

# WHEN YOU CALLS HE WILL OBEY.

## Quay Positively Asserts That Blaine is to Be the Nomi- nee of His Party.

## STILL NOT A CANDIDATE,

## But a Unanimous Demand for Him Would Be Acquiesced In.

### The Ex-Chairman and His Successor Talk in Exactly the Same Strain—Only the Secretary's Health to Be Con- sidered—A Further Putting Aside of the Honor Not Anticipated—A Man to Win Demanded by the Leaders of the Party—Sentiment of All Kinds Thrust to One Side—All Tongues Wagging Alike.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—It is Blaine  
unless he breaks down in some unforeseen  
physical way before the convention. It  
seems to be a foregone conclusion that  
Philadelphia Republicans have had time to  
digest what Senator Quay told his friends  
here Tuesday night.

To Dave Martin, State Chairman Frank  
Reeder and others the Senator spoke in no  
uncertain tones. He said to one of these  
gentlemen: "I am convinced that Harrison  
will not be nominated. I am also con-  
vinced that Blaine will be nominated. It  
is more than unlikely that Blaine will  
make any communication to the Republican  
party before the convention meets. I do  
not think it is his intention to say or do  
anything which will check the current of  
opinion which points to him as the man  
who can most assuredly win next Novem-  
ber."

Quay repeats his assertion.  
This was repeated in substance to several  
of the men in whom Senator Quay has the  
most confidence. He said that the nomi-  
nation of Blaine would come of its own weight  
and on its own merits without any boom  
by mere politicians. To one of his friends the  
Senator is reported to have said that it is  
true that Secretary Blaine would not return  
to Washington until after the convention.

While saying all these things the Senator  
did not pretend to say that there was any  
understanding between Blaine and those  
who are leading the anti-Harrison fight.  
Quay was asked if it was not probable that  
Alger would be nominated for Vice Presi-  
dent, and he replied that it looked that way.  
He added that Platt, Clarkson and the  
others were convinced beyond hope of recall  
that Harrison could not be re-elected.

Now all Blaine in Philadelphia.  
It is understood that Quay will go to  
Minneapolis early, and will be joined there  
by Senator Cameron, who will co-operate  
in getting together the Blaine managers.  
It is all Blaine in this city to-day among  
the Quay people, and only the administra-  
tion men like Charles Emory Smith are  
saying that it is a cry of woe.

This is the first open and direct declara-  
tion by Senator Quay that Blaine would be  
nominated and would not try to prevent it,  
and it can be relied upon as absolutely re-  
liable.

## ALL TONGUES WAG Alike.

Clarkson Talks in Washington Just as Quay  
Does Elsewhere—An Authorized Inter-  
view With the Chairman of the National  
Committee—Blaine Not to Refuse a  
Spontaneous Call.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—[Special.]—A  
two-column-long "authorized interview"  
with Chairman Clarkson, of the National  
Committee, published in the  
Post of this morning on the Presi-  
dential nomination topic, has set every  
tongue wagging as never before on that  
subject at all-absorbing question. The  
interview was undoubtedly dictated by Mr.  
Clarkson.

Coming from a man who is almost as  
huffing in response to efforts to induce him  
to talk as is Senator Quay himself, who is  
very embodiment of profound silence  
except when he desires some publication,  
the pronouncement of Mr. Clarkson, prac-  
tically written by himself, is indeed ex-  
traordinary. It was written for a purpose,  
and what that purpose is is not hard to dis-  
cover to those who have followed closely  
the movement of Mr. Clarkson's circle  
seen at short range.

While the "interview" is spread over  
nearly two columns, most of the space is  
devoted to generalities and verbiage which  
is wholly foreign to Mr. Clarkson, who,  
as a newspaper writer of distinguished ability,  
has acquired more terseness and directness  
of speech, which is a distinctive feature of  
the most attractive and successful modern  
journalism.

## THE STRONGEST REPUBLICAN.

That's the Reason Quay is for Blaine—  
Hamilton Disston Admits the Secre-  
tary's Strength—He Will Vote for Har-  
rison, Though—A Republican Year.

NEW YORK, May 25.—[Special.]—Hamilton  
Disston, of Philadelphia, delegate to the  
Republican National Convention, talked  
politics with a reporter to-day at the Fifth  
avenue Hotel. He intends to vote for  
President Harrison at Minneapolis.

"Do you think the President will be  
nominated?" he was asked.

"Yes, it looks so now. A majority of the  
Pennsylvania delegation will vote for him.  
Senator Quay, I think, is for Mr. Blaine  
because he is the strongest Republican  
publican. He would be for Mr. Blaine  
if he were not for the Secretary of State.  
The opposition to the President does not  
seem to be able to concentrate on any one  
man. If the opposition could all agree  
upon a candidate they might stand a better  
chance to make a fight in the convention.  
Since I have been in New York I hear that  
Senator Sherman, who is not a candidate,  
in Michigan General Alger has friends,  
and in Michigan General Jeremiah Esak is  
considered a possibility. In every conven-  
tion, as a rule, any number of men are con-  
sidered as candidates. At Minneapolis I have  
no doubt that some complimentary nomi-  
nations will be made and seconded in eloquent  
speeches, but the strength of the various  
names presented is tested by a ballot. I  
think it will be found that President  
Blaine is the strongest of them all."

"That about the talk of nominating Mr.  
Blaine?"

"We all know Mr. Blaine is popular, and

Harrison Republicans with the Chairman  
of the National Republican Committee, and  
State President Blaine, as the personal  
sponsor of the interview, because it would  
come from him with all the force of the  
highest official authority of the national  
party organization.

The history of politics probably  
there is no parallel to this, in which the  
chief executive of the party as an organiza-  
tion declares against the Chief Executive of  
the national administration, who is the  
organizational candidate for re-nomi-  
nation. Praise President Harrison as  
he may and does, Chairman Clarkson vir-  
tually declares war upon him, and announ-  
ces that Blaine is the candidate with whom  
to win success, and that the whole weight  
of the national organization will be thrown  
against Mr. Harrison and his contingent of  
officeholders in the National Convention.

The One Question of the Hour.  
The question that agitates the minds of  
both the Harrison and the anti-Harrison  
men is, "Does Mr. Clarkson mean what he  
says?"

There has always been a strong belief  
among the most sagacious who are not in  
the swim that the anti-Harrison leaders  
were merely playing Blaine to divert the  
popular mind and the State Conventions  
from Harrison to secure the election of a  
vast body of uneducated delegates to the  
National Convention which might be or-  
ganized against the Harrison candidate they  
had reached the ground. If that was the plan,  
it certainly succeeded. Harrison has less  
than 300 delegates instructed for him. Of  
the remaining 600 it is doubtful if an can  
be secured by Blaine in the field. If, there-  
fore, Blaine has been used merely for a  
strategic diversion, the tactics have  
succeeded admirably.

On the other hand, it is claimed by Mr.  
Clarkson's friends that he would have never  
used the language he did in his "interview,"  
at least at this late date, had he not had as-  
surances from Mr. Blaine that if the con-  
vention declared for him with anything like  
unanimity, he would not refuse.

Not a Candidate, but Would Accept.  
I am told by one who has been in close  
conference with the Chairman since his ar-  
rival here that Mr. Blaine has given this  
assurance. He is not a candidate, as he  
said in his letter. His name will not be  
presented at the convention, and he will  
neither make nor any other State will  
formally present his name. But, if, with-  
out such preliminaries, the convention  
with an overwhelming voice should insist  
on his nomination, he will accept.

This recalls an incident which I described  
to THE DISPATCH about a year ago, and for  
whose truth I can personally vouch. A  
friend of Mr. Blaine, in a brief conver-  
sation with him, abruptly put this ques-  
tion:

"Mr. Blaine, you know you could have  
been nominated in 1888. If you had been  
at home, within touch of the convention  
of the people, would you have accepted the  
nomination as you did by cable?"

"I would not," was the emphatic re-  
sponse of the Secretary.

"Well, again you are not a candidate.  
You are not the man of the hour. But, sup-  
pose the convention, not feeling any great  
concentration of enthusiasm on any other  
candidate, should name you as the candidate  
with the unanimous consent of the con-  
vention, would you accept?"

"I would not," was the response, with  
greater emphasis than before.

He is Never Seeking the Office.  
In the light of the present conditions  
these replies are of great significance. They  
show that the time has passed when  
Blaine would be nominated in his own  
mind not to be a candidate. That is,  
he would not appear as seeking the office.  
He would accept if he was determined if  
the nomination came to him as a result of  
a general popular feeling, he would accept.  
Apparently he had the same plan of  
action in his mind when he wrote his  
letter, and he is not now saying he would  
not accept in any circumstance except a  
nomination, he merely said he was not  
a candidate and that his name would not  
be presented to the convention.

Blaine will accept if he is nominated, or is  
using Blaine's great name to hold senti-  
ment aloof from Harrison that he may se-  
cure the nomination of Senator Allison,  
who is his personal choice. If this latter  
view were the fact Blaine would be quick  
to recognize it and would certainly at once  
in some way put a stop to such use of his  
name; unless, indeed, having determined  
not to accept, he is yet willing to join so  
far in the movement to defeat Harrison as  
a revenge for many slights, one of the chief-  
est of which was the President's somewhat  
shabby attempt to take the credit of origi-  
nating the scheme of reciprocity.

A Genuine Movement to Name Blaine.  
Does anyone believe that Blaine would  
engage in such an indirect fight against his  
chief in office? Turn the political mirror as  
one will, it seems to reflect only a genuine  
movement to name Blaine, and that not  
because he is the best man, but because he  
defeat Harrison, but above all because it is  
away down in their hearts a firm conviction  
of the leaders that Blaine is the only candi-  
date with whom the Republicans have any  
show of success.

Of course, last of all, crops up surely and  
somewhat pathetically the question of  
Blaine's health. The Secretary has un-  
doubtedly said that his health stood in the  
way of his acceptance. It could hardly be  
doubted that the trying duties of the White  
House, if elected—the constant stream of office-  
seekers, the strain of official duties, the re-  
sponsibility of the nation, the exhausting  
demands. It appears, however, ac-  
cording to the best authority—that of his  
doctors—that he is in as good health as he  
has been for years, and that he has stopped  
worrying about it.

Well, these are the phases of this man-  
sided, speculative situation, and upon which  
discussion is unnecessary. Every day brings  
its new grist of speculation, which, it is  
evident, will not be the last. The next week  
sent for grinding to the mill at Minneapolis  
instead of that of Washington.

Blaine in Good Health,  
And His Wife Thinks He Could Stand a  
Campaign and an Election.

NEW YORK, May 25.—[Special.]—Before  
7:30 o'clock this morning Secretary Blaine  
was up and astir. After reading the morn-  
ing papers the Secretary slipped out of the  
Twenty-third street entrance and drove up  
to Central Park, and then to his daughter's  
house. Secretary Blaine went down into the  
main corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at  
12:15 o'clock. He spoke to several acquaint-  
ances, and drove to where Dr. Noyes, the  
oculist, lives. Dr. Noyes told him that  
there was no organic trouble, but that he  
needed principally a change of glasses, due to  
advancing years and much work. Shortly  
after Mr. Blaine returned to the hotel Dr.  
Depew called. When he came down he  
said: "Mr. Blaine is looking better than I  
have seen him for a long time. He is in  
very good health. Yes, we had a pleasant  
social chat."

Mr. Blaine left his room at 4:20 o'clock  
and walked out to Fifth Avenue. As he  
leaned against the pillar and looked over  
the trees in the park, he stopped slowly  
and stood in front of the big doors. A  
friend of Mrs. Blaine's said that Mrs. Blaine  
had informed her friends that her husband  
would write no more letters, and that he  
would take no more steps to prevent his  
nomination at Minneapolis, and, further-  
more, that Mrs. Blaine believed her hus-  
band was physically able to go through the  
campaign, if elected, to assume the  
duties of the office.

# DUDLEY DENIES IT, ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

## The Wily Old Campaigner Doesn't Own Up to That Blocks-of-Five.

## SOME LEADING QUESTIONS

## Asked During Anna Dickinson's Suit for a Campaign Balance.

## SHE MADE FIFTEEN SPEECHES,

## But the Committee, She Claims, Flatly Refused to Pay Her for

## THE SEASON FOR WHICH SHE WAS HIRED

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)  
NEW YORK, May 25.—The trial of Miss  
Anna Dickinson's suit against the Republi-  
can National Committee of 1888 for \$1,250,  
which, she alleges, is the balance due for  
her services as a lecturer in the campaign of  
that year, was begun to-day before Judge  
Trux, in Part III. of the Supreme  
Court. Of the four persons mentioned  
in the complaint as defendants, particularly  
as defendants, in Miss Dickinson's  
complaint—United States Senator  
M. S. Quay, J. S. Clarkson, Samuel  
Fessenden and Colonel W. W. Dudley—  
only the last named was present in court.  
He sat beside Colonel George Bliss, his  
counsel, with a grave but non-committal  
expression on his face.

Miss Dickinson was in court also, with a  
large number of letters and about a dozen  
sympathizers, mostly women. She sat close  
to Lawyer Able Hummel, who, in opening  
the case for her, referred to her as "the  
Joan of Arc of the Republic." She wore  
a dark, richly embroidered black dress  
with a high collar and a dark mantle. Her  
hair was styled in a bow at her throat. Her  
costume was completed with brown un-  
dressed kid gloves.

Miss Dickinson's Campaign Contracts.  
When Miss Dickinson went on the witness  
stand she opened her mantle and began to  
tell about the conversation she had had  
with Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Fessenden and  
Colonel Dudley, in Mr. Clarkson's  
room at the Everett House, in  
August, 1888, having gone there,  
as she explained, because Mr. Clarkson  
was confined to his room with a sprained  
ankle, and she had to go to his room  
for her experiences as a speaker for the  
Republican party in the Molly Maguire  
country in 1863. Colonel Bliss objected to  
this, whereat Miss Dickinson said a fiery  
glance at the witness.

"I am not trying to exalt myself, gentle-  
men of the jury. For this work I was to  
get \$2,000 a week, or \$12,000 for the cam-  
paign of six weeks. I would have been  
paid \$100,000, but I was not to be paid  
work six hours a day, and was  
sticked, stoned and otherwise abused,  
and had the hair cut from my head by a  
bullet."

Hummel interrupted this, and  
told the witness to confine with the con-  
versation in Mr. Clarkson's room.

Thanks That Paid No Bill.  
"I told Mr. Clarkson this," she replied,  
with dignity, "and I told him also that after  
I returned home from my tour I was  
thanked by the whole Republican party,  
and Speaker Colfax asked me to address the  
House in the hall of the House of Repre-  
sentatives. I was the only woman in the  
world that had that honor. I told Mr. Clarkson,  
but he never received a cent of it. It remains  
unpaid to this day, and not even my traveling  
expenses were paid. In those days my  
party was my own party, and my country  
was my own country. I was not to be paid  
work six hours a day, and was  
sticked, stoned and otherwise abused,  
and had the hair cut from my head by a  
bullet."

In another interview with Mr. Clarkson  
Miss Dickinson said she told him that in the  
evening of August 10, 1888, she was paid  
money, and she would receive part of the  
\$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.  
Colonel Dudley was present when Mr.  
Clarkson, Hummel passed up to her for con-  
tract money, and she would receive part of  
the \$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.  
Colonel Dudley was present when Mr.  
Clarkson, Hummel passed up to her for con-  
tract money, and she would receive part of  
the \$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.

They pledged their word of honor to this,  
Miss Dickinson testified. She said to them:  
"My old friend, Governor Quay, told me  
once, 'Anna Dickinson, never quit again for  
your money on the glory of the Grand  
Old Party for 48 hours,' and they replied:  
'Miss Dickinson, we pledge ourselves as  
members of honor that if honor shall be  
paid to the last dollar. Can't you trust us?'"

Paid for Fifteen of the Speeches.  
She did. After she had made 15 speeches  
in the West she was notified that her ser-  
vices were no longer needed. They paid  
her \$5,750 for the lectures and \$750 for ex-  
penses. The morning after election she  
sent a request to Mr. Clarkson for the \$1,250  
contingent upon Mr. Harrison's election.

She received no reply.  
In opening for the defense Colonel Bliss  
asked the only question for the jury to con-  
sider was whether the contract between  
Miss Dickinson and the defendants had  
been correctly stated. He contended that  
she was mistaken about the extra \$1,250.  
He read the minutes of a previous examina-  
tion of Mr. Clarkson, in which the latter  
denied having said anything about an extra  
sum.

Colonel Dudley then took the stand. He  
corroborated Mr. Clarkson, and identified a  
receipt for the \$3,750 and expenses signed  
by Miss Dickinson. He had never heard of  
the \$1,250 contingent fee.

Some Leading Questions Ruled Out.  
Mr. Hummel cross-examined Colonel  
Bliss. "Were you ever charged with the  
commission of a crime in Indiana?" he  
asked.

Colonel Bliss—I object.  
Mr. Hummel—I wish to show the credi-  
bility of this witness. He has attacked the  
only client.

Judge Trux—Objection sustained.  
"Did you leave Indiana because of the  
indictment found against you?" Lawyer  
Hummel asked.

"No," replied Colonel Dudley.  
"Were you accused of corrupting voters  
there?"

An objection to this question was sus-  
tained and the examination went on.

# DUDLEY DENIES IT, ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

## The Wily Old Campaigner Doesn't Own Up to That Blocks-of-Five.

## SOME LEADING QUESTIONS

## Asked During Anna Dickinson's Suit for a Campaign Balance.

## SHE MADE FIFTEEN SPEECHES,

## But the Committee, She Claims, Flatly Refused to Pay Her for

## THE SEASON FOR WHICH SHE WAS HIRED

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)  
NEW YORK, May 25.—The trial of Miss  
Anna Dickinson's suit against the Republi-  
can National Committee of 1888 for \$1,250,  
which, she alleges, is the balance due for  
her services as a lecturer in the campaign of  
that year, was begun to-day before Judge  
Trux, in Part III. of the Supreme  
Court. Of the four persons mentioned  
in the complaint as defendants, particularly  
as defendants, in Miss Dickinson's  
complaint—United States Senator  
M. S. Quay, J. S. Clarkson, Samuel  
Fessenden and Colonel W. W. Dudley—  
only the last named was present in court.  
He sat beside Colonel George Bliss, his  
counsel, with a grave but non-committal  
expression on his face.

Miss Dickinson was in court also, with a  
large number of letters and about a dozen  
sympathizers, mostly women. She sat close  
to Lawyer Able Hummel, who, in opening  
the case for her, referred to her as "the  
Joan of Arc of the Republic." She wore  
a dark, richly embroidered black dress  
with a high collar and a dark mantle. Her  
hair was styled in a bow at her throat. Her  
costume was completed with brown un-  
dressed kid gloves.

Miss Dickinson's Campaign Contracts.  
When Miss Dickinson went on the witness  
stand she opened her mantle and began to  
tell about the conversation she had had  
with Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Fessenden and  
Colonel Dudley, in Mr. Clarkson's  
room at the Everett House, in  
August, 1888, having gone there,  
as she explained, because Mr. Clarkson  
was confined to his room with a sprained  
ankle, and she had to go to his room  
for her experiences as a speaker for the  
Republican party in the Molly Maguire  
country in 1863. Colonel Bliss objected to  
this, whereat Miss Dickinson said a fiery  
glance at the witness.

"I am not trying to exalt myself, gentle-  
men of the jury. For this work I was to  
get \$2,000 a week, or \$12,000 for the cam-  
paign of six weeks. I would have been  
paid \$100,000, but I was not to be paid  
work six hours a day, and was  
sticked, stoned and otherwise abused,  
and had the hair cut from my head by a  
bullet."

Hummel interrupted this, and  
told the witness to confine with the con-  
versation in Mr. Clarkson's room.

Thanks That Paid No Bill.  
"I told Mr. Clarkson this," she replied,  
with dignity, "and I told him also that after  
I returned home from my tour I was  
thanked by the whole Republican party,  
and Speaker Colfax asked me to address the  
House in the hall of the House of Repre-  
sentatives. I was the only woman in the  
world that had that honor. I told Mr. Clarkson,  
but he never received a cent of it. It remains  
unpaid to this day, and not even my traveling  
expenses were paid. In those days my  
party was my own party, and my country  
was my own country. I was not to be paid  
work six hours a day, and was  
sticked, stoned and otherwise abused,  
and had the hair cut from my head by a  
bullet."

In another interview with Mr. Clarkson  
Miss Dickinson said she told him that in the  
evening of August 10, 1888, she was paid  
money, and she would receive part of the  
\$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.  
Colonel Dudley was present when Mr.  
Clarkson, Hummel passed up to her for con-  
tract money, and she would receive part of  
the \$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.  
Colonel Dudley was present when Mr.  
Clarkson, Hummel passed up to her for con-  
tract money, and she would receive part of  
the \$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.

They pledged their word of honor to this,  
Miss Dickinson testified. She said to them:  
"My old friend, Governor Quay, told me  
once, 'Anna Dickinson, never quit again for  
your money on the glory of the Grand  
Old Party for 48 hours,' and they replied:  
'Miss Dickinson, we pledge ourselves as  
members of honor that if honor shall be  
paid to the last dollar. Can't you trust us?'"

Paid for Fifteen of the Speeches.  
She did. After she had made 15 speeches  
in the West she was notified that her ser-  
vices were no longer needed. They paid  
her \$5,750 for the lectures and \$750 for ex-  
penses. The morning after election she  
sent a request to Mr. Clarkson for the \$1,250  
contingent upon Mr. Harrison's election.

She received no reply.  
In opening for the defense Colonel Bliss  
asked the only question for the jury to con-  
sider was whether the contract between  
Miss Dickinson and the defendants had  
been correctly stated. He contended that  
she was mistaken about the extra \$1,250.  
He read the minutes of a previous examina-  
tion of Mr. Clarkson, in which the latter  
denied having said anything about an extra  
sum.

Colonel Dudley then took the stand. He  
corroborated Mr. Clarkson, and identified a  
receipt for the \$3,750 and expenses signed  
by Miss Dickinson. He had never heard of  
the \$1,250 contingent fee.

Some Leading Questions Ruled Out.  
Mr. Hummel cross-examined Colonel  
Bliss. "Were you ever charged with the  
commission of a crime in Indiana?" he  
asked.

Colonel Bliss—I object.  
Mr. Hummel—I wish to show the credi-  
bility of this witness. He has attacked the  
only client.

Judge Trux—Objection sustained.  
"Did you leave Indiana because of the  
indictment found against you?" Lawyer  
Hummel asked.

"No," replied Colonel Dudley.  
"Were you accused of corrupting voters  
there?"

An objection to this question was sus-  
tained and the examination went on.

# DUDLEY DENIES IT, ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

## The Wily Old Campaigner Doesn't Own Up to That Blocks-of-Five.

## SOME LEADING QUESTIONS

## Asked During Anna Dickinson's Suit for a Campaign Balance.

## SHE MADE FIFTEEN SPEECHES,

## But the Committee, She Claims, Flatly Refused to Pay Her for

## THE SEASON FOR WHICH SHE WAS HIRED

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)  
NEW YORK, May 25.—The trial of Miss  
Anna Dickinson's suit against the Republi-  
can National Committee of 1888 for \$1,250,  
which, she alleges, is the balance due for  
her services as a lecturer in the campaign of  
that year, was begun to-day before Judge  
Trux, in Part III. of the Supreme  
Court. Of the four persons mentioned  
in the complaint as defendants, particularly  
as defendants, in Miss Dickinson's  
complaint—United States Senator  
M. S. Quay, J. S. Clarkson, Samuel  
Fessenden and Colonel W. W. Dudley—  
only the last named was present in court.  
He sat beside Colonel George Bliss, his  
counsel, with a grave but non-committal  
expression on his face.

Miss Dickinson was in court also, with a  
large number of letters and about a dozen  
sympathizers, mostly women. She sat close  
to Lawyer Able Hummel, who, in opening  
the case for her, referred to her as "the  
Joan of Arc of the Republic." She wore  
a dark, richly embroidered black dress  
with a high collar and a dark mantle. Her  
hair was styled in a bow at her throat. Her  
costume was completed with brown un-  
dressed kid gloves.

Miss Dickinson's Campaign Contracts.  
When Miss Dickinson went on the witness  
stand she opened her mantle and began to  
tell about the conversation she had had  
with Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Fessenden and  
Colonel Dudley, in Mr. Clarkson's  
room at the Everett House, in  
August, 1888, having gone there,  
as she explained, because Mr. Clarkson  
was confined to his room with a sprained  
ankle, and she had to go to his room  
for her experiences as a speaker for the  
Republican party in the Molly Maguire  
country in 1863. Colonel Bliss objected to  
this, whereat Miss Dickinson said a fiery  
glance at the witness.

"I am not trying to exalt myself, gentle-  
men of the jury. For this work I was to  
get \$2,000 a week, or \$12,000 for the cam-  
paign of six weeks. I would have been  
paid \$100,000, but I was not to be paid  
work six hours a day, and was  
sticked, stoned and otherwise abused,  
and had the hair cut from my head by a  
bullet."

Hummel interrupted this, and  
told the witness to confine with the con-  
versation in Mr. Clarkson's room.

Thanks That Paid No Bill.  
"I told Mr. Clarkson this," she replied,  
with dignity, "and I told him also that after  
I returned home from my tour I was  
thanked by the whole Republican party,  
and Speaker Colfax asked me to address the  
House in the hall of the House of Repre-  
sentatives. I was the only woman in the  
world that had that honor. I told Mr. Clarkson,  
but he never received a cent of it. It remains  
unpaid to this day, and not even my traveling  
expenses were paid. In those days my  
party was my own party, and my country  
was my own country. I was not to be paid  
work six hours a day, and was  
sticked, stoned and otherwise abused,  
and had the hair cut from my head by a  
bullet."

In another interview with Mr. Clarkson  
Miss Dickinson said she told him that in the  
evening of August 10, 1888, she was paid  
money, and she would receive part of the  
\$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.  
Colonel Dudley was present when Mr.  
Clarkson, Hummel passed up to her for con-  
tract money, and she would receive part of  
the \$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.  
Colonel Dudley was present when Mr.  
Clarkson, Hummel passed up to her for con-  
tract money, and she would receive part of  
the \$12,000 due her from the campaign of 1888.

They pledged their word of honor to this,  
Miss Dickinson testified. She said to them:  
"My old friend, Governor Quay, told me  
once, 'Anna Dickinson, never quit again for  
your money on the glory of the Grand  
Old Party for 48 hours,' and they replied:  
'Miss Dickinson, we pledge ourselves as  
members of honor that if honor shall be  
paid to the last dollar. Can't you trust us?'"

Paid for Fifteen of the Speeches.  
She did. After she had made 15 speeches  
in the West she was notified that her ser-  
vices were no longer needed. They paid  
her \$5,750 for the lectures and \$750 for ex-  
penses. The morning after election she  
sent a request to Mr. Clarkson for the \$1,250  
contingent upon Mr. Harrison's election.

She received no reply.  
In opening for the defense Colonel Bliss  
asked the only question for the jury to con-  
sider was whether the contract between  
Miss Dickinson and the defendants had  
been correctly stated. He contended that  
she was mistaken about the extra \$1,250.  
He read the minutes of a previous examina-  
tion of Mr. Clarkson, in which the latter  
denied having said anything about an extra  
sum.

Colonel Dudley then took the stand. He  
corroborated Mr. Clarkson, and identified a  
receipt for the \$3,750 and expenses signed  
by Miss Dickinson. He had never heard of  
the \$1,250 contingent fee.

Some Leading Questions Ruled Out.  
Mr. Hummel cross-examined Colonel  
Bliss. "Were you ever charged with the  
commission of a crime in Indiana?" he  
asked.

Colonel Bliss—I object.  
Mr. Hummel—I wish to show the credi-  
bility of this witness. He has attacked the  
only client.

Judge Trux—Objection sustained.  
"Did you leave Indiana because of the  
indictment found against you?" Lawyer  
Hummel asked.

"No," replied Colonel Dudley.  
"Were you accused of corrupting voters  
there?"

An objection to this question was sus-