BEDLAM IN CONGRESS.

All Decorum Thrown to the Winds During a Political Debate.

HARRISON CALLED DOWN HARD

By One of His Own Party for His Neglect of the Colored Voter.

AN INDIANA MEMBER DEFENDS HIM

WASHINGTON, May 25 .- There was surprise in the House to-day when Representative Henderson, of Iowa, arraigned President Harrison and the Governors of States for failure to give representation to colored people in connection with the World's Fair. He was followed by Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, in a speech eulogistic of President Harrison, denunciatory of the Democratic party in its treatment of the negro in the South, and strongly in favor of the force bill. There was great excitement and confusion during the delivery of Mr. Johnson's speech, and the Chairman was at times unable to preserve order. Members crowded into the aisles, raising their voices and gesticulating wildly, and the House became a perfect bedlam

After some routine business, the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Lester, of Georgia, in the chair) on the sundry civil appropriation bill. The first subject considered was the appropriation for the Government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition. Mr. Houk, of Ohio, offered an amendment appropriating \$100,000 to pay the expense of collecting, preparing and publishing facts and statis-tics pertaining to the industrial advance of United States citizens of African descent from January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1893, to constitute a part of the Government ex-hibit.

Harrison and the Colored Voters.

Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, said the colored people of this country numbered about oneeighth of our entire population, and yet the evidence taken by the special committee at Chicago disclosed the wonderful and amazing fact that neither the President of the United shame), nor the Governor of a single State, nor the Government Commission, nor the local corporation, nor the Woman's Commission-not one of these had given repreresentation to these 8,000,000 people. President Harrison had given them no representation. He could answer for himself. In all the State commissions not one single Governor had remembered his God and his country and these records. these people. Not one head of a depart-ment, not one chief clerk, not one officer of that vast army of employes had been se-lected from that element of our people. It was a shame, and he proclaimed it with in-dignation in the American Congress, that it hadn't been done. He believed there were two or three petty little places held by colored men-places that did not rise to the dignity of a barber. "Only this and nothing more." The civilized world was interested in knowing what was coming from freedom to these people.

Mr. Holman made a point of order against Mr. Houk's amendment, which was

sustained by the Chair. A Defense of the President

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, replied to what he characterized as the "remarkable speech" of the gentleman from Iowa in regard to the failure of the President of the United States to appoint a colored man on the Board of Management. He did not know whether or not the gentleman intended to make a reflection on the President. He did not suppose that he did. He did not know whether the President was asked to appoint colored men. The President of the United States had during his entire life een the firm, unswerving and consistent friend of the colored men. It ought not to be forgotten that the President had stood in which, if passed by Congress, would have provided for the supervision of national elections whereby the colored people of the South would have the right to east their votes and to have them counted. The President had stood for the measure known as the force bill, when men with less courage failed to stand up for the pledges of the Re-

publican party.

The allusion to the "force bill" brought a number of Democrats to their feet, and Mr Johnson was deluged with questions, but the confusion was so great that the only query heard was one propounded by Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, as to whether the President was in favor of the force bill

Harrison and the Force Bill, Mr. Johnson replied that the President was in favor of any system of constitutional legislation that would guarantee to the low-liest man of the South the right to cast his vote without fear, favor, or intimidation. He was surprised, in view of the appointments of the President, that the imputation should be cast against him that in the distribution of patronage he had not recognized the colored man. He then cited a list

of colored men appointed by President Harrison to important offices. Then there was a scene of great confusion in the hall. Dozens of members were on their feet, raising their voices and crowding

Mr. Johnson proceeded in vehement language to denounce the treatment of the negro by the Democratic party of the Southern States, and, as he was as vehe-mently contradicted by a number of the members from the South, the House became a perfect bedlam-the chair being utterly unable to secure the semblance of

Mr. Enloe, of Tennessee, asked the gen-Mr. Enloc, of Tennessee, asked the gen-tleman whether, as he had put Harrison in nomination, he had any objection to giving the friends of Blaine and Alger a chance. Mr. Johnson replied that he was in favor of doing for Blaine what the Democratic politicians in New York who counted him out had refused to do-give him an opportu-

A voice-How about 1876?

The Hayes-Tilden Controversy Again. Mr. Johnson-I am surprised that any man would repeat that stale lie that Hayes was fraudulently elected.

was fraudulently elected.

Mr. Johnson then proceeded to review the Hayes-Tilden controversy, and stirred up a good deal of excitement. The confusion became intense, and nearly every member was crowding around Mr. Johnson, who was hurling out his defiances vehemently and vociferously.

Finally Mr. McMillin rose to a point of

order, in behalf of the decency of the House, as he said that the gentleman should confine his remarks to the subject under consideration. The point was sustained by the Chair, and Mr. Johnson was directed to address his remarks to the appeal.

Mr. Johnson did not obey this direction, but proceeded with his review of the Tilden

case. He spoke only a brief time.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, premised his remarks by the quotation from a speech made by Mr. Garneld, when a member of the House, that any man who undertook again in the history of the American Congress to wave the bloody shirt would find he had no party behind him—North, South, East or West. He (Mr. Hooker) hoped that that would be the fate of the gentle-

No More the Enemies of the Negro, He denied that the people of the South were enemies of the negro. Peace, concord and good will had existed between the whites and the negroes ever since the Revolution, which restored to the people of Mississippi the management of their own afairs. There had never been any disorder sars. There had never been any disorder save when the carpet baggers and aliens came down there and stirred it up. No good purpose could be served now by stirring up debate to engender bad will and had feeling.

Mr. Cheatham, of North Carolina, the only colored man in the House, regretted

that this debate had taken a political turn. It had not been intended that any partisan feeling should be interjected. The colored people should have this appropriation. They were waiting and watching the movements of Congress to see whether this body would do something for them. People from air, doubtless, would be anxious to see the development and progress made by the colored people. Let the world see what the colored race had done. He appealed to the committee to set aside politics and race feeling and give this appropriation. He wanted to see the Democratic party and the Republican party come together and help the negro and do something for him. [Applause.] afar, doubtless, would be anxious to see the

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, on behalf of the sub-committee of Committee on Appro-priations, offered an amendment reducing the salary of the Director General of the World's Columbian Commission to \$8,000, world's Columbian Commission to \$8,000, and of the secretary to \$3,000. It also provides that not more than one meeting of the commission or of the Board of Lady Managers shall be held during the year 1893. The powers and duties of the commission may be exercised and performed by the Board of Reference and Control when the commission is not in session. After debate

the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Johnston, of South Carolina, offered an amendment providing that no part of the amount appropriated for the World's Columbian Commission shall be available unless the doors of the Exposition shall be closed on Sunday.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi, offered as an amendment a proviso that in no event shall the exhibit made by the Government be open to the public on Sunday.

Sunday Opening and Sale of Liquor. Mr. W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, offered as a substitute for the two amendments a proviso that before any money appropriated by this bill is paid, the managers of the Columbian Exposition shall file an agreement to close the Exposition on Sun-

Mr. Hooker's amendment to the amendment was agreed to-107 to 51. Mr. Atkison, of Pennsylvania, offered as an amendment to the substitute a proviso that no part of the appropriation shall be available until the Board of Managers shall give satisfactory assurances that no intoxicating liquors will be sold on the grounds of the Exposition. Agreed to 87 to 80

of the Exposition. Agreed to—87 to 80.

Pending further action the committee rose, leaving Mr. Johnson's amendment as amended, and Mr. Stone's substitute as amended still undisposed of, and the House adjourned.

Representative Cheatham, of North Carolina, to-day followed his speech in the House by introducing a resolution appropriating \$800,000 for the compilation and publication as a part of the World's Fair exhibit of statistics and data setting forth the progress of the colored race.

KEEP your eye constantly on the "Rooms to Let" and "Wanted Boarders" Cent-a-Word advertising columns of THE DIS-

BRIEFS BY CABLE

QUEEN VICTORIA'S birthday was celebrated HAILSTORMS in the Province of Alessan dria, Italy, have destroyed the crops in 80

JESSE SELIGMAN is in Rome trying to en-tist the Pope's sympathies in behalf of per-secuted Hebrews. THERE is still strong opposition among

French Catholics to the Pope's attitude to-ward the Republic. A LIONESS in a menagerie at Paris Tuesday night fatally mangled her tamer in the pres-ence of a panic-stricken audience. THE ancient port of Palos, Spain, whence

Columbus sailed when he discovered America, will celebrate her hero's triumph. THE resolution in the British House of Commons to disestablish the Church of Scotland was rejected yesterday by a vote of

Inon and stone workers' associations in Yorkshire, England, rendered idle by the Durham miners' strike, have appealed to the Queen for assistance.

ANOTHER confession of Deeming's has been published in a Melbourne newspaper. It says that after a violent quarrel with Emily, he killed her with an ornamental battle ax. Panisian Anarchists will hold a demor stration in front of the residence of M. Beaurepaire, the Public Prosecutor, and also in front of the Ministry of the Interior or the Palais de Bourbon. The object is to se-cure the release of M. Pouget, the editor of the Anarchist paper Pere Picnard.

A TRAGEDY took place Tuesday evening in the little theater which is known as the Theater D'Application, in Paris. The wife of an obscure tenor, named Peralde, who could not bear to hear her husband hissed by the audience, died suddenly in the lobby, her husband meanwhile continuing to sing and play his part on the stage.

The Paris Temps, after announcing a meeting between the missing explorer Mizon and M. De Brazza, in the Benone district, says that it is an event of special importance, re-calling the meeting between Stanley and Livingstone, and that the union of the two missions assures the dominance of France in Central Africa as far as Lake Tchad, and links her possessions in the Western Soudan with those on the Kongo.

An Independent Wholesale Grocer.

There is an independent wholesale grocer out in Pittsburg, Thomas C. Jenkins, whom we knew when he started in business with a car load of flour, but is now not far from, if indeed he is not, a militonaire. Mr. Jenkins was approached the other day to sign a petition to the Sugar Trust to sell the petitioners sugar at a certain rebate, with the understanding that the trust should not sell to other wholesale grocers in the city who refused to join the combine. He promptly declined to enter into such an agreement, which he sensibly held to be as much a violation of the anti-trust act upon the part of the wholesale grocers as the Sugar Trust itself was. There is no man in business who will do more to advance trade in a legitimate way than Mr. Jenkins, nor one who will lend a helping hand where it is deserved. He has proved, by refusing to join the local combine, that he is above conspiring to shut out any of his business colleagues from the right to a free market. Here is a practical answer to the question, "Can a man be a Christian and a tradesmant" Mr. Jenkins believes in the fundamental principle of Christianity, "Do unto others as you would be done by."—Philadelphia Grocer. An Independent Wholesale Grocer.

The People's Saving Bank at No. 81 Fourth avenue has the largest capital of any saving institution in the State, and it is a safe and reliable place to put the money you have laid aside for a rainy day. Deposits of \$1 and upward are received and interest at the rate of \$4 per cent allowed thereon. If you have no bank account, now is the accepted time to open one and your carnings will increase as time goes on.

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In ladies' suits,
In ladies' reefers,
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We cannot be undersold for new, well-made
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ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE ARTFUL DODGER.

Senator Hill, Again Fails to Vote Either For or Against Silver.

SHERMAN STANDS OUT BOLDLY.

And is Attacked by a Southerner Who Calls the Ohioan Down

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The resolution offered by Senator Morgan on the 31st of March directing the Committee on Finance to make an examination and report in relation to currency and coinage and as to the

effect of the act of July, 1890, on the prices

of silver bullion, was taken up to-day in the

AS A STANDING CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE

Mr. Morgan called for the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution. Mr. Morrill moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Morgan demanded the yeas and nays on the notion to refer. The motion was defeated -yeas, 17; nays, 28. The Democratic Senators who voted yea were Messra Gray, Palmer and Vilas. The Republican Senators who voted nay were Messrs. Allen, Mitchell, Paddock, Pettigrew, Power, Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stanford, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott. Mr. Hill entered the Chamber while the vote was being taken,

but did not vote. Out-and-Out Silver Legislation

Mr. Morgan modified the resolution by adding a new paragraph instructing the Finance Committee to report a supplementary act providing for the coinage of gold and silver bullion on equal terms as to each metal, and authorizing depositors of gold or silver bullion to receive coin certificates for it at its mint value.

Mr. Sherman said it seemed to him that

the approaching political conventions had more to do with the resolution than the Senate had. Unless the Senator from Ala bama desired to obtain the opinion of some particular Senator with reference to the silver question, he (Mr. Sherman) did not see what object was to be accomplished by the resolution. This he thought was not the proper time to debate the subject, especially when the Executive authorities were engaged in a movement for an international conference to establish the parity of gold and silver on a certain basis. The additional proposition made by Mr. Morgan to-day meant, Mr. Sherman said, the free coinage of gold and silver. It meant that the bill (such as outlined in the amendment) should be reported bama desired to obtain the opinion of some lined in the amendment) should be reported without any examination by the committee. The inevitable effect of the free coinage of silver would be to lower the standard of sil-

Cheapen the Wages of Labor, to despoil the pensioner, to injure every depositor in a savings bank, as well as to as-sail the accumulations of the rich and to disturb all the business of life. And all for what? Simply to substitute silver instead of gold for coinage. The proposition seemed to him monstrous. He believed that the free coinage of silver, instead of being a measure of relief for the people, would be the severest and saddest load ever placed on the shoulders of those who de-pended on their labor for their daily bread. He was as much in favor of silver as any Senator who represented the silver mines of the West, but the only way in which to make gold and silver work in harmony was to put them on a ratio fixed upon market

Mr. Stewart was opposed to an inter-national conference until some of the powers to be represented had expressed in an authoritative way that they would re-habilitate silver on some terms. The United States Government had not done so. The conference was to have no power except to advise. He was therefore opposed to it. It was a mere makeshift and fraud. It was a "good enough Morgan till after the elec-

Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of his resolu-Mr. Morgan spoke in favor of his resolution. He referred to Mr. Sherman as having headed the march for the utter destruction of silver, and said that he was now, willingly or unwillingly, a candidate for the Presidency, and therefore desired to make friends of what he (Mr. Sherman) considered to be "the mammon of iniquity" by saying that he was in favor, if possible, of the equal coinage of gold and silver, while it was his hand that struck silver to death.

Mr. Sherman said he had not had the slightest care or interest in the passage of the anti-demonetization act of 1873. The story had been repeated over and over again. And when the Senator from Ala-

again. And when the Senator from Alabama said that he was responsible for that act he did him (Mr. Sherman) a gross in-

Mr. Morgan said that he was willing to give the Senator from Ohio in his ex-pected campaign the benefit of his denial, if it would do him any good, but he did not think it would.

Mr. Sherman (with an air as if brushing aside the suggestion as frivolous)—That will not do.

The matter went over without action and

the bill to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of aliens was then taken up. Without disposing of the meas-ure the Senate adjourned.

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practical, more friendly than pity is this
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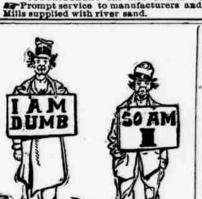


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