THE FORT WORTH GAZETTE.

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BRAVE, TRUE WORDS.

Hearken, Ye Honest Men of Texas Democrats, All.

A DANIEL COME TO JUDGMENT

Views as to the Extraordinary Attacks on David B. Hill

OF SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL,

One of Virginia's Greatest Orators and Most Distinguished Statesmen.

"LET US HAVE FAIR PLAY."

Would You Stab One of Your Great Generals in the Back in the Hour of Victory—We Love Hill for the Enemies He has Conquered.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1892.

To the Editor of the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

At the first opportunity I reply to your specific request that I give my opinion as to the extraordinary attacks made on Senator David B. Hill. This request has been reinforced by letters of similar nature from a number of my constituents, and one of them, a distinguished citizen, has justly remarked: "No good Democrat has been treated as harshly as some Democrats are treating him." My Democratic brethren are entitled to have my views for what they may be worth, and I give them candidly.

ATTACKS ON HILL ORIGINATE WITH REPUBLICANS.

I have no interest in the matter save that of a citizen who believes Democratic success necessary to the country's welfare and the South's safety. Nothing but the conviction that the attacks on Senator Hill are grossly unjust—that the people are being misled by them and that they imperil our success, could induce me to take part to repel them.

They originate from Republican sources. They are encouraged in New York by bolters and others, who would rule or ruin. They are repeated by those who are either infected by Republican publications or blinded by momentary zeal for other candidates.

UNGRACIOUS FOR THE SOUTH TO ATTACK HILL.

They are most ungracious and ungrateful when taken up by Southern men. About a year ago Senator Evarts of New York, was clamoring for the force bill in the senate; Hill was in Albany begirt by foes, but working to help us, and we in Washington were begirt by foes, but working for deliverance. The South was trembling. The country was in dread. To-day Evarts is gone; the force bill is gone. Ex-Confederates put in office by Northern Hill Democrats, and Hill here with us, our champion, friend, and defender, attest their sympathy and their victory and our deliverance. For shame that a Southern man or a Democratic man should turn to smite with hands that smote the hand that helped them!

WHERE WERE THE BOLTERS DURING THE FORCE-BILL AGITATION?

While the Democrats were beleaguered in Washington and Hill beleaguered in Albany fighting the force bill, where were the bolters? Led by Hon. C. S. Fairchild, their chief, they were in combination with Republicans to overturn New York Democracy and destroy its citadel.

They had no time to organize or make proclamations against the force bill. And yet they had full time to organize against the Democracy of New York city and to organize in favor of the gold rings of Wall street, and were so ill-timed and selfish as to denounce the silver men, constituting nine-tenths of the Democrats in congress, at the crisis of their battle against the force bill, when they were rescuing the country from pandemonium! Are such men fit to be our leaders?

LIKE DENUNCIATIONS AGAINST CLEVELAND EIGHT YEARS AGO.

Eight years ago, when Cleveland was a candidate, many of the same journals which now denounce Hill assailed his personal and private character with equal venom and mendacity. They transfer their vocabularies of abuse to Hill now because he is in the lead, and I shudder for the future of Democracy when I see Democratic pens and tongues copying these denunciations and passing their counterfeit coin as "money of the realm."

What has Senator Hill done to be denounced? Any one may make wholesale and vague charges against another. There is no index of manliness or purity or good intent in circulating vague rumors and scandals, and men who value their own good names are slow to do it.

SPECIFICATIONS AGAINST HILL REFUTED.

In so far as specification has been made against Senator Hill it has been promptly refuted. They specified that he was a trickster when he proclaimed against an appropriation for the World's fair if the force bill was passed, but the country rejoiced that he thus assisted in defeating it. They specified that he was a trickster when he refused to turn over his governor's office to Lieutenant-Governor Jones. The latter voted the Republican ticket last fall and Democrats were glad that the key of the citadel had not been put in his hands. They specified that he was a trickster when he declared that a Democratic legislature was elected in November last. The supreme court of New York, acknowledged to be impartial, indorsed his opinion and then the land rang with his plaudits. And with these exploded slanders against Governor Hill upon the lips of their Republican authors some yet say "trickster." Have we not a right to ask wherein? He reduced taxes and paid the debt as governor of New York. He declared for the restoration of our silver and gold to their old-time purity and plenty. Do not our tax-payers and our disordered finances need that some such tricks as these be played on a larger scale?

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Some say Hill should speak now and more specifically on the silver question. Let us judge him by the same standard that others are judged by. The silver question has been a live issue since the free coinage bill was passed in 1878 and vetoed by President Hayes. Cleveland never spoke on it until after he was elected president. He does not now speak to the bolters. Why be so patient to one and so impatient to the other?

WHAT WE SHOULD REMEMBER CONCERNING HILL.

It is due in all fairness that we should recall respecting Senator Hill—1. That his long public career and his private life have been uncontaminated by any charge of vice or corruption. He is a clean man and a stout fighter. 2. That all outcries made against Senator Hill now were made against him before his own people in New York last fall and repulsed and silenced by enormous majorities. 3. Hill was twice governor of New York; before that lieutenant-governor, state senator, and twice president of the New York Bar association—a position open only to learning, intellect and [illegible] He was under fire for over a decade [illegible] who had every opportunity in the [illegible] legislature to investigate his [illegible] and his pluck, probity and fidelity [illegible] thoroughly vindicated before [illegible] by a succession of honors [illegible] never before conferred upon any [illegible] leaders. 4. Hill's administration as governor was wise, [illegible]

POWERFUL REPUBLICAN [illegible]

Hill has been opposed by a machine organization that had Wall street for it purse, and the boundless bankeries of Davenport supervisors and custom-house combines for its weapons; that he crushed that machine, overwhelmed Platt and Fassett, contributed to elect a Democratic governor, redeemed New York from the clutches of Republican gerrymander, displaced a Republican force bill senator of the United States, and placed us in line for Democratic triumph. Hit at Hill! I would as soon stab my general in the back while the enemy was scattering before his standards. I do not love him for the enemies he has made, but for the enemies of Democracy he has conquered.

THE FALSE CRY THAT HILL CUT CLEVELAND IN 1888.

The brutally false Republican outcry that Hill cut Cleveland in 1888 is repeated. I know the contrary. I know it from Hill. I know it also from Cleveland himself, whom I heard in his office rebuke one who made such intimation and at the same time declare Hill to be an honorable man and incapable of such treachery. I know it from the fact that no man in the country had more interest in Cleveland's election than Hill, for it would have smoothed his path to the presidency in 1892. I know it by the fact that thousands of Republicans supported Hill as governor on a state issue who would not support Cleveland on a national issue. Governor Nichols, in Louisiana, got a much larger majority than Cleveland and Governor McKinney's majority in Virginia was nearly 40,000 more a year later. We do not suspect these gentlemen of any treachery. It is a sin and a shame to put the paltry falsehoods against Hill upon the people.

WHY NOT DENOUNCE THE BOLTERS' MACHINE?

I do not observe that those who denounce the machine of the regular Democracy of New York apply like denunciations to the machine of the bolting Democrats. Are their machine methods—their petitions, manifestos, advertisements, list of names and finance committees—reprobated by those who assault similar methods when adopted by the regular Democrats? Are those bolting Democrats more to be respected, with their disorganizing machinery, than the regulars with their organizing machinery for the common triumph?

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION OF FEBRUARY 22.

It is silly to call the Democratic convention of New York, held on February 22, a "snap" convention. It was as open as the day, and free for all Democrats. Had not the New York Democracy the right to hold their convention when they pleased to do so? Had they not the right to tell the country who they wanted for president, and who they could elect, when outsiders were boasting that they were for another? Is New York to dictate when Virginia shall speak, or Virginia when New York shall speak?

Where was the snap judgment? Is it not preposterous for bolters to pretend that they did not have time after more than a month's notice to attend Democratic primaries inside the party, when they did have full time to hold their own gatherings outside the party? Was a single Democrat refused admittance to the regular meetings? Not so. Their pretensions are ridiculous. They could not carry a ward, or county, in New York state, and yet they set themselves up to dictate the presidency and run the country.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MEETINGS ON JANUARY 8.

I chanced to be in Philadelphia on January 8, "Jackson day," addressing a Democratic association. On that very day the conventions were held ranging that great city for another candidate. Were they denounced as "snap" conventions? Were they derided as "too early?" Are states that never give the Democrats an electoral vote to dictate its nominee in early meetings, and is the great state which held its convention six weeks later to be rebuked when we must rely upon it to give us the victory? The truth is, the bolters in New York were willing enough for an early convention, but only cried against it when they counted noses. A just suspicion exists that they are more anxious for the success of Wall-street machinery to suppress the people's views on the money question than for Democratic victory. The eagerness with which Hill was besought to get out of the way now and be president "next time" indicates that personal objections to him are no deeper than the present necessities of his rivals. The bolters supported the machine last fall: why so suddenly disenchanted in the spring?

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY ESSENTIAL TO VICTORY.

We must stop abusing Democrats if we hope for Democratic success. Our enemies are laughing in their sleeves at us. Mephistopheles grins when he sees the Republican editorials of last fall, which New York rebuked at the polls, rehashed in Democratic journals this spring, and he will grin again when he sees Republican papers publishing them again this fall with Democratic papers quoted as authority. I have no sympathy with those who pull down any candidate of our cause, whether his name be Hill, Gorman, Cleveland, Flower Palmer, Grayor Boies, and being myself a Democrat I would as promptly defend one of them from unjust strictures as I would another.

THE CANDIDATE A QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

Each of us is entitled to our preference for president. If I had mine undivided by the expediences of the hour I would have a Southern man from amongst those who were veterans in Democratic service before some who are candidates were heard of. But I realize that expediency must locate our choice, and following expediency I protest against a policy so fatal to its efficacy.

NEW YORK NECESSARY TO SUCCESS.

It is evident that we must carry New York to win. Hill is New York's overwhelming choice. The farmers are his friends. The workingmen are his friends. The masses cleave to him. "The lambs of Wall street" are against him, and are inspiring and feeding the attack on him under mock cries of reform and purity. Whether we nominate him or not, we will need him and all his friends and their vast courage and ability to pull us through.

Will we consolidate our ranks by insulting the men who have just plucked victory from defeat and upon whom we must rely to preserve it? It is the game of a marplot to do it. The country is ripe for an uprising against the exactions and extravagances of Republican rule and the threatened enormities of force-bill legislation. If we are defeated in November next it will be by those who have turned their guns on their friends and wasted ammunition which should be reserved for their foes.

With Republicans seizing government everywhere they can under any pretext, as witness Connecticut and Nebraska, are there not marks enough for the rifle-practice of Democratic gunners outside of our own ranks?

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION will meet ere long. Let us be ready to cheer its nominee! Let us give every candidate and every section a calm hearing and a fair show. Let us restrain hasty speech and premature conclusion. Let us send men unpledged who have the good sense and cool discretion to direct [illegible] to success and to subordinate all personal ambitions. If we act less wisely than we have at times rolls on the Democratic party will be wrecked, the country will [illegible] prodigality and extortion, the [illegible] visited by the rigors of force [illegible] I cry aloud for [illegible] who can hold out a saving [illegible]

LET US HAVE FAIR PLAY.

I write this letter to de[illegible] justice, not as a partisan [illegible] That he has been [illegible] friend in time of [illegible] is enough to entitle him [illegible] He has suffered because [illegible] This is enough to entitle [illegible] pathy. He is our brothe[illegible] is reason enough why [illegible] on enemies to strike him [illegible]

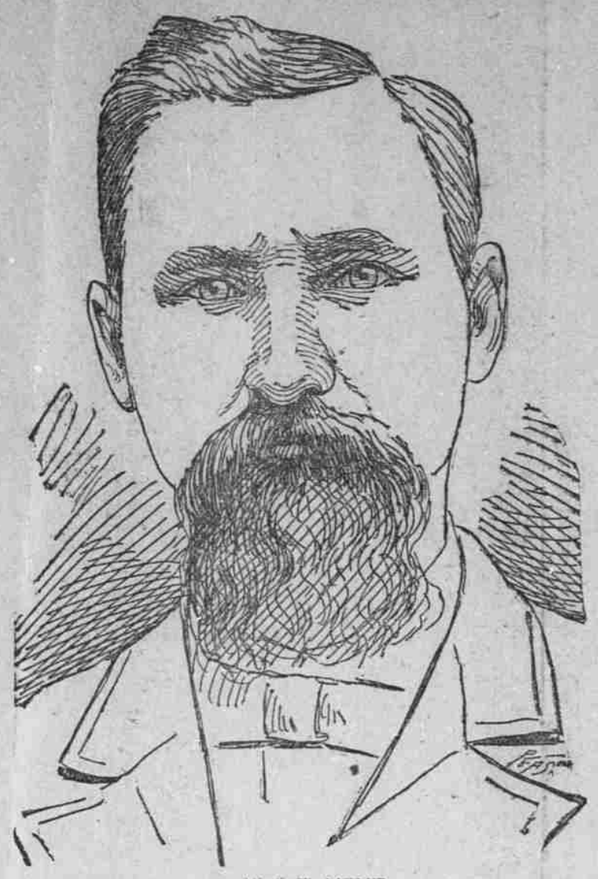
Whatever predilection [illegible] tain for a particular can[illegible] as nothing compared to [illegible] may contribute to victory. We [illegible]

love fair play. Let us give it to Hill and give it to all.

In earnest sympathy with your patriotic views, and ready to join hands with you for our cause whoever may be the leader, I am your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN W. DANIEL.

GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITIES---NO. 23.



HON. S. W. FINLEY.

The subject of this sketch is thirty-seven years of age, and was born in Lauderdale county, Miss. His father moved to Texas the year of his birth, and he has been reared and educated in Texas. He was admitted to the bar June, 1876, and since that time has resided and practiced law at Tyler. In 1884 he was a Democratic elector, and assisted in casting the vote of Texas for Cleveland. In 1888 he was made chairman of the state Democratic executive committee, and in 1890 he was re-elected to that position as an indorsement of his rulings upon questions of qualification for admission of persons into Democratic primaries, his position having been vigorously assailed by candidates for governor and other prominent men. He has never held or sought office, but has always taken part in each recurring campaign since he was of age. During Governor Ireland's administration he was appointed special judge upon the supreme court in some important Spanish land grant cases, and acted as a member of the court in those cases under appointment of the governor.

THE THIRTEEN

All Fine Large Turkeys and Buzzard for No One.

LEGISLATIVE CARVING DONE

To the Taste of Every Aspirant for a Congressional Seat from the Cities.

An Absolute Divorce from Dallas—The Heated Debate on the Free Book Bill—Some Pointers on the Bills Under Discussion.

Congressional Districts

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 25.—The joint congressional committee finished redistricting the state to-night. Following are the districts as they will be reported by the full committees of each house:

First—Harris, Chambers, Montgomery, Waller, Grimes, Walker, Brazos, Madison, Leon, Freestone, Trinity.

Second—Jefferson, Orange, Hardin, Liberty, San Jacinto, Polk, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, Sabine, San Augustine, Angelina, Houston, Nacogdoches, Shelby, Panola, Cherokee, Anderson, Henderson.

Third—Rusk, Smith, Gregg, Harrison, Upshur, Wood, Van Zandt, Raines, Kaufman, Rockwall.

Fourth—Marion, Cass, Bowie, Titus, Franklin, Red River, Hopkins, Delta, Lamar, Fannin.

Fifth—Hunt, Collins, Denton, Grayson, Cooke, Montague.

Sixth—Dallas, Ellis, Navarro, Johnson, Hill, Bosque.

Seventh—McLennan, Limestone, Falls, Robertson, Milam, Bell.

Eighth—Parker, Hood, Somervell, Erath, Comanche, Hamilton, Brown, Coleman, Mills, Coryell, Lampasas, Tarrant.

Ninth—Burnett, Williamson, Travis, Lee, Burleson, Washington, Bastrop, Caldwell, Hays, Comal.

Tenth—Austin, Fayette, Gonzales, Lavaca, Colorado, Wharton, Fort Rend, Matagorda, Brazoria, Galveston.

Eleventh—Jackson, Calhoun, Victoria, DeWitt, Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio, Nueces, Bee, Karnes, Wilson, Guadaloupe, Atascosa, Live Oak, McMullen, Duval, Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Zapato, Encinal, Webb, LaSalle, Frio, Zavalla, Dimmitt, Uvalde, Kinney, Maverick.

Twelfth—Bexar, Medina, Bandera, Kendall, Kerr, Blanco, Gillespie, Kimball, Llano, Mason, Menard, McCulloch, San Saba, Concho, Runnels, Coke, Tom Green, Irion, Schleicher, Sutton, Edwards, Val Verde, Crockett, Glasscock, Midland, Upton, Pecos, Crane, Ector, Winkler, Ward, Loving, Reeves, Jeff Davis, Buchel, Foley, Brewster, Presidio.

Thirteenth — Hardeman, Wilbarger, Wichita, Clay, Archer, Baylor, Wise, Jack Young, Palo Pinto, Stephens, Eastland, Callahan, Taylor and the rest of the Panhandle north and west.

Wrestling With the Text Book Bill.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 25.—The resumption of discussion of the text book bill in the house this morning was accompanied by not only a flurry of debate but a very whirlwind of oratory. The question was upon the adoption of the minority report. After some debate by Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Perry and Melson, the Hon. J. Ras Jones took the floor and opposed the measure. He said in substance that the law could furnish the school for the child and the teacher and the school house, but when it attempted to furnish the text book it encroached upon the most sacred of parental duties.

Mr. Gerald said that uniform text books meant eventually state publication, and state publication meant state corruption.

Mr. Sellers implored the house to demolish the measure. He saw it was class legislation against the country in favor of the city.

Mr. McKinney said that it was all folly to speak of cheap or free school books in a free school system as paternalistic. It was not honest fighting, but it was making mouths at the other fellow's sister.

Mr. Baker said [illegible] than to furnish the rest of the education. He said that the whole free school policy, where taxation began, was paternalistic, and now that we had entered upon that paternal system, it was best that we pursue it, wherever advantageous, and cheap and eventually free books would certainly be in this line of progress.

Mr. Ham Gossett, after the majority report triumphed, offered an amendment striking out the word "history" in the list of text books to be provided. He said he was unwilling that the state should dictate what history his boy should study; that for the state to say what was history was heresy.

Mr. Batts moved a reconsideration. He said the state would be sure to find a history just to itself, and he was better willing that the state should choose a history for his baby to study than one selected by the Yankee school marms, who infested his county.

Mr. Hamblen said he thought a strange state of affairs must exist in Bastrop county. He said he wondered what Mr. Batts was doing to allow them to enter his own district, with fresh little Sam Houston female pedagogues always plentiful.

House Judiciary No. 1.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 25.—House judiciary committee No. 1 considered this afternoon the senate bill providing damages for employes injured or killed on railroads in the hands of receivers, and concluded to reject the bill and substitute therefor the house bill covering the same subject.

The senate usury bill was also taken up, and set aside for the house bill, which will be reported favorably.

In trying to draft a bill enforcing the local option amendment the committee struck a snag. The language of the amendment is that the legislature shall at its first session enact a law whereby the qualified voters of any county, justices' precinct, town, city or such subdivision of a county, as may be designated by the commissioners' court of said county, shall vote on the subject. At first sight it seemed easy enough to frame an act carrying out these provisions, and so it was as to counties, justices' precincts, towns or cities, but not as to such subdivisions of a county as may be designated by the commissioners' court. It was necessary to shape the act so as to prescribe the manner in which the commissioners' court should designate the particular subdivision of a county desiring local option. Two or three efforts to do this failed and the committee adjourned.

About Evenly Divided.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 25.—The house seems to be pretty evenly divided on the uniform text book bill. The black beast in it is section 14, exempting towns and cities from the operation of the act. The house does not like it now any better than it did at the regular session. The senate put in the exemptions then and the house struck them out. The senate at last agreed and the bill passed, losing its head somewhere on its way to the governor. It is pretty sure that the senate will now consent to no bill that does not exempt cities and towns.

Mr. Baker of Tom Green will move to strike out section 14 when reached, and his success will probably determine the fate of the bill.

If the bill passes the house in any form it will go to a conference committee.

Senate Judiciary No. 1.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 25.—Senate judiciary committee No. 1 will to-morrow report favorably Mr. Clemens' bill for registration in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, also Mr. Carter's bill authorizing the sale of land under guardianship for part cash and credit not to exceed five years.

The conference committee on senatorial districts works more harmoniously than any other, and to-day adopted the house bill as a basis for operations. This contained only about five contested districts.

The previous arrangements of districts was discussed, and a new one suggested, but nothing was done—that is nothing was put to a vote or settled upon. The committee will try to come to some conclusion to-night, and may agree on a plan of redistricting the state.

Cannibalism.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The American schooner, Winnie Lawrey, arrived to-day from Hayti, after being out 100 days and short of food sixty days. Three of her crew are missing, and it is intimated they were killed and eaten by seven shipmates in order that they all might not die by starvation.

The Free[illegible] Congo country, many will be [illegible] learn, is five times the size of [illegible] it is supposed to contain a population of 8,000,000 souls.

HEAR IT RING

Its Tones Sonorous Fill the Land From Peak to Sea.

GRAND OLD TEXAS SOLID

Stood and Eleven Votes Were Recorded for Silver.

COURAGEOUS CRISP THE BOLD

Rising in His Place of Speaker Demands to Go on Record.

GRAND OLD HATCH HIT HARD

The Mugwumps and is Ready to Swap the Frill-Shirted Dude for the Barefooted Statesman of Kansas. Will Come Again.

Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The last legislative day of the silver debate opened with crowded galleries and a full attendance of members of the house. Immediately after reading the journal, the period of general debate was extended three hours by the announcement of Mr. Bland that he would postpone the motion for the previous question until 5 o'clock, in order to give an opportunity for greater debate.

Mr. Williams of Illinois, Democratic member of the committee on coinage, opened the debate on the bill. He warned the Republicans that although the Democrats may be divided somewhat upon this question they would be united in November over the great issue of tariff reform and success would crown their efforts in the next campaign. [Applause.]

Mr. Cochran of New York spoke in opposition to the bill, but not at length.

Mr. Cummings of New York also spoke briefly, saying his constituents opposed the pending bill, and he was not one who feels at liberty to cross the desire of his constituents.

Mr. Dingley of Maine, spoke in opposition to the bill, saying its effect would be to give silver minerowners of this nation $20,000,000 annually more than they are now receiving for their product.

Mr. Bunn of North Carolina was in favor of the bill as being in response to the demands of the people.

Mr. Loud of California, in opposing the bill, remembered when, as a mechanic, he had to take his $100 per month in silver and exchange it at a loss of $6 before paying his butcher and baker.

Mr. Barton, of Nevada, the leader of the Republican free coinage men, made an able and comprehensive speech in which he reviewed the fiscal policy of this country and Europe on the silver question during the past century, showing the benefits derived from free coinage and combatted the argument against it.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri made a strong speech in favor of the bill, announcing that he was in favor of making the bill a matter of party fealty. He told Mr. Williams of Massachusetts he did not know the principles of Democracy, and when Williams asked if he was reading him out of the party, Hatch retorted that Williams had said the time was coming when the Democratic party would have to choose between the Democrats of New York and the Alliance of the South and he (Mr. Hatch) was willing to make the choice if nessessary and would swap the barefooted statesman from Kansas for the gentleman from Massachusetts and if another swap was wanted, would take in the erring young Democrat from Georgia, (Watson) and throw over another Massachusetts mugwump.

The debate continued at length. Messrs. E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Castle of Minnesota, English of New Jersey, and South of Illinois, spoke against the bill, while Messrs. Sweet of Idaho and Patterson of Tennessee, supported it.

It was now

ONE MINUTE TO FIVE

and Mr. Butler of Iowa closed the debate. As Mr. Butler sat down Mr. Bland was recognized by the speaker and demanded the previous question on the pending bill.

Mr. Burrows moved to lay the pending bill on the table and demanded the yeas and nays.

Then amid intense excitement the clerk began to call the roll on Mr. Burrows' motion, which brought the question to a square vote. The excitement became intense as the call proceeded. At the conclusion of roll call the excitement had risen to fever heat. The recapitulation being completed the speaker rose from his chair to announce the result, but before doing so directed the clerk to call his name. The clerk called:

CRISP OF GEORGIA,

and Crisp of Georgia, availing himself of his right as a representative, cast his vote in the negative, amid deafening applause of the advocates of the bill.

The motion was lost by a tie vote. Yeas, 148; nays, 148.

Mr. Outhwaite of Ohio at once moved to adjourn.

Mr. Bland, arising to a parlimentary inquiry, asked if the effect of adjournment be to make another special order necessary to call up the bill. The speaker said it would. The vote on adjournment was declared lost. Yeas, 99; nays, 193.

Then Mr. Johnson of Ohio took a hand with a motion to reconsider the vote by which the house refused to table the bill, and Mr. Bland parried with a motion to lay that motion on the table. The motion to table the motion to reconsider was rejected—yeas, 145; nays, 149.

The speaker stated the vote recurred on the motion to reconsider, and Mr. Reed of Maine demanded the yeas and nays and the roll was called. Then the thunderstorm which had been brooding over the house the entire day, burst in full violence, and for five minutes or more the

CYCLONE RAGED SUPREME

throughout the house. The speaker (without ordering a recapitulation) announced the motion to reconsider defeated by a tie vote—yeas, 148; nays, 148.

The following is the vote in detail.

AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Yeas—Messrs. Amoerman, Andrews, Atkinson, Bacon, Berwig, Belden, Belknap, Belshaver, Bently, Bergen, Bingham, Boutelle, Bowman, Brawley, Brickner, Brosser, Brunnea, Buchan, of New Jersey, Bunting, Burrows, Bushnell, Cable, Cadmus, Caldwell, Castle, Cousey, Chapin, Chipman, Clancy, Cobb of Missouri, Coburn, Cochran, Cogswell, Coolidge, Coombs, Covert, Cox of New York, Craig of Pennsylvania, Crosby, Cummings, Curtis, Cutting, Dalzell, Daniel, DeForest, Dingley, Doan, Dolliver, Dunphy, English, Fellows, Fitch, Flick, Geary, Geissenhaner, Gillespie, Greenleaf, Grisswold, Grout, Hall, Hallowell, Hamilton, Harmer, Harter, Hougen, Hayes of Iowa, Haynes of Ohio, Henderson of Iowa, Hitt, Hoar, Hooker of New York, Hopkins of Pennsylvania, Hopkins of Illinois, Houk of Tennessee, Huff, Hull, Johnson of Indiana, Johnson of Maryland, Ketcham, Kebbs, Logan, Lapham, Lind, Little, Lockwood, Lodge, Loud, Lynch, Magner, Macaler, McDonald, McGann, McKaig, McKenna, McKinney, Mayer, Miller, Millikin, Mitchell, Mutchler, Newberry, O'Donnell, O'Neal of Massachusetts, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Outhwaite, Page of Rhode Island, Page of Maryland, Pattison of Ohio, Payne, [illegible], Post, Powers, Quackenbush, Randall, Reed, Scull, Seull, Seerly, Shonk, Smith, Sperry, Stephenson, Stevens, C. W. Stone, Stoner, Stout, Stump, Taylor, Illinois; J. D. Taylor, Tracy, Walker, Warner, Waugh, Weaver, Wheeler, Michigan; Wilcox, Williams, Massachusetts; Wilson, Kentucky; Wilson, Washington; Wilson, West Virginia; Wolverton, Wright: 148.

FOR FREE SILVER.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Alderson, Alexander, Allen, Arnold, Babbett, Bailey, Baker, Bankhead, Bartine, Boman, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Bowers, Branch, Breckenridge of Kentucky; Bets, Broderick, Brookshire, Bryan, Buchanan, of Virginia; Bullock, Bunn, Busey, Butler, Bynum, Byrne, Caminetti, Copehart, Caruth, Cate, Clark, Wyoming, Clark, Alabama; Cobb, Alabama; Cowles, Cox, Tennessee; Craine, Texas; Crawford, Culberson, Davis, Dearmond, Dickerson, Dixon, Deckery, Dungan, Edmunds, Ellis, Epes, Everett, Fithian, Forney, Fowler, Funston, Fian, Gaats, Goodnight, Gorman, Grady, Halverson, Hare, Harris, Hatch, Heard, Hemphill, Henderson of North Carolina, Hermann, Holman, Houk of Ohio, Johnson of Ohio, Jolley, Kern, Kilgore, Kyle, Lane, Lanham, Lawson of Virginia, Lawson of Georgia, Layton, Lester of Georgia, Lewis, Livingston, Long, Mallory, Mansur, Martin, McClellan, McCreary, McKeighan, McMillan, McRae, Meredith, Mills, Montgomery, Moore, Moses, Norton, O'Farrell, O'Neil of Missouri, Otis, Owens, Parrett, Patterson of Tennessee, Patton, Painter, Pearson, Pendleton, Pickler, Pierce, Price, Reilly, Richardson, Robertson of Louisiana, Rockwell, Sayers, Scott, Shively, Payson, Snodgrass, Snow, Stackhouse, Stewart of Illinois, Stewart of Texas, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Swset of Virginia, Taylor, Terry, Tillman, Townsend, Tucker, Turner, Turpin, Warwick, Washington, Watson, Wedock, Wheeler of Alabama, White, Whiting, Williams of Illinois, Wilson of Missouri, Winn, Wise, Youmans and the speaker—148.

Mr. Cockran demanded a recapitulation. The speaker stated that the demand came too late. The confusion was then redoubled. Finally the vote was recapitulated by unanimous consent and announced as yeas 150, nays 148, and the result was loudly applauded by the anti-silverites.

The question then was on the motion to lay the pending bill on the table, and after a scene of wild disorder the vote was announced, yeas 145, nays 148. So it was refused to lay the bill on the table.

The chair announced the question recurred to Bland's motion for the previous question on the bill and amendments.

A motion to adjourn was lost, 80 to 205.

Motions to adjourn, to take a recess, to adjourn till Saturday and to adjourn until Monday were all voted down, and then Mr. Bland, stating it was evident that no fair vote could be taken to-night moved and adjournment was carried at 12:35.

The silver bill goes on the calendar, but it is probable the committee on rules will at an early day report a resolution for its further consideration.

THE OTHER SIDE

OF THE COMMISSION RATE ON CATTLE SHIPMENTS.

A Railroad Man Who Discusses the Matter and Relies Upon the Intelligence of the People to Right Wrongs.

A few days ago THE GAZETTE published the opinions of several of the most prominent livestock men of Fort Worth on the views they took of the recent cattle tariff promulgated by the commission. Mr. J. L. Pennington, the livestock agent of the Santa Fe, was out rustling business at that time, so yesterday a reporter called on the gentleman and requested his views on the matter, and the following is the result:

"I believe in the intelligence of the people and in the supremacy of the law, and that if the present cattle rate as issued by the commission in its practical application to the shipments of cattle proves to be unjust to the people or the railroads, the honesty and intelligence of the commission as a commission under pressure from the people will change it.

"If a law is unjust or obnoxious the best way to have it corrected is by a strict compliance with its provisions. There are many things that crop out in the tariffs, exceptions and rulings as made by the commission that show its want of a practical knowledge of the subject it is handling.

"It is too much to expect of any man who has been reared in the school of politics and law, to give an intelligent handling to a matter of such great importance and of so complicated a nature as the traffic question as applied to railroads. That is a problem that has occupied the minds of the brightest traffic men of the United States, men who have devoted a lifetime to its study and yet have often failed to solve the problem to their satisfaction.

"In this cattle rate the commission has made an exception, to the effect that the rate on cattle over one year and under two years shall be 20 per cent less than on cattle over that age. They also refer to oxen. I presume they intended to make a rate on beef cattle, and then to say that stock cattle should be 20 per cent less than the beef cattle rates. I can imagine no earthly reason why a difference should be made between a steer twenty-three months old and one twenty-five months old. If the commission can point it out, they will have penetrated the obtuseness of both railroad men and stockmen. Personally, it is beyond me; but we, the people, must submit until we, the people, compel by the ballot a change of policy—one more liberal to Texas enterprise.

"Take the application of the cotton rate as an illustration. The commission, in all their arguments, will tell you that by the reduction of rates they have saved to the people of Texas over $1,000,000. Where is the farmer or Texas dealer that has received a nickel of benefit from that reduction? It has gone into the pockets of the foreign manufacturer and importer, and has been a great factor in prostrating the railroad interests of the state, one class of Texas enterprise, and has not benefited any other enterprise in the state.

"While the rulings and action of the commission work a hardship to Texas from my standpoint, yet an intelligent people will soon discover the weak points and apply a remedy."

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Result of the Last Cold Snap on the Growing Crops.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, TEX., March 24.—The weekly weather and crop bulletin of the Texas state weather service for the week ending March 24, issued to-night, says the first part of the past seven days was the wind up of the severest cold wave which has ever passed over the state of Texas later than the first of March. The mean temperature of the week was 5 to 10 deg. below normal.

Corn which was up was generally killed. There is diversity of opinion as to the extent of damage to fruit crop, but early fruit has been badly damaged, yet there will be from one-fourth to one-half a crop. Oats and spring wheat have been injured.

Cotton planting, which would have commenced ten days ago over Southern portion, has been delayed and none of any consequence will be planted before April 1. The crop will be about fifteen days late to start with. Cattle and sheep suffered severely on account of cold, and losses were unusually heavy.

The largest tooth-pick factory in the [illegible]

WILL COME AGAIN.

[illegible]nd and the Old Guard Will Fight Again.

THIS TIME FILIBUSTERING

Will Not be Permitted to Defeat the Will of the People—The Vote.

The Behring Sea Matter Looked Upon as Serious Enough to Bring Blaine to a Cabinet Meeting—The English Liberals.

Silver will Come Again.

Special to the Gazette.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The friends of free coinage acknowledge that it has received a temporary back-set, but do not admit that it will be ultimately defeated. The check it got in the house yesterday was a complete surprise to friend and foe. To-night the advocates of the Bland bill feel as much in fighting-humor as ever, and have no intention of giving up the battle. Yesterday's partial defeat does not dismay them. A good many of the ten Republicans who voted with Bland yesterday are so lukewarm as to be of little real advantage to the cause, and their indifference and half-way support did as much as anything else to strengthen the gold gang.

The country ought to know that the fellows who went around posing as silverites, but really losing no chance to stab the bill, are nearly all trying to foist Grover Cleveland on the Democratic party. Several of them were connected with the ways and means committee of the Fiftieth congress, whose leaders managed the campaigns of 1888 with such miserable results. The Massachusetts mugwumps are delighted over what they term a victory and Messrs. Harter, Hoar, Williams and Tracy of New York, who read the announcement of Mr. Mills' election to the senate with such glee are exulting over what they regard as the burial of the Bland bill.

I still think the Bland bill will pass, but it will be by a very slender margin.

Judge Abbott, who made a very powerful argument in favor of the bill, said to-night that he believes it will yet go through the house, but that if it should fail the consequences are going to be disastrous to the Democracy, and especially in the South. The far-seeing leaders of the party concur with him in this view.

PERSONAL.

The wife of Congressman Moore and daughter, Mrs. Milt Moore of Velasco, and Miss Cook of Columbus are in Washington.

How They Voted.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Bland during the afternoon session of the house disclosed his plan by the introduction of a resolution fixing March 28 as the date on which the bill for free coinage of silver and pending amendments will be taken up and put upon passage. Accompanying the resolution is a provision giving the speaker power to refuse to entertain any dilatory motion. The resolution went to the committee on rules. In view of the extreme closeness of the vote on the silver question as disclosed last night an analysis of the tie vote on the test motion of Mr. Burrows of Michigan to lay the Bland bill on the table [illegible] interesting. Each side secured 14[illegible] thirty-five members were put [illegible] ing, of which number [illegible] leaving fifteen u[illegible] cast favoring th[illegible] cast by Dem[illegible] Republicans. T[illegible] names of eleven [illegible] being Democrats [illegible] expectedly lar[illegible] vote against th[illegible] following states [illegible] vania 10; Wisconsin [illegible] 7; Iowa 3; New [illegible] and Maryland, 4 each; Connecticut and Michigan, 3 each; New Hampshire Rhode Island, Louisiana and Minnesota 2 each; South Carolina, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri, and California, 1 each. The eleven Republican votes opposed to the motion were Ohio, Vincent A. Taylor; Kansas 2, Broderick and Funston; South Dakota 2, Pickler and Jolly; Colorado, Townsend; Wyoming, Clark; Nevada, Bartine; California, Bowers; Idaho, Sweet, and Oregon, Hermann.

The following were not paired and failed to vote: Campbell, Wadsworth and Stahlnecker of New York, Foreman, Wike and Springer of Illinois, Cooper of Indiana, Clover of Kansas, Cheatham of North Carolina, Donovan of Ohio, Shell of South Carolina, Herbert of Alabama, Lester of Virginia, Boatner of Louisiana and Enloe of Tennessee.

Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—In view of the fact that a proclamation will soon be issued by the president opening to settlement the surplus lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in the Indian Territory and also the lands recently ceded to the United States by the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians of North Dakota and South Dakota, Secretary Noble has taken steps to have all intruders promptly removed therefrom by the military.

The former reservation will be opened between the 1st and 10th days of April and the latter on the 15th of the same month. Similar action has also been taken in respect to the removal of intruders from the Cherokee Strip. The lands to be opened aggregate 574,257 acres.

The Behring Sea Situation.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The seriousness of the Behring sea situation is shown by the fact that Secretary Blaine attended the cabinet meeting to-day, notwithstanding he is not yet fully re[illegible] the recent severe attack of [illegible] members were prompt in a[illegible] Foster, and Tracy had co[illegible] the meeting, presumably [illegible] to be sent to the naval [illegible] to be assigned to duty [illegible] sealing grounds. It is [illegible] that this service [illegible] assigned to the warship [illegible] Baltimore Boston, Yorktown, Adam[illegible] and Mohican, and revenue vessels Corwin, Bear, Rush and Albatross. The entire session of the cabinet was devoted to the consideration of the Behring sea question. It is understood this government will await a reply from Salisbury to the president's note of the 22d before proceeding upon the assumption of Great Britain not to co-operate in the measures for the protection of the sealing industry.

The Rice Movement.

The New York Shipping and Commercial List in its recent issue says: The local demand in all styles continues light and mainly supplied by new crop Japan. This shipment of this style arrived last w[illegible] and a reality continues [illegible] is made desire to sell [illegible] concessions when[illegible] large orders [illegible] business [illegible] lower [illegible] be made [illegible] South [illegible] decline [illegible] lantic [illegible] ing [illegible] arily [illegible] movement