

CONGRESS IN THE CIVIL WAR DAYS

Story of 36th Congress Most Dramatic in History—Efforts to Postpone War—Only Two Survivors of Stormy Congress.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The story of the thirty-sixth congress is the most dramatic chapter in the history of the national legislature. Its first session began on December 5, 1859, and it ended when Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated president of the United States of America, Jefferson Davis was over, six of the southern states had seceded and had formed the Confederate States of America. Jefferson Davis was inaugurated president of the Confederate States on February 22, 1862. Only a few weeks before he had been a member of the United States senate in a speech of profound pathos. Other southern senators and representatives left the congress as their states seceded from the union, and at the end, the thirty-sixth congress was almost a purely sectional body.

Peace Was Impossible.
Every effort possible was made by that congress to devise a compromise which would again postpone the inevitable conflict. John J. Crittenden, a senator from Kentucky, whose public service began in the War of 1812 and who entered congress as early as 1816, earned the respect of congress and the praise of history for his efforts to effect a peaceful compromise, but his work was vain. Peace was impossible. That congress opened with the house evenly divided between the opposing factions that two months elapsed before it was possible to elect a speaker. William Pennington of New Jersey, finally was elected, the vote of Henry Winter Davis of Maryland, a "southern American," giving the Republicans victory after the long, long struggle. But the regular Republican candidate, John Sherman, could not win because his name had been signed to an endorsement of Helper's book, "The Impending Crisis." Pennington was a new member and his strength was altogether in his weakness—he was unknown and had no enemies.

Treason in Senate.
In the senate, the chair was occupied by John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, vice president, and the candidate of the southern wing of the Democratic party for president. He witnessed the departure of his political followers and supporters as they left the senate; but he kept his seat, he presided over the count of the electoral votes, and he declared Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin elected president and vice president of the United States. A little later he was a general in the armies of the Confederate states. The senate, during this congress, honored Jesse D. Bright of Indiana by electing him president pro-tempore of that august body; in the next congress it expelled him on a charge of treason.

The history of the thirty-sixth congress is important only because of its dramatic incident. It did little or nothing affecting the permanent status of the country. It engaged itself in vain, but patriotic, endeavors to avert the storm that is now believed to have been inevitable. But in those days men still hoped for reconciliation. There was a

strong union sentiment both north and south, and in both sections there was an element which flouted the constitution. The extreme secession party, supreme in South Carolina, blamed the way for disunion. Yet Alexander H. Stephens, Zebulon B. Vance and men of their kind opposed secession. When their states decided to leave the union, the vast majority held to the doctrine of state sovereignty and gave their allegiance to the state rather than to the nation. At the north, the extreme abolitionists had denounced the constitution as "a league with death and a covenant with hell." There was by no means a sufficient anti-slavery sentiment in the north to justify a battle upon that issue. The north made "The Union" its shibboleth.

Only Two Survivors.
Of the men who made up the thirty-sixth congress but few are living. Perhaps the only survivors are General Daniel R. Sickles and Judge Roger A. Pryor. Both were Democrats. Sickles from New York and Pryor from Virginia. Sickles became a major general in the Federal army. Pryor was a member of the Confederate congress. Both now live in New York.

The thirty-seventh congress met first in special session on July 4, 1861, at the call of President Lincoln. The Civil war had then begun, but as yet no one expected it to last long, and no one dreamed what four years would bring. Nine of the seceding states had no representation, the loyal portions of Virginia and Tennessee sending both senators and representatives.

Speaker Not the Master Then.
Calhoun A. Grow of Pennsylvania was elected speaker of the house, but Thaddeus Stevens, a member of the Republican party and became, in fact, the master of the house. The speaker reflected his will, and he drove the house to an acceptance of his decree. A man whose private life and personal mannerisms were such that he could never attain popularity, he ruled by sheer force of intellect. He was a master of vitriolic sarcasm, and he convicted every man who opposed him of treason. Only Lincoln and, at a later date, Grant, were too mighty to stand without falling before his vindictive distrust. As the chief foe of slavery, he naturally attracted the strength of the abolition sentiment which, when the war had actually begun, expanded enormously throughout the north. Stevens was the logical leader of the house.

Lincoln Good Alone.
The thirty-ninth congress met first in December, 1863. Lincoln had not called a special session, even in that mighty crisis of the history of the nation. Congress was not always in sympathy with Lincoln, and the house of representatives chosen at the elections in 1862 contained a respectable element opposed to the administration, and a small section opposed even to the war. The war Democrats were always under suspicion. But Mr. Lincoln always accorded them full faith and credit, for he knew that the union could not be saved unless the north was united. His policy was severely condemned by some of those Republicans in congress who believed that a Democrat was a rebel, wherever he might be found, or whatever he might say or do to the contrary. The disloyalty of the "Copperheads" lent color to this view. The position of the war Democrat was most uncomfortable, especially if he was a member of congress. And it is interesting to note that Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan and other states of the north sent many more Democrats to congress in the election of 1862 than they did in the election of 1902.

When Stevens Fought Lincoln.
Speaker Grow was retired to private life in that election, and he was succeeded as speaker of the house by Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, who was completely under the domination of Stevens. During the sessions of the Thirty-eighth congress opposition to Lincoln's views concerning the treatment of the south became more pronounced, and Stevens opposed the re-nomination of Lincoln for the presidency. But the congressional party could not stand against the influence of the north of the great victories being gained by the federal army. Victory united the north as it had not been united before. But Lincoln feared he would be defeated, and an appeal was

WILSON BREAKS SERVICE RECORD

Secretary of Department of Agriculture Held Office Over Twelve Years.

(United Press Special Wire.)
Washington, Nov. 29.—Secretary Wilson, the head of the department of agriculture, today broke a record for length of service in the cabinet. Until today the record for length of service as cabinet minister was held by Albert Gallatin of Pennsylvania, who was secretary of the treasury in President Jefferson's first administration, and who held the office for 12 years, eight months and 26 days. Secretary Wilson was appointed by President McKinley on March 4, 1897, and, having served continuously ever since, today surpassed the record of Albert Gallatin.

Wilson, the Great Organizer.
The department of agriculture is a comparatively new branch of the government service and Mr. Wilson is but the third man to hold the position of secretary of that department. His predecessors, Jerry Rusk and Sterling Morton, were both good men, but it required a builder and organizer like Wilson to carry along the work of the department to the point where the application of science and organized methods to farming could produce great benefit to the tiller of the soil.

Personal Characteristics.
Mr. Wilson is now 54 years of age, but he does not look it. He is more than six feet tall, is powerfully built, has a pair of keen gray eyes that follow closely every word of every narrative that comes to him while he is sitting in authority at his desk in the department. He yields little to the dictation of fashion in the matter of dress, confining himself to the garb of sober tints, but his immaculate linen, set off with a dark tie, suggests the man who is as unfailingly regular in his habits of dress as in everything else that concerns him.

Why McKinley Chose Wilson.
The secretary, on his way to the long service record, has figured in public life before he came into his present office. He spent three terms in congress and gained a knowledge of official routine; then he went back to Iowa to become a professor at the Iowa Agricultural college. Then it was that the peculiarly appropriate combination struck President McKinley. Here was a man who was a farmer, who knew the practical side, but who also, by reason of his life as a pedagogue was familiar with the scientific phases of farming, and who, having served the nation in congress, understood law-making and administrative work. It was this exceptional fitness, which caused him to be appointed for the position of secretary of agriculture.

made to the war Democrats by nominating for vice president Andrew Johnson of Tennessee. Stevens at the convention complained that he didn't see why the party had to go "down into those damned rebel provinces" for a candidate.

Radicals and Reconstruction.
The Thirty-ninth congress was elected in November, 1864, at the same time Lincoln and Johnson were elected. But it did not meet until the regular session beginning in December, 1865. Then the war was over, Lincoln had been assassinated, and there was a Democratic president in the White House. The congress under the leadership of Stevens in the house and Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio in the senate, already had manifested strong opposition to Mr. Lincoln's policy in bringing about the restoration of the southern states. With a liberal policy shown to the great prestige of Lincoln's name, and weighted with the personal and partisan unpopularity of Johnson, it was inevitable that the radical policy would be adopted. Even had Lincoln lived it is to be doubted whether he would have been able to oppose the radical sentiment which pervaded the Thirty-ninth congress.

Johnson Against Congress.
Johnson could neither persuade nor intimidate the congress, and the battle was on. The struggle to maintain the union had been victorious, now came the struggle to maintain the supremacy of the Republican party. However much one may feel constrained to condemn the bitterness of Thaddeus Stevens, he can but admit that in those days of strife it was difficult for the men who had fought for the union to witness with equanimity the return of the southern states into the union on a basis of equality, bringing a certain Democratic section into congress which would, with the northern Democrats, drive the Republicans from power.

Homestead Law's Enactment.
Aside from the measures growing out of the war, the chief accomplishment of the war congresses was the enactment, in the Thirty-seventh congress, of the homestead law, by which the public domain was opened up to settlement, in small tracts, by actual farmers. It is perhaps one of the greatest benefits of the rule of the Republican party in the nation.

The last of the war congresses, elected during the war but which did not meet until after it was over, took up the task of restoring the union. The results of its labors still control the political destinies of the country.

Tomorrow—The American Congress.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE CONVENTION TO MEET

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 29.—The discussion of the best means to procure for all so far as possible an opportunity for religious worship, moral improvement, and physical rest from labor on Sunday, will be the subject of discussion and consideration at the Sabbath observance convention which opened a two days' session here today. About 400 delegates, representing churches and church organizations of different denominations in all parts of the state, as well as representatives of various civic organizations sympathizing with the Sunday observance movement, are in attendance. An address will be made to bring about a general observance of the Sabbath, which will not be considered as an arbitrary interference with personal liberty. The various phases of the movement will be discussed by President Cyrus Northrup, D. S. G. S. D. M., the Rev. Andrew Gillies and many other distinguished delegates.

Eugene Marshall's Salaries Reduced.
(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Eugene, Or., Nov. 29.—The Eugene city council has reduced the salary of two of the local night policemen from \$16 to \$15 per month and one of them, W. W. Purdy, has handed in his resignation on that account. The other, C. E. Evans, says he will quit on December 1. The salary of the third, watchman, L. H. Hooten, was advanced from \$10 to \$12. Both Purdy and Evans have been on the force for a long time.

PEACE MONUMENT IS TO BE ERECTED

Vienna, Nov. 29.—To commemorate the entente between Germany and Austria-Hungary during the troubles on the Balkan peninsula, which led to the annexation to Austria of the former Turkish border provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the erection of a national monument is planned. The model of the monument has already been accepted by the committee in charge. It is to be executed in bronze and marble, of heroic proportions, and is to be placed upon the "Schmelz," formerly used as maneuver grounds for the Vienna garrison. The monument will consist of a double column. One side will show the figure of a warrior, resting his right hand upon a sword entwined with oak leaf garlands, and bearing a shield with the arms of Germany, while the other side will show a similar figure holding a shield with the Austro-Hungarian coat of arms.

NO GASOLINE CARS FOR N. P. RAILROAD

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Dayton, Wash., Nov. 29.—Although S. B. Calderhead of Walla Walla, traveling passenger agent of the Northern Pacific, told several business men here this week that gasoline motor car service will soon be established on the Northern Pacific line between Dayton and the Columbia river to compete with the new gasoline car service on the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's line to Wallula, denial is made at the local office of the company that official information has been received to that effect.

DISHONESTY GETS BEST OF MAN AND HE FALLS INTO FINE COAT

A certain Portland man is wearing an expensive and comfortable overcoat after night—and it cost him just 25 cents. But the first owner of that coat, it is brown in color and has a storm collar, is not at all satisfied, perhaps because he didn't get the 25 cents. Owner No. 1 intended going to a football game. It was to be a big game and his acquaintance with some of the players added zest to his interest. So he came down town in the middle of the forenoon resolved to get an early start and a good position to watch the punts and goal kicks. He came away in such a hurry that he left the overcoat, brown in color and with a storm collar, at home.

About lunch time he discovered that the air was inclined to be raw, with biting sputa of rain. He developed a yearning for the comfortable, brown overcoat and he sent a messenger boy for it, telling the boy that he would wait at the restaurant where he was lunching until the overcoat came. The man ate lunch, and he read the paper, and he discussed points of football, and he argued that his friends would win the afternoon game. Two-thirty—emphatically p. m.—came but no overcoat with it. The boy, said the messenger company, had gone for the coat; he had not returned. Thoughts of a warm, brown, comfortable overcoat with storm collar intruded themselves into the mind of the man who stood at the edge of the field

trying to enjoy punts and trying to yell a little in spite of the fact that his friends were not winning. When the game was over he went back to the restaurant and asked the proprietor if the boy had come. The boy had come. He had darted into the door with homblie velocity. "Who gets an overcoat?" yelled this cheerful messenger. "How much is it?" inquired a man who was eating pork chops. "Two bits," responded the fidgety messenger. "Here it is," and the patron stopped eating pork chops long enough to abstract a Canadian coin from a secret recess of his attire. The obsequious messenger grabbed

the quarter, slammed the overcoat at the customer and departed. The proprietor of the restaurant said that the customer also departed before he finished his pork chops, and that he seemed to be well satisfied with the fit of the coat.

FUEL PRICES HIGH IN INLAND EMPIRE

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Dayton, Wash., Nov. 29.—Present prices combined with a prospect for a shortage of cordwood, indicate that fuel prices this winter are liable to reach the high water mark in towns of eastern Washington and Oregon. Cordwood is retailing here at \$8 and coal at \$9. Cordwood has advanced two dollars since cool weather set in and according to dealers the general shortage of supply from the Blue mountains argues for another price increase at an early date. The price demanded for cordwood is the highest ever recorded at this season.



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Weekly Bargain Bulletin

Timely specials gathered from all parts of the store make this week's bargain bulletin especially interesting. Women who appreciate quality will be quick to realize that these values are rarely met with, even here, where best goods and lowest prices prevail.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF Fine Sample Suits and Coats

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High grade garments, every one of them—made from purest all wool fabrics—cut by expert man tailors in the most approved styles—a wide range of the season's favored colors to choose from. Over 100 of these splendid garments to be sold at an average of one-third less than regular values. A great opportunity to select a high class suit or coat and save a considerable sum. Make it your business to investigate this offer.

SILK PETTICOATS AT \$4.98

Best quality Rustle Taffeta Silk Petticoats in black and a complete line of colors; extra well made, with deep knee flounce and under ruffle. Our very best regular \$6.50 and \$7.00 values; this entire \$4.98 line on special sale at this unusually low price, per garment.

RAIN CAPES AT \$7.50

Women's Rubberized Silk Rain Capes, military collar, in all colors and black; these are sold by other stores at \$10.50 apiece. A special purchase enables us to offer 30 of these capes at, each \$7.50.

FITTED KIMONOS AT \$2.98

The kind every woman likes; come in beautiful Oriental colorings, light and dark; made from heavy German flannels with best satin facing. Standard \$4.50 values anywhere in the city. A full line of \$2.98 sizes. On special sale at this unusually low price, each....

CHILDREN'S CAPES AT \$4.35

Children's Silk Rain Coats in leading colors, on sale at \$4.35 each. These capes come with plaid silk lined hood, best quality rubberized silk; misses' and children's sizes; special price, garment....

WINTER Underwear ON SALE

"Colder," the weather man says. Our warm winter Underwear is selling at these special prices.

Flannelettes 11c

27-inch heavy German Flannels and Velours in rich designs and colorings; reg. 12½c grade.

Comforters 98c

Light and dark Silkoline Covers, in extra good weight. Actual \$1.25 values. Cold days ahead!

Knee Skirts 69c

Women's knee length Flannel Skirts in pink, blue, fancy stripe patterns. Reg. 85c quality.

Japanese Crepe at 17c

The real Japanese Crepe—the kind you are asked to pay 25c for at other stores. Comes full 32 inches wide; just the proper fabric for kimonos, dressing gowns, and the like; over 40 patterns in light and dark colors, at, yard.

Special Dress Goods Values

36-inch Satin Prunella, in all the popular colors, also Panamas; standard 60c values, on sale while this lot lasts at special price, yard, 48c.

44-inch all wool Panama in plain colors, navy, brown and black; best 85c values; exceptional value at this low price, the yard, 69c.

44-inch satin stripe Prunellas, in all the leading colors; this is our regular \$1.25 grade; 93c take advantage of this bargain at, yard.

36-inch black Serge, warranted all pure wool; an extra heavy 65c quality; a matchless value at the very low price offered, the yard, 50c.

52-inch black all wool Cheviot, just the proper weight for coats and capes; an exceptional \$1.25 value; special at, the yard, 89c.

Women's heavy fleece-lined Vests and Pants, in cream only; well finished and extra warm; all sizes and good 35c grade, at, the 25c garment.

Women's heavy fleece-lined Vests and Pants, silk tape and crocheted edge; beautifully finished and perfect fitting; special at, the 48c garment.

Women's fine fleece-lined Union Suits in gray; a splendid 75c garment; complete line of sizes; on special sale now at, the 53c garment.

Women's all wool Vests and Pants in white and gray; silk finished and perfect fitting; very elastic; \$1.25 values special at 98c.

Women's heavy Cashmere Vests and Pants in white or gray; the same quality usually sold at \$2.00 a garment; extra special at this very low price Tuesday, the garment \$1.47.

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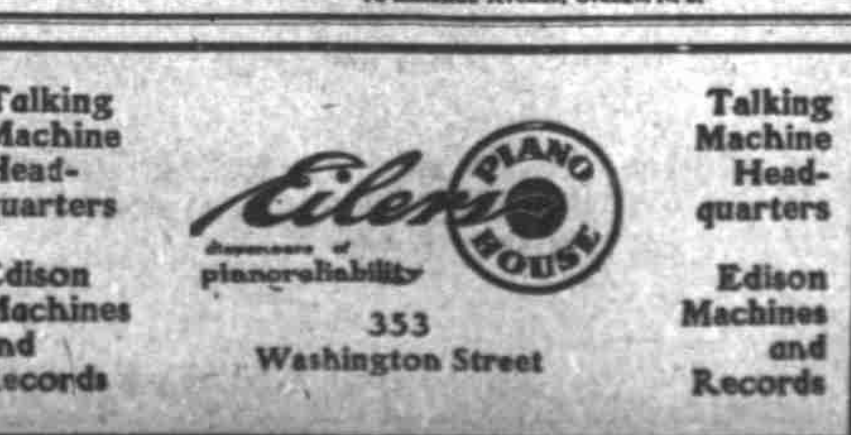
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