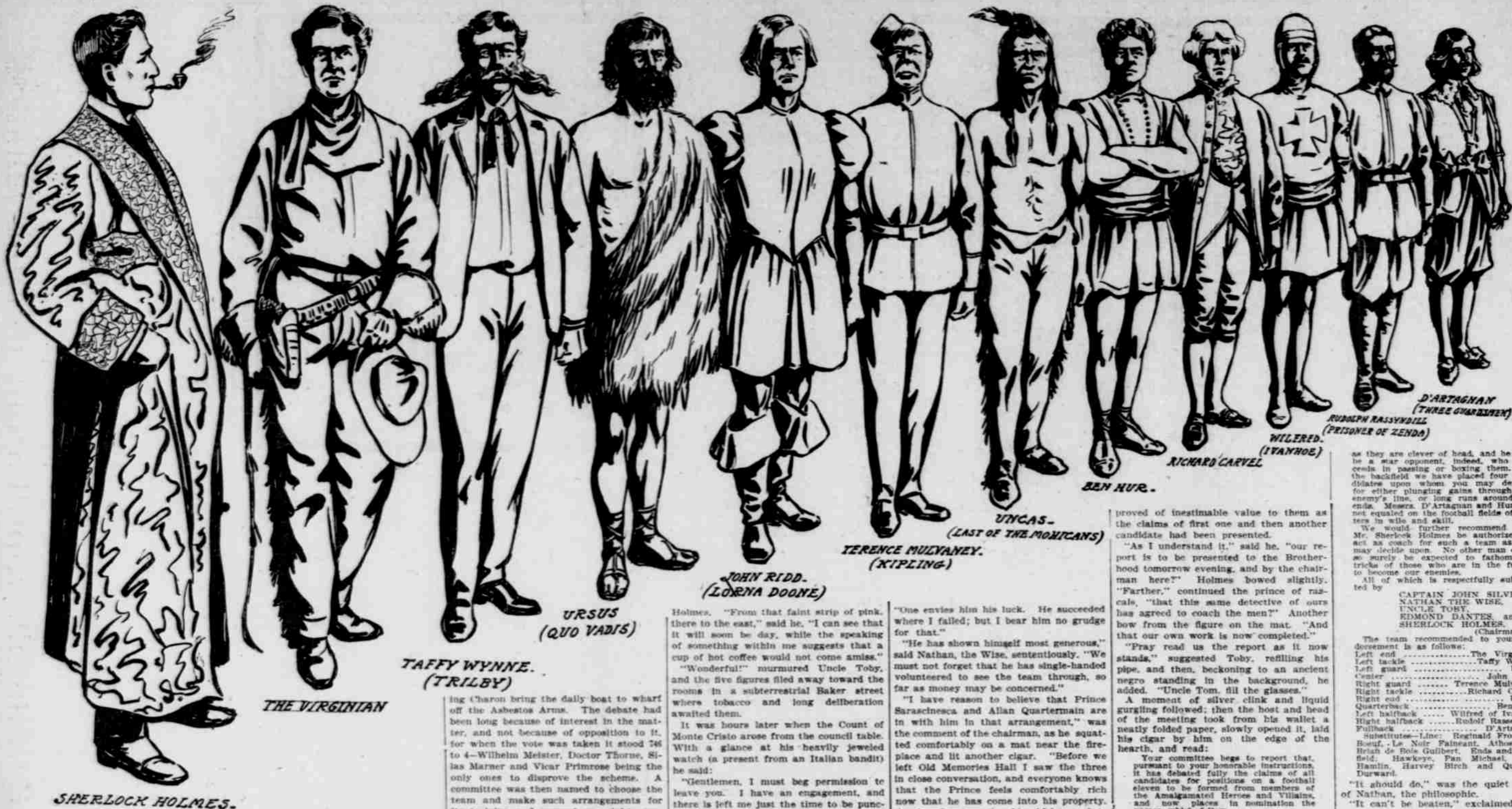


# IS THIS FOOTBALL TEAM AN INVINCIBLE ONE?

Eleven Men Chosen From Heroes and Villains of Romance, and Coached by Sherlock Holmes



**SHERLOCK HOLMES.**

THE Amalgamated Brotherhood of Heroes and Villains, after a session lasting well nigh to daybreak, had decided to form a football eleven and send forth a challenge to all the world of letters. It had been suggested that

games might be arranged with a team from the Union of Historical Dead Ones, while, should that not prove possible, exhibition games with a scrub second would still be welcome diversion from the present sole source of amusement of watch-

ing (Charon bringing the daily boat to wharf off the Asbestos Arms. The debate had been long because of interest in the matter, and not because of opposition to it, for when the vote was taken it stood 245 to 4—Wilhelm Meister, Doctor Thorne, Elias Marner and Vicar Primrose being the only ones to disapprove the scheme. A committee was then named to choose the team and make such arrangements for its training and support as might seem necessary, and the Brotherhood poured out into the first gray of a Stygian morning with a "Rah! Rah! Rah!" as ragged as Man Friday's sole garment.

proved of inestimable value to them as the claims of first one and then another candidate had been presented. "As I understand it," said he, "our report is to be presented to the Brotherhood tomorrow evening, and by the chairman here?" Holmes bowed slightly. "Farther," continued the prince of rascals, "that this same detective of ours has agreed to coach the men?" Another howl from the figure on the mat. "And that our own work is now completed."

# SIX YEARS IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE

## PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JUDGE GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.

**W**HEN Congress assembled on the 4th of December, 1862, the all-absorbing question was as to the policy to be pursued with reference to the rebellious states. Andrew Johnson qualified as President a few hours after the death of Mr. Lincoln, and, as he had breathed out venom and vengeance towards the rebellion, and especially against its leader, there was a general apprehension that under his administration it would be difficult to reconcile the conflicting sections of the country. I do not exactly know what means were employed to detain Johnson, Mr. Johnson from an intense enemy to an ardent friend of those who had been in the rebellion. Johnson had been hated and despised by the slaveholding aristocracy of the South because by birth he was one of the "poor white trash" of that section, and by his industry and energy had worked himself into a position of prominence where, according to the opinion of the ruling class in the South, he had no right to be. Mr. Johnson, while he possessed considerable ability, was weak with vanity, and after he became President these same people who had despised and contemptuously treated him flocked to the White House with professions of friendship, and though I do not know the fact, I believe they gave him assurances that if he would stand in with them they would support him for President at the next Presidential election.

**No. III. Restoring Order in the States of Southern Confederacy.**

officials spoke a word to any one outside of my committee-room while he was in Washington.

**Restoring Order in the South.**

Congress was in hubbub over affairs in the South. Numerous resolutions were offered and speeches made, but nothing was agreed to and nothing accomplished. I suggested to some of the older Senators that Congress was engaged in a losing fight; that it availed nothing to stand still and find fault with the President's proceedings, and that it was necessary that Congress should have an aggressive and affirmative policy or a substitute in order to defeat the reconstruction plan of President Johnson. The suggestions were approved, but no action taken. One evening as I sat in my room in the National Hotel, brooding over this troublesome question, it occurred to me that I could prepare a bill that would meet the exigencies of the situation. Accordingly, devoting the whole night to the work, I drafted a bill of which the following is a copy, excepting one or two verbal changes. "A bill for the more efficient government of the insurrection states":

Whereas, the pretended state governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people, and whereas, said pretended governments assumed to exercise jurisdiction over life and property, but confidence and encouragement have been given to them by the United States, and it is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in said so-called states until loyal and republican state governments can be legally established; therefore, be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the so-called states shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, to-wit: Alabama and Florida the first district, Mississippi and Arkansas the second district, Louisiana and Texas the third district, and Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina the fourth district.

proved by the officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations of the Army shall not be affected by this act except so far as they conflict with its provisions.

I will say that in preparing this bill I had no desire to oppress or injure the people of the so-called states, but to provide a system by which all classes would be protected in life, liberty and property until they could recover somewhat from the disorganization and disorder of the war and provide themselves in an orderly manner with governments in harmony with the Union and Constitution of the United States.

**Passed Without Amendment.**

The recital in the preamble of the foregoing bill that there was no adequate protection for life or property under the pretended government set up by President Johnson, was based upon full information given to the Senate. No doubt a large proportion of the people in the Southern States were disposed to good order and peace, but the convulsions of the war had thrown to the surface a lot of reckless, irresponsible desperadoes who, mad at their failure in the war, were wreaking their vengeance upon the colored people and those peaceably disposed. I introduced the bill in the Senate the next morning after it was prepared. It was

read by its title—Mr. Fessenden called for the reading of the bill, and after it was read he put his hand upon my shoulder and said: "Williams, that is the very thing we want." The bill was referred to the joint committee on reconstruction, and by that committee referred to a subcommittee consisting of Conkling, George H. Boutwell and myself for examination and report. We met in a room in Willard's Hotel, and after due consideration, reported it back to the full committee without any change. The report was unanimously adopted by the Republicans of the committee, Johnson, Rogers and Grider, who were Democrats, voting against it. Mr. Stevens was instructed to report the bill to the House, which he did, and it passed that body without amendment by a vote of 109 to 33. When it came to the Senate, it was violently opposed by the Democrats, and a debate ensued in which Mr. Fessenden, chairman of the reconstruction committee, said: "This bill which the honorable Senator from Oregon has in charge, is a bill that originated with him. He proposed it to the Senate, and it was referred to the committee. I prepared with very great care." I need not quote the whole speech. I refer to it simply to show how the matter was understood in the Senate.

**Preparing for Reconstruction.**

When Congress assembled the Republicans were very much dissatisfied with the course of the President, and more than dissatisfied when in his first message he assumed that Congress had nothing to do with the reconstruction of the rebellious states excepting to judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. On the 5th of December, 1865, Mr. Stevens introduced into the House a joint, afterwards changed to a concurrent resolution, providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses of 15, nine from the House and six from the Senate, to inquire into the condition of the states which formed the so-called Confederate States, and report whether they at any of them are entitled to be represented in either house of Congress, and to report by bill or otherwise. This resolution was subsequently adopted by the Senate. Resolutions were also adopted that all bills, resolutions and propositions relative to the Confederate States should be referred to this joint committee, and

Text: Romans 1:15, "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ."

**F**IRST of all, we may be proud of the great names associated with the history of Christianity. This is the test of every religious system—by their fruits you shall know them. We must be ashamed of any moral system that is prejudicial to character, starving the reason or weakening the will. But when we go back into the past, how innumerable the names of the great men associated with the church, and how glorious their fame! We are not ashamed of the reformers, who are disciples of Christ. Among these great men, who heard the word, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of these little ones, ye have done it unto me," is that hero of the church in the catacombs who made himself the patron of babes and orphan children, and reared them in a life of purity and wisdom. Nor must we forget the work of those disciples in the third century, who made their homes to be asylums for the blind, the deaf, the lame and the halt; nor that Christian Prince in the fifth century who, in gratitude to the Christ who had redeemed him from his career of licentiousness, dedicated his palace and his estate to the cause of those wretched women in the Roman city, to whom he read the story of Christ's pity to that weeping girl. Then comes Bernard, the friend of the peasants; John Howard, with his mission to the prisoners in the dungeons; Cromwell, with his enthusiasm for the serf, in the hour when he destroyed feudalism and made the middle classes possible. And what shall we more say of Mary Ware, with her mercy in the time of the black death, and Florence Nightingale in the Crimea, and the Christian women in the

**Ennobling Effect of Christian Teachings on Character**

army, and the movements for the wails in the great cities, the emancipation of the slaves. It is said that we see only a few thousand stars, for the reason that the horizon is but nine miles away from our eyes, but untold millions lie beyond the horizon. Not otherwise is it impossible for us to look at more than a few of the great names that adorn the history of Christianity.

**Great Leaders of Thought.**

You admire eloquence and oratory? The Paul who made Felix to tremble, Chrysostom, the golden-mouthed, Ambrose, the eloquent Savaonarola, the monk who could conquer a city, and compel Leo the Magnificent to fall upon his knees and grovel in the dust, and Bernard, the trumpet of Europe, and John Hampden, the patrician scholar, Edmund Burke, with his tropic genius, and Madison and Whitfield, Webster and Beecher, and Bryce and Gladstone; why let each of these great names stand for a hundred orators, and you will understand only in part the spell that Jesus Christ has cast upon these great minds who have adorned the history of our world.

**We Are Proud of Christianity's Teachings.**

The great themes that Christianity presents evoke pride and make shame impossible. The pages of the gospels are filled with the ideas immeasurably great. Among them are the following: Is there a God? Is he disinterested in his affection? Is he of a truth our Father? Can a man be made just in the sight of his Maker? Is character permanent? Is there a meeting place of the dead? If so, upon what grounds do you cherish this faith in immortality? What themes are like these? Surely the mind must be exalted by the very discussion of these lofty thoughts. We sink to the level of our lowest planes, we rise to the height of our noblest ideals. Small thoughts degrade the thinker, great ones ennoble him. The difference between a statesman and a peasant is the difference in the topics upon which they have thought for years. The one thinks of the rick and the fodder in it, and the beasts that he feeds, and the other

thinks of the plans for the nation's ships on the ocean, exchange of trade between the North and South, and East and West, and the rights of the classes in the fields, the factories, the shops and the mines. And these great thoughts make him to be a great man. Why in this youth world of the flesh, why in this world of the flesh, instead of shepherding the people? Because the thoughts that lead greatness to the intellect were not borne in upon him by the providence of God. Homer himself would have been more than Homer had he received the opportunity. The great Greek wrote a military epic, the story of wars and heroes, the clanging of spears and helmets and the rattling of shields, but had he lived in Tennyson's day, Homer's theme would have been like Tennyson's studies in immortality, while Lowell or Browning, had they lived in Virgil's day, could never have written the "Rau" of the one, or the "Vision of Sir Launfal" of the other. It is said that the crimson robe of the flower and Christ's thought of self-sacrifice lent beauty to Lowell's "Sir Launfal," lent beauty to Tennyson's "King Arthur," lent glory to Browning's "Rau," lent all splendor and solemnity to Handel's "Dead March in Saul," lent the thought of freedom to Lincoln's second inaugural, and his plea for the widow, the orphan and the slave. It is easy to be ashamed of intellectual mediocrity and imbecility and artificiality, but the great ideas of Christianity are so exalted in their views of God and man and duty and destiny, that the sentiment of pride alone is possible.

We are not ashamed of Christianity's friendships and natural allies. It is said that men are known by the company they keep. Not otherwise is a religion known by its relationship. If, after reading the Four Gospels, men put the book down to go away to

find a saloon, or live in a Fagin's den, or join a band of burglars, or found a new Monte Carlo, then Christianity's relationships are bad. If, on the other hand, after reading the Four Gospels, men go away to feed the hungry, to visit the sick, to visit the asylums, forms of philanthropy, the school house, the library, then Christianity's affiliations are high and praiseworthy; all when we survey the past we find that there is every reason for pride in its relationships. When Paul and John died, the early church found it necessary to find successors for the apostles; they therefore elected the brightest young minds, and placing teachers over them, instructed them in the principles of Christianity. Soon schools were established for young men, and in the Christian ministry, and later the monasteries became the forerunners of modern printing presses. The ancient poets and philosophers and orators were preserved by monks to copy their writings and then give lectures upon them; out of these beginnings of education grew all modern colleges and universities. Christianity also soon developed its friendship with architecture, that the temples might express the sublimity of the thought of God. When Christianity had filled the heart with sorrow for sin, the full heart poured itself out in miseries, even as in the hour of joy the soul expressed itself in glorious to Deums. And when Christianity had filled the imagination with the divine beauty of Christ, the heart expressed itself in color and in songs and in poems. Verily, Christianity has vindicated itself by its achievements. Shame has become impossible in view of Christianity's historical effects. Christianity is a Nile that has passed through a desert to feed the land and make it rejoice and blossom as the rose.