Some of the Members Who Will Sit in Congrass for the First Time.

MEMBERS WHO BEGIN NEW TERMS

Interesting Biographies of the Men Who Will Constitute the Upper House When Called to Order Next Month.

The senate of the United States is a continuing body, and, but for the changes in political affairs, would never need to be reorganized. The house of representatives is a constantly changing body, and whenever a new congress convenes it is necessary that an organization shall be perfected before any business can be transacted. The senate is always ready for business.

On the 4th of March, every two years, says the Philadelphia Times, all of the terms of members of the house of representatives expire simultaneously. For example, by constitutional limitation, on March 4, 1895, at noon, the terms of all of the members of the house of representatives in the Fifty-third congress simultaneously expired. That was the end of that house of representatives, Also, by constitutional provision, at the same moment, all of the terms of the members of the house of representatives for the Fifty-fourth congress bigan. But, although the 355 members of the house of representatives have been drawing pay at the rate of \$5,000 moment, all of the terms of the members of have been drawing pay at the rate of \$5,000 each per annum since March 4, 1895, no legislative business has been transacted. But, by constitutional provision, the congress must meet on the first Monday in December, and at that hour the clerk of the house for the Fifty-third congress will call the house to order and an organization will be perfected by the election of a speaker, clerk, sergeantat-arms, doorkeeper, postmaster and chaplgin. The house will then be competent to do business under the rules of general par-Hamentary law. But not until the newly elected speaker shall have appointed the standing committees will the house be completely organized for the transaction of legislative business. As soon as the commit-tees are appointed the house will adopt rules for permanent procedure, and then the soealled lower house of the congress will be in complete legislative and parilamentary working order. At the same time an entirely difwill be pursued in the senate of the United States.

At noon on Monday, December 2, 1895, the senate will be called to order by the vice president of the United States, who is the permanent presiding officer of that body. It will not be necessary to elect other officers but the senate, which is a continuing body will be at once ready to do business. All of its committees are in existence and ready to receive and consider matters properly referred to them. The chairmen of the committee will be on duty and all of the clerks, messen gers, watchmen, laborers and pages will b

there ready for duty. ONE-THIRD AT A TIME. Instead of having all of the terms of all of the senators expire at the same time, the constitution provides that the senators shall constitution provides that the senators shall tation for said, daring and personal coarse.

Thus the divided into three classes. Thus the terms of one-third of the senators expired on March 4, 1895; but two-thirds of the senators have commissions extending further into the fluture, and so there will be a quorum of fluture, and so there will be a quorum of the pension office in Philadelphia. He went to stitution. future, and so there will be a quorum of senators ready to do business. The senate now has eighty-seven members, and the terms of twenty-nine, or one-third, expired on the 4th day of last March. In the meantime the legislatures of the sovereign states have elected twenty-nine senators, whose terms began on the 4th day of last March, and they will be present to take the oath of office and assume their senatorial duties. Two years hence a similar condition will prevail, and one-third of the senators will leave the senate and their successors he elected. At pres-ent the twenty-nine senstors who ent the twenty-nine senstors have been elected for the term six years beginning on March 4, 1895, will enter the senate chamber on Monday, December 2, to assume their duties. The right to a seat in either house of the congress is considered a matter of the highest privilege and the senator-elect will be duly inducted into office as the first business of the senate. The election of each senator will be an-

nounced by his colleague from his own state. For example, Senator Hale of Maine, will announce that William P. Frye has been elected for the term beginning March 4, 1895. He will accompany Senator Frye to the area before the desk of the vice presiin order that the oath of office may be administered to him. In like manner the elections of the other twenty-eight senators will be announced by their state colleagues and all of them will receive the oath of office Each state has the right to have two sena tors, but the state of Delaware, having falled to elect a senator, there are only eighty-seven senators. But for the sorly-four states there should be eighty-eight senators. Col-onel Henry A. DuPont of Delaware will be present as contestant for the vacant seat to which Delaware is entitled. Inasmuch as contestants have the priviling of the floor of the senate, Colonel DuPont will be permitted to enter the senate chamber when that body is in asssion. This contested eletion case will occupy a great deal of time

being debated. NEW AND OLD.

It will be interesting to look into something of the story of the twenty-nine new members of the senate, because these statesmen will participate in the making of a great deal of important national history during the next six years. During the months preceding our quadrennial presidential contest all of will have power in shaping partisan national affairs.
William P. Frye of Maine has been a sen-

attention from day to day while it is

a'or fourteen years and will begin a new term. He originally succeeded James G. Blaine in the senate, when that statesman ccame secretary of state for the Garfield

William E. Chandler of New Hampshire has been in public life ever since 1861. He was assistant secretary of the treasury, secretary of the navy, and has been in national politics

years and is experienced in affairs. George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts has served three terms and now begins his fourth term of six years. He was a member of the ouse of representatives for eight years. George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island has

never before been a member of either branch of thee engress. His recetd has been of a but his abilities are highly characterized by his friends.
William J. Sewell of New Jersey, was a

senator from 1881 to 1887, and new begins another term after an absence of cight years

Thomas S. Martin of Virginia has never before been in the congress. He has never held public office, but has lived on a farm and practiced law. He was elected to the senate, although some of the ablest and most letinguished Virginians were candidates for

Steven B. Eikins of West Virginia has been a member of the bouse of representatives, secretary of war and prominent in political affairs for many years. He begins his first term in the senate. He is reputed to be a

Marion Butler of South Carolina is only \$2 years of age. He has niver before appeared in congress. He has been a newspaper man, and is self-made, in the full ac captance of that term. He was an orphan

y when only 18 years old. Benjamin Ryan Tillman of South Carolina is a stormy petrel in politics. By studying at night with a pine knot, in his youth, he lost his left eye. During the past five years he has forg d to the front in political affairs in his own state and was elected to the senate after a stormy political campaign. He has

never been in national affairs before. John T. Morgan of Aishama has served continuously for eighteen years in the senate and will now begin another term. He is one

Augustus Octavius Bacon of Georgia has never been in congress before. He is a law-yer, and is regarded as an orator of great ability. Edward Cary Waithail of Mississippi is a Virginian by birth, and was a guillant con-federate soldier. He was a semiler from 1836 to 1803, when he resigned an account of

ill health. He is experienced and able

NEW FACES IN THE SENATE Donelson Caffory of Louisians was a sencongress, and became prominent in the dis-

> Horace Chilton of Texas is a self-made man, and, like so many others of his class, began life in a printing office. He became a successful lawyer. He was appointed sentor in 1891, when Senator Reagan resigned. He served one year. He begins a term of

IX Years. James H. Berry of Arkansas has been a perator since isso. He begins a new term of six years. He is now the only one-legged coldler in the senate. He is a man of ex-Derience and of great force of character.

Isham G. Harris of Tennessee has been in public life for half a century. He has been a senator for eighteen years, and is regarded s a great parliamentarian.

pleasing orator.

James McMillan of Michigan began life as a poor boy, and is now a millionaire. He has been six years a senstor, and begins a new term. He helds a high rank as a diligent committee worker.

WESTERN SENATORS. ountry when a little boy, and began life an

orphan in a strange land. He has been six years a member of the house of representa-lives, governor of his state, and begins his first term in the senate.
Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois has been senator for twelve years, and begins his third term. He is a man of great power and

strength in the senate, and is sometimes spoken of as a presidential possibility. John Henry Gear of towa has been gov-

will reflect credit upon the state which has selected him to succeed the great Manderson.

local prominence. He has never before been in congress. Unlike his predecessor, Martin, he does not believe in the free coinage of members should be allowed to vote; that

Francis E. Warren of Wyoming was one of the first senators from the new state of Wyoming. His successor was not elected by the Wyoming legislature, and the seat was vacant for two years. He now enters upon a term of six years to succeed Senator Carey. Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado has served one term and enters upon his second term.

Like the standard and second term and that any person turning Quaker be banished. This regulation would in the earlier days of the colony, if not when Peters wrote, have applied to priests, who, as one term and enters upon his second term. He is a large man physically, is yet a young man, and is regarded as one of the greatest

ation for skill, daring and personal courage

Washington territory with a son of Senator Voorhees ten years ago. Charley Voorhees came to congress as a delegate from Wash-

line of the men who will take their seats as members of the new senate. Eleven of them are democrats and eighteen of them are republicans. Senator Baker of Kansas, Senator Sewell of New Jersey and Senator Eleven of the memory of persons now living arrests have been made in Connecticut for traveling on the Sabbath, except on errands of mercy or necessity. kins of West Virginia are elected as repub-licans to succeed democrats. Marion Butler of North Carolins was elected as a populist to succeed a democrat. These four senators, having been elected as the successors of which will place them in the minority. The will have forty-two senators, which will give them a plurality. It is yet of the senate.

One Minute Cough Cure is harmless, prolucco immediate results.

THE DERVISHES OF THE 40'S. Death of One of Their Victims Con-

victed on a False Oath. The death at St. Meinrad Abbey, in Spenper county, Ind., on the 12th inst. of the Benedictine monk, Rev. Roman Weinzoes fel, will recall to the older residents of In diana, and especially the Catholic priesthood, tral figure. and the discussion of its merits will attract

It was in May, 1842, says a corresponden of the Globe-Democrat, when feeling be-tween the Catholics and Projectants ranhigh, and when Father Weinzoepfel was in charge of the parish at Evansville, that he was charged with assaulting one of his com-municants. His necuser was Mrs. Anna Ma to Schmoll, and the date was the even ng before the Feast of the Ascension, after the woman had been to confession. The venum told her story to her husband, an the latter confronted the priest and de-manded \$500 for the insult to his wife's mor. Father Weinzoenfel indignantly de iled the charge and demanded an investiga-

The departure of the priest to baptize a child in Blue Grass was taken as a pretext safety. There was a mob on the streets, and Catholics came to Weinzoepfel's rescue. His letter describing the scene speaks with especial gratitude of "our noble Irishmen."
"Our men bravely warded off the flying bricks," the letter says, "and the enemies in the front ranks, and many of them felt he effect of the shillelahs skillfully handled One of the priest's party conclived the happy thought of cutting loose the horses of many Lutherans from the country tied to hitching posts in the market place. This

lyided the crowd to capture the horses, and he priest excapad. After many postponements the trial at length came up in Princeton, in G.b or county. The jury, out forty minutes, found the priest His wrist was welded in Iron to that to the prison at Jeffersonville by boat The case had attracted wide attention, and the prisoner received many expressions of sympathy. Soon after the imprisonment a divorce trial of the Schmolis brought revdations that turned sympathy toward the priest. Many Protisinat women of Evans-

ille signed a paper demanding his release. The presenting attorney, Lockhart, led by the change in failing, published a pape stying he had been led astray by prejudice al joined in the effort to get a pardon from pardon until after the state electly to avoid sati-Catholic opposition, and then had some fear that Polk, the new president, Preshyterian, might object. On February 1845, President Polk was on the Objo his way to Washington for inent at Madicou. In passing Jeffersonville

ne governor pointed out the penitentiary. elle priest is?" quickly asked Mrs. Polk. "He is universally believed to be innocent." "Very true," was the governor's answer.
"I have convinced myself of that fact; besides, I have received a patition to liberate
him: it was signed by 600 ladies of Evans-

And yet," Mrs. Polk represchfully asked. "You say the is in prison?"
"This very afternoon," replied the governor, "immediately upon my return home, I will grant him his liberty." And he did it. It his released from prison Father Wein-second resumed his office of a priest and joined the Order of St. Benedictine, at St.

Meinrad. During the last eight years he has been at St. Meinrad, where, as a matter of estion and to have some occupation, light gardening and had the care did light gardening and had the care of grape vines, among which he had worked as a boy in the routh of France.

With the declaration of Schmoll of St. Charles, Mo., many years after, that the charge against the priest had been invented, the last yestige of evidence against the priest disappeared. He died at the age of 82.

CONNECTICUT'S BLUE LAWS. The Real Code Almost as Severe as

the Bogus. In the face of the generally admitted borus character of the so-called Connecticut "blue laws: published by the Tory clergyman Peters in 1781, and more especially in view of the expose of their falsity in "Trumbull's William Lindsay of Kentucky has been a senator since February, 1893, when he succeeded John G. Carlisle. He is a lawyer and teresting that a New Haven gentleman, at this late date, has the courage to point our that Peters was not, after all, such a monumental liar as he has been credited with being.

On the contrary, the ancient records of the New Haven colony, says the Hartford Timez Knute Nelson of Minnesota came to this show that, while Peters may have been given to exaggeration, there was at the period of his observations a good deal of foundation for what he published. Representative Newton of New Haven, who is a lawyer and anti-quarian, has been comparing the so-called "blue laws" with the laws of the colony of New Haven, and has found numerous statutes or regulations which go to support Peters. In a lecture before the New Haven Historical society last week, Judge Newton pointed out that Peters had full warrant for many of his statements, and also that traces of colonial blue law restrictions are not unknown in our statute book today. One of the curious and interesting revelations of Mr. Newton's paper is that the early New Haveners were a quar-relsome lot. During the first year of the made man, and a strong man.

Richard Franklin Pettigrew of South Dakota did more than any other man to secure statehood for his part of the big territory of Dakota. He has served one term and begins a second term. He is an aggressive and independent senator, and has a big future.

John M. Thurston of Nebraska enters the senate for the first time. He is an attorney at-law, a political ocator of great power, at-law, a political ocator of great power, at-law, a political ocator of great power, and beyond this there were on the civil side eleven suits.

Paters blue laws, which side eleven suits. Enumerating the Peters blue laws, which

selected him to succeed the great Manderson, who was regarded as the leading parliamentarian of his party in the senate.

Lucien Baker of Kansas is a lawyer of should be the supreme power; that the government of the supreme power is that the government of the supreme power. only those found in faith should be office holders (Quakers and dissenters being ex cluded); that food and lodging must not be feters said in his sixteenth blue law, were forbidden to live in the country, and if ban-ished suffered death if they returned. Other blue laws covered by the statutes of the colony were that men stealers should suffer death; that penalties be imposed for an, and is regarded as one of the colony were that men and the colony wearing costly clothing; that debtors might be sold to pay for thir dibts; forbidding dancing and card playing; that only magistrates be permitted to perform matriages; that trates be permitted to perform marriages; clergymen not having that privilege; that the magistrates might permit marriages George L. Shoup of Idaho was born in Armstrong county. Pennsylvania. He has been governor of Idaho and has served one term in the senate. He is a mild mannered man, of quiet speech and dignified bearing. From his appearance no one would suppose that he had been a very brave soldier and at one time a frontier Indian scout of great repusation for skill daring and bersonal courage. was not only a law of the early colonists, but was the practice, if not the law, to some ex-tent, within the present century. The fining

For those blue laws most quoted, prohibit him as the first member of congress from the new state of Washington. Senator Wilson is yet a young man, possesses remarkable ability, intense oratorical power and will make his mark in the senato.

The above is a very brief biographical outline of the men who will take their sents as members of the new state that any woman should kiss her child on that day or fast day. Judge Newton cannot find any supporting evidence in the colonial records. Possibly some of these prohibitions were matters of custom.

In view of the discredit of the blue law generally, as little more than exaggerations or malicious misstatements, it is interesting, as noted with some care by Judge Newton that some of them are substantially the law emocratic senators, will bring about a in Connecticut today, more than a century hange of political power in the senate. The since Peters published his remarkable volume emocrats will have thirty-eight senators, in London. Judge Newton points out that the third blue law (so disturbing to English ideas at that time), that "the governor amenable to the voice of the people," is tru question whether the republican plurality today, the people speaking through the general accept responsibility by a reorganization eral assembly. That "judges may determine ontroversies without a jury" was one of he early colonial laws, and trials in the cour are not uncommon now. The picking of an ir of corn in a neighbor's garden was the ien, and it is today. The law of the New Haven colony not only punished the persart of the penalty. "A drunkard shall hav master appointed" is practically the same s the law of today for the appointment of nservators, and the alleged blue law "thu ake them away from their parents and put em into better hands" was the old and today there are statutes of about the a story that had many tragic and pathetic de-tails, of which the dead priest was the cen-evidence against her husband" is the law day under certain circumstances. In concluding his paper, Julge Newton finds that "altogether the blue laws of Peters are for the most part a reasonably correct statement of the law and practice of ou forefathers of New Haven, and most of them are very creditable to them. Some of them are exaggerations; a few are fictitious, but probably not intentionally so.

> DeWitt's Little Early Rivers, the pills tha are constipution and billioumers.

> > RAILROADING METHODS.

Some of Those of the Enrly Days Were Ridiculous. When we compare railroading methods of play with those of fifty years ago, says the that he was fleeing from justice. Two constables arrested him. The priest gave hall, Philadelphia Record, some of the precautions and was advised to go to Vincennes for of that time appear ridiculous. Everybody was against them-the clergy and the laymen, nobility and the people; everybody was afraid of great catastrophes. The doors of the ratiroad cars had to be locked, so that the passengers would not jump out at the first unusual noise. Various propositions were nade to make railroading less dangerous omebody suggested that the locomotive should be attached to the train by a long iron chain. Colonel Lecount proposed to have a watchman on top of the Icomotive to look out for the signals and the condition of the readbed. Every quarter of a mile water with a signal flag, were stationed and this uman chain did the service of a telegraph vatem. While many sensel or precautions system. were taken gross carelessness was shown in most simple matters. For instance, long trains were formed, bring pulled and pushed by three, four and even six locome such a train with thirty cars and five motives went ahead on full steam and in case of danger there were but three hand-brakes on the entire train. It must not be believed, however, that the rapidity of trains then was so very limited. Shortly before the railroad from Landon to Greenwich was opened for general traffic a special train o dies, covered the entire distance at the rate fifty-six miles an hour. There are coun-ies where such a speed on the railroad has t been developed up to date.



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## Imported Cordials

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