TELEGRAPHIC.

NOT BIMETALLISM.

Silver and Gold Discussed in the English House of Commons.

WHITLEY'S RESOLUTION ADOPTED,

after An Explanation That It Did Not Force the Government to Change Its Views.

LONDON, March 17.—The resolution of Mr. Whitley, which, it is stated, the government will support, recites that it is the opinion of the House that the instability in the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin union in 1872 had proved injurious to the best interests of the country, and it urges upon the government the advisability of doing her utmost to secure an international agreement.

The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said that as British bimetallism was invited in the motion, its adoption by the House did not necessarily involve the adoption of the bimetallic system by the United Kingdom. He then proceeded to dwell upon the diversity of opinion regarding bimetallism, and he thought it was impossible to fix a ratio absolutely independent of the market fluctuation of satisfactory. On the great hand, he continued, it was not proved that if an international agreement was entered into by a sufficient number of nations, it would disturb the foundations. Besides, Sir Michael added, the adoption of an international agreement by a sufficient number of nations, might possibly bring the value of the metals closer than at present.

In regard to the ratio, Sir Michael said he had been told the United States would probably desire 15g of 16 to 1; but in view of the present price of silver it seemed to him that such a ratio was absolutely dishonest to creditors, and would simply mean a financial fraud with possible disastrous effects to the credit of the country. If the ratio was based on the market values of the metals, he could not see how that would warrant the enlargement of the bimetallists, for the agreement would be liable to be broken in the event of political convulsion or war, and the effect of such doubt in its permanence might militate against success. Nothing more important to Great Britain could be concerted than an extreme danger of altering the currency, for Great Britain under the gold standard, instead of being ruined, was singularly prosperous. Wealth was more generally diffused among the working classes, and higher wages were being paid than ever before. No country in the history of the world, the speaker asserted, was ever in a better position to bear the enormous load of taxation with less discontent. Therefore, he saw nothing to justify altering Great Britain's currency system.

The chancellor of the exchequer admitted, however, that there was depressing in business and the cotton industry. But, he claimed, the cause was to be found in low prices, which were due at one time to the spiralic rise of gold. But the production of gold had largely increased, and now higher than ever since the remarkable fall that the same year which has shown an enormous and unexampled rise of gold in the bank had showed the lowest prices on record. Might there not be a reason for the fall in prices without anything to do with the appreciation of gold? The fact was that the fall in the price of nearly every article was due to foreign competition, which was due to an increase in production and a more effective use of capital, owing to a wider system of credit, and the use of the telegraph, and, lastly, to the vast extension of the railways of the world and the improvements in the mercantile marine. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also did while admitting the evils to India consequent upon the fall in the price of the rupee, he felt that the other colonial parts of the empire must be considered.

The government was willing and anxious to enter into an international conference or open negotiations, but it was not prepared to abandon the gold standard for the United Kingdom. None of his colleagues, like Mr. Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, did not agree with these views; but they were all agreed that they were not justified in proposing or accepting a change in the gold standard of the United Kingdom.

HARCOURT'S VIEWS.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who was chancellor of the exchequer in the late Liberal cabinet, and who is now the opposition leader in the House of Commons, replied to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Motions in Parliament, he said, were becoming less timetaile every year. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's statement, he said, was worthy of his position, and it will be accepted in Germany as well as in America. It was not credible that there should be any doubt regarding England's views on this subject. He (Harcourt) was the mover (of Mr. Whitely) was the enthusiasm of bimetallism.

Proceeding then to urge that the fall of prices was due to other causes than the appreciation of gold, he warned the country against altering India's currency system, which he said was without doubt most suitable for her. The adoption of bimetallism would place England in the mercy of a monetary adventure and would more effectually injure British commerce than anything that could be done on the high seas.

ELLIOTT REPLIES.

Mr. Arthur Balfour, the first lord of the treasury, whose sentiment in favor of bimetallism is well known, replied to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, saying nothing could persuade him that it was in conformity with civilization and common sense that we should tolerate the present inconvenient and ruinous system. He regarded the resolution as an indication that England was prepared to bear her fair share in establishing an international agreement for the use of both metals in the currency of a sufficient number of nations, lest to doubtful and credible silver.

Mr. Whitely's resolution was then adopted without a division.

THE SOUDAN WAR.

Shatin Pasha's Account of the Strength of the Enemy.

CAIRO, March 17.—Sir H. H. Kitchener, the brigadier general in command of the Egyptian forces, has been definitely appointed to command the British Egyptian expedition which will advance on April 1st toward Dongola. Shatin Pasha, formerly an officer of the Austrian and Egyptian armies, and who recently escaped from Omdurman, after having been nearly seventeen years in captivity in the Soudan, will take part in the expedition.

There are few men who are better able to assist the British expeditionary forces than Shatin Pasha. He went to the Soudan in 1876-77 as a traveler, and at the end of the latter year was appointed inspector general of the Soudan, by Gordon Pasha, an old friend of his. Later he was appointed governor of western Darfur by the then khedive, Tewfik Pasha. While occupying that post he fought twenty-seven battles against the Mandists, and lost the greater part of his troops, and almost all his ammunition. He was cut off from communication with Khartoum and El Obeid, and was eventually forced to surrender. In one little fort he went out against the force of the Mahdi with 10,000 men, and, being suddenly attacked, in less than half an hour he had only 900 left. Yet, with these few men, he managed to retreat with his wounded.

After the fall of Khartoum, having been eight months in chains and nearly starved, he was released by the Khalifa, on condition that he would never leave his presence, and was lodged in a house next to the Khalifa's residence.

The story of his escape is full of interest. Shatin Pasha says that the Khalifa, in spite of reverses during recent years, is still very popular, and that Omdurman, where the khalifa's court and principal garrison are housed, contains about 400,000 persons. Strong garrisons are also maintained at other places, and especially at Dongola, where it is possible the Dervishes may muster 30,000 men. The khalifa manufactures his own ammunition and has a quantity of machine guns and plenty of modern rifles, similar to those used by the Egyptian troops. In fact, thousands of them have been captured in battle.

LONDON, March 17.—A dispatch from Cairo to the Times says the Dervishes' force at Dongola is estimated at 10,000 cavalry, camel men and spearmen, with a number of Soudanese riflemen. The Dervishes have advanced a post to Kerma, 110 miles north of the Egyptian frontier, consisting of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, who are probably picked fighting men. It will, therefore, be necessary to maintain a strong defensive position along the line of communication. Some weeks must elapse before the preparations are completed for the final start from Wady Halfa.

FRANCE ALARMED.

Will Probably Take Steps to Oppose the Soudan Expedition.

PARIS, March 17.—The French government up to this time has not offered its position toward the proposal to dispatch an Egyptian expedition up the Nile. There is reason to believe the proposal came as a surprise to the French government. French statesmen had been entertaining the hope that an opening of negotiations was near at hand looking to the evacuation of Egypt by British troops. Next to the severingty of Germany over Alsace-Lorraine, probably the greatest source of irritation known to French diplomacy is the Britten occupation of Egypt. The present movement on Great Britain's part is doubly irritating, coming as a check to hopes which French statesmen had allowed themselves to entertain.

The first intelligence came today of the probable course which France will take, in view of the new conditions in Egypt. A question has been raised by the announcement made by M. Bourdeaux, minister of foreign affairs, in the cabinet meeting today, that he had asked the British ambassador, the Marquis of Dufferin, for information regarding the proposed advance of British-Egyptian troops up the Nile, and that he pointed out to him the serious consequences of such an advance. This warning note may be a preliminary to more decisive steps.

France has not decided upon the course she will pursue without a full understanding with her Russian ally, and it is announced numerous telegrams have passed between Paris and St. Petersburg today on the subject. It is understood here that Great Britain consulted the Russian government before announcing the Egyptian program. But the action of the czar in conferring upon King Menelik the military order of St. George is accepted here as perhaps a polite hint that Russia has no sympathy with Great Britain's plans for aiding and relieving the Italians in Africa.

The apprehensions aroused in France by a British campaign up the Nile extend beyond Egypt, beyond Dongola and Khartoum, and up into central Africa and the sources of the Nile, where French colonial expansion has been more active than it has been in Tonking or up the Mekong. This French expansion threatens to absorb the valley of the Nile itself and to push on to the borders of the Italian possessions in Ethiopia, thus forming an obstruction between British Uganda and Egypt. Great Britain has viewed these endeavorments with insistence, and French observers do not fail to note that even liberal members of the British Parliament express the belief that Lord Salisbury is looking to monopolizing the Soudan and opening a way to the British possession in South Africa.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In the senate today Pugh (Dem., Ala.) declared that if the friends of silver in the three political parties could be united on one man they would elect a President by an overwhelming majority. But unfortunately the friends of free silver were fighting each other in separate political organizations, and this was the greatest and nearly insuperable obstacle in the way of their success in the next presidential election. It was utterly unreasonable, said Mr. Pugh, to expect free coinage Democrats, who constitute four-fifths of the party, to go over to the Populist party, since up of a mere fraction of the friends of free coinage. Mr. Pugh concluded at 1:45 p.m.

Can a Canadian Republic.

WYOMING, Ont., March 17.—The agitation set going by the Independence of Canada party is increasing. The most formidable move thus far is the publication of a letter by the eldest of Alex La Forte, in La Progress, the only French paper in Western Ontario, of a statement which concludes as follows: "Let us, then, all true Canadians who love their country join hands to overthrow the corrupt oligarchy that has betrayed it and sold it to the Jews, and change our government from a degrading colonial dependency to a free, prosperous and independent Canadian republic."

Shaken Up but Not Injured.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—It was reported in this city that a train which left New Orleans Monday, bearing officials on a tour of inspection of the St. Louis & San Francisco road, was wrecked last night at Rogers, Ark. Brakeman Brooks was reported killed, and others badly injured. The private car of the directors was demolished and the occupants shaken up, but none of them were injured.

Brown Found Guilty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The Post says: A Yokohama dispatch reached in the case of Rev. C. O. Brown, and the committee on findings has declared the minister guilty of indecent behavior, being a Christian missionary. The committee finished its report today and presented it to the council. The report, which is about one thousand words in length, will not be made public until after it has been committed to the Congregational church. It is believed the report of the council will exonerate Brown on the charge of immorality, but will find him guilty of unministerial conduct. Upon the precise wording of the report which the ministerial conduct specification will depend Dr. Brown's future. The council may or may not fix the punishment, but even if no penalty be imposed, a severe condemnation by the council would result in Brown's loss of his church. Should this occur the pastor's friends declare that they will form a new church for him in this city.

Walker Not in Prison.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Nothing is known at the state department of the detention in prison in France of ex-Consul Waller, as suggested by a Paris dispatch. The records of the department show that he was released February 23rd, or at least Ambassador Eustis so advised Secretary Olney by cable, and it was presumed he had started for the United States some time ago.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 17.—Mrs. Laura Mather of this city, sister of John Walker, says she had a letter from her brother, under date of February 25th, dated Kimmurst place, Crawley, England, in which he said he had some business to attend to in England that would take him about a month, when he would sail for New York. He said he was released from prison on February 20th.

D. & R. G. Protest.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Denver & Rio Grande has filed another emphatic protest against the action of the emigrant clearing-house in taking all the proportion of the Colorado Midland from Grand Junction over the Denver & Rio Grande to the westbound emigrant traffic. It claims that the Union Pacific should have contributed a portion of the percentage to the Colorado Midland. It declares that only two courses are left to it. One is to put up with a gross violation of its rights and the other is to leave the clearing-house entirely. It does not wish to do either one, and makes a strong appeal for its rights before declaring it has to will do to the contrary.

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Take, but only SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—it is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR that makes the difference. Take it in powder or in liquid, ready prepared, or make a tea of the powder, but take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. You'll find the RED Z on every package. Look for it.

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CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect Nov. 18, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City.

No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all points east. 9.00 a. m.
No. 3—For Ogden and intermediate points. 7.40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points. 4.30 p. m.
No. 7—For St. Louis, Denver, Pueblo, Ogden and intermediate points. 1.30 p. m.
No. 9—For Ogden and intermediate points. 10.30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 2—From Provo, Grand Junction and all intermediate points. 11.05 a. m.
No. 4—From Provo, Grand Junction and all intermediate points. 11.40 p. m.
No. 6—From Provo, Brighton, Mercur, Tooele, Eureka and all intermediate points. 3.25 p. m.
No. 8—From Ogden and intermediate points. 9.45 a. m.
No. 10—From Ogden and intermediate points. 1.00 p. m.
No. 12—From Ogden and intermediate points. 6.00 p. m.
No. 14—From Ogden and the West. 1.40 p. m.

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Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect Jan. 1, 1896.

Leave	Arr. Pass. Ogden.	Lv. Pass. Ogden.	Arrive
7.00 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	6.00 a. m.	9.05 a. m.
10.00 a. m.	12.50 p. m.	8.00 a. m.	11.00 a. m.
2.00 p. m.	4.50 p. m.	4.15 p. m.	7.05 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	7.50 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	11.00 p. m.	10.00 p. m.	1.05 a. m.

Daily except Sunday.

Additional trains for Ogden only.

10.45 a. m.	11.45 a. m.	Arr. Pass. 9.00 a. m.	
4.45 p. m.	5.45 p. m.	Arr. Pass. 1.00 p. m.	

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From San Francisco, Carlin Valley, Ogden and intermediate points. 7.10 p m
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden. 9.00 a m
From Provo, Richfield, Sanpete Valley, Nephi, Provo, Kanosh and Marysvale. 5.00 p m
From Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach. 4.00 p m

DEPART

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City. 8.00 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carlin Valley and intermediate points. 8.00 a m
For Ogden and intermediate points. 4.30 p m
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden, Portland and San Francisco. 1.00 p m
For Kansas, Denver, Provo, Nephi, Marysvale Valley, Milford and points west. 7.45 a m
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Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 6:15 p.m., Salt Lake 7:00 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 7:47 p.m., Colorado Springs 6:38 p.m., Denver 9:40 p.m.

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