

THE SENATE LINES DRAWN.

EFFORTS TO KEEP THE DEMOCRATS TOGETHER, FAILURES.

Silver Issue Entirely Out of Party Control—Republican Senators Expected to Hold the Balance of Power—Butler's Amendment Feared.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The reporting of directly opposed silver bills in the Senate today—one by Mr. Voorhees in favor of conditional repeal of the Sherman purchase and the other by Mr. Vest for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 20 to 1—is held to mean that there will be no further attempts to settle the differences between the two wings of the Democratic party in the Senate. That the former steering committee has completely failed in its purpose seems self evident and it is generally agreed that from this time forward each element will pursue its own course.

The anti silver element will have the advantage of an alliance with the Republicans. This alliance has come about naturally and is not due to any charge of trade. The Republicans believe with Mr. Cleveland that the silver purchase law should be unconditionally repealed and they will assist him in the present emergency.

It brings about one of the most novel situations in the history of the senate, by which a minority holds power between two wings of a majority. Nominally there is a Democratic majority on the committee of finance, but the decisive action was brought about by the votes of the four Republican members of the committee.

WERE THE SENATORS ALARMED?

They were unexpectedly after refusing to adjourn over from Friday till Monday early in the day yesterday, the senate reconsidered its action behind the closed doors of the executive session and consequently there will be no readings of interest to-day beyond the bill making in the house. In some quarters it was suggested that the torpedo thrown into the senate by Mr. Butler yesterday in the form of an amendment to the bank circulation bill repealing the state bank tax, had alarmed the senators who desired speedy action on that measure, and fearing that the amendment might carry and thereby cripple the national banking system unless full time were given to point out the dangers it involved, they permitted an adjournment.

The Republican senators will, within the next few days, hold a caucus to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the death of Senator Stanford and also to deal out the little spoils the Democrats have given them. It amounts to about sixteen places—a few in the office of the secretary and others under urgent arms—the same number given to Democrats when the Republicans were in control of the senate.

The death of Senator Stanford causes a number of Republican senators to move up a peg or so, so that they will be in line for chairmanships should the Democrats lose control of the senate again. The late Senator Stanford was first on the committee on civil service retrenchment. His death leaves Mr. Washburn as the leading Republican member. The committee of education and labor he held second and here also Mr. Washburn is up into his place. On the committee on mines Mr. Square is, by the same process, moved up so that he ranks as the second member of the committee.

THE SENATE AND BANKS.

Allen's Amendment Defeated After a Long Debate. Other Action.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The senate held its entire afternoon yesterday to debate the bill to permit national banks to increase

Barings had helped to bring about the serious monetary condition which now existed. He had voted against the passage of the Sherman act. The act had been a failure and a colossal curse. The purchasing clause of the bill should be immediately repealed. He was in favor of the Wilson bill. Let the purchasing clause be repealed and then further legislation could follow. The Wilson bill would not demonetize silver or strike down the double standard. He (McCreary) was here as a friend of silver and not as its enemy. He was in favor of international bimetalism. He was in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act because such action would be the best thing that could be done to help an international agreement. To-day England hoped that the United States would adopt a free coinage bill and would come to a silver basis, because then she would get America's 650 million of gold. The United States could not afford to adopt a free coinage policy now. No country alone could maintain such a coinage. The only path to free coinage was through international agreement and the only way to reach that path was to repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. As a bimetalist he did not wish to see this country relegated to a silver basis.

Mr. Bland (Dem.) inquired whether the gentleman's position was that unless every European nation was in favor of silver he would be in favor of a single gold standard.

Mr. McCreary replied that the gentleman had misapprehended his position. He was to-day as much in favor of silver as was the gentleman from Missouri and he was in favor of traveling the only road that led to free coinage of gold and the free coinage of silver.

Mr. Bland inquired why the international monetary conference had postponed its meetings from May till November.

Mr. McCreary replied that it had been postponed in order to allow the policy of bimetalism to grow in England. It had been postponed in the interest of bimetalism.

Mr. Bland made an inquiry whether the gentleman had said that the meeting of the conference had been postponed for the purpose of demonetizing silver in this country.

Mr. McCreary answered: "I decline to yield to the gentleman if he insists upon misrepresenting my position. I have already stated that the postponement was in the interest of bimetalism."

Continuing, Mr. McCreary expressed his regret that the question of ratio between gold and silver had been injected into this discussion. He had no sympathy with those who now desire to change the ratio from 16 to 20 to 1. To change the ratio would be to strike down and destroy every prospect of international agreement. To change the ratio would be to discredit every dollar of silver in the United States.

Mr. Catchings said he would vote for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act and he would vote against any proposition, directly or indirectly to affect the free coinage of silver in this country at any time at any ratio that could be suggested. He had come to this determination after careful consideration and after a careful study of the Chicago platform. It had been said that no Democrat could vote against free coinage. He was a Democrat. His Democracy was as good as that of any man on this floor and he would not allow any man to challenge or question it. He stood by every plank of the Chicago platform. Every man who took a silver dollar today knew that this great and proud people did not intend to see it depreciated in value. Every man who took a silver dollar knew that it would be redeemed even if the government had to issue bonds to draw gold from other countries. The silver dollars were obligations of the government just as were the greenbacks. The reason was that the world did not want it except in limited quantities. He was in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, because it would tend to restore confidence. He would go further and say that it would restore confidence and unlock the money that had been hoarded up. He contended that it was impossible for this country single

WORK NOT RIOTING WANTED

NEW YORK UNION LABOR LEADERS DEFINE THEIR POSITION.

The Conflict of Wednesday Deplored and Demands For Employment by State and City Made—Anarchists Boldly Advocating Lawlessness.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—At a conference of trades unions composed of members of the Central Labor Federation, the Socialist Labor party and the United Hebrew trades, the disturbance which took place among the unemployed on the East side on Wednesday was deplored and deprecated. It was decided that, as there was no strike, but that all the people out of work were willing to work if they could get work to do, they should not take any part in any demonstrations looking to a revolution, but that they should rather appeal to the officials at Albany, to the mayor and the board of aldermen to give the unemployed men work on public works.

All yesterday a meeting of the unemployed was in session at Golden Rule hall. In the afternoon, Emma Goldman, who achieved fame in connection with Henry C. Frick's assault, Bergman, delivered an inflammatory speech advising the hungry to attack bakeries and groceries. Another incendiary speaker said: "Remember Chicago, where they hanged men. Why? Because they were hungry. Yesterday the dirty police arrested men. Why? Because they were hungry. Be calm. If you are not and attempt to get what you want, the police will come here and turn the hose on you, they say. Let us parade up Fifth avenue and show those rich people how hungry we are. They have money for their luxuries; my wife and yours have had nothing to eat for three days. Do not fly the next time, but when the police come to you, resist them with all your might. Stand firm and meet them and don't fly from but after them."

MODERATE MEN IN CONTROL.

During the meeting beer sellers did a rushing business. There was, however, no sign of an outbreak.

Last night Baroness, the cloakmakers' leader, made a protest to his friends and the unemployed men who are his followers against allowing Emma Goldman to speak any more. Baroness, Police Captain Deyce and Acting Superintendent Conlin had a conference in the station house in Eldredge street. None of them would talk.

The committee representing the unemployed workmen, who propose to hold a parade and meeting in Union square to-night, promised Acting Superintendent of Police Conlin this morning that the demonstration would be of the most orderly character and a permit for the parade and meeting was granted upon that condition with a clear understanding that the police would not allow the slightest infraction of order. Inspector McAvoy was present at the conference. The committee promised that no red flags would be carried in the parade and that no incendiary speeches would be allowed at the meeting. They said that they expected that 40,000 men would be in line.

At Newark, N. J., there is a movement on foot among the Socialists and Anarchists to have a parade next Monday of the unemployed workmen. It is decided to imitate their brethren in New York and get up a demonstration next Monday morning. It will be a parade of all the unemployed of the city.

PROMPTED BY ANARCHISTS.

A Labor Leader's Views of the Proposed Unemployed Visit to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Speaking of the movement inaugurated in St. Louis of urging all the unemployed from the West to move on to Washington, Herman J. Schultheis, a prominent member of the local federation of labor,