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.

NO. 170. THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

CONVENTION GOSSIP.

Some of the Central Figures in the Political Gathering.

MCKINLEY COMPARED TO BLAINE.

The Financial Question Considered of Such Importance, But Silver Men Have Given up Hope.

Special to the NEWS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 11.—So far it is all McKinley. Little Joe mainly grows over his brown moustache and growls out that Tom Reed will not take the vice-Presidential nomination. Tall Senator Gear of Iowa tells me the name is rapped to Allison. Dolliver and Quay are not even mentioned, and in the absence of Tom Reed and the New York contingent, the Mutton Presidential tomb seems dead.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The only subject discussed are the platform and the vice-Presidency. There are two vice-Presidential candidates in the crowd, Hobart of New Jersey and DeYoung of Colorado. I met Mr. DeYoung this morning. He is a young, well nourished young man of twenty-eight, whose every action seems charged with smiling vigorously. He is a Baptist from Fighting ville and he owes a reputation to a Sunday school speech at the capital and presents himself as the most prominent public man of the Pacific coast. He is the founder and owner of the San Francisco Chronicle, one of the most influential and best paying newspaper properties of the West. De Young was just seventeen when he and his brother Charley borrowed twenty dollars to start it. In a few months they were making thousands of dollars a month, and they washed each other in financial paper long before Collins in 1876 attempted to throw a new constellation, some of the capitalists who would be affected by a Blind Mike in Young Glory, to impose the movement. De Young refused, and it was his money, I think, that carried the government in Colorado.

I met Mr. De Young at the Southern hotel in the house of Mark Hanna and asked, "Where is Harry Wolcott?" "Wolcott is for Vice-President!" he replied. "It seems from the uses that something should be given to the river states west of the West. As for me, I am not a candidate in any sense of the word, and I have done nothing to make myself so. I did speak at the request of my friends in my home in Denver. The papers there had a lot of stuff about my being a vice-Presidential candidate. I did have to nominate McKinley and to get what I can for silver. My delegation will not leave the party, however, if we do not get what we want. We are Republicans and we will support the ticket. The talk about me is an indication of the value to case up the platform and to show that the party is willing to consider the silver element. As for myself, as I said, I am not a candidate."

"But suppose the party want you?"

"In that case," replied Mr. De Young, "I shall accept. It is a great honor and my business interests are in such a state as that I could fill the position."

"You were a candidate for the nomination at Minneapolis in 1892, were you not?"

"No, I was not a candidate then," replied Mr. Young. "But I could have had the place. It was offered to me and I refused it. I went to that convention to nominate Blaine and when we failed and Harrison was nominated, I was much sorry. I was for Blaine and I voted for him on the ballot. We knew, and took my wife with me for a long drive. We rode from Minneapolis to St. Paul, and on our return instead of going to dinner at the West Hotel I went to the office of the New York Life building. In this way I kept away from the crowd and when I went to the convention call in the afternoon, I had seen none of the leading politicians. I had just taken my seat in the California delegation when Senator Wolcott of Colorado came to me and asked me to give him some points about my life. "What for?" said I. "For my speech," said he. "We have decided to nominate you as Vice-President, and I am to present you to the convention." "What's that?" I asked in surprise. "It is just what I said," replied Wolcott. "We have reached the conclusion that you are the best man for the second place on the ticket and we are going to nominate you."

"It seems to me," said I, "you have left out one element in your calculations. And that is my consent. I do not want to be nominated, and I will take it and you can tell them so."

"Your," concluded Mr. De Young, "I was so angry at the news of Mr. Blaine that I felt that I could have nothing to do with the ticket who I was for Blaine. I was for Blaine. I voted for him. I had twelve hours of twenty-four hours to consider the matter. I might have taken it. Coming as it did, I had the backbone to refuse it and I think God I did, for I should have been sorely tempted. I remember that Wolcott left me in case I refused, Whitelaw Reed would be nominated and that I replied, "You may nominate Reed or any one else you please, but not me. You may put nominate is sure to be beaten, and I do not intend to be that man."

The McKinley men here at St. Louis, however, seem to think that the Vice-President should come from the West and they would like to have Tom Reed if he will accept. They say it is true, perhaps, that Reed has refused, but that he would take the place if he were the choice of the convention.

Colonel Myron T. Herrick, who is here with Mark Hanna, running McKinley's campaign, tells me he thinks the ticket will be McKinley and Reed. This seems to be the universal cause in the McKinley men, and some of Reed's friends say he will accept the position, as he is tired of the speakership and wants the honors which he could have if he were Vice-President, for some literary work which would be very profitable to him.

As Hobart's candidacy, that is as much as anything else, is a dreadful joke, and Hobart's friends are not saying much about it. Of course he is a very good man, and he would strengthen the ticket in the East, but he is not the man to carry Indiana, which has been prominent in action since for the past few days, would not be acceptable. The Indiana platform, as called, insists for the last money thrown to the wind, and pronounces emphatically against the free and unlimited coinage of silver (the ratio of 16 to 1). It was been discussed to amend the declaration by striking out the words "Any ratio of 16 to 1" so that the paragraph would read "Unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

PLATFORM SPECULATIONS.

It was strange that if the words "At a ratio of 16 to 1" were kept in the platform, it might be interpreted to mean that the Republicans were in favor of the free coinage of silver at some other ratio. There has been a much talk about this Indiana platform and the opposition gained ground that the McKinley people were in favor of it. Nothing definite or authoritative, however, can be had from those supposed to represent McKinley. The supporters of the Ohio man from the Eastern states that McKinley is sound on the money question. The supporters of McKinley from the West insist that he is in favor of the largest use of silver consistent with the maintenance of the two metals. Mr. Hanna, who must settle the uncertainty in a few moments, declines to speak. There is no doubt but the silver people will be taken into the convention. It cannot be settled in the committee. John H. Tanner, candidate for governor of Illinois on the Republican ticket, has thrown down the gauntlet to the free silver Republicans.

In an interview with a reporter he declared emphatically for the gold standard and said that the platform to be adopted by this convention should not hold out the slightest hope for the silver Republicans.

General John R. Gear of Iowa does not believe the Republican platform will declare for gold. When seen he say he said: "Allison will be placed in nomination before the convention and he will fare well. He will put up a good fight. Every solidary man in Iowa is for Allison."

When asked what he thought would be the result if the R publicans should declare for gold, he said:

"I don't suppose anything about it. I would rather not see any opinion on that subject appear in print. Of course no man could tell just what would happen, but I am confident that McKinley will not be nominated on the first ballot, and it is no forgone conclusion that he will be nominated at all. As to the nomination for Vice-President I know nothing of Allison's opinion. However, I think some one from the East will be selected."

Senator Proctor of Vermont says he has no desire for the permanent chairmanship. He would prefer that some younger man should be honored with that distinguished position. Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana is still a popular favorite for the permanent chairman, and it is not unlikely that the McKinley people will unanimously yield their objections to Fairbanks for the temporary chairman and that he will be selected by the national committee.

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The ultra silver man say they prefer the Democratic platform and silver as they strike at a party that they regard as equally bad.

Henry Cabot Lodge, who is talked of as possible member of the committee on platform and resolutions for the convention to nominate Cushing, the national committeeman from Massachusetts is only the friends of the gold standard. Mr. Lodge said that he would not be chairman of the committee, and that a straddle would be unbearable. He said that the Indiana platform, which has been prominent in action since for the past few days, would not be acceptable. The Indiana platform, he added, declares for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. It also protests emphatically against the free and unlimited coinage of silver (the ratio of 16 to 1). It was been discussed to amend the declaration by striking out the words "Any ratio of 16 to 1" so that the paragraph would read "Unalterably opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver."

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THE FINAL SESSION.

Both Houses of Congress Now Declared Adjourned.

LEGISLATION ENACTED TODAY.

Confusion and Activity—Civilities and Formalities—Renewed Bond.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—At 4 o'clock p. m. the House adjourned.

Vice President Stevenson declared the Senate adjourned at 4 p. m.

THE FINAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Senate began the closing day session with the confusion and activity usual to the close of Congress.

The last obstacle in the way of adjournment was removed when, soon after the session opened, the enrolling clerks brought in the last of the supply bills—that for the District of Columbia. It was signed by the Vice President and dispatched to the White House for the signature of the President. This done, business was suspended until Sherman entered the passage of the House bill pensioning the widow of General H. Gibson of Ohio, for a month.

The galleries were cleared for a brief executive session, after which the Senate again was resumed.

On motion of Platt, (Conn.) the immigration bill which had been displaced, was made unfinished business.

The effort to give the bill the right of way when the December session begins, Mr. Lodge's Sherman moved the appointment of two conferees to accompany a similar bill from the House to well upon the President. The Vice President named Sherman and Smith.

The Vice President also announced the appointment of Harris, Faulkner and McMillan as a committee to inquire into the condition of the District of Columbia with a view to ascertaining the advisability of establishing a municipal government. He also announced the appointment of Mr. Lodge, Mr. Morrill and Arthur Gorman as members of the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution from 11 o'clock Saturday until 11 o'clock last night, consumed half an hour.

Turner (Ga.) on behalf of the minority offered the following: Resolved, that the members of the House are our and are hereby tendered Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the House of Representatives, for the ability, efficiency and strict impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office during the present session of Congress.

The resolution was greeted with great applause and enthusiastically adopted by a standing vote. White Jenkins (Wis.) was trying to secure action on the Senate bill for the relief of the administrator of Henry Van Valek, which involved an expenditure of $1,000. Wheeler (Ala.) got the floor and made the old a text for the statement as to the meritorious growth of the government expenses during recent years. He declared the government of the United States, federal, state and municipal, was the largest one on earth, reaching $1,100,000,000 per annum.

Jones (Ark.) raised a laugh at Wheeler's expense by calling attention to the fact that if the Van Valek bill went through it would only increase the gross total expenditure to $1,100,000,000.

The bill was passed but to prevent further clamor for recognition the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On motion of Dingley a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon the President and inform him the Congress was ready to adjourn and to ascertain if he had any further communications to make. The Speaker appointed Dingley, Cannon (Republicans) and Mayes (Democrats.)

At 2 p. m. the house reopened and the President's executive clerk announced the presidential approval of the two appropriation bills last passed.

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WASHINGTON, June 11.—A score of members left the city last night after the appropriations bill were disposed of and there were not more than fifty members on the floor of the House when it met at 11 o'clock for the final session of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The reading of the journal of the legislative day of Saturday, February 29, covering the period from February 29 until 11 o'clock last night, consumed half an hour.

Turner (Ga.) on behalf of the minority offered the following: Resolved, that the members of the House are our and are hereby tendered Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the House of Representatives, for the ability, efficiency and strict impartiality with which he has discharged the arduous and responsible duties of his office during the present session of Congress.

The resolution was greeted with great applause and enthusiastically adopted by a standing vote. White Jenkins (Wis.) was trying to secure action on the Senate bill for the relief of the administrator of Henry Van Valek, which involved an expenditure of $1,000. Wheeler (Ala.) got the floor and made the old a text for the statement as to the meritorious growth of the government expenses during recent years. He declared the government of the United States, federal, state and municipal, was the largest one on earth, reaching $1,100,000,000 per annum.

Jones (Ark.) raised a laugh at Wheeler's expense by calling attention to the fact that if the Van Valek bill went through it would only increase the gross total expenditure to $1,100,000,000.

The bill was passed but to prevent further clamor for recognition the House took a recess until 2 o'clock.

On motion of Dingley a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon the President and inform him the Congress was ready to adjourn and to ascertain if he had any further communications to make. The Speaker appointed Dingley, Cannon (Republicans) and Mayes (Democrats.)

At 2 p. m. the house reopened and the President's executive clerk announced the presidential approval of the two appropriation bills last passed.

A TANGLE IN SHEEP.

Peculiar Case on Trial in the Third District Court.

COMPLICATED BUSINESS METHODS

Leads to Expensive Litigation—Two New Suits Entered on Promissory Notes aggregating $9,938.68.

There is on trial today in the Third district court a sheep tangle that seems to defy all efforts at unraveling. It is the suit of Chas. S. Carter against Wilson, Mercer & McCarty for the purchase price of 3,184 head of sheep at $1.25 per head.

It is alleged that in October, 1894, the plaintiff delivered to the defendants 3,184 head of sheep, the price to be paid being $1.25 per head, or $3,980 in all.

Wilson claims to have bought 800 head of sheep from Carter on his own account and not as associated with Mercer and McCarty. That afterwards he purchased from Mercer 1,000 head of the sheep which the latter had purchased from Carter, Mercer took a herd of the sheep to one of the eastern markets and sold them, but made some tangle in the transaction of the business connected with the sale with the result that he did not realize a profit.

Mercer paid to Carter a check on account, which Carter turned over to Wilson to bring to town and cash and to apply the money on some obligations which he, Carter, owed here. The check was protested and returned to the payee.

The consignment of 1,000 sheep which Wilson received from Mercer was also alleged to have been on account.

When it came to a division of the sheep between Wilson and Mercer a tangle arose between them, one claiming that the other was getting the best of it.

There were no contracts made and the matter was referred to to have been done by word of mouth, so that the attorneys in the case have got a tangle about trying to unravel it. Indeed, as all the litigants appear to have different ideas on the matter and complicated enough to tell.

The case is being tried before Judge Hilton and the following jury:

M. J. Cheesman, Edward Johnson, H. L. Blessing, Edward Fickstein, A. H. Harvey, Harry Margetts, J. J. Marcuck, G. Parker Norton.

Le Grand Young for the plaintiff and W. H. King for defendants are the attorneys.

The suit of Esther Walker against Salt Lake City, for damages on account of the flooding of a piece of land over Jordan, come up before Judge Hilton today. The city has heretofore filed an answer to the complaint claiming exemption under the status of limitations. The plaintiff today submitted a supplemental complaint alleging the conditions leading to damage up to January, 1896. The water which it is claimed flooded the land came from what is known as the surplus canal.

Suits on Promissory Notes.

The Commercial National bank of Salt Lake filed suit in the Third district court today against Dailey P. Pratt Jr., Evelyn Pratt and O. A. Wooley on a promissory note for $9,000. The complaint alleges that the note was executed by defendant in favor of John W. Donnellan on December 17, 1891, and that the note was later transferred for a valuable consideration to the plaintiff. The note was secured by mortgage and Mr. Wooley is made a party defendant on account of claims he has against the same parties.

George A. Lowe also filed a complaint against the Mountain Ice company, W. H. Meech, John Hall Jr., Josephine Meech and Albertine Hall (nee Albertine Lang), on a promissory note for $2,938.68 executed in favor of the plaintiff on January 19, 1892. Part of the note has been paid and the amount sued for now is $1,938.68 principal and interest and $194 attorney's fee.

Court Notes.

Judgment has been rendered by stipulation to W. E. Viglini et al against Margaret Stauffer et al.

George A. Lowe has secured a judgment for $914.05, with $125 attorney's fee, against Thomas McEvoy.

By consent the case of William Donnelleld against Miranda Pratt et al was referred to Waldemar Van Cott.

Ed. Petersen, aged 27, and Lottie Carlson, 19, both of Bingham, were granted a license to marry by Deputy Clerk Hendall today.

Hearing on a motion for a new trial in the case of Jacob Hess against James F. Woodman was set for June 13th.

The Wagner Brewing company yesterday obtained judgment in the sum $1,450.93 in favor of the National Bank of the Republic.

The hearing on appeal from the probate court in the matter of the estate of Thomas Curtis, deceased, was set by Judge Ritchie for June 20th.

The jury in the suit of the First National bank of Dillon, Montana, against Boyd Park and others, yesterday brought in a verdict of $4,246.51 in favor of the plaintiff.

In Judge Hiles's court today a stay of thirty days was granted the Salt Lake City Railway company to serve a statement on a motion for a new trial in the suit of Joseph Dederichs, in which the plaintiff secured a judgment yesterday of $1,800.

Sheriff Hardy has a couple of deputies out in the hills adjacent to Bountiful looking for Hicks, the inmate man who was sent to the county infirmary some time ago and who escaped from that institution two weeks ago. The unfortunate man was committed to the infirmary by Judge Young after undergoing an examination as to his