

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1893.—The House today passed the Wilson bill for the unconditional repeal of the pending cause of the Sherman silver law, but this was merely a preliminary skirmish in the great legislative battle that is to be fought in the House over silver. Some ugly talk is being indulged in by some of those who voted for repeal in the House, on the grounds that certain silver legislation should at once follow, because of the movement now under way to prevent the House undertaking any other financial legislation at the same session, and if the movement succeeds there will be more talk. An example of this is the statement of the Minority that, after a large majority of those who voted for repeal recommended themselves as libertarians, and many of them stated in their speeches that they would vote for repeal because they wanted to give light to the country. A bill or a single standard could not get forty votes in the House.

Although there is doubt, notwithstanding the positive prediction of such authorities as Gwinnett, that a bill to fix the standard of the silver dollar in the Senate, there is little or none as to the fate of the Wilson bill, which has just passed the House. It will be referred to the Finance Committee, in which it will receive the same attention as did the Wilson bill, and the debate will be over the Committee, which also presiding over the purchasing cause of the House, will decide it in the policy of this government is maintained or modified.

The administration is making every effort to secure "yes" votes from the Northern bill, and the Southern members who have been engaged in this work of unconditional repeal, and this week President Cleveland has sent to the Senate a bill to prohibit the minting of any silver coinage that may be coined. This bill, however, has not yet been introduced, but the only members mentioned are those of Belmont, Cal., and of Florida. Who are said to have agreed to allow the example of Senator Wilson and himself to be followed in this case, and thus voting for repeal. The work, however, only half done when a majority of senators were here, has been obtained for the Northern bill. The bill cannot be passed unless it is carried over to the next session, and it is not clear what the chances are of passing it in that session. Efforts are now being made to reach an agreement as to the length of time the bill shall be debated, and when it is to be voted upon, so that the Senate will have time to consider a great mass of legislation before voting on any definite cause of them. The results from the silver states say it will be time enough to talk about a time to vote after the subject is brought up again in the next session. It is understood that the administration senators made an unsuccessful attempt to make a deal with the Republican silver senators to secure the setting of a date to vote on the Northern bill, and that the Senate, in its last sitting before adjourned during this session of Congress, is to be let take care of itself.

The preparations for the repeal of the tax on state bank currency are practically dead for awhile, as a majority of the House committee to which the bill referred for the repeal was referred, is opposed to the bill. The same committee also has before it the bill providing for the exchange of United States bonds for currency whatever their owners were willing to give up the old and accept the new, and many of the bills introduced have been raised against it that its favorable report in the House is doubtful.

The new rules for the government of the House have been adopted. While they are not so strict as those of the law of the Republican House, they are much stricter than those used by the last House, and any extended filibustering will be very difficult, if not impossible.

There is a bill introduced which would, if it were a law, accomplish more practical reform in the civil service than all the laws now on the statute books have been able to do up to this time. It provides for taking the appointment of merit-class posts away from the political parties, and giving them to the civil service. The party politicians, who would certainly be an improvement on the present method of appointing them, there is little probability, however, that the bill will ever become a law. It might go through the Senate, but the Republicans have but little real interest in the matter, but it would stand no chance in the House, for the average representative uses the turnabout methods of his district to control the party machine, and to sustain its personal strength.

The last day of the silver debate in the House was, by long odds, the most interesting, nearly every speaker being a man of national reputation. Among them were speakers from New York, Oregon, Washington, the West Virginia, Indiana, and others of the mountain, and from the Miners, the silver leader of the House.

Train Held Up.

Just before midnight, on Saturday evening, two robbers took up a hold-up on the Northern Pacific, 10 miles west of the Northern Pacific, 10 miles west of Livingston, Mont., about 60 miles east of Livingston. At a place called Gray Gull

they shot out the telegraph and telephone wires, and when a bright light was burning by the side of the track, the train was stopped and three men rode up to the engine. One of the men was armed with a revolver and was ordered to open the engine. He had not got at the valve stem, and could not get at the valves. There was a good deal of money and some valuable articles taken, and the passengers and baggage were thoroughly searched. When they had finished the passengers then disappeared. The thoughtless passengers part of them were so hasty in getting off the train that they did not notice the robbery until they had gone. One of the robbers was undeniably familiar with the country, as he gave names of stations and towns along the line of travel.

The robbery will be difficult. The sheriff of the county will be the chief suspect.

At least one of the robbers was a member of the gang which was held up at the

train station at Rockwood, Minn., on Aug. 26.

—*From the "Daily Inter-Ocean," San Francisco.*

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WOMAN'S INDEPENDENCE BUREAU, WILL BE HELD ON THE 1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1893, AT THE HOTEL ST. GEORGE, 100 E. 23rd Street, NEW YORK CITY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF RECEIVING THE REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND APPROVING THE SAME.

JOHN W. HARRIS, PRESIDENT.

R. M. COOPER, SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION FROM THE STATE OF UTAH, ASSEMBLED AT THE HOTEL ST. GEORGE, NEW YORK CITY, ON THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1893.

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