

RHODE ISLAND.

The Investigation of the Wallace Senate Committee.

A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF THE EVIDENCE.

ALIENS AND POOR MEN HAVE NO POLITICAL RIGHTS IN RHODE ISLAND.

The sub-committee of the United States Senate, which has been sitting at Providence, R. I., consists of Senators Wallace, McDonald, Platt, and Blair. They are acting under Blaine's resolution of December, 1878, creating the Teller committee, which directed it to inquire "whether the right of suffrage was denied or abridged in any state," and "whether it is within the competency of Congress to provide by additional legislation for the more perfect security of the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States in all the states."

The committee has now finished its investigation in Rhode Island and the result of its labors are as follows: The constitution of Rhode Island contains a clause which disqualifies foreign-born naturalized citizens from voting unless they own \$134 worth of real estate clear of incumbrance. The registry laws of the State do not allow foreigners to register without owning real estate. Owners of real estate need not register, but native-born citizens and negroes who do not own property which is taxed \$1 and upwards must register and pay \$1 tax before they can vote. At the State census of 1875 the native-born population was 186,000; native-born voters, 37,000, or one in every five. The population of foreign-born was 71,000; foreign-born voters qualified to vote by owning real estate, 5,300, or

ONE IN EVERY FOURTEEN.

Thomas Darcy—A naturalized citizen, a voter now; for ten years after being naturalized could not vote for want of owning land. Foreigners do not naturalize because they can't vote.

Colonel James Moran—Lived here twenty-eight years; foreigner; naturalized; entered service of United States from Rhode Island under promises made by the State officials that foreigners who went into the service could vote when they came back; commissioned as second-lieutenant; promoted to captaincy; served three years; honorably discharged; held an election for officials in Rhode Island in his company in the army but could not vote himself; was a voter once because he owned real estate; has lost it and cannot vote now; been colonel in militia, and notary-public; majority of the operatives in the mills are foreigners; are changed about and can't save money to buy homes.

William H. Joyce—Foreigner; naturalized; cannot vote; own no real estate; entered United States service in 1861, at first called; promoted from private to major; served honorably the whole war; am a Republican in politics; two thirds of foreign-born population cannot vote, because they own no real estate.

John M. Duffy—Went into service in United States army for Rhode Island in 1861; promoted from colonel sergeant to brevet lieutenant-colonel; served the whole war, drawing a pension of \$15 per month for disability, but can't vote, because own no real estate; no real estate required for negroes to vote.

John H. Porthouse—Englishman; a printer; never naturalized because he could not save money enough to buy a house or land to vote on; served through the war in the Third Rhode Island Artillery.

Henry F. Rogers—The city of Providence, under law, took the property of forty-three citizens for public purposes; they were mostly foreign-born; many of them

LOST THEIR VOTES BY THIS,

and were not paid for their property until long afterwards.

A. N. Trudeau—Born in Quebec; naturalized and a voter in Massachusetts; can't vote in Rhode Island for want of ownership of land; a jeweler.

William Von Gottschalk, M. D.—German; naturalized, but never voted; think the qualification required a degrading one; nearly all the Germans here are disqualified for want of land; think 9,000 or 10,000 naturalized citizens in Providence are prevented from voting by this restriction; Republicans control the State and could amend the constitution if they would.

Charles H. Page—Connected with and a candidate of the Democratic party; been in nearly every Democratic State convention for fifteen years; in three-fourths of them planks have been passed favoring giving suffrage to naturalized citizens on the same terms as to native-born voters; the Democratic party would be benefited by it and the Republicans would go out of power here, hence they will not agree to it.

The Hon. Thomas Davis—Live in Providence; foreigner; naturalized forty-five years ago; seventy-five years old; a manufacturing jeweler; been in both branches of the Legislature a number of times; member of Congress from Rhode Island in 1853-4; then owned real estate; I am not now a qualified voter; I failed in business and the title to my property passed to my assignees, and I cannot now vote; colored men now vote here like native-born whites, while every foreign-born citizen is excluded unless he owns real estate; the effect of this is bad; it makes the voters mercenary; wealth controls suffrage in Rhode Island; money is all-powerful here; it can overwhelm public sentiment at any time here; have been both a Republican and a Democrat, but always advocated the repeal of this restriction.

Thomas McMurrough—Naturalized; cannot vote; no real estate; am president of the Rhode Island Suffrage Association; presented a memorial praying for extension of suffrage to foreign-born citizens; father lived in Massachusetts, a naturalized citizen and a voter there; the lines between the States were changed and we were thrown into Rhode Island; we cannot vote now for

we own no land; at least 5,000 naturalized citizens in the State who cannot vote.

P. H. Carlin—Naturalized; cannot vote; no real estate; offered to vote in 1874 and was rejected; member of Suffrage Association.

Daniel Donovan—Naturalized; came from Connecticut; lived in United States since five years old; am a skilled mechanic; ten of us work together in one room in our factory; the highest grade room in it; six of the ten are foreigners and cannot vote for want of land; a house and lot to suit my family would cost me \$3,000.

Bernard Milkman—From Holland; naturalized; lived in Massachusetts from 1847 to 1870; voted there; cannot vote here because he has no real estate.

Peter Brucker—German; naturalized; MANY GERMAN DISQUALIFIED

from voting, because they own no land. William J. Miller—The registry tax of \$1 on each non-property voter was the source of corruption.

Daniel T. Lyman—A Republican member of the Legislature in 1870-71; an amendment of the constitution to repeal the land qualifications was passed by the Legislature and submitted to the people then; it was understood by the Republicans of the Legislature that it was to be passed through the Assembly, but they would defeat it in the vote of the people, as it required a three-fifths vote; this was agreed on as the party policy of the Republican party.

Joseph A. Dailey—A native-born; a registry voter; having no property; was at the election when the constitutional amendment, allowing foreign born soldiers and sailors to vote without owning land was being voted on. In the morning the Republican ticket men were distributing tickets in favor of the amendment. About 9 o'clock this was stopped by order of a prominent Republican, and tickets against the amendment were distributed all the rest of the day; Democrats voted for the amendment.

John Francis Smith—Active in getting signatures to a memorial to Congress praying for relief in regard to suffrage. Presented memorial to that effect signed by 739 foreign-born citizens.

Daniel Houlahan—Foreign; naturalized; served through the war; owned property and voted, but got in debt and lost his property by having to pay ten per cent interest; not a voter now.

The Hon. A. B. Lewis—In every Democratic convention for fifteen years; in nearly all of them a declaration was made in favor of the amendment of the constitution on this subject.

John Agers—Naturalized; served in Rhode Island troops during war; was discharged for disability; have wife and eight children; can't buy a home—

TOO POOR AND CAN'T VOTE;

a home here would cost about \$2,000; been twenty-eight years in Providence. P. M. Sorley—Naturalized; an honorably discharged Rhode Island soldier in the war; voted on property; lost my property and my vote; know many in same condition; have not voted for ten years; know of buying of votes for \$5 or \$10 apiece; bought by Republicans.

Carl Ernst, German—Naturalized—A Republican editor of Providence Press, a daily Republican newspaper; not a voter; own no land; two persons out of nine ought to be voters here; there is only one voter in ten persons; 75,000 males over twenty-one in the State; 40,000 only registered voters, leaving 35,000 to be accounted for; only 5,000 of these are foreign-born voters, and the remainder are many of the floating population, but think there are from 10,000 to 15,000 persons entitled to vote who are disfranchised by the real estate qualification.

The Hon. William Sprague, governor from 1860 to 1863—Senator for two terms. In 1861

THE STATE NEEDED SOLDIERS

to fill her quota, I convinced the assembly of the propriety of proposing an amendment to the constitution promising to give those of foreign birth who enlisted the right to vote; put it to the people with my proclamation; got enlistments on the faith of it, but it was not adopted by the people; restricted suffrage has a bad effect on the morals of the voters; money is the first qualification of a candidate for office here; no outlying political power, it is centered in the city, and parties are not what they are elsewhere; it is more of a personal matter here than in any other State.

INTIMIDATION AND BRIBERY.

D. B. Pond—Familiar with elections in Woonsocket; have seen agents of corporations come to the polls with their men; one man resigned his place to avoid being turned out for his political action; have seen agents of Harris Woollen Company and Social Company bring their men to the ballot box; they are Republicans; some of the men Democrats; some of the men asked for ballots the night before so as to be able to vote without being found out by their employers; suspect money used at every election.

N. T. Verry—Woonsocket; have seen Republican employers take Democratic employes to the polls; have seen chips (far bank tokens) of ivory in circulation on election day; two or three men were distributing them who were Republicans; those who received them were voters; it was near election polls; don't know what was stamped on them.

H. H. Robinson, Woonsocket—Saw Bennett, agent of manufacturing company, bring twenty or twenty-five men to polls and watch them put their ballots in the box. At the last congressional election, Chase, agent of the Machine Company, brought voters in his employ, handed each man his vote in an envelope and watched him deposit it; understood among the men that if they voted the Democratic ticket their time was up; Bennett acts with the Republicans.

F. L. O'Reilly, Woonsocket—The representatives of the manufacturers in Woonsocket are generally Republicans; the owners are not residents; the agents, on the day of election, are very active in getting to the polls voters who work at their establishments; the voters are met at the entrance to the hall by men in the employ of those corporations with ballots; they are followed to the ballot-box, so that there is no chance for them to change ballots; the vote is in an envelope; the voter cannot tell what the envelope contains; he takes

the envelope and deposits it; I remember

NO ELECTION WHERE THIS HAS NOT BEEN PRACTICED.

The envelopes are used mainly by operatives; a few operatives, who do not care whether they lose their situations or not, vote openly; other citizens, who have nothing to fear, vote openly; sometimes a man will be escorted by some one who takes him by the arm; sometimes half a dozen men will be watching one man; there are frequent complaints by Democratic operatives; they say they are supplied with tickets and requested to vote them; they vote the Republican ticket because they are afraid of losing their employment if they do not; parties have been threatened with losing their places if they vote wrong.

J. M. Bailey, Woonsocket—Have attended the elections for five years; have known men employed in the Woonsocket machine shops to be marshalled up in squads, and compelled while they went through the crowd in the hall to hold their hands up high, so that the ballots could be seen; a man named Chase watched them; I saw him march up two squads in that way; that was at the last congressional election; the men were employes of the Machine Company; know that some of them were Democrats; they came to our headquarters and got ballots; they had befooled their employers before; they would get one of our ballots and have it in their pocket, then they would take the ballot given them by their employers and put that in their pocket; when they took them out they would take the Democratic ballot and leave the other. This time the company was too smart for them; they made them hold up their hands till the ballot was deposited. The men said, after they had voted, they caught us this time; they would not let us put our hands down; the agents are very active among their employes; have seen Mr. Sampson take men by the arm and march them up to the ballot-box, put an envelope in their hands and see that they deposit it; Mr. Sampson takes charge of the Social Company's help; the men who were

OBLIGED TO HOLD UP THEIR HANDS

came up in carriages, three or four in a carriage; Sampson would receive the men from the drivers; these men had families; if they lost their places their families would suffer.

William Teston, Woonsocket—Intimidation is carried on at all elections in Woonsocket; at the last election for Congress parties came to me and said they were afraid to vote openly; they wanted me to get ballots; the candidate for Congress was Latimer W. Bailou; the man who came to me said he expected to be bulldozed if he did not vote the Republican ticket; at the last election the Woonsocket Machine Company had their overseers within two feet of the ballot-box handing ballots to the men who worked for him; his name was Charles Chase; one man was discharged because he would not peddle ballots; his name was Albert Hakes; Chase handed votes to men that we know were Democrats; I cannot say anything about the use of money of my own knowledge; when money is used the parties cover it up; I told operatives of the Enterprise Company that I would send teams for them to come and vote; they said they would rather I did not, as if their employers saw the Democratic teams they would see that they did not come, or, if they did, would make them vote the Republican ticket.

Michael Norton, Woonsocket—naturalized in 1875; last spring, I voted the Democratic ticket; the overseer asked me why I did it; told him it was my principle; he said he would be ashamed to vote the Democratic ticket; told him I was not ashamed; would do it again; I did vote the Democratic ticket again in June; he asked me if I did; told him I did; he said, "Why don't you peddle rum?" I said, "Because I won't;" he said, "I don't want such a man round;" I said, "Go to hell;" he said, "Clear out," and I left; was out of work five weeks; work now for the town; the overseer was Mr. Hawkes; he would bring in Democratic tickets, cut the names all off and put on the names on the Republican ticket.

Eugene P. O'Connor, of Providence—Have been on the police force in Providence; at the Presidential election in 1876 I was detailed at the tenth ward; during the day there were complaints that men were afraid to vote; they were afraid of two men who stood within the railing near the warden and took the names of all who voted; one of them was named Kennedy; he was the time keeper of the Corliss engine works; the other was Mr. Stiness; think he was connected with real estate; when men came in to vote and saw these men, they would go away without voting; their friends would try to get them and there would be a disturbance; citizens came to me and asked me to remove the men; had no authority to remove them; the men were not there as officers of the election in any way; Kennedy lived in the ward; the ward was Democratic; population was largely naturalized citizens; the object of the two men seemed to be to see how each man voted and write his name in a book; do not know whether they took the names of others than those employed in the Corliss works; complaints were made of both men; the two men stayed from morning till night; men said they were afraid of being discharged if they voted the Democratic ticket; the citizens of the ward did not do anything; they wanted the men to leave, but took no violent measures; I think they kept some from voting the Democratic ticket; I saw men come in with tickets, and when they saw those men they turned about and went away; several hundred men were employed at Corliss' then; the time-keeper could tell every ballot, whether it was Republican or Democratic.

WITNESSES CALLED BY MINORITY.

I. H. Addeman, Secretary of State—Constitution adopted in 1872; up to that time under King Charles' charter; gives history of efforts to amend in respect to real estate qualification; this amendment submitted several times; sometimes beaten by a majority and sometimes for a want of a three-fifths vote, which is required to carry it before the people; Legislature in 1853, the last Democratic one; it proposed to the people to amend the section requiring

three-fifths of the people to vote in favor of amending the Constitution; the next Legislature was Republican and did not submit that amendment to the people; indifference as to voting here. Property qualification an inducement I think for men to become citizens; I think this qualification is a good thing.

E. M. Snow—Took census of 1865 and 1875; no data in either of them as to the number of naturalized citizens who cannot vote; I think there may be 25,000 of them in the State; a majority of the children in the State now are of foreign parentage; think the whole number of persons of foreign birth now in the State (after deducting 12,000 for the French) who might be qualified to vote if naturalized, may be 25,000; registry tax a restriction on voters; people refuse to pay until some one pays it for them.

THE PARTY LEADERS HAVE PAID IT.

in past years; think might be a larger attendance at the polls if universal suffrage in the State; highest vote ever polled in State is 26,000, in 1876; we had then 42,000 people who could vote if they wished.

Thomas A. Doyle, Mayor—Reputation of E. J. O'Connor, as a policeman, was not good; only know him as such; know of no intimidation of voters personally.

William Goddard—Know of no intimidation of employes.

P. B. Stimp—Providence; was at polls in Tenth Ward in 1876; there to vote and prevent repeating; kept no list of how persons voted; Corliss never employed intimidation; Kennedy, the time-keeper of Corliss works was there, and took a list of persons voting up to 10 o'clock, when there was a disturbance, and he quit; he did this for the purpose of finding out who were Republicans; know of no intimidation.

George W. Kennedy—I am keeper of Corliss Engine company; large number of its men live in tenth ward; foreign born citizens many of them; was there on election day and took list of names and how they voted; could tell tickets apart; am a Republican; complaints made about my keeping this book and I stopped; Mr. Corliss did not send me to the polls; I went there at the request of the Republican committee; knew most of the voters; it was my business to know our own men, to keep their time.

Joseph E. Cole, Woonsocket, Treasurer of Harris Woollen Company—No intimidation of employes by any of our people.

Dr. A. Bailou; a Democrat; seventy-four years of age; a Senator—Believe in the property qualification; think Rhode Island people ought to regulate who should vote for themselves; would not agree to give the right to a majority of the people to amend the Constitution; it ought to require more than a majority.

Several other witnesses were called, some contradicting the testimony as to intimidations at Woonsocket and upon other points. George R. Coy—Live in Westerly, R. I.; at the election of 1876 for President

THIS CIRCULAR WAS DISTRIBUTED

before election day among the workmen; many of the workmen of these companies did not vote; I saw six of these circulars; they were put on the benches and stones on which they worked.

To all voters employed by the New England Granite Works and the South Granite Company: Having been fully convinced that the election of Samuel J. Tilden and a Democratic Congress on the 7th of November will do a great injury to our business, we do most earnestly advise all voters in our employ to vote the Republican ticket, most especially for the principal members of Congress. You will, by so doing, secure your own interest, our interest and the interest of your country.

(Signed) NEW ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS, SOUTH GRANITE COMPANY.

The Ballot in Rhode Island.

AS HIGH AS \$30 PAID FOR A VOTE, BUT THE MARKET PRICE FROM \$2 TO \$10.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 15.—The Butler Investigating Committee resumed their inquiry this morning, Senator Butler presiding. There were present Senators Whyte, Beck, Chandler and Rollins, and also Senators Anthony and Burnside and Senator Pendleton, of Ohio. Dr. J. B. Greene was recalled and presented an original memorial, which asks for an investigation into the Custom-House, where honorable discharged and wounded soldiers have been removed, as the witness alleged, to make room for Senator Anthony's relatives and political favorites.

W. P. Sheffield questioned the witness, who objected to answering the questions of counsel, as he was one of the parties implicated. The committee then went into executive session and refused to allow counsel to appear on either side.

The investigation then proceeded, W. W. Henderson, Jacob Symonds and other business men of Providence testifying as to the good character and efficiency of the disposed Custom-House officials.

John M. O'Rourke told the committee that money had always been used to buy votes; the highest price paid for a colored man's vote was \$30; did not know what a white man's vote was worth, but supposed it was worth more than that. He had seen checks and cards given to voters, who received the money after voting. Postmaster Brayton and Appraiser Burroughs work at all elections and manage them. Witness considered it a part of Government officials' business to assist in electioneering and doing all outside work. Money was used openly. Registry taxes were paid in bulk and until within a few years there was an understood price for votes.

Edmund F. Prentiss, Warden of the Fourth Ward of Providence, said that in the Sprague-Padelford campaign votes were bought openly, but the witness refused to tell all he knew about the transactions, as he was Governor Padelford's private secretary. When Mayor Clark was elected money was used freely, and here again the witness declined to criminate himself by testifying. He explained that men whom he had seen previously given numbered checks afterwards received money in a dark room. He received \$50 from Postmaster Brayton for work at the Representative election. He was told that he was paid the same as the rest. Witness and seen as high as \$30 paid for a vote, but the price ranged from \$2 to \$10. The Republican side, he said, always

wins Rhode Island. They have star actors, low comedians and staves in Rhode Island politics, and Brayton was considered a star actor. Most of the purchasable men were registry voters; the poor foreign-born white citizen is not allowed to vote, but a negro may vote, and is protected equally with the richest man in the State. Major W. H. Joyce, the deposed Custom-House official, was a soldier in the Union army, but is not allowed the right of franchise because he does not own the required amount of property; did not know why he was removed; he had a family, but a young unmarried man, who is a relative of Senator Anthony, was appointed in his place; he refused to contribute to the Gorham campaign fund in 1878, and he was informed he was removed because he did not influence voters, although not a voter himself, and did not do his duty in politics; he was appointed on the recommendation of Senator Anthony.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 16.—The investigation by the Butler committee into the alleged corrupt practices in the Providence Custom-House yesterday opened with the testimony of Major E. C. Pomeroy, a Custom-House inspector, who said that he was also a clerk in a coal office where he received \$17 per week, but in this he followed the example of his predecessor, who while he was inspector was on the police force. William Foster, Jr., told the committee that in 1865 he visited the Seventh Ward room and after voting was taken, with several others, into a barn where he received an envelope through a trap-door and found it contained \$10; did not know who gave it to him. He had been editor of a newspaper in Providence and a Greenback candidate for Governor. He had seen cards and checks used at elections, and upon returning them to headquarters voters received their pay.

Asa A. Ellis said money was used legitimately. A man sold his vote, took the money and went about his business. In the Sprague-Padelford campaign it cost Sprague \$130,000 and Padelford \$44,000. Postmaster Brayton and Custom-House officers were always electioneering and he supposed all Federal officials were political workers. Charles C. Heath had seen and given out checks to voters who upon presenting them in a dark hall received \$5 and \$10 for votes; in the Eighth Ward in 1875 \$2,000 were used at one election; saw Mr. Burroughs promise a voter \$10 for voting. William N. Brown said he had been engaged in politics for twenty-five years and had never seen General Brayton take more than ordinary interest in the voting on election days. William N. Richardson, a former clerk in the Post-Office under General Brayton, said that the Post-Office was the political headquarters; he knew that General Brayton was engaged in politics as he had done political work work for him while clerk in the Post-Office; Republican tickets were arranged at the Post Office and carried out by the carriers while the mails were allowed to wait.

THE POLITICAL ARENA.

WHY EWING LEFT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Since the nomination of Gen. Ewing for Governor the guidance of the Republican party have, with more than commendable energy, been engaged in hunting up and closely scrutinizing his civil and war record, with the sole view of sensationalizing publishing in their campaign papers any offensive spots or blemishes that might have been discovered. Having utterly failed in that direction, they now charge that, in his political change from the Republican to the Democratic party, he was actuated by the personal and selfish consideration of running for Congress in Ohio in the district now represented by him. Here they must also meet with ignominious defeat, because there is not the semblance of truth in the charge. When Gen. Ewing left the Republican party he was a citizen of Kansas, and continued such for more than three years thereafter—having, in the meantime, in 1868, supported Mr. Seymour for the Presidency. The people of Kansas before that time had conferred upon him high offices. He was one of the political leaders of the State, in the line of promotion to the highest honors; and the State at that time was, and ever since has been, overwhelmingly Republican, which party also then held the National and nearly all of the State Governments. Could personal and selfish considerations have induced this change? Gen. Ewing returned to his native town and State in 1870, and again became a citizen of Ohio. The following letter, under date of November 10, 1867, taken from the National Intelligence of November 30, 1867, gives the reason why he could not support Gen. Grant and the Republican party. It is addressed to Col. O. A. Bassett, of Lawrence, Kansas, and is as follows:

DEAR COLONEL: I have your letter of the 10th instant advising me of the formation of Grant clubs by many of our comrades in Kansas, and asking my opinion of the movement.

"I earnestly wish to be in accord with the great part of my Kansas and Army friends, and still hope to unite with them in supporting Gen. Grant for President. But I want first to know whether he approves the reconstruction measures; for if he does I cannot support him. I regard them as mischievous—begot of revenge, misdirected philanthropy, and lust of power. I would as soon expect a house to stand on the crater of a living volcano as a State, where whites and blacks being nearly equal in numbers, the whites are proscribed and the blacks made rulers. Such a government cannot long have the heartfelt sympathy of any large body of white men anywhere. Blood is thicker than water, and Northern whites will sympathize with Southern whites in their struggle to shake off the incubus of negro rule. If there were no prejudice of race to affect their action the Northern people would still refuse to reproduce in the States of the Union, Hayti or San Domingo, or any other government and civilization the negro race has established since the flood. To punish the Southern whites for their treason the Northern people might possibly for a time be willing to afflict them with such governments; but self interest forbids it. It were like the fabled war of the belly and the members. The North already groans under the punishment now being inflicted on the South, and must besides pay for the whip. The negro government;

when formed, must be propped by Northern bayonets, and the North must pay for the bayonets; and, however costly, they can never safely be withdrawn. When reconstructed each one of those States will be like a magazine—all secure while carefully guarded outside, but when left unguarded a chance spark will blow it and all about it to the devil.

"Entertaining these views, I would not support any candidate for the Presidency who indorses the reconstruction measures, even if they were lawful, still less as I consider them wholly unconstitutional, and full of danger as precedents.

"I write you explicitly, because I value your good opinion and want you to know how I think and feel, and mean to act on the stupendous questions which lie around and before us."

Song of the Dying Boy.

Written for THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT.

Mother, mother, let me kiss thee
Once again before I die;
Let me clasp my arms around thee,
On thy bosom let me lie,
Earth is fleeting, fast decaying
From my weary, weary sight—
Dearest mother, let me kiss thee
Ere I bid a long "good night."

Ah, how sorely it doth grieve me,
Gentle mother, thus to know
That I may not live to cheer thee
When thou art oppressed with woe;
Thus to leave thee, and forever
From my home and friends to part;
Every tie of love to sever
That hath bound my hopeful heart.

Oh, 'tis painful, very painful
Thus to meet the silent tomb;
Torn from all that's bright and lovely
To endure a fearful gloom.
Forced from all the little pleasures
That have joy'd my youthful mind—
Innocence and love and friendship—
Every cherished thing resign'd.

Hark, the little birds are singing
Sweetly now their evening lay.
See! the glorious sun is setting—
Oh, how beautiful his ray.
Farewell, all ye lovely visions—
Bonnie natures, fare thee well.
Longer I may not behold thee;
Native earth, farewell, farewell.

Mother, mother, I am going
To a land of peace and rest,
Where the bitter tears of anguish
Never dwell the aching breast.
Where the soul, escaped forever
From its tenement of clay
Beams all radiant with the splendor
Of a bright, eternal day.

Mother, mother, I must leave thee
See, the dainty death frost now—
Herald of the king of terror—
Standseth fearful on my brow.
Ah, the benignant peaceful, Heaven
Of the blessed land is sight—
Mother, mother, Jesus calls me,
I must go—good-night, good-night. C. V.

A Man and a Gate and a Woman.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The gates at the passenger depots which shut out all people not having tickets for the trains were yesterday closed at the Union Depot against an elderly woman wearing spectacles and using an umbrella for a cane.

"Can't pass without a ticket," said the man at the gate as she came up. "I want to see if there's anybody on that train going to Port Huron," she answered.

"Can't pass without a ticket, madame."

"I've got a darter in Port Huron, I have."

"Can't help it, please. My orders are very strict."

"I tell you I want to send word to my darter!" she exclaimed adjusting her spectacles for a better view of the official.

"Yes, but we can't help that, you see. Please show your ticket."

"I want't this 'ere railroad to understand that I've got a darter in Port Huron and she's got a baby four weeks old, and I'm going to send her up word in spite of all the gates in this depot!"

"Please show your ticket, madame?" "I tell you once more—"

"Please show your ticket, madame." She gave the old umbrella a whirl and brought it down on his head with all the vim of an old-fashioned log raising, and as he staggered aside she passed him and said:

"There's my ticket, sir, and I've got more behind it! Mebbe one man and a gate can stop me from sending word to my darter to grease the baby's nose with mutton tallow if the weather changes cold, but I don't believe it."

And she walked down to the train, found some one going to Port Huron, and came back carelessly humming the melody of the "Three Blind Mice."

Taken in by Confidence Men.

The confidence men made a successful raid on Tuesday on the pocketbook of Mr. Daniel Reed, a large land owner in the northern oil fields of Pennsylvania. On the day named Mr. Reed drew \$250 from a Bradford bank, which he put in a secret pocket, that nobody might steal it, and then strolled down to the depot for lunch and to await the train for Jamestown. While here a young man of very genteel appearance and polite address approached Mr. Reed, who is over sixty, and engaged him in conversation. They seemed to find a pleasant companionship in each other, and when the train started for Jamestown they occupied the same seat. In a few moments Mr. Reed's newly-made acquaintance produced an ordinary looking lock and asked the man of the oil fields to open it, which he did with ease. Then a big man in the back seat got interested and tried to open the lock, but could not. Then he bet the young man of polite address \$500 that his friend could not open it. Of course the polite young man had not that much money, but the confiding oil gentleman went into the secret pocket and, producing \$200 in notes, placed them alongside the stranger's \$500. The old gentleman could not open the lock, and the big stranger took the money and started for the rear of the car, followed by Mr. Reed, who, upon reaching the platform, was taken by the man with the money and hurled off while the train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Mr. Reed was terrible cut and bruised, but not seriously hurt, and says it served him right for being such a darned old fool.