The Herald.

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THE HERALD

Is Published

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,

From the Office of Kane & Co.,

54 GERMAIN STREET,

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Butter, Lard and Eggs.

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40 TUBS choice Dairy Butter; 400lbs. Pure Leaf Lard; 100 doz. Fresh Eggs. For sale low, wholesale and retail by

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200 BARRELS No. 1 choice Winter Apples, consisting in part of Bishop Pippin, Baldwin, Greening, Nonpareil, Ripson, Pippin Spetzenberg, &c.: 100 boxes Layer Raisens, 25 do., best London Layers, for Table use, and 5 bbls. Currants. For sale

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" " " Side Lace Boots;
" " " Balmorals and Congress Boots;
" American Kid, Button and Side Lace;
" " " " " "
" " " " " "
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Men's French Calf, Balmoral and Congress;
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" Lady's Shoe Store Boots;
Misses' and Youths' Kip Balmorals and Congress;
Boys' Kip Balmorals and Congress;
In fact every Description of goods to be found in a first-class store.

Prices as low as any in the Trade.

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M'CAFFERTY & DALY,

CORNER KING AND GERMAIN STREETS.

We have Reduced our Whole Stock to

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

SALE COMMENCES THIS DAY!

Corner of King and Germain Sts.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY.

june22

HOLLANDS GENEVA

Just received:

50 GREEN Cases DeKuypers' GENEVA;
25 " " Key do.;
25 " " half-bottles do. 1 dozen each
5 " " pint-flasks do. 1 " "

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nov17

J. J. MULLIN,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c.,

and a large assortment of

OVERALLS always on hand

Gents' Clothing made to order in the most Fashionable styles, and a perfect fit guaranteed.

A large stock of SEAMEN'S CLOTHING AND OUTFITS always on hand.

Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

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At ~~$2.50 per day.~~

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No Liquors Sold mar9—

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Notaries Public, &c.,

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No. 33

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I RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my Large and Varied Assortment of

WORSTED GOODS,

—IN—

Basket Cloths and Diagonals

BROADCLOTHS in Blue and Black,
TWEEDS in English, Scotch and Canadian.
DOESKINS in Blue, Black and Fancy.

The above will be made up in the most Fashionable Style and at shortest notice on the most reasonable terms. Also, a nice selection of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

apr27 M. J. DRISCOLL.

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COATINGS AND TWEEDS

for our Custom Department, and will make to order at our usual low prices at our Old Stand, Dock st.

MULLIN BROS.

We are selling our Ready Made Clothing at Cost to make room for our Spring arrivals.

feb23 MULLIN BROS.

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For the People to buy

STOVES,

RANGES

AND

TINWARE

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

IS AT

McDonnell & Mindon's,

3 doors above McElroy's,

Main Street, - - Portland.

P. S.—Wholesale Dealers please send for Price List. feb23

A QUANTITY OF

PAPER BAGS,

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

THE BEST PLACE

TO BUY YOUR

Boots and Shoes

IS AT THE

Portland Boot & Shoe Store,

where you can get anything in the Shoe line as cheap as any house in the Trade. I have on hand a large stock of Men's Kip, Coarse and Calf Boots of our own make, hand made, which will be sold at very low prices.

dec22 H. BOWLES.

R. J. RITCHIE,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

LAW OFFICE:

Ritchie's Building, Ground Floor

mar 9

BARDSLEY BROS.,

Are now showing the Newest and leading Styles in English and American

Fur and Felt Hats,

For Men, Youths' & Children.

STRAW HATS,

In great variety and quantity.

Silk and Cloth Caps

always on hand.

LATEST STYLE OF

SILK AND MERINO HATS,

made to order at short notice at

BARDSLEY BROS.,
38 Commercial Block,
South Side King Street,
St. John, N. B.

June15

NEW

BOOT & SHOE FACTORY,

CORNER OF

Union & Smyth Sts.

MY Factory is now in first-rate running order, and I am now manufacturing

FINE

Boots and Shoes,

of every description.

Dealers are respectfully invited to call and see my samples, which will be found on inspection, superior to the imported article. All goods manufactured by me are equal if not superior to samples, and bear my monogram.

JAMES T. HURLEY.

apr20

To Inspect is to Purchase.

THE attention of Families is directed to a repeat lot of GREY COTTONS and SHEETINGS, which are offered at less than formerly, and at a slight advance on manufacturing prices.

MACKENZIE BROS.

NEW FRILLINGS.—All the New Styles for the present Spring.

MACKENZIE BROS.

NEW COTTON HOSIERY.—A splendid variety at unequalled value.

MACKENZIE BROS.

INCOMPARABLE VALUE.—The balance of our large stock of Richly Embroidered Cloth Table Covers is being sold at a Veritable Reduction on the usual value of fifty per cent. Call and see them.

MACKENZIE BROS.

SWEEPING REDUCTION in Tycoon Reps, the cheapest and most suitable article for Misses wear. Also Ladies' Morning Dress-es.

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THE HEAD QUARTERS for Black Goods, and all the Mourning Textiles.

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THE GREAT GLOVE EMPORIUM.—Only First Choice Stock, which is specially manufactured for

MACKENZIE BROS.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS and Bed and Table Napery a specialty at

MACKENZIE BROS.

Climo's ever-popular Photographs, at liberal prices, are made at 13 Charlotte street (Jack's building). His beautiful prize stereoscopic views (all saved) of New Brunswick scenery, and St. John before the fire, can also be had at above address and of dealers.

(From the *American Catholic Quarterly Review.*)

SECRET SOCIETIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries. By Hargrave Jennings. London, 1870.
The Mystic Tie. By A. G. Mackey, M. D., author of *A Lexicon of Freemasonry.* Charleston, 1849.
History of Intertionate. From the French of Edmund Villetards. By Susan M. Day. New Haven, 1874.
The Secret History of the Fenian Conspiracy. By John Rutherford. 2 vols. 1877.

"Qui male agit odit lucem et non venit ad lucem, ut non arguantur opera ejus."

EVANG. S. JOANNIS, III., 19 J.

Meantime, they grow in number, even more rapidly than the sects of Protestantism, which seems now to be so rapidly sinking into infidelism as not to have even the energy of exfoliation. Some member who has been an officer in one, fails of re-election, his merits are not recognized to his satisfaction, he gets, from any cause, under a cloud, a Kilkenny-cat fight is waged (you have all seen this sort of thing in a church choir). He withdraws, suggests a new institution, descants on its benefits as glibly as a life insurance agent gets adherents, forms a mutual, devises regalia, a charter is procured for a Grand Lodge, subordinate Lodges are formed, our friend is, of course, the Most Worshipful Grand Master, or Most Eminent Grand Panjandrum, devotes himself to the propagation of the new order, and it is a poor affair, indeed, if he does not make out of it some repute among the brethren and a fair salary. It would be worth the reader's while, as indicating the kind of men who devote themselves to this business, to notice, when he sees in his newspaper the next announcement of an election of Grand Officers, in any of them at random, how few of the men with half the letters of the alphabet strung before and after their names, are known even to the obscurest kind of fame. Our own experience has been, on inquiring further about them, that they were almost universally quite as undistinguished at home as abroad.

What is it, then, that the Church does condemn? What are the documents, and what reasons are assigned for the condemnation? For the proper and full answering of these questions a very cursory historical sketch is necessary.

Through Clement V., in 1312, suppressed the Order of Knights Templar (Milites Templi), yet he distinctly states, in the Bull, that he does not pronounce a definitive sentence as to the guilt of the members touching the charges alleged against them; which guilt of the members he avers not to have been proved. He suppresses them solely "*to prevent the farther growth of a monstrous scandal, and for the greater good of Christendom.*" And, as the Templars were, in their day, one of the most celebrated and powerful military order of Christendom, a glance at the history of this Order, its rise, its professed object, its progress, its departure from its original aim, its rapid corruption, and its fall, will not be out of place, as giving us an idea of the nature of a successful secret order. We say *successful*, because all such institutions, or at least most of them, are tolerably pure in their inception, proposing to themselves some object, valuable in itself, which seems either impossible or difficult of attainment, except by the agencies that they intend to set to work. While poor, they remain pure. But success, its resultant wealth, the abandonment of the original aim of its extinction by the progress of the world, have invariably—all history being the proof—produced in them great laxity, not to say corruption. When once wealth has crept in, or through lapse of time and change of circumstances, the object for which they were founded has ceased to exist, the inevitable tendency is to keep their wealth by hook or crook, to allegorize and refine upon their object, to pretend work where there is none to do; and as Satan is said always to find mischief for the idle, it would seem to be impossible for the members to keep on terms with the rest of civil or ecclesiastical society.

About the year 1117, two pious French knights undertook to accompany and protect such pilgrims as desired to pass between Joppa and Jerusalem. They made a vow to that effect. Influenced by zeal for the object, a very necessary one in those days,—seven other knights soon joined them; and the nine were then admitted to the three monastic vows, with the additional one of defending the Holy Sepulchre. It is said that the first two knights were so poor as to have been obliged to ride upon one horse, a fact which seems to be commemorated on their seals, many of which are still to be seen in the museums of Europe. They were granted a horse and an armory in Jerusalem by Baldwin II., then king. Ten years afterwards St. Bernard, of Clairvaux, framed a set of rules for the Order, which rules were approved by Pope Honorius II. Their object was a noble one, and for some ten or fifteen years they lived in full pursuance of their object and strict conformity with their vows and rules. Many Knights applied for admission, the Templars became wealthy, the Order began to claim sovereignty, to be designated as sovereign; the Knights contended that they owed no allegiance to any Prince, that their houses and lands should be free from taxation; that bishops and other ordinaries had no jurisdiction over, and were entitled to no tithes from them, and that their churches and cemeteries were not subject to interdict. Wealthy people became affiliated to them in order to enjoy the same exemptions. They had not yet wholly forfeited the good name acquired by the noble services they had rendered the Christian pilgrims and the good cause in Palestine. They grew to be many thousands in number, establishing numerous "provinces" in the Orient and throughout Europe. Matthew of Paris says that in the thirteenth century they possessed over nine thousand manors in Europe alone. Already in 1146, St. Bernard, and Hugues des Paiens, one of the two original founders, perceiving that the members had swerved from their original aim from their vows, vainly exhorted them to return to both. Soon they cease entirely from their duty of protecting pilgrims; being more bent on extending their privileges and adding to their possessions, they are found constantly at feud with all the other orders, and more especially with the rival military Order of the Knights Hospitaller. By an underhand bargain they cause the failure of the sixth crusade under the Emperor Frederic II.; they make private treaties with the Saracens to secure their own possessions in the East. They are believed to be corrupt, are known to be powerful and wealthy, and the temporal princes of Europe, headed by Philip the Fair, have long desired their destruction. Charges against them are lodged at Rome, and the Pope institutes an inquiry into their orthodoxo and morality, both bitterly impugned. Meantime their estates have been seized by the various rulers within whose dominions they were; and the Grand Master, Jacques de Molay, with all the members of the Order in France, are seized and cast into prison. The example is imitated. Hundreds of Templars are everywhere executed under color of law. As above stated, the Pope suppressed them as an Order, burned at the stake in 1314 Jacques de Molay, with many of the other dignitaries of the Order. Their property, for which they had lost character and reputation, was seized by the civil rulers, a very little of it being transferred to the Hospitallers; and the great Order of the Knights Templar at once ceased to exist in all Europe, save in Portugal, where, under the sham name of "Knights of Christ," it has continued to drag out a dreary existence; the principal reason for which, at the present day, seems to be that it furnishes the Portuguese monarch with a cheap way of making fools with money believe themselves noble, so far as ribbon and a title will accomplish that end. There still seems to be people in the world that believe in those things. Shame, that the name of the Saviour of mankind should be employed in such a contemptible and silly transaction!

(To be continued.)

THE FLYING MACHINE.

THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW AIR SHIP—IT CAN BE RAISED OR LOWERED AT THE WILL OF THE OPERATOR, AND WILL SAIL IN ANY DIRECTION.

The flying machine now on exhibition at Tremont Tempie, has by its successful experiments attracted so much attention, that a brief description of it will prove of interest. The inventor, Professor Ritchell, is a Maine man, but has for several years lived at Corry, Penn. The construction of a flying machine has been a constant study with him for the last ten years. For the last seven years he has been assisted by Mr. W. H. Lyman of Corry, who has manufactured the gas, etc., but the credit of the invention itself properly belongs to Professor Ritchell alone. In November, 1876, they went to Bridgeport, Conn., to execute their plans but they did not meet with immediate success in producing a perfect machine. The first machine constructed proved too heavy in some of its parts, in others too large, while the application of power was ineffective. The machine now on exhibition was then built, and though probably not so perfect as to be of practical service, it still is of importance proving the correctness of theories of practibility of which has been long in doubt. It was taken off to the Permanent Exhibition at Philadelphia, May 10, 1877, and was first placed before the public at Hartford last week.

THE LIFTING POWER

is a horizontal cylinder of "gossamer cloth," fine linen coated interiorly with India rubber, twenty-five feet in length and thirteen in diameter, weighing sixty-six pounds, and charged with hydrogen gas, which is made by the usual process. Broad worsted bands extend over this down to a rod of mandrel-drawn brass tubing, nickel-plated, 1¼ inches in diameter and twenty-three feet long. The machine is suspended from this by slender cords. The after portion of the machine is at the base a parallelogram of hollow brass tubes, light but strong, two feet wide and five and a half feet long, from which rise, lengthwise, curved rods eighteen inches high in the centre, and drawn together at the top. Above the apex of this form rises a cogedged steel wheel, eleven inches in diameter, with double handles, so geared to a four bladed fan moving horizontally directly beneath, that the operator can give the fan 2300 revolutions per minute. The four blades of the fan are of white holly, each having a superficial area of about fifty square inches, the extreame diameter of the fan being twenty-four inches. The blades are set at a slight angle, like those of the screw of a propeller. Behind the wheel is a very small seat for the operator. His feet rest upon two light treadles, above and in front of the fan From the front of this spring other rods, at the extremity of which is a vertically-working revolving fan, like that beneath the operator's seat, except that it is only twenty-two inches in diameter. It is so geared to the main fan that it may be operated or not

AT THE WILL OF THE DRIVER,

and can be turned from one side to the other, so as to guide the machine in the air. This fan makes 2800 revolutions per minute, and all its movements are controlled by the operator's feet. By a pressure on the left treadle, he throws it into gear; a pressure of the toe of the right foot turns it to the left, and a slight pressure of the heel whirls it to the right. The action of the main fan may also be reversed, so that, when it turns one way he goes down, and, when reversed, he ascends. The weight of the operator and machine exactly balances the lifting power of the gas cylinder. The weight of the machine is forty-eight pounds, of the gas cylinder sixty-six pounds, making the total weight of the apparatus 114. The operator, Mark Quindland, weighs ninety-six pounds, and to balance him and the dead weight against the lifting power of the gas, he has to carry with him several pounds of shot and stones. The first open-air exhibition was given at Hartford, Conn., last week. It reached a height of fully 250 feet, the operator changing its altitude and direction at will. With little wind blowing, the machine appeared to be under perfect control. It made its way back in the teeth of the wind, and alighted within a few feet of the point whence it had started. The inventor never expected it to move against a strong wind, but he claims that it can be raised or lowered at will to leave adverse currents and enter favorable ones; that, by tacking, it can effect a little headway even against a breeze, and, in still atmosphere, it can be moved as readily as a boat upon quiet water. A second exhibition was given at Hartford, when an altitude of not less than 1000 feet was reached, and this trial was even more successful than the first. Although at one time ten miles away from Hartford, the operator had succeeded, by tacking, in working his way back as far as Newington, only five miles from Hartford. He also says that, in a quite atmosphere, he can work it for four consecutive hours without fatigue. The first exhibition at Tremont Temple, on Monday, as reported in these columns, proved, to the satisfaction of all present, that the machine will do all that the inventor claims, and will probably open a way for greater perfection in aerial travel than we have at present reached.

MR. TILLEY'S RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE.

(From the Toronto *Mail.*)

We are sure the country will receive with the utmost satisfaction the announcement that Lieut.-Governor Tilley, of New Brunswick, has consented to re-enter public life, and will be a candidate for the representation of the City of Saint John at the approaching election. This declaration he made on Wednesday last, to a deputation of the Liberal-Conservative Association which waited upon him. As Mr. Tilley might remain in the gubernatorial office for some months longer if he choose, his acceptance of a candidature necessarily implies his resignation of that position; and we have no doubt that so soon as his resignation is accepted at Ottawa he will enter upon an active canvass, not only of the City of St. John, but of the entire Province.

Without knowing anything of Mr. Tilley's motives for coming back into political life, we can readily understand that he is anxious to have his hands freed, so that he may be in a position to vindicate his conduct during the time he was Finance Minister, and reply to the many unworthy attacks which have been made upon him by the "mixer and muddler." Mr. Tilley is a prominent figure in all the financial discussions. It was he who brought down the estimates for the year 1873-4, the expenditures during which the present Government repudiate, though under their control for eight months out of the twelve. We have no doubt when Mr. Tilley comes to deal with this particular branch of the financial question that he will lay many a broad lash upon Mr. Cartwright's back and make the heaven-born financer wish that he had left him alone. For well nigh five years Mr. Tilley's mouth has been closed. He knew too well the obligations of the Lieut.-Governor's office to play the partisan like Luc. Letellier The First: but we much mistake if he will not heartily relish a release which enables him to throw off the fetters which have bound him for so long a time.

Mr. Tilley has been the most prominent man in the Province of New Brunswick for close on to a quarter of a century. In his time no one else has wielded anything like his influence there. With a personal character above reproach, his official and general public life has been devoted with heartiness to the welfare of his Province. Of admirable business habits, the larger and weightier duties of a Minister of the Crown for the Dominion were easily borne by him; and his career as Finance Minister, if not flashy, was marked by carefulness and ability. He filled the office at a time when the extension of the Dominion greatly increased its obligations. These were inseparable from the growing condition of the country, and the necessity for imposing them has never been questioned. Mr. Tilley is essentially a safe man in office. He would not show the silver side of the shield in England and the brazen side in Canada. Well up in all the ramifications of trade, he could neither play the *doctrinaire* like Mr. David Mills, nor make such displays of incapacity as has Mr. Cartwright. Were he directing our fiscal affairs confidence would be restored in every department of trade, and the whole country would feel that the helm was in a master's hand.

One may fairly suppose that, having retired from the Lieut.-Governorship of his Province, Mr. Tilley would, under ordinary circumstances, have been willing, if indeed not anxious, to avoid the worry of political life in Canada, where politics are certainly not a bed of roses to those engaged in them. But the circumstances are not of an ordinary kind. We have pointed out reasons of a character personal to himself which must be held as strongly operative in bringing Mr. Tilley back into the public arena. But the public reasons are stronger still. These are times which stir the blood of every patriotic man in the country—of every man who desires to see it lifted out of the Slough of Despond into which it has been sunk by bad government. Mr. Tilley may well feel animated by a desire to take a part in restoring to the Dominion that prosperity which she has so largely lost under a Grit Administration. New Brunswick has faith in his capacity, as well as in his honesty, and will give him a good contingent to fight the country's battles in the halls of Parliament. The Province will rally round him in a way which will make the incapables tremble.

It is a fact worthy of note that while the Conservative Party will find its ranks strengthened in the next Parliament by men of the highest ability, there is nothing to be seen in the Ministerial ranks but the old "Brown stuff." The Government go to the country with their Huntingtons, Laflammes, Walkers, and Glasses. The Opposition present anew for acceptance such able and tried men as Mr. Tilley in New Brunswick, and Mr. James McDonald in Nova Scotia. These are natural leaders of men—the best stuff the country affords. The party which possesses such men as Sir John Macdonald, Dr. Tupper, Mr. Tilley, Mr. James McDonald, Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, M. Masson, M. Langevin, not to mention many others whom we might name, is not an effete party. They are the live leaders of the live party of the country, and having a following of which any leaders might be proud. They are the men to whom the country naturally turns in the hour of its trial. Sis John Macdonald alone possesses more statesmanship than the whole of the present Government were all of its members rolled into one. Exponents of a National Policy of Protection, which is designed to infuse new blood into every industry in the Dominion, the men we have named shall not appeal to the electorate in vain. A glorious victory awaits them when polling day arrives.

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AND

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54 GERMAIN STREET,

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C., June 29.

From scattering reports which begin to come in it is evident that members of Congress are mostly at home "fixing things" in their respective "deestrika." In a physical sense, at least, what has been our loss is their constituents' gain. And while "the boys" at home may, as a general thing give the returning members a hearty welcome, freely accepting all his invitations to irrigate, it is probable that the other fellows whose hearts have gone out after the flesh-pots of Egypt, as it were, those ambitious chaps who aspire to $5,000 a year and M. C. after their names, wish that the session might have continued indefinitely. It is the chief end and aim of every Congressmen to obtain a re-election and, with few exceptions, from the day he first sits down in one of Uncle Sam's easy chairs all his efforts are directed to this purpose. A few whose ability or commanding positions render them valuable are certain to continually succeed themselves, but the great majority hold their positions by an uncertain tenor, and many cannot even seek the much coveted return without violating pledges given to obtain a nomination in the first instance. Are Congressmen ever guilty of such perfididy as that? the reader asks, and with the pertness of Mrs. Jenks herself I shall decline to answer. That question may be settled after Horace Greeley's plan of settling the tariff question in 1872—refer it back to the Congressional districts.

This letter is not written with the purpose of saying hard things of Congressmen or anyone else, but merely to convey a few reflections touching things as they appear to those who see official life as it is, and see members of Congress, with others, weighed in the balance from year to year. It is no discredit to a representative that he desires be to returned, and his position even legitimately used gives him some advantages in the pursuit of that object. The cold, unsympathetic world may not duly appreciate the heroism of Congressmen, who quietly attends his official duties, knowing the while that his rival at home is setting up the primaries and manipulating the party machinery to secure the succession. Yet virtue is its own reward. It is to be hoped that every truly valuable and successful member may be re-elected, but there are men the present House in both parties whose return would be a disgrace. It is not my place to call names. The constituents of every member have his record and if they are not satisfied that it is a good one; that he has been a credit to them and of service to the nation, he should be allowed to enjoy the society of his friends at home hereafter. The great trouble is the people are too careless in making nominations. Small politicians work and fib themselves into it, while the men of ability and character are too often left at home. Without charging the responsibility upon any party, for it belongs to both alike, there are too many men in the 45th Congress whose distinguishing characteristics are mediocrity and immorality. They pay little attention to the duties belonging to them, take no interest in committee work, and exert no influence. Some of them are of such quality that, stripped of the official positions, they could hardly be received in good society. They count one sometimes at roll-call, and that is the extent. Very often they are not to be found when wanted to cast an important vote. The best "indorsement" for such representative is to give them a rest.

It has been said that the preponderance of lawyers in Congress is the primary cause of the procrastination which results in the disgraceful scenes at the end of the session. Lawyers are proverbial procrastinators. Every adjournment is a gain. They are almost without exception bad business men, because their training unfits them for prompt decision. In the present House there are 185 lawyers, and of all other professions and callings only 107. On the appropriations' committee which has been so tardy the last session, there are only two business men, Mr. Hewitt, of New York, and Mr. Foster, of Ohio. The chairman and other eight members are all lawyers. The same procrastination which makes lawsuits last a lifetime, and exhaust the patience and resources of litigants, gives us, session after session, the spectacle of a Congress wasting months of precious time at its beginning, and crowding the business into its closing hours.

I am going to omit all mention of the investigation and several other matters that will keep a few days, and tell a little occurrence as it actually took place a few hours before the adjournment, which shows a feature of refinement not often seen in print. Between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of the adjournment a party of gentlemen, including members of the committee, had gathered in the room of the House Committee on Appropriations, and were quietly enjoying an excellent brand of champagne and Otard, said to have been a century old, furnished by that prince of connoisseurs, General Sam Ward, who is always on hand at the closing hours of the session and enjoyable entertainments. While the party were engaged in a pleasant coversation on events of the session and kindred topics, a member of the committee from Kentucky made his appearence in the room and seemed to be very much disconcerted. A member from Ohio, who was a prominent candidate for Speaker, invited the Kentuckian to participate simultaneously holding up a goblet of sparkling Roedarer. The Kentuckian frowned, and with an indignant voice said, "I don't approve of turning a committee room into a groggery," and immediately turned toward the stationary washstand, and, throwing himself into a capacious and richly upholstered arm chair, proceeded to remove his boots. It was but a moment before the trickling of water was heard, when the gallant Kentuckian was observed with his feet in the basin enjoying an operation which was evidently rare. Hardly had the gentlemen recovered from their surprise than the shrewd and sagacious representative from New York, Mr. Hewitt, shot into the room in his usual manner, remarking, "I have settled the fishery award question, and I am now ready to participate in another glass. Having partly quaffed his wine, his attention was attracted by the splatter of water, and, discovering the nature of the Kentuckian's manipulation, dropped his glass, raised his nasal organ into the air and gave a sniff, remarking, "There's a call of the House; my presence is required," and went through the door with extraordinary impetuosity. No sooner had this exit occurred than there was an uneasiness among the rest of the party, who, one by one, began to drop out, each in passing, being saluted by the Kentuckian with, "I don't drink and I don't smoke." To fully appreciate this incident, the reader should knew the fastidious Hewitt.

PROPO.