

TELLER RESOLUTION PASSES

Friends of the White Metal Win a Victory Hands Down.

SILVER HAS UPPER HAND IN SENATE

Colorado State's Measure Goes Through by a Vote of 47 to 32.

Entire Day is Spent in Oratory.

Though he said several of the amendments, particularly that of Mr. Nelson, were wise and judicious, but this resolution (Teller's) meant just what it said, and that, before coming into no sense a violation of the national honor, either direct or implied.

It was well established, declared the senator, that the public demand for silver was a reality, not a fancy, and that such a course will carry us to the silver standard and that our gold will be hoarded, and yet senators were asked to sanction this monstrous proposition—contrary in the charge it proposed.

Mr. Allison renewed his expressions for an international agreement as the only means for rehabilitating silver, and said the worst condition did not bring respect to those who saw in this method ultimate relief for silver.

Mr. Teller rose to explain that his vote in 1873 referred to Mr. Allison's, was given, not because of opposition to free coinage, but because it was not practicable at that time to secure a majority and get what was wanted.

Mr. Gray (Del.) explained the resolution could accomplish nothing, and was a hollow expedient to far affect the character of money in which our bonds were to be met. He did not regard the subject as in any way involved in the resolution, so that he would not discuss the question, although reference to the silver issue brought into the debate.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) insisted that the free coinage act should restore the parity between gold and silver.

Mr. Bacon (Ga.) took issue with the statements and conclusions of the senator from Ohio (Purkay) and the senator from Iowa (Allison), discussing the present condition, as compared with 1875, when the resolution was originally brought up. He said the resolution would not bring us to the silver standard, but would lead us to the gold standard, which from this time forth would be clearly in view, so that attempts to deceive the people would fail.

Mr. Fairbanks (Ind.) followed, against the resolution. He said the purpose of the resolution was not frankly expressed on its face, and it was only in the course of the debate that it developed that the essential purpose of the resolution was to give to the United States silver coinage at the rate of 16 to 1.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Fairbanks read a telegram received by him from Secretary Gage as to the methods in paying out gold for the purchase of bonds, when demanded, is not refused, but as a matter of fact gold is seldom called for, and few payments are made in that coin.

Referring to Secretary Teller's advocacy of free silver, Mr. Fairbanks said that he did not question the lefty purposes behind the Colorado senator, yet he had no objection to the point where it also was dependent on this one question. It was an advocacy as ardent that the senator seemed ready to follow his intent, although he was not carrying the country into the arms of government laborer.

Commenting on Mr. Teller's speech on Cuba and China and his proposal for an open policy, Mr. Fairbanks declared he feared the Colorado senator would be willing to see his country wrapped in the flames of war if he could obtain such a condition. He said the Indiana senator, the first glib frolic would bring us to a depreciated value.

Mr. Wolcott (Colo.) was the first speaker under the fifteen-minute rule, which went into effect at 2 o'clock. He thought that any country which had a strong purpose behind the Teller resolution, as it involved nothing except the carrying into effect of the government's plan of repaying its indebtedness, and that the carrying out of the resolution was unwarranted, for he did not think the man was yet born who would see his obligations in good money and nothing but a fiat.

He referred with scathing sarcasm to the case of the man who had had a similar resolution in 1881, denouncing it as the darkest page in American financial history. He declared that the men of the west might be entrusted with the management of a government, but never with its money.

Mr. Foraker (O.) thought the resolution's meaning ought to be made clear, if being passed. He said that he did not think the resolution was anything more than a declaration of the government's intention.

Mr. Morgan (W.Va.) supported the resolution. He said that he was not in support upon statistics and deductions in speaking of the impossibility of striking silver from among the money metals. He said that if it was possible to strike silver from among the money metals, he would have done so long ago.

Mr. Foraker declared himself in favor of international bimetallicism, or a free alternative to bimetallicism, but he was in favor of the free coinage of silver, and he would vote for the resolution as it stood, and not for silver to be struck and then to be used as a medium of exchange.

Mr. Foraker's declaration would give the government a silver basis.

Mr. Chilton (Tex.) in a legal argument advocated the restoration of the standard silver dollar to content with its use in payment of the government's obligations.

Mr. Rawlins (Utah) said the question was simply one of having bonds to be secured with the legal tender, or of having the legal tender to be secured with the bonds.

Mr. Hoar presented the same amendment as the first, proposing it as a separate declaration.

Mr. Aldrich closed just as the clock struck 6, the hour set for voting, and the day's work was over.

Mr. Allison spoke of the circumstances attending the passage of the Stanley measure, and said that a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Allison declared that when he was being glibbed on this crossroads of public opinion for silver, he was not in a hurry to leave, but he was in a hurry to get to his home.

Mr. Vest moved to table the amendment. The yeas and nays were given the first time at 47 yeas to 32 nays.

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Table listing names of senators and their states: (Caffery, Conn., Hays, Neb., Hoar, W. Va., Jones, Ark., Nelson, Neb., etc.)

Table listing names of senators and their states: (Allen, Neb., Bacon, Ga., Fairbanks, Ind., etc.)

Table listing names of senators and their states: (Hawley, Conn., Tamm, Va., Keim, Pa., etc.)

Table listing names of senators and their states: (Carter, N. Y., McClellan, N. J., etc.)

Table listing names of senators and their states: (Mann, Pa., Wadsworth, N. Y., etc.)

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SAMPLE SOUTHERN ELECTION

Some of the Methods in Alabama Brought to Light of Day.

WILL OF THE VOTERS CUTS LITTLE FIGURE

Elections Committee Reveals Methods Pursued by Democracy in the Fourth Alabama District.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—An unusually severe arraignment of alleged election frauds in the report filed by house committee on elections No. 1, in the case of William F. Aldrich against Thomas S. Plowman, from the fourth district of Alabama.

A new phase was given the Hawaiian annexation bill today by a resolution introduced by Senator Pettigrew, on which he will attempt to speak Monday against the treaty on the ground of the extraordinary claims of Hawaii.

The Treasury department today detailed Lieutenant C. H. McClean of the revenue cutter service to be captain of the life cutter, the Omaha expedition.

Mr. Vest again moved to table. Carried, 47 yeas, as follows: (List of names)

Mr. Hoar offered another new amendment to go at the close of the resolution as follows: (List of names)

That under no circumstances will the principal or interest of the public debt be paid in depreciated currency, or in any other form than the best money of the world.

The amendment was tabled on Mr. Vest's motion—42 yeas to 32 nays.

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HOUSE PASSES THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The bill to pay the book publishing company of the Methodist Episcopal church south \$288,000 for damages sustained by that corporation during the war, after encountering an obstinate filibuster which staved off a vote on two previous private bill days, was passed today.

The bill was passed by a vote of 212 yeas to 118 nays.

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DOLE DISCOUNTS DISPLAY

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WAS IN NEED OF FIVE THOUSAND

Letter Which Robber Presented to St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The letter which the young man who was arrested in an attempt to hold up President Madison of the Union Trust company last Tuesday and secure \$5,000 at the point of a pistol is as mysterious as ever.

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