

of the senate.
leath of Senator Stanford causes a num-
Republican senators to move up a peg
so that they will be in line for chair-
should the Democrats lose control of
its again. The late Senator Stanford
rst on the committee on civil service
trenchment. His death leaves Mr.
rn as the leading Republican member.
committee of education and labor he
second, and here also Mr. Washburn
up into his place. On the committee on
s Mr. Squire is, by the same process,
up so that he ranks as the second mem-
the committee.

THE SENATE AND BANKS.

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

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The senate de-
bates its entire afternoon yesterday to debate
a bill to permit national banks to increase
circulations to the par value of bonds de-
and defeated Mr. Allen's amendment
of the interest on the bonds.

Allen spoke first on his amendment and
in a very favorable impression. He de-
clared that the original bill would tend to con-
solidate the national banking system, to which
a majority of his people were opposed.
The bill branched off into a history of
different silver developments and pleaded
for free coinage. He declared, however, that
he would vote for any measure to give the
people immediate relief.

McPherson and Mr. Manderson opposed
Allen's amendment as certain to defeat the
measure. Both pleaded for prompt
action and the latter controverted the state-
ment of his colleague that the people of
the West were against national banks.

Pugh pleaded for state bank circula-
tion and Mr. Manderson combatted this by
pleading for
a national bank on the Mississippi hauled up to a
boat. The captain asked if there was wood
plenty of it?"
"You take the notes of the Granada bank?"
"What rate?"
"For coal?"

Volcott inquired what authority there
was for the issue of clearing house cer-
ificates in New York, and Mr. McPherson ex-
plained that they were not used as currency,
but as pay balances.

Harris denied that a newspaper report
concerning sessions in the finance committee and
the use of unpleasant words was true in any
particular.

Wells declared that as banks of issue the
national banks would have to go. Their use-
fulness had expired and they would better be
abolished. He opposed the bill, and suggested
the issue of 100 million dollars in greenbacks,
which, he said, would go far toward restoring
the currency.

In further discussion the vote was taken
on Allen's amendment, and it was re-
jected, 11: yeas, 39. There were a
number of any pairs announced. The senators
for the amendment were Allen, Bate,
Coke, Irby, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle,
Mills, Pelter and Rouch. Messrs.
Pugh and Vest said they would have
voted if they had not been paired.

The next question was on the amendment
proposed by Mr. Cockrell for the redemption of
the bonds at par value and accrued interest of such 2-
percent bonds as might be presented for re-
demption and to issue greenbacks to pay for
them. The amendment was opposed by Mr.
McPherson and Mr. Sherman, the latter char-
acterizing it as an unbusinesslike transaction.
Cockrell replied to Mr. Sherman. He
declared there was no difference in the govern-
ment's liability between greenbacks and na-
tional bank notes, because the holders of
national bank notes could demand greenbacks
at any time and could then take gold. It was a
tweedle dum and tweedle dee. The
question before the senate was whether neces-
sary means of currency should be made by

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 plat-
form. Every man who took a silver dollar to-
day 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 purchas-
ing clause of the Sherman act, because it would
tend to restore confidence. He would go fur-
ther and say that it would restore confi-
dence and unlock the money that
had been hoarded up. He contended that
it was impossible for this country single-
handed to drag down the price of gold and
enhance the price of silver.

Mr. Catchings did not conclude his speech
until nearly 3 o'clock. He was followed by
Mr. Livingston of Georgia in favor of the free
coinage of silver.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Catchings reported
from the committee on rules a resolution au-
thorizing increases of two members each in
all the most important committees. Mr.
Hooker desired to offer an amendment in-
creasing the membership of the rules com-
mittee, but was shut off by the previous ques-
tion and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Haynes of New York spoke in defense
of Wall street against the attacks of Western
members, and Mr. English (Dem.) of Connecti-
cut declared that the East was right in de-
manding the repeal of the Sherman law. He
had great respect for the President and was
satisfied that the President was a bimetalist
and would stand by the platform.

Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, Democrat,
opened by saying that all that he had to say
had been better said by others. He believed
congress had come together to act not to
speak. He combatted Mr. Sibley's declaration
that 67 million people wanted free coinage by
showing that there were a few million in the
East who had elected congressmen who favored
repeal of the Sherman law. In his state
Democrats who did not vote for the repeal of
the Sherman law would be shelved. The gen-
tleman from Ohio (Mr. Harter) seemed to
assume the position of an independent. He
did not claim to be either Democrat, Republi-
can or Populist. He (Mr. Everett) claimed
to be equally independent. He had not been
elected on any platform except that of Cleve-
land. But upon that platform he had been
elected. He had never quite made up his mind
why he had been elected. He was never
more surprised than he was when he
heard of his election. He was going to in-
troduce politics into this debate. A game of
ball could never be won merely by putting
the other side out. The winning club must
make its runs off its own bat. If a great poli-
tical party was to win it must win by position
and not be a negative power. The Democratic
party was called on to meet a great crisis. Mr.
Cleveland was great and he was ready to sup-
port him. He did not care who was responsi-
ble for these hard times. When a great city
was on fire no one cared whose cow had
kicked over the lamp. Everyone wanted to
put out the fire. The responsibility to extin-
guish this fire rested with the Democrats. If
the Republicans chose to help, if they were
willing to come forward on the lines Mr.
Cleveland had laid down, they would accept
its help. If it shared the risk it would also
share in the glory.

Mr. Simpson spoke in favor of free coinage.
He criticized the Democratic party for its ab-
solute uselessness. Whoever had heard of
the party ever repealing a law or making a
law. The Democratic party was not a party of
progress. [Republican applause.] There was
no Democratic party any more. It was Cleve-
land's party. [Laughter.] He paid his
respects to the Republican party and charged
that it was the only party that stood

of order. Inspector McAboy was present at
the conference. The committee promised
that no red flags would be carried in the pa-
rade 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 unem-
ployed workmen. It is decided to imitate
their brethren in New York and get up a de-
monstration 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 promi-
nent member of the local federation of labor,
and a member of the immigration committee
sent to Europe by the govern-
ment not long ago, said to-day: "I
knew of this movement some days ago; in fact,
was called into a consultation regarding the
feasibility of the project. I did not then and
do not now approve of the scheme and my
most earnest endeavors were expended in the
direction of discouraging it. It was originally
proposed to muster at least 50,000, and, if
possible, 1/2 million unemployed men and
force congress by means of a
tremendous demonstration to provide
relief for the needy classes. I do
not believe, however, that the Federation of
Labor is at the bottom of the movement. It
is the direct result of the agitation of a lot of
cranks, Socialists and Anarchists some of
whom are in this city to-day strenuously en-
deavoring to create trouble. It may be added
that if any movement such as that foreshad-
owed is attempted on a large scale there is no
city on the continent where such prompt and
vigorous measures could be taken to repress
any anarchistic demonstration. There would
be no red tape, no intervention of mayor or
governor, from whom action must be had be-
fore the strong arm of the national govern-
ment could intervene. A move of Anarchists
in Washington would be a move against the
United States and there are abundant national
forces at hand promptly to repress it."

LABORERS VS. LABORERS.

English Speaking Workmen Resent Wage Cutting by Poles and Russians.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The army of unem-
ployed in Chicago has divided itself and blood
has flowed twice. First a band of English
speaking workmen attacked a crowd of sev-
eral hundred Poles at the stock yards, and
then a number of private assaults were made.
Extra forces of police have been placed in the
yards in citizens' dress.

It is estimated that 10,000 idle men applied
for work at the packing houses yesterday
morning. They swarmed about the houses
and the police drove them out. They quietly
dispersed, returning to their homes, to come
again this morning in the hope of finding
work.

Among these were 2,000 recently arrived
Russians and Poles who, guided by want and
approaching destitution, offered their services
at from fifty to seventy-five cents a day, while
some offered to work as cheaply as thirty cents
a day. Because of this the feeling of hostility
against the foreigners only awaits a chance to
break forth and vent itself with flying stones
and bricks.

"I have nothing against the Poles," said a
brawny fellow who was loading beer in a car.
"They are honest and good natured, but when
they offer to work so cheaply it would make
any man hate the sight of them. They may be
hungry, it is true, but a man should be a
man."

CHEAP LABOR THE CAUSE.