



NOT FREE COINAGE.

The Caucus Substitute Silver Bill in the House. WITH A BILLION REDEMPTION CLAUSE. The Congressional Record on the Silver Bill, June 7.

Talk is cheap, and the press teems with advertisements of arsenicals, and other liver, blood and lung remedies, but there is one medicine...

Before the beginning of debate on the silver bill, at request of Payson, of Illinois, Conger, of Iowa, in charge of the bill, modified his substitute so as to provide that treasury notes issued in pursuance of bill shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, striking out the following words: "Except where otherwise expressly stipulated in contract."

Payson said that he realized the substitute would in substance pass his body, and it would be done in obedience to public sentiment, which he believed to be universal in favor of larger use of silver as money metal, and of further increase of currency of the country. If the government used silver at all, it should be used as money metal and not as commodity. He was opposed to the substitute because of that, but he expected to give his support in this contingency. He hoped that the opportunity would be given to strike out the billion redemption feature. This bill was bound to be considered at the other end of the capital. It would be amended there and the vote would have an opportunity to vote on the amendments.

Bynum, of Indiana—Suppose it is not amended? Payson—From assurances I have from another place, I have no more doubt of that than that I am standing here.

Williams, of Illinois—Suppose they should be controlled as you are? Payson—But they cannot be there is no previous question and no special order there. [Laughter.] Referring to the remark made yesterday by Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, to the effect that in the caucus he (Payson) had stated that he would support the bill because his seat would depend upon it, he expressed his regret that the gentleman had permitted that remark to go into the record. The gentleman ought to know that he had in the caucus uttered but one opinion in regard to this bill, and that was that 999 out of every 1000 of his constituents were opposed to it, and that if he should support it as their representative it would cost him his seat. Could the gentleman understand the difference between duty and policy? [Applause.] He was here representing constituents who had honored him with four successive elections. He believed as they believed, in the principles of the republican party, and he said in the presence of the house and of the country that 999 caucuses would never compel him to misrepresent the people he represented. [Applause.]

Payson then proceeded to criticize the silver policy of the Hayes, Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison administrations by the republican party, and said that he had endorsed that denunciation all over Illinois. Nothing he had said afforded him more pleasure than the denunciation of Cleveland's administration for its treatment of silver. He came down to the republican administration and it was no better. [Applause.] Silver had had no friend in the treasury department since the agitation began, and when he was asked to vote for a proposition confiding to the secretary of the treasury's discretion in the use of silver as money metal [if this were the end of it] he would vote against it. Never had the discretion been confided to the secretary of the treasury of this country, where it was possible to evade it, that it had not been evaded. Williams, of Illinois, inquired whether the present law is fairly executed, was not better than the bill. Mr. Payson replied that if the discretion vested in the secretary of the treasury had been fairly used for the past six months, let alone for seven or eight years, no such legislation as this would be under discussion to-day. [Applause.] The treasury officials were the friends of gold and gold alone. No miser ever went clutching for gold with greater avarice and greed than every secretary of the treasury. As an instance of the hostility of the present secretary to silver, Payson stated that he had received a silver certificate for his pay. Conger, of Iowa, illustrated the fact that he had done so by producing several certificates. Payson, again reverting to the bill, said that instead of being a bill for the coinage of silver it was a measure which practically prohibited the coinage of the standard silver dollar. [Applause.]

Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to both the propositions pending before the house. Hatch, of Missouri, reiterated and endorsed everything the gentleman from Illinois had said relative to the hostile attitude of the treasury department towards silver. If the gentleman on the other side who on the floor declared themselves in favor of free and unlimited coinage would throw off the caucus shackles, said Hatch, before the sun went down to-day silver would be restored to perfect equality with gold.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bartine, of Nevada, declared himself a flat-footed free coinage man. Cannon said he would vote for the substitute because he believed at the present time and under the present condition it was the best that could be procured. While he did not apprehend the bill was perfect, his judgment was that, take it all in all, it was the soundest measure the house could originate and pass, and from every standpoint and all things considered, it met his unqualified approval and endorsement, standing as he did between the extreme silver man on one hand and the gold monopolist on the other.

Anderson, of Kansas, favored free coinage. Perkins, of Kansas, said the bill did not meet his approval, but he would vote for it because he knew that in another form it would be amended. Funston, of Kansas, and Conger, of Nebraska, favored the free coinage measure. Dingley, of Maine, supported the bill. Brewer, of Michigan, and Sweeney, of Iowa, spoke for the bill. Grosvenor, of Ohio, characterized it as a fraudulent pretense of the democratic party that it had ever favored the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It has been the shuttlecock of the democratic party and the dishonorable method of politics.

McKinley said the bill would utilize every dollar of the silver product of the United States. It provided also that the instant silver was on a parity with gold that very instant would there be free and unlimited coinage of silver. Congress must see that money provided for them should be absolutely safe from financial wrecks and commercial convulsions, and be absolutely safe and secure in the hands of the holders. This bill gave the country money that was good for all time. Vote down this measure and the gentlemen knew there would be no legislation on the subject. The democrats knew they could not get free coinage when they were in the majority; they knew they could not get it now, and to defeat this bill was to defeat all silver legislation. The hour of it o'clock having arrived the previous question of consideration was ordered. Amendments to the original bill offered by Taylor, of Illinois, and O'Donnell, of Michigan, were informally adopted.

McComas' amendment to the substitute was also adopted. It provides when free coinage is attained the monthly bullion purchases shall cease. The substitute as amended was then agreed to, and the question referred upon agreement to the bill as amended by the substitute. Bland, of Missouri, moved to recommit the bill with the instructions to the committee to report a free coinage bill not later than Tuesday next. Dingley, of Maine, made a point of order against the latter portion of the instruction, which was sustained, and Bland modified the motion so as to omit the provisions for the bill by a special date. Defeated—yeas 116, nays 140.

On the motion to recommit fifteen republicans voted yea with the democrats, as follows: Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Bartine of Nevada, Carter of Montana, Conger of Nebraska, Dehaven of California, Featherstone of Arkansas, Funston, of Kansas, Hermann of Oregon, Kelley of Kansas, Morrow of California, Perkins of Kansas, Townsend of Colorado, Turner of Kansas, Vandover of California. Thirteen democrats voted with the republicans in opposition to the motion to recommit, as follows: Dargen of South Carolina, Dunphy, Elliott of South Carolina, Flower of New York, Glessner of New Jersey, Hemphill of South Carolina, Maish of Pennsylvania, Mutchler of Pennsylvania, O'Neil of Massachusetts, Quinn of New York, Tracy of New York, Venable of Virginia, Wiley of New York. The bill then passed—yeas 135, nays 119.

On final vote eight republicans voted with the democrats against the bill, as follows: Anderson of Kansas, Bartine of Nevada, Carter of Montana, Kelley of Kansas, Powell of Massachusetts, Townsend of Colorado, Turner of Kansas, Wilson of Washington. But one democrat, Wilson of Missouri, voted with the republicans for the passage of the bill. An important decision. A correspondent of the Corvallis Gazette quotes the following from an Ottawa, Ill., paper of June 3rd and may prove interesting to our readers. "A motion for dissolution of injunction came on for hearing to-day before Judge C. B. Smith in the matter of the Naperville church of the Evangelical Association. The court continued the injunction in an elaborate decision. The court held that Bishop Escher was legally suspended and could not act

as bishop; 2d, the Illinois conference, presided over by Elder Ryers was the legal conference independent of whether Escher was legally suspended or not, and that Escher's conference had no power to send a preacher to Naperville church, and that C. J. Frey is the legal pastor of that church, and the trustees were enjoined from interfering with this occupation of the pulpit." Bishop Escher and Bowman both had been suspended, but both set aside the findings of the conferences that tried them on the plea that they had been previously examined, claiming that after one preliminary examination, in which the examining elders did not order a trial they could not be legally tried. Escher persisted in claiming the right to preside at the Illinois conference, and when that conference refused to recognize his claim he then organized an opposition conference consisting of about 25 members against upwards of 70 who refused to follow him. Each conference sent a preacher to the Naperville church, each claiming to be legally appointed. An injunction was served on the Escher man which resulted in the above decision. The legal principles involved in the case of the Oregon conference under the presidency of J. Bowersox vs. that under the presidency of T. Bowman are precisely the same as those involved in the above decision.

Shooting Affray on Big Elk. A Harlan subscriber of the Independence West Side has this account of the affair: Last Saturday between the hours of 8 and 9 a. m. Morgan Lillard and his son-in-law, R. L. Feagles, two old residents of this place, got into an altercation, which resulted in the death of the former and the latter got a slight flesh wound on the wrist from a revolver bullet. The particulars as near as I can learn are as follows: The two parties have been in constant trouble for the last thirteen years. This spring Feagles was appointed road supervisor and they had words over some brush that Mr. Lillard should have cut in the road, and would have come to blows but for the interference of Isaac Derrieb. Hot words followed and Lillard threatened to kill Feagles. Feagles armed himself with a double action Smith & Wesson revolver, 38 calibre and the next time they met Feagles drew his gun and told Lillard as he had threatened to kill him to pass on and make no such attempt. Lillard on his return home armed himself with a Smith & Wesson revolver and was going to his ranch to work. He had to pass Feagles' place where he was engaged in repairing his fence; passed within about 12 paces of him. He was standing on the hill side above him one hand resting on his axe the other hanging by his side. Lillard went about thirteen steps by him. Feagles axe must have slipped for his eye was off Lillard for a moment, and he said the first he knew Lillard's revolver was levelled at him, and Lillard said "g—d—n—u, don't you draw." Feagles drew and the shooting commenced. Lillard advanced until Feagles fired the third shot when he commenced backing. They emptied their revolvers and separated. Lillard was struck four times, three bullets passing through his clothes without touching his body. One struck him in the abdomen and he died Sunday a. m. at 10:55 and was buried Wednesday. Feagles went to Corvallis Tuesday and is to have a preliminary examination Saturday.

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