RECORD OF REED'S SUCCESSOR

Interesting Story of the Public Services of David Bremner Henderson of Iowa.

Thomas David Bremner Henderson of Iowa, who seems sure to be the next speaker of the House of Representatives, puts behind him a continuous record of sixteen years in Congress, he will, while at the head of that body, give the President and his policies loyal and zealous support, and the Republican party the best thought and most energetic efforts of a strong personality. As a partisan he is not a novice. In 1884 Mr. Henderson was turned his hands to parliamentary tactics with. It was Henderson who defended Speaker Reed against the attacks of the Democratic party, the Speaker set aside customs, traditions and precedents and created the rules for the control of the House in the Fifty-first Congress; it was Thomas Henderson who as ranking member of the committee on rules in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, supported the Speaker on the floor of the House as parliamentary tactician and leader.

Too strong a partisan to be led astray by Mr. Reed, when that powerful leader began the policy of estrangement in the present administration, Mr. Henderson pointed the friendship of Mr. Reed and Mr. McKinley. The personal friendship between the Speaker and the President dates back to the Fifty-eighth Congress, when the Iowan commenced his public career. Mr. McKinley has since observed a new star in the heavens, and turned to gaze upon the brilliant light of Mr. Henderson's ascendancy. Mr. McKinley has since observed the Speaker of the House as parliamentary tactician and leader.

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THE CURRENCY AND SILVER.

It is a significant fact that the first important speech made by Mr. Henderson in the Forty-eighth Congress had to do with the currency question, a subject with which he has been dealing the entire existence of the Republican caucus current, executive and which will be before the House at an early day in the next Congress. In that speech Mr. Henderson advocated a change in the national banking laws so as to authorize national banks to issue circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure such circulation. The House was Democratic and the measure failed. It is one of the provisions of the bill that will be presented to the next House as the party caucus-room scheme.

In the course of a speech in the House on the 21st of June, 1896, Mr. Henderson said: "In my representative capacity in this Congress I have fought and will continue to fight for such legislation as will keep the money of this country as good as any money that can be coined, and that will ensure the entire silver product of the silver mines of our country replaced, and that is what I want. * * * No man voting as we have in this House wants to do any injury to the silver interests of the country, but we do want to give a good currency to the country, a currency that will be good and acceptable, and a currency that will be found valuable and convertible."

Feb. 4, 1895, the House had under consideration the currency bill, which was intended to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds to maintain a sufficient gold reserve and to redeem and retire the gold notes, etc. After discussing this question in relation to the administration plan at some length, Mr. Henderson said: "I will conclude myself with saying that I am not prepared to grant any authority for the issuing of gold bonds, nor am I willing to adopt anything that provides for the retirement and cancellation of the greenbacks. The time may come when I should change my mind, but I do not believe the conditions are ripe yet for such retirement."

When the bill was had under consideration the resolution passed by the senate confirming the Stanford Matthews exclusion case, which decreed that the bonds of the government were payable in silver at the option of the government, Mr. Henderson said: "I do not think it is wise to make such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of all kinds, principal and interest. It is not in violation of the good faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor, Mr. Henderson said, on June 5, 1896: "The real point of this resolution is a declaration that means the free coinage of silver, that and nothing more, and without any regard to the honor or interest of any of the commercial nations of the earth, and with the sole object of the standard dollar worth only 41 cents, and of nearly all