

MORTON A MERE TOY

In the Hands of the Quick and Cunning Leaders of the Tireless Minority.

THE READY-MADE RULINGS

Sustained the Vice President for a Season, but He Was Never Equal to Emergencies.

DEMOCRATS STILL IN CONTROL,

Although the Advocates of the Force Measure Have Gained Some Ground During the Struggle.

INVESTIGATING THE SILVER SCANDAL.

Some Interesting Testimony Given Before the Committee, but Nothing to Further Implicate Cameron.

PROBABLE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGE ACHESON

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Never was there a more painful bit of parliamentary incapacity seen in the Chair of the United States Senate than that exhibited by Vice President Morton to-day in his rulings in the party dual still in progress for and against taking up the closure amendment.

In all of the parliamentary fights that have occurred this session, when Mr. Morton was in the chair, Gorman and Harris, the masters of parliamentary tricks on the Democratic side, have absolutely controlled the Senate, and the Vice President seems to have learned very little by past distressing experience.

Some Decisions Prepared in Advance.

For a time to-day everything went smoothly for the Republicans. Mr. Morton had, as he thought, all of the parliamentary tender in his hands that he needed. All his decisions were written out so plainly on a sheet of paper that the correspondents in the press gallery over the President's head could read them, and several of them were telegraphed to afternoon papers and possibly in print before he had made them, or read them in his coaching manuscript.

But of course the Senators who wrote out this lesson for him could not anticipate every little point, and the wily Gorman taunted him up at times so that he appeared to have wholly lost his head. Aldrich, himself, who managed the interests of the Republicans on the floor, got away more than once, and lost ground each time, but his extrication of himself from his difficulties was so neat compared with the floundering of Mr. Morton, that he was highly complimented.

Could Not See the Point.

More than once an opportunity occurred to close the mouths of the Democrats by a shrewd and quick decision, but Mr. Morton had not the faintest conception of an advantage when it was offered, and so the discussion dragged, and the more complicated the situation became the more opportunity there was for Democratic obstruction.

Even with all the blundering, however,

the dead wood of party precedent was so far cleared away for debate on the closure rule as to compel the Democrats to fall back on a point of order made by Mr. Harris two days ago on which no decision was rendered. It insisted on the rule, and therefore, the opportunity for further debate, which was carried on to the moment when a motion was made and carried to take a recess till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

This is a decided advantage to the Republicans

so far as the work of to-morrow is concerned, as it will give no opportunity for delay over the approval of the Journal, which gave the Democrats a chance for considerable obstruction to-day.

Some Obstacles Still in the Path.

But there is still Mr. Harris' appeal to be disposed of before the closure rule can be taken up, and how long the truly good and very timid Mr. Morton will let the Democrat obstructionist talk on this, it is probable not even Mr. Morton can tell. Even after the closure rule is got before the Senate there is no way to end debate, except by a violent adoption of the very proceeding proposed by the rule, and, therefore, the Republicans must either decide to let the debate continue interminably or take the step they have deprecated all along, and which the failure to take has resulted in a great waste of time.

The action of Senators Stewart, Teller,

Woolcott and Jones in voting with the Democrats to-day is accepted as proof that they have had no assurance as yet from either the leaders in the House or from the President that the silver bill will be treated with favor, and they are therefore bent on pursuing the elections bill to its death. And it is even claimed by the Democrats that these four are not all who will vote against the passage of the closure rule when it comes to a vote. They assert they have the assurance of a sufficient number to defeat the passage of the rule.

Morton is Willing, but Not Wise.

However this may be, it is the evident intention of the Republicans to push both the closure and election bills to a passage if they can. Mr. Morton has promised to make any ruling that is asked of him, but the trouble is that every contingency cannot be mapped out before him, and therefore written or printed before him, and therefore it is expected that he will yet be compelled to do what he has refused hitherto, and that is to acknowledge that he does not in experience size up to the situation, and invite an older and more practiced hand to wield the gavel until the parliamentary crisis is passed.

The resolution now before the Senate (the closure) will probably be debated until the Republicans secure the attendance of more of the absentees, and this they expect will be early next week. It is believed that by

that time Senators Squire, Pettigrew, Pierce, Cameron, and Moody, and perhaps Ingalls, will find their affairs in such shape that they can return to the Capitol. Mr. Ingalls by his absence causes a practical loss of two votes, for he is paired with Senator Allison, who is present but stepped from voting. LIGHTNER.

THE SILVER SCANDAL.

FREE COINAGE ADVOCATES IMPATIENT AT THE DELAY.

Some Interesting Testimony Given Before the Investigating Committee of the Senate.—One Man Who Wrote Financial Speeches for Congressmen.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Even if there were a silver pool in which statesmen were interested, though no positive evidence has yet been gleaned to that effect by the investigation, it would hardly cause more gossip and criticism than the treatment of the free coinage bill by the Finance Committee of the House. The measure has been in the hands of that committee for a week or more, and the hearing of one or two persons utterly opposed to it is all that has been done. It is now stated that there will not probably be another hearing for a week, and no time is suggested when the perfunctory hearings shall cease and the bill reported in some form.

The friends of the measure in and out of Congress are, to say the least, very impatient at the delay, as every day lapsing before the report lessens the chance of its passage. It is thought that the bill will be reported in some form, but it is not certain. In fact, it can be before the House in good time, where it will, its supporters claim, be in the hands of a majority of its friends, it is thought that the bill will be reported in some form, but it is not certain. In fact, it can be before the House in good time, where it will, its supporters claim, be in the hands of a majority of its friends, it is thought that the bill will be reported in some form, but it is not certain.

Radicals Opposed to a Compromise.

The radical silver men and the radicals on the other side are opposed to this. The former object because a discrimination against foreign silver would make a difference of value between silver in America and silver abroad, which would be seriously detrimental to our financial dealings, giving to our currency a value by fiat only; the latter because of the impression that the President would sign a modified bill, though he would not sign the original bill, and that the President would sign a modified bill, though he would not sign the original bill, and that the President would sign a modified bill, though he would not sign the original bill.

Senator Stewart was the first witness

before the Silver Pool Investigating Committee this morning. He testified that he had never bought or sold silver bullion, except years ago, when he was mining and sold his product, and had no knowledge of any Senator or member being interested in silver speculation.

E. N. Hill testified that he was a lawyer and writer. He answered an advertisement last spring for a ready writer familiar with metallurgy. The next day a man called on him and said that he was a witness in a case going to be a difference between the Senate and House bills, and he wanted the question brought before the people intelligently. His name was H. B. Claflin & Co.

Sale of Silver Certificates.

Hedenberg then remarked: "Here's something perhaps you can make money out of," and pulled out of his pocketbook what he said were certificates for 1,000 dollars. He said he had written a number of certificates for every four shares sold. Witness replied that he might sell some to his business friends. Hedenberg interrupted him with the statement that the certificates were sold to members of Congress.

Witness replied that the members of Congress knew where so poor they could not put up \$200 in a day. He said he did not want to go into the thing, and turned it off with a laugh. Witness had not the slightest knowledge of a single certificate being sold to members of Congress. He had written a number of certificates, and had written some essays on the subject which he had given to the Congression of Records.

Mr. Dingley—Do you mean that they were delivered as speeches?

Witness—I do not know what was done with them. [Laughter.]

The Price Paid for Speeches.

Mr. Oates—What do you usually get for a speech? Witness—If you desire, I will make terms with you, Mr. Oates. [Renewed laughter.] James A. George, who said he ran a provision store in this city, testified that he had been at conversations with Hill and Hedenberg. His general statements of these conversations agreed with Hill. He testified that he had told him (Hedenberg) that he got a pool organized that held at that time a million ounces of silver. Hedenberg wanted witness to see Southern members in the interior of the House bill, and said he did not want free coinage. Witness replied that he was a free coinage man, and that if he knew of a Southern man going the other way he would tell him and get him expelled from Congress.

SETTLING INTO CONVICTION.

A Report That Judge Acheson's Name Will Be Sent in To-day.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—It is rumored that the nomination of Judge Acheson for Judge of the Circuit Court will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or Saturday, but the rumor cannot be traced to any one who appears to have direct information on the subject. In view of the apparent conviction that Judge Acheson will be promoted, a large crop of candidates are springing up for the District bench. So far, Joseph Buffington, of the Armstrong counsel bar, appears to have by far the most extensive and distinguished indorsement for the succession, but which, of course, has not been presented, and the nomination of Judge Acheson. It is said that the indorsements of Mr. Buffington include nearly all the judges and county bar associations of the Western Pennsylvania, except in those counties where there are candidates.

PENSION OFFICE INQUIRY.

The Investigating Committee Takes a Recess Until Next Monday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Rum investigation to-day was uninteresting. James O'Donnell, a Pension Office employe, testified that when on leave of absence he had cared for a pair of horses belonging to Green B. Baum, Jr. Mr. Cooper filed with the committee a certified copy of the article of incorporation of the Columbia Universal Refrigerator Company, which, however, Mr. Baum said had not been incorporated, and consequently the stock had not been issued. The committee then adjourned until Monday.

Three Postoffice Contests Settled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President to-day directed the following nominees: Postmaster—Pennsylvania, Miss Elizabeth V. Neyman, Grove City; Henry A. Groman, Bethlehem; Prince R. Steaton, Reading.

A PEACEFUL SCENE.

The Calm That Follows a Storm Prevails in the Lower House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Peace reigned in the House to-day. The members all appeared to be in their best behavior, and the scene was a great contrast to that of yesterday's turbulent proceedings. Mr. Rodgers, of Arkansas, raised the point that no quorum was present. The Speaker counted 120 members and directed the Clerk to read the journal. While the clerk was reading, Mr. Zales, of Tennessee, questioned the correctness of the Speaker's count, and his appeal was overruled.

McMillan, of Tennessee, and the Speaker had a little discussion about the latter's ruling.

Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, made a brief plea for peace, after which the naval appropriation bill, Mr. Boutelle explained the bill, and without disposing of it the committee rose and the House adjourned.

TAKING ITS CAPACITY.

The Pension Bureau Does the Largest Business on Record.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A statement prepared at the Pension Office shows that there were issued during the first 15 days in the present month 10,377 pension certificates, the larger proportion of them being under the dependent pension act of June 27, 1890. This is said to be the largest number ever issued by the bureau during a like period. It was stated that the large number of inquiries relating to pension claims daily received by the Pension Office is such that which has to be answered, is seriously interfering with the regular business of the office. One day last week, it is said, the inquiries of this character received amounted to nearly the entire adjudicating force in the office, which numbers about 600 examiners, was detailed for the special duty of answering these queries.

TAGGART NOT SURPRISED

OVER THE SILVER POOL DISCLOSURES ABOUT CAMERON.

He Says the Exposure Would Not Have Hurt the Senator Any Before His Re-election.—Representative Coray Echoes His Sentiments.—The News at Harrisburg.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) HARRISBURG, Jan. 22.—The disclosures about Senator Cameron and the silver pool were not generally known in Harrisburg until this morning. The evening papers in this city yesterday contained nothing of the news, and only a few people who got the Philadelphia evening papers at night were aware of Senator Vest's statement at Washington. To-day, however, the matter was generally gossiped about in the State Capitol. Of course, it proves a rich moral for those who voted against Mr. Cameron on Tuesday last.

Mr. Taggart says the matter was no surprise to him and simply carries out his estimate of Senator Cameron. He said that he was held back purposely or not till after Cameron's re-election, he does not know, but he says that it would have made no difference to him if he had known of it any other way, for they would have voted for him anyhow. Representative Coray, of Luzerne county, who was Mr. Taggart's right hand in his warm fight against Cameron, said:

"It looks to me as though Mr. Cameron belongs to that category of public men who regard high offices as a snare. Such men are usually very successful in their careers. It would have made no difference if the scandal had been known in Harrisburg a week, or two weeks ago; nor would it have made any difference if Mr. Cameron had voted against the elections bill. He would have been re-elected anyhow.

"The caucus would have done exactly what it has done, and the relations would have been made; for, supposing some Republicans had deserted him on account of these facts, it has been confessed that plenty of Democrats would have deserted him on account of these facts. Senator Cameron is now elected. The position did what it could against him, but the whole matter is at an end. There will be no further action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania is concerned."

GENERAL HOWARD'S LOSS.

His Own and a Church's Money Go Up With the Bank of Keokuk, Mo.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Among those who were caught by the failure of a month ago of Samuel A. Keen & Co., the Chicago bankers, was General O. Howard, U. S. A. General Howard had \$3,300 on deposit, of which \$1,000 was his personal account and the remainder a fund which he held in trust for the Camp Memorial Church, a Christian street mission. The mission is the joint enterprise of Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Presbyterians, and as General Howard was chiefly instrumental in helping on the work, he had and the fund was jointly held by subscription, and among the subscribers were H. B. Claflin & Co., who contributed \$500.

General Howard said to-day that the church would not suffer by the failure. "As soon as that occurred," he said, "I personally assumed the loss of the church's funds. I have met all the payments as they became due in the church, and I will do so until General Howard himself had contributed \$1,000 for the church. After the failure General Howard, through his attorneys, took out an attachment against Keen & Co.

INTERESTING LEGAL EVENT.

Colored Lawyers Make Their First Appearance in a Maryland Court.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 22.—The first colored lawyers who ever argued a case before the Maryland Court of Appeals presented themselves to-day as counsel for the appellee in the case of the Central Railway versus Elizabeth Smith, a colored woman, who was injured in a railway accident in Baltimore. The colored lawyers, who reside in Baltimore, were Charles W. Johnson and George M. Lane. Both are bright mulattoes.

RAPIDLY IMPROVING.

Mrs. Carnegie's Condition Gives Promise of a Speedy Recovery.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who has been seriously ill for over eight weeks, is rapidly improving. Mrs. Carnegie is suffering from typhoid fever. Dr. Dennis and Dr. Jaseway, who are her physicians, consider her condition very promising for a speedy recovery.

The Bank Run at Omaha Coases.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—The run on the South Omaha branch of the Nebraska Savings Bank continued two hours this morning, and, as the depositors were paid in full, confidence was restored and the run ceased.

A SIGHT FOR SIOUX.

Ten Thousand Ghost Dancers Watch Miles Review the Regulars.

GREAT GUSTS OF SNOW AND SAND

Do Not Stop One of the Most Imposing Demonstrations Ever Seen.

THE OFFICIAL END OF THE CAMPAIGN

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 22.—Ten thousand Sioux had an opportunity to see the strength and discipline of the United States Army, for the end of the ghost dance rebellion was marked by a review of all soldiers who have taken part in crushing the Indians who had taken to the warpath. The day was one of most disagreeable of the campaign. A furious wind blew from the north, driving sand and snow over the regulars and the Sioux alike.

The camp of the soldiers was two miles from the agency. Through a stifling gale of sand General Miles and his staff rode in a ragged group. It was after 10 o'clock when all the preparations for the review were completed. The summits of buttes to the north were then fringed with Sioux warriors, who were closely wrapped in their blankets and staring at the long lines of cavalrymen and infantry, which stretched away to the south until they were lost in flying sand.

Relics of the Ghost Dance.

Many of the late ghost dancers were still wrapped in the precious but ghostly habiliments of their former life. Some of them were dressed in blue blankets, the lining of their robes being made of the skins of the dead animals. The regulars, in their turn, were dressed in their full military dress, and the contrast between the two was striking. The regulars were in the lead, and the Sioux were in the rear. The regulars were in the lead, and the Sioux were in the rear. The regulars were in the lead, and the Sioux were in the rear.

Stretching in a long, lonely line along the ridge of the hills, the regulars were dressed in their full military dress, and the contrast between the two was striking. The regulars were in the lead, and the Sioux were in the rear. The regulars were in the lead, and the Sioux were in the rear.

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