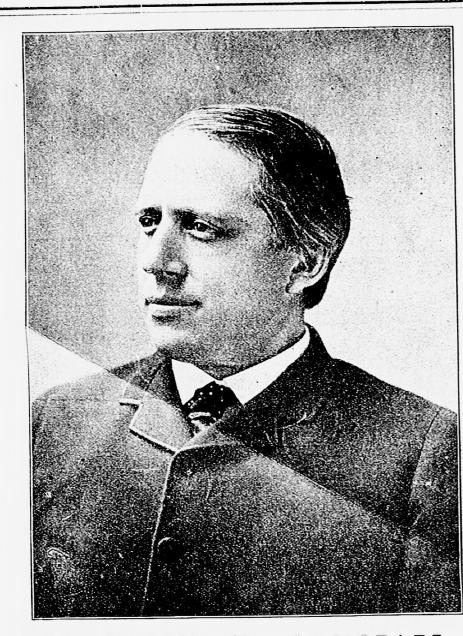
# Ellicott City Times



# ARTHUR P. GORMAN

Eighteen Years in the United States Senate.

# DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF THE MARYLAND STATESMAN.

AS A TARIFF REFORMER.

uted, as his guide in fixing the rates

of duties His position was well stated

of a fair distribution of that tax. All

Thus, in asking that the rate of

of potash, another Maryland product

should be fixed at 31% cents a pound

ries, as follows:

time, although younger men had previously, and have since, served as previously, and have since, served as March 3, 1899, after eighteen years of continuous and distinguished service, he had not quite completed his six-

## COMMITTEE SERVICE.

which was in the Forty-seventh Congress, he was appointed a member of on the District of Columbia, and also Public Printer it is shown that this paper. German caught the fast ex-shorter than a longer distance, over column. the Committee on Rules, on Printing, of the Special Committee on Potomac River Front. It was in the committee ernment of at least a quarter of a mil- when the two immediately repaired room that Mr. Gorman first laid the lion dollars a year, while at the same to the Governor Mansion and Clevemanding influence he acquired in the the laborers. Senate. Every legislative body is controlled by its standing committees, and these, in turn, are each controlled by a few strong, practical men among its membership, who take up the "working oars," master the details and systematize the work before the ommittee, and are depended on for ourpose. Mr. Gorman soon demthat he was one of these ne Senate, and he was by his Demoorely needed mittee on

sently appear. On the rict of Columbia Committee, he interests will be protected if it is also became an influential member. fairly distributed, and I will say to and was a recognized friend of the our Democratic friends here that To his characteristic there never has been a tariff bill strength in committee work, thus drawn by Democratic statesmen that early exhibited. Mr. Gorman owed his did not discriminate, within the revadvancement in subsequent Con- enue standard, so as to protect every gresses to the important posts he held so long on the great Committee on people never will submit to any other Appropriations, Commerce and Inter- form of taxation." state Commerce, and thereby he acquired the power to render such substantial service to his own State in of which one-ninth of the industrial the way of public improvements, so population of Maryland was engaged, far exceeding the similar service of h

#### any of his predecessors in Congress. ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

One of the first impressions made on the practical mind of Mr. Gorman, as a member of the Committee on one-half a cent less than the rate fixed Printing, was the great waste of pub- by the tariff commission—he first lic money involved in the indiscrim- showed that the Walker rate was 7 inate printing and binding in large cents a pound. numbers and in expensive covers, of all kinds of worthless reports ema- in the tariff debate at that time may nating from Government officials, be inferred from the following remany of which were never opened or marks of Senator Aldrich, the Repubread. Accordingly, at his very first lican leader, in opposing him on the session, we find him advocating, on potash duty: "I must confess my very the floor of the Senate, a report from great surprise that the Senator from sition. In the following year, at the reduction of the duty upon an article close of the last session of the Forty- of such universal consumption as biseventh congress, all dorman, from enromate of potash.

the Committee on Printing, introThus it will be seen that Mr. Gorthe irreparable injury already done. of high honor and responsibility. It and often through the night, when duced the following resolution, which man occupied, at that time, an interwas adopted March 3, 1883:

coming recess of the Senate, and instructed to examine and report on the following subjects:

The public printing and binding, with a view to the reduction of the quantity of the work and expenses, 2. The management of the Government Printing of the and Bindery.

The management of the Government Printing of the work and expenses, 2. The management of the Government Printing of the work and expenses, 4. The necessity for the branch offices of the Government Printing of the work and expenses, 4. The necessity for the branch offices of the Government printing of the Government Printing of the capture of the Government Printing of the work and expenses, and instructed to examine the Government printing of the Government Printing of the valuable the object and not the incident of the Maryland and the free traders of the Government Printing of the valuable the object and not the incident of the Maryland as a last resort, to take a Senator off the Government Printing of the effort to terminate the debate, the majority tried, as a last resort, to take a Senator off the Government Printing of the valuable the work and expenses, of the Government Printing of the valuable the strong testimony furnished by the strong testimony furnished by the work and expenses, of the Government Printing of the valuable the strong testimony for the minority, from time to time, considered. Notwithstanding for Baltimore City, and appropriating Spray the minority, from time to time, considered to the minority, from time to time, consi

on the tariff question, while it moved attitude toward his nomination at leagues. him to a spirited opposition of the the Chicago convention in 1892, al-McKinley law, which he denounced in though Mr. Whitney did his utmost several strong speeches as an outrageous extortion from the people for the benefit of a favored few, and recorded his vote along with his Democratic brethren against nearly all of the proferred advice to call an extra its items; it also precluded him from session of Congress in March to rethe support of the crude and poorly peal the McKinley law and readjust considered Wilson Bill, as it came the tarif, and issued his fiat that an from the House in the Fifty-third Con- extra session would be called in Augress. The Mills Bill, the Democratic gust to leal exclusively with the siltariff measure of the Fiftieth Con- ver quesion. After his inauguration, gress, which was defeated by the Re- he was trongly inclined to give his publican Senate, was cast on those ear exclusively to the anti-Gorman man's approval, and it was at the the full nfluence of his patronage, special request of President Cleveland and would have pursued this course and as his representative that Mr. from the 1st had he not been admon-Gorman attended the St. Louis con- ished by secretaries Carlisle and Lavention of 1888, bearing a platform, mont of te folly of making an open fluence of Mr. Gorman, were all based on the schedules of the Mills Bill. But stance of ingratitude. the wisdom of Mr. Gorman's course in dealing with the Wilson Bill is now no longer disputed, even by the closest friends of Mr. Cleveland, and. in fact, it has been commended by Cleveland himself in his subsequent

#### FRIEND AND ADVISER OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

messages to Congress.

the part taken by Mr. Gorman in the the prospective action of the Demonational campaign of 1884, when cratic House on the same subject Grover Cleveland was first elected to the presidency, that it is difficult to understand how anything but cor-Executive Committee, was the guiding head and hand of that remarkable land Senator impressed itself upon the leading Democrats of the country tion by railroad of freights and pasduring his service in the two preceding Congresses, that when the cambridge with instructions to report to the during the message of President Harrison. by common consent selected as the active leader. Indeed, it has been cember following. paign of 1884 was organized, he was said that Mr. Hendricks made his acceptance of the nomination of the

Mr. Gorman took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1881. He was then not quite 42 years of age and the roungest member of the body at that As a result of the investigation thus sponsibility. Gorman, after some and effective, and not a half-way were helpless in their weakness, if the Upon his retirement, inaugurated, Mr. Gorman had the sat-show of hesitancy, accepted the situmeasure as some of its projectors inaugurated, Mr. Gorman had the sat-show of hesitancy, accepted the situmeasure as some of its projectors looked to the whole country and to isfaction, eleven years later, in the ation. Subsequently, during the pro- probably desired. The chief contensummer of 1894, during the Fifty- gress of the campaign, it came to the third Congress, in the capacity of knowledge of Mr. Manning one day chairman of the Committee on Print- that Cleveland had prepared for pubing, of having enacted into law the lication and was about to give to the measure known as the Public Print- press an article which Mr. Manning At the commencement of his service, ing Act, which thoroughly veorgan-thought might do serious injury. He receive any greater compensation in the forty-seventh Conized the whole system of public points immediately wired Gorman at New the aggregate for the transportation in the sentiment of the country might By an official estimate made by the him so come at once and inspect the measure effects a saving to the Gov- press and came the same evening. foundation of the great and com- time giving better wages to many of land readily assented to have Gorman inspect the prope ed publication, say- he was supported by Mr. Harris, his numbers for, although the Democratic

ing, "What do you think of that paper, Gorman?" Gorman carefully The attitude of batefew public men read the paper through, and then deupon a leading question has ever liberately threw it into the blazing been as thoroughly misrepresented, grate, saying, "That is what I think and, in a large measure, misunger- of that paper, Governor." The Govstood among their constituency, as ernor hopped around for awhile in a that of Mr. Gorman on the tariff quest tempest of rage at what he considtion. This is largely due to a delibered the great audacity of his visitor. erate misrepresentation for an ulte- but after Gorman, with his habitual y his brother Sen-by his Demo-by his Demo-by his Demo-the was passed by the first Con-by his Demogress in which he served, and in the had been put upon the Chairman. portant provisions in relation to the discussion of which Mr. Gorman took Cleveland finally accepted the situaa conspicuous part, down to the Ding- tion with a loud laugh, and the meet-

ley law of 1897, the Senator has ing ended in the best of humor. strongly, and often effectively, com- The series of ovations of which Mr. bated the Republican doctrine of a Gorman was recipient upon his retariff laid with protection as the pri- turn to Baltimore at the close of that mary object. In all his tariff fights, great campaign, and the many highly Mr. Gorman has taken that distinctly complimentary things said of him by Democratic measure, the Walker Tar- leading Senators like Bayard, Lamar, the Treasury, on practical business to the banquet tendered him, are still ing member of the Committee on Inprinciples, with revenue as the object, remembered by the citizens of Balti- terstate Commerce, which has become but with the incident of protection more.

With the prestige of his campaign carefully guarded and fairly distribin the Cabinet, it is not surprising ferred the Committee on Printing. the discussion of the tariff bill of that Mr. Gorman had the confidence 3. in defense of Maryland indusof President Cleveland during his en-"Sir, we must raise \$200,000,000 for tire first term, and, although the anthe support of the Government by tax- ti-Gorman element in his own party in Maryland were not idle during ation on goods imported. The only that period, they found themselves question now to be determined is one powerless to impair his influence. Mr. dent in regard to the advisability of under the direction of Secretary pointed leader. strongly advised against it, on the on Appropriations, and in committee command as was Senator Gorman ground that it was unwise to make and on the floor was the trusted during the memorable battle. Old emany new agitation of the tariff ques-American interest, and the American duty on bituminous coal, in the mining authority in regard to that paper to her present standing among the ber, where they might be found in an fixed at 75 cents a ton, Mr. Gorman first pointed out that in the Walker tariff it had been \$1 per ton; and in asking that the duty on bichromate But Mr. Gorman's general attitude effects. Mr. Gorman was especially of some reform in this matter, which was adopted after considerable opposition. In the following year, at the reduction of the duty was resisted a large and command direction, outlining a middle and consisting to the matter of the greatest reductions was then provided with a draft of a platform made under the President's platform made under the President's direction, outlining a middle and consisting influence in the matter.

ome in New York before his inauguation, Mr. Cleveland lightly rejected conservative lines, which met Mr. Gor- element n Maryland and give them prepared under the President's super- rupture wth so influential a Senator vision, making the Mills Bill the ex- as Mr. Gornan. As it was, nearly the ponent of Cleveland's tariff policy, whoic great influence of the Adminis-

#### INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

At the beginning of Cleveland's first ing of Senators Cullom, Pratt, Miller Senate at the commencement of the Accordingly, the measure was taken

as Chairman of the New York State became a law), took an equally con- he had for his active aids and con-Committee, had brought Chairman spicuous part on the floor in its constant coadjutors, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Ed-Gorman to Albany to talk over the plan of campaign with Governor tical knowledge of business affairs, stant coaujusts, and all the most skillful law-yers and managers of the majority. ported read as follows.

> the same line, in the same direction and from the same original point of departure. Mr. Gorman had opposed the inser-Democratic colleague on the committee, but they were overruled by the tee, and the bill reported as given above. The question arose on an made a forcible speech in support of lant and well-balanced leader, or, the amendment. He carried his point, as Senator Bayard had expressed enough Republicans joining the solid it, "the quiet, self-sustaining and selfvote of the Democrats to adopt the long and short haul made effective, the people carried by that important measure was secured. Mr. Gorman's service in this capacity won high commendations for him at the time from the opponents throughout the country of the rapacity of the trans-

portation corporations. He has ever since remained a rankone of the standing committees of the whole minority, added much to their Senate, and could have had its chairservice and with his friends, Manning manship when the Democrats conand Bayard and Garland and Lamar trolled the Senate, had he not pre-

## A FRIEND OF THE NEW NAVY.

Although some preliminary steps had been taken in the previous Adin the South, put their whole souls ministration, the movement for the into the contest, and, realizing the neupbuilding of the New Navy practi- cessity of perfect discipline to accomcally took systematic shape during plish their ends, conceded much to the the first Cleveland Administration, discretion and judgment of their apsending the noted tariff message to Whitney. Mr. Gorman was then an Congress in December, 1887, and influential member of the Committee been invested with such complete tial election, Mr. Cleveland's endorse- appropriations for the Navy and the Senators applying to the chairman of cient record in the matter. But Gor-nual accessions to our fleet of modern was advisable for them to go down to man's advice was disregarded, and steel battleships, cruisers and other the restaurant on the floor below for the restaurant on many of his political friends re- accessories of an up-to-date Navy lunch, and reporting whenever they

Amount in respect to another of when the narrison Administration the first day of the session, December rent question in a manner that has tional \$1,000,000 to complete the importance of the first day of the session, December and December of the first day of the session, December and December of the first day of the session, December and December of the first day of the session, December and December of the first day of the session, December and December of the first day of the session, December and December of the first day of the session, December and December of the first day of the session, December and December of the first day of the session of the s following year, however, when the the Navy portfolio, Mr. Gorman con- 3, 1890, on Mr. Hoar's motion to take tinued his attitude of friendly cooper- up the bill for consideration, which tariff message had been demonstrated, ation with the new Secretary, and his was adopted by a vote of 41 to 30, Mr. Cleveland again called Mr. Gor- services in that behalf were relied showing the man in conference, with a view of upon and fully appreciated. On the strength. Had the final vote been averting some of the threatened evil occasion of a banquet given to him in taken on that day, the bill would un-Baltimore, during his term of office, doubtedly have been passed by the same Secretary Tracy took occasion in a majority. The final test came on Janrequested to go to the St. Louis convention as the authorized representative of the President to combat the extreme theories of the free traders services of Senator Gorman in behalf and prevent their incorporation into the platform. As already stated, he the platform. As already stated, he the platform of t the end of his public service, and al- gress under the Eleventh Census,

tariff. But it was only partially The position of chairman of the Mi- the Democratic minority had held the adopted, and came too late to repair nority Conference in the Senate is one floor constantly throughout the day, In Cleveland's last Administration. is recognized in the organization of night sessions were forced. Every al-

erations of the Senate, in which the made against it, and sympathized ship was so frequently merged in his Republicans had a clear majority of eleven votes. In this great emergency the Democratic minority placed establishment communicated itself to the pecial reliance upon their resourceful minds of the more liberal Senators, leader, whose mettle had already been and the result was the change of the tried and whose skill as a parliamen-tarian was recognized on both sides necessary votes to defeat the parti-san measure. of the Chamber.

#### DEFEAT OF THE FORCE BILL.

The Republicans introduced two distinctive party measures into the which he wanted the country to pass upon. The amendments engrafted upon the Wilson Bill, through the influence of Mr. Gorman, were all based on the schedules of the Mills Bill. But support of their party organization and both were put through the House under the "Reed Rules," at the first session, without the formality of de-Administration in March, 1885, at the bate or deliberate consideration. The extra session of the Senate called by McKinley Bill also passed the Senate the President to confirm his Cabinet near the end of the first session, on and other eary appointments, the September 10, 1890, after a protracted movement for the regulation of in- debate, in which Mr. Gorman took an terstate commerce was originated by active and strongly antagonistic posithe Republicans of that body, appar- tion. It passed by a strict party vote, So conspicuous and valuable was ently for the purpose of forestalling having eleven majority. Its companion measure, the Force Bill, was allowed to go over to the second seswhen it should come together in regision, because the Democrats threatular session in December following. ened to fight it to the bitter end, and Accordingly on motion of Mr. Cul- the Republicans were compelled to dial relations should ever afterwards lom, of Illinois, a committee consist- take a recess for the fall campaign. When the second session came to-Gorman, as Chairman of the National (N. Y.), Gorman and Harris was apgether, in December, 1890, the Repubpointed with authority to sit during licans of the Senate received a rethe recess, to summon witnesses and newed partisan impulse to stand toto do whatever was necessary for a gether and drive it through as a party campaign. So forcibly had the executive ability and sagacity of the Mary-

> ember following.
>
> Mr. Gorman being thus placed at pressed with all the energy and parof the special committee, devoted parliamentarians of the majority of tration has begun to weaken.

tion over the bill arose over the many of the minority Senators themfourth section which as originally reselves, that they were leading an utterly forlorn hope. Their only hope Section 4. That it shall be unlawful lay in their staving off a vote by a for any common carrier to charge or skillful use of the liberal rules of the receive any greater compensation in Senate, and of the general principles of passengers or property subject to in the sentiment of the country might the provisions of this article for a break the solidity of the Republican

Thus was the alignment drawn for one of the greatest parliamentary battles ever known. The contest was tion of the clause in italies, in which an unequal one, otherwise than in torical and debating talent, the Re-Republican majority of the commit- publicans had the decided advantage in parliamentary experience and skill. The Democrats relied largely, in fact, amendment to strike out the objec- almost exclusively, in the matter of tionable clauses, and Mr. Gorman tactical skill, upon their strong, vigi-

sustained man whom Maryland has tical skill of any man on the Repubthrough which the greatest relief to lican side, and, as the result showed, the superior of them all. The greatest inspiration of the mi

nority, during the seven long weeks of the bitter and exhausting struggle. was the serene and perfect confidence of their leader, who never for a moment entertained the idea of defeat. This splendid spirit of confident agesprit de corps. It also seemed to perplex and confound the majority, and had its effect upon the observant country. Democratic Senators, interpreting the Force Bill as a measure designed for the reinstatement and

Rarely has a parliamentary leader friend and adviser of Mr. Whitney in ployees of the Senate relate incidents his enterprise. The result was liberal of leading and distinguished Southern inauguration of that system of anwhich has brought the United States temporarily withdrew from the Cham-

Republican party manding."

Thus ended one of the most noted will go down on the pages of history intimately and honorably associated ability is recognized on both sides of

with it. HIS LAST CAMPAIGN OF LEADERSHIP. There has been general approval throughout the country from both friendly and unfriendly sources of the splendid finish of Mr. Gorman's Senatorial term at the last session of Congress just closed. Many men under similar circumstances would have sulked or been indifferent, but sulkiness or indifference find no place in the make-up of Arthur P. Gorman. The great fight for the amendment of the Spanish treaty so as to eliminate the policy of imperialism, and to defeat the President's demand for a permanent increase of Army was a splendid exhibition on the part of the minority party, and it was under the leadership of Mr. Gorman. It was amendment of the treaty failed, under the unexpected defection of two Demit, nevertheless, practically accomplished its purpose. The eyes of the country were as effectually opened to the true iniquity of the mischievous policy in controversy, by the magnificent and well sustained discussion, as in the case of the Force Bill, and, although the same favorable result was THE VALUE OF HIS SERVICES TO MARYnot recorded at the final roll eall, the knell of imperialism was as effectuthe head of the Democratic minority liamentary skill known to the skillful ally sounded. Already the Adminis-

the Democratic forces throughout the attendance. entire conflict, and it added additional Some idea of the money value to laurels to his distinguished career of the State of his services may be party leadership.

#### MR. GORMAN AS A DEBATER.

man was always an attractive figure. rivers and harbors alone, from the He always spoke from the standpoint commencement of the Government of full information. He never arose to the present time. Dividing the agunless he had something to say pertigregate expenditures into two perinent to the pending measure, and allods, the following remarkable result ways sat down as soon as he had fin- is shown: ished saying it. The result was he never spoke to "empty benches." To the contrary, whenever it was noised the United States Government expended ators from both sides of the Champer for the improvement of rivers and harbors would hasten in from the cloak rooms of Maryland \$978,269. and lobbies and he would soon have a Frem 1881 to 1899-eighteen years-

to stay until he had finished. During the eighteen years of his cured for the same purpose \$3,887,702. service, he participated in the debate on many subjects, including the tariff of 1883, 1888 and 1890, 1893 and 1897; interstate commerce, Chinese immigration, the public printing and distribution of documents, the Canadian fisheries, the building of the Navy, the Canadian and domestic transportation traffic, the Treasury surplus, and in fact, nearly every question of importance that came before Congress. The fullness of information he brought to the consideration of these multifarious questions always interested the Senate and sometimes surprised his friends as well as his ene-

The late Barnes Compton used to elate an anecdote of former Senator Ephraim K. Wilson, while the latter nel of Baltimore harbor was only 250 was serving in the Senate and Mr. Compton in the House. One day Mr. Compton came into the chamber and found Mr. Gorman addressing the of \$450,000 for the harbor, and a pro-Senate on a current matter, nearly all seats being filled and perfect attention manifested on all sides. Dropping into a seat beside Senator Wilson, Mr. Compton inquired in a careless manner, "What is Gorman talking feet, and the work was placed under about, anyhow?" Judge Wilson, laying his hand upon the arm of his questioner, replied in a low, but in 1894 he obtained authority to measured and impressive voice: "Friend Compton, I came here a believer in the talk which had floated priation of \$400,000 to deepen politician, without knowledge of pub- according to the estimate of the Chief lie affairs or capacity for statesman- of Engineers, involve an ultimate exship; but since I have been here I penditure of \$2,500,000. have learned how utterly erroneous tained: Gorman is really a statesman priation of \$200,000 for the Baltimore ness of practical information, and an Harbor bill by Mr. Gorman in the all around man of affairs. He is now Senate, and contracts entered into enlightening the Senate upon the cur- involving the expenditure of an addi-

and impressive in his delivery, his trade of the heaviest ships with any sentences well rounded and with port on the Atlantic. tempt at oratory. He always speaks | Chesapeake or its tributaries or a extemporaneously. While well provided, when he makes a set speech, that has not been provided or imwith statistical tables carefully pre- proved during Senator Gorman's his subject, and is sometimes pro- In the Fifty-third Congress, he sevided with typewritten notes that he cured a complete survey of the Cheshas dictated to his stenographer, he apeake and Delaware Canal, both for rarely refers to any of these while commercial purposes and as a means speaking, except to read occasionally of national defense. illustrate or prove his argument.

# HIS PATRIOTISM.

Resolved. That the Committee on Printing as at present constituted, be authorized to study the duties some committee on the present constituted, be authorized to study the strong of the Senate, and instructed to examine and report on the following subjects:

| Resolved. That the Committee on Printing as at present constituted, be authorized to study the strong of the Government of the most case skill, looking to the foreign of a vote great influence of a partisan leader on the bill, was tried from time to like Mr. Gorman on the Republican on the Republicans, but they suffered. Notwithstanding of the Chamber resolution of the most case skill, looking to the foreign of a vote great influence of a partisan leader on the bill, was tried from time to like Mr. Gorman on the Republicans, but they suffered. Notwithstanding of the Chamber resolution of the Republicans of the Chamber resolution of the strong forms and the committee of the chamber resolution of the most case skill, looking to the following and handsomely furnished on the Building for Baltimore forms the Capital of the Chamber resolution of the strong forms and the committee of the chamber of the strong forms and the committee of the chamber of the strong forms and the committee of the chamber of the chamb

absolutely disregard the fair distri-bution of the incidental protection re-bution of the incidental protection re-bution. The middle and band resented what had resented w button of the including proceeding the matter. It was said that therefore. The middle and sulting therefrom. The middle and land resented what he persisted in promptly and unanimously chosen for promptly and unanimously chosen for ingression of the company helieving was Company and the process to forget conservative attitude of Mr. Gorman believing was Gorman's antagonistic the position by his Democratic colthe Chicago convention in 1892, although Mr. Whitney did his utmost post of active minority leadership was post of active minority lead the more gladly hailed by Democratic floor a considerable portion of the manship and patriotism, joined to his When visited by the Senator at his Senators, for the reason that, at the time himself, and contributed much great store of practical information, very time of his election, the odious to the parliamentary feature of the "Force Bill," which was a source of so debate. In the meantime, the eyes of much anxiety and fearful apprehen- the country had been opened to the tuted the secret of his commanding sion on the part of the Southern Dem- unfair and partisan character of the influence. The Republican Senators ocrats, had passed the House under pending measure. The public senti-Speaker Reed's dictatorship, and was ment of the country admired the row partisan and obstructionist and hanging like a cloud over the delib- splendid fight the Democrats had the broad statesman, whose partisan-

#### A NOTED MAN.

Mr. Gorman was one of the noted men of the Senate. His unique career, starting from a page on the floor and passing by the force of his own energy and talents to the posiparliamentary battles on record, and the name of the Maryland Senator one of the great political parties of one of the great political parties of the chamber and throughout the country, is regarded as a forcible illustration of the possibilities of American citizenship. He was among the first Senators asked to be pointed out by strangers visiting the Capitol. That his fame has not been confined to his own country is evidenced by the fact that foreign visitors equally with those from the States were always anxious to see him, and nearly every distinguished foreigner made it a point to seek his acquaintance. Among Englishmen there was common remark as to his strong resemblance to the Archbishop of Canterbury. He made a pleasant impression upon all. In his manner to strangers Mr. Gorman is the soul of suavity and courtesy, and is regarded as one of the Chesterfields of the Senthe last rally of the Democrats under ate. To his friends he is cordial and their old-time leader. Though the informal. There are few observing public men who regard Mr. Gorman's career as ended with his retirement ocratic votes, in its immediate object, from the Senate. He is still full of mental and physical vigor, and it is hardly likely that talents such as he possesses will permit him to rest on the laurels of his past achievements, although that would probably be more agreeable to him.

#### LAND.

The value of Mr. Gorman's services to his own State during the eighteen The resistance of the Hull Army Bill years of his service in the Senate A LEADER OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

A Brief Review of Some of His Valuable Services to His Country and State.

A LEADER OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

A Brief Review of Some of His Valuable Services to His Country and State.

A LEADER OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

A LEADER complete surrender to the minority," of the status of pending public and and it was recognized throughout the private business. As Benton said of country as a magnificent victory for himself, he has been during his entire the Democrats in behalf of their old-term of service an "attending and time principle of opposition to a large attentive member." It is questionable standing army in time of peace. Mr. if any other Senator during the same Gorman was the recognized leader of period put in as many days of actual

formed from the figures shown by the public records of the amounts expended by the Government for pub-On the floor of the Senate Mr. Gor- lie improvements in Maryland, for

From 1789 to 1881-ninety-two years-

full and attentive audience with him Mr. Gorman and his colleagues have se-

The large number of private claims of citizens of Maryland against the Government, which through Mr. Gorman's influence have been paid, will add many thousands to the above showing, while the amounts expended for public buildings, lighthouses and other public improvements would increase the aggregate by many more millions, and probably show quite as remarkable a disparity during the two periods above noted.

A further idea of some of the details of Mr. Gorman's services to his State may be obtained from the fol-

lowing summary: At the time of his entrance into the Senate in 1881, the width of the chanfeet, and the depth 24 feet. At the first Congress of which he was a member he secured an appropriation vision to increase its depth to 27 feet; in 1892 he secured a provision to increase the width of the channel to 400 feet; in the following year a provision to increase the width to 600 contract, so that the improvement should proceed without interruption; widen the channel to 1,000 feet, and in 1896 secured an additional approaround in certain political circles in channel to 30 feet. These extensive Maryland, that Gorman was a mere improvements thus mapped out will,

At the last session of the Fifty-fifth Congress just closed a further approharbor was added to the River and

In 1881 the large vessels of foreign and you see the attention he is comter the harbor of Baltimore; to-day In manner Mr. Gorman is dignified it is the equal in its capacity for the

There is searcely a harbor on the

om a table or cite an authority to He secured an appropriation of new postoffice building, and \$100,000 for the Marine Hospital building in A distinguished Senator, when once Baltimore City, and in the expiring Was adopted stated of the Committee on Printing as at Resolved, That the