

at the opening of the war. It has been frequently stated that he became a secessionist, when the absolute fact is that he actually commanded a company in Washington at the time that General Early contemplated attacking the capital. It is true Gorman was not a man of war; his tastes inclined to pacific athletics, and in his young days was known as a distinguished ball player.

His father, Peter Gorman, was a Union man. He went to Richmond at the opening of the rebellion. Some say it was to join the rebels, but the truth is he went to collect bills from seceding Southerners for whom he performed contracts. He did not succeed in collecting his bills, but was arrested, and was glad to forego collecting and get leave to return home, which he did, continuing a Union man to the close of his life.

Of young Gorman it is said that at one time he contemplated emigrating to the Far West and consulted his patron, Senator Douglas, about the project. Douglas counseled an abandonment of the idea, but advised that he go home to his native State of Maryland and in time come back to Washington as senator. In 1866 he did go home, and entered local politics. He succeeded in attaining the most prominent positions, and in 1880 went to Washington as United States Senator.

The full name is Arthur Pue Gorman. His friends facetiously dub him "Rev." because of his closely shaven face and general clerical aspect. He is sometimes characterized as a Jesuit, but not because he is marked for any traits usually attributed to that order, but simply because of his wonderful self-command in matters of strife and controversy where temper is liable to show itself. It is boldly asserted that Senator Gorman was never known to display temper of any kind, and if he has one it is kept completely in control.

It has been frequently stated that Senator Gorman is a Roman Catholic, and that his chances for the presidency were thereby imperilled. The fact is, both he and his wife are Presbyterians, and though strict adherents to their faith are tolerant and liberal in religious views. There are five daughters and one son in the family. The son is being educated at an Episcopal institution, three of the daughters were educated at a Quaker school, and the two younger girls are at present attending a Catholic convent school.

Senator Gorman is one of those rare men of affairs who does an immense amount of business without being in a hurry, who is always courteous, who appears to devote himself to one's business as though it was the most important in the world and who is yet cautious enough not to commit himself to any policy or subject when it would be unwise to express himself emphatically. He is a thorough Democrat, devoted to his party, and wields a strong influence therein as well as in his own State, where he is regarded with the utmost respect and affection.

During the past six or eight weeks large numbers of children in this city have been afflicted with whooping cough. The complaint has abated considerably in the last few days.

## WHEN WILL THEY LEARN THE TRUTH?

THE New York Sun contains a long interview with Hon. Robert R. Hitt, who has lately been mentioned as likely to be appointed to a prominent diplomatic position. The article is written by George Alfred Townsend, and relates to a large number of the topics of the times. We refer to it because among the subjects discussed was the "Mormon" question, which was briefly alluded to and closed the interview as follows:

"What is this about the Mormons going to settle in Mexico? Why do not the Mormons behave like the rest of the world, instead of certifying all their wives?"

"Mr. Hitt laughed. 'That reminds me,' said he, 'of Mr. Waddington when he was Minister of Foreign Affairs. I called upon him by instructions from Secretary Evarts, asking him to forbid the passage of Mormons, as violators of an act of Congress, from French ports to America. Said I: 'Mr. Waddington, this is a grave question with us. Congress has passed an act to prevent polygamy.' Said Waddington: 'I do not know what I can do. Do you see any Mormons around here about to leave? If you can put your eye on them I will put my police on them.' But," said Waddington, in a burst of confidence, 'I do not believe that anybody with the privileges enjoyed in France has any advantages in becoming a Mormon, do you?'

This recalls one of the mistakes made by American statesmen, including Secretary Evarts. He and they could not be made to understand the question of "Mormon" proselytism and "Mormon" immigration. They would not examine it apart from the exciting subject of "Mormon" polygamy. The facts that "Mormon" missionaries went abroad to preach the simple principles of the Gospel, and that "Mormon" converts who came to this country emigrated without reference to the marriage question at all, and for the actual purpose of gathering with the Saints as a religious duty, made no impression upon the minds of those gentlemen. Nor would they pay attention to the figures and details of the landing of passengers at New York, which showed that the supposed shipping of females from European ports by "Mormon" agents was nothing but a myth.

The utter failure of Evarts' effort was due to complete ignorance of these facts and an entire absence of willingness to investigate them. And today the gathering of the Saints from abroad and the missionary work of the Elders, are subjects of comment from the press which show that editors are yet as much in the dark as to the truth, in these particulars, as were the gentlemen who in behalf of the Government sought to suppress "Mormon" immigration many years ago.

The subject which was treated in so jocular a manner by Messrs. Hitt and Waddington has a certain amount of serious significance. And it is as applicable to other countries as to France. So far as the practice of peculiar social relations is concerned, no one need embrace "Mormonism" to give them opportunities for its exercise. In the first place those opportunities

are ample in nearly every part of the civilized world, particularly in the great "Christian" centres. And in the next place licentiousness is the very antipodes of "Mormonism," which is the foe of every vice and which offers stronger restrictions against animal passion than any of the various discordant religious sects in modern Christendom.

## THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

THE Louisiana Lottery company has at last met its Waterloo. It received a complete and crushing defeat in the elections last Tuesday. The candidate for governor on the anti lottery side was elected by a majority of 30,000. There were five tickets in the field. The lottery people controlled the professional politicians, and even the machine element of both the great parties. It had the whole of the Louisiana press at its side, except one or two papers started specially to fight the lottery. So the recent victory is due to the people pure and simple, and gained by their determined, manly and earnest stand.

The constitution of nearly every State in the Union prohibits the legislature from ever chartering or licensing a lottery. North Dakota in framing her constitution omitted the usual anti-lottery clause. The fact was not noticed till 1890, when a bill was introduced in both houses providing for the charter of a lottery company. The bill was vetoed by the governor, but it soon became apparent that the lottery people had strength enough to pass it over the veto. This aroused the whole Northwest. The tactics of the gamblers were exposed, and the bill was finally defeated.

The revised constitution of Louisiana, adopted in 1870, contains an anti-lottery clause, which becomes operative in 1895. The charter of the present company expires in 1894, hence the eagerness to get a foothold in Dakota. Failing in Dakota it turned again to Louisiana, with the intention of breaking down the constitution and securing a renewal of the charter. The lottery people poured money into the legislature, and got a bill passed amending the Constitution by extending the charter until 1920, in consideration of a payment of \$1,250,000 annually into the State treasury. The Governor vetoed this bill, but it was passed over his head. This amendment was submitted to the people for ratification at last week's elections, and the result was as already stated.

A few months ago, when the U. S. Supreme Court gave a decision sustaining the exclusion of lottery matter from the mails, the company then confessed itself vanquished, and, in a sort of address, withdrew from further efforts to renew the charter. This was merely a ruse to throw the anti-lottery people off their guard and thus capture the State government and legislature. The lottery wing of the Democratic party next proposed a scheme for an amicable settlement, by submitting the question of all the white voters. In this the pro-lottery Democrats were