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Advocates

The free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; in other words, the restoration of silver to the place it held in our currency from 1792 to 1873.

That the Sherman law should not be repealed unless a law more favorable to silver is substituted for it.

THE CRIME OF '93.

John Bull and Grover Bribe and Bulldoze the American Congress to Betray the People.

THE DEATH-BLOW TO SILVER.

Every Compromise Snowed Under in the House—The Repeal Gets More Than a Two-thirds Vote.

Where the Members Stood.

For free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1—For 124; against 224.
For free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1—For 190; against 240.
For free coinage at the ratio of 18 to 1—For 107; against 223.
For free coinage at the ratio of 19 to 1—For 115; against 227.
For free coinage at the ratio of 20 to 1—For 119; against 223.
To reenact the Gold-Allison act—For, 106; against, 213.
For the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase act—For, 240; against, 109.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Under the impression that the order under which the house had been operating as to the hour of meeting still prevailed, outsiders interested in the votes on the silver propositions filled the public galleries before 10 o'clock and many members were in their seats at that hour. The practical outcome of the votes to be taken was conceded on all hands to be the defeat of every proposition relating to the free coinage of silver at any of the agreed upon ratios and also of the resolution reviving the Gold-Allison act of 1878. Even Mr. Bland, the silver champion, admitted this and he acknowledged that the estimate of the anti-silver committee of a majority of about fifty against any of the several silver propositions included within the order might even be exceeded.

Mr. Reed came in at 11:30 o'clock and was particularly noticeable because of his suit of Kentucky tow and red four-in-hand scarf. Bourke Cockran did not appear until after the speaker's gavel fell, but Messrs. Harter, Baynor and Tom Johnson, anti-silverites, buzzed and beamed with anticipations of victory.

When the speaker called for the order at noon nearly every seat on the floor was filled, indicative of the unmistakable evidence of the general interest in the matter in hand.

The resolution contained in the order of procedure on the silver question was reported by the clerk, providing for a vote, first on free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Representative Bailey of Texas asked if, in the event of all the amendments included in the order being defeated, it would be in order to propose an additional amendment germane to the subject.

Speaker Crisp replied that as at present advised he would answer no; that the order provided exhaustively all that the house might consider; but that when the time came to formally present the question the gentleman from Texas might be heard.

Representative McMillin desired to offer an amendment providing for the free coinage of the product of the silver mines of the United States, but Mr. Bland objected to even having it read, saying that such a proposition was not free coinage at all.

THE VOTE FOR SIXTEEN TO ONE.

The Wilson bill having been read, Mr. Bland, Democrat of Missouri, offered his first amendment, that of free coinage at the present ratio—of 16 to 1—and it was defeated by a vote of 124 yeas, says 226, amid applause from the anti-silver men, who they received one more majority than they expected.

This is the detailed vote:

Yeas—Abbott, Democrat, Texas; Alken, Republican, Michigan; Alexander, Democrat, North Carolina; Allen, Democrat, Mississippi; Arnold, Democrat, Missouri; Bailor, Democrat, Texas; Baker, Populist, Kansas; Bankhead, Democrat, Alabama; Bell, Populist, Colorado; Bell, Democrat, Texas; Blake, Democrat, Georgia; Blanchard, Democrat, Louisiana; Bland, Democrat, Missouri; Boatman, Democrat, Louisiana; Bonn, Populist, Minnesota; Bowser, Democrat, North Carolina; Bowen, Republican, California; Branch, Democrat, North Carolina; Brewster, Democrat, Indiana; Brodbeck, Republican, Kansas; E. Osborne, Democrat, Indiana; Bryan, Democrat, Nebraska; Bunn, Democrat, North Carolina; Burns, Democrat, Missouri; Caniney, Democrat, California; Cannon, Democrat, California; Capen, Democrat, Missouri; Clark, Democrat, Missouri; Cobb, Democrat, Alabama; Cockrell, Democrat, Texas; Coffey, Democrat, Wyoming; Cook, Democrat, Indiana; Cozzetta, Democrat, Texas; Cox, Democrat, Tennessee; Crawford, Democrat, North Carolina; Culbreth, Democrat, Texas; Curtis, Republican, Kansas; Davis, Populist, Kansas; De Arango, Democrat, Missouri; Denton, Democrat, Alabama; Dismore, Democrat, Arkansas; Dismore, Democrat, Missouri; Dismore, Democrat, Ohio; Dismore, Democrat, Virginia; Dismore, Democrat, Kentucky; Dismore, Democrat, Kentucky; Dismore, Democrat, Virginia; Dismore, Democrat, Kentucky.

Dem. New York; Washington, Dem. Tennessee; Wanzel, Rep. Indiana; Woodcock, Dem. Michigan; Wells, Dem. Wisconsin; Webster, Rep. New York; White, Rep. Ohio; Wilson, Rep. Ohio; Wilson, Dem. West Virginia; Wise, Dem. Virginia; Wolcott, Dem. Pennsylvania; Wooster, Rep. Pennsylvania; Wright, Rep. Massachusetts; Wright, Rep. Pennsylvania;—226.

ANTI-SILVER MEN JURILANT.

The announcement of the vote upon the amendment was received with applause and some surprise at the majority against free coinage, it being nearly double the largest estimate made by the anti-silver committee.

Mr. Bland, from a seat at the left of the speaker smiled grimly as he heard the result, nervously chewing and rocking to and fro on his pivot chair. The figures show that a majority of the Democrats voted against free coinage. With the close of the roll call the clerk announced a single pair—specifying with great particularity the side on which the member would have voted if present. This is a common custom in the senate but very unusual in the house and indicated with what extreme care the pairing contract was made. It is very uncommon, also, to find so few members paired, and the roll call revealed only eight absentees, who had not provided to make their votes count in the final result.

With the wave of applause and jubilation which swept over the hall as the crushing defeat of free coinage was announced the whole house seemed to take a deep breath and to lose interest in what was to follow for the next few votes. These were on the various ratios, but every one knew that the ratio question was not only dead but buried ten days ago.

Mr. Bland asked a yeas and nays vote on the question of free coinage at the ratio of 17 to 1 and secured it. As the clerk began calling the roll Mr. Bryan walked down the center aisle, calm and grave, around to where the silver leaders sat. They sat in consultation some time and then Mr. Bryan by easy stages, made his way back to his own seat.

The 17 to 1 amendment was defeated—yeas 100, nays 240. On this besides the loss of the Populist votes, the members of that party withholding their votes, there were several negative votes from those who voted in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1.

The 18 to 1 amendment was rejected by a vote of 104 to 239.

The 19 to 1 amendment was defeated—yeas 105, nays 237.

The 20 to 1 was rejected—Yeas 119; nays 223.

The Bland-Allison coinage act was defeated, yeas 136, nays 219.

The Wilson repeal bill was then passed by a vote of 230 to 110.

The first of the ratio votes were taken amid such a buzzing as fairly drowned the voice of the clerk at times, and the few members who were keeping tally on the rest had to appeal to the speaker repeatedly to preserve enough order to make hearing possible.

Only the "old stagers" on the silver side stood out for the 17 to 1 ratio. Man after man who had voted aye on the first roll call voted no on the second and many others left the chamber.

The slight gain on the higher ratios was not unexpected by some of the leaders and it was the published impression of these that the ratio of 20 to 1 would poll the largest vote recorded in favor of free coinage.

When it came to the 18 to 1 amendment the chorus of dissatisfaction which arose when Mr. Hatch insisted on his demand for the yeas and nays showed that the house was in no temper for childish delays. It was to be noted that Mr. Bland, to whom this whole business is deadly earnest and not mere tom foolery, did not join in the demand, but lay back in his seat, showing as much composure as he could command.

The vote on the second ratio amendment made a slightly better showing for the silver men, not because of a considerable increase in their vote, but by a falling off in the number of their adversaries. By the time the third vote was called Mr. Bland had recovered his wind enough to make the demand for the yeas and nays himself, although he did not stay in his seat long enough to see how things were going. The anti-silver men, also, who had united the efforts to prevent further roll call, concluded to let the thing go and put everybody on record on every phase of the question.

The third part of the order was used to vote when Mr. Bland offered an amendment providing for a ratio of 17 to 1 and secured it.

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Dem. New York; Washington, Dem. Tennessee; Wanzel, Rep. Indiana; Woodcock, Dem. Michigan; Wells, Dem. Wisconsin; Webster, Rep. New York; White, Rep. Ohio; Wilson, Rep. Ohio; Wilson, Dem. West Virginia; Wise, Dem. Virginia; Wolcott, Dem. Pennsylvania; Wooster, Rep. Pennsylvania; Wright, Rep. Massachusetts; Wright, Rep. Pennsylvania;—226.

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NOW FOR THE SENATE.

The Gold-bags Will try to Rush the Repeal Bill Through the Senate.

THE SILVER MEN WILL FIGHT IT.

Voorhees' Bill Substituted for the Wilson Bill—National Bank Bill Side-tracked.

Other Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The senate committee on finance this morning decided to report back to the senate the Wilson repeal bill with the recommendation that the Voorhees bill already on the senate calendar be substituted for it. The committee also resolved to set aside the national bank circulation bill, which is now unfinished business in the senate, in favor of the Voorhees bill and to press the latter measure as rapidly as the tempo of the senate will permit.

The difference between the house bill and the Voorhees bill is found in the attachment to the latter of a paragraph declaring that it is the policy of the United States to use gold and silver as money metals and to preserve parity.

The program of the committee as far as it contemplates the setting aside of a national bank bill can only be carried out through the aid of a majority in the senate for the national bank bill cannot be withdrawn or set aside save through a majority vote in favor of the consideration of the repeal bill. The silver men in the senate profess to be indifferent as to which bill is considered by the senate, holding that the bank bill is almost as objectionable as the repeal bill. The silver men say they will fight repeal at every step.

In the senate Mr. Teller objected to immediate consideration of the repeal bill, and it went over until to-morrow. The Stewart resolution inquiring into the condition of the treasury was taken up, but was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Gordon then addressed the senate in advocacy of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He declared that he could not vote for any measure that involved delay and that he was therefore opposed to the substitute reported to-day.

CAN'T APPOINT SENATORS.

The Montana and Washington Cases Decided Against the Incumbents.

Visits the Atlantic Coast—50 Lives Lost at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 30.—At least fifty lives were lost and several millions of dollars damage done by a most disastrous hurricane which swept over the city and vicinity Sunday—almost on anniversary of the historical hurricane of 1861.

The storm which had been predicted by the weather bureau for several days, began early in the afternoon and increased from then on until it reached the climax between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, having blown for eight hours in a terrific hurricane.

It began raining early in the morning, but only in gusts. After the first fall it ceased and did not begin again until afternoon. Then the work of destruction began and lasted until the storm had spent its force at midnight.

All the wharves along the river front and the Ocean Steamship company's and Savannah, Florida and Western railroad wharves were under water and the tide was still rising. A view of the city at daylight revealed a scene of wreck and ruin that surpassed that of the great hurricane of 1861.

The ruin at quarantine is immeasurable. Nothing is standing where one of the finest stations on the South Atlantic was twenty-four hours ago except the doctor's house, and how this weathered the fearful gale is mysterious.

The wharves are gone, the new fumigation plant, which has cost the city so much money, is in the bottom of the sea and nine vessels which were waiting there for release to come to the city are high and dry in the marsh and no doubt will be totally wrecked. The Cosine was the only vessel which managed to keep afloat.

The tug Paulsen arrived in the city at 5 o'clock. She brought up about sixty passengers from "yuba. Mr. Revers, one of them, sta that four colored men, engaged caring the railroad track, were drowned. A sailor and a cabin boy, a hooper Haral, which is on her on North Beach, are drowned.

It is reported that eight of the crew of a terrapin, which went ashore on the south beach were drowned. The hotel Tybee is considerably damaged in front. Her verandas are gone. All the bath houses are gone. The K. of P. club house was washed away.

The north end is practically cleaned out. The water swept with tremendous force over this part of the island. Railroad tracks were carried from 300 to 500 feet. The Chatham club house is badly damaged. The pavilions on the beach are gone; so is the switch-back.

It is believed the first bulletins of the cyclone's destructiveness have not been exaggerated.

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FLAMES IN MOBERLY, MO.

Seventy Thousand Dollars Damage Done to the Best Business Blocks.

MOBERLY, Mo., Aug. 30.—Fire started in the rear of Baker, Walden & Co.'s furniture and undertaking establishment at about 11 o'clock last night amid oils and varnishes and made rapid progress.

Next to Baker, Walden & Co.'s, which was a double building with a front of about fifty feet, was the Pythian hall building, a three-story pressed brick structure recently completed. The first floor on the corner was occupied by Dr. Adams as a drug store. Next to this was the grocery store of H. H. Bergstresser.

The grocery store of David Hutcheson and that of Sippe & Schwab, dealers in crockery, glassware, pictures and frames, etc., were next attacked. There the fire stopped on the east and the postoffice block was saved.

The walls of all the buildings except the northwest rear corner of the Pythian building fell in as the flames progressed. The buildings in ruins covered a space of over 150 feet.

Across the street on the corner west of the Pythian building is the three-story brick building of the Democrat publishing company, a new structure. It was somewhat damaged.

Many outbuildings were destroyed and much injury done to the fronts of stores opposite the fire. The water supply was abundant but only two streams were used on the fire on account of lack of hose and hydrant facilities. The total loss is placed at \$70,000; insurance, \$11,700.

Through a Bridge.

EMTORIA, Kan., Aug. 29.—A traction engine and threshing machine outfit went through Shaffer's bridge, in the southwest part of this county, last evening and T. C. Foster, G. C. Robb and George Wayman were badly injured. Foster probably fatally.

First Bale of This Year's Cotton.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—The first bale of this year's crop of cotton to come to this market was sold at auction at noon yesterday at the Cotton exchange to the Lumber Cotton company at ten cents per pound.

Noted Horse Thieves Caught.

ARMORE, Ind. Ter., Aug. 30.—Deputy Jim Chancellor came in last evening with two horse thieves, arrested near the Choctaw border. Charles McSwain and Ed Chapman are their names. They belong to a gang who have been infesting this portion of the territory for some time past.

Six Drowned While Sailing.

WHITEHAVEN, N. Y., Aug. 30.—George P. Witherbee of Port Henry, and six young companions, who were sailing on Witherbee's yacht, the Alpha, were captured in Lake Champlain at 11 o'clock yesterday. Witherbee and five of the boys were drowned.

Blinded Stock on Parade.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—There was a parade of over \$2,000,000 worth of blinded horses through the thoroughfares of the White City to-day. The blinded animals of America led and following came those of Russia, France, England and Germany. The day was cold and raw and the attendance at the big live stock pavilion to witness the awarding of premiums to the horses and cattle was less than it had been any day previous.

The House Busy With Rules.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—After a little routine business in the house Mr. Catchings, Democrat, Mississippi, called up the report of the committee on rules reporting the rules to govern the house of the Fifty-third congress, which the house proceeded to consider under general debate.

Blotting is a Theater.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The riots which started at a concert in San Sebastian Sunday evening because the orchestra refused to play the Basque hymn were repeated yesterday and last night in the theater, where the Basques hoisted the performance until the actors left the stage and the police ordered that the curtain be dropped.

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