebel army were at his mercy. With the Army of the Potomac on the north and east, and Sheridan and Ord on the south and west, the enemy that had withstood, and repelled, and averted, and avoided Grant so long was absolutely in his power. He proceeded at once to the interview.

The two armies came together in a long valley at the foot of a ridge, and Appomattox was on the left, where the lines which could be seen for miles. The McLean house stood a little apart, a plain building with a veranda in front. Grant was met by Lee at the threshold. There was a narrow hall and a naked little parlor containing a table and two or three chairs. Into this the gentlemen entered, each at first accompanied by a single aide-camp, but as many as twenty national soldiers shortly followed among them Sheridan, Ord, and a number of Grant's own staff. No rebel entered the room but Lee and Col. Marshall, who acted as his secretary. The two chiefs shook hands, and Lee at once began a conversation, for he appeared more unembarrassed than his victor. He, as well as his aide-camp, was elaborately dressed. Lee wore a military uniform, a sword, a burnished sword, the gift, it is said, of the State of Virginia, while the uniforms of Grant and those who accompanied him were soiled and worn. Some had slept in their boots for days, and Grant, when he started for Farmville, two days before, had been riding around in camp without a sword. He had not slept for a day or two before, and he was therefore at this moment without side-arms. The contrast was singular, and Col. Marshall was asked how it came about that his chief and he were so fine, while the national officers had been unable to keep themselves free from the stains of battle and the road. He replied that Sheridan had come upon them suddenly a day or two before, and they were obliged to take to flight, and that, as they could save but one suit of clothes, each hurriedly selected the best that he had, and so it was that at this juncture Lee and his aide-camp were better dressed than the men that had pursued them. Lee was tall, fine in person, handsome in features, grave and dignified in bearing, and of an air that was too formal. There was a suggestion of effort in his deportment; something that showed he was determined to die gracefully; a hint of Caesar muffling himself in his mantle. But apart from this there was nothing to criticize.

GRANT'S TERMS. Grant, as usual, was simple and composed, but with none of the grand air about him. No elation was visible in his manner or appearance. His voice was calm as ever, and his eye betrayed no emotion. He spoke and acted as plainly as if he were transacting an ordinary matter of business. No one would have suspected that he was about to receive the surrender of an army, or that one of the most terrible wars of modern times had been brought to a triumphant close by the quiet man without a sword who was conversing calmly but rather grimly with the elaborate gentleman in gray and gold.

The conversation at first related to the meeting of the two soldiers in earlier years in Mexico, when Grant had been a subaltern and Lee a staff officer of Scott. The rebel General, however, soon adverted to the object of the interview. "I asked to see you, Gen. Grant," he said, "to ascertain upon what terms you would receive the surrender of my army." Grant replied that the officers and men must become prisoners of war, giving up of course all ammunition, weapons, and supplies, but that a parole would be accepted binding them to the honor of their country, and to remain until exchanged or relieved by proper authorities. Lee said he had expected some such thing, as these and made some other remark not exactly relevant. Whereupon Grant inquired: "Do I understand, Gen. Lee, that you accept these terms?" "Yes," said Lee, "and if you will put them into writing I will sign them." Grant then sat down to the little table and wrote the following letter:

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 9, '65. Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their command.

The arms, artillery, and public property to be parked and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. They will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. While Grant was writing he chanced to look up at Lee, who sat nearly opposite, and at that moment noticed the glint of his sword. The sight suggested an alteration in the terms, and he inserted the provision that officers should be allowed to retain their side-arms, horses, and personal property. Lee had accepted Grant's conditions without this stipulation, and doubtless expected to surrender his sword. But this humiliation he and his gallant officers were spared. When the terms were written out, Grant handed the papers to his great antagonist, who placed them on his table and read them. He was evidently touched by their generous clemency, and especially by the interpolation which saved so much to the feelings of a soldier. He said at once that the conditions were magnanimous, and would have a very good effect upon his army.

He next attempted to gain a little more. The horses of the soldiers, he said, were the property of the soldiers. Could these be permitted to retain their animals? Grant said the terms would not allow this. Lee took the paper again, and glancing over it

said: "No, you are right. The terms do not allow it." Whereupon Grant replied: "I believe the war is now over, and the surrendered army will be allowed to go home, and all of the other things I know the men, and indeed the whole South, are impoverished. I will not change the terms of the surrender, Gen. Lee, but I will instruct my officers who receive the paroles to allow the cavalry and artillery men to retain their horses and take them home to work their little farms." Lee again expressed his acknowledgment and said this kindness would have the best possible effect.

He then wrote out his letter in these words: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, April 9, 1865. Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding United States Army.

GENERAL—I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you; as they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE General. While the conditions were being copied the various Union officers were presented to Lee. He was collected and courteous, being to each, but offered no hand. One, Gen. Sedgwick, who had served closely with him in the old army, attempted to revive old memories, but Lee repelled the advance cordly. He was in no mood to remember ancient friendships, or to recall pleasantly his service in the army of which he was now a prisoner or under that flag which he had betrayed. He had, however, another request to make. His men were starving; they had lived, he said, on two ears of corn a day for several days. Would Grant supply them with food? There was a train of cars at Lynchburg loaded with rations which had come from Danville for his army. Would Grant allow them to be distributed among the prisoners? Grant, however, told him that this train had been captured the day before by Sheridan. Thus, at the moment of his surrender Lee was absolutely dependent for supplies upon his conqueror. Grant, of course, acquiesced in the request and asked how many rations Lee required. But the rebel General declared that he could not answer the question. He had no idea of his own strength. No return of the brigades had been made for several days. Besides those lost in the battle—killed, captured, and wounded or left on the roadside—the men had been deserting and straggling by thousands. He could not tell what number he had left. All his public and private papers had been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. Grant finally inquired if 25,000 rations would suffice, and Lee replied he thought that number would be enough. Twenty-five thousand, therefore, was Lee's estimate at Appomattox of the number he surrendered. Grant turned to the officer of the commissariat on his staff and directed him to issue 25,000 rations that night to the Army of Northern Virginia. The order was obeyed, and before the rebels gave up their arms they were fed by their enemies. Lee also requested Grant to notify Meade of the surrender, so that no lives might needlessly be lost on that front, and on account of the distance to Meade's headquarters, two Union officers were again dispatched with a rebel escort through the lines of the Army of Northern Virginia, this time carrying the news of the surrender of that army.

The formal papers were now signed, a few more words were exchanged by the men who had opposed each other so long, they again shook hands, and Lee went to the porch. The Union officers followed and saluted him, and the rebel leaders mounted their horses and rode off to his army, he and his soldiers prisoners of war. As the great rebel entered his own lines the men rushed up to their chief, breaking ranks, and struggling to touch his hand. Tears streamed down his cheeks as he said: "Men, we have fought through the war together. I have done the best I could for you." They raised a few broken cheers for the leader they had followed in so many a fierce battle and arduous march, and the career of the Army of Northern Virginia was ended. Grant also returned at once to his headquarters, now pitched almost at the front of Sheridan's command. As he approached the Union lines the news had passed before him and the firing of salutes began, but he sent at once to the rear. "The war is over," he said, "the rebels are our countrymen again, and the best sign of rejoicing after the victory will be to abstain from all demonstrations in the field." But he had not yet reported the capitulation to the Government, and, dismounting at a roadside, he sat on a stone and called for paper and pencil. An aide-camp rode up to him, and at 4:30 p. m. on Sunday, the 9th of April, he announced the end of the rebellion in these words:

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington: Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, on terms of his own choosing. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully. U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General. At his headquarters he remained as calm as ever, but talked frequently of the importance of the event, and of its consequences. He declared that this was the end of the war, that all the other rebel armies would quickly yield; there might be guerrillas, or partisans fighting here and there, but no great battle or campaign would now occur; and he announced his intention of returning to Washington on the morrow to direct the disbanding of the armies. His officers were disappointed at this termination, for they hoped to see something of the army they had contended with so long; and those who were intimate enough suggested that he should remain at Appomattox at least a day. But the expenses of the war amounted to at least \$4,000,000 a day, and it was important to save this cost to the country. Grant was indifferent to the spectacle of his triumph, and only anxious to secure the peace and result. One of the most important results was the diminution of this immense outlay. It was ascertained, however, that the Petersburg and Lynchburg Railway could be put in condition from a point a few miles off by noon of the following day, and as no time would be gained by starting sooner the General-in-Chief consented to visit the rebel lines. Accordingly, at about 9 o'clock on the morning of April 10 he rode out with his staff, accompanied by Sheridan, Ord, Griffin, and several of their officers, a small cavalry escort attending. The party proceeded to the mound in the valley between the two armies, but when they arrived at the rebel pickets it was discovered that no disposition had yet been given to admit Union officers. A messenger, however, was promptly sent to Lee's headquarters for orders, and when the great prisoner learned that Grant was at the picket line he at once mounted his horse, and, with a single orderly, came out to meet him. Grant walked to the picket line, and then, sitting on his horse in sight of the two armies, who had been so long stretching away under the bright spring sun for miles, the two Generals conversed for more than an hour. The officers and men who had accompanied Grant fell back a rod or two to be out of hearing, and formed a semicircle behind him of fifty men or more. With Lee was hissing orderly men.

The two great opponents found much to say. Both were convinced that as finally as Grant that the war was over, and Lee expressed his satisfaction at the result. Slavery, he said, was dead; the South was prepared to acquiesce in this as one of the consequences of national victory. The end had long been foreseen. The utter exhaustion of resources, the annihilation of armies, the starving of the people, the loss of a year, could have but one termination. Johnston, he said, would certainly follow his example, and surrender to Sherman, and the sooner

the rebel armies were all surrendered the better now. Nothing could be accomplished by further resistance. When Grant discovered that Lee entertained these opinions he urged him to address the rebel government and people, and use his great influence to hasten the result which he admitted was not only inevitable but, under the circumstances, desirable. But this step Lee was not inclined to take. He said that he was now a prisoner of war, and felt a delicacy about advising others to put themselves in his position. But he had no doubt they would speedily arrive at the same conclusion without his urging. The conversation was protracted, and the restless Sheridan, not used to waiting, at last rode up and asked permission to cross the lines and visit some of his old comrades in the rebel army. Leave, of course, was given, and with Sheridan went Gen. Ingalls and Seth Williams, both men of the old army, with as many personal friends among the rebel officers as under the Union flag. They soon found acquaintances, and when the interview between Grant and Lee was over the three returned, bringing with them nearly every officer of high rank in the rebel army to pay their respects to Grant and thank him for the terms he had accorded them the day before. Lee now bade good-morning and returned to his own headquarters, while the Union chief and those with him repaired to the farm-house hard by, where the capitulation had been signed.

Hither, also, came Longstreet, Gordon, Rich, Wilcox, Hoke, and other rebel officers of fame, splendid soldiers, who had given their enemies much trouble, and Sheridan, Ord, Griffin, and the men on Grant's staff met them cordially. First, of course, the rebels were presented to Gen. Grant, who greeted them with kindness. "Most of them I knew personally. Longstreet had been at his wedding; Cadmus Wilcox was his groomsmen; Hoke was a subaltern with me in the Mexican war; others had served with me in garrison or on the Pacific coast. They all expressed their appreciation of his magnanimity. One said to him: 'General, we have come to congratulate you upon having wound us up.' 'I hope,' replied Grant, 'it will be for the good of us all.' Then the other rebel officers took their turns, shaking hands cordially with the men whom they had met in many a battle, or with whom they had earlier shared tent or blanket on the Indian trail or on the Mexican frontier, with classmates of West Point and sworn friends of boyhood. Some shed tears as they hugged each other after years of separation, and some a few of the rebels declared they were glad the war had ended in the triumph of the nation. Their humility was marked; they felt and said that they had staked all and lost. They inquired if they would be permitted to leave the country, but none dreamed they would ever again fight a battle.

The officers sat for an hour or more on the steps of the porch, or on the veranda, and at noon Grant mounted his horse and set out for Washington, not having entered the rebel lines.

On April 12 the Army of Northern Virginia was forced by divisions for the last time. Lee had already been given his personal parole and was now present. But Commissioners had been appointed on each side, under whose direction the troops marched to a spot in the neighborhood of Appomattox Court House. The Union column halted on a distant hill, where a white flag was waving. No guns were in position, no bands played. In profound silence the Southerners dressed their lines, fixed bayonets, stacked arms, and deposited their accoutrements. Then slowly, furling their flags they laid them down; and many a veteran stooped to kiss the stained and tattered colors under which he might fight no more. All day the sad ceremony went on; the disarmed men streaming to the Provost Marshals' tents for their paroles. They then started for their homes. There was hardly a man possessed a particle of money, and some had a thousand miles to travel in a country where railroads had been annihilated. They were allowed to wear their uniforms, but without insignia, and to pass free over all Government transports and railroads. Lee rode from Appomattox Court House to Richmond, which he entered on the 14th, where he was lavishly entertained. A few of the inhabitants gathered around him on his way to his house, but he discouraged any demonstration, and no disturbance occurred. The population had been fed by the Union authorities since the capture of the town, and the officer who had charge of this duty issued a ticket for a "deserted ration" for Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Grant's Freedom from Profanity.

In a conversation with a Washington correspondent, Mr. Markland, who was the head of the mail service of Grant's army, said: "Gen. Grant never swore, and in my long connection with him I have never heard him utter a profane word. I have been with him on many occasions, perhaps the use of profanity would have been pardonable. I have heard him tell stories in which oaths were always used, but in retelling them he would not quote the oaths. He was freer from using unkind expressions toward his fellow-men than any one I have ever known. And the chief misfortune of his life was caused by his misplaced confidence in his fellow-men. Speaking of his profanity, I remember two occasions on which Grant should have sworn and I think would have sworn if he could. One was while we were at Young's Point, with headquarters on the steamboat Magnolia. Two of the staff officers had been sent north under orders, leaving their rooms on the boat vacant. Gen. Grant invited two officers on board one night for consultation. During the consultation a violent rain-storm came up, and Gen. Grant asked these officers to remain on board over night, saying that he had two rooms, and that it would be more pleasant for them to stay there than to go to their camp in the storm. The time for retiring arrived, and the officers were shown to their rooms. When the doors were opened, however, it was found that the beds were occupied by the colored servants of the officers who were absent. Gen. Grant was very angry, but his indignation did not find vent in oaths; he merely ordered these servants out on shore into the rain, and in a short time, his indignation having cooled, he sent an orderly to tell them they could come back upon the boat."

"At another time, after having performed his morning ablutions, he left his false teeth in the wash-basin. His servant, in putting the room to rights, emptied the contents into the river, and for the time being Gen. Grant was toothless. But his amiability developed itself even here. He said to his servant: 'You have put me in a very embarrassing position, but you did not intend to do it, and that was all.'"

Thought He Would Do It.

It is said that during the dreary days of the siege of Vicksburg, a knot of men collected in a druggists' shop in Cincinnati were discussing the probabilities of his success in taking Vicksburg. An aged countryman, who had to be a silent listener, was at last appealed to for his opinion. "I rather think he'll do it," said the stranger, in a tone of certainty. "What makes you think so?" said the companion. "Well, I don't know; but our Ulysses always did do whatever he did he would. You see, Ulysses is now better than the old man, and the event justified his confidence."

Never was an enterprise hedged in with difficulties more gigantic; but against these Grant placed the silent, inflexible force of a will which no length of time could weary, no obstacles discourage and the combinations of a brain which seemed equally capable of attending to the vastest plans and most trivial minute.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

THE appropriation bill was discussed again in the Senate on the 7th inst. Senator Fowler opposed the item allowing the Adjutant General a clerk at a salary of \$600 a year. It was explained by Senator Magee that a clerk would be required for the work of making a new copy of the enrollment of Indiana soldiers. The motion to strike out the item was defeated. The bill authorizing the payment of the John Martin claims was advanced to the second reading. The oleomargarine bill failed, and also the bill allowing appeals by ferry companies from rates fixed by County Commissioners. In the House, Senator Bailey's bill prohibiting the importation or immigration of foreigners and others under contract or agreement to perform labor within Indiana was taken up, the constitutional rules suspended, and the bill passed by a vote of 77 to 6, in spite of Mr. Patton's earnest assurance that its provisions had a tendency to encourage Chinese immigration, to which he was much opposed. The following bills passed: Legalizing certain acts of the Board of Commissioners of Wells County in relation to the bill to amend the Gravel Road Company; providing for the proper recording of assignments and can elation of mortgages and mechanics liens; fixing the time for holding court in the Tenth Judicial Circuit; authorizing the Board of County Commissioners to construct free gravel roads on boundary lines between States, each to defray one-half of the expense; authorizing the Trustees of the Hospital for the Insane to use certain lands of the McCaslin farm for the benefit of the institution providing for the distribution of certain money and funds in the treasury of the incorporated town of Clinton, Vermillion County.

CONSIDERATION of the general appropriation bill was resumed on the 8th inst., but, although two hours' time was consumed, no changes were made materially affecting the amount of the appropriations. Pending the consideration the Senate took a recess for the purpose of allowing a committee to make a change in the phraseology of the bill, after which the constitutional rule was suspended to allow the bill to be read the third time. The bill finally passed. The House bill legalizing the issue of gravel road bonds in Wells County was passed under a suspension of the rules. In the House the bill allowing security for liquor-dealers' bonds to be released upon petition to the court as other sureties are released, passed. Sen. or Meyers' bill providing for the establishment of an Agricultural Experiment Station at an annual salary of \$4,500 each at Indianapolis, was reported back from the committee without recommendation. After a long debate a motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed. The following bills were taken up out of their order and passed: Abolishing the office of Supreme Court Commissioner; to legalize the incorporation and official acts of the Indiana English, Crawford County; regulating the measures used by County Sheriffs for enforcing certain official measurements therefor; to prevent the payment of wages in scrip or the selling of goods to employees at excessive rates; an act concerning the duties of County Treasurers and Auditors; and requiring the prompt payment of all funds due Township Trustees. Mr. Williams introduced a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, highly complimentary to Mr. Henry George, of Indianapolis, for his efforts in the cause of "Poverty," and extending to him the courtesies of the House. The same gentleman introduced a resolution, which was also adopted, allowing H. C. Darnell, Clerk of the House, \$400 for extra work in preparing the calendar for the regular and special sessions. Mr. Pendleton called up the bill to appropriate David S. Munson \$2,500 for lighting-rods run on the Insane Hospital, which had twice before failed for want of a constitutional majority, and it was passed. The Governor signed the bill prohibiting the importation of foreign labor into Indiana.

SENATOR SELLERS, the Chairman of the special committee appointed before the end of the regular session to investigate the accounts of Huffstetter, the deposed Assistant Secretary, presented a report to the Senate on the 9th inst., showing that Huffstetter had, on forged warrants, drawn on the account of Ezra C. Knowles, an enrolling clerk, the sum of \$44; on Senator Hillebrand, \$100; on Senator May, \$6; on Senator Shively, \$39; and on Senator Addison, \$10, making the total amount of his pecuniations, besides the overdraws of his own salary, \$341. "The sums drawn by Mr. Huffstetter from the treasury upon fraudulent warrants and orders," the committee stated, "have been paid out of the State Treasury or repaid to the losers by his dishonest transactions. While this has been done voluntarily and without any agreement on the part of the losers by Huffstetter's transactions, still this restitution was but an act of simple justice to men whom Huffstetter had wronged, and it can no in any way justify an outrage committed before the eyes of the Senate, which has now been brought to the knowledge of the entire State. We, therefore, call the attention of the Prosecuting Attorney of the Criminal Court of Marion County to the facts above set forth that he may take such steps as he may deem further the ends of justice." The report of the committee was adopted unanimously. In the House, the general appropriation bill was reported back from the Senate with amendments made to it. A motion to concur in the amendments made by the Senate was defeated by a vote of 36 to 50. The Speaker appointed as the House members of the conference committee on the bill Messrs. McMullen and Brownlee.

SENATOR MAGEE presented a report to the Senate, on the 10th inst., from the Finance Committee on the general appropriation bill. A compromise on the Senate amendments had been agreed upon by the committee. The changes were explained by the members of the committee, and the Senate concurred in the report of the committee. The House did likewise. Senator Villard tendered his resignation of the Finance Committee, and it was accepted. The House then the following bills were passed: Winter's bill regarding decedents' estates; the bill authorizing the citizens of any county to form voluntary associations for the purpose of the insurance of property from damage by fire or lightning; McCullough's bill providing that incorporated towns and cities may, if they so desire, employ Township Assessors to make local assessments and County Treasurers to collect their municipal taxes, without providing special officers for these purposes; Brown's bill providing that polling-places on election days shall be opened at 6 o'clock a. m.; Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to reorganize the State by reconstituting on a non-partisan basis, which on motion, was referred to a committee; Mr. Copeland introduced a resolution denouncing Cleveland for sending Gen. Lawton, "unholy rebel" to Russia. The resolution was promptly tabled. The Governor signed the bill regulating the practice of medicine, surgery, and obstetrics. The bill provides that any person desiring to practice medicine or surgery shall procure from the Circuit Court a license, to secure which he must file an affidavit showing graduation in some reputable medical college; or he shall present the affidavit of two reliable freeholders that he has practiced medicine in the State for ten years.

The bill limiting the rental charges for telephones to \$3 a month passed the Senate on the 11th inst., after a long debate. Senator McCullough stated that there had been something said about the lobbying of telephone companies to defeat the bill. There has been no money used, he believed, but he said that he had seen letters and telegrams from employees of the House demanding money from the telephone companies for the defeat of the bill, giving the names of the members and the amounts they demanded. After the passage of the bill an investigation was ordered into McCullough's intimation of the use of money to defeat the bill. In the House the revenue order, which was a consideration of Senate bills on third reading, Senator Hillebrand's bill compelling liens, deeds, and mortgages to be recorded within ten days after they have been delivered was variously discussed and defeated. Senator Robb's bill to amend the act concerning the taxation of unplatted tracts of lands with the city limits was read a third time and defeated. Senator Fox's bill prohibiting the use of dynamite and other explosives for telephonic purposes and providing strict penalties for the violators of its provisions was defeated. Sen. or Hillebrand's bill to amend the present law regarding the State printing was read. Mr. McK explained that, in accordance with a special message from the Governor on the subject, this bill had been drawn to cut off certain unnecessary printing, and that it would save the State about \$30,000 a year. Passed. The House also concurred in Senator McCullough's amendments about money being used to be members of the House to vote against the telephone bill, and appointed a committee to investigate the matter.