

And it is the race which supports its press and its literature that finally makes its religion and its people effective and in the end dominant. For by this means and by this encouragement the best brains of the race are brought to the service of the church and people.

It is true the Irish Catholic will fight in defense of the Pope, or if an insult is offered to the priest, the Irishman takes it up, and entirely on sentimental grounds. It will invariably be found that this militant Irishman is not a practical Catholic. He may not have entered a church for 20 years, he is sure to be as ignorant of his catechism as he is of Chinese, and yet he fights for the Pope and the priest. Why? Simply because nationality, race and religion are so mixed up in the history of his own country that a sneer at one includes all. Give Ireland Home Rule and the Pope's power in Ireland would be considerably diminished.

But I am straying away from the Germans. To ignore this race as a factor in religious development would be a great mistake. With the history of Martin Luther the world is familiar. In the early days of the present century German Protestants were divided into two sects—Lutherans and Reformed Lutherans—in other words Evangelical and Calvinistic. Of course the Lutherans predominated, but the Hohenzollerns of Prussia and other ruling families were Calvinistic. In 1817, Frederic William III., it was, I believe, who issued a royal mandate to the two sects to unite in his dominions. Saxony, Baden and Hesse adopted the Prussian King's plan, but the Lutherans would not obey royal orders. Though obedient to their kings in all secular affairs, the sturdy Lutherans drew the line at conscience. For twenty years these Lutherans experienced insult and obloquy from mobs of Calvinists and freethinkers, and persecution from royal minions, until in 1835 the Lutheran synod at Breslau declared itself an independent and separate communion. Then came persecution in earnest. Everything short of death was hurled at them. In 1840 old Frederic died, and the new king let the Lutherans alone. He found that a victory over such sturdy subjects would be actually a defeat for himself and his house.

During their day of trouble large numbers of Lutherans came to the United States. Missouri and Illinois received most of them. St. Louis holds their greatest theological seminary, Concordia College. At present Illinois has a large number of these same Lutherans and their children. When the Republican party struck these Lutherans, a pang was struck. These brave Teutons who boldly defied the monarchical absolutism of Europe, were not to be trampled by oppressive enactments. It was Luther opened the door of religious liberty in Europe, his followers may help to keep it open in America. In Rome Luther has had a bad ally, and one that inspires distrust. In a political sense Mormon-

ism is the natural ally of Lutheranism. Both are for conscience free, unfettered and absolute.

JUNIAS.

CHICAGO, June 23, 1890.

THE SILVER FIGHT.

The following is a Washington special to the *Herald*:

Speaker Reed has proved himself a true prophet. He has been repeatedly quoted in these dispatches as saying, during the past ten days, that the republicans who would vote for the Senate amendments to the House silver bill would be fairly balanced by the democrats who would oppose them. The result today showed the Speaker's estimate to be almost mathematically correct, since nineteen republicans supported the free coinage proposition while twenty-three democrats arrayed themselves in opposition to it. It was three o'clock when the House bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up for consideration. A test of the relative strength of the two parties was made on the first section, which provided for free coinage, by a vote of 151 nays to 145 yeas, which was taken amid a good deal of suppressed excitement. The House refused to concur in the amendment, and following this the other amendments were disposed of in even a more summary manner. The twenty-three republicans who voted for free coinage were Messrs. Bartine, Carter, Connell, De Haven, Featherstone, Funston, Gifford, Hermann, Kelley, Laur, Morrow, Perkins, Peters, Post, Smith, of Illinois; Townsend, of Colorado; Turner, of Kansas; Williams, of Ohio; Dorsey, Anderson, of Kansas; Owen, of Indiana; Wade and Merrill.

The following democrats voted with the republicans to non-concur: Messrs. Andrew, Buckley, Campbell, Clancy, Covert, Dunphy, Dorgan, Flower, Geissenhainer, Mason, McAdoo, Mutchler, O'Neil, of Massachusetts; Quinn, Spinola, Tracy, Turner, of New York; Vaux, Wilcox, Rusk and Stamp.

Some surprise was expressed upon the conclusion of the roll-call that Mr. Payson, of Illinois, who is one of the extreme silver republicans of the House, had voted with his party against free coinage. It was subsequently learned that Mr. Payson had received assurance that if he and other republicans would remain inside the party lines that when the bill went into conference a compromise should be agreed upon fixing the purchases at 4,500,000 ounces a month, the notes to be legal tender, redeemable in coin; the bullion redemption feature eliminated and absolute free coinage when silver reaches a parity with gold.

I have already shown that twenty-three republicans refused to be influenced by this prospective compromise, but insisted upon voting for free coinage with the democrats, notwithstanding the efforts of the party "whips" to keep them in line. An analysis of the votes shows that all

the bolting republicans represent constituents that are clamorous for the unlimited coinage of silver, and that no matter what their personal convictions might be, they dared not run counter to public opinion at home. As one of these gentlemen aptly put it today: "I know that the President will veto a free coinage bill, and as a sensible man I should prefer supporting a measure that he will sign, even if it is not all we desire. But I am coming up for re-election and if I don't vote for free coinage my opponents will bring my record up against me. It will take all my time to explain these, and meanwhile the other fellows will be making an aggressive campaign. For this reason I have decided to vote as my people wish, no matter what the result may be."

There are but two eastern democrats, Cummings and Wagner, of New York, who gave their support to the free coinage movement. All the others from the middle and New England States either voted with the republicans or were paired against it.

There was a curious story going the rounds at the capital today, which showed how one determined man prevented the silver bill being pigeon-holed in the committee on coinage, weights and measures and possibly kept there for an indefinite period. Last Monday evening Speaker Reed and Representatives McKinley and Cannon, the three republican members of the committee on rules, together with Representative Conger, of Iowa, the chairman of the coinage committee, Lodge, of Massachusetts, and McComas, of Maryland, met in the appropriation committee room, and after a short consultation decided to put aside the silver bill for the present and report a special order taking up the federal election bill. Before doing this, however, it was decided to consult with some of the free silver republicans and discover how far the proposition met with their approval. Accordingly Messrs. Payson and Post, of Illinois; Carter, of Montana; Morrow, of California; Bartine, of Nevada, and Peters, of Kansas, were sent for and consulted as to their wishes. Payson, who is one of the brainiest and most forcible speakers on the republican side, at once uttered a vigorous protest: "My constituents at home," he said, "are insisting that the reference of this bill to the coinage committee means that you intend to stifle it there if possible. What my people and the western people generally want is immediate consideration of the bill, and we will agree to no delay. Let us have a vote upon it. If you can beat us we shall have nothing more to say, but give us a chance to test our strength."

At this point Speaker Reed interposed with the remark that several of the southern democrats, notably Messrs. Crisp, Blount and Hemphill, were expecting the elections bill to come up and had already prepared their speeches in opposition to it.

Mr. Payson sarcastically replied that the southern men were not dying to discuss the elections bill, and