

OUR HOUSE OF LORDS.

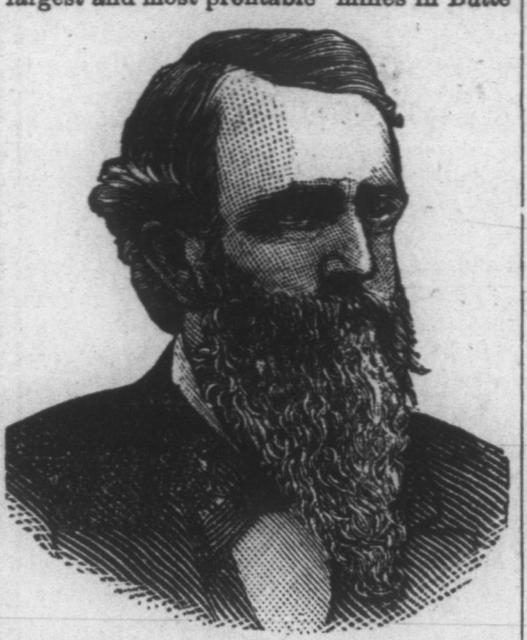
Portraits and Sketches of Some of the Newly Elected United States Senators.

Dawes, of Massachusetts; Hale, of Maine; Hearst, of California, and Others.

Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts.

Hon. Henry L. Dawes, who has been re-elected to the Senate from Massachusetts, was born at Cummington, Mass., Oct. 30, 1816. He was graduated from Yale College, began life as a school-teacher, and edited the *Greenfield Gazette* and *Adams Transcript*. At the same time he fitted himself by his exertions for the legal profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. He began his public career in 1848 as a member of the lower branch of the Legislature, and was returned in 1849 and 1852. In 1850 he was a member of the

ship with Haggan & Tevis, and the firm has amassed a large fortune in buying mining claims. They now own one of the largest and most profitable mines in Butte



City, Montana, and also mines in Arizona and Colorado, Oregon, Mexico, Idaho, and California. Mr. Hearst is considered the most expert prospector on the Pacific coast, and his judgment in regard to a mine has never yet been at fault. He is a tall, well-formed man about fifty-five years old. He was a candidate for Governor of California in 1882, but Gen. Stoneman secured the nomination from the San Jose Convention and was elected. At the time of Senator Stanford's election in 1885 Mr. Hearst received the complimentary votes of the Democrats. He is a very wealthy man, and among his real estate owns 40,000 acres of the finest lands in the State, situated in San Luis Obispo. He is the sole owner of the San Francisco *Examiner*.

Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut.

The Connecticut Legislature has re-elected Hon. Joseph R. Hawley to the Senate from that State. Mr. Hawley was born at Stewartville, N. C., Oct. 31, 1826. His father was a native of Farmington, Conn., and to that State the family returned in 1837, afterward removing to Cazenovia, N. Y. Mr. Hawley received his early education at Farmington and Hartford, Conn., and in 1850 commenced a law practice in Hartford. He very early took a deep interest in the politics of the country and was an active opponent of slavery, especially of its extension to the Territories. In February, 1857, he became editor of the *Hartford Evening Press*. Upon the outbreak of the war he

State Senate. In 1853 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in the same year was appointed District Attorney for the Western District of Massachusetts, retaining that office until 1857. He was elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress in 1858, and was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Forty-first, Forty-second, and Forty-third Congress, declining in 1875 to be a candidate for election to the Forty-fourth. He served ten years as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, commencing with the Thirty-sixth Congress—during the most important years in the history of the country—through the war and the reconstruction period. In those years there were more election contests than ever before, arising from the war. He was many years Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and while in Congress served on every important committee. He was the author of many tariff measures, and assisted in the construction of the wool and woollen tariff of 1868, which was the basis of all duties on wools and woollens from that time till 1883. In 1875 Mr. Dawes was elected to the National Senate to succeed Charles Sumner, whose unexpired term had been filled by William B. Washburn. He took his seat on March 4, 1875, and was re-elected on the expiration of his term in 1881.

Eugene Hale, of Maine.

Hon. Eugene Hale, who has just been chosen by the Maine Legislature as his own successor in the Senate, is a native of the Pine Tree State. He was born at Turner, Oxford County, June 9, 1835, longer ago than his appearance indicates, for he is a wonderfully well-preserved man. He received an academic education, and then read law. When 21 years of age he was admitted to the bar, and began practice. In a few years' time he was in the enjoyment of comfortable means and an excellent professional practice. His first official position was as Attorney of Hancock County, which he

enlisted (April 15, 1861), being the first man to enroll his name for volunteer service from Connecticut. He went to the field as Captain of the First Regiment Connecticut Volunteers and fought at Bull Run. After the three months' campaign he recruited the Seventh Connecticut Volunteers and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. He was commissioned Colonel in 1862 and Brigadier General in 1864. He served in the Army of the James before Richmond and Petersburg. He was appointed Military Governor of Wilmington, N. C., and was brevetted Major General in 1865; was Gen. Terry's Chief-of-Staff at Richmond, and was mustered out of the service in January, 1866. He was elected in April, 1866, to the Governorship of Connecticut, holding the office one year. He returned to journalism as editor of the *Hartford Courant*, and was President of the Chicago National Republican Convention in 1868. He was elected to the Forty-second Congress Nov. 5, 1872. He was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress in April, 1873. Upon the organization of the Centennial Commission he was chosen its President. In 1881 he was elected to the United States Senate and has just been re-elected.

A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska.

Hon. Charles H. Van Wyck was beaten for Senator in Nebraska, after a hard fight. His successor is Hon. Algernon S. Paddock, who was beaten by Van Wyck in 1881, after having served one term in the Senate. Mr. Paddock was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1830. He spent his youth at that place, entering the Glens Falls Academy in his thirteenth year. He pursued his studies there until he was eighteen years old, when he entered Union College, New York, where he remained until his senior year, when he left and went to Detroit, Mich. He began the study of law there. In May, 1857, he removed to Fort Calhoun, Neb., near where he pre-empted a farm and settled. In 1872 he moved to Beatrice, Gage County, where he now lives. During 1858 and 1859 he was engaged in editorial work for the *Omaha Republican*. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago that nominated Lincoln. He was nominated Secretary of Nebraska Territory, and assumed the position April 1, 1861. In 1864 he was a delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore. In 1857 he was a candidate for the Senate, but was defeated by John M. Thayer. In 1868 he was nominated Governor of Wyoming by President Johnson, but declined the place. In the winter of 1874-'75 he was elected to the United States Senate for a term of six years. In the winter of 1880-'81 he was a candidate for re-election, but after eighteen ballots was defeated by C. H. Van Wyck. He served as a member of the Utah Commission, to which place he was appointed by President Arthur.

held nine consecutive years. In 1867 he was elected to the State Legislature. His first election as a United States Congressman was to the Forty-first Congress. He was also elected to the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth. In 1874 he declined the position of Postmaster General, to which he was appointed by President Grant. He also declined a place in Hayes' Cabinet. While a member of the Forty-fifth Congress he was Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee. In January, 1881, he was elected Senator for the full term ending March 3, 1887, succeeding Hannibal Hamlin. His re-election for a second term of six years has just taken place.

George Hearst of California.

Hon. George Hearst first took his seat in the United States Senate in March, 1886, by appointment of the Governor of California, as the successor of the late Senator Miller. He has just been elected to serve the full term beginning with next March. Mr. Hearst has had an eventful history. He went to California across the plains in 1850, and commenced as a common laborer in the mines. Finally he made some money and formed a partner-

BASE-BALL REVISED.

The National Game in 1887 Will Be Played Under the New Code.

The New Field and the New Style of Pitching—Good News for Umpires.

Base-ball has come to be a game of all the year round, not only for players, but for the public. No sooner is the season ended in the fall than the interest in the next season begins to be active.

The thing about the game that is of most interest this winter is the reform of the pitching laws undertaken by the last convention. One of the most widely known base-ball writers and scorers in the country is Henry Chadwick, of Brooklyn, an old-timer and official scorer for the Brooklyn Club. He was evidently built for a player, but has never devoted himself to the game professionally other than as a writer about it. When the new rules were announced he interviewed several members of the Committee of Conference to obtain trustworthy interpretations of the changes.

"The base-ball fraternity," says Mr. Chadwick, "in 1887 will, for the first time in the history of professional ball, play under one official code of rules, viz., that authorized by the Conference Committee of the National League and the American Association, at the meeting held in Chicago on Nov. 15 and 16, 1886, which code was afterward indorsed at the annual conventions of both organizations. On this exceptional legislative occasion not only were the members of the joint committee of each organization the ablest men that could have been selected for the purpose, but they were assisted in their important work of revising the playing rules by a special advisory committee of leading club captains of the two associations, who were invited to aid the committee by such practical suggestions as the experience of the past season pointed out as necessary. Prior to the meeting the work of amending the rules each season had been done by the delegates to the annual meetings of each organization, and the result was not only two different



The Limits of a Fair Ball.

codes of rules, but crude and unsatisfactory amendments, which frequently had to be changed before the close of the ensuing season. Under the new order of things, however, the promise is that the work of the Conference Committee will be found sufficiently practical to render changes unnecessary until the next annual meeting. A primary object the committee had in view in framing a new code of playing rules was to introduce such amendments as would lessen the individual responsibility of the umpire in his rendering of decisions in disputed points and transfer it to the code itself, thereby reducing the chances of disputing decisions.

"The first thing the pitcher will have to attend to in studying up the new rules is the method of taking his stand in the 'box' preparatory to delivering the ball to the bat. Formerly he could hide the ball behind his back, which he is now prohibited from doing, and could stand within the lines of his position in such a way as to admit of his taking one or two steps in delivery, as his position was then a space seven feet by four in extent, besides which he had the privilege of lifting his feet. All this is now prohibited under the new code. As the rule now is, he must take his stand, when about to deliver the ball, within the lines of a space of ground only five feet six inches by four feet. It will be seen at a glance that the position is very different from that in vogue last season. In the first place the pitcher is now required to keep his right foot—his left, if a left-handed pitcher—standing on the rear line of his position, and he is not allowed to lift his feet until the ball leaves his hand. In reality he can not pitch or throw the ball unless this foot is on the



Position for Throwing Under the New Rules.

ground, as it is from the pressure of this foot on the ground that he derives the power to give the last impetus to the ball in delivering it. He is also required to hold the ball so that it can be seen in his hand by the umpire."

"In such a narrow box will not the pitcher find it impossible to take the short run that has characterized the work of some of them in the past?"

"Exactly. Besides keeping his right foot or left foot, as the case may be—on the line, he is now prohibited from taking more than one step in the delivery; and when taking this one step his forward foot must touch the ground to the left of the center line of his position."

"Will these rules make any material dif-

ference in the effect of the pitcher's delivery?"

"Decidedly, yes. The changes are very important, the main effect of them being to force the pitcher to learn to obtain a better command of the ball in delivery; and they also have the effect of reducing his power to send very swift balls. The double code, while it enabled him to attain greater speed in delivery, necessarily obliged him to sacrifice accuracy of aim and injury of catchers, besides placing the batsman in the position of being obliged to devote nearly all his attention to avoid being severely hurt by being hit by the pitched ball."

"The changes as interpreted by you will not seem to be severe on the pitchers who cling nearly to the old style of pitching



One of the Old Styles.

wherein the arm is swung on a level with or below the hip. How about those who throw the ball?"

"The rule must be followed as exactly, whatever the style of swinging the arm. The position it forces the thrower to take is not really any worse for him than for the pitcher. He will stand squarely facing the batsman, take one step forward with the ball in plain sight and let it go as he pleases. It will undoubtedly make his delivery more sure."

"The other important changes in the pitching rules introduce more costly penalties for unfair wild pitching. In the first place, the pitcher is now allowed to send in but five unfair balls before he becomes liable to the penalty of giving the batsman his base on balls, and this penalty is increased by adding the charge of a base-hit against the pitcher every time a base is given on balls. Then, too, every time the pitcher hits the batsman with a pitched ball a base is given the batsman for the error. The same penalty, too, is incurred every time the pitcher commits a balk, and the liability to balk in delivery is greatly increased under the new rules. It will be seen, therefore, that the pitcher has now to guard against three costly errors in his method of delivery, viz.: those of sending the batsman to his base on balls, for hitting him with a pitched ball, and for making a balk. This largely increased responsibility attached to the position, however, is offset by an important advantage which the new code grants to the pitcher, and that advantage lies in the throwing out of the code of the clause in the pitching rules which requires the pitcher to send in balls 'high' or 'low,' as the batsman chooses to call for. A fair ball is designated, under the new code, as 'a ball delivered by the pitcher while standing wholly within the lines and facing the batsman, and defined in section 2 of rule 2; the ball, so delivered, to pass over the home



Position for Pitching.

base, and not lower than the knee of the batsman, nor higher than his shoulder.' The designated class of 'high' and 'low' balls thrown out under the new code were not only a detriment to the pitcher in his effort to employ strategic skill in his method of delivery, but they were the most difficult class of balls for the umpire to judge correctly, and his errors of judgment in this respect were a fruitful cause of wrangling and 'kicking' by pitchers and batsmen. Under the new code, therefore, a greater latitude is given the pitcher in this respect, as he is now only called upon to send in balls 'not higher than the batsman's shoulder, or lower than his knee,' and every such ball is now a fair ball, provided, of course, that it at the same time passes over the home plate. This is one of the most important and radical changes made in the rules for some years past, and though it may bother a few batsmen at first, it will ultimately be of advantage to them. One benefit it yields is that of relieving the tedium of a very difficult part of his duties, while at the same time it affords the pitcher greater facility for strategic skill in his

position.

"In regard to the new rules of the new code, which refer to committing a 'balk,' the pitcher is far more circumscribed in his movements than he was last year. The new code includes the American Association rules of 1886, which are as follows: 'A balk is any motion made by the pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, and shall be held to include any and every accustomed motion with the hands, arms or feet, or position of the body assumed by the pitcher in his delivery of the ball, and any motion calculated to deceive a base runner, except the ball be accidentally dropped; if the ball be held by the pitcher so long as to delay the game unnecessarily, or any motion to deliver the ball, or the delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of his position, including all preliminary motions with the hands, arms, and feet.'

"The only amendment introduced in the American rules by the new code is the clause: 'And any motion calculated to deceive a base runner.' It will be readily seen that stealing bases under this rule will not be as difficult as it was under the absurd ruling in vogue the latter part of last season."

THE NEW SOUTH.

Editor Grady's Famous Speech at the New England Dinner.

"I bespeak the utmost stretch of your courtesy to-night," he said. "I am somewhat indifferent to those from whom I come. You remember the man whose wife sent him to a neighbor with a pail of milk, and who, tripping on the top step, fell with such violence into the latrine as the landings afforded, into the basement, and while picking himself up had the pleasure of hearing his wife call out: 'John, did you break the pitcher?' 'No, I didn't,' said John, 'but I dinged it if I don't.'

"The Cavalier as well as the Puritan," said the speaker, "was on this continent in its early days and he was 'up and able to be about.' But both Puritan and Cavalier were lost in the storm of their first revolution, and the American citizen, supplanting both and stronger than either, took possession of the republic bought by their combined blood and taught by wisdom, and establishing the voice of the people as the voice of God. Great types, like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists, from the straightening of their purposes and the crossing of their blood, slow perfecting through a century, came he who stands as the first typical American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this republic—Abraham Lincoln. He was the sum of the Puritan and Cavalier, for in his ardent nature were joined the virtues of both, and in the depths of his great soul the failings of both were lost. He was greater than Puritan, greater than Cavalier, in that he was an American, and that in his honest form were first gathered the vast and thrilling forces of this ideal government—charging it with such tremendous meaning, and so elevating it above human suffering that martyrdom, though infamously aimed, came as a fitting crown to a life consecrated from the cradle to human liberty.

"In speaking to the toast with which you have honored me I accept the term, 'The New South,' as it is used, according to the meaning of the South, not through protest against the old, but because of new conditions, new adjustments, and, if you please, new ideas and aspirations. It is to this that I address myself. I ask you, gentlemen, to picture if you can the foot-sore soldier who, buttoned up in his faded gray jacket the parole which was taken as testimony to his children of his fidelity and faith, turns his face southward from Appomattox in April, 1865. Think of him as, ragged, half-starved, heavy-hearted, enfeebled by want and wounds, having fought to exhaustion, he bears on his shoulder the gun and the sword of his comrades, and lifting his tear-stained and pallid face for the last time to the graves that dot old Virginia hills, pulls the gray cap over his brow and begins his slow and painful journey. What does he find—let me ask you, who went to your homes eager to find all the welcome you had earned, full payment for four years' sacrifice—what does he find when he reaches the home he left four years before? He finds his house in ruins, his farm devastated, his slaves freed, his stock killed, his barn empty, his trade destroyed, his money wiped out, his social system, feudal in its magnitude, swept away by the people without law or legal status, his commander slain, and the burdens of others heavy on his shoulders. Crushed by defeat, his very traditions gone, without money, credit, employment, material or training—and, besides all this, confronted with the gravest problem that ever met human intelligence—the establishing of a status for his vast body of liberated slaves, what does he do, this hero in gray with a heart of gold? Does he sit down in sullenness, in despair? Not for a day. Surely God, who had scourged him in his prosperity, inspired him in his adversity! As ruin was never before so overwhelming, never so sudden, so complete, the soldier stepped from the trenches into the furnace, having had charged Federal guns marched before the plow, and fields that ran red with human blood in April, were green with the harvest in June; women reared in luxury cut up their dresses and made breeches for their husbands, and with a patience and heroism that fits woman always as a garment, gave their hands to work. There was a little bitterness to all this. Cheerfulness and frankness prevailed. 'Bill Arp' struck the keynote when he said: 'Well, I killed as many of them as they did of me, and now I am going to work.' On the soldier, returning home after defeat and boasting some of his comrades, he made the remark to his comrade: 'You may leave the South if you want to, but I am going to Saundersville, kiss my wife, and raise a crop, and if the Yankees fool with me any more I will whip 'em again.' I want to say to Gen. Sherman—who is considered an able man in our parts, though some people think he is a kind of careless man about fire—that from the ashes left us in 1864 we have raised a brave and beautiful city; that somehow or other we have caught the sunshine in the bricks and mortar of our homes and have built therein not one single job, provided only for industry."

"When Lee surrendered, he said, 'I don't say when Johnston surrendered, because he still abides to the time when he met General Sherman last; as the time when he determined to abandon any further prosecution of the struggle—when Lee surrendered, I say, and Johnston quit, the South became and has been since loyal to this Union. We fought hard enough to know that we were whipped, and in perfect frankness accepted as final the arbitrament of the sword, to which we had appealed. The South found a jewel in a toad's head. The shackles that had bound her in narrow limitations fell forever when the shackles of the negro slave were broken. Under the old regime the negro was a slave to the system. Thus was gathered in the hands of a splendid and chivalric oligarchy the substance that should have been diffused among the people, as the rich blood is gathered at the heart, filling that with affluent rapture, but leaving the body chill and colorless. The old South rested everything on slavery and agriculture, unconscious that these could neither give nor maintain healthy growth. The new South presents perfect democracy, the oligarchy leading into the popular movement—a compact, compact and closely knit, less spreading on the surface but stronger at the core—a hundred farms for every palace, and a diversified industry that meets the complex needs of this compact society."

"In closing, Mr. Grady said: 'This message, Mr. President, comes to you from sons created ground. Every foot of the soil about the city in which I live is as sacred as a battle-ground of the republic. Every hill that invests it is hallowed to you by the blood of your brothers who died for victory, and doubly hallowed to us by the blood of those who died hopeless, but undaunted, determined to be free. Let us, with memory that makes us larger and stronger, and better—silent but stanch witnesses in its rich decoration of the matchless valor of American arms—speak an eloquent witness to the insoluble union of American States, and the imperishable brotherhood of the American people. What answer has New England to this message? Will she permit the prejudice of war to remain in the hearts of the conquerors when it has died in the hearts of the conquered? Will she transmit this prejudice to the next generation, that in hearts which never felt the glow of the struggle it may perpetuate itself? Will she withdraw, say in silence, from the hand which struck from her son's heart, Grant offered to Lee at Appomattox? Will she make the vision of a restored and happy people which gathered above the couch of your dying captain, filling his heart with grace, touching his lips with praise, and glorifying his path to the grave—will she make this vision, on which the last sigh of his expiring soul breathes a benediction, a cheat and delusion? If she does, the South, never abject in asking for comradeship, must accept with dignity its refusal. But if she does not refuse its comradeship in frankness and sincerity this message of good-will and friendship, when will the prophecy of Webster, delivered in this very society forty years ago, amid