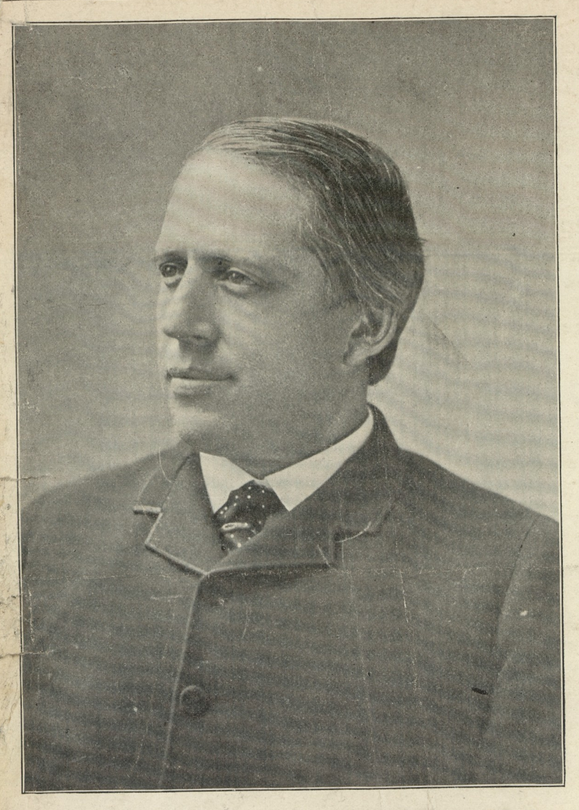
KENT NEWS



ARTHUR P. GORMAN

Eighteen Years in the United States Senate.

DISTINGUISHED CAREER OF THE MARYLAND STATESMAN.

A LEADER OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

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

Mr. Gorman took his seat in the Senate March 4, 1881. He was then not quite 42 years of age and the youngest member of the body at that time, although younger men had previously, and have since, served as Senators. Upon his retirement, March 3, 1899, after eighteen years of continuous and distinguished service, he had not quite completed his sixtieth year.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

At the commencement of his service, which was in the Forty-seventh Congress, he was appointed a member of the Committee on Rules, on Printing, on the District of Columbia, and also of the Special Committee on Potomac River Front. It was in the committee room that Mr. Gorman first laid the foundation of the great and commanding influence he acquired in the 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 committee, and are depended on for that purpose. Mr. Gorman soon demonstrated that he was one of these strong men of the Senate, and he was welcomed as such by his brother Senators, and especially by his Democratic brethren, who sorely needed just such a man. He retained his membership of the Committee on Rules during the entire period of his service, and in that capacity, as well as on the floor, found ample opportunity to demonstrate his knowledge of parliamentary law, of which he is an acknowledged master, and which became such an important factor in the great battle against the Force Bill. Mr. Gorman also retained his membership of the Committee on Printing throughout his term of service, having been its chairman during the Fifty-third Congress, when the Democrats were in control of the Senate. Upon this committee, with its extensive functions in directing the large annual expenditure for public printing, Mr. Gorman's practical business capacity, sound judgment and executive ability made their full impression, as will presently appear. On the District of Columbia Committee, he also became an influential member, and was a recognized friend of the District. To this characteristic strength in committee work, thus early exhibited, Mr. Gorman owed his advancement in subsequent Congresses to the important posts he held so long on the great Committee on Appropriations, Commerce and Interstate Commerce, and thereby he acquired the power to render such substantial service to his own State in the way of public improvements, so far exceeding the similar service of any of his predecessors in Congress.

ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

One of the first impressions made upon the practical mind of Mr. Gorman, as a member of the Committee on Printing, was the great waste of public money involved in the indiscriminate printing and binding in large numbers and in expensive covers, of all kinds of worthless reports emanating from Government officials, many of which were never opened or read. Accordingly, at his very first session, we find him advocating, on the floor of the Senate, a report from the Committee on Printing, made by himself, looking to the inauguration of some reform in this matter, which was adopted after considerable opposition. In the following year, at the close of the last session of the Forty-[illegible] Congress, Mr. Gorman, from the committee on Printing, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted March 3, 1883:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Printing as at present constituted, be authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate, and instructed to examine and report on the following subjects:

1. 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 Office and Bindery.
3. The wages paid to different classes of employees.
4. [illegible] for the branch offices of the Government Printing Office and their cost, including the printing of the Official Gazette of the Patent Office.
5. The number of public documents printed, with suggestions for its reduction.
6. The distribution of public documents, with suggestions for its improvement and for the sale of public documents.

As a result of the investigation thus inaugurated, Mr. Gorman had the satisfaction, eleven years later, in the summer of 1894, during the Fifty-third Congress, in the capacity of chairman of the Committee on Printing, of having enacted into law the measure known as the Public Printing Act, which thoroughly reorganized the whole system of public printing.

By an official estimate made by the Public Printer it is shown that this measure effects a saving to the Government of at least a quarter of a million dollars a year, while at the same time giving better wages to many of the laborers.

AS A TARIFF REFORMER.

The attitude of but few public men upon a leading question has ever been as thoroughly misrepresented, and, in a large measure, misunderstood among their constituency, as that of Mr. Gorman on the tariff question. This is largely due to a deliberate misrepresentation for an ulterior purpose. From the tariff of 1883, which was passed by the first Congress in which he served, and in the discussion of which Mr. Gorman took a conspicuous part, down to the Dingley law of 1897, the Senator has strongly, and often effectively, combated the Republican doctrine of a tariff laid with protection as the primary object. In all his tariff fights, Mr. Gorman has taken that distinctly Democratic measure, the Walker Tariff of 1846, devised by the Secretary of the Treasury, on practical business principles, with revenue as the object, but with the incident of protection carefully guarded and fairly distributed, as his guide in fixing the rates of duty. *His* position was well stated in the discussion of the tariff bill of 1883, in defense of Maryland industries, as follows:

"Sir, we must raise $200,000,000 for the support of the Government by taxation on goods imported. The only question now to be determined is one of a fair distribution of that tax. All interests will be protected if it is fairly distributed, and I will say to our Democratic friends here that there never has been a tariff bill drawn by Democratic statesmen that did not discriminate, within the revenue standard, so as to protect every American interest, and the American people never will submit to any other form of taxation."

Thus, in asking that the rate of duty on bituminous coal, in the mining of which one-ninth of the industrial population of Maryland was engaged, be 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 of potash, another Maryland product, should be fixed at 3½ cents a pound, one-half a cent less than the rate fixed by the tariff commission—he first showed that the Walker rate was 7 cents a pound.

But Mr. Gorman's general attitude in the tariff debate at that time may be inferred from the following remarks of Senator Aldrich, the Republican leader, in opposing him on the potash duty: "I must confess my very great surprise that the Senator from Maryland, who has, I believe, invariably voted for the greatest reductions upon all articles, manufactured or unmanufactured, should now resist the reduction of the duty upon an article of such universal consumption as bichromate of potash."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Gorman occupied, at that time, an intermediate ground between the high protectionists, who would fix the duties as near the prohibitive point as the revenue necessities of the Government will admit, thus making protection the object and not the incident of tariff legislation; and the free traders of his own party, who, in raising the necessary revenues from t[illegible] absolutely disregard the fair distribution of the incidental protection resulting therefrom. The middle and conservative attitude of Mr. Gorman on the tariff question, while it moved him to a spirited opposition of the McKinley law, which he denounced in 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 its items; it also precluded him from the support of the crude and poorly considered Wilson Bill, as it came from the House in the Fifty-third Congress. The Mills Bill, the Democratic tariff measure of the Fiftieth Congress, which was defeated by the Republican Senate, was cast on those conservative lines, which met Mr. Gorman's approval, and it was at the special request of President Cleveland and as his representative that Mr. Gorman attended the St. Louis convention of 1888, bearing a platform, prepared under the President's supervision, making the Mills Bill the exponent of Cleveland's tariff policy, 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 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 messages to Congress.

FRIEND AND ADVISER OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

So conspicuous and valuable was the part taken by Mr. Gorman in the national campaign of 1884, when Grover Cleveland was first elected to the presidency, that it is difficult to understand how anything but cordial relations should ever afterwards have existed between the two. Mr. Gorman, as Chairman of the National Executive Committee, was the guiding head and hand of that remarkable campaign. So forcibly had the executive ability and sagacity of the Maryland Senator impressed itself upon the leading Democrats of the country during his service in the two preceding Congresses, that when the campaign of 1884 was organized, he was by common consent selected as the active leader. Indeed, it has been said that Mr. Hendricks made his acceptance of the nomination of the vice-presidency in a measure conditional upon Mr. Gorman's management of the campaign.

Hon. Daniel Manning, after his retirement from the Treasury portfolio, related an anecdote of Gorman and Cleveland during that memorable campaign, that went the rounds of the press. Mr. Manning spoke of the first meeting between the two at the beginning of the campaign, when he, as Chairman of the New York State Committee, had brought Chairman Gorman to Albany to talk over the plan of campaign with Governor Cleveland. Cleveland insisted that he knew nothing about management of campaigns and Gorman must take entire charge and bear the undivided responsibility. Gorman, after some show of hesitancy, accepted the situation. Subsequently, during the progress of the campaign, it came to the knowledge of Mr. Manning one day that Cleveland had prepared for publication and was about to give to the press an article which Mr. Manning thought might do serious injury. He immediately wired Gorman at New York, stating the fact and asking him to come at once and inspect the paper. Gorman caught the fast express and came the same evening, when the two immediately repaired to the Governor's Mansion and Cleveland readily assented to have Gorman inspect the proposed publication, saying, "What do you think of that paper, Gorman?" Gorman carefully read the paper through, and then deliberately threw it into the blazing grate, saying, "That is what I think of that paper, Governor." The Governor hopped around for awhile in a tempest of rage at what he considered the great audacity of his visitor, but after Gorman, with his habitual coolness, had politely reminded him of the undivided responsibility which had been put upon the Chairman, Cleveland finally accepted the situation with a loud laugh, and the meeting ended in the best of humor.

The series of ovations of which Mr. Gorman was recipient upon his return to Baltimore at the close of that great campaign, and the many highly complimentary things said of him by leading Senators like Bayard, Lamar, Pendleton and others who came there to the banquet tendered him, are still remembered by the citizens of Baltimore.

With the prestige of his campaign service and with his friends, Manning and Bayard and Garland and Lamar in the Cabinet, it is not surprising that Mr. Gorman had the confidence of President Cleveland during the entire first term, and, although the anti-Gorman element in his own party in Maryland were not idle during that period, they found themselves powerless to impair his influence. Mr. Gorman was consulted by the President in regard to the advisability of sending the noted tariff message to Congress in December, 1887, and strongly advised against it, on the ground that it was unwise to make any new agitation of the tariff question on the eve of another presidential election, Mr. Cleveland's endorsement of the Mills bill being a sufficient record in the matter. But Gorman's advice was disregarded, and many of his political friends regretted that he did not have the same authority in regard to that paper which he so summarily exercised at Albany in respect to another of Mr. Cleveland's productions. In the following year, however, when the unfortunate effect of the untimely tariff message had been demonstrated, Mr. Cleveland again called Mr. Gorman in conference, with a view of averting some of the threatened evil effects. Mr. Gorman was especially requested to go to the St. Louis convention as the authorized representative of the President to combat the extreme theories of the free traders and prevent their incorporation into the platform. As already stated, he was then provided with a draft of a platform made under the President's direction, outlining a middle and conservative course in dealing with the tariff. But it was only partially adopted, and came too late to repair the irreparable injury already done.

In Cleveland's [illegible] however, it be[illegible] the beginning [illegible] fluence wit[illegible] greatly [illegible] the str[illegible] take his old time adviser back into his confidence. It was said that Cleveland resented what he persisted in believing was Gorman's antagonistic attitude toward his nomination at the Chicago convention in 1892, although Mr. Whitney did his utmost to remove that erroneous impression.

When visited by the Senator at his home in New York before his inauguration, Mr. Cleveland lightly rejected the proffered advice to call an extra session of Congress in March to repeal the McKinley law and readjust the tariff, and issued his fiat that an extra session would be called in August to deal exclusively with the silver question. After his inauguration, he was strongly inclined to give his ear exclusively to the anti-Gorman element in Maryland and give them the full influence of his patronage, and would have pursued this course from the first had he not been admonished by Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont of the folly of making an open rupture with so influential a Senator as Mr. Gorman. As it was, nearly the whole great influence of the Administration was thrown against Mr. Gorman in his own State and the result is known. This was regarded by impartial observers as a remarkable instance of ingratitude.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

At the beginning of Cleveland's first Administration in March, 1885, at the extra session of the Senate called by the President to confirm his Cabinet and other early appointments, the movement for the regulation of interstate commerce was originated by the Republicans of that body, apparently for the purpose of forestalling the prospective action of the Democratic House on the same subject when it should come together in regular session in December following. Accordingly, on motion of Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, a committee consisting of Senators Cullom, Pratt, Miller (N. Y.), Gorman and Harris was appointed with authority to sit during the recess, to summon witnesses and to do whatever was necessary for a full investigation "upon the subject of the regulation of the transportation by railroad of freights and passengers between the several States," with instructions to report to the Senate at the commencement of the regular session of Congress in December following.

Mr. Gorman being thus placed at the head of the Democratic minority of the special committee, devoted himself diligently to its sessions during the summer, in which a vast amount of testimony bearing on the subject of interstate transportation was taken by the committee. He took a conspicuous part in the investigation, and, when the report came before the Senate, accompanied by the bill reported by the committee (which, with important amendments became a law), took an equally conspicuous part on the floor in its consideration and amendment. His practical knowledge of business affairs, reinforced by the special information acquired through the investigation, served him to good purpose, and he did much to make the work thorough and effective, and not a half-way measure as some of its projectors probably desired. The chief contention over the bill arose over the fourth section which as originally reported read as follows.

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier to charge or receive any greater compensation in the aggregate for the transportation of passengers or property subject to the provisions of this article for a shorter than a longer distance, over the same line, *in the same direction and from the same original point of departure.*

Mr. Gorman had opposed the insertion of the clause in italics, in which he was supported by Mr. Harris, his Democratic colleague on the committee, but they were overruled by the Republican majority of the committee, and the bill reported as given above. The question arose on an amendment to strike out the objectionable clauses, and Mr. Gorman made a forcible speech in support of the amendment. He carried his point, enough Republicans joining the solid vote of the Democrats to adopt the amendment, and thus were the important provisions in relation to the long and short haul made effective, through which the greatest relief to 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 transportation corporations.

He has ever since remained a ranking member of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, which has become one of the standing committees of the Senate, and could have had its chairmanship when the Democrats controlled the Senate, had he not preferred the Committee on Printing.

A FRIEND OF THE NEW NAVY.

Although some preliminary steps had been taken [illegible] the previous Administration, the movement for the upbuilding of the New Navy practically took systematic shape during the first Cleveland Administration, under the direction of Secretary Whitney. Mr. Gorman was then an influential member of the Committee on Appropriations, and in committee and on the floor was the trusted friend and adviser of Mr. Whitney in his enterprise. The result was liberal appropriations for the Navy and the inauguration of that system of annual accessions to our fleet of modern steel battleships, cruisers and other accessories of an up-to-date Navy which has brought the United States to her present standing among the naval powers of the world.

When the Harrison Administration came in, and Mr. Tracy succeeded to the Navy portfolio, Mr. Gorman continued his attitude of friendly cooperation with the new Secretary, and his services in that behalf were relied upon and fully appreciated. On the occasion of a banquet given to him in Baltimore, during his term of office, Secretary Tracy took occasion in a public speech to acknowledge, in very complimentary terms, the valuable services of Senator Gorman in behalf of the Navy. The Senator continued his good offices in that behalf down to the end of his public service, and always exercised a large and commanding influence in the matter.

CHAIRMAN MINORITY CONFERENCE.

The position of chairman of the Minority Conference in the Senate is one [illegible]

Upon the death of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, in 1889, Mr. Gorman was promptly and unanimously chosen for the position by his Democratic colleagues.

The accession of Mr. Gorman to the post of active minority leadership was the more gladly hailed by Democratic Senators, for the reason that, at the very time of his election, the odious "Force Bill," which was a source of so much anxiety and fearful apprehension on the part of the Southern Democrats, had passed the House under Speaker Reed's dictatorship, and was hanging like a cloud over the deliberations of the Senate, in which the Republicans had a clear majority of eleven votes. In this great emergency the Democratic minority placed especial reliance upon their resourceful leader, whose mettle had already been tried and whose skill as a parliamentarian was recognized on both sides of the Chamber.

DEFEAT OF THE FORCE BILL.

The Republicans introduced two distinctive party measures into the Fifty-first Congress—the McKinley Tariff Bill and the Lodge Election Law, commonly known as the Force Bill. Both had, at the start, the solid support of their party organization and both were put through the House under the "Reed Rules," at the first session, without the formality of debate or deliberate consideration. The McKinley Bill also passed the Senate near the end of the first session, on September 10, 1890, after a protracted debate, in which Mr. Gorman took an active and strongly antagonistic position. It passed by a strict party vote, having eleven majority. Its companion measure, the Force Bill, was allowed to go over to the second session, because the Democrats threatened to fight it to the bitter end, and the Republicans were compelled to take a recess for the fall campaign.

When the second session came together, in December, 1890, the Republicans of the Senate received a renewed partisan impulse to stand together and drive it through as a party measure from two sources; first, from the unfavorable trend shown by the fall elections, and, second, by a vigorous advocacy of its early passage in the message of President Harrison. Accordingly, the measure was taken up on the first day of the session, all other things being put aside, and pressed with all the energy and parliamentary skill known to the skillful parliamentarians of the majority of the Senate. The McKinley Bill had received eleven majority a few months earlier, and the advocates of the Force Bill calculated that its companion measure would have the same backing, if it could be brought to a vote. This was probably true.

Senator Hoar, one of the most accomplished parliamentarians of the Senate, was in charge of the bill, and he had for his active aids and constant coadjutors, Mr. Aldrich, Mr. Edmunds, and all the most skillful lawyers and managers of the majority. Against this compact, aggressive and determined force stood the solid Democratic strength of the Senate, resolved to fight to the bitter end. They were helpless in their weakness, if the question came to an early vote, and it looked to the whole country, and to many of the minority Senators themselves, that they were leading an utterly forlorn hope. Their only hope lay in their staving off a vote by a skillful use of the liberal rules of the Senate, and of the general principles of parliamentary law, until a change in the sentiment of the country might break the solidity of the Republican column.

Thus was the alignment drawn for one of the greatest parliamentary battles ever known. The contest was an unequal one, otherwise than in numbers, for, although the Democratic minority possessed a fine array of oratorical and debating talent, the Republicans had the decided advantage in parliamentary experience and skill. The Democrats relied largely, in fact, almost exclusively, in the matter of tactical skill, upon their strong, vigilant and well-balanced leader, or, as Senator Bayard had expressed it, "the quiet, self-sustaining and self-sustained man whom Maryland has given to the Union." Mr. Gorman was the equal in parliamentary and tactical skill of any man on the Republican side, and, as the result showed, the superior of them all.

The greatest inspiration of the minority, 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 aggressiveness was remarked upon by all, and, communicating itself to the whole minority, added much to their esprit 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 perpetuation of negro domination in the South, put their whole souls into the contest, and, realizing the necessity of perfect discipline to accomplish their ends, conceded much to the discretion and judgment of their appointed leader.

Rarely has a parliamentary leader been invested with such complete command as was Senator Gorman during the memorable battle. Old employees of the Senate relate incidents of leading and distinguished Southern Senators applying to the chairman of the Minority Conference to know if it was advisable for them to go down to the restaurant on the floor below for lunch, and reporting whenever they temporarily withdrew from the Chamber, where they might be found in an emergency.

The first test of strength came on the first day of the session, December 3, 1890, on Mr. Hoar's motion to take up the bill for consideration, which was adopted by a vote of 41 to 30, showing the Republican party strength. Had the final vote been taken on that day, the bill would undoubtedly have been passed by the same majority. The final test came on January 26, 1891, when Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, asked Mr. Morgan to yield the floor in order that he might move to take up the bill making an apportionment of representation in Congress under the Eleventh Census, which motion was adopted by a vote of 35 to 34, thus displacing and finally disposing of the Force Bill.

During the intervening seven weeks the Democratic minority had held the floor constantly throughout the day, and [illegible] a cloture resolution, but the Vice-President failed them at the last moment of this revolutionary proceeding, weakening in his purpose before the well-directed fire of the minority. During the seven weeks of untiring vigilance, Mr. Gorman occupied the floor a considerable portion of the time himself, and contributed much to the parliamentary feature of the debate. In the meantime, the eyes of the country had been opened to the unfair and partisan character of the pending measure. The public sentiment of the country admired the splendid fight the Democrats had made against it, and sympathized with the South against the proposed sectional discrimination. This sentiment communicated itself to the minds of the more liberal Senators, and the result was the change of the necessary votes to defeat the partisan measure.

Thus ended one of the most noted parliamentary battles on record, and the name of the Maryland Senator will go down on the pages of history intimately and honorably associated 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 the last rally of the Democrats under their old-time leader. Though the amendment of the treaty failed, under the unexpected defection of two Democratic votes, in its immediate object, it, 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 not recorded at the final roll call, the knell of imperialism was as effectually sounded. Already the Administration has begun to weaken.

The resistance of the Hull Army Bill was a complete success, the Republicans being forced to accept the amendments proposed by Senator Gorman, eliminating all the more objectionable features of the Hull Bill and making all its provisions only of temporary duration for two years, instead of a permanent regulation of the military peace establishment as originally contemplated. Leading Republicans admitted that it was a "complete surrender to the minority," and it was recognized throughout the country as a magnificent victory for the Democrats in behalf of their old-time principle of opposition to a large standing army in time of peace. Mr. Gorman was the recognized leader of the Democratic forces throughout the entire conflict, and it added additional laurels to his distinguished career of party leadership.

MR. GORMAN AS A DEBATER.

On the floor of the Senate Mr. Gorman was always an attractive figure. He always spoke from the standpoint of full information. He never arose unless he had something to say pertinent to the pending measure, and always sat down as soon as he had finished saying it. The result was he never spoke to "empty benches." To the contrary, whenever it was noised about that Gorman was up, the Senators from both sides of the Chamber would hasten in from the cloak rooms and lobbies and he would soon have a full and attentive audience with him to stay until he had finished.

During the eighteen years of his 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 enemies.

The late Barnes Compton used to relate an anecdote of former Senator Ephraim K. Wilson, while the latter 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 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 about, anyhow?" Judge Wilson, laying his hand upon the arm of his questioner, replied in a low, but measured and impressive voice: "Friend Compton, I came here a believer in the talk which had floated around in certain political circles in Maryland, that Gorman was a mere politician, without knowledge of public affairs or capacity for statesmanship; but since I have been here I have learned how utterly erroneous was the impression I then entertained; Gorman is really a statesman of great breadth and wonderful fullness of practical information, and an all around man of affairs. He is now enlightening the Senate upon the current question in a manner that has not been equalled by any Senator who has participated in the debate, and you see the attention he is commanding."

In manner Mr. Gorman is dignified and impressive in his delivery, his sentences well rounded and with good emphasis, but without any attempt at oratory. He always speaks extemporaneously. While well provided, when he makes a set speech, with statistical tables carefully prepared and abundant data bearing on his subject, and is sometimes provided with typewritten notes that he has dictated to his stenographer, he rarely refers to any of these while speaking, except to read occasionally from a table or cite an authority to illustrate or prove his argument. Mr. Gorman always exercised discrimination and unfailing [illegible] the matter. In dealing with [illegible] affairs, he seemed almost [illegible] what party was in power [illegible] and patriotic was his co[illegible] this characteristic breadth of [illegible] manship and patriotism, joined [illegible] great store of practical information upon which both sides depended, [illegible] his pleasing personality, that constituted the secret of his command[illegible] influence. The Republican Senators [illegible] easily distinguished between the narrow partisan and obstructionist and the broad statesman, whose partisanship was so frequently merged in his patriotism.

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 position of acknowledged leadership of one of the great political parties of the body, and a statesman whose ability is recognized on both sides 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 Senate. To his friends he is cordial and informal. There are few observing public men who regard Mr. Gorman's career as ended with his retirement 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.

THE VALUE OF HIS SERVICES TO THE LAND.

The value of Mr. Gorman's services to his own State during the eighteen years of his service in the Senate would be difficult to estimate in dollars and cents. It goes without saying that any State which has active acquires in the national councils the commanding influence which Mr. Gorman necessarily received to the benefit in the advancement of material interests. Besides his influence, Mr. Gorman was a remarkably punctual in his attendance, thereby always keeping abreast of the status of pending business. As Senator himself, he has been during his term of service an "attentive attentive member." It is questionable if any other Senator during the period put in as many days of attendance.

Some idea of the money value to the State of his services may be formed from the figures of the public records of the money expended by the Government for public improvements in the rivers and harbors all from the commencement of the Government to the present time. During the aggregate expenditures in these periods, the following results is shown:

From 1789 to 1881—The amount expended by the United States Government for the improvement of rivers and harbors of Maryland $978,269.

From 1881 to 1899—Mr. Gorman and his colleagues procured for the same purpose $3,88[illegible]

The large number of private citizens of Maryland against the Government, which through Mr. Gorman's influence have been procured add many thousands to the showing, while the amounts for public buildings, lighthouses and other public improvements increase the aggregate by millions, and probably the most remarkable a disparity between the two periods above noted.

A further idea of some of the details of Mr. Gorman's work for his State may be obtained from the following summary:

At the time of his entrance into the Senate in 1881, the width of the channel of Baltimore harbor was 200 feet, and the depth [illegible] feet. The first Congress of which he was a member he secured an appropriation of $450,000 for the harbor. In 1892 he secured a provision to increase its depth. 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 depth to [illegible] feet, and the work was [illegible] contract, so that the improvement should proceed without interruption. In 1894 he obtained an appropriation to widen the channel to [illegible] in 1896 secured an appropriation of $400,000 to widen the channel to 20 feet. The improvements thus made, according to the estimate of Engineers, involve an expenditure of $2,500,000.

At the last session of the Fifty-fifth Congress just closed an appropriation of $200,000 for the harbor was added to the Harbor bill by Mr. Gorman in the Senate, and contracts were made involving the expenditure of the additional $1,000,000 to complete the improvement of the harbor.

In 1881 the large vessels of commerce could not enter the harbor of Baltimore; it is the equal in its capacity to the trade of the heaviest seaport on the Atlantic.

There is scarcely a point on Chesapeake or its tributaries where a lighthouse that has not been established or improved during Senator Gorman's term in the Senate.

In the Fifty-third Congress he secured a complete survey of Chesapeake and Delaware Bays for commercial purposes and as a means of national defense.

He secured an appropriation of $375,000 for the construction of a new postoffice building [illegible]

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