# BLAND WINS THE FIGHT.

# A QUORUM MADE AND LOST. Exciting Scene in Congressipeaker Crisp Comes Out Best Tilt With Ex-Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Bland mov ed that the House go into committee of the whole upon his seigniorage bill and that general debate be closed at 3 o'clock on Thursday. On this motion, the vote by division was 127 to 19. Tracey made the point of no quorum and the yeas and nays were called. Before the result of the vote was announced, Livingston (Dem.) of Georgia said he desired to submit a motion. Rule 8, he said, required members present, unless excused, to vote upon every proposition presented to the House. The gentleman from New York (Tracey) had refused to vote and he demanded that he be brought before the bar of the House and explain his refusal to vote. Johnson (Dem.) of Ohio said he had a list of twenty-five members who had violated the rule,

which he offered to send to the desk.

The chair stated that the rule was well known. The chair could not en force the rule otherwise than by appealing to members to observe it. The chair was but the organ of the House and would never make a rule unless authorized and directed so to do by the

House. (Applause.)

Boatner (Dem.) of Louisiana argued in support of Mr. Livingston's motion. It was, he said, an effort to bring a member to answer to a wilful contempt and violation of the rules. The House ought to determine here and now whether or not a member can defy its

The chair stated that under the rules the chair stated that under the rules it was his duty to announce the result of a vote. The result was: Yeas 169; nays 5; 5 short of a quorum. It was said that five supporters of Bland failed to get their votes in, because they were not in the hall of the House when called. These, in addition to those re-corded, would have made a quorum. Clancy and Magner of the New York delegation, who had heretofore refrained from voting, voted in favor of

the proposition.

These proceedings had been watched with the keenest interest by members, and especially Republicans, as, having within them the possibility of historymaking. When the chair announced the vote, however, and the incident was over, the humdrum of routine was resumed, and the members who had been eagerly crowding into the pit in front of the clerk's desk, faded rapidly

Mr. Bland moved a call of the House On this motion there was first a viva voce vote, then a vote by division, third a vote by tellers-Bland and Reed officiating—and finally a vote by yeas and nays. The latter resulted: Yeas 189; nays 4. So the call was ordered. It showed 265 members present and present their results of the call was ordered. and responding to their names. On the motion to dispense with further proceedings under the calendar, the same proceedure was followed—four separate votes being taken, ending with the yeas and nays. The call resulted: Yeas 183; nays 3, thus dispen-

sing with further proceedings.

Bland renewed his motion and the yeas and nays were called. As the roll call proceeded, it became apparent to many that a quorum would be obtained and members keeping tally crowded about the clerk's desk. Tracey (Dem.) of New York occupied the seat, which for two weeks past, he has kept tally with the clerk on roll calls, closely fol-lowing the responses to the call. When it was determined that a quorum had been obtained on the second call of the roll, Tracey voted aye, amid slight applause from the Democratic side, his purpose being, as afterward appeared, to move a reconsideration. The an-nouncement of the vote by the Speak-177 yeas to 7 nays, evoked a round of hearty applause from Democrats and

Outhwaite (Dem.) of Ohio and Tracey (Dem.) of New York were on their feet demanding recognit n, the former to present an order fro 1 the committee on rules limiting uebate on the pending bill and amendments to two hours and the latter to move a reconsideration of the vote just taken. Outhwaite was given the floor and the Speaker stated, after putting the ques tion, that Tracey had interposed a motion to reconsider.

Outhwaite demanded the previous question on his motion, but the year and nays were ordered without a di-After a name or two had been called, Reed precipitated an angry dis-cussion, which in intensity equalled the scenes in the Fifty-first Congress, when Speaker Reed was counting quo The gentleman from Maine suggested that a roll call was out of order nasmuch as the last vote did not di close the presence of a quorum.

The Speaker-By what authority does the gentleman make that state Reed-I am informed by the gentle man from New York (Tracey) that he

kept a tally and that it did not show a quorum voting. The Speaker—The gentleman from New York is not the keeper of the roll of the House. (Applause.) The clerk will proceed with the roll call.

Reed persisting, amind cries of "re gular order." stated that when a mem r arose and suggested that an error had been committed, he was entitled to respectful treatment from the chair and from the House.

The Speaker—Has not the gentleman had it? There has been no suggestion that the vote had been impeached by the gentleman from New York. If was made, the chair will be glad to have it examined in the interests of

right and truth.
While this colloquy was proceeding. the members rushed down the aisle to the centre, and Outhwaite and Mc-Millin (Dem.) of Tennessee asserted that Tracey had accepted the validity and correctness of the vote by moving to reconsider it. His remedy was to have the vote recapitulated, and this

The confusion became so great, mem bers shouting at each other and the chair, that the Speaker suspended pro-ceedings until comparative order was restored by members taking their

Reed, resuming, stated that he had been out of the hall while the roll was being called, attending a meeting of the committee on rules, at which he understood he was to have an oppor-tunity to be heard on the order reported, and of course, did not know that had occurred. The gentleman from New York (Tracey) had informed and knowing that gentleman had been without making an error, he was so the gentleman that he felt it to be his to call the attention of the chair and the House to it, that the error

McMillin (Dem.) of Tennessee de clared that the gentleman from New York should speak for himself and not

olf heard, and finally succeeded. He said that it was a matter of but little noment. A quorum would be secured in any event, he conceded. But he had kept what he believed to be a correct tally, and it showed but 174 votes. But he would not undertake to impeach the accuracy of the official count, whereupon the storm subsided and the roll call proceeded. When the letter "T" was reached there was a slight squall. Reed called the attention of the chair to the fact that the clerk, after calling Talbert of South Carolina, returned and called Stockdale of Mississippi, which, he said, was out of order. The Speaker coincided with the gentleman from Maine, who continued from the floor: "It is decidedly out of order. The clerks have no right to in-

order. The clerks have no right to interest themselves in the votes of gentlemen on the floor, to back up their action. But it is only a part of what we have been having right along."

Springer [Dem.] of Illinois stated that Mr. Stockdale had responded when his name was called. Speaker Crisp directed the clerk not to return to a name after it had been passed: it to a name after it had been passed: it was not in order.

Outhwaite's demand for the previous question was seconded-170 to 10-and again the friends of the pending bill expressed their pleasure at the result by vigorous hand-clapping. On the passage of the order the vote

on the division was ayes 145, nays none. The ayes and nays were ordered. Be-fore the call had proceeded far, how-ever, Burrows and Reed criticised the methods of the reading clerks. Burrows said the roll was really called four times, every name being repeated on each roll call. Reed called attention to the fact that the calling was irregular, some names being called once, others twice, and some three times, until the clerk forces an answer. There was no authority for this they come was no authority for this, they con-

The Speaker stated that he did not know how the practice had grown up, but ever since he had been in the House the names had been called twice, when the members failed to answer. The philosophy of the rule, he supposed to be that, with the least necessary delay, every member should have an opportunity to vote, and a repetition of the name was probably the best method of securing that end.

The vote resulted; Yeas 165, nays 11—three less than a quorum—and at 4 o'clock, on motion of Outhwaite, the House adjourned until noon tomorrow.

The establishment of a quorum in the House this afternoon ended one of the most celebrated and extended fili-

bustering contests of late years.

The Bland seigniorage bill was called up in the House on the 9th inst., and debated generally for several days. On the 13th the opponents of the bill began to filibuster by refusing to answer to the roll calls, thus preventing the presence of a quorum. The Re-publicans, under the leadership of Reed of Major of the leadership of Reed of Maine, refrained from voting, with the exception of a few Representatives from the West, who favor the free coinage of silver. The ranks of the Republicans were reinforced by all the Democrats from New York and New England, with a few scattering votes from some of the other Northern States east of the Mississippi. On the vote by which Bland secured a quorum on his motion to take up the bill for consideration, the following Republicans voted with the Democrats and the Populists in the affirmative: Aitken, Bowers of California, Broderick, Doolittle, Ellis of Oregon, Funston, Hartman, Herman, Hilborn, Lacy, Lucas, Marsh, Pickler, Settle and Sweet-15.

Clancy, Cummings, Haines, Magner and Tracey, New York Democrats, also voted in the affirmative—Tracey to move a reconsideration. The negative vote comprised Causey, McAleer, Mutchler, Page, Pigott, Rusk and Ryan-all Democrats. At 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the presence of a quo-rum was established, the crowd was so dense that the doors could not closed and scores of persons stood in the corridors outside, unable even to see the floor beneath. Many of the visitors were strangers in the city.

# HOW A PRESIDENT WORKS

CLEVELAND'S DAILY ROUTINE IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Sixteen Hours a Day During the Week—Goes to Church on Sunday and Then Romps With Ruth. tene Bache in Washington Star. Who would not enjoy being Presi-

lent of the United States just for one day?
Well, it is all a matter of taste. you like work and worry for sixteen hours at a stretch you might find the experience agreeable. For the sake

of illustration, take a typical day as it At exactly 8 a. m. the President tets out of bed. He is a rapid dresser and shaves himself, though Uncle Sam provides him with a colored valet, borne on the pay rolls as a messenger, who is a tonsorial expert. He is all ready when, half an hour later, Sinclair announces breakfast. is Mr. Cleveland's family butler. His most conspicuous characteristic is discretion. When a newspaper men asks him for any information, no matter how triffing, he replies: "Our folks

do not like publicity." Just at present

he is a government employe, acting as steward of the White House. The President escorts his wife down to the cozy private dinning room. It is a handsome but not pretentious apartment, with two enormous sideboards, filled with complete services of solid silver and gold. Mrs. Cleveland sits opposite her husband at a circular table, and pours out his coffee with her own fair hands. In the middle of the board is a great bouquet of rare orchids from the conservatories of the Executive Mansion. Sinclair, mute and observant, waits, assisted by a menial inferior rank, who fetch whatever may be wanted from the

pantry adjoining.

Mr. Cleveland's cup, of generous size, is like an eggshell. Probably it could not be duplicated of broken for \$100. It is one piece in a set of china made to order for the White House, which cost \$5,000. His water tumbler is cut glass of the most costly sort. The napkin with which he wipes his lips is big as a towel and of the finest linen that can be spun. He is helped to ham and eggs of which he is very from a dish of massive silver, with the American eagle engraved Sinclair is under bond of \$20,000 to properly care for these expensive appurtenances but he is not responsible for reasonable breakage.

THE WORK OF THE DAY. up stairs and enjoys a few minutes conversation with Little Ruth and Baby Esther in Mrs. Cleveland's boudoir His watch tells him at length that the hour for work has arrived, and he leaves the private apartments and the pleasures of domesticity to enter the

errors here, and the gentleman from New York has been in error for some weeks and is in error now.

he is seated in a big leathercovered chair at the desk in his office, and Private Secretary Thurber comes in

with his morning's budget.
For an hour already Mr. Thurber has been busy with the morning's mail, which consits of 300 to 400 letters. Early in the administration, when office seekers were more active, 1,500 was not an unusual batch. A few epistles, evidently of a private nature, he puts aside. Those which do not appear to be of any special importance he sends to the executive clerk, who dictates replies to a stenographer.
Others he reads, reserving for the
President's eye such of them as require
his attention. Of these last there may

sives from palpable cranks are thrown into the waste basket. The whole of this business is accomplished without even bothering the chief magistrate for instructions. The same remark applies to a majority of the letters adplies to a majority of the letters addressed by strangers to Mrs. Cleveland. It is one of the penalties of her popularity that she is appealed to for advice and for help by people all over advice and for help by people all over the United States whom she has never

seen or heard of.

An hour and a half is the time avail-An hour and a half is the time available for going over the selected letters with Mr. Thurber and for giving instructions on affairs of immediate imstructions on affairs of immediate imstructions. day or Friday, the cabinet meets. Each Secretary has a budget of business to lay before the President, comprising matters which only he can pass on and decide. It is apt to be 2 or 3 p. m. before everything is disposed of and the conference adjournes. Then Mr. Cleveland goes to lunch—too late, of course, to meet his wife at that meal, which he eats in solitary state. Mrs. Cleveland usually chooses those days for the ladies' luncheons which she gives frequently during the season. WORK AFTER DINNER.

After lunch the President goes back to the office and works until 7 o'clock, which is dinner time. Gen. Harrison always put on evening dress for the formal meal of the day; but, as a rule, Mr. Cleveland performs that ceremony only when there is company. Dinner over, he and his wife have a half hour's romp with the children. Ruth is getting big enough now to appreciate larks. Then the father of the family arthurs to his description. family returns to his desk and resume: his toil, which continues until long after midnight-often until 2 or 3 a. m. When it is considered that all of the departments are constantly engaged in preparing matters for him to determine and that evey question that comes up in Congress must reach him sooner or later for consideration and decision, it will be understood that leisure is out of the question for him. He is the man from whom all things He is the man from whom all things center, so far as the government of the people of the United States is concerned. It s said that he is the hardest worker that has ever occupied the chair of and deformations of the publichief executive. Wednesdays, Thursthee South. Mr. Allen said: days and Saturdays, from 10 to 1, Mr. Cleveland receives Congressmen and others who come on business. Not-withstanding much mistaken talk in them that they shall state their busi-ness in advance to the private secre-tary. Monday is always a "field day,"

great as those men, until Mr. Hewitt said so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bryan: Maybe he does not know his desk of accumulated departmental business, papers relating to appointments, applications for pardons. &c. On three days in every week he devotes an hour to receiving the general public

HEDGED IN BY GUARDS. On these occasions the President is always in more or less danger of an attempt on his life by some murderous Accordingly he is fairly n by guards. The captain of erank. hedged in by guards. The captain of the White House watch stands at his right hand, while opposite him are stationed two other stalwart men which they would not hesitate to use if called upon. Through the passage thus formed by Mr. Cleveland and his protectors the crowd proceeds in posted at the front door, have keenly eyed every applicant for admission. Through practic they are able to detect a doubtful character at a glance. A crank is readily recognizable nearly always. It would be hardly possible always. for anybody to make a movement hostile to the chief executive without being instantly seized and disarmed. Having greeted the people, the President makes two or three steps backward and disappears through a private door into the main corridor of the man-

in the east rooms.

sion.
Mr. Cleveland sees nothing and hears little of the beggars and cranks who come to demand alms or interviews. It is hardly possible for any of these people to get within speaking distance of him. Their letters are destroyed, save when now and then a specimen is deemed sufficiently re-markable to be worth adding to the so-called "crank file." The frequent appeals for loans or gifts of money which are addressed to the President by mail never reach him. Persons who want him to indorse notes or to help them buy homes waste thier time in writing to him. He is not, as some individuals seem to imagine, in the business of furnishing cash to lift the mortgages from old family estates threatened with foreclosure. Appli-cants for cups, saucers and other brica-brac, to remember the Executive Mansion by, should address their re quests, though not too hopefully, to Sinclair, the steward.

THE CORRESPONDENCE. Even the telegrams addressed to Mr. Cleveland rarely get beyond Private Secretary Thurber. The President, by the way, conducts most of his daily correspondence with officers of the executive departments by the wire which connects the latter with the White House. He communicates with the Capitol in the same manner. A very laborious part of his business consists in signing his name to documents. I y in this administration an old friend of his spent an hour with him in his office. At the end of that time the visitor remarked: "On the whole, Grover, I don't know that I envy you your job." Said Mr. Cleve-land in reply: "You've no call to, Jim." Another annoyance which the President has to put up with is inflict-ed by delegations which visithim from

all parts of the country. He has got to be polite to them, though they take up much valulable time and bore him dreadfully. Usually they wish to urge the claims of candidates for

than any of the others. Willis, the White House coachman, drives. No footman goes along to add to the swell effect of the turnout, though a groom, vailable for that purpose, is employed in the stable. Once in a while the Pesident finds time to go to the theatre. It was at the urgent recommendation of James G. Blaine that the District Commissioners some years ago required the theatres of Washing-ton to adopt electric lights. He insisted that such a precaution against fire was much more important here be a dozen or twenty.

The bulk of his correspondence is never seen by Mr. Cleveland. If he tried to attend to it all himself he would have no time for anything else. Civil answers are sent to courteous communications. Autographs of the President and his wife are mailed to most people who ask for them. Missives from palpable cranks are thrown principal men in the nation's affairs, leaving the ship of state without captain or officers.

Maurens

reserves to himself. Sunday he devotes to getting acquainted with his even prefer that friends should not visit the White House on this holiday. is not old enough yet to appreciate bear stories. Mr. Cleveland is hardly fights, at which his predecessor was a

oroficient.

Though so hard a worker Mr. Cleveland hugely enjoys a vacation. He is a thoroughgoing sportsman and a very fair shot. In this respect he is super-ior to Gen. Harrison, who on one melancholy occasion distinguised him-self by knocking over a tame hog in mistake for a 'coon. He thinks it great fun to pop at ducks from behind blind, for which amusement the Chesapeake affords unusual facilities; but beyond all things he loves to roll for blue-fish. It is not very often that he gets time to use the billard table which President Garfield put up in the basement of the White House, but he is fairly expert at the game. He plays a good hand at whist and is rather strong at poker, according to the testi-mony of intimate friends who have contended with him at a small limit.

### PRIVATE JOHN ALLEN ON DECK. THE MISSISSIPPI HUMORIST AT HIS BEST.

He Scores Ex-Mayor Hewitt for De-faming the South-Patterson's Apol-ogy for Southerners is Repudiated. Representative Allen, of Mississippi, son, of Tennessee, for their detractions and deformations of the public men of

I was pained beyond measure to read a few days ago in the public press that Hon. Abram Hewitt of New York did not regard me as great as Calhoun Sildell, Soule and some of the rest of the newspapers, Representatives and Sildell, Soule and some of the rest of Senators who call at those hours do those men who preceded me. (Laughnot have any difficulty in seeing the ter.) No, that is a revelation to me. President, and it is not demanded of I had never suspected that I was not as

Mr. Bry on which the chief magistrate sees no callers, devoting the time to clearing | you personally.

Mr. Allen: That is the trouble. He does know me personally. That is where it stings. (Laughter.) It is utterly without excuse. The truth is, I regard Mr. Hewitt's remark as somewhat personal to me, because I was to have spoken at the very dinner at which he delivered this speech. (Laughter.) And one of the great obstacles in my meeting the approval of Mr. Hewitt is that while Mr. Hewitt is asleep, he is troubled some with in-

somnia. (Great laughter.)
I have one consolation, when I think of myself and the great majority of my colleagues from the South having incurred his displeasure, and that consolation grows out of the fact that having known Mr. Hewitt for some years and having talked with him freely, I single file, each person receiving a brief grasp and shake of the hand. Meanwhile two other policemen, except Mr. Hewitt himself. (Laugh-If he had lived in the days when common scolds were ducked, Mr. Hew itt would have been drowned before this. (Laughter.)

Chairman, the people of the South have had a great deaf to endure shall not refer to the fact that they passed through a terrible war for think that has been referred to here once before. (Laughter.) But sir, they have had a great deal to contend with since that time. They have had drought cyclones, simoons, epizootic in the horses, tuberculosis in the cattle, cholera among the hogs and the chick-ens—they have had various diseases and pestilences, they have seen their crops depreciate, they have had to conend with mortgages when they had no money to pay them, but throughout all these trials and tribulations, they have exhibited something of a brave and courageous spirit; and now, just to think that the one thing cherished most of all others, the one sustaining prop that they had amid all these disasters, the idea that Mr. Hewitt an proved them-to think that that last prop is taken away, and that, after all. Mr. Hewitt does not approve them. (Laughter.) Why, gentlemen, rather than have had this cruel disaster come apon my people, I would have paid a ilver dollar out of my own pocket.

Laughter.) Mr. Chairman, I am sorry to see that ny friend from Tennessee, Col. Patterson, is not in his seat, because I want to say a word to him. to talk about now, if it had not already een mentioned in this debate. I simply wish to repudiate, so far as I am oncerned, the apology which the gentleman from Tennessee is said to have made for me and my sort in responding to ex-Mayor Hewitt's speech in New York lately.
I have here what purports to be a re-

port of Col. Patterson's speech. I will read a few extracts from it. After tives in Congress were generally op-posed to the financial view of New York, he went on to make these remarks. He was speaking in New York, and I confess it is right hard for a man to maintain the parity between a speech that is acceptable in New York nessee. (Laughter.) He said: more than twenty years, every State platform has contained a plank for the ernor. There coinage of silver. These men have Moredith (Dem.) of Virginia: Mr. Moredith (Dem.) of Virginia: Mr. Pleasures of domesticity to enter the official wing of the White House and take up the affairs of state. At 9:30 which he is always accompanied by out question. They believe it. They

Mrs. Cleveland. Though he has five beautiful carriages, including a landau, brougham, victoria and phacton—the last his wife's own vehicle—he prefers last his wife's own vehi rian, without ever reading in the Bible, is one because his father was. So these doctrines have become a part of the Democratic belief there, and these fellows have followed them blindly. (Laughter.) I was in the same condition when I went to Congress. (Laughter.) I went to Congress. (Laughter.) I believed in free silver and lots to day: "I have no idea of making to day: "I have said all along that I would not enter the gubernatorial fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material in the reform ranks, and when the fight opens there will be plenty of candidates to chose from. One thing is very certain, I have no idea of making to day: "I have said all along that I would not enter the gubernatorial fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight, and I intend to adhere to my decision. There is plenty of good material fight of the light of the light of what transpired during the past three days.

The only effort made to see "an expression b fellows have followed them blindiy.
(Laughter.) I was in the same condition when I went to Congress. (Laughter.) I believed in free silver and lots of other things." I suppose the gentleter.) I believed in free silver and lots of other things." I suppose the gentleman has ceased to believe anything now. (Laughter.) "But I soon began to study these things, and under the House from South Carolina and if the House from

> Great laughter.) These other men of the South are true Democrats and they love their country." I thank him for that, said Allen. He says further: "They have simply followed tration." Ah! gentlemen let me tell you that when you separate yourselves from the when you separate yourselves from the doctrines of Democracy as you have learned and held them from the time you were born up to the present, when you cut yourselves loose from the proud traditions of that party and set out to gation is high on the scent, and the

have piloted the ship of State through these stormy times, I learned the cor-rect principles of sound currency.

study under some new prophet, you are very liable to get tangled in your Democratic harness. (Laughter.)

I confess, Mr. Chairman, that I have been brought up to believe in some of these things by traditions, but unlike my friend from Tennessee, Col. Patterson, I studied public questions before I came to Congress. (Laughter.) I came here because I had studied them. That is why my people selected me out and sent me here. They did not send me sent me here. They did not send me to Congress to school, as Col. Patterson seems to have been sent. (Laughter.) They sent me here to maintain, and carry out as far as I could, the great carry out as far as I could, they had Democratic principles that they had received from their fathers, and I hope by the help of God and the constituency in the First Congressional district of Mississippi to do it. (Laughter and

applause.)
Col. Patterson says further: "Mr. having the seignorage coined. If that bill becomes a law it does not mean disaster. It may be a mistake. It is only the last gun of a retreating army. The men in New York who dread free silver are unnecessarily alarmed."
And elsewhere he says: "If the bill to coin the seignorage passes, it is merely to let these Southerners go off the field of battle with their side arms." Mr. Chairman, we have asked no

We have not asked to be permitted to carry off our side arms. We have not asked to be permitted to fire the last gun of a retreating army. So far as I am concerned, I do not believe that the retreat has begun at all. I do not believe that we are yet ready to capitulate on this question. Now I want to say a word for Col. Patterson, as he is not here to say it for himself. I desire, so far as I am concerned, to repudiate the gentleman's apology made for me. I owe no apology to the people of New York; I do not propose to make any, and I do not propose to have any made for me. But I do not think any man ought to be held down to a very rigid account for an after-dinger receipt at a beneat. dinner speech at a banquet. Why, sir, recollect not long ago I went to a banquet in Baltimore, where every-thing was so good, where I was surthing was so good, where I was surrounded by so many rich men, that by the time it came my turn to speak I felt so well I addressed them as "fellow capitalists." (Laughter.) Therefore beware of the influences surrounding a banquet. If I were not perfectly familiar with the abstemious habits of my friend from Tennessee I would have thought on reading this speech that he had gotten somewhat under the same influence that another Tennesseean did that a traveling man told me about. The story was about a ragged, seedy, hard looking fellow, who learned that the traveling man knew his brother living in Kaufman county, Texas. The Texas brother was well off, and the Tennesseean asked the traveling man if he ever saw his brother again to tell him that he was hard up, and that if he was ever going to do anything for him that was the time. Under the influence of two or three drinks, however, things began to brighten with him, and the last the traveling man heard from him was the request to tell his brother in Texas that if he wanted anything, "just to draw on me."
(Laughter.) "Now, under the influence
of one of these New York banquets," said Mr. Allen, "with all they have good to eat, and the accompaniments, one feels, by the time the speaking begins, like telling the rest of the world to draw on him. (Laughter.) Therefore, I, on my own motion, would never quote a banquet speech on anybody, because I do not think it is exactly the

square thing."
In conclusion, Mr. Allen said: "I would that I had the eloquence of the chairman of the committee on ways and means, Wilson of West Virginia, in his last appeal here for the passage of his tariff bill. I would like to invoke the Democratic patriotism of our Democratic colleagues. I do not claim that a vote for this bill is the roll of honor, but I do claim that in the condition with which we find ourselves surrounded today, the roll of honor belongs to those Democrats who are willing to let a Democratic Congress do the business of this Congress, and I do not believe any man can claim a place upon the Democratic roll of honor who stands here longer and gives his presence and his influence to filibustering tactics that keep us here and make a spectacle, as has been made, of ourselves." (Applause.)

# HOME NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Alleged Scheme of Tillman to Run for a Third Term-Congressman Shell Will Not Be in the Race. Special to the Augusta Chronicle

Washington, Feb. 28.—Governor Tillman's schemes are penetrating the cars of Carolina Congressmen here and causing fright. It is whispered about want to say a word to him.

neighbor and my friend. He is an honest, intelligent, hard working rephonest, intelligent, hard working repulses he can make John Gary Evans unless he can make John Gary Evans now that he is arranging his hands so as to take every trick in the game. Governor, and to accomplish this he is contemplating the coup which Wade Hampton made and which resulted in his election to the Senate and placed Tillman in the Governor's seat. This is the plan as it comes to Carolina's representatives here. Governor Tillman will head the State

ticket for Governor, with John Gary Evans as his candidate for Licutemant Governor. Then with the whip in stating that the Southern Representato to the Senate and the Governorship Tillman's friends here say he cannot re-elect himself Governor if he carries

Evans with him on the ticket, for his scheme will be palpable to the densest Carolinian in the darkest district of the State. His friends are fearing the and one that would be acceptable to his constituents in Hardeman county, Tenwould result in Butler's election for Senator and Tillman's defeat for Gov-

There is an attempt being made to force Capt, Shell into the field for Governor, but he is persistent in his re-

Advertiser.

lem, so the majority of the delegation here think. Then, there is McLaurin. He is available timber, and though ly-ing pretty low now, stands in a fair way to come out as a candidate. He is brainy, and a shrewd politician. He is one of the best stump-speakers the State has and should he enter the race, could control one of the wings of the reform faction. His quarrel with Senator Irby has not inquired him, though it would throw the State machine against him. Such is the smell of the battle as it comes here from the Palbattle as it comes here from the Palmetto State, and the nose of the dele-

A Lively Discussion Among Demo-cratic Senators as to the Proper Policy in Reconstructing the Wil-son Bill.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus last week revealed a variety of views upon the Wilson tariff bill. On the 27th ult., the discussion was plain and emphatic, and several Senators were on their mettle concerning the interests they represent.

It is understood that a scene some-

what sensational in its features took place during the morning session. Senator White, of Louisiana, had made a very vigorous speech while on the subject of sugar, in which he bitterly denounced the attitude of some Sena tors. No reply was made until this morning, when it is said, that two or three Senators replied in language that was decidedly personal and unpleasant. It is also said that White has declared that he would not send his resignation as Senator to the Governor of Louisiana until he knew what was to be done with spage. was to be done with sugar. Mr. White's attitude was described by one Senator as that of a man who stood with his commission as a Supreme Court Justice in one pocket and his resignation as a Senator in the other, waiting to see when he could serve his constituents and the people best. Senator Brice, of Ohio, who was the

prime mover in calling the caucus, made a forcible and vigorous speech to-day. He is said to have criticized the wisdom that placed the construc-tion of the tariff bill in the hands of three Senators, whose status as a subcommittee had been attacked on the floor of the Senate and gone unchallenged, and who were not apparently in sympathy with any of the manufacturing centres of the country which were most affected by the bill. evident, he said, that the party was ent by dissensions, and the question for the conference to decide in connecshould be done to save the Democratic

intend to ignore them entirely, then I propose, for one, to have something to attention to the fact that there must

be more done than merely conciliate

the sugar Senators, whose constituents

would be injured by prospective legis-lation; that a very important question for Democrats to consider was what they should do to keep in the party the great States of New York, New Jersey and Maryland, which were full of industries that, he asserted, the proposed bill sought to cripple. The great States of Ohio, New and New Jersey, with their representation in Congress aggregating many times more than any Southern delegation, should not be ignored. Democrats, Mr. Brice believed, should frame a bill that would yield sufficient revenue to run the government, but they had failed to do it. If the bill was not carefully considered, Brice warned the caucus that the become, so far as Democracy was con-cerned, as barren as a desert. If concessions were to be made, he said. they must be made on general lines and toward those industries that produce the greatness of the States which their wishes he would express his con-

Brice wanted the party removed that the bill should be referred to a committee to be suggested by the caucus to be made up of representative porter saw him and obtained his committee to be suggested by the caucusto be made up of representative porter saw him and obtained his committee to be suggested by the caucusto be made up of representative porter saw him and obtained his committee to be suggested by the caucustope of the caucustop men, representing States where these sent to an extended interview. men, representing States where these aggrieved industries were known and understood and that such a committee should make up the bill. Even if they reported the same bill, still it would showed a deep interest in affairs as be free from objections that are now leveled at the bill before the caucus.

Brice spoke freely and his remarks had much weight with the Senators.

He is counted as one of the six "conservatives" in whose hands the fate of to a State convention, and an invite. of Louisiana, and Caffery.

Senator Hill made his first speech

ing the better part of three days in a as those which will confront us should and of them, not enough to accomplish caucus on the tariff bill the Democratic the man who may get such nomination anything." Senators this afternoon sent the bill not meet the expectations of the peoback to the finance committee without ple when he begins to canvass."

expressed, but strongly implied inexpressed, but strongly implied in-structions to amend it according to the concensus of opinion as expressed during the discussion. No dictation was "Why, of course."

sulted in an endorsement—although by an exceedingly small majority on the committee's action. Mr. Pugh moved that iron ore be changed from the free table list and consider the state of th that iron ore be changed from the free to the dutiable list, and on a yea and to the dutiable list, and on a yea and nay vote, this proposition was defeated by a vote of 19 to 17. The bill is again in the hands of the Democrats of the finance committee and an effort will be made to have it repaid in time to lay before the full committee on finance by ditions or charges. They were the full committee on finance by ditions or charges. They were the full committee on finance by ditions or charges.

Mr. Gorman was questioned closely by that a mass meeting is called for tanumber of Senators, and in response county next Monday, and not know Mr. Gorman was questioned closely by a number of Senators, and in response said it was apparent that some concession must be made. Referring to the income tax, Mr. Gorman expressed his bitter opposition to that tax. It was, he said, undemocratic and against Democratic ideas. He hoped it would be stricken from the bill; but if it was not, he said he would "swallow the dose," but assured his colleagues that it would be the "bitterest dose he had yet been compelled to take."

Mr. Pugh made a speech favoring a duty on iron ore, and foretold what would occur to the new industries in Alabama if this was left on the free list. Mr. Pugh went further than the other Senators, and insisted that some a correction be had on this proposition. Accordinly, he moved that the committee be directed to put iron ore on the dutiable list "the same as coai," which was accepted to mean 50 cents a ton. On a yea and nay vote this was defeated by a vote of 19 to 17. Hill not

financial committee to shape in ac-cordance with the views expressed and "Well, Governor, tell me what this to harmonize the differences was made by Voorhees. This motion was carried asked. without opposition. There was no resolution or any specific instructions. The question of what shall or shall not be dutiable, or what the vote shall be, is still open. One Senator, who took a prominent part in the caucus, explained the meaning of this action to be a notice to the committee that they had made a bill that could not pass and must now proceed, in the light of what they had heard to construct a bill that could pass. It does not go to the sub-committee, but to the full Democratic membership, and the attempt will be

# .... TILLMAN FAVORS THE PLAN.

Columbia Register, March 2. "Some of them are pulling on the bit and some of them on the breeches." is the way Gouernor Tillman regards for Governor or State officers, but the political situation in this State so they are going to make a desperate far as the Reform faction of the De-

moeratic party is concerned.

Governor Tillman can always be depended on to speak plainly on any political matter. There is no policy about him. If he thought he would offend his best friends in opposing the Democratic party were now victions no matter who it hurt. This railroads in order to enjoy in security threatened with losing. is why the Governor is appealed to the special privileges which they had Brice wanted the party removed from the place where it laid itself liable to the suspicion of engaging in a section of en tional consideration of the measure. ers should pursue in the coming cam-for that reason, he believed it better paign. He has not given any free ex-

He is counted as one of the six "con-servatives" in whose hands the fate of to a State convention, and an invita-given in this interview is followed. the bill appears to rest. These men are Brice, Hill, Smith, Murphy, White wise. What do you think of it?" The Cleveland Goldbug Democrats and the corporations cannot buy our peo-

in the caucus today. His chief assault was on the income tax, which he dewas on the income tax, which he denomination of the campaigns of the income tax, which he denominated as inquisitorial and iniquitous. If fully discussed in an interview of 1890 and 1892."

If the people instruct the campaign of such a crime. It was argued that it was against the principles of the Democratic party and contrary to its platform, which declared that all if the antis' were making any active to the proposition of the campaigns of 1890 and 1892."

"If the people instruct the campaign of the people instruct the campaign of the people instruct the campaign of the proposition of the campaigns of 1890 and 1892."

"If the people instruct the campaign of the people taxes should be raised from imports. Democracy did not look with favor upon the building ap of a system of international taxation, such as was supported by the support of the raise were making any active elect delegates to a county convention. The bulance of the propulation of the raise were making any active elect delegates to a county convention. The bulance of the propulation of the raise were making any active elect delegates to a county convention. The bulance of the propulation of the raise were making any active elect delegates to a county convention. was only put in the bill, he said, to help make good the deficit caused by the great reduction in the duty and the great reduction in the duty and the conservation to help make good the deficit caused by the great reduction in the duty and the convention to nominate a Reform Democratic party as a whole."

"Under such a system adopted by the Democratic party as a whole."

"Under such a reduction without previous discussion to allow the people ular Democratic primaries?" the placing on the free list of such to judge of the fitness of the various "I think most of them would, bearticles as should contribute towards aspirants, is totally inconsistent with cause, as I have said, their fight will the customs revenues. There were a all our previous professions and be for the Legislature. I don't think, hundred items in the bill, Hill said, practices, and must necessarilly breed after the experience of 1890, that any that affected his State, that could properly be incorporated in a bill who may be cut out and cause disgust willing to try a repetition of Haskellframed for "revenue only," but which among their friends. The dangers ism. Some of course, are ready now seemed to have been ignored by the which some men profess to see, if to ignore the Democratic primary and mmittee. there is a free-for-all race in the make their fight at the November Washington, Feb. 28.—After spend-primary, do not appear to me as great election, but there are only a few thous-

"Why, of course. The constitution

made to have it repaid in time to lay before the full committee on finance by Saturday, or at the latest, Monday morning. There will probably not be another caucus, but in order to provide for emergencies, Gorman has been given authority to issue a call if he thinks it best.

Mr. Gorman was among the first Mr. Gorman was among the first speakers at the afternoon session. His speech was very diplomatic in character, and was a strong plea for Democrats to harmonize and get together.

Reformers in Colleton do not yet key that a mass westlier is all of the content of the people to get under way, so as the carry the whole mass. One half the common was a content of the common was a content of the carry the whole mass.

which was accepted to mean 50 cents a ton. On a yea and nay vote this was defeated by a vote of 19 to 17. Hill not voting. Pugh then said that inasmuch as the vote was so close, and some Senators were absent, he did not feel bound by the vote, and reserved the right to offer an amendment to the bill when it came up in the Senate.

The action of Pugh in forcing a vote to meet the people can discuss the question of vention or no convention, the mae meetings in April when the reserved. when it came up in the Senate.

The action of Pugh in forcing a vote on iron ore, and then declining to be bound by it, led to the conclusion that it would be impossible for the caucus to accomplish anything definite, and the metings in April, when they clear their representatives on the State campaign committee, can at the same time decide for or against a convention and instruct as to their wishes. If any shorter time is given the committee the motion to recommit the bill to the full Democratic membership of the would not represent truly the wishes

terests alone, at the expense of the great industries of the North and you bill reported until it shall have been to the State Democratic executive constraints. bill reported until it sha l have been to the State Democratic executive consubmitted to a further caucus. A promittee, for we must never lose sight of minent Senator is authority for the statement that this protracted caucus has been characterized by the utmost good feeling, save the one speech of Mr. White of Louisiana, who is said to have attacked the members of the committee and Mr. Voorhees.

mittee, for we must never lose sight of white unity as the only means of preserving white supremacy. We have the right to organize and contend inside the Democratic party for men and measures, but when the party speaks through its accustomed channels, every decent, patriotic man must sub-

mit,"
"Why would not the State Demoeratic executive committee, which is HE AGREES WITH THE COLLETON answer?"

The Governor Suggests a Big Campaign Committee—He Prefers a antis, and it cannot, with propriety, organize one wing of the party against another."

Conservatives Will Fight For the Legislature.

Column 1 Primary to a Nominating Convention—He Thinks the Conservatives Will Fight For the Legislature. "Because that committee represents antis will organize and put out candidates?"

"If there is unity and harmony and fair play among the Reformers, no, not effort to control the Legislature; and

want to repeal the Dispensary law, the

bugs will doubtless supplement

wise. What do you think of it?"

The Governor answered after some consideration of the question: "I how as it has ever been. With good

-The State constables at Beaufort last week seized two cases of choice brandy consigned to Senator J. D Cameron, St. Helena Island, Washington.