

to consider the Bland Silverbill. On this call also the Republicans refrained from voting, and the Speaker announced the vote as follows: Yeas, 157; nays, 4; no quorum. Mr. Bland moved the call of the House, but no roll was called. Mr. Lockwood (Dem., N. Y.) moved an adjournment. The vote on this was 104 in the affirmative and 102 in the negative. Mr. Bland then demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was again called. The motion to adjourn was voted down—Yeas, 87; nays, 137; and Mr. Bland moved a call of the House. On this motion, Mr. Tracy (Dem., N. Y.) moved an adjournment, and the roll was called. The motion to adjourn was defeated, 66 to 119. A call of the House was ordered, and showed 176 members present, three less than a quorum.

Mr. Bland brought in the customary resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring in the yeas and nays, and the roll was called. Mr. Reed moved an adjournment, but could only muster a corporal's guard in his support. Mr. Cockeran (Dem., N. Y.) called the roll, and the yeas and nays were called. The motion to adjourn was defeated, 66 to 119. A call of the House was ordered, and showed 176 members present, three less than a quorum.

GREENBACKERS BECOME ACTIVE.
THEY ARE GOING TO CIRCULATE PETITIONS FOR AN ISSUE OF FIAT MONEY.

Washington, Feb. 7.—George O. Jones, chairman of the National Greenback Party, today issued the following call for the preparation and signing of petitions by those who favor a largely increased volume of money:

"National Greenbackers and all others who are in favor of the immediate issue of a largely increased volume of constitutional money, and of perpetuating our statute books that the United States Supreme Court, in the March 1857, which is substantially as follows: That the United States legal-tender notes, commonly known as greenbacks, are a legal tender for the payment of the necessities of the people, are constitutional legal-tender money, and all who have faith in the future of the United States, and who are hereby requested to meet in their respective cities, towns, villages and neighborhoods, on Saturday, March 3, 1894, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of that important decision, and then to send to the National Greenback Party, in New York City, a petition signed by them, and to immediately forward said petitions to their Senators and Representatives in Congress at Washington."

THE PARDON OF JOHN SHEA.
MR. CLEVELAND'S SECOND APPEARANCE AS A DEFENDER OF OPPRESSED WOMANHOOD.

Washington, Feb. 7 (Special).—A day or two ago the President pardoned a notorious local thief and lawbreaker who had recently been sentenced to one year in the New York State Prison for selling liquor without a license. The man's name is John Shea, and for years he and his family have been the bane of the police. Not only did the President pardon him, shortening his sentence of imprisonment by one-half, but he remitted four-fifths of his fine. Had there been any doubt as to the guilt of John Shea, or had his punishment been disproportionately severe, there is a plea for his pardon. He has been a lawbreaker, but to desertion from the police and to suffer thereby is a most extraordinary proceeding. The judge who tried the case and the District Attorney joined in opposition to clemency, but their opinions seem to have been worthless in the eyes of Mr. Cleveland. A license having been refused to him, he had been driven to the desperate business of selling liquor without a license. The police secured evidence of this misconduct and arrested Shea. He was fined, but at once resumed the sale of intoxicants, and when a raid was made on his unsavory establishment the second time he made a terrific fight against the officers. In his endeavor to elude the police he was assisted by his wife, his daughters and several of the rough characters who frequently surround him. The submission of the petition for pardon was comparatively easy, but there was a prolonged struggle before the aggressively pugnacious women were brought under control. That those women should receive more or less injury in their efforts to defeat the police is not surprising. In fact, their conduct has been a most extraordinary display of physical antagonism, but it is more than surprising to learn that the President should have insisted upon a being roughly handled their father should have a considerable portion of his just sentence remitted.

Captain Richard Cavendish, of Indiana, is in town for a few days on business connected with settling the business of the "Indiana Fair," which is being held at the Indiana State Fair. When he read of President Cleveland's action in the Shea case he said: "This Shea case is a most extraordinary proceeding. The President has pardoned a notorious local thief and lawbreaker who had recently been sentenced to one year in the New York State Prison for selling liquor without a license. The man's name is John Shea, and for years he and his family have been the bane of the police. Not only did the President pardon him, shortening his sentence of imprisonment by one-half, but he remitted four-fifths of his fine. Had there been any doubt as to the guilt of John Shea, or had his punishment been disproportionately severe, there is a plea for his pardon. He has been a lawbreaker, but to desertion from the police and to suffer thereby is a most extraordinary proceeding. The judge who tried the case and the District Attorney joined in opposition to clemency, but their opinions seem to have been worthless in the eyes of Mr. Cleveland. A license having been refused to him, he had been driven to the desperate business of selling liquor without a license. The police secured evidence of this misconduct and arrested Shea. He was fined, but at once resumed the sale of intoxicants, and when a raid was made on his unsavory establishment the second time he made a terrific fight against the officers. In his endeavor to elude the police he was assisted by his wife, his daughters and several of the rough characters who frequently surround him. The submission of the petition for pardon was comparatively easy, but there was a prolonged struggle before the aggressively pugnacious women were brought under control. That those women should receive more or less injury in their efforts to defeat the police is not surprising. In fact, their conduct has been a most extraordinary display of physical antagonism, but it is more than surprising to learn that the President should have insisted upon a being roughly handled their father should have a considerable portion of his just sentence remitted."

Moreover, as General Sickles pointed out in his speech, while the resolution in one sentence opens the door to the pardon of a criminal, it virtually assumes that a protectorate by declaring that the United States will not permit any other nation to intervene in the political affairs of that country.

One point which was made with great force by Colonel Hepburn in his speech closing the debate against the resolution was the utter worthlessness in a legal sense of most of the so-called "testimony" taken by "Paramount" Blount, who was not clothed with authority to administer oaths. Colonel Hepburn ventured the assertion that Chairman McCreary, if he were a country magistrate in Kentucky, "would not convict the most worthless negro in the State who had been charged with stealing a razor-back hog on such 'testimony' as that produced by Blount to buttress his report."

The haste with which the resolution was forced through clearly shows that the Administration and its agents in the House of Representatives were not prepared to meet the opposition which was taken by the House of Representatives. The resolution was passed by a vote of 102 to 157.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AS TO A QUORUM.
After the first roll call today and after the Speaker had announced that no quorum had voted, Mr. Springer, who, as the subsequent proceedings disclosed, must have conferred with the Speaker beforehand, made the point that as there were four vacancies in the membership of the House a quorum consisted of 177 members, which number had voted. After some discussion the Speaker sustained the point of order, basing his decision upon a ruling made by him in comments made by Speaker Reed on one of his own decisions in the List Congress. Speaker Crisp's decision was sharply challenged by Bourke Cockran, Colonel Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and other leading Democrats, who argued that a quorum of the House consisted of a majority of the membership. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, defended the ruling, although no formal appeal was taken. It appeared likely that the number of Democratic members would vote to sustain one. Mr. Springer therefore asked and obtained unanimous consent to withdraw the point of order, and the roll was called again, which was done with the result already mentioned, and the question as to what constituted a quorum of the House of Representatives is still open one. It may be that three of the four vacancies, two in New York and one in

Virginia, have already been filled, so far as the House could fill them, by the election of Messrs. Quigg, Straus and Tamm.

McCREARY'S RESOLUTION PASSED.
REPUBLICANS DECIDE THAT THERE IS NOTHING TO GAIN BY BREAKING A QUORUM.

Washington, Feb. 7.—After the reading and correction of yesterday's Journal in the House the Speaker and Mr. Reed (Rep., Me.) got into a parliamentary wrangle as to whether or not the order made yesterday by which the absentees were recalled continued after the adjournment. The Chair held that it did, and the House took up the special order, which was the consideration of the Hawaiian resolutions of the Foreign Affairs Committee. These resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the action of the United States Minister in employing United States naval forces and illegally adding in overthrowing the constitutional government of the Hawaiian Islands in January, 1893, and in setting up in its place a provisional government not republican in form and substance, was contrary to the true principles of our Republic and the spirit of our Constitution, and should be and is condemned.

Second.—That we heartily approve the principle announced by the President of the United States that interference with the domestic affairs of an independent nation is contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

And it is further the sense of this House that the action of the Hawaiian Islands to our country, or the assumption of a protectorate over them by our Government, is uncalled for and inexpedient; that the people of that country should have absolute freedom and independence in pursuing their own line of policy, and that, in order to intervention in the political affairs of the islands will not be regarded with indifference by the Government of the United States.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUORUM?

The Speaker ordered the roll to be called on the passage of the resolution, before the vote was taken. It was found that the House almost secured a quorum, if it did not actually have it, and there was an effort made by some members to withdraw or change their votes. The Speaker, however, held that this could only be done by unanimous consent, and objection was made in each case.

The Speaker announced the vote as follows: Yeas, 174; nays, 3; no quorum. Mr. Reed, of New York, then moved that the House adjourn, and that it be ordered that it be constituted a quorum, and not 175, as had been held. In support of this he cited the ruling of ex-Speaker Reed, in the List Congress, holding that a quorum consisted of a majority of the living members, and not of all those who were present.

Mr. Reed said that he was not clear on that point, but was under the impression that he had understood it as he stated.

The Speaker read Mr. Reed's decision from the Journal of the List Congress, in which it was stated that a quorum consisted of a majority of the living members, and that the Speaker had held that a quorum consisted of a majority of the living members, and not of all those who were present.

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