

Dakota Congressional Convention.

Judge Oscar S. Gifford the Candidate Nominated for Congress by the Pierre Convention.

The Delegates to the Dakota Congressional Convention were nearly all on hand at Pierre on Tuesday 16th and the day was spent in earnest caucusing, as also a large portion of Wednesday, the 17th. On Monday the convention was called to order by Mr. Caldwell of Sioux Falls. Judge Bennett of Clark county nominated for temporary chairman D. D. Holdredge of Miner county. Mr. Holdredge thanked the convention for the honor, and work was commenced. The committee on credentials had been agreed upon in caucus, and was to consist of fifteen members—seven from South Dakota, four from the west, and four from Northern Dakota. The temporary chairman saw fit to challenge several names of the committee, and this was at once considered as false to South Dakota. Judge Moody moved for a recess until Thursday morning, and called forth a debate between the judge and Delegate Nickens of Stutsman county. The motion for a recess was carried.

On Thursday 18th, the convention was called to order at 9:30. The chairman requested that there be no smoking in the hall as there was giant powder stored beneath. The committee on credentials was appointed as follows: John E. Bennett of Clark, chairman; John E. Caldwell of Sioux Falls, secretary; E. C. Caldwell of Minnehaha; J. Y. Jones, of Clay; M. N. Rook, of Barnes; Dr. Jackson, of Lawrence; E. G. Falnstock, Caddington; A. H. Clark, of Custer; F. B. Phillips, of Jerauld; M. V. B. Scribner, of Brown; R. D. Jennings, of Fall River; J. G. Hamilton, of Grand Forks; M. E. Steele, of Kidder; D. A. Mizner, of Davison; John A. Stowell, of Burleigh; Karl Gerner, of Beadle.

Committee on permanent organization: A. N. Stewart, of Fall River; E. A. Foster, of Spink; E. S. Tyler, of Cass; Frank B. Allen, of Burleigh; John R. Gable, of Yankton. Judge Moody moved the appointment of a committee on resolutions, consisting of one from each legislative district. This was amended by doubling the proposed membership. Mr. Nickens did not see any object in raising this committee. The convention had no more right to do this than to permanently organize before the credentials committee reported. Mr. Moody explained that it would facilitate business if this were done. Mr. Nickens withdrew his objections and the motion was adopted unanimously. Chairman Holdredge asked the delegates to meet by legislative districts and agree on names for the committee on resolutions. After considerable talking between Nickens and Moody, the convention voted to adjourn to 8:30 Friday morning. A breeze was stirred at the Raymond headquarters in the afternoon, and in default of anything else to talk about, the Raymond-McKenzie encounter was the principal topic. There was a talk about it locally. Aleck came into Raymond's headquarters, and in the red in the face and very mad, and stated in the loudest tones that John Raymond had been lying about him in that he had accused him of offering \$5,000 for eight votes. Raymond stepped forward and denied the statement very quietly but very earnestly. Aleck would not be appeased at first, and the wordy war grew into fast and furious propensities. Pettigrew and Scott, of Fargo, had an interchange of compliments in the McMasters headquarters at the Grand Pacific, and called each other names. Numerous other disputes have arisen from time to time, but no blows resulted.

On Friday, the convention assembled and the list of the committee on resolutions was first read, as follows: E. C. Caldwell, Minnehaha; C. O. Rungsted, Union; J. V. White, Clay; J. O. Headley, McCook; J. P. Coffman, Turner; A. L. Vanasdel, Yankton; B. H. Hildreth, Minnehaha; James Baynes, Harrison; V. Y. Barnes, Kingsbury; L. Spurling, Brookings; E. Johnston, Hyde; W. Hough, Hughes; J. A. Munro, Roberts; N. M. Thomas, Brown; A. E. Frank, Lawrence; A. C. Bolland, Pennington; W. H. Burke, Stutsman; L. N. Long, Morton; N. N. Tyler, Cass; H. S. Harcourt, Hanson; George H. Walsh, Grand Forks; J. S. Althaus, Traill; D. W. Yorkey, Walsh; R. D. Hoskins, Pembina.

Twenty-four in all, each legislative district having two members. Chairman Bennett, from the committee on credentials read the list of delegates. After finishing the list of the counties in which there were no contests, the chairman read the following contesting counties: Hanson, Aurora, Hand, Potter, McHenry, Rolette, Bouteau, and Tower. The majority report was signed by Messrs. Bennett, Stoyell, Jones, Steele, Biscan, Phillips, Clark, Dickinson, Jennings, Edwards, Edinborough, and Secretary Atkins. Mr. Bennett then stated that Messrs. Jones and Root took exceptions to the report as to the counties of Potter, Hand, and Ramsey, and Mr. Korn objected to Potter and Ramsey, and Mr. Gamble of Yankton moved that the report be accepted which was done after a long discussion, with the exception of Ramsey county. Then Mr. Hamilton moved that the Creed delegation be unseated, and Messrs. A. H. Steel and W. H. Standish admitted in their room. Hamilton won his point, and Steel and Standish were admitted after more than an hour of debate. A. S. Stewart, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported for permanent officers: Hon. J. H. Gifford, Hon. Drignton Carson of Lawrence, for secretaries, those of the temporary organization. The report was accepted unanimously, and Mr. Carson assumed charge of the gavel. Mr. Moody moved a call of the roll for the purpose of placing names in nomination for delegate.

When Beadle county was called, Carl Gerner of Iroquois, presented the name of Julius W. Shannon. Stoyell, of Burleigh county, offered Doctor William A. Bentley, of Bismack. Fowler of Pennington, in behalf of Cass county, presented John B. Raymond of Fargo. Twomey of Fargo, seconded Raymond's nomination. Eddy, of Codington, placed in nomination Arthur C. Mellette, of Watertown. Mr. Howard of China, seconded the nomination of Mellette. Slough, of Hughes, presented Col. S. W. Laird of Pierre. Judge Carter, of Lincoln county, offered the name of O. S. Gifford, of Canton. James Baynes, of Harrison, seconded Gifford's nomination. Well, of Grant, seconded the nomination of Raymond. Judge Moody in behalf of Lawrence county presented the name of Samuel McMasters. Long, of Morton, seconded the nomination of Bentley.

After a recess of an hour Mr. Nickens moved that the convention...

PROCEEDED TO A BALLOT. The chair announced the candidates—Shannon, Raymond, Mellette, Gifford, Laird, Bentley and McMasters. It was agreed the first ballot be a formal one, and thus stood the record by counties:

Table with 5 columns: Counties, Shannon, Raymond, Mellette, Gifford. Lists counties and their respective vote counts for each candidate.

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Hughes county at first gave four for Laird, out afterward divided with Raymond, and still later gave Raymond two, and McMasters two. Bon Homme had given Moody two, but changed them to Mellette. Thus Laird and Moody were eliminated. The official totals were as follows: Raymond, 172 3/4; Edgerton, 1; McMasters, 34; Bentley, 27; Mellette, 89 1/2; Total votes cast, 392; Shannon, 19; Necessary to choice, 197.

This left Raymond lacking just 23 1/2 of a nomination and the interest grew, while cheers "for the major" were sent up. The secretaries were stupidly slow and tellers were appointed to help them out.

The second ballot resulted as follows: Total. Loss. Gain. Raymond, 170 3/4; McMasters, 33; Mellette, 37 1/2; Gifford, 90 1/2; Shannon, 14 1/2; Bentley, 25; Edgerton, 1; Total votes cast, 392; Necessary to a choice, 197.

The changes were as follows: Bon Homme—4; Mellette, 4; Raymond, 4; Deuel—3; Raymond, 2; Mellette, 2; Faulk—2; Mellette, 2; Hand—2; Mellette, 2; Shannon, 2; Turner—1; Mellette, 1; Shannon, 1; Gifford, 1; Hughes—3; Raymond, 3. The third ballot showed very little change. Raymond lost one in Hughes, and gained in Sully. The totals on the third ballot were: Raymond, 170 3/4; Bentley, 25; McMasters, 33; Edgerton, 1; Mellette, 50 1/2; Total cast, 392; Gifford, 97 1/2; Necessary to choice, 197; Shannon, 19.

The only change of importance was in the gain by Gifford at the expense of Mellette. Of course, there was the usual growl about workers among the delegates, and Mr. Needham of Pierre was appointed sergeant-at-arms. The fourth ballot was the same as the third, even to the fractions, and the reporters called attention to the fact that Judge Edgerton was holding his hand. There was a loud buzz of consultation pending the fifth ballot and those who were not delegates yawned vigorously, sadly tired by the monotony of hearing the counties repeated over and over again. In the fifth ballot McMasters got two from Hand county and Mellette got 3 from Shannon, being dropped in Spink. Raymond gained one from Mellette, leaving the latter 6 instead of 7. The changes on the fifth ballot were: McMasters, gain, 2; Mellette, loss, 1; Shannon, loss, 2.

In the sixth ballot Wade of Emmons county gave the Bentley two to George Walsh of Grand Forks. Grand Forks county was announced as eleven for Raymond as usual, when Tom Hennessy protested and demanded a call of the delegation. One was absent and the roll call showed George Walsh 6, J. B. Raymond 4, Grand Forks was instructed for Raymond, but Walsh evidently thought he had delivered the goods long enough. Hand changed back again, giving Mellette 3 and Shannon 2. Logan gave Bentley's 5 to Walsh and Mellette did the same. Spink took back the Raymond 1 and returned it to Mellette. The only thing of interest in the sixth ballot was a Raymond loss of 8. Hamilton was the Grand Forks absentee, and would have voted for Raymond, and Walsh's appearance in the ring in a very small way; but

THE FIRST REAL BREAK from the Raymond forces was regarded as indicative. As to what it indicated, opinions were divided. The result of the sixth ballot was: Raymond, 163 3/4; Walsh, 12; McMasters, 33; Edgerton, 1; Mellette, 56; Gifford, 97 1/2; Total No. cast, 372; Bentley, 21; Necessary to choice, 197; Shannon, 1.

Raymond's losses were therefore trivial, and amounted to nothing of present importance. The eighth ballot showed but one change, by which Raymond recovered two votes from Mellette in Deuel. The totals were: Raymond, 169 3/4; Shannon, 11; McMasters, 33; Bentley, 21; Mellette, 53; Walsh, 5; Gifford, 97 1/2; Edgerton, 1; Total number cast, 392; Necessary to a choice, 194. At 4:43 p. m. the secretary started the roll call on the ninth ballot. Brown county gave George H. Hand of Yankton 1 at the expense

of Raymond. Kingsbury gave Hand 1 at Raymon's expense. Logan gave Bentley 2, and the roll call was closed at 5:05 p. m. Raymond lost 1, Shannon lost 2, Walsh lost 2, Hand got 2, Bentley gained 2. Chairman Carson was slower than the growth of timber and gave his friends lots of time for consultation and wire working. The tenth ballot was called at 5:05 p. m., and the first change was in Kingsbury county, where Judge J. E. Bennett of Clark got 2 from Mellette. Kingsbury and Raymond gained 1 at Hand's expense. Logan returned to Walsh with 2 from Bentley. Richard gave Raymond 2 of her 7 at the expense of Mellette. Result: A gain of 3 for Raymond at the expense of Hand and Mellette; Raymond's total, 171 1/2, or with a 2 of his high water mark. In the eleventh ballot Hand's 1 from Brown returned to Raymond; Mellette's 2 returned to him from Faulk. Turner made the tellers tremble by voting 1-7 for Raymond and 6-7 against him. None of the changes were regarded as indicative of anything but the wash of delegated driftwood, and every one was satisfied when a break did come it would amount to enough to materially change the complexion of affairs. The set totals on the eleventh ballot were: Raymond, 172 1/2; Edgerton, 1; Mellette, 51; Walsh, 5; Gifford, 97 1/2; Total cast, 392; Bentley, 21; Necessary to choice, 197; Shannon, 1.

THE TWELFTH AND LAST. The roll call for the twelfth commenced at 5:40 p. m. and ended amid the usual delays. Gifford's friends cheered lustily when four of Mellette's votes turned over in Bon Homme county. It commenced to look like business when Burleigh gave Gifford 7 from Bentley. Gifford got 2 in Campbell from Walsh, and took 2 from Raymond for Burleigh, and Edgerton 3 went to Gifford from Mellette. Raymond gained 1 in Deuel, which stood Raymond 3, Gifford 1, the deserting from Mellette and Bentley being evidently arranged in a hurry. Grant gave Raymond 6, Gifford 2. Hand was passed for the time. Hughes gave Raymond 2, Gifford 1. A howl went up when Kidder's 3 went from Bentley to Raymond, and when Kingsbury gave Raymond 6 the cheers were tremendous. Lawrence was passed. Logan gave Gifford 2. Gifford gained 1 from McMasters in McHenry. Mercer's 2 went to Gifford from Bentley and Morton's 5 did the same thing. Raymond's long list from Ramsey to Minn. with but few breaks, stood by him. Spink wanted time and got it. Turner was fractionally broken as before. In the rest there were nonmaterial changes. Yankton gave 1 to Edgerton and 7 to Gifford. On the recall Hand's 5 went to Gifford and then Lawrence rushed in with 21 for Gifford, whose friends

Other changes were given amidst great excitement. Scooby yelled "Brookings county changes her nine votes to Gifford," and another delegate shouted frantically, "She does nothing of the kind." Then Alex McKenzie started three cheers for Brookings and the yelling broke over all bounds. A Black Hills delegate insisted upon being heard, but the chair civilly announced the vote as Raymond 173, Gifford 22, and declared Gifford the nominee. Maj. Hamilton of Grand Forks moved that Mr. Gifford's nomination be made unanimous, and another delegate announced that at Maj. Raymond's request he moved a declaration of unanimous for Gifford.

After a recess of an hour, the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of three to select a central committee of thirty and submit the same to the convention for approval. Judge Corson chose as the three R. A. Greshaw of Lawrence county, W. A. Bentley of Burleigh, and R. F. Pettigrew of Minneha.

THE RESOLUTIONS. The gentlemen retired to exercise their duty of selection at 10:30 p. m. E. W. Caldwell, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the following, which had been prepared in committee and unanimously agreed to therein: Be it Resolved, By the representatives of the Republican party of Dakota, in convention assembled, that we hereby express our loyalty to the principles enunciated in the platform of the party as adopted by the last national convention.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the present administration of public affairs as calculated to secure honest government, peace and prosperity at home, and respect for our nation abroad. Resolved, That we commend the services of our present delegate in congress, Hon. John B. Raymond, and that we express our appreciation of the beneficial legislation he has secured. Resolved, That we most emphatically urge upon congress the speedy ratification of the division of the territory on the forty-sixth parallel, and admission of the southern half to the rights and privileges of statehood.

Resolved, That we most earnestly ask of congress the ratification of the Indian treaty which has been made for the cession to the government of a large part of the Great Sioux reservation, and that we also ask for the opening of the Winnebago reservation to settlement, and that the lands included in them shall be disposed of only under the provisions of the bill now pending before congress. Resolved, That as there has been already a liberal appropriation made for the survey of the Missouri river, with the object of its improvement, we ask of congress for prompt legislation for the purpose of such a survey, not only to the end that our natural advantages for commerce may be beneficial, but that valuable lands, timber and otherwise, may be preserved from destruction.

Resolved, That as the demand for homes upon the public domain is greater than can be supplied from lands which can possibly be surveyed by the present means, we ask that an appropriation sufficiently large to survey lands to meet the demand for homesteads, pre-emption and timber claims. Resolved, That we deprecate the public plundering of sections for the benefit of the school fund, and that we ask of congress the enactment of such laws and penalties as shall preserve them for their legitimate purpose, and as shall secure a national treasury the revenue which might be obtained by permits by them to be lawfully used, under lease or otherwise. Resolved, That we deprecate any sweeping modification of the present public land law, or the granting of lands for the purpose of establishing a school or agricultural stations in Dakota, as provided by a bill heretofore introduced for that purpose and now pending, on such modification thereof as congress in its wisdom may enact.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and a number of them cheered. Resolutions were also adopted complimenting and thanking the citizens of Pierre, the railroad companies and the officers of this convention. A resolution by a delegate from Grant against the granting of pre-emption to one county to residents of another county met with decided opposition and was decided lost. THE TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE. Mr. Greshaw, from the committee of three, reported the following for the Republican territorial committee for the ensuing two years: John A. Stovell, E. H. Jewett, N. G. Nelson, H. M. Alexander, A. W. Edwards, of Fargo; Johnson Nickens, W. F. Steele, John Vandusen, F. D. Hughes, J. N. Wheeler, I. N. Long, M. H. Kelley, Philip B. Dawson, John R. Gamble, David B. Campbell, H. J. Paterson, J. A. Pickler, T. M. Hitt, N. V. Reed, G. G. Phillips, Seth Bullock, Sam. Ror. C. F. Johnson, A. D. Clark, A. S. Stewart, S. S. Lockhart.

to wait on Mr. Gifford and notify him of his nomination. The committee reported that Mr. Gifford would receive his friends at his headquarters at 10 o'clock, and thereupon the convention adjourned sine die after being in continuous session for nearly eight hours.

THE LAST BALLOT by counties, as nearly as the secretary can get it, was as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Counties, Raymond, Gifford, Mellette, Bentley. Lists counties and their respective vote counts for each candidate.

Whole number of votes cast, 392, of which Gifford received 226, Raymond 165 and Walsh 1.

Beautiful But Dirty. The Indian of Cooper's novels no longer exists, if he ever did live.

The red man of the forest has his good traits, no doubt, and some of his bad ones are either copied from his white brother, or have been developed by two centuries of unjust treatment. But he is not a romantic being. Nor is his squaw. Nor is his papoose. Nor is the Indian maiden, a papoose no longer, but not yet a squaw. The United Service describes one of these latter, and one feels as though her photograph would be more acceptable than her bodily presence.

She was not too tall, and was finely formed, though want of food had marred the once rounded contour of her young and shapely limbs. Her hair was long and of a rich purplish-black. Her eyes were large, lustrous, full of nature's fire and brightness.

Her eye-brows were dark as her hair, and perfectly arched. Her lips were full and of a vivid red. Her teeth, like those of most Indians, were beautifully regular and brilliantly white, though tooth-brush had never touched them. They seemed, however, like all Indian teeth, to have been made to eat raw flesh. I cannot better describe the appearance of Indian teeth.

Her cheeks and forehead were touched with the vermilion dye the squaws use for the purpose of personal adornment; for they too, like too many of their white sisters, endeavor to improve upon nature. Her matted hair fell in long elf-locks and inextricable tangles; it knew nothing of a comb. She looked like a savage edition of a head I have seen among Julian's crayon studies.

Her dusky arms were bare. A few brass rings ornamented her wrists. Her dress was composed of two rectangular pieces of a dark and coarse woolen stuff, bordered with red, the latter a favorite color of Indians. These pieces were joined at one end, a place being left open for the head to pass through. A piece of buckskin bound them around her waist.

Her feet were small and well-formed, but truth compels me to confess that they were thickly incrustated with the yellow mud of the Cienega. The nearest approach to a washing they ever made was when her path lay across a brook which she had to ford.

Her hands, alas! were covered with dirt and clay, for it was my poor little no-heroine's daily labor to dig up the papa, or Navajo potato, with her young fingers. I should have hesitated to lend her my cloak or my shawl if I intended to wear it again. And if I were compelled to do it again after she had worn it, I should caution it to do duty for some days as a horse-cloth first. This, I have learned from old frontiersmen, from Mexican scouts, guides, etc., removes the unpleasant consequences of Indian wear.

The perfume of the wild red rose was not remarkably agreeable. Judged from a dancing school point of view, her step was not graceful. Like all Indians and other untutored children of nature, she turned out her heels and turned in her toes.

Personalities. The Emperor William's health in improving. He takes long walks daily.

A man in Quincy, Ill., being unable to make a record in the local mine of that place made a home run on his wife and battered her head with a base ball bat. At a recent garden party given by the Prince of Wales at his residence one of the guests was Valentine Baker Pasha. This remarkable circumstance is taken to be a sign of the speedy restoration of Colonel Baker to his place in the English army.

Personal Paragraphs.

The great-grandmother of General George B. McClellan, Mrs. Samuel McClellan, planted three elms in Woodstock, Ct., for joy, when she heard the news of the battle of Lexington, and they are now the largest and finest elms in the town. Hon. I. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury under President Lincoln, has presented to the university of Vermont his large and valuable cabinet of shells, containing from 2,000 to 3,000 species and a rare collection of the eggs of American birds.

The statement that a daughter of A. C. Ramage of Bellaire, Ohio, who was bitten on the right hand nine years ago this summer by a copperhead snake, has suffered intensely on each anniversary of the day on which she was bitten, the arm and hand becoming swollen and the original symptoms of paralysis appearing, has aroused much interest in the medical profession.

It is related that when Chief Justice Waite and Judge Hall of North Carolina, with other dignitaries of the bench, were down Chesapeake Bay on a Government steamer with a party of official excursionists, Judge Hall became very seasick. As he was retching over the side of the vessel and moaning aloud in his agony the Chief Justice stepped gently to his side and, laying a soothing hand on his shoulder, said: "My dear Hall, can I do anything for you? Just suggest what you wish, and I will," said the seck Judge, "Your Honor would overrule this motion."

An English critic who has been describing the genesis of the famous ballad, "Auld Robin Gray," says that Lady Anne Lindsay, who wrote it, told her little sister one day that she was writing a ballad, and was expressing her heroine with all manner of misfortunes. "I have already sent Jamie to sea, broken her father's arm, made her mother fall sick, and given her auld Robin Gray for a lover; but poor thing, I wish to add another misfortune to her in five lines." "Then steal her cow (cow)," piped up her little sister, and accordingly the cow was stolen and the ballad completed.

Henry Villard's reception on his recent visit to his old home in Rheinisch Bavaria was very enthusiastic. He was met at the depot by a deputation of prominent citizens, and was accompanied along the streets by a procession of carriages. In the evening he was surrounded by singing societies, and the next day deputations from various local organizations visited him and presented him with an address. Mr. Villard is now back in New York.

"Julia Jackson, is here," writes the Old Point correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal, and adds: "She is a slight blue-eyed girl, with fair hair, dark eyebrows and long lashes, which give strength and character to her amiable changing face. She is quite an accomplished young lady, swims like a fish, shoots like a rifleman and rides like a Kentucky belle, in her gray, Confederate uniform, trimmed with big brass buttons. It is very pretty to see the deference paid the widow and only child of their lost leader by all the southern men and women who may chance to meet them. Mrs. Jackson is a modest little lady, with charming manners and sweet voice."

According to several correspondents there is a remarkable beauty at Long Branch. Her name is Gloria Céspedes, and she is the daughter of Gen. Céspedes, who was killed fourteen years ago in the Cuban revolution. She is described as a beautiful specimen of the pure Spanish type. Her face, while characteristic of her nationality, is more regular and delicate in its features than is usual among her countrywomen. Her hair is jet, her eyes large and lustrously soft, her complexion rich and clear and her expression bright and amiable. Still more remarkable than her perfection of head is her faultlessness of figure, combining grace and grace in both carriage and pose. Whenever she appears among the dancers in a hotel parlor or the loungers on a veranda there is nothing else to be looked at. She is young, not being yet out of her girlhood, and hardly conscious of the admiration she excites.

Edward Everett's Oratory.

Edward Everett was perhaps the most finished platform speaker ever heard in the United States. He bestowed the greatest pains upon his speeches, and tried to make them so complete that not a word or a gesture could be suggested by the inspiration of delivery. His orations were planned with so much forethought that no afterthought was allowed to change even the curve of an attitude or the uplifting of an eyebrow. No actor ever had more confidence in his art than had this consummate orator in his oratorical faculties.

It was well known that he had certain tricks of delivery. But so carefully were they rehearsed that only the initiated hearer could detect them in the public performance. "The art conceals the art" was said again and again by the cultured persons who listened to him. In his oration on Washington, there is a passage of thrilling power in which he commemorates the patriots of the Revolution. Once, when he was to deliver the oration, there was an old soldier of the Revolution among those who had been invited to meet the orator in the vestry and accompany him to the platform.

When the old soldier was introduced to Mr. Everett, that gentleman turned him aside and questioned him to rise and stand before the audience when he should hear certain words that he would address to him personally. The orator began his oration, and soon held his audience in rapt attention. When he reached the point in which the old soldier was to take a part, he turned toward him with the exclamation: "Hiss, venerable man!" "Hiss, venerable man?" The old man rose from his chair. "Sit down, sir! sit down! It is us who should stand in your presence!"

Rounds of applause greeted the act, and even those who knew the orator's tactics thought that, for once, he had been betrayed into an imprudence. "What a strange man that Mr. Everett is!" said the old man to his neighbor, as he took his seat. "He asked me to rise, and now he tells me to sit down. I don't understand it." One of his favorite devices was to provide himself with the physical object to which he intended to refer, and at the proper moment exhibit it to the audience. In his oration on Webster, he spoke of him as "some mighty admiral, dark and terrible; his broad pennant streaming at the main, the stars and stripes at the fore, the mizzen and the peak."

As he spoke these words, he caught up from the table the flag of the Union and waved it to and fro. Shouts of applause greeted the apparently unconscious but studied gesture. In the days when the public were excited about the laying of the first ocean telegraph, he described in an eloquent speech the electric wire which was destined to tie on the ocean's bed and connect two continents. In the midst of the description, he took quickly from his pocket a piece of the Atlantic cable, and held it up before the wondering eyes of the audience. He spoke of it as murmuring through leagues of ocean the thought of America, and as being a greater wonder than the ocean itself, which murmured to us through the centuries the thought of Homer. As he uttered this, he held up a small copy of the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey."