

TO BREAK OLD TIES

SILVER CONFERENCE PREPARES FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

SILVER COMES FIRST

SILVER MEN URGED TO RIGHT ONE WRONG AT A TIME.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE.

Appointment of Delegates for a National Convention—How the Campaign is Meant to be Conducted.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—The silver conference concluded its sessions today by the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions and the report of the committee to formulate a plan of organization of all the silver forces for a national campaign on silver.

"The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds, and government currency on the other.

"On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctive American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration of any foreign power, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1837, the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

"We hold that the power to hold and regulate a par currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued, and its volume controlled, by the general government only, and should be legal tender.

"We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a crime the present treasury policy, conducted in by a Republican house, of plunging the country in debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all our obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

"Whereas, The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased all the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard; and

"Whereas, Since that time and indefinitely since the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them property values, and the value of all other forms of property except in peculiarly favored localities; and

"Whereas, Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the laboring classes, and the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor and swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the country, and relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers; and

"Whereas, In the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has within the last eighteen months in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with \$152,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to show a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of \$10,000,000 on a single deal; and

"Whereas, Another call is now pending for a further gold loan of \$100,000,000, which, by the force of popular indignation, would also have been negotiated in the same secret manner and through the same syndicate; and

"Whereas, It is confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the price of our products below the European, and at the same time (and level) in order that we may sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor, and striking at the very foundations of our civilization itself; and

"Whereas, The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the real cause of our present troubles is the fact that we have produced so much that we have made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the mine, and throw a multitude of people out of employment—a doctrine that leaves us absolutely without hope for the future; and

"Whereas, The exchange of exchange between silver standard countries and gold countries is equivalent to a bounty equal to the difference between the value of gold and silver, in favor of the silver standard; and that the silver exported to gold standard countries and a corresponding tariff against the products of gold standard countries exported to silver-using countries; and

"Whereas, The cost of production otherwise in the old world, and particularly in China and Japan, is far less than the cost of similar products can be produced or manufactured in this country by American labor, without reducing our farmers, miners, mechanics, manufacturers and other industrial workers to the condition of Chinese coolies; Resolved, That over and above all other questions of policy, we are in favor of securing the free money of the constitution—gold and silver—not one but both—to the end that the American people may have the honest money for an honest product, the honest pay for an honest labor, and that the silver standard and not in a standard that is appreciated 160 per cent above the great staples of the country, and that, further, that silver standard countries may be deprived of the unnatural advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which the tariff legislation alone cannot overcome.

"We therefore, confidently appeal to the people of the United States, that leaving in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important, even momentous, they may appear, and, if need be, all former party affiliations, they unite in a supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power, a power more destructive than any which has ever fastened upon

the civilized men of any age or in any age.

And, upon the consummation of their desires and efforts, we invoke the gracious favor of divine providence. This report was widely and loudly applauded as it was read, and the conference seemed to be filled to the fullest extent with enthusiasm. It was read by Senator Jones, chairman. At the conclusion there was a big demonstration. The delegates arose to their feet and cheered loudly and called for Senator Jones. He spoke about ten minutes and his remarks were vociferously applauded.

ORGANIZATION PLAN.

The following is the report of the committee on organization: "A convention of qualified voters of the United States who believe in the principles this day enunciated by the conference, and who are willing to subordinate party allegiance and fealty to those principles, and to support the nominees of the national convention provided for by this conference, shall be held at the city of St. Louis, Mo., on the 22d day of July, 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon.

"That the apportionment to such convention shall be one delegate for each senator and representative in the United States, and one delegate for each state, and one delegate for each territory, and additional delegates for the several states and territories, based upon the ratio of population as ascertained from the American bimetallic union.

The number of delegates apportioned to each state and territory shall be as follows: Arizona 45; Arkansas 30; California 45; Colorado 70; Connecticut 15; Delaware 3; Florida 3; Georgia 50; Idaho 10; Illinois 60; Indiana 40; Iowa 35; Kansas 60; Kentucky 25; Louisiana 30; Maine 10; Maryland 10; Massachusetts 10; Michigan 30; Minnesota 20; Mississippi 25; Missouri 45; Montana 18; Nebraska 51; Nevada 15; New Hampshire 16; New Jersey 12; New York 40; North Carolina 20; North Dakota 12; Ohio 40; Oregon 15; Pennsylvania 45; Rhode Island 8; South Carolina 20; Tennessee 24; Texas 70; Vermont 8; Virginia 40; West Virginia 12; Washington 17; Wisconsin 15; Wyoming 15; New Mexico 8; Utah 10; District of Columbia 3.

"That this conference appoint a provisional national committee, consisting of one member from each state and territory, said committee of political parties, said committee to serve until the holding of said national convention. Said committee, or the portion thereof appointed by this conference shall have full power to fill all vacancies, whether from the failure of this conference to appoint a full committee or from death, resignation or otherwise. Said committee shall have its headquarters in the city of Washington, D. C.

"That the national committee shall proceed at once to organize the several states and territories for the success of this movement."

"The national committee so far as elected, is as follows: W. Brennan; Colorado—L. N. Stevens; Connecticut—Jus. Sheldon; California—George W. Baker; Idaho—John P. Clough; Iowa—Amos Steele; Illinois—George E. Emery; Kansas—A. S. Shinn; Maryland—Gilbert T. Smith; Massachusetts—George C. Hill; Michigan—Judith Ramsdell; Nebraska—G. L. Laws; Nevada—George S. Nixon; New Jersey—Mortimer Whitehead; New York—John P. Keith; Ohio—H. T. Niles; Pennsylvania—R. F. Diefenderfer; Tennessee—A. H. Aeklin; Virginia—A. G. Wedderburn; Vermont—Joseph Batten; District of Columbia—H. Miller.

On motion, Dr. J. J. Mott of North Carolina was unanimously elected as chairman of the national executive committee.

Mr. Mott has always been a Republican, and for a number of years has been chairman of the state committee of North Carolina, and was vouchered by a number—among them Senator Butt and one of the best organizers and most influential workers in the United States.

A committee on finance—one from each state—was selected.

After a number of other speeches the silver cause advanced amid great enthusiasm, without delay.

CALL OF THE POPULISTS

Synopsis of the Official Announcement of the St. Louis Convention.

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 23.—The following is a synopsis of the call of the People's Party convention which meets in St. Louis July 22.

The members of the People's party and all others who favor its principles are invited to assemble in their various states and territories and elect delegates to the national convention at such time and place as the state committee in each state shall determine. Each state is given one delegate for each senator and representative and one additional delegate for each 2,000 votes over such a simple thing as the Venezuela boundary, it says: "The Monetary Union is a thing that always understood it, as presenting a danger to the life of our country, and we would gladly see it accurately defined and settled beyond the chance of misconception and accepted as an article of international law.

Detroit, Mich., Jan. 23.—The seventh annual banquet of the Alger Republican club was given at the Russell house tonight. Some 250 Republicans of Detroit and Michigan were present. The leading speaker was the Hon. Charles Hughes, of the steamship Laurada, charged with violation of the neutrality laws.

London, Jan. 23.—The chamber today Captain Perrella of Almeida, minister of marine, and the colonies, declared the report of the sale of Delagoa bay to Great Britain was unfounded.

Washington, Jan. 23.—In spite of the urgent representations of United States Minister Alexander W. Terrell, the Turkish government will hesitate to accord permission to the American Red Cross society to distribute relief to sufferers in Armenia.

AMERICANS A E ALL RIGHT

Reassuring Message Reported to Have Been Sent by Kruger.

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PEACE PLEAS MADE

NEWSPAPERS OF ENGLAND HAVE HAD QUITE ENOUGH WAR.

Now They Cannot Find Enough Reasons to Urge in Behalf of Anything That Will Settle the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute—Arbitration at Any Cost and Under Any Pretext—They Feel Assured That on This Side the Spirit of Concession is Equally Prevalent—Ridicule is Showed on Venezuela's Action.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Washington, with reference to the so-called jingo argument of the Venezuelans that they will never permit the repeal of that statute which forbids the reopening of negotiations with Great Britain, says:

"There is no public opinion in Venezuela which will survive the first plain notice from the United States that the republic must choose between accepting her advice and arranging as best she can, unaided, with Great Britain. It will never be necessary to put it so bluntly as that. The advice has been given and will, if necessary, be repeated and pressed. Americans will prevail, or Venezuela must seek a champion elsewhere. I am not speaking from conjecture or hearsay as to the presence of that determination in Washington. The Caracas statute will be seen to shrivel into nothing.

The insurgents have effected a junction at the station of Remedios. At Remedios, in the Remedios district, the railroad station was burned.

In the Viento mountains five men were killed, and a band of forty insurgents at Cervantes, Matanzas, and captured ten, two leaders being among them.

The insurgents with civil guards at Sabanilla, Matanzas, the insurgents sustained a loss of seventeen killed. Three ladies whose home was near the scene of the battle, several killed by stray bullets and fifteen men suffered a similar fate.

The village of Saluda, Havana province, which lately arose in the insurgent cause, is reported to have surrendered.

Maximo Gomez is reported today at Guarrara, in Havana province. The insurgents have burned the wharves and the depots at Pallen and Caballo, Pinar del Rio.

NOT YET READY TO ANSWER

Hohenlohe is Interrogated Regarding a Monetary Conference.

Berlin, Jan. 23.—In the Reichstag today Dr. Theodor Barth, Reichstag member, asked the chancellor, Prince von Hohenlohe, if the government could make a statement regarding the plan for summoning an international monetary conference, several times mentioned in the Reichstag, and if it was not in a position to give any information now, but he hoped to do so shortly.

The federal government relative to the resolution adopted by the Reichstag in February last.

Dr. Theodor Barth said that the important point was to wait the statement, but would increase its endeavors to bring the currency still more to the foreground in the future, especially since the government had not yet satisfactorily rejected Count von Kanitz's proposal.

The resolution referred to was the motion of Count von Mirovich, Austrian leader, which was adopted on February 18, 1895, summoning another international conference on the currency question and instructing the government to send invitations for an international monetary congress to take action for the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium.

The house was much agitated and there is talk of a duel between Dr. Barth and Count von Kardoff.

ADMITTED TO THE ACADEMY

Coveted Prize of French Scholarship Bestowed on Anatole France.

Paris, Jan. 23.—Anatole France, the author, has been elected to the academy of France.

France was born in 1844. He was the son of a bookseller and completed his studies at the Stanislas college. He early devoted himself to literature and was attached in 1876 to the Revue des Deux Mondes.

He was a contributor to a long time to several leading journals, including Les Debats and Les Temps. He was finally called to the literary journal to succeed M. Jules Claretie, who died in 1884.

His contributions to the Revue des Deux Mondes, which have been numerous, have always been much noted. He has written also numerous novels, biographical sketches, literary criticisms, and a number of novels, which have kept him constantly in the front rank of French literary men.

NOT WRITTEN IN THE LAW

Crown Lawyers Fuzzled to Know What Kruger's Answer Will Be.

London, Jan. 23.—The Morning Post understands that the crown lawyers are unable to find any offense under English law for the Transvaal people can be civilly or criminally tried. They have recommended the appointment of a committee of judges to the Farnell committee to inquire in the whole of Africa and to report to the Farnell committee to be appointed to proceed to Africa and collect information.

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ARE THEY JOINED?

RUSSO-TURKISH ALLIANCE IS REPORTED FROM THE EAST.

Full Mail Gazette Springs the Story as a Sensation to Which It Editorially Subscribes its Belief, Which is Far From Being Confirmed by the Foreign Office, or Shared by Those in the Best Positions for Knowing What They are Talking About—Historical Elements in the Case—Expressions of Incredulity.

London, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey.

The Pall Mall Gazette correspondent adds that the treaty was signed at Constantinople and that the ratifications were exchanged at St. Petersburg between Arej Pasha and the czar. The basis of the treaty is declared to be on the lines of the Unkiarski agreement of 1833 by which Turkey agreed, in the event of Russia going to war, to close the Dardanelles to warships of all nations. This treaty was soon abandoned, owing to the refusal of the powers to recognize it.

The Pall Mall Gazette correspondent also says that the French ambassador, M. Cambon, conferred with the sultan yesterday and that it is probable that France will be included in the new alliance.

Commenting on the dispatch the Gazette says:

"We regard the news as true. The information is plainly of the very gravest importance. The first intimation reached us four days ago, but we withheld it until the strong confirmation which was received this morning. This brings Russia into the Mediterranean with a vengeance and may necessitate the strengthening of our fleet in this water. Politically the effect will be far greater. The treaty means that Turkey has renounced her own independence against orders, both from within and without, and has decided to throw herself into the arms of Russia. She is now Russia's vassal and a Russian satellite. It is a dispatch to any part of the Sultan's domain.

Officials of the foreign office declare that they have no information regarding the alliance.

London, Jan. 23.—Dispatches to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna and Paris deny the report printed in the Pall Mall Gazette of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey.

London, Eng., Jan. 23.—Special dispatches from all points in the continent deny the report of an offensive and defensive alliance between Russia and Turkey, which was reported in a Constantinople dispatch to the Standard.

The resolution referred to was the motion of Count von Mirovich, Austrian leader, which was adopted on February 18, 1895, summoning another international conference on the currency question and instructing the government to send invitations for an international monetary congress to take action for the rehabilitation of silver as a circulating medium.

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HIT IS INCLINED TO DOUBT

But if the Story is True It Means All Kinds of Consequences.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The Pall Mall Gazette dispatch was read with surprise by the members of the house committee on foreign affairs. Mr. Pitt was inclined to doubt the news. He said, however, that if Russia had signed such a treaty, that she must have done so with full knowledge of all the consequences that must follow. The treaty of Berlin, which renounced the Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano, was designed particularly to prevent such an alliance as the Pall Mall Gazette outlined, and to preserve the balance of power in Europe. For Russia to treat on that treaty must provoke the gravest imaginable consequences.

The committee had been considering the question of the Russo-Turkish treaty, but short time before the dispatch to the Associated Press arrived, and had adopted the Armenian resolution which renounced the Russo-Turkish treaty of San Stefano, which Great Britain acquired the island of Cyprus.

Mr. Draper of Massachusetts said that in his recent trip abroad, the prevailing feeling against Great Britain because of what the other powers regarded as the land-grabbing policy, was everywhere so strongly manifested that no coalition which left her out could be an entire success.

Mr. Quigg doubted whether Turkey would take part in an alliance against England, for he believed that England was practically convinced at the oppression of the Armenians.

ON ACCOUNT OF HER SON

Grief and Anxiety Drive Mrs. Emma Worman to Her Tomb.

New York, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Emma Worman, the wife of the principal owner of the Cutting, a high-class monthly magazine devoted to outdoor sports, and a well-known sportsman, died at her apartment in Fifth avenue.

THROATS CUT IN GEORGIA

Father and Son Have a Fatal Quarrel and Two Young Men Lie Dead.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 23.—A special to the Times from Atlanta, Ga., says: At Turley, a small town near here, Will Benton went to his father's house to take his aunt away, the aunt's character affecting the happiness of the household. They became involved in a difficulty, which resulted in the father, though not seriously.

The father then caught his son and cut his throat from ear to ear. The boy died in a few minutes. The father, Frank Black, cutting his throat. Both are young men of excellent families and the event has created great excitement.

DEMOGOGUE AT JACKSON'S HOLE

Stirring Up the Indians, Who Make an Attempt to Kill an Agent.

Denver, Jan. 23.—A special to the Republican from Helena, Montana, says: Private advices received here today later are to the effect that the Indians in Jackson's Hole are commencing to grow restless and trouble of a serious nature is daily expected. Hancock Indians, ringleaders, have been made to believe by a man named Jackson, husband of a half-breed wife, that if Agent Teter would be got out of the way, he would succeed him. With this idea in mind, they attacked Teter's house, attempting to carry him off bodily, but failed. The Indians are said to be well armed and a general uprising is looked for any day. The Indian leaders are Big Neck, Sagawnee, Big Horse and Red Bear.

ON THE EDGE OF A ROOM

Hennessy, O. T., a Going in for New Brick Blocks and Big Fats.

Hennessy, O. T., Jan. 23.—(Special.)—Hennessy is getting ready to enjoy an earthly holiday in the spring. The town is getting ready for the coming of the new brick buildings. J. H. Bash, Edward Gould, Cox Bros, and George W. Bear, Real Estate Agents, are getting ready for the coming of the new brick buildings.

At the meeting of the Fair Association Tuesday the following officers were elected for the coming year: W. W. Grim, president; O. R. Kidney, vice president; Fred Ehler, secretary; R. H. Drimmer, treasurer; J. A. Liddle, superintendent of the fair grounds. The shape and the stock is worth 100 cents on the dollar. With the interest every one is taking in the association, the fair will be one of the best ever held in Oklahoma.

TALICHIEF IS VERY SHORT

Full-Blooded Osage, Treasurer Who is Up to the Eyes in Money.

Perry, O. T., Jan. 23.—News from Pawhuska says that Alexander Talichief, a full-blooded Osage Indian, treasurer of that tribe, is short in his accounts from \$2,000 to \$5,000. The Osage council has been called into session for an investigation and appointed William Collins to take charge of Talichief's books. The Indians are considerably worked up over the matter.

WOODS FULL OF CANDIDATES

Biggest Kind of a Scramble for United States Marshal's Place.

Perry, O. T., Jan. 23.—News reaches here that United States Marshal Nix has been suspended from office and the woods appear to be full of candidates for his position. Among the names mentioned are Hon. John W. Gordon, of Cleveland, a half-breed Cherokee who for thirty years has been a prominent factor in all Cherokee councils and has done much in the matter of treaties with the United States government.

RETURNS WITH HER HUSBAND

Mrs. Charlton, the Runaway Wife of a Child of Lawrence, Again at Home.

TUCKER'S WAY TAKEN

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS RULE.

RULES ARE ADOPTED

DOLLIVER POURS A BROADSIDE INTO THE DEMOCRATS.

MR. CRISP ROUSED TO THE FRAY

SENATE LISTENS TO A DEAL OF SPEECHIFYING.

MONROE DOCTRINE, FINANCE AND THE TARIFF

CALL OUT EACH ORATORY—APPOINTMENTS

CONFIRMED—CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23.—The house resumed consideration of the rules and disposed of the last amendment offered by the committee. It was substituted for the quorum rule of the Fifty-first congress, the method of compelling the attendance of a quorum proposed in the Forty-sixth congress by J. Randolph Tucker, with some modification. It was not until the rules of the Fifty-first congress stood adopted, with the few modifications reported from the committee, that something like excitement was engendered by an eloquent speech from Mr. Dolliver (Rep. Ia.).

He taunted the Democrats with at least acquiescing in the adoption of all the principles adopted in the rules of the Fifty-first congress, against which they had raised their voices in 1880. This speech drew forth an indignant reply from ex-Speaker Crisp, in the course of which he reviewed the whole history of the controversy and charged the Democrats with trying to make political capital by false pretenses.

RULES REPORTED.

The house agreed to adjourn on Monday and took up the question of rules. Mr. Henderson of Iowa reported a bill for the purpose of modifying the rules. It is to bring members to the bar of the house and count them, instead of following the fixed plan of having the speaker count a quorum.

A debate of over two hours followed, participated in by Messrs DeArmond of Missouri, Butler of Texas, Powers of Vermont, and others. Mr. DeArmond, son of Tennessee and Daniel of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dolliver (Rep. Ia.) concluded the debate with an eloquent speech in justification of the fact that both sides of the house at last had come around to the position taken by the Republicans in the Fifty-first congress. He congratulated the house for its moderation and common sense in parliamentary procedure at last had arrived.

He called attention to the fact that Mr. Crisp had said in his speech that the Democrats had proceeded, and said that if anyone had predicted six years ago that the Democrats would acquiesce in the adoption of a rule for all time, he would have disowned six years ago, it would not have been believed. It showed that the Democrats did recognize a good thing when they saw it. The wild and tumultuous scenes of the Fifty-first congress, when for months the speaker would utter a word of abuse, would be recalled only by antiquarians as interesting reminiscences when this and all kindred questions were brought up in the course of the historical leadership and genius of the gentleman from Maine. (Great applause on the Republican side.)

MR. CRISP IS ABROGATED.

Mr. Crisp, who said he had not intended to make any protest against a majority of 150, but he could not allow an usurpation of power. Mr. Dolliver's remarks passed unnoted, and the resistance of the Democrats in the Fifty-first congress, Mr. Crisp said, arose out of a misunderstanding, and as now a usurpation of power had occurred, Mr. Crisp declared, with feeling, was not the master but the servant and the organ of the house.

Mr. Dingley asked if an appeal had been taken