THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

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RED CLOUD. - - NEBRASKA

BY THE GATE OF THE SEA.

By David Christie Murray,

AUTHOR OF "A MODEL FATHER," "A LIFE'S ATONEMENT," ETC.

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

Crouching behind the bowlder, and so sheltering his eyes from the wind, he could dimly make out the form of a great vessel; and just as he was sure of her he saw a second tongue of light flame out from her; but this time though he listened with all his soul, the gun was dumb, in the prodigious noises of the sea. Next, he lost her for a minute in the gloom, and found her again by a third tongue of flame. Every second of that dreadful minute had brought the fancied sound of the gun's voice to his ears.

Each flash was nearer than the last, and he could see that the ship was sweeping helplessly on shore. He made his difficult and dangerous way toward her, sometimes sheltered by the broken ground, but oftener so beaten by the wind that he could but crawl upon his hands and knees. All the time, at intervals which seemed incredibly apart from each other, the noiseless lightning shot from the vessel's side. Whenever the inequalities of the ground hid her from him he fancied he could hear the gun boom and boom and boom; but whenever he saw the flash the gun was dumb. He came breathless and panting upon the northern rocks, and could make out the lines of the hapless ship more clearly. There was no shelter for her on the lee side of the island, for, as Tregarthen knew, the sea was running there like a mill-race magnified a myriad times. She drifted with huge lurches toward this channel, and Tregarthen, raging with pity and helplessness, tore along the rocks. If he could he would have cast himself upon the ground and have seen no more until all was over, but the fascination of horror was upon him, and he was as powerless to resist it as he was to save a life aboard the vessel. She was in sight now continually, and he ran down the broad grass platform with the wind at his back, and kept alongside at a distance of little more than three hundred yards. What with the dashing spray and the wind and the gloom, he could not make out a soul on board, but the flash spoke twice more to his helpless heart, and then the great craft seemed resigned to die in darkness, and even to leap at her doom, as despairing men have been known to do.

The score of men, women and children who, apart from Tregarthen's household, made up the sole population of the island, were clustered on the northern rock above the Seagate. Tregarthen's housekeeper, maid and man-servant were there also, and when he came among them they were all staring at the fated ship. Against the opposite rocks she scarcely showed at all, and she was as often fancied as seen; but now, in a strange way, the gloom began to lighten, as gauze after gauze of cloud was torn from the higher skies, and the moon showed through, at first in a mere broadly dispersed but feeble gleam, but finally shining through a clear rift, with a star or two about her.

"There's where she'll break!" said one old sea-dog, pointing to the southern wall of the Sea-gate. He reared the words, but only one man heard him in the howling of the wind and sea.

"You'm right," said the neighbor to whom he spoke. "The race sets terrible off Gorbay head."

"See her a-comin' now!" cried a third, seizing Tregarthen by the arm.

The whole force of the main tide set westward. To the northwest of the island juts out a promontory four miles long and as many broad, and when a west wind blows upon this coast the chief course of the current makes for the narrow passage between Gorbay Head and Tregarthen. Gorbay forms an irregular semicircle almost due east of the island, and the tide, sweeping past the southern end of Tregarthen, raves round this are until the narrower current meets it, when it turns, and the two break together upon the southern Sea-gate wall. The engines were never built which could fight a ship's way against that awful race when the Atlantic swells it with a storm from the west, though at other times Gorbay is a sheltered harbor.

Everybody with one consent ran from the mouth of the Sea-gate, though they turned their backs upon the ship to do it, and, after a hurried clamor down the wet rocks, they stood upon the sand and watched the channel, and waited for the end. In spite of her broken masts, and the tangle of spars and cordage which encumbered her deck, she looked stately as she swept into sight and made for death almost at the watchers' feet. No car on shore heard her when she struck. She touched the rock, and it seemed to have power to melt her. She fell back from the climbing seas and flying foam, and her ponderous bows had vanished. She drove forward again, and again forward, and fell to pieces softly, melted away, dissolved as if no force were used at all. The shriek and groan of severing timbers were no more heard than the cry of severing soul and body.

Those on shore who had the heart to look saw two or three wretches leap from the deck into the boiling waters, and two or three others clinging here and there, until the ship had broken on the rock like a cloud upon a cloud.

As the vessel first touched the rock the moon was shrouded, and as she melted away the light grew again. While the watchers stood, with aching hearts, a sudden volume of water poured into the narrow Gate and drove them back. When it fell again, reluctantly, as if its liquid fingers clutched at the sand, it left a fragment of a spar behind it, and almost before the quickest eye had seen this another wave fell and hid it. When that wave retired it dragged the spar with it, and rolled it over and over. Tregarthen shrieked like a woman; for there, plain to sight, was a child lashed to the rolling-spar. None heard the cry, but all saw the forward dash he made, and all realized the double hope and fear. He had reached the spar, and had wound the fingers of his right hand among the coils of rope which bound the child, when the next wave swept up and tossed him high, as if he had been a straw. But he held on, and when the wave cast him to the beach he dug his fingers in the sand and tried for a grip with his toes. Hercules would have had no more chance against that raging backwash than a baby, and Tregarthen went dragging down the sandy slope until the advancing waves swept up again, lifted him, rolled him over and cast him and the spar down together. The spar fell uppermost, and struck Tregarthen so heavily on the head that with a great crackle and sparkle of lights before his eyes, he swooned and lay like a stone.

The spar came end on this time, and one Cornish sea-dog fell on it and gripped it with his might, and a second, falling on his knees behind the first, took him round the loins with his knitted fingers, and a third seized the second by the leather belt he wore. The next wave came howling up; but before it had them fairly in its grasp a fourth had seized the third by the hand, and a fifth the fourth, and when the great monster went grinding back, with its reluctant fingers clutching at the sand, the line was sound. Before the sea came again Tregarthen and the child were out of its reach, for the rope had miraculously tangled itself about the rescuer's arms, and when the men dragged at the spar he came with it.

There was no memory of the storm in the mild spring air when Tregarthen next awoke to a knowledge of the world. He was lying in bed in his own room, and the window, which faced to the south, was open, so that he could just hear the gentle chiding of the sea. He lay for a time without a care to remember anything; but when he tried to move he found head, hand and limbs marvelously heavy, and he began to be aware that he ached all over. Then he remembered the storm, the shipwreck, and the rescue he had attempted.

"Is anybody here?" he asked, in a voice so feeble that he was surprised at it.

His housekeeper's voice responded with an ejaculation of pious joy, and the old woman was at the bedside in a moment.

"You know me, sir?" she said.

"Yes," he answered. "I have been ill. Who saved me? Did they save the child?"

"It was Reuben Pollarth," said the housekeeper, "went in after you first, sir. But they all helped."

"Did they save the child?" he asked again.

"The child's quite safe, sir. Don't you talk no more now, Mr. Arthur, there's a dear."

"Where is the child? In the house?"

"Yes, sir, yes," returned the old lady. "But don't you talk, dear heart, or you'll do yourself a mischief."

"It was a boy, I think," said Tregarthen.

"Yes, yes, sir, yes," said the housekeeper. "Here's your sleepin'-draught, Mr. Arthur."

"Bring him here," said Tregarthen. "No, No!" moving his eyebrows impatiently at the draught. "The boy. Let me see him. Bring him here at once."

The old lady rustled softly from the room, afraid to deny him longer.

"The Tregarthens'll have their way if they are dying," she said to herself. "It was their manner always." She returned in a moment. "I have sent for him, sir."

Tregarthen made a response with his eyes, and lay still. By and by there was a knock at the door, and the housekeeper, answering it, led into the room a little fellow of six or seven years of age, and set him where her master could see him. The child was pale, and his cheeks were hollow. He had a profusion of light hair, a shy but pleasant aspect and large gray eyes.

"Let him be taken care of," said Tregarthen, in his feeble voice. "Bring him to me again to-morrow. A pretty child. Any one else?"

"No, sir," said the housekeeper, with a downward glance at the child.

"Bring him again to-morrow" said Tregarthen. "I am tired."

CHAPTER VIII.

Lorrimer, leaving Mrs. Tregarthen, felt like an Emperor who has reconquered a rebellious province. He was one of those people who love success and hate failure, apart from consequences. He wanted what he wanted—exactly that or nothing—and if he had dug for water and struck gold, like the famous Mr. Dow, he would have felt aggrieved. He had gone out to secure Miss Churchill, and the difficulties which had been cast in his way only made her services the more valuable to hope for, and more precious when secured. "The boys," he said to himself, rubbing his hands with vivacity, "will be at the Rabbit Hutch. They shall have the news at once to begin with."

When he alighted in the Strand and discharged the coachman that personage was astonished at the liberality of the payment Lorrimer tendered. The manager swaggered into the little room, beaming all over; but there was no one to meet him except the poet, who sat dejected, with his folded arms upon the table.

"I've seen her, Marsh," said Lorrimer, extending both hands. "And what's more, my boy, she has consented to appear again."

"That is good news," said the poet, mournfully. "I congratulate you. Have you made any definite arrangement with her? Have you—helped her?"

"To everything the heart can wish for!" said Lorrimer. "Delicacies, wine, money, credit and a coral for the baby. It was the coral that did the trick, my boy."

"The—the baby?" said Marsh, with a bewildered air.

"Ye-es," said Lorrimer, rubbing his chin with the palm of his hand and regarding the poet with a half-reflection of his look. "A baby. I suppose it's all right. To tell you the truth, Marsh, I don't inquire into those matters. It's a question of principle with me."

The poet stretched out a hand and struck down heavily on the gong which stood before him, and on the appearance of the waiter demanded brandy in a manner almost tragic.

"What's the matter?" asked Lorrimer. "You are out of sorts, dear boy."

"I am hipped," said the poet, with a sigh. "I am tired of the whole show, Lorrimer, and I wish that the drum would bang and the fiddles squeak no more. I should like to see the curtain ring down on the silly figures in the middle of the piece, but I must sit it out, I suppose, like the rest of us, though I am sick of it and bored to death."

"Ah!" said Lorrimer, "you're young, dear boy, and that's why you feel like that. When I was your age I felt older than Methusalem. By and by you'll begin to want to stick and you'll get to like the piece very well."

There are few things more offensive to a young man than to be reminded of his youth by a senior. And for a poet and a man of fashion, who had just expressed the yearnings of his soul (with what he felt to be a very pretty conversational style), to find himself compared with this florid vulgarian, who called Methuselah, Methusalem, was more than commonly galling. Lorrimer had never felt what he felt. The thing was impossible, but it was useless to argue, and the young man sat in a mournful and dignified silence, and sipped his brandy and water, until the other members of the conclave dropped in one by one, and Lorrimer began to expatiate upon his own good fortune and the great things he was going to do for Miss Churchill.

"Look here," said the manager, poking at the rotund figure of the man of the corner with his walking-cane. "Here's a chance for you. You used to want to write a poetical comedy, you know."

"I trust," said the man in the corner, "that we are not about to enter on a course of recrimination. Why should I be reminded of the follies of the past? I have heard it whispered that a middle-aged, florid, fat man, who shall be nameless, had once a desire to play Romeo."

"No more of that, Hal an thou lovest me,'" said Lorrimer. "But if you *can* write a poetical comedy, my boy, here's the woman to write up to."

"Sir," said the man in the corner, "I can write a poetical comedy as well as any whale in arctic waters can dance a saraband."

"Well," cried Lorrimer, "the man who writes a first-rate poetical comedy for Miss Churchill has made his fortune. I know that much."

"Good-afternoon, gentlemen," said the poet, rising wearily. There was some protest against his going, but he pleaded a non-existent engagement and got away. He turned disconsolately out of the Strand into Catherine street, and, after many indeterminate windings, found himself at the head of the dismal thoroughfare in which Mrs. Tregarthen had lodgings. He stood a full minute in hesitation, and one or two hurrying passengers hustled him. At last he pulled his hat over his eyes, sighed, cast out both hands with a little gesture of surrender, and walked home.

On the afternoon of the day on which Mrs. Tregarthen entered her new abode Lorrimer called, and showed her two or three newspaper paragraphs.

"The game is afoot already," he said; "and, much as I was disappointed at the moment, upon my word I'm beginning to be glad that you threw me over last time. It has excited a certain curiosity and interest, don't you see. Only—you mustn't do it again, you know. My credit and reputation are at stake."

She told him wearily that he might rely upon her, but she took no interest in the preliminary puffs of which Lorrimer was so proud. She glanced at them and put them aside with so much languor that the manager took fright a little.

"Upon my word," he said, "I'm afraid you're not well. Or else," he added, silently, "you're anything but sweet upon the business."

"I am very well," she answered.

"Be candid with me," urged the manager. "I may rely upon you? Now, may I, really?"

"You may rely upon me," she said; adding, with more vivacity, "I could not repay your kindness so poorly as to disappoint you a second time."

"There are managers," said Lorrimer, "who in a case like this would take advantage of youth and inexperience. But I know better; for my own sake I know better. I offer you such terms, to begin with, that you can't improve your condition by running to anybody else. Before now, madam, I have galvanized the town into the temporary acceptance of a Duffer. Histrionic genius, with Lorrimer behind it, is guaranteed success. We shall take up a permanent residence on the grounds of Thomas Tiddler, madam, and shall pick up gold and silver. But—will you forgive me for hinting at it?—you must study, you must work—there is nothing to be done without it."

"You shall not have reason to find fault with me in that respect," said Mrs. Tregarthen. "I shall be willing to rehearse as much as you please."

The prospect inspired her with inward reluctance. There is a charm in the life of a successful actress which any woman can recognize for herself, even without the aid of experience. But Miss Churchill had her experience already, and a stage career no longer showed all rose-color to her. The stage-door haunter, the green-room haunter, the insolent puppy in the stage-box or the dress-circle, the coarse-tongued stage manager, the Banished Duke, who when on country tour contrived to smell of onions, gin and stale tobacco all at once; the tittle-tattle and envy of the women, and the lidless dragon eye of professional jealousy among the men, had all combined to dismay and disgust her. She knew that many of the miseries she had endured aforetime would be modified. Lorrimer was an amazing improvement on the traveling manager, for instance. She could rely upon him, not merely for the payment of her dues, but for manly protection if she needed it; but at its best the inner life of a theater was not to her taste, and she looked forward to a resumption of her old pursuit without enthusiasm. Arthur would know of it, too, but there was nothing in the world which could increase the distance between herself and him. She even thought, as she looked everywhere for excuses, that her resumption of her old life might help to bring peace to him by completing their estrangement. He would be able to despise her so heartily that he would cease to regret her. There was no form of mental self-torture which she neglected, and none seemed to afford her much relief.

When she had been in her new quarters a day or two, and had provided herself with a promising nurse for the baby, she sat down and wrote a letter, which had for its effect the return of her younger sister. The sensible child had been sent away to a small country boarding-school, and the poor lady had expended almost her last jewel in providing her with that temporary refuge from those stern ills of life which had faced them both in their latest lodging. She had hoped to make some sort of refuge permanent for her, and to that end she had written a novel, and had sent it to two or three publishers, only to find it rejected by them all.

"Oh!" cried the sensible child, beholding the baby for the first time, "what a beauty! Oh, Clara, whose is it?"

"It is mine, my dear," said the mother, smiling sadly as she bent over the infant.

"Isn't it Arthur's as well?" asked the sensible child.

"Yes," answered the wretched runaway. "It is Arthur's and mine!" A tear fell on the dimpled hand her own supported, and she wiped it furtively away.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

—To the Atlanta *Constitution* a correspondent writes: "It has been reported tha. I was dead, but I am not, as can be testified to by any of my neighbors"

TEMPERANCE READING.

A NOBLE WORK.

Toiling on 'mid the ripened grain
Of the yellow and bending fields,
Many a skillful laborer
A glancing sickle wields
Ere seth the sun at morning hour
On busy hearts and hands,
The noont de glow and westering beams
Light a myriad toiling bands.
Nor tarrieth long enough the day
For the zeal of these workers true:
In the morn's clear light and in somber night
They are found at their tasks anew.

Are these reapers unwearied, of stalwart strength,
And forms of giant mold?
Does the harvest they glean bring rich return
In wealth of shining gold?
Why, look ye well! They are womankind
Who are toiling night and day,
And the hardest gains they eagerly crave
Are the souls of men, they say.

Where the demon of drink a battle has gained,
And men have gone down in the fight,
Where youthful hosts, unscathed as yet,
The enemy's blows invite;
Where tears are flowing, and hearts are rent,
And desolate homes stand somber and grim;
Where Heaven bends low if souls repent—
Where He leadeth they follow Him.

With head and heart and hand they work,
With word persuasive, with song and prayer,
With dauntless endeavor and spirit brave,
To rescue the fallen they all things dare.
When the sheaves are gathered, and the garnered grain
Is safe from the blight and the blasting storm,
With the Women's Reaping—a record strange—
In story and song will our hearts grow warm.

—*Julia A. Willard, in Woman in Sacred Song.*

WATCHING THE CLERKS.

An Organization Formed to Ascertain the Private Habits of Employes—Tipplers and Gamblers to Be "Weeded Out."

The merchants of Chicago are organizing a detective association to learn the private habits of their employes, and propose to "weed out" gamblers and tipplers. It may be that such a measure has become necessary, but we can hardly believe that the large majority of clerks are untrustworthy. The end sought might perhaps be accomplished at less expense and much more satisfactorily by a combined effort on the part of employers to remove the temptations which beset their clerks and providing for them innocent recreation, Saturday half-holiday, etc. But here is what one of the members says about the new organization:

"The time has gone by," said a Chicago merchant, "when business men could employ help indiscriminately, or even keep men whom they have had in positions of trust for years without knowing more of them than acquaintance in the store or office can give. Our confidence is so much abused and our pockets are so frequently rifled that we have come to feel that protection is absolutely necessary. About the only thing we receive which gives us a favorable opinion of a man when he applies for work is an introduction from a mutual friend or a letter of recommendation; but the friend or the writer of the letter rarely knows more of the man's real character than we do, and the recommendations in reality testify only to his ability to do work. They tell us nothing of the man's life after business hours—whether he passes it in a respectable and honorable way, or devotes it to drinking and gambling. An association is to be formed for the purpose of probing into this thing.

"We think of organizing a detective system for the purpose of exercising surveilance over our employes. The number of disreputable places in Chicago is not so large but that we can secure a pretty correct idea of a man's habits without going to any very heavy expense. I was a member of such a society in New York, and it was of incalculable benefit to me. As an example of its workings, let me show you this brief report," said the gentleman, displaying a ruled, partially printed blank. It read as follows:

"To subscriber 26: The person of whom you inquire is about twenty-six years old, unmarried. Has been in New York three years, and bears a good character. Often visits gambling-houses. Drinks, but not to excess. Lives expensively."

"This young man," continued the merchant "came to me with the very highest recommendations. I wanted a cashier, and should have employed him had it not been for the report from the protective society. You can very readily understand why I did not wish a man who frequented gambling houses, even though so quietly that his friends knew nothing of it, handle my money. Neither would I knowingly employ a man who drank, even if he never did get drunk. This young fellow could not understand why I refused his application. Many a trusted employe in New York at that time wondered why his resignation was asked for, or how his employer learned that he occasionally played faro or went out with a convivial party."

"But if a man is honest and faithful, and attends strictly to business, do you store it up against him that after business hours he gambles or drinks a little?"

"We most assuredly do. Among business men the sentiment against dissipation in employes is growing stronger and stronger. The first thing we ask now about a new man is: Does he drink or gamble? and we purpose answering these questions through the new society. Experience has taught us that the reliable men—those most to be trusted—are those who abstain from whisky and cards, and I venture the assertion that ten years from now the drinking man will find difficulty in securing any employment—much less a position of responsibility. A young man may drink and gamble in moderation for years and still attend to his work, but he is sure to come to grief, and his employers must suffer. We do not say that every drinking man and every gambler shall be discharged, but we are going to find out who of our employes have bad habits, and you may be sure they will be given no position of trust or profit.

"I do not care to give you the names of any of the members of the new association. Suffice to say that there will be over two hundred, that they include many of our principal business men, and that enough operatives will be employed to keep us posted on what we wish to know."—*Chicago Cor. Minneapolis Commercial Gazette.*

WHERE RUM RULES.

The Natural and Inevitable Results of the Unrestrained Traffic in Strong Drink.

The daily papers of recent date have contained accounts of a number of daring burglaries committed in the towns along the line of the new Croton aqueduct. Midnight robberies have succeeded each other with such startling rapidity that in some neighborhoods the people have become almost panic-stricken. Other crimes, of greater or less degree, are also alarmingly frequent in the same neighborhoods. A number of murders have taken place recently, and gambling, brawling and scenes of debauchery and shameless revelry are of constant occurrence. Things have come to such a pass that, according to the Yonkers *Statesman*, a local paper, property in these neighborhoods has greatly depreciated, and the better class of inhabitants are moving out. The same paper lays the responsibility for all this crime and demoralization at the door of the saloons. The work on the new aqueduct has called into these communities a large number of working-men, chiefly foreigners. The most of them are without families and are congregated together in large boarding-houses away from all immediate legal and social restraints. The harpies of the saloons have seen in this situation their opportunity, and have flocked to the region in great numbers. They have been aided in their disgns, in many instances, by the local authorities, who, instead of refusing them licenses or driving them away, have permitted them to carry on their nefarious work without let or hinderance. Speaking of the condition of affairs in one town, the paper mentioned says:

"Nearly every body who has desired has been licensed upon the payment of a petty fee. Very few persons have been refused. Rum and beer shops have multiplied fourfold. Some of them are known to the neighborhood as brothels; others are brothels and gambling hells combined; cock pits are maintained in some of them under a thin veil of secrecy, while a ferocious and brutal dog fight has taken place in one of them and has been described in disgusting detail in the New York City sporting papers without in any way awakening the local authorities. Many of them are open all night, thus furnishing a comfortable and safe retreat for the midnight prowler. Some of them do not close from the opening on Saturday morning until the close of business on Monday, the interval being devoted continuously to gambling, drunken debauchery, and wild revelry."

This paragraph carries its own comment. It is simply a vivid picture of a community where rum holds full and undisputed sway. Between the shameless indifference of the local authorities and the greed and rapacity of the saloon-keepers, the interests of public morals and common decency come to naught, the workmen are robbed of their earnings, debauched and ruined. With the rum-dealers have come those birds of a feather, the tramps, gamblers, thieves, dog-fighters and abandoned characters to prey upon the community and complete its demoralization. All these things follow the unrestrained traffic in strong drinks as natural and inevitable results. The liquor business thrives on rottenness. Its constant tendency everywhere is to reduce communities to the condition described in the paragraph we have quoted. Relieve the liquor traffic everywhere of all moral and legal obstructions, of the pressure of the Christian church and the Christian home, and it would sweep the country to a speedy and awful ruin in a holocaust of vice and crime.—*N. Y. Observer.*

WORKING-MEN AND WHISKY.

A Drinking Man Not Capable of Doing Good Work—An Annoyance and a Vile-Smelling Nuisance.

The fact is that no man who is the slave of the drink demon is a first-class workman. He may be able, when he is sober, to do good work. But when he is flushed with drink, the clear head, the steady hand, the accurate eye, are all gone. The brain, dazed by the accursed fumes of alcohol, is incapable of its best work. It is a fact, proved time and again in post-mortem examinations of the bodies of men who have come to their deaths when drunk, that the fissures of the brain contain sometimes as much as a teaspoonful of pure alcohol. The workman in this condition is certainly not capable of doing his best. The eye, the hand, share the condition of the brain, for the nervous system, of which the brain is the center, partakes of that organ's incapacity to exert its powers properly and fully.

Nor is the condition of the confirmed drinker, on those occasions when he is as sober as he ever gets—when he has not poured down any of this alcoholic poison for a time—very much improved. It is a law of nature that every excess, in any direction, is followed by a corresponding reaction. The stimulus of the fiery liquid is gone. Every muscle is relaxed and weak, and the system is enervated. The brain is weak and irritable from the poison that has been carried to its every fiber by the blood, and every nerve is unstrung. The man is cross, sulky, suffers from the blues, is "hard to get along with," because of this depression of his nervous and muscular system after the unnatural tension to which it has been subjected. He does not feel like work. It requires a supreme effort to enable him to go through his round of daily duty even in a perfunctory manner.

Again, a drinking workman is an annoyance to every body with whom he comes in contact. When under the influence of rum he is hilarious, noisy, often profane and foul-mouthed in speech; a vile-smelling nuisance to the respectable workmen, a disgrace to himself and to the establishment. When suffering from the reaction of his debauch, he is equally unpleasant—either sulky and silent, or giving vent to his spleen in being quarrelsome and insulting.

Is not all this a matter which is worthy the attention of the labor organizations of the country? Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor of the United States, in his report, issued at the close of the last year, made use of this strong language in regard to the admission of drinking men to membership in that powerful order:

"If a man given to the use of strong drink, and a serpent, applied for admission to the order, I would vote for the serpent in preference to the drunkard. I do not ask of those who join us that they shall be saints, but I have a right to expect, and do ask of them, to be *men*."

But the exigencies of the struggle to control the laboring element of the country by getting every working-man enrolled in labor organizations, leads to the acceptance of men without inquiring as to their habits. Besides, a young man may be temperate when admitted, and become a victim of rum afterwards. Thousands of them do. Is it not the part of wisdom for these labor societies, under whatever name they may be known, to exert their powerful influence in the work of crushing out the making and selling of rum?—*Toledo Blade.*

"AN ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." True, if we can teach boys to let alcohol alone and never be obliged to have to break them of this awful habit we have done more good than many hours spent in trying to reform drunkards that we have but little hope of. Boys and girls, begin right.—*May-Flower.*

THE St. Louis Knights of Labor have succeeded in boycotting a beer-garden out of existence. This seems to be an instance of placing a boycott where it will do the most good.—*Philadelphia Call.*

SENATORIAL RIGHTS.

The Republicans Know Them and Are Determined that the President Shall Recognize Them—Able Report of the Judiciary Committee.

The majority report of the Committee on Judiciary which has been made in the Senate and which was based upon the refusal of Attorney-General Garland to furnish papers bearing upon the removal of Mr. Dustin, United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama, is signed by Senators Edmunds, Ingalls, McMillan, Hoar, Wilson and Evarts. As outlining the policy of the Republican party toward the Administration and giving the reasons for its attitude and future action it is the most important political document which has come before the country during the present session of Congress.

The resolutions contained in the report were read and ordered printed. All the salient points in the able, judicial and conclusive document are given below:

It recites the fact and circumstances of the removal of Mr Dustin and the appointment of his successor as United States Attorney for the Southern District of Alabama. It declares that it has been the uniform practice of the Judiciary Committee since the passage of the Tenure-of-Office act to call upon the heads of departments for all papers and information in the possession of the departments touching the conduct and administration of the officer proposed to be removed, and the character and conduct of the person proposed to be appointed. This has been done with the unanimous approval of all the members, although the composition of the committee has been during the period sometimes of one political character and sometimes of another. In no instance until this time has the committee met with any delay or denial in respect to furnishing such papers and information, with a single exception, and in which exception the delay and suggested denial lasted only for two or three days. The report quotes the resolution adopted by the Senate calling upon the Attorney-General for the papers in the above-mentioned case, and his reply thereto, and continues.

"This letter, although in response to the direction of the Senate that copies of any papers bearing on the subject within a given period of time be transmitted, asserts that the Attorney-General of the United States is the servant of the President, and is to give or withhold copies of documents in his office according to the will of the Executive and not otherwise. Your committee is unable to discover either in the original act of 1789 creating the office of Attorney-General or in the act of 1870 creating the Department of Justice any provision which makes the Attorney-General of the United States in any sense the servant of or controlled by the Executive in the performance of the duties imposed on him by law or the nature of his office. The Executive is bound by the constitution and by his oath to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and he is himself as much bound by the regulations of law as the humblest officer in the service of the United States, and he can not have authority to undertake to faithfully execute the laws whether applied to his own special functions or those of the departments created by law otherwise than by causing, so far as he lawfully may, aid by lawful methods, the heads of departments and other officers of the United States to do the duties which the law and not his will has imposed to them.

"The important question is, then, whether it is within the constitutional competence of either House of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices in the United States created by laws enacted by themselves. It may be fully admitted that, except in respect of the Department of the Treasury, there is no statute which commands the head of any department to transmit to either House of Congress on its demand, any information whatever concerning the administration of his department, but the committee believe it to be clear, from the very nature of the powers intrusted by the constitution to the two Houses of Congress, it is a necessary implication that either House must have at all times the power to know all that officially exists or takes place in any of the departments of the government.

"The committee feels authorized to state after a somewhat careful research, that with in the foregoing limits there is scarcely, if not now any instance of a refusal by a head of a department, or even of the President himself, to communicate official facts and information as distinguished from private and unofficial papers, motives, views, reasons and opinions to either House of Congress when unconditionally demanded. Indeed, the early journals of the Senate show a great number of instances of directions to the heads of departments to furnish papers and reports upon all sorts of affairs, both legislative and executive. The instances of requests to the President and commands to the heads of departments by each House of Congress from early days until now for papers and information on every conceivable subject of public affairs are almost innumerable. For it appears to have been thought by all the Presidents who have carried on the government now for almost a century that even in respect of requests to them to aid the legislative and co-ordinate branch of the government they were under a constitutional duty to furnish to either House the papers called for unless, as has happened in very rare instances, when the request was coupled with an appeal to the discretion of the President in respect of the danger of publicity to send the papers if in his judgment it should not be incompatible with the public welfare.

The precedents to establish this proposition, many of which have been made public, are cited and discussed at great length, and the report continues as follows:

"The committee feels safe in stating from the researches it has made that the government has been constant and continuous, and unchanged from the beginning until now, and that in its belief no instances within the precedents and instances before stated have occurred in which cases for official papers and files addressed either to the President in the form of commands have not been complied with; but it has sometimes happened where the request to the President was merely a conditional one, leaving it to his discretion whether the papers should be communicated or not, that they have not been communicated.

"The practical construction of the constitution in these respects by all branches of the Government for so long a period would seem, upon a subject regarded prior to its adoption as one of great importance, that if the rights and powers of the two Houses of Congress in the exercise of their respective duties cover every branch of the operations of the government, and it is submitted with confidence that such rights and powers are indispensable to the discharge of their duties and do not infringe upon any right of the Executive, and that it does not belong to either heads of departments or to the President himself to take into consideration any supposed motives or purposes that either House may have in calling for such papers, or whether the possession of them could be applied by either House to useful purposes. The constitution of the United States was adopted in the light of the well-known history that even Ministers of the English Crown were bound to lay before Parliament all papers when demanded, on pain of the instant dismissal of such Minister on refusal, through the rapid and effectual instrumentality of a vote of want of confidence. And the Continental Congress had for more than six years itself governed the country and had control of all papers and records, not by reason of any thing expressed in the articles of Confederation, but by reason of the immense nature of free government.

"The jurisdiction of the two Houses of Congress to legislate and the power to advise or withhold advice concerning treaties and appointments, necessarily invests the jurisdiction to officially know every step and action of the officers of the law and all the facts touching their conduct in the possession of any department, or even in possession of the President himself. There was no need to express such a power, for it was more nearly an inherent incident to the exercise of the power granted.

"It will be observed that in this instance the call for papers covered a period for more than a month before and in the regular incumbent of the office had been discharging its duties, and also the further period of more than six months during which the person designated to discharge these duties on suspension of the officer had been acting, and that that person is the one now proposed to be appointed to the place.

"It will also be observed that the President has not undertaken to remove the incumbent of the office, but merely in expressed and stated pursuance of the statutes on the subject suspended that officer, and that the same statutes expressly provide that such officer shall not be removed without the advice and consent of the senate, and that if that advice and consent be not given the incumbent would unless his regular term of office should have expired, at the close of this session of the Senate, be restored to the lawful right to exercise its duties. The Senate, then, by this nomination, is asked to advise and consent to the removal of the incumbent, and to the appointment of the candidate proposed for his place. In exercising its duty in respect of these questions it is plain that the conduct and management of the incumbent are a matter absolutely essential to be known to the Senate, in order that it may determine whether it can rightly advise his removal or rightly leave him to resume the functions of his office at the end of its session, as well as whether the candidate proposed has in exercise of the office under his designation so conducted himself as to show that he is competent and faithful. Indeed it may be stated with entire accuracy that even in the case of a vacancy in an office, and the proposed filling of such vacancy, it is important for the Senate to know the previous conduct and management of the office, the state of its affairs, whether there have been cases of misconduct or abuse of power, the embezzlements of money, and indeed all the circumstances bearing upon the administration to enable that it may judge of the qualifications of appointing a particular person, to take up the duties with reference to the difficulties that may exist in its affairs, the state of the accounts, and every thing appertaining its administration, so as to measure the fitness and competency of the particular candidate to meet the exigencies of the case.

"A table is presented showing a large number of persons appointed in the place of officers suspended, and the query is made. Have these suspended officers or a considerable number of them been greatly or unjustly put in office or of any personal grievance making them unworthy to be longer trusted with the performance of duties imposed upon them by law? If they have it would seem to be clear that every consideration of public interest and of public duty would lead to that the facts should be made known in order that the Senate may give its advice and consent advisedly. Nor can it be proper, in leaving their successors, as well as in respect of providing better means and safeguards by legislation for administering the laws of the United States, to be informed of the second reason, the Executive is entitled by the Senate of such power for the alleged reason that it might enable the Senate to investigate when circumstances presented with the further information of the fact that the President desired to avoid the discovery of the acts for which he upon the evidence of his own eyes the Senate is asked with him in the removal from office.

The report concludes the passage on civil service reform and in the President's annual message and says:

"The highly important and valuable official papers, in the possession of six successive heads of the Department of Justice, from which, if they were in hand for the consideration of the Senate, the number of the United States officers in the aggregate and removed had been so demonstrably the performance of duties of a character demanding a special sense of the fitness and the qualities and the conservation of their constituents. In view of the fact that the Senate and the country are in a state of ignorance of the fact that the numerous removals made in the Southern District of the present administration have been for the benefit of the people of the United States and not for the benefit of the United States and not in some way this large body of men should have an opportunity to know the nature of their alleged misconduct rather than they may at their admit their guilt, or denying it, explain their conduct or show that the accusations against them were selfish and wicked protests and set up for the mere purpose of obtaining their place. Nor can it be proper that the officers in office that others has remained and enjoyed the fruits of their place. It is known to every Senator that so far as the Senate has had to do with such removals and appointments it has not been a great source of pain to it to be practice when an officer or person was before it for removal or appointment against whom any serious accusation had been made which would, if true, influence the action of the Senate in the case, to cause the person concerned to be informed of the substance of the charge and instructed to be and give him opportunity to defend himself, and it is also known that at this very session a very considerable number of instances of that kind have occurred and are of daily occurrence. If the Senate is proceeding upon a false premise in such instances it is time it be made to know to those respects should be removed and that hereafter it should act upon such accusations without any knowledge other than that derived from those sources and save the victims of such injustice to provide themselves with the means of defense and to be engaged in an effort to reform the government.

THE PAYNE INVESTIGATION.

Startling Testimony Given Before the Ohio Legislative Committee Engaged in Probing the Charges of Alleged Bribery in the Senatorial Contest.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 20.—The evidence given before the Payne investigating committee yesterday was startling. Heretofore testimony has been furnished to the effect that certain members had accepted bribes, but there was nothing to support these statements. Pierce, of Vinton, who was elected as a Pendleton man and who accepted money from Pendleton to make his canvass, came here and changed and voted for Payne against the protest of his county committee. It was in evidence before the committee that he had tried to get a certain gentleman to take the money back to Pendleton after he had made the trade with the Payne combination, but that he could get no one to handle the bars. He then sent it by draft. He denied everything yesterday, and gave a full account of his receipts and expenditures since 1881, claiming that he had borrowed the money from Pendleton with which to make the canvass and that he returned it.

Two local witnesses, who roomed adjoining two of the members of the Legislature from Cleveland, testified that the members came on the night of the Senatorial caucus, and had a big fight over the division of the bribe money, the bone of contention being one hundred and fifty dollars.

Ex-Senator Elliott in his testimony denied having said that Senators Brenner and Cable received $5,000 each, but told Donovan in Washington, where the latter had them locked at $1,800, that they could not be bought for that amount. He testified that Donovan had received $200 for writing the article against Payne, and that he was told so by Donovan in Washington. The committee adjourned till Tuesday.

THE STARVING FISHERMEN.

They Plunder the Stores in Order to Obtain the Necessaries of Life.

MONTREAL, Can., Feb. 20.—A special from Pasapebiac says that Thursday morning several hundred fishermen from Newville assembled around the office of Charles Robin & Co., demanding bread. Many had come several miles without breakfast, or even supper the night before. They made their demand in a peaceable but firm manner. Mayor Le Grande was prompt on the spot, and, with considerable energy, had a posse of special constables sworn in. They remained on guard under his orders all day. The sheriff also had a force in reserve.

After much negotiating the fishermen consented to take their original demand, which amounted to twenty dollars' worth, and which was given them. Though at one time affairs looked threatening, and the riot act was read, better counsel prevailed and peace was kept. No arrests can be made unless an outside force of police is sent, as the rioters swear revenge and reprisal if any of them are taken. Later in the day a large crowd began to gather, and a move was made for food, which the fishermen said was necessary to keep their families from starving. The demand having been refused they proceeded to break open Robin & Co's stores and took out several thousand dollars' worth of property at the point of revolvers. An attempt was made to arrest the ringleaders, but the police were overpowered. Unless some action is taken at once it is feared that blood will be shed, as the fishermen are half crazed over their misfortunes and will have food at any cost.

Advice to the Senate.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The National Civil-Service Reform League issued a circular yesterday saying that at a meeting of the league resolutions were passed to the effect that as publicity in all matters connected with appointments to and removals from office serve to discourage the use of public offices for partisan ends, and thereby greatly advance the reform of the public service, the league recommends that the United States Senate abandon the practice of discussing nominations in secret session, that law be enacted making it the duty of the appointing power to put on public record the reasons for all appointments and removals; that recommendations for appointments or reasons for removal from office should be treated as part of the public records.

—Discovery has been made in Madrid of a secret telegraph code which has been employed by the Republican leaders in communicating with one another. This is expected to lead to some important discoveries as to the communications which have passed between the party leaders, as the duplicates of the telegrams are na