The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NO. 250. VOL. XXVI

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Rawlins's Bill Favorably Reported in the House.

SUBSTANCE OF THE MEASURE.

The Money to be Applied to the Charitable Purposes of the Church.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The committee on judiciary reported favorably Rawlins' bill providing for the disposition of the property in the custody of the receiver of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, reported last session, authorizing its application to the charitable purposes of said church.

Northway opened the debate in opposition to the election laws repeal bill. He proceeded to inveigh against the personal or doctrine of "states rights," which, he said, about like a spectre haunted the bill.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—When the bill of the Vice President's gavel announced the Senate to have met this morning there were only a few Republicans in the chamber and not a Democrat being visible. The attention of the chair was called to the lack of a quorum and after a delay of 30 minutes an adjournment was ordered. The Vice President had before the Senate a communication from the secretary of the treasury giving detailed statements of the exports of silver for the months of July and August.

Dolph introduced a bill creating the ninth circuit of California, Oregon, Montana and Idaho to support state schools by silver.

Morgan offered an amendment to the Senate bill No. 1, the Wilson repeal bill, declaring the act of Jan. 19, 1837, to be in force.

To bill to repeal the Sherman purchasing clause was then laid before the Senate.

White, Cal., said he had examined carefully the *Sunday Mirror* of August, 1893, and had found the statements made by Sherman yesterday concerning a certain article in that magazine to be correct, and his quotation from the publication erroneous. White also read from the Congressional Record to show that the statement so he had given it was made as early as 1887.

Dolph took the floor and continued his speech begun yesterday in support of the repeal bill. He quoted from the messages of President Cleveland of 1888 urging the discontinuance of purchase and the coinage of silver under the Bland-Allison act. Dolph characterized this as a stronger argument against the use of silver than he was now able to offer and said he read it for the purpose of showing that the Democrats were advocate the retention of the Sherman act were not in accord with the party leaders. He declared the success of the Democratic party with such a candidate and such a platform was standard evidence of the fact that the American people did not desire to continue the coinage of silver under the existing conditions.

Stewart interrupted Dolph to ask him what change he thought there was of securing any recognition of silver under the administration of a President who holds the views expressed by Cleveland.

Dolph replied that he did not expect there would be any legislation in favor of silver under the present administration while the conditions remain as at present. He did not know of a single utterance of Cleveland, that he had changed his position in opposition to further purchase and coinage of silver dollars. He did not expect to secure any legislation without international agreement. Dolph quoted the statement of the committee, retiring, and majorities, conservatives, which he used as illustrations of the phraseology of the change of the Democratic party since it has come into power. When the Democratic party was in the minority it could call to favor free coinage, but now that it has a majority, it had necessarily became conservative on this subject.

Teller asked Dolph if he had reason to suppose that the President had taken any step looking to secure the co-operation of other nations in the interests silver.

Dolph replied he was not acquainted with the plans of the administration, but was seemingly to suppose that the President was not now as formerly a friend to the project for an international agreement. He could not doubt Cleveland's good faith when he states that he desires such an arrangement. Many believe the repeal of the Sherman act would insure the agreement with other nations, and it was possible that Cleveland might concede this idea.

A Bad Week.

EASTON, Pa., Oct. 3.—Two engines ran together this morning at Catasqua as a result of wrong signals by Watchman Thos. Roasling. There was a bad wreck. John Ely, fireman, was killed and Engineer H. James crippled for life. Roasling, on account of the mistake, went home and shot himself.

ANOTHER GLOOMY DAY.

Rain and Chill Winds Greet the Visitors to the Fair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—Another cloudy day and threatening with rain greeted the visitors to the World's Fair and still winds made things additionally unpleasant. The lagoons of the fair was the exercises in Festival Hall by the pupils of the Catholic Lutian school, five hundred of whom arrived at the Fair yesterday.

SCHOOLS IN TURKEY.

The American Institution of Learning Endangered.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A correspondent at Constantinople learns that the Porte has decided to close the Protestant college at Anatolia and has informed the United States minister that the action does not confine the return of Dr. Merriam. The government at Washington, the report says, has informed the Porte that American citizens must be to receive protection from returning to Asia Minor from Europe. The Porte claims that no citizen can be allowed in Turkey without a special firman.

The will affect few Americans only, since there are between 50 and 60 children under 15 in northern institutions. The American minister has taken the position that as by the treaty between Turkey and the United States the American citizens have a right to pursue their avocations in Turkey, he cannot be necessary to their aims. The grading of jurisdiction, he holds, would be equivalent to a restriction upon the treaty rights of American citizens, and unless his position can be maintained the United States will be compelled to withdraw its support of missionary education in Turkey seems to be endangered.

Sought Pleasure and Found Death.

MANISTEE, Mich., Oct. 3.—A party of seven was out boating, when the boat was capsized by the wind. Mrs. S. M. Dellner and two children and William Smith were drowned. The boat was in a calm when it in the cabins. The ladies and one child held to the boat till rescued.

SILVER, ELECTION, TARIFF.

Compromise Possibilities from Different Points of View.

Senator Jones Interviewed—Springer and Bland Express Their Opinions on the Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—Wm. Springer, Ill., chairman of the House committee on coinage, says there will be no compromise on silver repeal. If the Senate does not pass the repeal bill there will be no repeal of the federal election laws and no tariff legislation. Some of the Democratic measures which it was hoped this Congress would pass will be adopted. The bill to repeal the Sherman act will be reported from the House and will not be before the Senate and will not be withdrawn before being voted on under any circumstances. There never has been anything in the House such as Indefinite Postponement, and I don't believe a precedent will be established now. The opportunity must, I suppose, be given to those who are there who have not yet spoken, to express their views, but when they have done so, a vote on unconditional repeal can be had. Congress adjourn the bill will pass.

Manderson, Neb., on the other hand, says there will be compromise. It may not come for two or three weeks, but it will come.

Banking and Currency.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The hearing before the banking and currency committee began this morning. Davis (Kas.) opened his argument in support of his bill for the issue of fifty million in fractional currency and to prevent the withdrawal of national bank notes from circulation. The discussion, however, soon drifted into general financial matters, the ministers of the committee questioning Davis's speech with a running fire of questions.

MOORS AND SPANIARDS.

A Desperate Fight at Melilla, Morocco.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Further particulars of the fight between the Moors and the Spanish troops who were engaged in erecting a fortress near Melilla, Morocco, were added to the Associated Press last night, showing that the fighting was of a most desperate character. The Spanish troops were attacked by five thousand Moors, armed with Winchester repeating rifles. The Spaniards withstood their superior numbers and fought with the utmost discipline and bravery till their ammunition was nearly exhausted, when they were forced to retreat, and at the same time protect the laborers at work on the fort. Again and again as the retreat to Melilla the little body of troops seemed about to be overwhelmed by the force of superior numbers and foolhardy bravery of the Moors, but forcing back to back they fought all the passages. They were finally reinforced by a small squadron of cavalry from Melilla. A most desperate fighting continued up to the very walls of Melilla fort, from the remparts of which a continuous fire from the rapid fire guns was poured into the pursuing Moors, thus relieving the street upon the small body of Spanish cavalry and allowing them, finally, to get safely inside the fort.

The sufferings of the Spanish troops throughout the day of battle towards the burning sun without food or water are almost beyond comprehension. The Spaniards tried as much as possible to remove the wounded from the hands of the Arabs, but the inferior number of the Spanish troops prevented them from saving many. The total casualties were 200 wounded were killed numerically by the charging Arabs. The guns of the fort were admirably handled. They for straight rattle blows among the Moors, but the number of Moorish soldiers killed will probably never be known, owing to the fact that the Moors managed to carry off the dead and dying. The Spanish troops captured the Arab villages on the heights to east and also a number of mosques and houses and did all the damage possible in their ways to the enemy. After the Moors had retreated for good from beneath the walls of the fort, it was seen that eighteen Spaniards had been killed and thirty-five more, including two officers, were wounded. The Spanish troops at Melilla are now in a very unenviable position, surrounded by a force of Arabs which is being increased hourly and for the time being they are very hard pressed. A mounted messenger sent to the Cape, brought the news of the battle. A large reinforcement of troops has been ordered to leave Malaga and Seville for the front. As the dispatch is sent reinforcements are already leaving Malaga and in the course of days have passed the straits of Melilla will be in a position to take the offensive. At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday it was decided to dispatch a diplomatic note to the sultan of Morocco whose authority, however, is merely nominal over the dangerous tribes of Arabs and Moorish Bedouins, to present against the action of the Moors and build upon colonies. In all other respects neutrality will be maintained by the Spanish government in the dispute recently now referred to.

The University Leagues.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—The pan-American University leagues meeting here this morning. About a hundred delegates were present. President A. C. Paine, of Denver, called the convention to order. The delegates were welcomed on behalf of the city by ex-Congressman Nelson Frank, and in behalf of the state by ex-Governor Fuller.

Hon. S. S. Ring, Kansas, responded. Some of the delegates were absent and other, he stated from that this country was able to get along without the assistance of any foreign nation. Ring, second, as regards silver, that there is no permanent silver than that received by those contending for silver is, either the solid views of the southern Alabama states. As to compromise to quote statistics showing that the interest income from the Mississippi Valley was greater than the expenditure, foreign consumer of all the wheat. Harrison upon the depreciation of the money value of the silver mines in the Mississippi Valley, the great empire of the West, to wake up and take its place in the economics of the world.

As the speaking progressed new delegates began to come in and by the time King had ceased and had all the time King had ceased and had all the time the convention was crowded to overflowing, the convention was considerably increased.

Gov. C. P. Tillman, South Carolina, was chosen temporary chairman. In his address the governor took occasion to claim that the reduction in the exchangeable value of silver was due to the power of the press to smother the cry of the miners in their proper place. But with all the force in his power he say the time came when the West and South would join hands and win their rights, if not by agitation then by ballot. God intended that the people of each section should be one of another. He at the south had felt the pressure of sectionalism and had felt it with the West in its political and cowardly adhesion to the East had come to feel its pressure. We are not enemies, but it was proposed to exercise the right to vote and express their own choice and some representatives in Congress to be bound to vote the sentiments of their constituents than some old who are now there. Committees on credentials and permanent organization were elected appointed and recessed.

Floor Drawn Fire.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Hammers, Pots & Co., piano dealers, have failed. There is no statement of assets and liabilities.

CARLISLE THINKS OTHERWISE

The Repeal of the Sherman Law Would Not Mean Free Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Springer has been looking into the question of whether the passage of either of the repeal bills would secure the absolute free coinage act of 1837. He has concluded that the repeal of the clause fixing the amount of silver to whether silver dollars might possibly be coined by surrendering the unlimited coinage of silver, by a free coinage secretary of the treasury. Springer consulted Carlisle, who agreed with the opinion that the free coinage would not result from the passage of either bill. He said if Hewitt was not thought so, let them pass the bill and test the matter in the Supreme Court.

JUDGE BARTCH AT WORK.

The Law and Motion Calendar Is Being "Attacked" From Day To Day.

The law and motion calendar was again tackled by Judge Bartch this morning. His Honor is daily making great slaughter since it, and as the present rate will get through the very long list before him sooner than had been expected. He got to some today the adhering cases had been run off.

In the case of D. C. Brown vs Jack Bolton, previously submitted, the defendant's motion to quash was sustained and ten days allowed to amend.

Lillian M. Trimmer vs D. H. Bradbury et al. Motion to dismiss demurrer sustained and ten days allowed to amend, and submitted on the motion to dismiss only.

Morris Seidlery vs John A. Groesbeck, Mamie Groesbeck, Mamie M. Smith (second mortgagee) on his cross-complaint. The arguments occupied some time, Jones and motwesler taking in support of the motion, and Booth, Lee and Gray against it. It was so left that a receiver be agreed upon, he to collect the rents and hold the same subject to the order of the court.

Where is Her Daughter.

An aged blind lady, Mrs. A. E. Millett, died in the Fifth ward yesterday and will be buried at 10 a. m. tomorrow. The friends of the deceased are of the opinion that she has a daughter somewhere in the Territory who would like to communicate with her.

The Granteville Murder.

In the case of the People vs Hyram Mellinis and John Besmo, charged with the murder of Dr. Elliott, at Granteville, the prosecution finished its by the counsel McBride Bar, and Judge Zane so missed today, despite that Colonel Montgomery, for the defense, argued the request of Prosecuting Attorney Howat.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Dr. J. H. Benedict Fined $10 and Costs by Judge Zane.

ARRESTED ON AN ATTACHMENT.

He Allowed Himself Without Leave as a Witness and Did Not Give a Satisfactory Excuse.

Witnesses of the Third district court were treated to a possible sight in a "contempt" when the trial of young Charles Armup, charged with causing the death of a Chinaman (Wong Kong Kim), was resumed before Judge Zane and a jury this morning. Among the witnesses called by the prosecution yesterday was Dr. J. H. Benedict, of the city. His examination was a rambling one, and somewhat lengthy, the court adjourned for business. The witness was instructed to be on hand again at 2 p. m. for cross-examination by counsel for the defendant but he failed to show up and after waiting a time Judge Zane issued an attachment for the witness's arrest. The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Marshal Roman Cannon, who this morning found his "prisoner" in the north. After several small matters had been disposed of, Dr. Benedict was invited to go upon the witness stand, and

Judge Zane, addressing him, said—When court adjourned yesterday at half-past twelve o'clock, you were in the middle of your testimony, and you were