

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

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NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESS reassembled after the holiday adjournment, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, and at once opened business in a lively fashion. Numerous bills were introduced in both houses. In the Senate the credentials of John W. Daniel, of Virginia, were presented. A bill was passed to legalize the Ninth Territorial Assembly of Wyoming. Bills were introduced to substitute silver dollars for gold coin and currency in reserve funds of the Treasury; to increase pensions for total helplessness; to facilitate promotions in the army; to adjust accounts of the erection of monuments in Washington to Abraham Lincoln and U. S. Grant, at a cost of \$1,000,000 each; to establish a national university in the District of Columbia by a grant of \$5,000,000, bearing 5 per cent interest; to provide for the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty. A resolution was adopted accepting from the State of Ohio a marble tablet, of ex-President Garfield. Mr. Hoar introduced a resolution requesting the President to take measures for including cases of embezzlement in extradition treaties. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, called up the resolution heretofore offered by him calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of each report made by the Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad from the first appointment of such directors to the present time. In support of his resolution Mr. Wilson reviewed at considerable length the action of the Government Directors, of whom he had himself been one, with a view to showing that, had the Government paid attention to the information conveyed and the recommendations made by the directors, the relations of the Government to the roads would today be better. The bills introduced in the House of Representatives numbered 790. The more notable were: To remove restrictions on the coinage of the standard silver dollar; to abolish internal revenue taxation; to appropriate \$200,000 for a monument to General Grant in New York; to prevent the adulteration of food and drugs; to provide for the construction of the Delaware and Maryland ship canal; to reform the civil service; to repeal the duty on sugar; to prevent fraudulent entries on the public domain; to repeal the tobacco tax; to create an international convention; to tax the manufacture and sale of oleum; to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors preference in public appointments; to authorize the President to call out two volunteer regiments of cavalry in New Mexico and Arizona for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and to deprive polygamists of the right of suffrage.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: John J. Higgins, to be Collector of Customs in the District of Natchez, Miss.; James Curran, of Maryland, to be Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels in the Third District; Wiley J. Finley to be Surveyor of Customs for San Francisco; William H. McVie, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States at San Juan del Norte; Willis H. Patch, of Maine, to be Consul of the United States at St. Stephen, New Brunswick; H. M. Macmillan, of Massachusetts, to be Consul at Sivas; Orlando V. Powers, of Michigan, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Mr. Hoar introduced in the Senate, on the 6th inst., a bill for longer sessions of Congress, making proceedings commence alternately in October and November. The silver question was raised in the Senate on a discussion of the Beck resolution. Mr. Gray contended that present use in compulsory savings banks was not a fair country to a silver standard. Mr. McPherson declared that in the opinion of the best authorities in the world, a point had been reached beyond which it would be dangerous to go, and produce a silver dollar. The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, complying with the call of a recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of Postmasters. Mr. Hale, of Maine, said the Postmaster General had turned these matters of appointment over to his assistant, who relied upon Mr. Brown, but the Postmaster General had not made a complete answer to the resolution of the Senate. In reply Senators Voorhees and Vest defined the civil-service policy of President Cleveland. Bills were introduced in the House of Representatives for the free coinage of the silver dollar, to limit it, and suspend it; to for national banks to keep a larger reserve of silver; to raise the trade dollar, and to divide the calling of \$50,000,000 in 3 per cent bonds, payment to be made in coin of standard value.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James Shields, of Maine, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Washington Territory; Thomas Ryan, of Utah, to be Postmaster at Salt Lake City; St. Louis, Mo.; J. C. Morgan, at Kearney, Neb.

A RESOLUTION originally introduced by Mr. Harrison calling for an investigation of the Pension Commissioner's office was adopted by the Senate on the 7th inst., after the incorporation of amendments offered by Messrs. Voorhees and Logan. As it now stands the resolution provides for an inquiry as to the truth of Mr. Beck's statement that the pension law was a party test was applied to pension claimants and as to the present incumbent's management of his trust. There was a long debate on the Utah bill, and Missouri came in for a share of bitter denunciations at the hands of the Democrats. Mr. Teller opposed severe repressive measures, and acted as the apologist of the Santa Fe. The House of Representatives passed a bill for the introduction of bills for the extension of the Washington Territory, to create a postal telegraph, to repeal the tobacco tax, for a commission on the liquor traffic, for volunteer regiments in the Southwest, for a public building, for the Hennepin Canal project, an unlimited silver dollar, and for a hundred or two other things. Speaker Carlisle announced his committee, with Morrison as Chairman of Ways and Means, Randall of Appropriations, Bland of Coinage, and Belmont of Foreign Affairs.

SENATOR EDMUNDS' Utah bill passed the Senate on the 6th inst. It is substantially the same as first reported, with the addition of a section providing that marriage between persons of the fourth degree of consanguinity, but not including that, shall be contrary to law. Mr. Easton offered a concurrent resolution with a preamble as follows: "Whereas, The act of Congress of 1878 declared the silver dollar a legal tender for all debts, public and private; that by the act of 1890 the faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to the payment in coin or its equivalent of all public obligations not bearing interest, etc.; and that by the refunding act of July, 1870, the principal and interest of the debt were made redeemable in coin of the then standard value; that since the enactment of those laws it has been the practice of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the bonds and interest in gold coin, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for \$10,000,000 of bonds, payable on the 1st of February, 1896; therefore, be it resolved, etc., that in the opinion of Congress said bonds of \$10,000,000, payable on Feb. 1, 1896, should be paid in silver dollars, such payment being in compliance with existing law and in aid of the financial policy established by the legislation of Congress." Mr. Easton desired the resolution referred to the Committee on Finance and expressed the hope that the committee would report on it at an early day, in order that it may be determined whether or not the practice of paying the United States bonds and the interest on them exclusively in gold coin was approved by Congress. Bills were introduced to appropriate \$1,330,000 for improvements at the mouth of the Columbia River, to create a public park near Santa Fe, to pay the Delaware Indians \$30,800 for certain lands in Kansas, to increase to \$25 per month the pensions of soldiers or sailors who lost one eye, and to prohibit the letting of Government con-

tracts to persons employing convict labor. The House was not in session.

EASTERN.

John L. Sullivan, the pugilist, offers to fight Charley Mitchell every day for a week, and in case of defeat will forfeit many thousand dollars to benevolent and other institutions.

Valises containing about \$65,000 in bank bills and securities stolen from the Lancaster, Mass., National Bank have been found at Timmouh, Vt. Veto, the Treasurer of the Rutland, Vt., Marble Company, confessed that he helped McNeal, the absconding cashier of the Lancaster bank, to carry off the funds. Dr. E. M. Nelson, President of the marble company, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the matter.

Pittsburgh has completed a crematory on Sixth avenue, to be operated by natural gas.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the authorities of Boston have the right to prohibit preaching on the Common.

Nahum Capen, LL. D., died in Boston. He was Postmaster of that city under President Buchanan, and began the free delivery of letters.

A railway collision at Wilmington, Del., wrecked a passenger train and caused the death of an engineer, fireman and brakeman.

The penitentiaries of New York, two of which are being worked on State account, show a profit for the year of \$3,441. All but 10 per cent of the shoes made at Auburn are sold in the Western States.

WESTERN.

Mr. Louis Schaefer, of Canton, Ohio, has again called the attention of Congress to the case of the venerable Mrs. Merkleham, the only living grandchild of Thomas Jefferson. He attempted to raise a fund for her in 1884 by appealing to some hundreds of prominent people and secured \$70.

Grading on the Burlington and Northwestern Road has been completed through Prairie du Chien and for several miles north, and La Crosse will be reached within a month.

Simpliner, Adler & Co., wholesale jewelers, and William U. Doren & Co., shoe manufacturers, both Cleveland firms, have made assignments. The liabilities of the former concern are about \$50,000.

At Battle Creek, Mich., the dead bodies of Dr. Martin White, his wife, and two children were discovered by neighbors who forced the doors. It is suspected that White killed the others and committed suicide.

Ex-Senator Thurman, who was selected by the coal-miners and operators of Ohio to settle their difficulties, decided that wages should be advanced to 60 cents per ton, at which price he thinks the operators can successfully compete with other districts.

D. F. Wadsworth, a former banker at Ishpeming, Mich., was convicted of embezzlement in the sum of \$67,000.

The State Live Stock Commission of Nebraska has raised the quarantine which has been maintained for several months against Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio.

Several hundred men have for months been at work on the snow-sheds of the Central Pacific Road, which extend in an almost unbroken line for forty-five miles, and are constructed of framed timbers with braces of iron.

A fire in the bag factory of Jewell & Adams, at Cincinnati, caused a loss of nearly \$100,000.

SOUTHERN.

A panther which for six weeks had alarmed the citizens of Clayton, Ga., attacked and overcame George Greenleaf, who was walking up a hill with his wife. The latter cut the beast's throat.

Painter, Tongue & Co., wholesale dry goods and notions at Baltimore, failed with heavy liabilities.

The property of the Richmond Whig, which last month suspended publication, has been sold for \$5,000 to some Democratic journalists.

The firm of Painter, Tongue & Co., wholesale dry-goods and notion dealers of Baltimore, Md., suspended as the result of extensive embezzlements by a bookkeeper.

Sixteen convicts employed in the mines at Coal Hill, Arkansas, escaped by tunneling thirty-five feet, on which work they spent three weeks. Bloodhounds are pursuing them to Indian Territory.

A warehouse in Louisville, Ky., filled with cotton, tobacco, molasses, and dry goods, collapsed, and a fire breaking out the greater portion of the contents were destroyed. A colored porter, H. M. Wright, manager, and J. B. Balmforth, one of the proprietors, were caught in the debris and cannot be found. The financial loss is heavy.

Charles Williams (colored) was hanged for outrage at Cambridge, Md. When urged by the ministers to prepare for eternity, he said, "It is too late."

Five railroad laborers were drowned while crossing from the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi to Memphis in a rowboat.

WASHINGTON.

Washington telegram: "An office seeker who had been here for many weeks returned home not long since without presenting his case to the President. He had a very novel reason for this strange procedure. He had a very valuable ring, so he said, which he intended to wear when he called on the President. Soon after his arrival he lost the ring, and feeling that his case would be hopeless unless the President saw the ring on his finger he gave up in despair and left for home."

Senator Van Wyck is to introduce a bill promoting General Sheridan to the rank of General—the same that Grant and Sherman had.

Washington telegram: "Western Senators are receiving letters in great numbers urging them to oppose the confirmation of Land Commissioner Sparks because of his re-

cent rulings. Mr. Sparks was confirmed by the Senate as Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 25th of last March."

It is understood that Secretary Whitney is satisfied with the seaworthiness of the Dolphin, as shown in her recent trial trip, and will formally accept the vessel as soon as certain preliminaries can be arranged. It is not thought necessary to have another sea trial.

Rear Admiral Earl English, who has just been relieved of the command of the South American squadron, will be placed on the retired list next month.

A check for \$12,000 will be paid by the Treasury Department to Stephen Merritt, the New York undertaker who had charge of Gen. Grant's funeral. About \$2,100 will be covered by a special appropriation.

POLITICAL.

James G. Blaine, at a legislative banquet in Augusta, made an argument against the biennial system of elections and sessions recently adopted in Maine.

Washington special: "The Democratic members of the Committee on Ways and Means evidently don't mean to let the grass grow under their feet. Mr. Morrison called a conference of the Democratic committeemen to day, for the purpose of developing their views as to the best method of presenting the tariff question to the House. The consultation lasted about two hours, and disclosed some diversity of opinion as to the best way to handle the question. Mr. Morrison indicated a preference for a horizontal cut, while Mr. Hewitt advocated the adoption of his bill, the leading feature of which is free raw materials. There was a good deal of discussion growing out of the various suggestions of the committeemen, by which there was shown to be a general disposition to harmonize upon some bill reducing tariff duties, and to put it before the House with as little delay as possible. All were agreed that it would be most politic to report a bill that would be sure not only to pass the House, but that would also probably pass the Senate. The reformers are in earnest, and if they should fail to pass a general bill they will attack the high-tariff rates by piecemeal, through separate bills."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mitchell, the pugilist, says he will accept Sullivan's challenge to fight every day for a week, provided half the proceeds shall go to charitable institutions.

The blizzard which recently spread itself over the country was particularly severe in the Eastern States. The tide along Cape Cod was the highest known for many years. The snow in Maine and Vermont is in many places five feet deep. The mails at New York suffered marked delay. Convicts at Deer Island, in Boston Harbor, saved the lives of three men found clinging to the rigging of a wrecked schooner, and the life-saving crew at Seaside rescued fourteen men from two vessels. It is estimated that more damage was done during forty-eight hours on that part of the coast than for the past ten years. Eight vessels were reported ashore at Truro and Provincetown, Mass., but no lives were lost. In New York City from four to six horses were required to each street car. A woman was blown from a sidewalk into a cellar. A party of about sixty ladies and gentlemen living on Staten Island left in the evening, to attend the theaters or the opera in New York. They could not land, owing to the severity of the storm, and were compelled to remain on board the boat all night. The schooner Mary G. Farr, of Philadelphia, caught fire at sea, off the New Jersey coast during the storm. The boat was wrecked, and every soul on board was lost. At Pittsburgh the snow blockade was unprecedented, railway trains being entirely abandoned for a time. In the Northwest the storm did great damage. It is believed, in Southern Illinois, the peach crop is killed. The mercury ranged from 50 degrees below in Manitoba to 11 above at Mobile. Irwin Underhill was frozen to death near Elgin, Ill., John Lang at Burlington, Iowa, and a letter-carrier froze his feet and hands at Evansville, Indiana. The cold wave extended south to the Gulf of Mexico, and at Galveston Tex., a man was frozen to death. In Florida the oranges remaining on the trees are frozen, and their loss will probably be complete. In Arkansas the thermometer reached 4 deg. below. In Louisiana, throughout the sugar belt, it fell to an average of from 1 to 12 deg. above, and in one locality in Texas the cowboys were astonished to find it 4 deg. below. The area of low thermometer seems to have extended through the entire range of Southern States, round the coast from Texas to Maryland, accompanied by more snow than the people have seen there for years.

FOREIGN.

The widow of Ratazzi, the Italian Minister, has been sentenced by a Paris court to three months' imprisonment for bribing an official to cause the demolition and rebuilding of several houses which she owned on the Boulevard Haussmann.

Prince Charles, of Monaco, has driven the Jesuits from his quarter-section because they printed a list of suicides at the gaming tables.

Reports from Eagle Island show that dreadful distress prevails among the Irish residents. The people have almost nothing to eat, and no money whatever with which to buy food. Petitions for aid to the Dublin Castle authorities have been met with the reply: "The poor-house is open."

There has been a domestic war in the Italian royal household that claimed prophecies demanding the attention of the newsgatherers. King Humbert became alarmed at the family expenses, and was particularly shocked at the discovery that his consort, Queen Margherita, insisted on having a heaping plate of strawberries every day in the year. The royal pair finally arrived at an agreement that the Queen would content herself with berries twice a week if the King would sell his old clothes instead of giving them away, and peace was restored.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Advices received by the way of London state that Germany has seized the islands of Samoa in the Pacific Ocean. The King and his chiefs were insulted and finally fled. A force of marines was landed from the German war ship Albatross. The German Consul then hauled down the Samoan flag and ran up the German colors in its stead. The Samoans threaten to make war on the Germans. The American and British Consuls protested against the action of the Germans.

Following is the text of the bill introduced in the lower house of Congress by Mr. Hewitt to secure a uniform standard of value:

Be it enacted, etc., That the gold and silver coins of the United States which are a full legal tender shall hereafter be interchangeable at their lawful value, either for the other, upon the demand of any holder thereof, in the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New York, when presented in sums of \$100 or any multiple thereof; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to provide for such interchange, and to cash or to coin such amount of standard gold and silver dollars as may be found necessary from time to time in order to meet the demand for such dollars; and that all provisions of law fixing or limiting the amount to be coined of such dollars be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Chicago elevators contain 14,600,756 bushels of wheat, 2,578,619 bushels of corn, 272,628 bushels of oats, 330,701 bushels of rye, and 213,212 bushels of barley; total, 17,985,916 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 16,267,905 bushels a year ago.

The manufacturing firm of Crane Bros., one of the largest pipe and general iron manufacturing houses in the West, is about to remove from Chicago to Pittsburgh. A location at Pittsburgh, the Cranes claim, will reduce freights and be a benefit to all concerned.

Time has solved the mystery connected with the disappearance from Chicago last September of J. T. O'Rourke and Miss Mary Larned, who were by many believed to have been lost on Lake Michigan from a row-boat. It appears that they went directly to Detroit, where O'Rourke secured work as a porter in a dry goods house, although he had a good law practice in St. Louis, and had abandoned a wife and children at Kirkwood. It is said that the amour was broken up by an anonymous letter sent by O'Rourke to his wife. The parties involved have returned to their homes.

The Hon. Allen G. Thurman received the Democratic caucus nomination for the United States Senatorship at Columbus, Ohio.

The Great Powers of Europe, it is said, demand that Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria, and Turkey shall demobilize their armies.

A spirits-monopoly bill has been signed by Emperor William of Germany. If passed by the Bundesrath it will go into effect in August, 1888.

THE bill to admit Dakota and organize the Territory of Lincoln was favorably reported to the Senate, by Mr. Harrison, on the 11th inst. In discussing the Beck silver question, Mr. Pugh stated his belief that three-fourths of the Southern people were opposed to the suspension of silver coinage. Mr. Blair urged the passage of his bill for the erection of monuments to Lincoln and Grant at the National Capital. Bills were introduced to permit the Dakota Central Railway to bridge the Missouri River at Pierre; to pay from the General fund the sum of \$20,000 to William H. Whiting for physical injuries sustained by imprisonment on the Confederate cruiser Alabama, and to appropriate \$420,000 for river improvements in Oregon. In the House of Representatives bills were introduced for the issue of small silver certificates for circulating medium, for large certificates on deposited silver bullion, for fractional paper currency, and to pay out all except \$50,000,000 of the Treasury surplus in redemption of bonds. Also a bill to divide Dakota and create the Territory of Lincoln, to prohibit aliens from acquiring title to lands, to appropriate \$5,000,000 for a steam turbine, to donate the Creve Coeur lakes to the city of St. Louis, and to enable the people to name their postmasters. Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, filed in a measure to appropriate \$300,000 to pay veteran soldiers and sailors the difference between gold coin and the depreciated paper they took from the paymasters. The call of States brought forward 50 new measures, making the total nearly 4,000. Nearly 500 nominations were reported from committees to the Senate sitting in executive session. When the case of Dorman B. Eaton came up Mr. Logan objected to his confirmation as Civil Service Commissioner on the ground that he was a "mugwump" and that the law required the appointment of a Republican. Mr. Eaton was, however, confirmed.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.	5.25 @ 6.00
Good Shipping.	4.25 @ 5.00
Common.	3.25 @ 3.75
HOGS—Fresh.	3.50 @ 4.25
FLLOUR—Extra Spring.	4.75 @ 5.25
Choice Winter.	4.50 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.	.82 @ .82 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.36 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.27 @ .29
RYE—No. 2.	.62 @ .64
BARLEY—No. 2.	.62 @ .64
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.	.18 @ .22
Fine Dairy.	.16 @ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, new.	.10 @ .11
SKIMMED.	.06 @ .07
EGGS—Fresh.	.18 @ .19
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.	.64 @ .60
POPK—Mess.	9.50 @ 10.00
MEMPHIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2.	.69 @ .69 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.36 @ .36 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.27 @ .29
RYE—No. 1.	.57 @ .59
POPK—New Mess.	9.75 @ 10.25
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90 @ .90 1/2
CORN—Mixed.	.33 @ .34
OATS—Mixed.	.29 @ .29 1/2
POPK—New Mess.	9.75 @ 10.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.91 @ .93
CORN—No. 2.	.35 @ .37
OATS—No. 2.	.30 @ .30 1/2
POPK—Mess.	10.00 @ 10.50
LIVE HOGS.	3.75 @ 4.25
DETROIT.	
BEEF CATTLE.	4.50 @ 5.50
HOGS.	3.50 @ 4.00
SHEEP.	2.50 @ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.	.82 @ .82 1/2
CORN—No. 2.	.37 @ .38
OATS—No. 2.	.23 @ .30
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.	.90 @ .92
CORN—New.	.33 @ .34 1/2
OATS—No. 2.	.29 @ .29 1/2
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.	5.00 @ 5.50
Common.	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS.	3.75 @ 4.25
SHEEP.	2.50 @ 3.50
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard.	1.01 @ 1.02
CORN—Yellow.	.40 @ .42
CATTLE.	5.00 @ 5.75

BROWN OF MAINE.

The Report on This Gentleman Provokes a Lively Discussion in the Senate.

Messrs. Voorhees, Vest, and Hale Have a Three-Handed Forensic Bout.

[Associated Press report.]

The Chair laid before the Senate a letter from the Postmaster General, complying with the call of a recent Senate resolution in respect to the appointment of postmasters in Maine, alleged to have been procured through the influence of S. S. Brown, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of that State. The communication having been read, Mr. Hale said that before it went to the country he desired to say a few words with regard to it. It was every day becoming the belief of the people, he said, that the civil service of the Government should not be the reward of party service. Above all, the country desired that we should have a pure civil service. There should be no taint of bargain and sale about it. All parties had recognized this, and the party rallying-cries had been based on this thought. The rallying cry of the Democrats was "Turn the rascals out," which could only mean that if rascals were in office they should be turned out. A singular state of affairs, Mr. Hale continued, has arisen in Maine within the last six months. There were very few large offices in that State. There were twenty-seven presidential postoffices, but several hundred fourth-class ones. No department of the government came so near the people as the postoffice. The Republicans had expected to go out. The clamor of the Democrats for offices had been so great that they expected to go. The administration had taken a conservative course, and the President, though pressed to make a general sweep of the postmasters in Maine, had declined. But the people of many places had waited up one morning in Maine and found that postmasters had been appointed whom nobody wanted and nobody recommended. In one case it was found that the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, Mr. S. S. Brown, had taken up his law practice, closed his office, and had gone to Washington to attend to the distribution of patronage under the civil-service system. When it was found that this one-man power was the cause of removals, he had received letters from Democrats and Republicans all complaining of the new state of affairs. Mr. Hale then read several letters—one saying that the people had sent the Postmaster General a petition, signed by eighty-four persons, praying for the appointment of a person who would be not appointed. When Mr. H. came to Washington one of Mr. Brown's letters was handed to him (Mr. Hale). This letter became the basis of the present inquiry. He made the inquiry for the purpose of putting before the Senate full information on the subject. Out of one hundred of the larger postoffices in Maine it now seemed that Mr. Brown had recommended eighty-one of the new appointments. Mr. Hale acquiesced the Postmaster General of any endorsement of Mr. Brown. Brown had come to Washington indorsed by the Democratic party or its committees. The Postmaster General had been asked these matters of appointment over to his assistant, and upon Mr. Brown, but the Postmaster General had not made a complete answer to the resolution of the Senate. He had not stated whether the wishes of the people had been respected in the new appointments. No explanation had been made of the infamous system on which the proceedings complained of had been based. Mr. Hale read what he termed the most extraordinary exculpatory letter ever heard of, a letter of Mr. Brown to the Portland Argus, stating, among other things, that the Democratic Committee of Maine and Mr. Brown had arranged that persons who received appointments should pay something for the expenses incurred in their behalf, and also stating that he (Mr. Brown) had secured a large number of appointments to postoffices. Mr. Hale referred to the severe denunciation which, on a former occasion, had been expressed by Mr. Beck in the Senate, and then expressed by a Republican committee chairman, calling merely for voluntary contributions. What was the issuance of such a circular compared to this denunciation of affairs shown by the facts in the case? The one may have widened the circle, the other poisoned the fountain. The Republican party had not always been perfect, but in twenty-four years Mr. Hale had never heard that public offices had become matters of public sale. Mr. Hale had heard of an employee of the House of Representatives that there had never been in the summer season more Democrats in Washington than during the past summer, and that the Indiana Democrats had not gone home at all.

Mr. Voorhees remarked that when Mr. Hale was so told, he (Mr. Hale) was keeping company with a man who did not tell the truth. Mr. Voorhees warmly denied the truth of the statement, saying that of his personal knowledge it was untrue.

Mr. Hale did not care whether it was true or not, though if the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) had remained here at the suggestion of his constituents, he would have been in the case. It would not have been a case at all like that under consideration. Mr. Hale believed he spoke for the honest, conservative Democrats of Maine in denouncing the course pursued by the Democratic Committee of Maine and by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Vest said it was impossible that the administration should know every man who solicited office. If Mr. Vest had his way he would make it a misdemeanor for an employee to solicit office. But what was the Postmaster General to do? It had become a part of the common law in both parties for men to recommend people for office. Was the Postmaster General to go to Republican locations and make recommendations? Mr. Vest characterized Mr. Hale's position as mere cant. He (Mr. Vest) had before now seen in the departments at Washington such indorsements as this: "This man is indorsed by Vest and Cockrell," and so on. The appointments had been refused. Yet the Senator from Maine had discovered what he pretended to be a new evil. But for the Democratic success of 1882, there never would have been a civil-service law passed by the Republican party. The civil-service bill had been in the Senate for years without attention until the prospects of Democratic ascendancy became clear to the Republicans.

Mr. Hale said that he had nothing to do with the question under debate.

Mr. Vest said his colleague, Mr. Cockrell, and himself, in the course of their investigations heretofore under Republican administrations, had found unmistakable evidence of the abuse of money in the attainment of public offices, and though they could not put their fingers on a letter showing any use of money they could convince the moral sense of any man that money had been used.

Mr. Voorhees said the facts seemed to be that three Presidential Postmasters and some other minor Postmasters had been changed by the present administration. It seemed to Mr. Voorhees that that simply showed that not as many changes had been made in the postoffices of Maine as the people had, by their votes last fall, intended should be made by the administration. Mr. Voorhees sympathized with the Republican Postmasters who had been turned out. They would get used to it after a while, as the Democrats had got used to it. Mr. Voorhees was not here to defend Brown. He thought Mr. Hale had made a service to the Democratic party by exposing such a man; but did Mr. Hale suppose he could make an impression on the country that the Democracy of the United States favored the course pursued by Mr. Brown? Mr. Voorhees differed from Mr. Vest in one thing. He (Mr. Voorhees) was willing to put in power and office the men who had helped elect the Democrats. He believed it to have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution that the Government should be administered by the friends of the administration which the people should place in power.

Mr. Vest said he had merely meant to say that if he were to consult his own personal sense he would do what he had done, and did not mean that he was not willing to help his party friends.

Mr. Voorhees willingly conceded that fact.

Mr. Logan, referring to the allusion made to the civil-service law and the Republicans, said that Congress—meaning the House and Senate, both—had not been for several administrations in the hands of the Republican party.

Mr. Vest said the Senate had been, and for a part of the time every committee was in the hands of the Republicans.