A VICE PRESIDENT USEFUL IN CERTAIN EMERGENCIES.

Debate on the Closure Resolution To Be Arbitrarily Ended with Mr. Morton's Assistance.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME OUTLINED

Having a Quorum on Hand They Will Terminate Debate and Pass the Gag Rule.

THEN THE FORCE BILL COMES UP.

But the Latter Measure May Not Pass as Several Republicans Will Vote Against It.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1891.

The indications are that the republican leaders will force a vote on the closure resolution next Tuesday. Mr. Aldrich, with a specious pretence of fairness which deceived no one, asked unanimous consent to-day that a vote be taken at five o'clock Saturday. He knew that his proposition would not be seriously entertained, but it gave him an opportunity of putting the democrats in the light of obstructionists, and that point, small as it is, was not to be overlooked. For the radicals, writhing under the sharp criticism of public opinion, are profiting by every circumstance that may possibly tend to neutralize it.

When the Senate assembles Monday the republicans will have forty-eight of their fifty-one members present. This will give them three more than a quorum. The expectation is that on the following day they will move the adoption of the closure, notwithstanding the protests of the democrats. It is not believed now that more than four republicans—Teller, Wolcott, Stewart and Jones—will vote against the resolution.

DEMOCRATIC PROTESTS.

The democrats regard it as a great injustice that the impression should go forth that in their speeches against the proposed gag law they are obstructing business. They have shown repeatedly that when a similar proposition came before the British Parliament a few years ago it was debated from February until November, after having been additionally considered during the entire year previously.

And yet the radical republicans, in their mad haste to fasten the obnoxious Force bill upon the country, are trying to pass the closure with not to exceed four days' debate. There is every probability that they will succeed not only in cutting off debate but in passing the resolution. The democrats, however, will continue to talk against the measure until they are taken off their feet by an arbitrary ruling of the Chair.

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, one of the few republicans who refuse to join their party associates in support of the Force bill, made a determined but unsuccessful effort to-day to gain some opinion from Mr. Aldrich as to the time that will be given to debate. He referred to the current rumors that a vote would be reached by a *coup d'état*, and he wished to know if this were true.

Mr. Aldrich evaded a direct reply, and mumbled out a few meaningless generalities about the republican disposition to act fairly in the matter.

But Mr. Teller was not to be shaken off readily. He insisted upon a satisfactory answer, and finally drew from Mr. Aldrich the reluctant rejoinder that a vote ought to be reached at five o'clock Saturday.

Mr. Gorman at once combated the suggestion. The length of debate on all measures should be, he said, determined by their importance. The pending measure called for great caution and deliberation, and he would not agree at this time that any date should be fixed for closing the discussion. Incidentally he gave the Vice President a severe excoriation for his arbitrary rulings yesterday, and warned that gentleman against the consequences of lending himself too pliantly to the revolutionary methods intended by his party.

MR. MORTON AGREEABLE.

There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Morton will do whatever is demanded of him. The republican programme, it is understood, is for Mr. Aldrich on Tuesday next to move to close debate and take a vote. If interrupted by a point of order or other objection from the democrats the Vice President will then be expected to overrule it.

An appeal from the decision of the Chair will then of course be made, and the only method then left to the Vice President for checking debate would be to decide that the appeal is not debatable. In case this decision is made justification for it will probably be sought by drawing a distinction between legitimate debate and debate for dilatory purposes, and it will be assumed that the democrats are clamoring for debate of the latter description.

This would tally with the methods of Speaker Reed in the House and would practically place the republican majority in the two houses on the same basis of political principle and action.

There is no certainty, even though the closure be adopted, that the Force bill will pass. Eight republican votes against it will defeat it. The democrats already have assurances that six republicans, viz.:—Teller, Wolcott, Stewart, Jones, Ingalls and Washburn, will act with them, and it is believed that Stanford, Cameron, Plumb and Paddock will also vote in the negative, if their aid shall be needed.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Cockrell resumed his argument against the proposed rule and asked why, if it was such a good rule, it was to end with this session. Why was it not proposed to make it permanent. It was useless to try to disguise its purpose. Its only object was to pass the Force bill—the Lodge bill, the bill which had grappled the Senator from Massachusetts and had him in its deadly embrace.

Mr. Cockrell read from the Washington *Post* of July 19, 1890, an article giving "the inside history of the Lodge Force bill;" an extract from a letter of Mr. Blaine's adverse to the bill, and extracts from various republican newspaper articles condemning it, and he wound up his speech by expressing the hope that the bill would be remitted to its tomb, where it might rest for all time to come. (Applause.)

Mr. Gray next took the floor. It was, he said, a matter of sincere regret to him that the debate on the Election bill (which had been proceeding regularly to the edification of the Senate and of the country) had not been allowed to proceed uninterruptedly, without the interposition of the grasping, rude, violent proposition now before the Senate.

Mr. Gray went on to enumerate the popular opposition to the proposed Force bill. He named several republican papers in Philadelphia, the stronghold of republicanism; then the New York papers, the Boston *Advertiser*, a republican organ; then a number of influential republican papers in the West, all of which opposed the Force bill. He next spoke of the Farmers' Alliance, which had condemned the Force bill, and referred to the rule adopted in the English House of Commons.

Mr. Aldrich said that the English closure had been adopted by a process which would not be attempted by the United States Senate—by turning members out.

Mr. Gray replied that that was the only way that was open to the English House when it was attempting to put the gag upon free speech which had lived in England for generations. The gentleman from Rhode Island could never succeed in the United States Senate until he had the power and the authority to turn out the minority which sat on the democratic side. (Applause in the galleries, which was promptly checked by the presiding officer, Mr. Dolph.)

RIGHT OF OBSTRUCTION.

In all the years of our history never before had an attempt been made to gag free speech or limit debate in the United States Senate. This proposition was a stab and blow at civil liberty. Absolutism had no place in American institutions anywhere. Absolutism was at war with American freedom and liberty. There could not be an absolutism of the majority without the crushing out of the rights of the minority. The republicans said that the power of obstruction must be put down and taken from the minority. It was said that that power was intolerable. Very well. Let the power of obstruction be destroyed and free parliamentary government would also be destroyed. Obstruction was the very weapon of liberty in every English speaking country. There was no unobstructed road for the majority to walk unless that road led to despotism. Obstruction had been the fruitful source of some of the grandest achievements of human liberty the world had ever known.

The Senate had arrived at a state of things where obstruction did exist (and he admitted it), but it existed under the constitution of the United States. It existed by reason of the nature and framework of our government, and gentlemen had no right to say that they would pull down this fair fabric in order that absolutism might reign in the United States. Resistance had been the cause of the Magna Charta. It would be the resistance of plain people of America of this day and generation that would thwart and destroy and make null the attempts of any set of men to control their liberties and destroy their freedom.

It was a significant fact, pregnant with instruction and warning to the American people, that the first time in the history of England an attempt was made in the House of Commons to limit debate, it was made in order to suppress home rule in Ireland. Let gentlemen go out and tell their naturalized fellow citizens from that stricken and unhappy isle that the American Senate was taking a page from the history of the English Parliament. Closure had been adopted in England in order that Irishmen might be gagged in the House of Commons when they attempted to assert that freedom of speech which belonged to them as representatives of their nation and of their people. Let gentlemen tell the naturalized citizens that that was the example they were following in order to destroy home rule in this country.

Mr. Stewart then took the floor, but the hour of six having arrived the Senate took a recess until to-morrow at eleven.

The long expected republican quorum appeared in the Senate to-day. It was secured through the return of Senator Chandler from New Hampshire, and the attendance of Senators Quay and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, which resulted in the presence in the city of forty-six republican Senators, or one more than a quorum. Information is also said to have been received to the effect that Senator Squire, of Washington, is on his way to the capital.

MR. LITTLER REVEALS LITTLE OR NOTHING TO THE SILVER POOL COMMITTEE.

The Silver Pool Investigation Committee adjourned yesterday until Saturday, but Mr. David T. Littler, of Illinois, who was mentioned as the agent of Senator Cameron in the purchase of silver bullion, appeared at the Capitol this morning, and as he asked to be examined at once a meeting was arranged for this afternoon.

Chairman Dingley opened the examination with this question:—"Have you any knowledge of purchases of silver bullion or certificates by any pool, syndicate, association or by any individual during the pendency of the silver legislation or since that time?"

Mr. Littler—I have knowledge of but two transactions. On my own account I purchased between $40,000 and $50,000 worth of silver some time in the early part of the summer. That embraced every transaction in which I was personally interested. I purchased silver exchange on Calcutta, India, for the reason that the rate of interest in New York was larger than would be required to carry exchange.

I bought a small amount of silver for Senator Cameron. I don't remember the exact amount, about $100,000 worth. That was some two or three weeks after I made the purchase on my own account and it was pending the silver legislation. It was before Congress had taken action on it. I do not remember the exact date, but it was before final action.

"Cameron met me one day. I had been talking with divers members, Senators and others. I did not seek to disguise the fact that I had bought some silver, feeling that I had a right to do it; and gave as my opinion when asked that silver was a purchase and that there was money in it. Cameron knew I had purchased some, and when he met me one day he said in his gruff way, 'I want you to buy some silver for me.' I think he opened the subject, although I do not remember about it."

Mr. Littler said he had no knowledge of any silver pool, and several times said he did not believe any such pool existed or had existed. He bought on margins. He suggested that Senator Cameron be called as the easiest way to secure the information (when asked the date of the Cameron transaction).

Mr. Littler declared he had never asked any one in Congress to vote for silver legislation, and that he went into the speculation without the solicitation or urgency of any one.

Senator Cameron said to-day in reference to his connection with the purchase of silver pending legislation upon silver in Congress:—"I am not at all worried over this matter. My friends need not be worried. I expect to appear before the committee within a few days. I have nothing to say for publication now."

A HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED ON NEW YORK'S POSTAL NEEDS.

Speedy action has followed the introduction in the House of Representative Flower's resolution of January 17 providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the necessity of increased accommodations for the postal service in New York city.

The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to whom the resolution was referred, held a meeting to-day and decided to refer the resolution to a sub-committee, composed of Representatives Candler, Hungerford and Blount, who will give their personal attention to the matter and report to the full committee. It is considered probable that the sub-committee will proceed to New York at an early date and make a thorough inspection.

LIGHTS TO BE AGAIN PLACED ON THE VIZCAYA AND THE WRECK TO BE BLOWN UP.

The Lighthouse Board learned with some surprise through the columns of the HERALD that the lights placed upon the wreck of the Vizcaya, off the Jersey coast, had been extinguished. The Board immediately telegraphed the inspector of the First Lighthouse District at New York city to have the lights replaced at once.

A gas buoy, one of the two the Board possesses, was placed upon the wreck, which lies nine miles off shore, being the only possible means of marking the wreck short of a lightship. It is supposed that the heavy seas of the recent gale extinguished the light.

The Board wrote to the Navy Department to-day asking to have the wreck blown up by one of the war ships now in New York. Commodore Ramsay, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, said to-day that he will have the wreck destroyed within a few hours after the consent of the owners of the Vizcaya is obtained.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

John S. Moulton, of New York, has been appointed confidential clerk to the Commissioner of Pensions.

The Treasury Department, having purchased the full amount of silver authorized by law for the current month, will make no further purchases until February 2.

The population of the State of Massachusetts for 1890 is 2,238,943, an increase of 455,838, or 25.57 per cent, since 1880; the population at that time being 1,783,085.

KALAKAUA AND THE TREATY.

THE DYING KING'S INTEREST IN THE RELATIONS OF HIS COUNTRY WITH AMERICA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 23, 1891.—Colonel Macfarlane, Chamberlain to the late King Kalakaua, said to-day:—"The King's last instructions to me were regarding the treaty existing between the two countries. He had me convey special instructions to Mr. Carter, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, to ask Secretary Blaine to do everything in his power to set the treaty matter right with Congress. Three days after the conversation we had on this subject a message was received by me from Minister Carter to tell the King that President Harrison was going to send a special message to Congress this week urging the advisability of leaving the provisions of the treaty stand as they were. I hastened with the good news to His Majesty's bedside, knowing full well the pleasure it would afford him, but I found him unconscious."

SENATOR HEARST DYING.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1891.—Dr. Ward, of New York, a personal friend of Senator Hearst and one of his attending physicians, said to-night that Senator Hearst took a turn for the worse yesterday and has been sinking fast to-day. In addition to his stomach trouble, uremic poisoning, due to failure of the kidneys, has become manifest. Up to yesterday he had been gaining strength rapidly and his return to health had been hoped for. With this new complication his recovery is impossible and his death may be expected within a few days.

For another piece of bright music, a valse caprice dedicated by Xaver Scharwenka to the NEW YORK HERALD, see the SUNDAY HERALD.

SHOOTING AT SHORT RANGE.

WALSENBURG, Col., Jan. 23, 1891.—Once more Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, is a principal in a shooting scrape. J. D. Harden runs a saloon between town and the mines. He and Ford were shooting craps Wednesday night and quarrelled over the stakes. The adjourned to the bar for a drink. Both men began firing rapidly at each other. They were so close that each one was trying to knock the other's gun out of the way. Harden had been shot in the shoulder, the ball going through and coming out in the back, and also in the hand. Ford was hit in the foot and was badly burned about the face with powder. Both were arrested.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDARS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1891.—The following are the Court of Appeals calendars for Monday, January 26:—First division, motion calendar—Nos. 9, 421, 526, 146, 147, 740, 901, 759, 904, 922, 824, 877, 909, 910, 911, 913, 914, 916, 918. Second division, day calendar—Nos. 156, 158, 160, 163, 174, 175, 177, 180. The following is the day calendar for Tuesday, January 26:—First division—Nos. 91, 26, 62, 83, 84, 85, 98, 105.

DULNESS REIGNED AT THE CAPITOL.

Only the Rural Legislators Remained to Keep the Wheels Moving.

THE ADIRONDACKS SCANDAL.

Marks of the Lumbermen's Ring in the Annual Report of the Forestry Commission.

ONE EFFECT OF THE HERALD'S EXPOSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1891.—"Rapid transit seems to have begun."

Thus exclaimed Senator Robertson on joining the other seventeen Senators in the chamber this morning. Not a New York Senator was present and ten other seats were vacant.

The Assembly Chamber also was half empty, few New Yorkers being present. The influence of the Farmers' League is shown in that there were sessions to-day. The city members left, and the rural representatives, fearing to go home without putting in a full legislative week, hung on. No business was done to-day.

Important bills were introduced in both houses. Senator Robertson presented one exempting from retirement on account of age, except on application, those policemen who served in the draft riots of 1863, provided they are not incapacitated for duty.

The House passed Cantor's bill, providing for the payment of attendants and interpreters in the Supreme Court in the New York district.

LICENSES FOR STOREHOUSES.

Cooney, of Brooklyn, had a measure requiring that persons conducting a warehouse or storing personal property must give a bond to the Mayor in the sum of $20,000 and take out a license costing $1,000. The bill applies to cities of over 200,000 people—that is, Buffalo, Brooklyn and New York. It is clearly in the interest of the Brooklyn Warehouse Trust, but affects safe deposit companies and all storage concerns of every description. There seems to be no good excuse for the bill, except to drive small firms out of the business and giving the survivors an excuse for charging enormous rates.

A familiar bill comes from Mr. Drypolcher. It says to jewellers that they must brand all their imitation gold ware as such, or pay a heavy fine. This bill has whiskers and is bald headed, but it has never yet reached the front row.

Colonel Webster introduced Senator Sloan's bill providing for the incorporation of companies to guarantee and indemnify the owners of real estate and buildings and lessors thereof and their agents from loss and damage occurring from leasing or renting their property. The company can also guarantee the performance of any contract affecting real or personal property. The companies are to report under oath annually to the Superintendent of Insurance.

THE ADIRONDACKS INVESTIGATION.

Tuesday morning next the committee to investigate the Forest Commission will lay out the plan of battle after a careful perusal of the facts published in the HERALD regarding the timber conspiracy. Information is coming in from unthought of sources regarding Basselin, Yarmon and company that will make even a stronger case against the conspirators than was looked for.

The commission is condemned by its own report just submitted to the Legislature. After a lot of rot concerning the grandness of the project of the State Park, the report dwells long on the difficulty of consolidating the lands necessary to form a park. It says there are only two methods, and then proceeds to show that neither is practical.

BASSELIN'S CAPTURE.

Here is discovered the result of Commissioner Basselin's capture by the lumbermen. The commission created to preserve the forests and secure the State park says in so many words it cannot be done, and yet the report goes on recommending strongly that it shall be done. One of the babyish statements is that the condemnation of private lands by the State would arouse hostility, and is therefore impracticable.

And here is a choice bit of the report:—"The other plan, that for purchasing lands for the park, could be easily carried out, provided the owners were willing to sell, and provided also if the lands could be bought the State would provide the necessary money."

Was there ever such drivel in any report before? The commission does not want a park, but had to recommend it, and in this schoolboy way have sought to present insurmountable obstacles. It is none of the Commissioners' business whether the State will provide the money or not. It is their legitimate business to have the park established. Being deep in the lumber conspiracy their report clumsily seeks to do the other thing.

DEFENCE OF THE LUMBERMEN.

The brazenness of the commission is disclosed in its fulsome defence of the lumbermen, whose depredations on the State preserve they are bound by oath to prevent.

The report shows that in the eyes of the commission the lumbermen are royal good fellows. It stands up for them nobly. It has the audacity to say that the object of the "forest movement in this country is to harmonize the interests of the lumbermen and the forester."

If this is true then we concede that the commission is a success.

Another choice sentence reads as follows:—"The true interests of the lumberman are not incompatible with forest preservation." This is certainly refreshing and smacks of Tweed's old New York city reports.

After frowning on the suggestion that the State secure a park by condemning the lands the commission says that the great impediments to the only other method of obtaining the lands is their high price and the fact that they are not for sale. Yet, in conclusion, the commission recommends the passage of a law establishing the park, which it thinks will cost from $4,000,000 to $5,500,000.

EFFECT OF THE HERALD'S BOMBARDMENT.

A map accompanies the report, showing the extent of the Adirondack wilderness and the boundaries of the proposed park as recommended by the commission.

This conspirators' park has been largely increased in area since the HERALD first opened fire and exposed the job. Basselin's park contained eight hundred thousand acres. The Commissioners' park now embraces 2,307,760 acres. The park desired by the people should contain 2,500,000 acres, so that under fire the commission has brought the area of their park almost up to the HERALD standard.

But it does not contain the same land by any means. The virgin forest already owned by the State in Franklin county, has been carefully left out of the proposed park for the lumbermen. Nor do the lines disturb Mr. Basselin's lumber preserves in Herkimer. Here is the true gem of the woods, left by a faithless commission to be devastated by Commissioner Basselin and Lumberman Patton.

After leaving out for the Everton company great blocks of the State forest the report says the State, having only a little over 700,000 acres, would be obliged to acquire over 1,330,000 acres.

No Legislature, on the report of the State Forest Commission, would decide to establish a State park, and the lumber ring does not intend that it shall.

NO DANGER IN SECTION 32.

SO SAYS SENATOR FASSETT IN A TALK ABOUT RAPID TRANSIT LEGISLATION.

Senator Fassett came to town yesterday and I asked him what he thought were the chances for the passage of a rapid transit measure. He replied that he thought a majority of the Senators were anxious to give to New York city some affirmative rapid transit legislation, that good faith and good sense would prevail and that a bill that would be substantially Senator Stewart's bill would be passed in the Senate next week.

"What about this section 32, which some people think is in the interest or Jay Gould's 'L' road?"

"That section," replied Senator Fassett, "was not in my bill as originally introduced a year ago. It was inserted in the bill after a hearing before the committees of both houses and was in the bill when it passed the Senate last winter without objection from any source whatever."

"What is the attitude of the republican members toward that section?"

"I am not authorized to speak for other Senators, but my own judgment is that it is a very proper provision. The essence of it is this—that this commission may, by a unanimous vote, allow to Jay Gould's system the privileges that by a vote of four they may allow to any other corporation. I mean by this that if this section is stricken out of the bill these Commissioners may, by a vote of four of their number, permit a new company to erect elevated railroads all over the city. But the fact is that this commission cannot authorize any company to run anywhere until the existing requirements of the law are complied with—that is, until what are known as the constitutional consents are obtained. This fuss about the thirty-second section is much like making a mountain out of a mole hill."

Senator Fassett added that so far as the republicans were concerned the question of the rejection or retention of that section would not be made a party measure, that the point was not a vital one and its settlement would be left to individual judgments. Mayor Grant had been credited with saying that his reason for leaving it in the bill was to obviate as far as possible any opposition to the bill. That might be a good reason for retaining it. He thought that the bill would be better with it than without it.

An inspired Marylander tells and shows how to shoot, catch, cook and serve canvasbacks, oysters and terrapin, in the SUNDAY HERALD.

FIRST GUN FOR FLOWER.

NOMINATED FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP BY THE WATERTOWN JEFFERSONIAN CLUB.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 23, 1891.—The Jeffersonian Club, of this city, a leading democratic organization in this part of the State, at a meeting to-night opened the State campaign for 1891 by passing resolutions congratulating the democracy of the county on the election of David B. Hill to the United States Senatorship and declaring for Roswell P. Flower as his successor in the gubernatorial chair. The resolution in favor of Mr. Flower was offered by D. G. Griffith, of the Democratic State Committee.

ILLINOIS TOUCHED.

WORLD'S FAIR INTERESTS ANTAGONIZED BY THE FORCE BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 23, 1891.—The Senate to-day passed unanimously the House joint resolution thanking other States for making appropriations in behalf of the World's Fair. A resolution was introduced setting forth that the Legislature of Alabama had laid upon the table the proposed appropriation for a State exhibit at the World's Fair on the ground that if the Elections bill pending in Congress should be passed such an exhibit would be of no value to the State, and calling upon the Illinois delegation in Congress to vote against the passage of the Elections bill in the interests of the Fair. Motions to table and refer to a committee were defeated by the full democratic vote, aided by the three F. M. B. A. votes and one republican.

In the course of the debate it was pointed out that the two Senators from Illinois hold the balance of power in the Senate and can defeat the passage of the bill. Pending action on the resolution the hour for the joint session of the House and Senate to ballot for a United States Senator arrived and the matter went over.

NORTH CAROLINA PROTESTS.

ADOPTION BY THE HOUSE OF RESOLUTIONS AGAINST THE FORCE BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RALEIGH, Jan. 23, 1891.—There was a lively scene in the lower house of the Legislature to-day. Jones, of Wake, introduced a resolution denouncing the Force bill as infamous, and instructing North Carolina's Senators and requesting her Representatives in Congress to vote and work against it. The resolution was introduced to make the republicans show their hands. It had the desired effect. Speeches bitterly denunciatory of the bill and of the republican policy were made by Skinner, Jones and Peebie, on the democratic side, while Pritchard and Hendricks, speaking for the republicans, opposed the resolution and defended the Force bill. By a vote of 84 to 11 the resolution was adopted amid much cheering.

The democratic speakers declared that no power on earth could crush the white men of North Carolina and make them submit to negro domination, and that the Force bill was an insult to every true American citizen. The republican speakers were unable to point out a solitary instance of election frauds in this State by democrats or any intimidation, outrage or murder, on account of politics.

SOLDIERS FAVOR INGALLS.

A MEMORIAL FROM VETERANS CAUSES A SKIRMISH IN THE KANSAS HOUSE.

TOPEKA, Jan. 23, 1891.—There was a very exciting discussion in the House of Representatives this morning. The trouble was aroused by the presentation of a memorial from the ex-Union soldiers of Topeka asking that Senator Ingalls be returned to the United States Senate. The memorial recited that Senator Ingalls had always been loyal to the old soldiers and asked that no one be selected to succeed him who would not do as much for them in Congress as he would do. Mr. Lupfer, of Pawnee county, moved that it be placed on the table. This brought Judge Webb to his feet to earnestly protest against such an insult to the old soldiers. Mr. Lupfer then changed his motion and moved that the memorial be referred to the Committee on Agriculture. This pleased the Alliance members immensely.

After various other motions one was made to refer it to a special committee of old soldiers to be appointed by the Chair. The discussion on the motion, which occupied almost all of the morning session, was very exciting. A demand for the yeas and nays on the motion was made. Every other member insisted on explaining his vote, and over an hour was thus consumed. Thirteen Alliance members voted with the republicans and the motion was lost. The resolution was finally referred, the vote being 87 yeas and 38 nays. Thirteen Alliance members voted with the republicans, while the eight democrats voted with the Alliance.

This vote is taken as a possible indication of the vote on Senator. In joint session it will require 83 votes to elect a Senator. Should the thirteen Alliance men who stood by Ingalls to-day vote for his re-election, and should the democrats vote for their own candidate, the ballot would stand:—Ingalls, 76; Alliance candidates, 80; democratic candidate, 9. Should the democrats join the Alliance forces the opposition to Ingalls would aggregate 89 votes, a majority. Should they decline a deadlock would ensue. So far the Alliance has been unable to agree upon any one of the several Alliance Senatorial candidates, and it is by no means a certainty that on the first ballot the Alliance strength will be concentrated.

MISSOURI AND THE FORCE BILL.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 23, 1891.—A resolution which was tabled in the House at Jefferson City yesterday in reference to the World's Fair Appropriation bill was called up again to-day and was passed. It declares it the sense of the House that no appropriation should be made for World's Fair purposes while the Election bill is pending in Congress and, further, not a penny shall be expended by Missouri should the Force bill become a law.

COUNTERMINING THE FORCE BILL.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 23, 1891.—A concurrent resolution has been passed by the lower branch of the Arkansas Legislature providing that action on the appropriation bill for the Arkansas World's Fair exhibit shall be postponed until Congress takes action on the Force bill.

COLORADO'S DUAL HOUSE.

DENVER, Jan. 23, 1891.—The legislative trouble is still unsettled. The Supreme Court decision, which will settle the fate of one of the two factions, is expected to-morrow. The Hanna House met this morning and there being no quorum present an adjournment was taken. The Brown faction met and proceeded to the appointment of their House committees and transaction of other business.

KIDNAPPING A LEGISLATOR.

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 23, 1891.—A resolution was introduced in the House to-day by Mr. Stephens stating that a member of the House was being kidnapped by one Frank Seaver, of Charles Mix county, for the purpose of controlling his vote, contrary to his rights as a member, reciting the section of the constitution applicable to the crime charged, and asking that a committee be appointed for a full investigation of the matter.

SENATORIAL STRUGGLES.

Two ballots for United States Senator were taken in the South Dakota Legislature yesterday, resulting:—Moody, 75; Tripp, democrat, 25; Harden, 17; Crose, 11; Wardell, 12; Kyle, 8; scattering, 2.

Ex-Congressman Henry C. Hansbrough was elected United States Senator by the North Dakota Legislature on the seventeenth ballot yesterday. He is a republican. The democrats went over to him, defeating Senator Gilbert A. Pierce.

Eight ballots were taken in the Illinois Legislature for United States Senator yesterday without change, the vote standing:—Palmer, democrat, 101; Oglesby, republican, 100; Streeter, Farmers' Alliance, 3.

GOVERNOR HILL IN NEWARK.

Governor Hill went to Newark yesterday morning and spent the greater part of the day at the bedside of Lyman Davis, of No. 7 Atlantic street, a nephew, who is critically ill. He was the guest of James Smith, Jr., at dinner, and returned to this city early in the evening.

TEXAS WILL BE HEARD.

AUSTIN, Jan. 23, 1891.—In the House to-day Representative Moody introduced a joint resolution opposing an appropriation to have Texas represented at the World's Fair should the Force bill pending in Congress pass. The resolution was referred, and if the Force bill passes it will certainly be adopted.

FEDERATED LABOR FORMULATES DEMANDS.

The New Union of Toilers Lays down the Lines Politicians Must Follow.

BUSINESS IS MEANT.

If Existing Parties Prove Deaf a New Party Banner Will Be Found in the Political Field.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1891.—The Confederation of Industrial Organizations was formally named and adopted a list of demands to-day, and will now proceed in the work of educating the laboring masses in the principles of political economy as they are understood by the Farmers' Alliance, white and colored; the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, the Knights of Labor and the Citizens' Alliance, the organizations which up to this time are in the Confederation.

The meeting this morning was held in one of the parlors of the Kenmore House, and delegates from all the organizations above named were present. T. L. Gantt, the secretary, had been suddenly called home, and J. J. Rogers, of the Colored Alliance, took his place. Colonel L. F. Livingstone, from the Committee on Business, made a report suggesting that the first thing to be done was the adoption of a list of demands, and this was done with the following result:—

First—We demand the abolition of national banks as banks of issue, and as a substitue for national bank notes we demand that legal tender treasury notes be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country without damage or especial advantage to any class or calling, such notes to be legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private; and such notes, when demanded by the people, shall be loaned to them at not more than two per cent per annum upon non-perishable products as indicated in the sub-treasury plan, and also upon real estate with proper limitation upon the quantity of land and amount of money.

Second—We demand a free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Third—We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress take prompt action to devise some plan to obtain all lands now owned by aliens and foreign syndicates, and all lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Fourth—Believing in the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none, we demand that taxation—national, State or municipal—shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another.

Fifth—We demand all revenues—national, State, or county—shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered.

Sixth—We demand a just and equitable system of graduated taxation on incomes.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF RAILWAYS AND TELEGRAPH LINES.

Seventh—We demand that the most rigid, honest and just State and national control and supervision of the means of public communication and transportation, and if this control and supervision does not remove the abuses now existing, we demand the government ownership of such means of communication and transportation.

Eighth—We demand that the Congress of the United States submit an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of each State; also the President and Vice President by a popular vote.

Ninth—We demand that in each State a system shall be provided and faithfully executed which will insure an honest and accurate registration of all voters; a free, fair, secret and official ballot, and an honest, public count; and demand that each state Legislature shall make it a felony for any improper interference with the exercise of the registration, ballot or count.

Every one of these planks was gone over carefully and discussed fully. There was no opposition to any of them and the discussion was principally over the wording of them.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

After adopting the platform the committee proceeded to name the new organization the Confederation of Industrial Organizations and elected Ben Terrell, of the Farmers' Alliance, president, and John W. Hayes, general secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, secretary and treasurer. Messrs. Ben Terrell, A. W. Wright and J. J. Rogers were elected a Committee on Bylaws. President L. L. Polk, of the National Farmers' Alliance, was given the privilege of the floor and made a speech, in which he fully indorsed the list of demands.

It was decided to form a national committee, which will consist of one member from each organization in every State in which they are organized, and a national chairman for that committee. It will be the duty of this national committee to decide upon the details of the best way to carry on the work of organization and education on the lines of the list of demands given above.

IS IT A NEW PARTY?

Nearly every one of the delegates admits that this is the practical formation of the new party, but there seems to be a question as to just when it will come. A concensus of opinion puts the position thus:—Every effort for the next twelve months will be devoted to the discussion of principles and forming a compact, homogeneous organization. A convention will be held a year from now, the delegates to which will be elected on the distinct issue of third party or no third party, with the power, if deemed advisable, to make nominations.

In the meantime the list of demands will be discussed and modified if it is deemed proper. They will be presented to the republican and democratic parties with the request that they be adopted as a whole. If either party so adopts them there will be no third party. If not, a third party is inevitable. An effort will be made to-morrow to select the members of the national committee. The delegates to-night are preparing their lists, and if they are ready the appointments will be made.

LABOR'S GREATEST BATTLE.

FULLY 150,000 MINERS WILL BEGIN THE STRUGGLE FOR THE EIGHT HOUR DAY MAY 1.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 23, 1891.—The miners of the United States have just completed their plans for the greatest industrial battle ever inaugurated in America. The conflict between the miners and the mine owners for eight hours will take place on May 1 and will involve one hundred and fifty thousand men. This statement was made by W. J. Dillon, United States organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Continuing he said:—

"In the States of Illinois, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio there at least 75,000 miners. In the anthracite region of Pennsylvania there are 25,000 miners. On the rivers and railroads in the Pittsburg district there are nearly 12,000 men. Up in Clearfield and the surrounding counties there are 10,000 more. In the aggregate we figure on about 150,000 miners in the United States. Although miners are generally paid by the bushel they desire to place a limit on their working hours."

WILL SOON RETURN TO WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 23, 1891.—The Chicago and Erie strike is practically settled. After an all day's conference the committee of conductors, headed by Chief Clark, acknowledged they had been misled and that the road was justified in the stand it had taken. The committee believed its report would be accepted by the conductors and that all would go to work to-morrow or Sunday.

SUSTAINED THE UNION.

Three hundred cigar makers employed by Stratton & Storm tried to get reinstated in Cigarmakers' International Union No. 144 yesterday by suits brought before Justice Ingraham in the Special Term of the Supreme Court. They had been suspended for non-payment of dues.

The Justice, on having the points relative to the case in the constitution of the union brought out, dismissed the complaint. An appeal was taken.

WEALTH WHERE POVERTY REIGNED.

LARGE SUMS OF MONEY AND EXPENSIVE SILKS FOUND IN A PEDLER'S HOUSE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 23, 1891.—A peculiar case was developed here this morning. A man named Williams was arrested for selling silverware without a license. Williams said he wanted to earn money for his sick wife. When the officers visited his house a woman was found lying on two boxes, apparently sick. No food was in the house and everything indicated the most abject poverty.

A closer examination resulted in the discovery of an old trunk, and in it was a small fortune. It was filled in one part with costly lace curtains and shawls and expensive silks and satins. In another part were a great many sets of expensive silverware. The officers continued their search and found a tin box full of money, including a great many twenty dollar gold pieces, silver dollars and a large roll of greenbacks in hundreds and fifties. The total amount was well up into the thousands, and yet in every other particular poverty reigned supreme.

The "find" nonplussed the officers. The woman claimed the money was her sister's and the man said it was his wife's. He said he had brought the money from Scotland and bought the lace from his uncle. The man was released, as no charge was brought against him, but the police are watching the house.

For a fine group of famous American dogs see the SUNDAY HERALD.

MANNING OUR ASIATIC SQUADRON.

THE OMAHA WILL GET A NEW CREW AT PANAMA BEFORE GOING OUT OF COMMISSION.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]
HERALD BUREAU, CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1891.

The orders for the flagship Omaha, of the Asiatic station, to come to Panama for a new crew is a change from the original programme which contemplated her going direct to San Francisco. This change is for economical reasons. More men are needed for the vessels of the Pacific station than can be supplied from the Pacific coast, hence it is necessary to send them from the East. Transportation across the continent is too expensive. It has therefore been decided to send them by steamer to Colon, and thence across the Isthmus to Panama where they can be exchanged for the Omaha's men who in turn will be brought North by steamer. When the Omaha receives her new crew she will be sent to San Francisco, where they will be transferred to the vessels requiring them. The Omaha will then be placed out of commission and probably condemned, as it is not thought that her condition will justify repairing her for another cruise.

ADMIRAL BELKNAP'S ABSENCE.

Rear Admiral Belknap will not come home in the Omaha, as at first expected. He will transfer his flag to either the Alliance or the Monocacy and remain on that station until relieved some time in April. It is understood that Rear Admiral Benham, now commanding the Mare Island Navy Yard, will relieve Admiral Belknap.

The Lancaster, which is to be sent from the East to become the flagship of the Asiatic station, will arrive at Yokohoma about the time Admiral Benham does.

Acting Rear Admiral Walker arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., this evening and will sail to-morow with the Chicago, Yorktown and Dolphin.

The United States steamer Charleston, with the remains of the late King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, on board, sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu to-day.

The torpedo boat Cushing has arrived at New York from Bristol.

NAVY ORDERS.

Commander O. A. Batcheller has been detached from special duty connected with the Concord and ordered to command that vessel February 10; Lieutenant Commander E. P. Wood, Chief Engineer R. B. Hine and Passed Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman, similarly detached and ordered to the Concord; Lieutenant J. B. Briggs, detached from the Bureau of Equipment and ordered to the Concord; Lieutenant C. F. Emmerich, from duty at Pittsburg and ordered