

NE 9, 1892.

## MORE SILVER TALK.

### Mr. Morgan Makes a Few Applications in the Senate.

He Will Continue His Speech on Monday Next, to Which Date the Senate Adjourned—Several Measures Taken Up and Acted On in the House.

#### THE SENATE.

There were even fewer republican Senators present at the opening of today's session than there have been since the exodus to Minneapolis set in, but among the half dozen were Messrs. Sherman, Morrill and Manderson. The chair was occupied by the Vice President. The first thing proposed and agreed to was that the adjournment today shall be to Monday.

Mr. Morgan called up the "unfinished business," being Mr. Stewart's bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver, and said that the heated term admonished him that if he were to address the Senate today he would have a very inattentive and listless audience. Besides that he wished to hear from the Minneapolis convention. Likely enough, said he, the Senator from Ohio will be a conspicuous target for all the arrows of the democracy of the United States. Whether or not that Senator embodies really, in our political history, the whole movement on the silver question from 1865 to the present hour, and whether the convention shall honor him and the country by his nomination or not, he will still be a very conspicuous mark, at which I will endeavor to hurl my little shot next Monday.

More than that, I have a word to say to my brethren on this side of the chamber.

#### THE ALLIANCE PARTY IN ALABAMA.

Mr. Morgan then went on to speak of the influence which the alliance party has had upon the farmers of Alabama, and said that it had distressed him very much to think that men of such intelligence and patriotism should be so overwhelmed by their financial difficulties as to be drawn into that desperate strait.

Alabama had been (except when it gave its electoral vote to Grant as against Greeley) a democratic state, and was so until yesterday. If his democratic friends could afford to do without the electoral vote of Alabama in the next presidential election, they might pass over the subject of silver, perhaps, and pay no more attention to it, but if they could not they should listen to those who brought arguments on the silver question to their attention. The present feeling in that state was traceable directly to the fact that the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) had been able to demonetize silver, and that the democratic party of the United States had not been brave enough to remonetize it. Mr. Cockrell made a whispered suggestion that the democratic party had not had the power to do so.

Mr. Morgan admitted that as a party the democrats had not had that power. The Senator from Ohio had said the other day that the silver question was not a political question; and he (Mr. Morgan) said the same thing; and they all said it, because, in all divisions that had taken place in the House and the Senate, gentlemen of both political parties had coalesced freely and heartily, devoting themselves to what they believed the best interests of the country. But the two political parties or their leaders had not had the courage to co-operate with them.

#### GREAT AND UNNECESSARY TROUBLE.

On the contrary, some of the leaders had put themselves to great and unnecessary trouble to break down the movement for the restoration of silver to its ancient right. No political party, therefore, was responsible as a political party, for the destruction of silver or the refusal to restore it to free coinage. But both parties were afraid that in the existing political conditions they could not afford to do (in the coming campaign) without the money of the men who controlled the gold side of the question. And that fact had prevented a silver majority in the House and a silver majority in the Senate from passing some bill on the subject and drawing the question out of political controversy.

He believed that Senators could serve their country in the present hour with more success than perhaps in any other hour of its past history by coming together as patriots and legislators and doing what the people of the United States (in a very large majority, he thought) demanded to be done, and that was simply to restore silver to its character and condition as a money metal. He made these reflections this morning, he said, with a view of calling the attention of both sides of the chamber to the difficulties that were to be encountered during the remainder of this year and perhaps for years to come. In conclusion he asked why leading democrats were not bold enough to come up and inform the people what they intended to do on the financial question.

#### SENATOR JONES ON SILVER.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) next addressed the Senate, presenting a resume of the facts and votes leading up to the demonetization of silver in 1873.

The urgent deficiency pension bill was laid before the Senate and passed.

The House bills for the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states were referred to the committee on territories and the agriculture and legislative appropriation bills were referred to the committee on appropriations.

And then, at 1:20, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.