

The People's Pilot.

RENSSELAER, : INDIANA.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extra Session.

SEVERAL speeches against the silver repeal bill were made in the senate on the 25th. In the house bills were introduced providing for the retirement of the national bank notes and for the issue in their place of United States notes, and providing that no pension claim should be hereafter allowed the claim of an unpaid, suspended or set aside unless it is shown that the pension was obtained by fraud or perjury. The bankruptcy bill was further considered.

On the 25th discussion of the silver repeal bill occupied the time of the senate. In the house the death of the chaplain, S. W. Haddaway, of Maryland, was announced, and a committee of seven was appointed to attend the funeral. The senate resolution extending the acknowledgment of the United States to foreign governments for their participation in the world's fair were concurred in. The bankruptcy bill was further considered.

SENATOR PEPPER'S amendment to the repeal bill providing for silver coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1 was defeated by a vote of 20 to 28 in the senate on the 27th, which was taken as meaning that the Voorhees bill would become a law. The measure was further discussed. In the house a resolution calling for information as to state banks was the cause of animated discussion, and an attempt to pass it disclosed the presence of less than a quorum, whereupon an adjournment was taken until the 30th.

The urgency deficiency bill was passed in the senate on the 28th. Various amendments to the silver bill were defeated, and Senator Sherman closed the debate, saying, during his remarks, that the further purchase of silver and making it a standard of value would, it was believed, be a irreparable injury to the business of the whole country, to the wages and property of every citizen of the land. Several amendments were voted upon and defeated by about the nominal majority of 11, but the proposition, introduced by Senator Barry (dem. Ark.) to revive the Bland-Allister act was defeated by the narrow margin of four, the roll-call standing 33 yeas to 37 nays. In the house the bankruptcy bill was further discussed.

In the senate the three months' campaign for unconditional silver repeal practically ended on the 30th ult. A few minutes after 7 o'clock in the evening the Voorhees bill was passed by a vote of 43 to 32. The bill now goes to the house. In the house Mr. Oates (dem. Ala.) called up his bill to amend the naturalization laws and said the object of the proposed law was to restrict the looseness existing in the naturalization of aliens. The bankruptcy bill was further discussed.

DOMESTIC.

JAMES STONE now says he alone killed the Wrattan family near Washington, Ind., and that the men implicated by his first confession are innocent.

UNDER cloudy skies and with a chill wind Manager paced in 2:06 3/4 and Stamboul trotted in 2:09 3/4 at Terre Haute, Ind.

JOHN GANNON'S residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., was destroyed by fire and two children were cremated and their mother seriously burned.

RICHARD TATE, the absconding treasurer of Kentucky, was captured in Arizona.

THE first annual national convention of the order of Daughters of the King, composed of women of the Protestant Episcopal church, convened at Baltimore, Md.

The work of fixing of a boundary line between the United States and Canada is in progress in Cleveland, O.

THE Phonolite Glass company, incorporated at Denver with \$500,000 capital, will manufacture glass by a new process.

HOUSE, LAWSON & CONNOR, wholesale dealers in dress goods in New York, failed for \$150,000.

NELSON BRADY, ex-cashier of the Central Michigan savings bank at Lansing, was arrested for misstating the bank's condition. The penalty is twenty years' imprisonment.

NEARLY 2,000 miners in Colorado in the Walsenburg district struck because of payment in store checks.

THE Pacific Mail company's steamer City of New York went ashore in a fog in San Francisco bay and was wrecked, the loss being over \$500,000.

Six men were horribly burned by an explosion in a pulp mill at Ashland, Wis., and two would die and the others will be crippled for life.

Gov. Hogg, of Texas, offers \$200 reward for the conviction of each white cap engaged in burning cotton gins.

THE governor of Massachusetts has delayed November 30 as Thanksgiving day.

J. IRVING LATIMER, the Michigan matricide, was placed with the other prisoners after nearly seven months' solitary confinement.

SIX masked men broke into the house of Peter Painter at Holmesville, O., tied the inmates and took \$760.

MRS. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Duluth, Minn., was run down by G. L. Robbins with a bicycle and her neck was broken.

A FIRE in the foundry house of the state penitentiary at Lincoln, Neb., caused a loss of \$100,000.

A PACKAGE containing \$23,000, consigned from New York to the Whitney national bank of New Orleans, via American express, was stolen by some one unknown.

MRS. LIZZIE LEE and Peter Adams, of Richmond, Ind., were arrested for grave robbing. Adams was caught in the act.

HENRY STARR, Kid Wilson and Alf Chaney were found guilty of train robbery on six counts at Fort Smith Ark.

INFORMATION was received at Milwaukee from Rome that the Order of Good Templars had been placed under the ban, so far as Catholics are concerned.

PLUNGING into a sink hole near Hamburg, Mich., an Ann Arbor freight train caught fire and Engineer Beaulieu, Fireman Albers and Head Brake-man Mulligan were burned to death.

THE weekly pay law passed by the last legislature was declared unconstitutional by the Illinois supreme court.

THE Oregon, the largest battleship in the United States navy, was launched at San Francisco.

LOUIS J. SILVA, cashier for the Rainwater Hat company in St. Louis, was said to be a defaulter for over \$100,000, and as a result of his peculations the firm was forced to assign.

THE exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States during the week ended on the 27th aggregated \$928,141,581, against \$934,566,036 the previous week. The decrease, compared with the corresponding week in 1892, was 20.3.

PRESIDENT PALMER has selected the committee of national commissioners to write the history of the world's fair.

THE explosion of a barrel of whisky in the warehouse of the Chautauqua Lake Ice company at Pittsburgh, Pa., caused the destruction of over \$500,000 worth of property and serious injury to eight persons.

COWED when given the oath of his own country, Jun Jack Lin confessed in Chicago to the murder of Jung Din Kok.

DR. F. O. VINCENT, a wife murderer, was hanged at Fresno, Cal., like Williams (colored) was executed at Madison, Ga., for the murder of Harriet Williams, and Marshall B. Taylor was hanged at Wise Court House, Va., for killing Ira Mullins and his wife and daughter and his brother, John Mullins.

CAPT. AARON KINGSTON with a party of ten left Pittsburgh, Pa., in three boats on a voyage to the Antarctic and Arctic seas.

A NUDE wild man was caught in the woods near Logansport, Ind. The entire neighborhood turned out in the hunt.

MARSHALL FIELD has promised \$1,000,000 toward a fund to assure for Chicago a Columbian museum.

MISS DAISY GARLAND, aged 34, daughter of the ex-attorney-general, shot herself through the heart with a revolver at her home in Washington. No cause was known.

JOSEPH MILLER while drunk at Continental, O., shot and killed George McDonald and fatally wounded Andy Hamilton.

THE Georgia house of representatives passed a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes in the state.

J. V. MITCHELL, clerk of Faulkner county, Ark., has disappeared and so has \$10,000 entrusted to his care.

THE post mortem on a supposed baby found in the Battle Creek (Mich.) railway wreck showed the find was a bologna sausage.

BUSINESS failures to the number of 352 occurred in the United States in the seven days ended on the 27th. During the week previous the failures numbered 346, against 187 in the corresponding time in 1892.

A THIRTEEN-foot vein of natural stove polish was found near Fort Dodge, Ia. It is a zinc sulphate.

FIVE persons were seriously and thirty-five otherwise hurt in a riot by Boston Italians, who sought an officer's life.

THE proposed fight between Jim Corbett and Charley Mitchell for the championship of the world before the Coney Island Athletic association in December has been officially declared off.

CARTER H. HARRISON, mayor of Chicago, was shot and killed at his home at about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 28th by Patrick E. Prendergast, a newspaper carrier, who was thought to be insane. Mr. Harrison was 68 years of age, and was serving his fifth term as mayor of Chicago. He was a widower and leaves four children. He was to have been married November 16 to Miss Annie Howard, of New Orleans.

THE paper mill at Salina, Kan., was manufacturing paper from wild sunflowers. Several tons of the weeds were made into paper which was far superior to straw paper.

OFFICIAL delegations from fifty-four American cities and towns assisted at the reunion of American cities of the nation at the world's fair.

A COMMITTEE appointed by a convention of negro lawyers recently held in Chattanooga, Tenn., arrived in Washington to urge upon congress the recommendation of the convention, in case the government does not protect the negro, that \$1,000,000,000 be appropriated with which the colored people of this country may be colonized. They seem to favor some part of South or Central America.

EFFIE SMITH, quartered in the female section of the Peoria (Ill.) bridewell for vagrancy, turned out to be a man.

HUGH GORDON was frightfully burned by acid placed upon his blouse by a union glassblower at Wellsburg, W. Va.

REV. N. S. HOLMES, of Columbus, O., created a stir by declaring in his pulpit that foreigners control the labor unions of this country.

BENJAMIN SANFORD, correspondence clerk of the New York Continental bank, is accused of stealing over \$50,000 from the firm.

SALOONKEEPERS at Eureka, S. D., angered because they were blackballed, set fire to the masonic and pythian lodge rooms.

PHILADELPHIA celebrated the 211th anniversary of the landing of William Penn.

LEVI H. ROSS, of West Lebanon, O., two weeks ago advertised for a wife to share with him a fortune of \$10,000 and up to date he had received 100 offers.

THE paid admissions to the world's fair during the week ended October 28 were 1,554,572; total since May 1, 21,829,422.

S. E. NORTH, of Carbondale, Ill., claims to have discovered the secret for welding copper. He says the discovery is worth millions.

THE World's Columbian exposition came to an official end on the evening of the 30th. The attendance was as follows: Paid admissions, 21,477,212; passes, 6,052,188; total attendance, 27,529,400. Altogether the treasury received over \$14,000,000 since the first day of May from gate receipts, concessions and incidental sources of revenue. Against the income from all sources, including the \$4,500,000 of bonds and \$5,600,000 of stock, there has been a charge of \$19,000,000 for construction and the operating expenses have been about \$7,000,000. The stockholders have a prospect of a dividend of between 15 and 20 per cent. on their subscriptions.

THE reorganized National German-American bank at St. Paul, which closed its doors during the financial stringency August 4, has resumed business.

GOLD ore worth from \$7,000 to \$10,000 per ton was discovered in the lowest level of the Victoria mine near Colorado Springs, Col.

SANTA ANNA, the crack racing mare of the Santa Anita (Cal.) stable, died of lung fever. She was valued at \$50,000.

THE central and business portion of Dunbar, Pa., was destroyed by fire.

THE firm of Schacht, Lemcke & Steiner, commission merchants at San Francisco, failed for \$100,000.

PATRICK EUGENE PRENDERGAST was indicted by the grand jury in Chicago for the willful murder of Mayor Harrison.

SUPERINTENDENT FREDERICK MATTHEWS, of the Postal Telegraph company, was fatally shot by a crank while in his office in New York.

THE dead body of a man was found in a trunk at the Rock Island depot in Chicago.

A. G. GURNEY was arrested at New Orleans for the theft of the \$23,500 package which was stolen from the American Express company October 14. He was a clerk in the express office.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

ALEXANDER BECKWELL, a lineal descendant of African kings, died in New Orleans, aged 100 years.

THE Georgia legislature began its fifty-day session at Atlanta.

MRS. CHRISTINA BORDNER, of Lewiston, Ill., attained the 104th year of her age and was in fair health.

JUSTICE WILLIAMS at Syracuse, N. Y., declared unconstitutional the law of 1892 which gives women the right to vote for school commissioners.

EX-JUDGE WILLIAM MCKENNA, of the United States circuit court, died at Pittsburgh, Pa. He was born in 1816.

MAJ. DECKER, "the smallest living man," died in Chicago. He was 44 years old, weighed seventy-five pounds and was 32 inches high.

MRS. HARRIET VAN DERBURG (colored) died at Sheffield, Ill., at the age of 110 years.

KING HEROD, a colored resident of Ateshon, Kan., celebrated his 103d birthday. He was born a slave in Richmond.

FLORENCE SHEA, the oldest man in Indianapolis, Ind., died at the age of 104 years.

EDWIN F. UHL, of Michigan, was nominated by the president to be assistant secretary of state, vice Josiah Quincy, resigned.

FOREIGN.

WHILE on their way to a lumber camp near Parry Sound, Ont., William Lynch, J. Douglas, Narcasse Woods, and John Sweet were drowned by the upsetting of their boat.

IN the City of Mexico the banking house of Pedro Martin & Son, established thirty years ago, failed with liabilities of \$1,000,000 and nominal assets of \$1,200,000.

THE Fyfield church near Abingdon, England, which was built in the thirteenth century, and which was considered an important historical monument, was destroyed by fire.

AT Hernesand, a port on the Gulf of Bothnia, the Norwegian bark Nordstjernen ran into a small boat and sunk it, drowning ten persons.

IN leading a sortie against Riffians at Melilla the Spanish Gen. Margallo was shot dead with seventy of his men.

EMILIE ZILLMAN was beheaded at Berlin for the murder of her husband.

SIR JOHN ABBOTT died at Montreal, aged 73 years. He was at one time premier of Canada, succeeding Sir John Macdonald.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH accepted the resignation of the entire Austrian cabinet, headed by Count von Taaffe.

LATER.

IN the United States senate on the 1st Senator Palmer (Ill.) reported from the pensions committee a bill stipulating that after July 1, 1893, no pension shall be paid to a non-resident unless he be a citizen of this country, except he has been actually disabled while serving the United States. In the house the passage of the silver purchase repeal bill by the senate was reported and it was placed in its regular order on the calendar. Rev. Edward Bagley, pastor of the Christian church in Washington, was selected chaplain to succeed Rev. S. W. Haddaway, deceased.

TWENTY men were killed and eaten by wolves near Shensi, Wash.

COAL trains collided near Norfolk, Va., and Engineer Andrews and Edward Bland, a laborer, were killed and five other men were injured.

THE sugar crop of Cuba for the season of 1894 is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

THE steamer Republica rammed the transport Rio de Janeiro, which was conveying 1,100 troops to Santos, and 500 of them went down with the transport and were drowned.

JAMES A. BAILEY, of Bridgeport, Conn., owner of the Forepaugh show, was robbed of about \$100,000 by faithless employees during the past season.

MICHAEL KOZAK, a Slav banker and steamship agent at Cornellsville, Pa., left town, taking with him about \$15,000 of his depositors' money.

BY the carelessness of Mrs. John Foley near Anoka, Minn., her two little children were burned to death.

THE treasury statement for the month of October shows receipts of \$26,000,000. The expenditures amounted to \$27,000,000.

TWO TROTTERING horses, Golden Church and Ben, valued at \$10,000, were burned to death in a fire at St. Joseph, Mo.

THE body of the murdered mayor of Chicago, Carter Harrison, lay in state in the city hall and nearly 100,000 persons passed the casket.

THE Non-Partisan National Woman's Christian Temperance union met in fourth annual convention in Chicago.

HIGHWAYMEN attacked a mail coach near Brunswick, La., and killed the mail carrier and a passenger but failed to secure any booty.

THE chief mosque and several houses were burned at Damascus, Egypt, the loss being \$5,000,000.

THE postmaster general estimates that \$90,399,485 will be required for the postal service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, against \$84,004,314, the amount of the present appropriation.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

Synopsis of the Discussion in the United States Senate.

On the 24th Mr. Stewart (rep. Nev.) renewed his speech against repeal. He denied that those who were opposing the pending bill were thwarting the will of the majority. The administration had filibustered for twenty-five years against repeal, allowing the will of the majority to be expressed. They had used the most corrupt, the most aggressive, the most outrageous means, secret at first, public now, to enslave the majority. "Let the administration take its hands off the majority express itself in the senate," said Stewart, "and we have nearly two to one."

Mr. Jones (rep. Nev.) in continuation of his speech said he desired a dollar that kept at a parity with a pound of cotton or a bushel of wheat, and not with a metal that was constantly in the process of depreciation. He pointed in value made the rich richer and the poor poorer. He thought that he had shown to the satisfaction of every man who listened to him that one of the highest proofs of an increase in the value of money of any kind, especially in a new and untried country, was a decline in the rates of interest. When money was increasing in value and prices were falling money congested in the centers; there was no demand for it in the vastness of the business enterprises. The result was a tremendous contest and competition to get hold of gilt-edged securities. It had been said the silver dollar would find its way immediately into the pocket of the laboring man. He would be glad if it did. Certainly the gold never did it. It found its way into Wall street.

At 4 o'clock a recess was taken until 11 a. m. on the 25th.

On the 25th Mr. Stewart (rep. Nev.) who was entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. Pugh (dem. Ala.), who spoke against repeal. He said he was satisfied that nine-tenths of the unconditional repealers did not desire the free coinage of silver by an international agreement, nor did he believe that President Cleveland desired it or would make an earnest effort to secure it. He thought the fact was not considered doubtful that the democratic senators would have sanctioned the recently proposed compromise had not President Cleveland interposed objection and demanded unconditional repeal at all hazards.

Mr. Pugh said he was willing, if he had sufficient support, to resort to any and all means to defeat the pending bill. He was proud to be called a filibuster in defeating a conspiracy, equal in the ruinous consequences of its success, to war, pestilence and famine.

Mr. Stewart (rep. Nev.) resumed his speech, and spoke of the gold combination as having secured in the capitol to dictate legislation and as having elected a president determined to carry out their policy. The president was now in the saddle and congress was helpless. The time might come when the haughty tyrants would meet a rebuke from the people.

Mr. Stewart yielded to Mr. Jones (rep. Nev.), who for a few words in behalf of the silver miners of the United States. They were a brave and hardy people, tried by every gauge of manhood and patriotism. Mr. Jones concluded his speech by saying that the Roman republic did not lose its liberties until the senate had degenerated into a mere instrument for recording the will of the chief magistrate. He said: "I, for one, will not believe that the senate of the United States is ever to become a subject in the senate. If, however, the senate in this session in favor of repeal let me admonish those senators to pause and reflect that there is no exigency whatever demanding its passage; that no condition requires it, and that it is excellent to have a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant." It had been said in a previous debate that the senate should be a giant's strength, but it is tyrannous to use it like a giant.

At 5:15 a recess was taken until 11 a. m. the 26th.

On the 26th Senator Teller (rep. Col.) resumed his speech against repeal. Referring to the recent proposed compromise he said it was rumored that a very large and respectable portion of the senate had agreed to some adjustment of the difficulty. It had been said in a way that justified him in speaking of it, that he who had no right to speak to the senate had declared that no compromise should take place; that it should be unconditional repeal or nothing. That the prospect of a compromise to save the repeal of the Sherman law. This country was not to be split property immediately. The world was disjointed and out of shape on account of the monetary conditions, and there was distress, stagnation and paralysis of business wherever the gold standard prevailed, and nowhere else.

Senator Teller retired in favor of Senator Squire (rep. Wash.) who addressed the senate in advocacy of the amendment of which he gave notice. The lion at one end of the avenue allowed the owners of silver bullion to pass it into standard silver dollars at the present ratio of 16 to 1, receiving standard silver dollars for it to the amount of the commercial value of the bullion—the difference to be retained as a reserve fund by the treasury. The coinage is not to exceed \$2,000,000 a month and is to stop when the aggregate amounts to \$100,000,000. The purchase clause of the Sherman act is to be repealed.

At the conclusion of his remarks Senator Stewart (rep. Nev.) resumed the floor. The proceedings were enlivened by a colloquy between Senators Stewart and Palmer (dem. Ill.). Senator Stewart had been rehearsing his well-known theme that our financial affairs were about to pass under the management of England. Senator Palmer took occasion to give a volley of questions at Stewart as to what he meant by this constant reference to English domination. The Illinois senator said that it was humiliating to him and other senators, as well as to the American people, to have an assertion made in the American congress that the United States was becoming the financial puppet of England. He added that such talk might do in the ardor of a stump speech, but it was humiliating to hear an intelligent senator keep repeating it as though he believed it.

On the 27th the vice president laid before the senate the "unfashioned business" the silver repeal bill. Senator Stewart (rep. Nev.) took up his speech where he left off the day before. He attacked the president, calling him a Wall street jack and saying the people would never again trust him in the presidency.

Senator Stewart yielded the floor to his colleague, saying that he would go on with his speech afterward, and Senator Jones (rep. Nev.), who was supposed to have completed his speech on the 24th but who had not done so, proceeded to address the senate, this being the seventh installment of what he said he would make a series of speeches which he hoped might have in arguing a case which he knew to be already decided.

Mr. Jones spoke for an hour. Then there was a lull, and Senator Voorhees (dem. Ind.) arose and asked for a vote on the pending amendment—the Peffer amendment providing for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The roll was called, the vote resulting in 28 yeas and 39 nays. Nine pairs were announced by the chair.

Senator Voorhees then moved that the bill which bore his name should be substituted for the Wilson bill passed by the house of representatives. The motion was carried by a vote of 28 yeas and 39 nays.

Senator Perkins (rep. Kan.) then offered his amendment for the free coinage of American silver at the existing ratio. There was a brief and bitter speech from Senator Allen (pop. Sen.) and then Senator Teller (rep. Col.), the leader of the silver cause, addressed the senate. "To me this is the most terrible moment of my legislative life," he moaned. He then arraigned his republican colleagues for deserting silver. His closing words were pathetically eloquent as he said that it filled him with terror to see the senate commit an act which in his judgment would lead to the enslavement of the American people.

Before the vote on the Peffer amendment Senator Peffer (pop. Kan.) said he had discovered in the public prints that he had been rendered and recommended to his political associates to surrender. "Mr. president," he said, "we haven't surrendered, nor do we intend to. We do not intend to interpose factious opposition, but at every stage we shall interpose determined resistance and determined opposition."

The senate then took a recess until Saturday morning.

On the 28th Mr. Wolcott (rep. Ore.) spoke against repeal, and said, in the course of his remarks, that the light of silver had been brought because of democratic support and republican courage had been withdrawn. The true

situation had never been understood by the public. It had never developed on the floor of the senate; it had never been exposed to the light. The contest was practically ended, and the purchasing clause of the Sherman act would be unconditionally repealed. The real struggle had only begun, however, and would not end till silver should be rehabilitated as a money metal and a standard of value.

Mr. Sherman (rep. Ohio) expressed the deep sympathy which he felt for the senators and people of the silver producing states. He believed that after the suspension of silver purchases silver would rise in price. There was now \$27,000,000 of silver in sight, and he thought that much of it might be used in subsidiary coin. The good people of Colorado, who are now frightened out of their wits because one of their interests was to be injured, would find ample employment in the development of their soil and of their mines. He believed the government ought to encourage every industry in every part of the country, but it ought not to encourage those industries at the expense of the interest of the whole people of the United States. If the silver mining industry could be carried on without the artificial standards of value on which all values rest, he would be willing to see it done. He added: "I doubt very much whether the repeal bill, in its present shape, will meet the expectation of those who made a bugaboo of the silver-purchase law. I believe that it is necessary to add other measures even more vitally important than repeal; but it is not desired that they should be offered as amendments to the pending bill. And after thinking of it fully and carefully, I believe that it is not wise to introduce new propositions or to raise other questions on the pending bill."

Mr. Gorman (dem. Md.) could not help, he said, remarking the remarkable attitude of the senator from Ohio, as to the importance of the measure in that it would eliminate the further use of silver as money. Mr. Sherman denied that he had said a word to that effect. Mr. Gorman replied that he (Mr. S.) had said that the passage of the bill as it was would not give the relief to the country which the country expected. Mr. Gorman went on to say that if he understood the position of the democratic party in the beginning of this controversy it was that they had pledged themselves to the repeal of the Sherman act—the whole of it. He said the president had been compelled to take the terms offered by the senator from Ohio, who had dictated terms to the democratic administration. That there was to be further trouble with our financial affairs everybody who had watched the operation of the treasury must know. Mr. Gorman continued, charging that the republicans had appropriated more money than the revenues, and that this must be met. He said the democrats would go as far as possible in relieving the country of bad laws.

Several proposed amendments were then voted on and defeated, after which the senate went into executive session.

On the 30th ult. Mr. Hunton (dem. Va.) said he would vote for unconditional repeal and then stand ready to join with the friends of silver in a fight for that metal.

Mr. Cameron (rep. Pa.) said free coinage of American silver was essential to our prosperity. He said the senate could not with self-respect pass the pending measure.

Mr. Morgan (dem. Ala.) thought the situation in the senate a very lamentable one. He said the passage of the repeal bill would be an irrevocable surrender to the demands of the host of new and overbearing corporations. He thanked God that the senate had the power to dictate terms to him as a democrat. He may have dictated them to the president, to the committee, to the minority of the democrats, but he could not dictate to the senate, the house and the president had determined that the pending measures should prevail. There was nothing now to look to, so far as he could see, but some vague promises made in the senate which were entirely incapable of being realized.

Mr. Vest (dem. Mo.) expressed his sympathy with the people of the silver states and said that no czar or kaiser would despoil an insurrectionary province as congress was about to despoil the silver states of the west. He argued that the seigniorage in the treasury should be coined and ridiculed the business method which would allow the vast sum of \$53,000,000 to lie idle in the treasury and sell bonds to secure gold.

Mr. Cockrell (dem. Mo.) argued that at the last election the tariff question and not the financial question had been pressed to the front. Leading democrats had expected that if there was to be an extra session it would be called to reform the tariff; but now the election was over tariff was lost sight of and the senior senator from New York (Mr. Hill) was behind pitching to the front on the silver question. The lion at one end of the avenue and the tiger at the other (saying Mr. Hill) were coming together in a fond embrace. The bill was to pass, said Mr. Cockrell. It had been taken out of the hands of democracy and republican senators had to be consulted before any method which would allow the vast sum of \$53,000,000 to lie idle in the treasury and sell bonds to secure gold.

Mr. Wolcott (rep. Col.) said if the senator from Wyoming was content with his position he (Wolcott) had no objection to make. He left him to his constituents. He left him to deal with the people who sent him to the senate.

A controversial colloquy ensued between Messrs. Wolcott, Carey and Harris (dem. Tenn.) relative to an alleged understanding between democrats and repealers from the silver states by which votes were to be secured in favor of silver or against the force bill. Mr. Harris, from the standpoint of one of a committee of democratic senators, emphatically denying that any such understanding existed. He branded the statement as an utter falsehood.

Mr. Dubois (rep. Idaho) regretted that the senator from Wyoming did not represent his people, but he knew the senator was following his conscience in doing what he thought was right. Mr. Dubois said the temptation to resort to the vendetta in politics was very great, inasmuch as the advocates of silver had been stabbed in the house of their friends. But he preferred to hold to his convictions on other questions while maintaining his convictions on the money question, relying on the good sense, judgment and patriotism of the American people.

Mr. Jones (rep. Nev.) said the demonization of silver was but half of the scheme of the banks of the great money centers. The real danger was a monopoly of the issue of money by the government, and after the issue of money ceased, to turn their prerogative over to them. They will now demand an issue of \$200,000,000 of bonds, believing that the distress of the country that will follow as a result of contraction will become so great that the government will be unable to resist. Instead of issuing bonds to relieve a currency famine the government, in his opinion, should issue greenbacks. This might be regarded by some of his conferees as the doom of silver, but it was only the commencement of the fight. Those who were against constantly increasing the unit of money, proposed to go to the American people and see to it that every man, woman and child in the United States understood fully the meaning of what they intended to do next.

Mr. Harris (dem. Tenn.) declared that the passage of the repeal bill meant unmistakably the utter demonization of silver as a money metal. He