### WHERE MEN EARN A LIVING.

The Central Labor Union of Omaha and How It Is Governed.

THE OFFICERS WHO. CONTROL IT.

A Synopsis of the Carefully Framed Constitution Together With a Resume of the Labor World Elsewhere,

The various trades unions and the Knights of Labor assemblies of this city, through their representatives, have formed what is known as the Central Labor union of

Omaha. This association comprises three delegates from each trades union and Knights of Labor assembly; regardless of the number of members. These are elected to serve six, twelve and eighteen months, as their credentials from their respective organizations may determine.

The object of the Central Labor union are numerous, and in brief are as follows:

To unite the scattered forces of organized tabor in the city in a central representative body for the purpose of securing concentrated and systematic action on all matters that affeet the interest of labor in the city of Omaha; to encourage and advance organization among the unorganized sons and daughters of toil, to that they may be able to demand a fair and equitable recomfor their labors, and ot to be a standing menace to the progress of remized labor; to unite all the trades unions and Knights of Labor assemblies for the pose of paving the way toward the introduc-lion of the eight-hour working day in all branches of industry, claiming that experience has taught that it is a suicidal policy for one organization alone to attempt to secure this

By standing firm and with a simultaneous movement along the line, the members of the Central labor union believe this reform can

Another important object is that of impressing upon the minds of organized workmen, their friends, sympathizers and supporters, the necessity of their consuming, whenever and wherever practical, the products of or-ganized labor in preference to the products of unorganized labor, especially products bear-ing the labels of organized workingmen and

Aside from this, the union proposes to deal with such other questions as may arise from time to time, having a tendency to advance the general welfare of labor in the city, provided that such questions bear the well de-veloped imprint of toil and are not tarnished with the stench and filth from the political

arena of the day.

The jurisdiction of this body covers the entire city of Omaha and all of its suburbs.

The election of officers is held at the second regular meeting in January and July of each year, the constitution providing that all of-ficers and elective committees shall hold of fice until their successors are elected and installed. All elections are held by ballot, a majority of all the votes east being necessary

the present time the officers of the Omaha central labor union are as follows:
President, George Willard; vice-president,
W. B. Musser; recording secretary, William Sebring: treasurer, Julius Meyer, financial secretary, J. S. Giles; beard of directors, George Willard, Julius Meyer, John Carnaby, harles Newton, William Goodin and J. W.

ri Emergency Committee—Julius Meyer, J. S. Giles, H. H. Kirby, William O'Brian, J. B. Shupp, William Fletcher and August Beer-

Organization Committee-W. B. Musser, James Fordice, William Goodin, J. W. Martin, John Carnacy, S. Wigman, P. P. Murray and N. C. Landiminth. To the general public the duties of these of-ficers are not known. Briefly, they are as

The president presides at the meetings; decides the points of law and rules of order; appoints the special committees; issues the semi-annual pass word for the union; obligates the officers and delegates and is an exfilcio member of all standing committees, but his power is only committee on public affairs, where he has both

The vice president performs all the duties of the president in case of the latter's absence, by death, resignation, removal or other He is also a member of the committee on public matics.

The secretary is to keep the records of all regular and special meetings. In addition to this, each month he furnishes to the bureau of labor statistics a table of labor facts, such as are gathered from reports of trade.

The financial secretary receives and col-lects the initiation fees and monthly dues from organizations represented in the body, pays over all moneys to the treasurer and draws all orders when signed by the presi-

dent and secretary.

The treasurer receives all moneys from the financial secretary, keeps a correct account of all funds received and disbursed, and, at the first regular meetings in January, April, July and October submits to the union a report of all moneys received by him from the inancial secretary, together with an itemized account of expenditures, with a written statement of the liabilities and assets of the union.

The board of directors audit the books of the treasurer and financial secretary. With the treasurer, they take charge of the funds, depositing the money in some bank designated by the union. Besides this they are empowered to investigate all charges which may be made against any delegate, for cause or conduct, except the charge of absenteeism of

All branches of organized labor of either sex, except those deemed dangerous to the laws of the land, by being organized for revo-lutionary, riotous or for political purposes, and those suspended by their national or inernational organizations for insubardination,

are entitled to representation. To be a delegate to the Central labor union, ac candidate must be a wage-carner at the time of his election, and must continue as a wage-earner during his connection with the

Each organization represented is held regates, so far as the acts and actions relate to

Politics are barred and no man who is known to be an active partisan shall be sligible to a seat in the body. This is to pro-lect organized labor against ward bummers, wireworkers and pot-house politicians, who, if allowed to enter would soon be on hand to run the machine.

The powers of the union are varied and

erous, as it can suspend any organization which may be five months in arrears for dues. The union may, if it so desires, under penalty of suspension, forbid any of the labor person or place that is or may be unfriendly

le the labering classes, or those who deal in anfair goods of any description. In the same manner it may prevent any brgunization from allowing its members to work on any job, in any store, shop or office where scab labor is employed, provided the best interests of all concerned demand such

At any time it may call off all union men o any trade or calling whenever an employer puts seab labor to work to take the place of organized labor on a strike; providing, how-ever, that the organization involved in the strike can prove to the union that it has complied with all the rules and regulations of the local, national and international organiza-tions governing strikes; and this action on the part of the other organizations will not be considered a strike, but will simply be extending a helping hand to union me by refus Ing to work with scabs who take their place while on a strike to defend their rights.

The union can arbitrate all matters of differences between employers and employes when called upon so to do by the organiza-tion involved; but, in no case can it take ac-tion in behalf of any organization involved in difficulty with employers who have entered and brought on the difficulty without, and in direct opposition to the authority of any superior body that they may be subject to

Under no circumstances can the union take any action on behalf of an organization in difficulty that may conflict with the constitu-tion of the local, national or international

The duties of the emergency committee are to investigate all matters that may be preented to the union for settlement between imployers and employes, but at no times will

this committee assume full power to act, un less by permission of the union, and then ful power can only be extended to the case under

power can only be extended to the case under consideration at the time.

The organization committee has the power to co-operate with the trades of the city; to call together the unorganized people from time to time, to impress upon them the im-portance of organizing. With the executive officers of the union, they have power to rep-resent it at the public gatherings of the work ing recoile of the city. or people of the city.

The committee on public affairs is intended

o look after the general welfare of all labor a the city; render aid to the other committees; take charge of such persons or places as may be pronounced unfriendly to labor and act as a board of arbitration when directed so to do by the union.

The work is of a general character, and is

to advance and harmonize the interests of labor, and not the interests of professional politicians. Under no circumstances can the union ecognize, aid or assist, either directly or in-

directly, any body of men or women who may at any time be organized and claim the pro-tection of united labor, who are unfair work-men or women, or scabs, in the broad sense of the word. This is no wise applies to non-union men and women who want to make an

honest endeavor to organize and advance the general welfare of labor.

In assuming the duties of their respective offices, the delegates and officers are com-pelled to subscribe to an obligation that they will obey the laws of the organization and be governed by the will of the majority; that they will do all in their power to advance and maintain an everlasting bond of friendship between the different branches and systems between the different branches and systems of labor organizations that are now, or may hereafter be represented in the Central labor union, and lastly that they will do all in their power to maintain the fundamental principle of the union, "that the interest of one labor organization is the interest of all, and that the injury to one is the concern of all."

Relief for Workingwomen. The members of the ladies' assembly of the Knights of Labor of Omaha have taken upon themselves the task that not only meets with the approval of the Central labor union, but bids fair to obtain the hearty support of all the wage carners in the city.

Some months ago the question of organizing the females who are compelled to toil for their daily bread was agitated to some extent; but, until about ten days ago the matter remained dormant, when the ladies' assembly took the affairs of these laborers in hand. Since that time the work accomplished has been very flattering.

In the first place a committee to canvass the city was appointed, and although this has not as yet been completed, the report-now shows that at least 3,500 young women in Omaha are supporting themselves, and in many cases are contributing to the support of a widowed mother or orphaned brothers and sisters.

The returns show 400 girls working in the laundries, 320 clerking in shops and stores, 350 working as seamstresses and 200 working as waitresses in hotels and restaurants. The wages paid average as follows: In laundries \$5 per week; in stores \$5.50; seam-stresses, \$7.50, and those in restaurants, \$3.

With the latter class board is furnished.
The wages paid these girls will not at present be considered, the main object at this time being to bring about shorter hours of labor, and to prevent the women from being subected to the insults which they are compelled

"In the first place," said a lady who has given the labor question a great deal of study, "we must provide a place where these girls can meet and improve their minds during their leisure hours, instead of having them in their rooms, or upon the streets, as at the

Our idea is to establish reading rooms in various parts of the city, stock them with books, newspapers and the latest periodicals of the day, thus bringing the girls into conone another and creating a more friendly feeling.

"With this accomplished, the next move will be to demand shorter hours, which must

'Now the practice is most abominable, as it is a well-known fact that in the stores, for instance, the clerks are required to report for duty at 7:30 o'clock in the morning, and they work on until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the customers are shut out. But the girls cannot return to their homes at that hour. They are compelled to remain and straighten the goods, getting them in shape for the next day's business.

"This requires considerable time, so you see, most of these girls are working eleven and twelve hours daily, and the salary the draw is niggardly in the extreme "Think of it. A young lady who pays say

\$3 per week for her board, \$2 per week room rent, and what has she left out of her salary to clothe herself and pay incidental expenses "This question needs no answer, as it is too

apparent upon its face. The ladies in charge of this movement be-lieve that by organizing these young women they can make them more independent, and by throwing their good influence about them they will in a short time be able to place them in a position where they will be able to ask and demand salaries that are far in excess

of what they now receive.

The question of furnishing conveniences in the stores and shops will also receive attention in due time. This will be taken up by the knights, who will demand that the seats now placed outside the counters of the stores placed inside and that waiting upon customers the be allowed to occupy them instead of being kept on their feet from morning until night. To reach this reform is an easy matter, as it will be brought before the attention of the humane society, and should that organization refuse to grant the relief asked, then the knights will request the resignation of the members, and at once proceed to organize a new society, looking to the protection of males and females who come within the mean-

ing of the state laws. The labor organizations of this city realize that they have a great undertaking to perform in this direction, but by a united effort, be-lieve they can accomplish the end sought. At the meeting of the Central labor union,

held Friday night, these questions were dis-cussed at great length. The plans for organizing were formulated, committees were appointed to work in conjunction with those of the ladies' assembly, and active work will once be commenced, with the hopes of forming a strong organiza-tion of young ladies within the next thirty

#### Aid for Chicago Strikers. The outcome of the Chicago carpenters

strike is attracting a great deal of attention, especially so in labor circles. Some time ago it was announced that an agreement had been reached between the United Carpenters' council and the new boss carpenters' association, which terminated the strike so far as the last-named body and the men employed by them are concerned. But as this organization employs only about one-half of carpenters of Chicago, it hardly be said the strike is yet over The half victory which the union carpenters have won has been of great value to them, but it is un-just to the men who are out of employment to claim that it is a complete victory. Success is now almost an assured fact, but to secure it will take time, patience, hard work, wise counsel and financial aid. Up to this date, the men have fought their battles on their own resources, or at least with such help as the site of Chicago could see the

the city of Chicago could render.

The promises of financial assistance so loudly made when the strike was ordered have resulted in absolutely nothing. To enable them to win finally and completely the men must have something more substantial than loud-mouthed promises, ringing resolu-tions and addresses, couched in flowing lan-guage and high sounding phrases. In view of this fact General Master Workman Powderly

has issued a special appeal to the Knights of Labor, in which he asks that funds be con-tributed to assist the Knights of Labor car-penters of Chicago until they are out of their present difficulty.

The Powderly appeal reviews the strike from the time of its commencement and fur-nishes the information that it was not or-dered for the purpose of the strict enforce-ment of the cight-hour law, but to secure rement of the eight-hour law, but to secure re-cognition of the organization and the employ-ment of only men holding the working card issued by the council; regulation of the a prentice system; a uniform minimum rate rate of wages by the hour and arbitration of future difference. It is well known their de-mands were rejected and the strike followed. & Although an apparently concerted effort has been made to make it appear that the struggle in Chicago was simply an eight-hour movement, undertaken as part of a plan ar-ranged and managed from without, such is not the case. The demands included the for-mal recognition and strict enforcement of the

ight-hour day, but the truth is that, except isolated cases, the Chicago carpenters have in isolated cases, the Chicago carpenters have only been working eight hours per day, and in the few cases where they worked longer it was, as a rule, of their own accord, so that the eight-hour question had very little influence in the matter. Nor is it correct to suppose that the strike was undertaken as the result of outside influence, or that it was managed at all by any organization other than the United carpenters' council. It is possible that promises of financial assistance made through the newspapers may have had made through the newspapers may have had their influence in hastening the crisis, but in no other way did an outside body exert any

With the strike now on their hands, the union carpenters of Chicago find themselves without funds and, as the case is a pivotal one, every knight in the country is asked to contribute his mite towards carrying the fight into the camp of the enemy, and there

inning the victory.
Notices has been served upon the knights in this city and they are responding nobly to

## A LIVE ORGANIZATION.

The Columbus Land and Investment

Company. One index to a community is the manner in which any enterprise is undertaken, be it large or small. The organization of the Columbus Land and Investment company with a capital stock of \$100,000 was accomplished in an incredibly short space of time, our leading capitalists and business men taking stock in it. Its object is the buying and selling of real estate, erecting houses and negotiating bends, stocks and mortgages. Its directors are Leander Gerrard, O. T. Roen, Jonas Welch, J. E. North, George P. Moore, J. R. Meagher and C. W. Pearsall, officers. Leander Gerrard, president; Jonas Welch, vice president; J. E. North, treasurer, and

George P. Moore, secretary.

The officers and directors are among the leading business men and capitalists of the ity, many of whom have a state reputation; Leander Gerrard, president of the company, s the well-known president of the Columbus state bank. He was among the early settlers of Columbus, has represented Platte county the state legislature and is a man of wealth in the state legislature and is a man of wealth-He has large real estate interests in Colum-bus and has confidence that the property will continue to increase in value. He feels cer-tain that Columbus will make a great city. Jonas Welch, the vice president, settled in this vicinity over thirty years ago. He has sequired a comfortable portion of this world's coods, is a stockholder and director of the commercial bank and owns large property in-

faith in Columbus by recent large invest-ments in business blocks. ments in business blocks.

J. E. North, the company's treasurer, is well known all over the state. He has been engaged in real estate business in this city for more than a score of years. He has been mayor of the city for several years, was a member of the state senate in 1877, and has always been one of the foremost men in the sconwards. He sate was a state of the state are accurately the state are community. His city property interests are also large and he is looking forward confidently to an advance in real estate values.

terests in this city. He has evidenced his

George P. Moore, secretary and manager is the active business man of the company. He is what is usually denominated a rustler knows all there is to know about real estate and loves to talk it. He made a great thit in his work as secretary and manager of the Elkhorn Valley Land and Investment company at Norfolk, and only left that city to find a larger field for his operations. He is so enthusiastic over the prospects here that he can hardly restrain himself from buying up half the company's lots himself for a private speculation, O. T. Roen, a director of the company?

affairs, is another well known capitalist, is cashier of the First National bank and is the owner of considerable Columbus property. His enthusiasm is in keeping with that of his James R. Meagher, also a director, is the

well known Union Pacific agent at this city, has filled his present position for twenty years and feels an interest in the welfare of Columbus. He looks for a large increase of population in this city and consequent adrement of real estate values.

W. Pearsall, another of the board of

directors, is the official court reporter of the Ninth judicial district and is a rising and successful young man. He has possessed himself of forty acres adjoining the city on the north and surveys them with a critical eve, mentally figuring on the value of the lots which it will make when he concludes to place it on the market.

City iots, inside property, have never been marked up for speculation and are to be had at more reasonable prices and at better terms than in any small city in Nebraska. Columbus is the natural home for commercial men, the best location for factories, the most central and accessible jobbing point and a city of sociable people with whom it is pleasant to live. Its schools are unsurpassed, eight churches reach their spires toward the skies and the wholesome influence of good city government is exerted by trustworthy of

IMPROVEMENTS PLANNED FOR 1890. A large Masonic temple costing \$40,000 will be built. The Union Pacific railway company will

erect a twenty stall round-house.

A large planing mill has already been A brick and tile factory will be opened within the next thirty days.

Two of our banks have under consideration plans for magnificent new bank buildings. The Union Pacific and Burlington & Missouri railroads contemplate building a union depot for the accommodation of their large nd increasing business. Half a hundred new dwellings are being

built in different parts of the city and more are being contracted for almost daily. Other business enterprises are being formulated which are not yet far enough advanced to wish their plans made public. In fact, Co lumbus has entered on such an era of pros perity as is seldom witnessed in any city, and people with money to invest or with smal ins who wish to buy homes on the install ment plan, can do no better than to consult with some of our real estate men. The Columbus Land and Investment com-

pany has begun operations by purchasing land which has been held from the market, although only five blocks from the business center and surrounded by residences. They have named their addition Highland park on account of its position and offer the lots for sale at vory low prices, it being their aim to leave investors an excellent chance to double and treble their money. This beautiful piece of property will be placed on the market. Tuesday, May 27, at 2:30 p. m. They are now erecting a handsome modern residence at a cost of \$2,000 which will be given away to one of the purchasers of one of the first hundred lots sold. Highland Park affords the best best location for residence obtainable in ty. The company has opened elegant in the Fleming hotel block at 602 h street, where the genial secretary, George P. Moore, can always be found, ready

#### PEPPERMINT DROPS.

It is the early edition that catches the book-A genius may distance a dolt and yet only win by a head.

The bootblack improves the shining hours shining ours. A stable government must be established by good horse sense. Shad roses by any other name would doubt-less taste about the same.

Flies want to make spectacles of themselves when they light on a man's nose. The mosquito will soon show the American ople whether hides are free or not. Abuse is one of the few things a man can get without earning or deserving it. The anarchist cares not who makes the law of the country so he can drink its beer.

If you have any remarks to make about a mule, it is safer to say them to his face. The man who is too fond of his ante usu ally makes the requaintance of his uncle The man who is perfectly wrapped up in himself is easily done up by other people. It is possible for the saleswomen to have hop-maid teeth that are perfectly natural. Honesty is the best police, but there are

very few policy shops where it can be found. If any workman can hit the nail fairly on the head by striking, the capenter should. When a barrel is full it generally gets banged up. And this is the case with a man. A correspondent wants to know "how long girls should be courted." On stilts, of course. Paradoxical as may seem, it is generally

true that women who don't fancy work do A boy never so thoroughly realizes that quarrelling is sinful as when he is getting ficked in a fight.

# WHEN DUELLING WAS POPULAR

Wordy Wars in Congress Which Led to Serious Consequences.

QUARREL OF CLAY AND KING.

A Fight Prevented by the Intervention of Friends-The Difficulty Between Garfield and Voorhees-Burlingame Brooks.

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WASHINGTON, May 22 | Special to THE BEE. ]-The personal altereations which have recently occurred in both houses of congress, when honorable mebers have denounced one another in language, that, in the words of a senagor, might, under other other circumstances, render them Hable to arraignment in the police court as "drank and disorderly," with the risk of doing the district service on the 'rock pile," recalls many instances of similar breeches of decorum in the past, some of them leading to less peaceful consequences than those usually attending more modern infractions of good order.

CLAY AND KING. An effort, during the Twenty-seventh congress, to remove Blair & Rives, publishers of the Globe, as official printers of the senate, drew from Mr. Clay of Kentucky a bitter personal attack upon Mr. Blair. Mr. Kink of Alabama remonstrated and declared that in all the relations of life Mr. Blair was the peer of Mr. Clay. The latter instantly replied that the assertion was "false and cowardly." Mr. King immediately left the chamber. He sent for Mr. Linn of Missouri, who presently returned with a note which he delivered to Mr. Clay, who read it and handed it to Mr. Archer of Virginia. It was a challenge from Mr. King. As soon as this was known every effort was made by the friends of the parties to prevent a meeting. Negotiations to that end occupied four days, during which the principals were arrested and held in bonds of \$5,000 each to keep the peace, when an amicable adjustment was reached.

On their reappearance in their seats, from which they had been absent during these proceedings, they were greeted with applause from senators and spectators. The manner in which their reconciliation was completed may be best given (condensed) from the senate reports:

Mr. Preston of South Carolina said: "It is I am sure, painfully within the recollection of the senate that a few days since a very unpleasant collision occurred on this floor between the senator from Kentucky and the senator from Alabama. Any interruption of the habitual and characteristic harmony of this body, or the parliamentary decorum of its proceedings, is, under any circumstances deeply to be regretted, but especially in the present case, inasmuch as the manifestation of heat occurred between senators of such long and distinguished standing. It might well be supposed that nothing but mistake or accident could have led to such a result, and thoroughly convinced of this, I rise, Mr. President, to state my conviction of the existence of misappreficusion, and to explain succintly how it occurred.

"On the occasion alluded to, the senator from Kentucky, conceiving that the remarks of the senator from Alabama were intended to be injurious to his character, and personally offensive, retorted in language of direct at front; language, I am convinced, he could never have employed but under a deep sense of injury. In this view of the remarks of the senator from Aiabama, I be-lieve he was mistaken. Indeed, I am convinced from information in my possession, that the senator from Alabama did not intend to be personally offensive. At the bottom of this affair, therefore, there is a misappre-hension, which I announce with pleasure, and in the confident belief that being announced, the honorable and distinguished senators will permit no formal difficulty to arrest an adustment, which is earnestly demanded by the senate and the country.

Mr. Ray said he shared with the senator from South Carolina in the regret which he had manifested, on account of the occurrence, disturbing the usual harmony and good feeldisturbing the usual harmony and good feel-ing which prevail in the senate, to which he had alluded; and he with pleasure bore testi-mony to the honorable and high-minded feelings which had prompted that senator to make the appeal which be had just presented. Under fixed impressions as to the privileges of debate and the right of senutors to deliver their sentiments without reserve on the characters of all persons not members of this body, but whose names and characters are connected with any subject under discussion, he had spoken a few days since of the elder editor of the Globe newspaper, whom it was proposed to dismiss from the office of printer to the senate. When, on the next day, the senator from Alabama addressed the senate, senator from Alabama andressed the senator, he must say that he thought he exhibited a studied, a premeditated, a preconcerted de-sign to make an asscult upon him and his character, and when the senator concluded by instituting a comparison between him and a man of whom he (Clay) had but a day or two before declared to be infamous, and his paper as libelous, he did not doubt that his object was a personal affront to him. It was under this impression that he had addressed the chair some remarks which he intended as

deliberate offense to that senator. But it is due to the senator from Alabama as well as to himself, to state that he has since received satisfactory information, on which he placed Implicit reliance, that there had been no purpose or intention to offer any personal affront to him, or to cast the slightest imputation upon his character or honor. Ready, therefore, at all times promptly to repair an injury, as he hoped he should ever be to repel an indignity, under the circum-stances as thus explained, and with the understanding which is now had of the real in tent of that senator, it is with infinite pleas ure that he now declared every epithet in the

least derogatory to him, or to his honor, or to his character, to be withdrawn. Mr. King remarked that he concurred with he senator from Kentucky, as to the duty which every senator owes to himself and the body of which he is a member. The sena or from Kentucky has not been misinformed. Having with characteristic frankness, explicitly withdrawn the injurious expressions used by him, I now feel at liberty to state that I do, with the same spirit of frankness declare that acthing that was said by me was intended to be personally offensive to that

Mr. Preston could not repress the feelings which prompted him to congratulate the sen ate and the country on the honorable adjust ment of this painful controversy. The gen tlemen had acted as became their high char-acter and distinguished position, affording an example for the future of a fearless and can-did course, under circumstances of apparent difficulty, while the painful suspense in which the senate has been involved for some days would, he trusted, be a guarantee for the cautious maintenance of a scrupulous forbear-ance in debate hereafter.

Mr. Clay then rose and advanced to Mr. King and shook hands with him amidst loud applause from senators and auditors.

MR. CLAY AND MR. BENTON. A less dignified and satisfactory result had attended a personal controversy on the floor of the senate between Mr. Clay and Senator Benton of Missouri during General Jackson's administration. It was in 1833. Mr. Benton complained of the indecorous manner in which Mr. Chay frequently spoke of the president in debate, which he held to be the more inexcusable as they had recently been rival candi-dates for that high office. Mr. Clay scornfully replied that high office. Mr. Chay scorning replied that there were some particular reasons why he should lief apply to the senator from Missouri for advice in regard to decorum, or his bearing towards the chief magistrate. He (Mr. Clay) had never had any personal encounter with the president of the linted States. He had severe expedient of United States. He had never complained of any outrages on his person committed by him. He had never published any bulletins respecting his private brawls. The senator would understand his aliusions. He had never complained that while a brother was down on the ground, senseless or dead, he had been given another blow. He had never made any declamation like these relative to the individual who is president. There was also a singular prophecy as to the consequences of the elec-tion of this individual to the presidency, which far surpasses in evil forebodings what-ever he (Mr. Clay) may have said. He never made a prediction so shister as that to which he alluded. He never had declared his ap-prehensions and belief, that if General Jack-

son was elected president, it would be necessary to legislate with pistols and dirks.

Mr. Benton admitted that he had fought with General Jackson, and had complained of

with General Jackson, and had complained of his conduct in the affair; but all difficulty had ended with the combiet. They were now friendly. He denied that he had made the pistol and dirk prophecy. "Can you, sir," in-terrupted Mr. Clay, "look me in the face and say you never used that language?" "I look, sir," replied Benton, "and repeat that it is an attractions calumny; and I will pin it to an atrocious calumny; and I will pin it to him who repeats it here." "Then," said Mr. Clay, "I declare before the senate that you said to me the very words!" "False, false, false!" roared Benton. "I fling back," exclaimed Clay indignantly, "the charge of atrocious calumny upon the senator from Missouri." "Order" was called on all sides, and the chair compelled the irate senators to desist. Mr. Benton then apologized to the senate for his unparliamentary language, "but not to the senator from Kentucky." Mr. Clay, too, offered an apelogy to the sen-ate—"to the senator from Missouri none." But for the near kinship of Benton with Mrs. Clay (they were cousins) a duel might have

Near the close of the Twenty eighth congess (1845) Hon, Thomas L. Clingman, a whig member of the house from North Caro na, in attempting to account for Mr. Clay's efeat for the presidency the preceeding year. charged it mainly to fraudulent practice at the polls in New York and Louisiana. Hon. William L. Yancey of Alabama replied and personally assailed Clingman with great vio-lence. "In that part of the country in which I have the honor to represent," he said, "the gentleman from North Carolina is everywhere viewed as the betrayer of his country. He is looked upon as a renegade; recreant to the principles and false to the behests of that portion of the union." Mr. Clingman asked an explanation. "Explanations elsewhere," an explanation. "Explanations elsewhere," said Mr. Yancey, and proceeded to compare Clingman to the unfilial son of Noah, "who permitted the exposure of his father's shame and mocked at it," having reference to Mr. Clingman's support in the previous session of Mr. J. Q. Adam's resolution rescinding a rule of the house which borbid the presentation of the abolition petition.

While Mr. Vancey was yet speaking Mr.

While Mr. Yancey was yet speaking Mr. Clingman prepared a note demanding to know from him if he meant any reflection on his personal honor by his remarks. This was handed him immediately on his resuming his seat, at the close of his speech. A reply was delayed for some time, and, when made, was unsatisfactory. Mr. Clingman then informed Mr. Yancey that he would hear further from ilm outside of the District of Columbia, and started to Baltimore, Mr. Yancey following. A challenge was sent and accepted; the parties met about midway between the two cities near the Washington turnpike, and exchanged shots ineffectually. Mr. Yancey then withdrew his offensive expressions and the affair terminated.

DAVIS AND BAILEY. During a debate in the house in December, 1846, on the war with Mexico, Mr. Garret Davis of Kentucky argued that the order of the government moving the army under Gen eral Taylor from the river Nucces to the Rio Grande had rendered hostilities inevitable and precipitated a war that might otherwise have been avoided. Mr. Thomas H. Bailey of Virginia spoke the next day and denied Mr. Davis' assumption. In doing this he im-puted unpatriotic motives to those who criticized the war as unnecessary. Mr. Davis in-terrupted, but Mr. Bailey would not give way. Mr. Davis persisted, and Mr. Bailey again declined to yield. The chair interposed and said that Mr. Bailey had the floor. Mr. Davis then addressed the chair and re marked: "The gentleman from Virginia shall not make false references to me. Mr. Bailey—Does he mean to say that I made a false reference to him!

Mr. Davis—I mean just what I say.
Mr. Bailey—Then it is a lie.
On January 4 following Mr. Bailey rose to a personal explanation. He anneunced that all correspondence between him and Mr. Davis, growing out of their unpleasant altercation a few days before, had been with-drawn. He declared that he had not intended to class Mr. Davis with the advocates and apologists of Mexico, which, as he had been assured, was the "false reference" of which he had complained. Mr. Davis expressed his satisfaction that Mr. Bailey had not so intended to place him, and had he been aware of this he would not have used the language he did. Mr. Bailey then formally withdrew the offensive retort and asked that it be con-sidered as having never been uttered. A SAD EPISODE-DEATH OF SENATOR DARROW.

A singular and sad episode is connected with the Davis-Bailey difficulty, and contrib-uted much to its amicable termination. Accompanying Mr. Davis to Baltimore from Washington was Mr. Charles Lee Jones, of the latter city, and Hon. Alexander Barrow, senator from Louisiana, the former as his second, and Mr. Barrow as a friend and adviser. Mr- Barrow was forty-three years of age, in the very prime of manly vig-or, esteemed the handsomest person in conor, esteemed the handsomest person in congress and one of the most popular. When the party reached Baltimore they put up for the night at Barnum's hotel, Mr. Davis and the senator occupying the same room. As they were disrobing to retire Mr. Davis spoke of his friend's splendid physique, and contrast-ed it with his own, which was diminutive and delicate. Mr. Barrow seemed pleased at this and stretching himself to his full height, extending his arms and expanding his chest he remarked he had never had a day's sick-ness in his life, and never felt better than at that moment. At this very instant he sud denly paused, placed his hand over his bosom and with an expression of extreme suffering, cried out, "I am dying!" He staggered to the bed before Mr. Davis could recover from his astonishment, fell upon it and remained

there until he was borne away a corpse.

An autopsy disclosed the fact that a small aperture, not targer than would admit a pea existed—congenital probably—in the dia phragm: that a portion of the main intesting had been forced into this orifice, and was held there by the closing of the omentum, produc ing strangulation; and this, it was supposed was caused by the physical exhibition he had made to Mr. Davis to demonstrate the superb

condition of his health. MEADE AND DUER.

Mr. Meade of Virginia was also unfortunate in pouncing upon the wrong man in the heat of debate. He once contradicted a statement of Mr. Duer of New York on the floor of the house, "You lie, sir!" was the prompt rejoinder. A challenge followed and was accepted. Duer was of revolutiorary stock, a descendant, I believe, of Lord Sterling was familiar with the use of arms. ling, was familiar with the use of arms, "dead game," as the phrase is, and "eager for the fray." When his extreme willingness and preparedness for the encounter was dis-covered the other side grew circumspect. Negotiations ensued and the challenge was withdrawn and the difficulty was finally arranged without a fight.

BENTON AND BUTLER. On the last night of the first session of the Thirtieth congress, August 12, 1848, the bill for the admission of Oregon, which had passed the house, was under consideration in the senate. It provided for the exclusion of slavery and was bitterly opposed by a resolute minority who were determined to defeat it if it was necessary to "sit out" the session. Mr. Butler of South Carolina moved to go into executive session. Mr. Benton of Missouri objected. In the con-fusion the latter understood some one—presumably Butler—to impute a dishonorable purpose to the objection. He thereupon re-marked: "Gentlemen seek to quarrel with me; but I won't quarrel with them. But, sir, if any gentleman says that I have acted dishonorably, he will get the lie in his throat, and he will have to meet the question elsewhere. He will have to meet the question. sir. He will get the lie in his throat; he will have to swallow it. Yes, sir [elevating his voice], in his throat! in his throat! in his

throat!"

A motion was made to place him in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, but the chair. Mr. Atchison of Missouri, finally induced him to take his seat, where he mopped his face with his handkerchief and fanned himself in great excitement. He was soon on his feet again, "The senior senator from Missouri," he exclaimed, "is a law-abicing man. All he desires to know is, What is the law! Am I now in order!" The chair replied that he was. "The senior senator from Missouri," he resumed, "now says he never Missouri," he resumed, 'now says he never quarrels with anybody. Several members attempted to quarrel with him; but he don't quarrel; sir! He has fought several times, sir! Fought to the death, sir! but he never

Senator Foote of Mississippi obtained the floor (it was now after midnight), and spoke until daylight, on almost every subject under heaven; but in spite of these tactics a vote was reached and the bill passed.

This was on Sunday, the Mississippi obtained the

was reached and the bill passed.

This was on Sunday. On Monday morning derst
Mr. Benton was arrested, charged with an action to commit a breach of the peace by
fighting a duel with Hon. A. P. Butler. He
refused to enter into a recognizance, and was will of committed. A writ of habeas corpus was

sued out, and the trial came on during the afternoon. The principal witnesses, Senators Mangam and Foote (the supposed seconds), could not be found. The other evidence was deemed insufficient, and the defendant was discharged. There is no doubt that a duel was contemplated, but the delay occasioned by Mr. Benton's arrest, together with the vigilance of the police, with other causes, happily conspired to prevent it.

BENTON AND POOTE. On the assembling of the Thirty-first congres' (December, 1849), it was resolved, in a caucus of democratic senators, that Mr. Benton should ators, that Mr. Benton should be removed from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Foote led in this movement and thereafter there was no good feeling between him and the senior senator from Missoari. Shortly after the death of Mr. Calhoun (March 1850) Mr. Benton in-dulged in some remarks in debate, which Mr. dulged in some remarks in debate, which Mr. Foote regarded as disrespectful to the memory of the dead statesman. He replied in terms of remarkable severity. Mr. Benton, greatly exasperated, rose from his seat and advanced toward the speaker in a threatening manner. Mr. Foote stepped into the aisle and drew a revolver, intending, as he subsequently declared, to fire if Mr. Benton passed beyond a certain point. The latter paused at the sight of the weapon, which enabled his friends to seize him and conduct him back to his sent. Mr. Foote gave up the pistol when required, on the assurance that he would have no use for it. Benton vociferated for a while, tore open his shirt, and called upon the "assassin" to "shoot an unarmed man," but quiet was soon restored. Mr. Foote made an explanation to the senate, and the matter was referred to a special committee, whose report, with the evidence, makes a large printed volume. Nothing came of it.

FOOTE AND PREMONT. Shortly after the admission of California as

a state, with Mr. Gevin and Colonel Fremont as senators, the latter introduced several bills drafted (as Mr. Foote believed) by Mr. Ben-ton (Fremont's father-in-law) in relation to important concerns in California, which he (Foote) considered injurious to national interests. He opposed them vigorously, and they were defeated. Near the close of the session Fremont attempted, so Foote says, to secure the object of these defeated measures through an amendment to the general ap-propriation bill, and might have succeeded had not be (Foote) detected and exposed the attempt. Just as he had accomplished this Fremont walked over to his desk plished this Fremont walked over to his desk and quietly remarked that he would like to see him outside of the chamber. Foote replied that he would join him in a moment. When they met outside Fremont said: "Colonel Benton is not at all pleased with your conduct this evening." "Ah," rejoined Foote, "this is truly unfortunate as I have been laboring assiduously for several years to conciliate this father-in-law of yours." Fremont, nettled at this, then remarked: "I do not myself like the manner in which you have been self like the manner in which you have been intermeddling with my California affairs." "I should like to know," answered Foote, "what California affairs you can possibly have to attend to here, which I, as a senator from the state of Mississippi may not properly meddle with! Colonel Frement, you have awakened the wrong passenger. Whilst am in the senate I shall act a fearless and independent part regardless whom it may offend." Fremont then angrily said: "Sir, you are no gentleman." Foote instantly struck him. Before the blow could be returned some bystanders interfered and they were separated.

About an hour afterwards Foote received a about an noar acceptants Foole received a note from Fremont which he understood to be a challenge. He replied that he would proceed to Baltimore early next morning and send an acceptance from that place. Before he senate adjourned he was waited upon by Senators Gwin, Jones and Dodge, who in-Semantis Gwin, Johes and Flodge, who in-formed him that they were just from Semator Benton's residence, where they had demanded that the affair should go no further, and urged the withdrawal of his reply to Fremont's note that the latter might also withdraw his; to which Foote consented. Fremont published a statemen tin regard to the difficulty to which Foote pard no attention. INGE AND STANLEY.

INGE AND STABLEY.

In February, 1851, a difficulty occurred in the house between Mr. S. W. Inge of Alabama (democrat) and Mr. Edward Stanley of North Carolina (whig) during a discussion of North Carolina (whig) during a discussion of the control the "compromise" measure of 1850. Mr. Inge asserted that if the south was to wait for warning as to her danger from Mr. Stanley, warning as to her danger from Mr. Stanley, she would "sleep in eternal unconsciousness until every assault was perpetrated and until her spoliation was complete." Mr. Stanley complained of this as "an unkind and unpro-voked fling" at him, and asked what he had done to cause it. Mr. Inge failed, or affected not to understand him, and requested a repetition of Mr. Stanley's words. The latter, his heat increasing, replied: "I say that you have little sense and less charity in charging me with unfriendliness to the south." Mr. Inge retorted that such a remark was ungen-tlemanly and came from a blackguard. Mr. Stanley then said: "Mr. Chairman, he charges me with being a blackguard. shown to the house and to the country that he is one. As to my friendship for the south, let the record and my conduct speak whether I have more friendship for the south than those noisy traitors who impeach others and seek the applause of the grogshops at home by their own professions of devotion and cry-ing eternally that there is danger to the south. Even those who vote with the majory of southern members are uncharitably as sailed. I was unconscious of giving provocation. The gentleman cast the first stone, and he will make the most of what I have said. I shall treat his remarks hereafter with contempt."
Mr. Inge, regarding himself as the injured

party, challenged Mr. Stanley. The challenge was borne by not less a personage than Colonel Jefferson Davis, then a senator in congress. Mr. Stanley accepted, and the parties met a few miles west of the District, February 22, 1851. After a harmless ex-change of shots the affair terminated. DOUGLASS AND PETCH.

Senator Douglass of Illinois was once no Senator Douglass of Illinois was once nearly involved in a duel with Senator Fitch of Indiana. It was in 1857, when his party was falling away from him on account of his peculiar attitude towards the slavery controversy. He had quarreied with the president (Buchanan) and the open hostility of the latter was met with deflance on the part of the senator. In January, 1859, a number of appointments to office in Illinois was sent to the senate for confirmation. Many of these were enemies of Douglass, and among them was a son of Senator Fitch, appointed United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois. Douglass, in executive session, de Douglass, in executive session, de nounced them all as either unfit or corrupt Fitch, who disliked him, and was a staunch adherent of the president, replied to Doughas in a manner so extremely personal that the latter felt compelled to call him to account There was a correspondence, which in the beginning threatened a duel, but it was ended without such result, rather to the disadvantage of Douglas, and bringing upon hin considerable ridicule.

POTTER AND PRYOR.

considerable ridicule.

FOTTER AND PRYOR.

The agitation of the slavery question was prolific of personal difficulties in both houses. In Anril, 1860, Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois made an exciting speech on this subject, in the course of which he walked up and down the aisle, wildly gesticulating and finally somewhat eneroached upon what was, by courtely, call the "democratic side." "Let the gentleman speak from his seat," interrupted Mr. Roger A. Pryor of Virginia, addressing the chair, "and say, under the riles, all he is entitled to say, but sir, he shall not come upon this side, shaking his fist in our faces and talking in the style he has talked. He shall not come here, ges iculating in a memering and ruffiantly manner." Mr. J. F. Potter of Wisconsin, called out to Pryor. "You are doing the same thing. Your side of the house can not say where a member shall speak, and they shall not say it." This appears to have escaped the notice of Mr. Pryor, until its appearance in the printed report of the proceedings next day, and he charged Potter with interpolating it. Potter insisted that he had used the language, and the reporter in the confusion had falled to bear it.

Mr. Pryor—I understand the gentlemen, then, to remark that he did say on that occasion, that I had in ruffialiny and violent manner, approached and gesticulated towards the gentleman from Illinois. I understand him to say that.

Mr. Potter—"What I meant to say was this: That when the member from Virginia came down into the area, and was shaking his fists at Mr. Lovejoy, and was charging the same offense, if offense it be, upon the gentleman from Illinois. I said, what was natural under the circumstances, that he was doing the same thing. I deprecated the shaking of

tleman from Illinois. I said, what was natural under the circumstances, that he was doing the same thing. I deprecated the shaking of fists on one side as much as on the other, but I meant what I said, and I stand by it.

Mr. Pryor—The gentleman says he stands by his language. I am giad to hear it. I understand him to give me the illerity of constraing his remark as I please. I will put what construction I please upon it, and whether or not he stands by it, the sequel will demonstrate.

Mr. Pryor went to Alexandria, Va., and

Mr. Pryor went to Alexandria, Va., and

from there sent a note to Mr. Potter, asking him to designate a place outside of the di trict, where a further correspondence might be had. Mr. Potter refered him to Colonel F. W. Lander, as his friend, who would conduct the "further correspondence." challenge from Pryor was sent and accepted. Bowie knives were named as the weapons, the place of meeting to be fixed at such place, the place of meeting to be fixed at such place, private room or open air in the district as might be agreed upon. These terms were rejected by Mr. T. C. Chrisman, acting for Mr. Pryor, on the ground that the weapons were madmissable. Colonel Lander then offered to put himself in his principal's place without restrictions, which was also declined, as Mr. Preser had no august with him.

Pryor had no quarrel with him.

When Mr. Pryor was informed of Mr. Chrisman's action he addressed Mr. Potter a note, proposing that if within three hours the latter would name some place not too frequented, he would give him a chance to defend himself, but before it could be delivered Mr. Potter had been arrested and placed un-

der bonds to keep the peace.

Mr. Pryor was subjected to much unjust criticism on account of the flasce. His behavior was proper and manly, and he showed a more sincere desire to meet his antagonist. a more sincere desire to meet his antagonist than the latter did to meet him. He would undoubtedly have accepted the weapons named (if they had been insisted upon) had he been allowed. The right of his second to refuse them on his his own responsibility is long established. In 1822 Mr. Hamilton (afterwards governor) of South Carolina, as second for Mr. McDuffle in that gentleman's afterwards governor of South Carolina, as second for Mr. McDuffle in that gentleman's afterwards governor of South Carolina, as second for Mr. McDuffle of Kentucky, rejected rifles at thirty paces as weapons and distance, and its proprietry was never questioned by those familiar with the usages and practice of ducting. of ducling.

BURLINGAME AND BROOKS.

The assault of Preston S. Brooks, a repre-

The assault of Freston S, Brooks, a representative from South Carolina, upon Senatof Sumner in May, 1856, was near leading to several duels. Mr. Sumner's colleague in the senate, Mr. Wilson, denounced the assault as "brutal, murderous and cowardly," Senator Butler of South Carolina, (an uncle of Brooks) called out from his seat, "You are a line". He immediately availables to the senator. Brooks) called out from his seat, "You are a liar!" He immediately apologised to the senate for his words, which he said "fell from him in a state of excitement," Mr. Toombs of Georgia, expressed his entire approval of Brooks' conduct. Mr. Wade of Ohio, sprang to his feet and declared it to be the endorsement of assassination and cowardice, and avowed his willingness to meet anybody of that statement. He expected to be challenged that statement. He expected to be challenged and had resolved to fight if he was, but no call was made upon him. In the house Mr. Burlingame of Massachusetts, made a speech in which he said of Brooks, that he had in which he said of Brooks, that he had "stolen into the senate chamber and smitten the senator of Massachusetts as Cain smote his brother," Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, in the absence of Mr. Brooks pronounced the statement "false." When Brooks heard of it he sent a friend to Mr. Burlingame to inquire (verbally) if he wished it to be implied from his remarks, that he (Brooks) was a coward. Burlingame gave the assurance that he did not. As Brooks was about to address the house in his own behalf he requested that the disavowal be made in writing. Burlingame repeated what he had before said Burlingame repeated what he had before said but declined to put it in writing, adding that he held himself responsible for the speech with the explanation as already Brooks then obtained a memorandum disclaimer drawn up by Mr. Banks of Massachusetts, who had personal knowledge of the fact, and verified by Representatives Boyce and Boccek, and appended it to his speech when printed. Burlingame, fering that his motives might be misconstrued, published a card withdrawing all explanation and allowing the speech to stand as it was uttered. Brooks then sent General Lane of Oregon, delegate in congress to Burlingame, inviting a meeting outside of the district. Burlingame advised with his friends, and decided to grant the interview, but fixed the place of meeting on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. Brooks declined so great a journey for such a purpose, when a meeting might be had, with little chance of interruption, within a dozen miles of Washington. "He requires me," he remarked in a published statement, "to meet him in Canada, 700 miles distant by the mail route, through an enemy's country and through which no man knows better than he I could not pass without the greatest risk from mobs and assass ns, prisons and peni-tentiaries, bailiffs and constables. He knows I could never get to Canada, and if I could, and he were to fall, that I could never get back again. He might as well have designated Boston common." General Lane, in view of the hazards incident to the journey, and also to a jurisdiction outside of the country, advised that no further notice be taken of Mr. Burlingame. The latter obtained considerable colat among his political friends for him. bearing in the affair, and about as deservedly as that acquired by Porter in his difficulty VOORHEES AND GARFIELD.

In 1864, while a member of the house, Mr Voorhees of Indiana was once speaking on a resolution to expel Alexander Long, a repreresolution to expel Alexander Leng, a representative from Ohio, for disloyalty. He opposed the adoption of the resolution and was frequently and noisily interrupted. General Garfield, who had resigned a commission in the army to accept a seat in the house, was present and took part in the discussion. Somewhat excited by the debate and the tumult, he pronounced one of Voorhees' statements to be a "lie." The latter did not hear it nor know of it until late at night, while revising the printed proofs of his remarks in the it nor know of it until late at night, while revising the printed proofs of his remarks in the
official report, when the offensive language
caught his eye. Early the following morning
he sought out his friend, Colonel W. R. Morrison of Illinois, who had also (on account of
disabling wounds) resigned from the army
and was in congress. It was asking much of
him, in view of the stringent laws against
dueling in the District of Columbia and of the
adverse public sentiment of Illinois on that
subject, but the Indianian was detetermined
not to submit to such an affront, and he asked not to submit to such an affront, and he asked Morrison to stand by him. The latter, after a few moments' reflection, put on his hat, placed the proofs in his pocket, requested Voorhees to remain until his return and left the house. He was back within an hour He had called upon Garfield and explained the situation. The latter looked over the proofs, read the objectionable language, and without a word took up a pen and carefully obliter-ated it. He and Voorbees became the best of friends and remained so until his untimely "taking off," William G. Terreta.

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