The Somerset Herald.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

VOL. XXXVI. NO. 48. SOMERSET, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1919.

The Somerset Herald.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

Terms of Publication.

Published every Wednesday morning at $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; otherwise $2 50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid up. Postmasters neglecting to notify us when subscribers do not take out their paper will be held responsible for the subscription.

Subscribers removing from one postoffice to another should give us the name of the former as well as the present office. Address

THE SOMERSET HERALD,
SOMERSET, PA.

A. C. HOLBERT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office with John H. Uhl.

FRED. W. BIESECKER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Printing House Row, opposite Court House.

GEORGE R. SCULL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

JOHN R. SCOTT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

F. J. KOOSER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

H. S. ENDSLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

S. U. TRENT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa.

M. J. PRITTS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Somerset County Bank.

H. L. BAER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa., Will practice in Somerset and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to him will receive prompt attention.

A. J. COFFROTH. W. H. RUPPEL. COFFROTH & RUPPEL, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. All business entrusted to their care will be speedily and punctually attended to. Office on Main Cross Street, opposite Mammoth Block.

WM. H. KOONTZ, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa., Will give prompt attention to business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties. Office in Printing House Row, opposite the Court House.

DENNIS MEYERS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. All legal business entrusted to his care will be attended to with promptness and fidelity. Office on Main Cross Street, next door to J. B. Snyder's Store.

JOHN O. KIMMEL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa., Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in Somerset and adjoining counties, with promptness and fidelity. Office on Main Cross Street, above Fisher's Book Store.

JAMES L. PUGH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Office in Mammoth Block, up stairs. Entrance on Main Cross Street. Collections made, estates settled, titles examined, and all legal business attended to with promptness and fidelity.

A. L. COLBORN. L. C. COLBORN. COLBORN & COLBORN, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and faithfully attended to. Collections made in Somerset, Bedford and adjoining counties. Surveying and conveyancing done on reasonable terms.

HENRY F. SCHELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Bounty and Pension Agent. Office in Mammoth Block.

VALENTINE HAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Also Dealer in Real Estate. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care with promptness and fidelity.

JOHN H. UHL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Somerset, Pa. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. Money advanced on collections, &c. Office in Mammoth Block.

DR. F. A. RHOADS, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Somerset, Pa. Office in residence, next to Lutheran Church.

DR. J. E. BIESECKER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, SOMERSET, PA., Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in Biesecker & Snyder's Drug Store.

DR. H. S. KIMMELL, Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Unless professionally engaged he can be found at his office on Main St., East of Diamond.

DR. H. BRUBAKER, Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Somerset and vicinity. Office in residence on Main street west of Diamond.

DR. J. M. LOUTHER, (Formerly of Stoystown.) PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Has located permanently in Somerset for the practice of his profession. Office on Main street, in rear of Drug Store.

DR. J. S. M'MILLEN, (Graduate in Dentistry.) Gives special attention to the preservation of the natural teeth. Artificial sets inserted. All operations guaranteed satisfactory. Office in Baer Block, up-stairs.

DR. JOHN BILLS, DENTIST. Office up-stairs in Cook & Beerits Block.

DR. WM. COLLINS, DENTIST. Office in Knepper's Block up-stairs, where he can be found at all times prepared to do all kinds of work, such as filling, regulating, extracting, &c. Artificial teeth of all kinds and of the best material inserted. All work guaranteed.

DR. J. K. MILLER Has permanently located in Berlin for the practice of his profession. Office opposite Charles Krissinger's store.

Somerset County Bank.
(ESTABLISHED 1877.)
C. J. HARRISON, PRESIDENT. M. J. PRITTS, CASHIER.
Collections made in all parts of the United States.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Parties wishing to send money West can be accommodated by draft on New York in any sum. Collections made with promptness. U. S. Bonds bought and sold. Money and valuables secured by one of Diebold's celebrated safes, with a Sargent & Yale $300 time lock.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
All Legal Holidays Observed.

CURTIS K. GROVE.
SOMERSET, PA.
BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, SPRING WAGONS, BUCK WAGONS, AND EASTERN AND WESTERN WORK Furnished on Short Notice.
Painting Done on Short Time.
My work is made out of Thoroughly Seasoned Wood, and the Best Iron and Steel, Substantially Constructed, Neatly Finished, and Warranted to give Satisfaction.
Employ Only First Class Workmen.
Repairing of All Kinds in My Line Done on Short Notice. Prices REASONABLE, and
All Work Warranted.
Call and Examine my Stock, and Learn Prices. I do Wagon-work, and furnish Selves for Wind Mills. Remember the place, and call in.
CURTIS K. GROVE, (East of Court House) SOMERSET, PA.

CHARLES HOFFMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
(Above Heffley's Store.)
Latest Styles, and Lowest Prices.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Somerset, Pa.

No One Need REMAIN A Dyspeptic.

I have been suffering for over two years with Dyspepsia. For the last year I could not take a drink of cold water or eat any meat without vomiting it up. My life was a misery. I had recommended Simmons Liver Regulator, of which I am now taking the second bottle, and the fact is that words cannot express the relief I feel. My appetite is very good, and I digest everything thoroughly. I sleep well now, and I used to be very restless. I am fleshing up fast; good strong food and Simmons Liver Regulator did it all. I write this in hopes of benefitting some one who has suffered as I did, and would take oath to these statements if so desired.

E. S. BALLOU, Syracuse, Neb.

Beware of Imitations!
And do not be deceived by misrepresentation.
BUY ONLY THE
Pure Seven-Year old Export Guckenheimer
WHISKY,
SOLD ONLY BY
JOSEPH FLEMING, DRUGGIST,
84 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.,

And let no explanation or solicitation by any one induce you to accept any other Whisky than the above, and you will then have the best and purest. Full quart, $1. Or six for $5. All orders by mail, C. O. D. or otherwise, promptly attended to. Remember the place.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
84 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is to Your Interest
TO BUY YOUR
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
OF
BIESECKER & SNYDER.
SUCCESSORS TO C. N. BOYD.

None but the purest and best kept in stock, and when Drugs become inert by standing, as certain of them do, we destroy them, rather than impose on our customers.

You can depend on having your
PRESCRIPTIONS & FAMILY RECEIPTS
filled with care. Our prices are as low as any other first-class house and on many articles much lower.

The people of this county seem to know this, and have given us a large share of their patronage, and we shall still continue to give them the very best goods for their money.

Do not forget that we make a specialty of
FITTING TRUSSES.
We guarantee satisfaction, and, if you have had trouble in this direction, give us a call.

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES
in great variety; A full set of Test Lenses. Come in and have your eyes examined. No charge for examination, and we are confident we can suit you. Come and see us.

Respectfully,
BIESECKER & SNYDER.

DIAMOND LINSEED OIL WORKS.
THOMPSON & CO.,
GENUINE OLD PROCESS
OIL CAKE MEAL.
Oil Meal as Stock Food.

There is no better or cheaper food for MILCH COWS. It increases the quality and quantity of milk more than any other feed. For fattening beef cattle it surpasses all other food, making the meat more tender and juicy. No food known will fit CATTLE as rapidly for market as Oil Meal. For HORSES, a small quantity can be fed daily with valuable results, and for SHEEP, HOGS, FOWLS, etc., it is an excellent food, keeping them in a healthy condition, making fine, palatable meat.
We manufacture by the OLD PROCESS—steam heat and hydraulic pressure.
Well settled LINSEED OIL and fresh ground OIL MEAL always on hand.
Write for circular and prices. Send your orders to
THOMPSON & CO.,
1-11-3m. Allegheny, Pa.

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. jan11-'88-1yr.

FOR RENT!
A Large Water-power and Steam
GRIST MILL,
IN
Meyersdale Borough,
Somerset County, Pa. For terms apply to the proprietors,
B. E. and I. E. MEYERS,
4-4-3t. MEYERSDALE, PA.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
In the Estate of Samuel Cober, dec'd.
Having been duly appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Somerset County, Pa., to ascertain advancements, fix the widow's dower, find the facts and make a distribution of the funds to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Somerset Borough on Wednesday, May 16, when and where all persons interested can attend.
F. W. BIESECKER,
apr18. Auditor.

PENSION AGENCY.
SOL. UHL,
Duly authorized by the Government. Office in Baer's Block, up stairs, Somerset, Pa. mar21tf.

PEACE IN DEATH.

Ex-Senator Conkling Expires Calmly and Without Suffering.

NEW YORK, April 18, 2:15 A. M.
Roscoe Conkling died at 1:50 A. M.

The announcement was given to the crowd waiting in the street by Judge Coxe, who came to the door on Twenty-fourth street and said: "It is all over."

He had been sinking gradually since noon. The hopes engendered on Sunday dwindled with the rising of the morning's sun. By noon they had vanished entirely, and at 12:30 the doctors formally gave up the case. At 1:30 A. M. he was alive, but the faintest symptoms of vitality only were discerned in his wasted body. His feet and hands were cold, and the blood was gurgling up from his lungs, which ultimately choked him. He breathed in short, weak gasps, and was wholly insensible and almost wholly pulseless. The family had gathered about his bed counting the minutes until the end.

At midnight Dr. Barker left the house, after a long visit. He said at that time that it was only a question of a few hours at the most. A less powerful constitution would have long since succumbed.

WHEN THEY LOST HOPE.

All hope of recovery was abandoned at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, when pulmonary œdema, the settling of blood in the lungs by reason of gradual heart failure, was developed, and made it certain that dissolution was only a question of hours. The improvement that had marked the sufferer's condition on Sunday continued the first of the night, and he rested more quietly than he had rested in some days. But before morning it became evident that this seeming quietness of slumber was the result of growing physical weakness. Dr. Barker drove up in his carriage at 9 A. M., and was in the sick room with Dr. Anderton for an hour. When he came out there was no sign of the buoyancy that had marked his manner ever since Mr. Conkling was taken sick. He saw that Mr. Conkling's mind was growing clouded. The patient had taken about forty ounces of food, mostly milk, since Sunday evening. His pulse was 98, and he was semi-unconscious.

Lawyer Henry Melville, Mr. Conkling's law partner, called just as Dr. Barker was going away, and said when he came out that the patient was in a critical condition. Alderman Conkling, Isaac H. Bailey and C. A. Stevens were in the next room when Dr. Barker called, and they were satisfied that the end was very near at hand.

AT THE BEDSIDE.

Colonel Fred Grant and his wife called a few minutes later, and were admitted to Mrs. Conkling's presence. She was almost worn out physically, and greatly depressed mentally. She had caught a cold two days before and it had affected her eyes, but she had passed the greater part of Sunday night at her husband's bedside, being relieved at intervals by Mrs. Oakman, the Senator's daughter. Mr. Conkling, who had been in a semi-stupor all the morning, relapsed into unconsciousness at noon, and at 12:30 o'clock the symptoms of pulmonary œdema were unmistakable. Dr. Barker came back at 3:30 o'clock, and at the end of a half hour's conference he came to the door and verbally reported that hope was abandoned.

"Mr. Conkling has grown steadily worse since 12:30 o'clock," he said. "He has developed œdema. His pulse is steadily increasing in feverishness, and he can hardly last until morning."

The doctor returned a third time at 5:25. He remained but five minutes, and came away with a distressed look on his face. He was so completely worn out himself that he could hardly hold himself erect to talk with the reporters.

"Mr. Conkling is sinking pretty fast," he said, with very considerable emotion. "His lungs are filling up faster and faster. He has to struggle now to breathe, and his breathing is spasmodic and rapid. He has been exerting all his vital power, but that is giving out. His vitality is so wonderful, however, that he may last until morning, although he may probably pass away before midnight, and he may go at any moment." Dr. Barker complained that he felt like a drunken man, and that his brain was in a whirl from exhaustion. He staggered as he walked to his carriage.

CROWDS AT THE HOTEL.

As the news that hope was gone spread over the city a little crowd assembled in front of the house. Mr. Edwards H. Goff, who has rooms on the first floor of the Twenty-fourth street annex of the Hoffman House, threw them open for the accommodation of the reporters. Police Sergeant Schmittberger arrived at 7:30 o'clock with two men, who were put on guard at the doorway. Judge Randolph B. Martine came to the house to make inquiries. Other callers during the day had been Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Edmund Wetmore, Henry Hilton, Elisha K. Camp, Charles M. Dacosta, August Belmont, Joel W. Mason, E. T. Throop, General Sylvester Denning and wife, Commissioner J. Edward Simmons, Ward Hunt, W. M. Fliess, Henry C. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Wood, John A. McVickar, N. G. Williams, Henry C. Backus and Surrogate Ransom.

Mrs. Conkling lay down upon a sofa in an adjoining apartment after Dr. Barker's departure to get some rest, leaving Judge Coxe, Dr. Anderton and Porter O'Toole alone with the dying man. The report got abroad at 8:15 that Mr. Conkling had just died. It brought an increased crowd about the front of the house, and many tried to press their way into the hallway.

THE GUARD DOUBLED.

The guard at the door was doubled, and Detective Jacobs and Superintendent Loud, of the hotel, stationed themselves at the top of the stoop and passed no one who had not the right to enter. White-haired Colonel Conkling drove up at 8:30 o'clock, and went to the sick chamber. Mrs. Conkling, her married daughter, and Mr. Oakham, the ex-Senator's son-in-law; Alderman Alfred B. Conkling, his nephew, and Judge Coxe were gathered about the bed. The room was darkened. The dying man lay upon a brass bedstead in the bedroom, which is the rear room of a series of three, on the second floor, looking out upon Twenty-fourth street. The sufferer coughed with some violence at intervals and breathed very heavily. He opened his eyes at times, and seemed to be conscious that people were about him, but he did not recognize them. His last moment of clear consciousness appears to have been in the morning, when he silently pressed Dr. Barker's hand at the physician's first visit. Dr. Anderton sat with the relatives awaiting the final moment. Law papers connected with the cases that the ex-Senator had been actively engaged in just before he was taken sick were scattered over the large desk in the front room, which Mr. Conkling used as his study and workroom. Telegrams of sympathy numbered by the score were spread over the same desk. The family intended to preserve these. Flowers bloomed on the table, too. They were sent early in the day by Mrs. Bliss.

A LIFE OF THE EX-SENATOR.

Colonel Conkling left the room after a ten minutes' whispered talk with his sister-in-law, and the others and Alderman Conkling followed him and took a little fresh air. He said that it appeared at 9 o'clock that Mr. Conkling would live about 12 hours still, owing to his great vitality. Alderman Conkling also said that he was going to prepare a life of the ex-Senator. He has been busy for the last ten years, unknown to Mr. Conkling, gathering material for it. Ex-Secretary William Windom called just before 9 o'clock and was shown to the sick room. Just before he came there had been a little informal talk about the funeral, but no definite arrangements were made.

A uniformed band of itinerant musicians gathered on the opposite sidewalk some distance from the hotel annex and played an operatic air. One of Captain Reilly's policemen hurried across the street and stopped it.

Dr. Barker arrived with Dr. Sands at 9:15 and spent 25 minutes with the patient. Dr. Barker had rested, and was in better spirits than at his previous visit. Dr. Sands did not go with him to the sick room. Dr. Barker said on coming out:

"Mr. Conkling's system is sinking fast, and it looks as though he could not now live through the night, although he may last until morning, despite contrary indications. He is now lying perfectly passive, and is not wearing himself out physically, it mentally. His cough has abated. His temperature is now 102. His pulse is now 140 and his respiration is 60."

EXTREMITIES GROWING COLD.

Dr. Barker said he would return at 11 o'clock. There was a rush of waiting people upon the reporters who accompanied the doctor to his carriage. They anxiously asked for the latest news. When Dr. Barker returned at 11 o'clock he found Mr. Conkling's pulse so weak that it was impossible to detect the pulsations, and his respiration was intensely rapid. His breathing had become the mere hurried gasping of a deathbed. His extremities had become cold as the blood left them.

Dr. Barker remained in the sick room but fifteen minutes. There was nothing to be done. He said when he left the chamber and met the reporters: "Mr. Conkling cannot, I think, live longer than two hours now at the utmost, although he may linger beyond that limit." Lawyer Mellville, Mr. Conkling's partner, was by Mr. Barker's side, and heard the final announcement. Dr. Barker went home after bidding the newspaper men good night. He said it was imperative that he himself should get some sleep. When he left the sick room Mrs. Conkling and Mrs. Oakman were sitting by the bedside, weary and with bowed heads, awaiting the momentarily expected death of the husband and father. Thomas, the colored nurse, was near by with Dr. Anderton. The crowd that lingered about the street dispersed when Dr. Barker went away. Alderman Conkling came back and remained in the sick room until 1:15 o'clock. When he came out he said that Mr. Conkling might possibly live until day break.

CONKLING'S CAREER.

Roscoe Codkling was born in Albany on the 30th of October, 1828. His father Alfred Conkling, was a Judge of the United States District Court by appointment of President John Quincey Adams in 1825. He had served as Representative in the Seventeenth Congress, and in 1852 was appointed by President Fillmore to be Minister to Mexico. He wrote several books on law, one of which, known as "Conkling's Treatise," is a standard work found in nearly every lawyer's library.

Roscoe attended the common schools of Albany, and had no opportunity in his boyhood to study the classics. His remarkable familiarity with the ancient and modern literature was gained by private study after he had left school. His father removed from Albany to Auburn and later to Geneva, where Roscoe studied law. He was not noted as a student in those days, although he impressed all his associates as a young man of ability.

After he had read law with his father for a time he entered the office of Spencer & Kiernan in Utica. The Kiernan was Francis Kiernan, afterward United States Senator from New York, and it happened several times in his career that Roscoe Conkling was the political adversary of his instructor. Conkling was prepared for the bar before he attained his majority and made no small impression while yet a minor. His abilities were so pronounced that Hamilton Fish appointed him District Attorney for Oneida county a month before he came of age. He was admitted to the bar on his twenty-fist birthday. He was already actively interested in politics and was becoming a local leader, but even then his leadership was of the same quality that marked it when he had the entire Republican party of this State under control. He was domineering almost to the degree of arrogance, and not a politician who depended on the currying of personal favor. In all his career he kept himself at the front by force of his character rather than by the condensing suavity of the ordinary politician. As a party leader he was a thorough tactician, and he relied confidently upon the discipline of his forces to accomplish party ends.

A SUCCESSFUL LAWYER.

As a lawyer he was remarkably successful from the beginning in criminal practice, and the nature of his public office in Utica kept him constantly busy with criminal cases. It happened, therefore, when his term as District Attorney expired, that criminal business rather than civil came his way, and his fame grew. He was always noted for his aversion to miscellaneous social intercourse and personal gossip, and the reserve with which he marked the line between public life and private life. In 1858 he married Julia Seymour, youngest sister of Horatio Seymour. This marriage was not altogether pleasing to the Seymour family, but there was no marked opposition to it, and after a time the Seymours were among the most steadfast friends Conkling had.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Conkling was elected Mayor of Utica, and at the same election J. C. Hoyt and Charles S. Wilson were tied for the District Attorneyship. Neither of the candidates was qualified for the office, therefore, and Mr. Conkling, who was the incumbent at the time, held over for the term, serving as Mayor and District Attorney at the same time. In the fall of the same year he made his first attempt to get into Congress. His friends advised him earnestly not to go before the convention as a candidate, for it was not believed that he could get the nomination, and a defeat at that time would have been extremely prejudicial to his chances afterward. Mr. Conkling had faith in his strength, however, and secured the nomination and eventually the election. He was not a marked man in the Thirty-sixth Congress. He took little part in the debates of the body and his only important position was as a member of the Committee on the District of Columbia. He was re-elected in 1860, and in the extra session called by President Lincoln he took a leading part. He was then Chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and of a special committee appointed to frame a bankruptcy law.

Mr. Conkling's attitude on the great questions of the time was pronounced against war, but not in favor of abolition. In the bitter debates that occurred in the Thirty-seventh Congress he was the leader of the New York delegation and almost the only Northern Representative who used plain terms in speaking of the secession of the Southern States. His remarkable rhetoric was never more brilliantly employed than in his response to the fiery Southern Representatives, and in

DENOUNCING SECESSION

as treason and rebellion. Nevertheless Mr. Conkling was in favor of a compromise with the Southern States on the slavery issue if thereby war might be avoided. When war proved inevitable, he was one of the most ardent supporters of the administration of President Lincoln, and an uncompromising advocate of a vigorous prosecution of the conflict. He became bitterly opposed to General McClellan and all the friends of that commander. He was one of the first to recognize General Grant's fighting qualities, and after the battle of Fort Donelson he proposed a resolution of thanks, the first resolution of the kind passed by Congress in recognition of Grant's services.

One of the most important features of Mr. Conkling's early career in Congress was the attitude he took on the famous Legal Tender act of 1862. It was one of the few occasions when he kicked over the party traces and voted independently. The bill, inspired by Secretary Chase, was drawn and promated by Mr. Spaulding, of New York. Mr. Conkling favored the issue of an interest bearing note, and opposed the Spaulding bill with Thaddeus Stevens's amendment at every stage of its passage. His speeches on that subject were not long, and none of his principal speeches were devoted to financial topics. In this session of Congress Conkling voted for the payment of interest on the national debt in coin.

Mr. Conkling's desertion of his party in the legal tender matter did not seriously affect his standing in the organization, but his political management during his two terms in the House made him many enemies in the Oneida district, and when he ran for the Thirty-eighth Congress he was defeated by Francis Kiernan, his instructor in law. For the two years which, by reason of his defeat, he passed in private life. Mr. Conkling practised law in Utica and laid the wires for another campaign. Nothing ever engaged his attention more earnestly than this preliminary canvass. The work was well done, and Mr. Conkling was elected, again running in opposition to Mr. Kiernan. He entered the Thirty-ninth Congress a man with a national reputation for brilliant oratory and good party management. He took a very prominent part in reconstruction legislation, through all of which he was the embodiment of his party's policy. He was re-elected to the House in 1866, but before Congress assembled he was chosen successor to Judge Ira Harris in the Senate. He therefore resigned his seat in the House and entered the Senate on March 4, 1867. He was re-elected in 1873, and again in 1879.

A POWER IN POLITICS.

President Grant's Southern policy was to a great degree directed by Mr. Conkling, and the administration found in him its strongest and most faithful supporter. He helped to originate the civil rights bill, and from the start advocated such measures as tended to a speedy resumption of specie payments.

Mr. Conkling had the honor of being "mentioned" for the Presidential nomination by the Republican party as early as the campaign of 1876. A respectable body of delegates supported his name in the convention that nominated Hayes. In the following winter Mr. Conkling took a leading part in the legislation that resulted from the election, and his unceasing work and powerful speeches had much to do with the establishment of the Electoral Commission, by means of which the Republican party retained its control of the Government.

While these events were taking place in national politics Mr. Conkling was potent in shaping the affairs of his support of the administration. President Grant turned the patronage of New York over to Conkling, although according to custom it should have gone to Mr. Fenton, the senior Senator. This caused dissension in the party, and an issue was made of it in the State Convention of 1871. The Conkling faction won at that time, but when the Liberal outbreak occurred in the following year a great portion of the defeated faction sided with Horace Greely. The result of the national campaign left Mr. Conkling in a stronger position than ever, and it may be that it caused him carelessly to relax his hold on the machine; for, in 1874, the Conkling men were defeated. The party was demoralized and Tilden was elected Governor. It was very generally said that Conkling permitted his party to suffer defeat in 1874 and 1875 as punishment for discarding his leadership, but in 1876 the Convention adopted the unit rule and made him its choice for the Presidential nomination. He had entirely recovered his grip on the party in the State. George William Curtis, who had been opposed to Conkling for several years, made a strenuous endeavor to beat him in the State campaign of 1877 but he failed in every particular. It was at that convention that Conkling prevented the passage of resolutions affirming the title of Hayes to the Presidency.

RIDING TO A FALL.

From the latter part of Grant's second term to 1880 the third term was agitated, and Mr. Conkling advocated it from the start. In 1880, although his own name was backed with considerable strength for the nomination, he led the famous "306" delegates who persistently voted for nomination of Grant. It was a sensational struggle, and resulted in a stampede for Garfield in which the faithful 306 did not join.

It has been generally believed that Mr. Garfield took both Blaine and Conkling into consultation during the campaign, and arranged a plan reconciliation by which the party was to be united and the administration conducted for the interests of the whole organization. Thomas C. Platt was elected to the Senate as Conkling's colleague on the understanding that he would support the administration in its appointments. Almost the first batch of names sent to the Senate for confirmation included political enemies of Conkling's. Platt stuck to his agreement for a while and voted for confirmation, but Mr. Conkling retreated to the lobby. Finally the name of Robertson was sent in for the Collectorship of New York. This was the last straw, and both Conkling and Platt resigned. It is said on good authority that Mr. Conkling cared very little personally for patronage; that he made his fight against Garfield as a matter of principle. He was an unswering advocate of party responsibility in the conduct of the Government, and believed that out of that system grew naturally the plan of delegating the patronage of States to their respective Senators. The New York Legislature was strongly pro-Conkling at the time of the resignation, and for one day few doubted that both he and Platt would be triumphantly re-elected. The situation changed color rapidly, however, and Mr. Conkling had to contend not only against the Blaine men but against the desertion of his friends. Governor Cornell refused to assist him in the canvass for re-election, and many members of the Assembly dared not support him because their districts were opposed to such action. Such, however, was the strength of the Conkling or "Stalwart" faction that a struggle of more than six weeks' duration ensued before Lapham and Miller were elected in place of Conkling and Platt.

HIS LAST YEARS.

Since that time Mr. Conkling has not appeared before the public as a politician. For years there have been recurring rumors that he was about to enter the field again, but he has not done so. It happened that just at the time of his resignation from the Senate a personal friend failed in business. Mr. Conkling had indorsed many of his notes, and with the failure went every dollar that the Senator had accumulated. It was not much, for Mr. Conkling was never soiled by jobberry, and had only his salary and what little income as a lawyer he could gain while in public life. But he had to begin life over again. He oppened a law office in this city and business rolled in. It is said that in two years he made more money than he had made in all his previous career.

Since he settled here he has lived most of the time at New York Club, his wife remaining at her home in Utica. A difference between Mr. and Mrs. Conkling arose out of the marriage of their only daughter several years ago. Mr. Conkling violently opposed the match, and would not go to the wedding. Ex-Governor Seymour gave the bride away, and Mr. Conkling persisted in his attitude of displeasure.

Mr. Conkling was an ardent admirer of fine horses and athletic sports. He was a good amateur boxer, and many stories are told of his bouts with his friends, but the most famous, about a meeting with Jem Mace he has denied. He was a member of the Manhattan Club as well as of the New York Club.

That Tired Feeling

Affects nearly every one in the spring. The system having become accustomed to the bracing air of winter, is weakened by the warm days of the changing season, and readily yields to attacks of disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It tones and builds up every part of the body, and also expels all impurities from the blood. Try it this season.

Among the Japanese engravings which are now exhibited in London is one in which is shown a little boy exposing his body to the attacks of musquitoes, so that his parents may be spared the bites.

"Golden at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at every hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to any one suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the liver and lungs. It is unfailing. By druggists.

At a fashinable school in Washington, nail culture is almost a part of the curriculum, and the boarders are visited regularly by a manicure and instructed in the mysteries of ungual adornment.

The Handsomest Lady

In Somerset remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when others had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c. and $1.

There are said to be several gypsies in New York that are worth over $100,000 apiece.

TARIFF DEBATE IS BEGUN.

CONGRESSMAN MILLS, OF TEXAS, SETS THE BALL ROLLING IN THE LOWER HOUSE.

HE DEFENDS HIS BILL.

Asserting that the Yankee Worker Really Needs no Protection At All.

JUDGE KELLY LEADS THE ASSAULT ON THE BILL WITH UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT—AMERICAN INDUSTRY DEFENDED—THE PROTECTION OF SUGAR INSTEAD OF A BOUNTY.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Mr. Roger Q. Mills, with his thin gray hair cut very short and his cheeks reddened by the sea breeze of Old Point Comfort, opened the attack on American industries this afternoon to a fairly well filled house. From a sensational or even entertaining point of view the affair was not a striking success. On the floor vacant seats here and there showed the absence of a comparatively large number of members, while in the galleries the comfortable seating of all the spectators was in marked contrast to the pushing crowds who usually come to the Capitol on a field day. During the whole speech, except for the occasional perfunctory demonstrations of the Democrats, there was very little excitement among the members, and no expression from the audience.

Judge Kelley in responding for the protectionists was greeted with a round of Republican applause, but he read a large proportion of his speech and kept the audience more interested than enthusiastic. Altogether it was a commonplace opening to what will be a memorable fight. Mr. Mills himself looked better than his friends had expected. He toyed nervously with his watch chain, and shifted excitedly every few moments in his seat, but his color was good, his face as round as before his sickness and his voice at first strong and vigorous. "Parson" Moore, who had the Speakers' seat in the members' gallery, looked down anxiously from above and Clerk Talbott of the Ways and Means Committee had a fortification of books and papers by his side, but he got along without much assistance.

His most apparent weakness was in his hands, which trembled as though palsied when he attempted to turn the page of a pamphlet. As he approached the end of his speech his voice broke badly, but he drank all the more vigorously of the beef tea which was kept before him, and managed to finish apparently without omitting anything he had intended to say. The Democrats, though they failed to welcome him, listened to him closely and at the close crowded up to shake hands with him. Mr. Randall was one of the most attentive listeners, but he did not applaud him at any time, nor did he offer congratulations when the speech was done. Among the others who were conspicuous in that same neglect were a number of Northern Democrats, who have been constantly claimed to vote for the bill. Republicans at first listened carefully, but after the first half hour was done their side began to show a few more empty seats. Milliken of Maine and Brumm of Pennsylvania interrupted once with questions, but they got no satisfactory answers from Mr. Mills, and Judge Kelley, obtaining the floor for a moment asked that no such interruptions should take place again. "The free traders are stating their platform," said he, "and an interruption at this time is an impertinence."

Mr. Mills' speech went pretty thoroughly over the entire free trade argument, commencing at the reduction of taxes and ending with the American workmen and their unfortunate condition on account of protection. Part of it was intended to show that the taxes discriminated against the poor and in favor of the rich, and the other part to show that the protective duties were seized by the manufacturers and prevented in any way from reaching the workmen or the poorer classes. Between these two propositions, probably in order to rest himself he rehashed his Providence speech on the benefits of free trade in wool.

As he began Judge Kelley courteously asked that unanimous consent be given to extend his time as long as he wished, and everybody was surprised to hear an objection. It came from the Democratic side, and was finally traced down to a lank, sallow-faced individual with a straw colored goatee, who is known among the Democrats as Mr. Hare of Texas. Mr. Hare had been under the impression that it was his duty to object to anything that a Republican would ask and without knowing what Judge Kelley's request was he had shouted his objection on the general principle that it must be wrong. After the fact that he was opposing his own leader had been inserted into his consciousness he withdrew his opposition hurriedly, and Mr. Mills proceeded.

Speaking first of the tariff as a legacy of the war he asserted that it had been reduced in few particulars, and that substantially it was as great to-day as when the revenue it produced was needed for the expenses of the armies. Other taxes, he said, which the war had made necessary, were distinguished from the tariff by being levied on rich men, and they had been removed by the Republicans at the earliest opportunity. The income tax on manufacturers, on railroads, etc., had been removed, but the war tax on clothing still remained.

The showing of the minority of the Ways and Means Committee that they had reduced the revenues was simply their own confession that they had taken the burden from the rich men's shoulders. The Democrats would have reduced the tariff, but the Republicans would not let them. Leaving this portion of his subject, he passed into a long argument in which he repeated his Providence computation about the double number of days' labor it took a workman to buy woolen clothing under the present tariff, and the half number of days in which the manufacturer made his profit, also on account of the tariff.

High duties prohibited and limited importations and exportations. We were feeding the people of Europe, and when we put high duties on the goods they sent us in exchange for food it amounted to taxing our own agricultural exports. A reduction of duties would not, as asserted, check manufacturers and cramp labor. We always imported more goods when prices were high. Under lower duties we could export more goods, our manufactories would run steadily, and labor would be constantly employed. Not more than ten per cent. of the goods consumed in the United States would be imported if all the custom houses were torn down and the government supported by direct taxes. Protectionists argued that manufactured articles were cheaper here than in any other country, as a result of protection. It was surely not so; but supposing it was, why, then, should they resist so strenuously any effort to lower duties if they were able to undersell European manufacturers? Did the manufacturers pay higher wages because protection enabled them to do it? No, Jay Gould was able to pay his bootblack $500, but he did not do it. He paid the market price—he paid his nickel like a little man. Higher wages were made by coal, steam and machinery, and not higher wages meant lower cost of production.

This accounted for the fact that free trade England paid higher wages than protection France and Germany, and yet controlled the world's markets. He had requested the present chief of the Labor Bureau to ascertain if there was any exception to the rule that wages depended on the efficiency of labor, and the result of highly paid efficient labor was the low cost of product. In answer he read a tabulated statement, prepared by Mr. Wright, giving figures, which he said established the truth of his assertion.

The large proportion of the balance of his speech was devoted to showing that Americans produced more at less expense for labor than any other nation. High wages meant low cost of product, and in the superlative degree it was equally true that the highest rate of wages meant the lowest cost of products. After fortifying his statement Mr. Mills made an eloquent peroration, and then came back to figures again in order to show that the workmen got more of the increased price from protection. He quoted a long array of figures, mentioning only the labor cost on articles, and comparing it with the rate of duty, and when the labor cost was less than the amount of duty on an article he declared that the manufacturers got all the benefit of protection.

The speech was vigorously delivered, less demonstrative than most of his previous utterances, and a little more connected in its sequence of subjects. In some cases the arguments were clear, whether bearing on the subject or not, but in others they were a hopeless tangle from the start. As a whole, however, the speech was one of his best efforts, and gave a great deal of satisfaction to his friends, who feared he would break down.

Judge Kelley at once took the floor. He began his speech with an extract from an address delivered at Corsicana, Texas, on the 21st of May last, by Mr. Mills, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, in which he said:

We produce an exchange among ourselves and consume in the satisfaction of our wants more of the products of our own labor than the 200,000,000 on the continent of Europe. We have invented and have now in successful operation more labor saving machinery than all other people. We are turning out over $8,000,000,000 worth of products of manufactures every year, and producing them at lower cost of production, and at the same time paying higher wages to our workmen than any other people.

"As I read this tribute," said Mr. Kelley, to the enterprise, energy and thrift of his countrymen, I hoped to find that the speaker had supplemented it by telling his hearers that the fostering influence of protective tariffs had in less than a quarter of a century lifted us from the national bankruptcy to which we had been reduced by the revenue tariffs of 1856 and 1857 and had exalted us to the lofty prominence among nations he so glowingly described. He could have supported these statements by reference to the report of the census for 1880, which shows that our manufacturing establishments numbered at that time more than a quarter of a million, employed $2,790,272,606 of capital, and paid 2,737,895 manufacturing operatives the higher rates of wages to which he referred."

Mr. Kelly then briefly sketched the rise and progress of American industries under the system of protection, and entered an emphatic protest against the passage of the pending bill, which, he said, was calculated to "scatter to the winds the magnificent results achieved in less than a quarter of a century under the fostering influence of protection, and instantly paralyze the energy and enterprise of he people.

The bill was then viewed as a partisan measure, drawn on the old Southern line of slave labor, the only labor under which free trade can be successfully conducted, no matter if the slave be the white man in the cotton factory or the negro cultivating the crop in the field. It was the old slave power of the South pushing the matter of ownership of labor over the entire country instead of organizing resistance for the protection of ownership in man in the South.

The history of "King Cotton," as elucidated in the work of that name published thirty years ago by Pritchard, Abbott & Loomis of Augusta, Ga., was taken up, and copious extracts were read, all of which were strong arguments for and in exact harmony with the provisions of the bill under discussion. "These extracts," Mr. Kelley said, "will suffice to show that this bill belongs to a past age. That as a measure proposed for future guidance it is, as has been said an anachronism and is illustrative of systems of ethics and economic philosophy against which history has written in blood decrees that are final and immutable. Its first effect, should it be enacted into law, would be to arrest the magnificent development of mineral wealth, of manufacturing power, and of the diversification of agriculture now taking place throughout the South, and to paralyze the organized industries of the North."

He then briefly reviewed the industries the passage of this bill would destroy, viz: The wool, tin plates and cotton ties, the products of coal and iron, including steel rails, structural iron and steel of all descriptions.

In connection with the duty on coal and iron the speaker said: "But while professing to have abandoned their purpose to put coal and ore on the free list its framers have ingeniously contrived to make the importation of both free. Coal is a mineral substance and iron ore metal in a crude state and unwrought. If this be so, lines 130 and 131 of the free list embrace them as 'mineral substance in a crude state and metals unwrought not not specially enumerated and provided for.'"

After enumerating the disastrous effects the bill would have upon the mining and manufacturing industries of the country, Mr. Kelly entered upon a discussion of the bill in its relation to the agricultural interests of the nation, and said it offered the farming interests of the nation, and said it offered the farming interests of the North and South as special objects of destruction, and gave extended extracts from the official reports of the Department of Agricultural showing how large and diversified this industry is and the baneful effects the passage of the bill would have upon it. Those figures proved that the wheat and corn lands of the States are losing in fertility, for while the acreage has increased forty per cent. during that period, the yield has only increased seven per cent. and farmers are seeking new avenues as adjuncts to manufactures to make their industry profitable. This bill would destroy the jute and ramie plants now being started in various sections of the country, strike a withering blow at the sugar interest, all grades of which he reviewed at great length, and seriously cripple every other branch of agriculture.

Entering the matter of the surplus, he illustrated the manner in which the bill under discussion would increase rather than reduce the amount in the Treasury, while driving American workmen out of the field of competition.

In summing up the matter of the surplus and how it should be reduced, the speaker said:

I would so legislate on the question of the surplus and the sources whence it flows as to increase the wealth, power and dignity of the country by promoting the development of the natural resources and the diversification of its industries, and thus diminish its dependence upon foreign importations upon which duties are collected. I would derive the national revenues from customs duties so adjusted to remunerative prices for commodities as to stimulate and defend home productions, while preventing combinations, trust and monopolies of any kinds from plundering consumers by demanding fictitious prices.

"The politics of this country," continued the speaker, "are now dominated by the whisky trust as absolutely as they were by slavery before the war, and King Alcohol is proving that he is as hostile to national development as King Cotton ever was."

He then made a review of the situation in Kentucky, the richest State in natural resources in the Union, where the poverty of the people is so great that about one half the counties of the State are unable to pay the expense of local governments, and are known as pauper counties, whose local expenses have to be paid by the State, and read copious extracts from the *Courier-Journal*, showing the retrograde movement made by Kentucky since it had ceased to be a manufacturing and mineral producing commonwealth to become a whisky manufacturing center.

In conclusion the speaker said: "The purity of the government, the safety of business and the morals of the public demand the abatement of the surplus by the repeal of the internal taxes from which it flows. And if, in addition to the hoarding of what should be the current money of the realm of the treasury of the United States, we maintain a system of sureties by which from seventy-five millions to one hundred millions of what should be our current money should be applied solely to the use of the "Whisky trust" in its war upon our national industries and our national independence, posterity, referring to the surplus and its demoralizing influence, will impute the crime that perpetuated it and the consequences with which it is fraught to the Fiftieth Congress of the United States of America."

It Did the Work

Thoroughly and still gives unbounded satisfaction, as a Tooth Wash, and Preservative. We are talking about Minot's Dentifrice—price 25 cents—It is the best—Try it and be convinced, by securing beautiful white teeth and healthy gums.

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

What am I to Do?

The symptoms of Billiousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tonge will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhoea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

A combination lock makes a good chest protector.

We have a speedy and positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth and Head-Ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by G. W. Benford & Son.

Never Enters Saloons.

"How glad you must be that your husband has quit visiting saloons." "Yes, he promised me when he went into business for himself that he would never go inside of a saloon, and he has kept his word." "What is his business now?" "He keeps a drug store."

Oh, What a Cough.

Will you heed the warning? The signal, perhaps, of the sure approach of that most terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by G. W. Benford & Son.

After all, it is perhaps appropriate that the physicians' perscriptions should be written in Latin, a dead language.

The largest pension paid to any private in the late war is $72 per month, a Kentuckian named Vice receiving that amount for total blindness.