ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 158. FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL. XV

THE BRIGGS CASE.

The Defendant Speaks an Hour and a Quarter Urging the Dismissal of the Appeal.

COLONEL McCOOK OF NEW YORK FOLLOWS.

After Prolonged Debate, the Result of the Vote is Adverse to the Doctor.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Dr. Briggs Defended in the Preliminary Proceedings.

PORTLAND, Or., May 26.—All of today was consumed in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the Briggs case and the end is not yet. The appeal of the prosecution committee was entertained and the assembly set itself the task for tomorrow of hearing the appeal as presented by the appellants, the committee of prosecution in the case. The "appellee," Dr. Briggs and his members of the judicatory appealed from the presbytery of New York.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Presbyterian general assembly was slow in getting to its work on the case of the day, hearing arguments in the Briggs case. Finally Dr. Hitch took the floor in present, the case against Dr. Briggs. Each side was allowed an hour and a half.

Dr. Hitch gave at length the reasons why the appellants overlooked the synod of New York. The present course was taken, he said, to get the constitutional advice which the assembly would give in order to restore peace in the church. He wanted to know if the committee had not done right to bring the question before the assembly by raising the irregularities of the action of the presbytery of New York. The case is rife of intense importance, involving as it does doctrines fundamental to the church and of such more importance than any other question which ever agitated it. Furthermore, the rights of the appellants are enforced by Presbyterians here represented, who have spoken to the number of more than four score in unique fashion in opposition to the views referred to. If the prosecutor were an individual, some show of reason might be presented why the regular procedure should be followed, but the appellant is the church. Mr. Hitch closed with an earnest appeal that the general assembly entertained the appeal.

DR. BRIGGS

then took the floor and spoke for an hour and a quarter in objection to the entertainment of the appeal. Strong reasons, said he, must be given for allowing any departure from the ordinary methods. In this case there are no strong reasons why the appeal should be entertained, and there are innumerable reasons why it should not be entertained. He presented to prosecute the reasons why the assembly should not entertain the appeal.

STATEMENT OF THE APPELLANTS.

This is one of the most important cases in the history of the Presbyterian church; that is a valid reason why they should not pass over the synod of New York in the lower judicatory. The assembly. If they think they can retain their charge, the synod of New York in the body before which they should go, and for the same reason for the opinion that the synod may not do them justice. Their second reason, says Briggs, is a desire to secure the condemnation of the errors of the defendant by the supreme judicatory, but the supreme judicatory cannot condemn the defendant without a trial, for it lacks original jurisdiction and can only act after a verdict is given in a Presbytery. The defendant asserted that he was orthodox in entire accord with the Holy Scripture and the system of doctrine taught in the Westminster confession. Again and again he has affirmed his adherence to the confession and the Holy Scriptures. He is entitled to the presumption of innocence until proven guilty after trial. As to the statement of the appellants that they desire a speedy settlement of the question, Briggs asked why then did they not acquiesce in the decision of the Presbytery of New York when they dismissed the case. It dissatisfied they should have framed new charges and specifications. This appeal cannot be entertained because there are no precedents to justify it. The established usage of the Supreme Court is to refer appeals back to the synod, and the faith of every minister and elder is threatened by the proposed entertainment. Furthermore, it cannot be entertained because it would deprive the defendant of the right to the consideration of his case before the synod, because it might deprive more than 150 ministers and elders of the presbytery of New York, who have taken action in the case by their complaint to the synod, of their right of complaint against action under which this committee is acting and which is now pending in the synod of New York. The entertainment of the appeal would intimate usurpation of the rights of the synod of New York. That synod has one-sixth of the presbyters and one-sixth of the ministers of that church, and, assuming to be large enough to be capable of deciding the case and too large to be passed over by any committee. The appeal is irregular because notice was given to the Presbytery of appeal to the synod of New York. "This appeal to the assembly seems to have been an after thought! A complaint to the synod, signed by more than one-third of those present and voting in the presbytery, acts as a stay until the synod has decided whether the committee has the right to exist, and therefore the right of appeal. The appellants have wronged defendant by their course in passing over the synod and holding defendant as though he were guilty of heresy even after dismissal case by his presbytery.

Under these and other points Dr. Briggs argued at length, saying in conclusion that the counsel presented to appellants why the assembly should entertain their appeal are invalid. The assembly could not admit them without prejudicing the cause of defendant, usurping authority which belongs to the lower court and acting in a hasty, illegal and revolutionary manner. He trusted the assembly would dismiss the appeal and refer the appellant to the synod of New York, where they must appear in any case to maintain their own complaint before that judicatory and resist the complaint of others in the presbytery of New York.

COLONEL STORY, OF NEW YORK, responded at length in behalf of the appellants, arguing on the same lines laid down by Hitch, and against the points of Briggs' address. Among other things he asserted the complaint now before the New York synod was signed by only one member of the presbytery within the synod's line; provided in the constitution of the church, that the other names, 115 in number, were added since the expiration of the limit, and so far as the power of the complaint as a stay is concerned, the names might as well have been written on paper that had been thrown into the street. By eliminating the complaint the assembly would eliminate all the matters which have gone to the synod of New York.

McCook asserted at length that the past history of the case showed that this committee is a committee of prosecution, and an original party. The committee was appointed of the prosecuting committee and each act has been done in the name of the church. He quoted from the book of discipline the grounds of appeal, one of which is a refusal to receive important testimony, and said to this the last Presbytery erred, as it did also in the hearing to a conclusion which is the regnomined ground of appeal.

The moderator then stated the question was whether the appeal would be entertained. After considerable deliberation the vote was taken and the motion carried in the affirmative. The question was then upon the request of the minority, recommending that the case be sent back to the Presbytery of New York. Upon motion this report was laid upon the table by a vote of 40 to 122. The majority report was then adopted without division.

"Then arose the question over the records of the case. Dr. McPherson declared there was a book in the house bearing that title containing the minutes of the Presbytery and other papers, together with the stenographic report of Briggs trial on the charge of heresy. The question was whether the book contained the true record. Dr. Briggs objected to the book purporting to be the record as inaccurate and containing things which do not belong in the record; also, in that it changes the order of proceedings. The stenographic report, said he, is authorized by the moderator, to the best of his knowledge and belief, but it never had been read before the Presbytery nor approved by them. It also contains charges by the pen of the moderator which he was not authorized to make. Still other charges were made by some other hand.

Elder McCook replied, defending the stenographic report, and said in conclusion: "If our antagonists are content with the requirement of the law, we may have come more than we need have done, but we hope our mistake may be forgiven."

Judge Taylor made the point that the stenographic report was not the report of acts of the Presbytery but of occurrences.

It was then moved that the stenographic report be eliminated from the record. As a substitute it was moved that the printed volume be remitted to the records of the case. To this an amendment was made to include the official stenographer's report, so that it together with the written minutes of the testimony be considered the record of the case. A lengthy wrangle ensued, and it was finally decided that the record in the case should consist of the minutes as written and of the official stenographic report as sent up by the stated clerk of the New York Presbytery.

Judge Strevell of Montana gave notice of protest against the admission of the stenographic report, because of his belief that the constitutional rights of Dr. Briggs had been invaded by the assembly.

Adjourned.

Fish and Codliver Oil From Norway.

CHICAGO, May 26.—The steamer "Wergeland," the first to make the trip from Norway to Chicago, arrived this afternoon, anchored into the harbor by a large delegation of Scandinavians. The vessel is loaded with fish and cod liver oil.

Some Postoffice Figures.

The number of postoffices in the United States thirty years ago was a fraction over 30,000. Now there are 19,700 post offices in the states and territories west of the Mississippi, and of that number 9,050 are west of the Missouri. Nineteen thirty years ago, had 43 postoffices, while today she has 1,127. The total revenue of the postoffices west of the Mississippi in the year 1891 was $11,190,000, of which $7,300,000 represents the postal receipts of the region west of the Missouri. In 1860 the total postoffice receipts for the United States were only a fraction over $6,000,000.—Edward Rosewater Omaha Address.

What Platforms Are For.

A weather beaten American citizen stood on the top of a railroad car one day while the train was speeding along at the rate of fifty miles per hour.

"Can't stand on the platform," shouted the conductor.

"What are platforms for, anyhow?" asked the man.

"Platforms are not made to stand on; they are made to get in on," replied the conductor.

This is the story with which Representative Allen, of Missouri, illustrates the fluidity of political platforms.—Washington Cor. Omaha World-Herald.

A New Gun for Russia.

The "official adoption" by Russia of the Canet quick firing guns has, it seems, to be reduced to the order of one quick firing rapid gun, with carriage and projectiles. This order was made with the distinct understanding that in case of the adoption of the system Russia would herself manufacture the guns required.—Exchange.

FREE COINAGE.

Morgan Manages to Bring Stewart's Silver Bill Before the Senate.

IT DISPLEASES THE ALIEN BILL.

Vertigo Opinions of the Result of the Proceedings.—Business Transacted by the House.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

An Adroit Move of Morgan Brings the Silver Question Up.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—At the beginning of the present week few friends of the free silver proposition had any hope that anything in the windbag church a bill could be pushed before Congress this session. Today, as a result of an adroit move on the part of Morgan, the Senate was obliged unwillingly to record itself on what the free coinage senators call a square issue. As a result of today's proceedings, Stewart's Free Silver Coinage bill is before the Senate as unfinished business. It has displaced the Alien bill. The outcome cannot be predicated. The silver men are hopeful. Action means only a profitless discussion of the silver question. Silver men say it means the speedy passage of the free silver bill.

NORMAN RESUMED

the argument on his silver resolution. He could not conceive that the President of the United States, an avowed bimetallist, would undertake to set up his judgment, finally and in the form of a veto, against the expressed will of both branches of Congress. The President, he hoped earnestly, would defer to the judgment of the people, and would expose with pride the idea that the American people intended, in their financial legislation, to take the steps which would subserve their domestic purposes, and also control the other nations of the earth, to a large extent, in their financial operations. There is no question today before the people of the United States that comes so near to the hearts and pockets as the question of the free coinage of silver. The people care not agitated about changes in the tariff. We had other Presidents with other bills, and what became of them? There is a very prominent gentleman now before the country whom every Democrat in the United States honestly loves and reverse for his manly integrity, his broad statesmanship, his splendid administration of government; yet because the Democratic party loves the people better than they do him, they would see him go to his political grave in a moment rather than take him at his word. He would have had opportunities to join hands with the Senator from Ohio in inflicting the final death blow upon silver. The Democratic party would not know in the event of Grover Cleveland being at the head of their ticket and of the Senator from Ohio being at the head of the other ticket, which to prefer in regard to their attitude to destroy silver. He supposed the gratitude of those men who had been enabled by the coinage and currency of the country would give the senator from Ohio preference over the ex-President. At the conclusion of Morgan's address, Sherman took the floor to reply and continued until the morning hour expired, when the resolution went over without action.

Stewart moved, in order to afford the senators an opportunity and have a test vote, to take up the bill introduced by him and reported adversely by the committee on finance, "To provide for the free coinage of gold and silver." Motion agreed to—28 to 26, Hill not in the chamber.

The following is the vote in detail: Yeas, Allen, Bate, Butler, Cockrell, Cullom, Colquitt, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Paddock, Peffer, Power, Pugh, Ransom, Sanders, Sherman, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vest, Voorhees and Walthall—28.

Nays—Cameron, Colloms, David, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Dubois, Gallinger, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Morrill, Palmer, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Vilas, White and Wilson—26. The bill was then taken up.

THE STEWART BILL

provides in substance for the unit of value to be a dollar of 412½ grains standard silver or 25.8 grains standard gold; said coins to be legal tender for all debts. Any owner of silver or of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint or assay office of the United States, receive full standard dollars for his benefit and without charge, but it will be lawful to refuse any deposit of less than one hundred dollars in value of less million. Section 3 of the act of February 28th, 1878, is made applicable to the coinage provisions. Certificates are authorized for, in lo of denominations not less than ten thousand dollars, and be redeemable in coin on demand. These certificates, or all silver issued, to be receivable for all taxes and dues and be legal tender for all debts. Owners of bullion deposited for coinage have the option to receive coin or its equivalent in the certificates provided for, and such bullion will be subsequently coined.

Debate on the bill was opened by Stewart, who was followed by Teller, the latter contributing the following quoted by Sherman to the effect if silver went up to $1.29 per ounce the product of silver in this country would be quadrupled; no possible scheme exists for such a statement, he said; yet the Senator from Ohio gave the foundation of his authority, and the United States delegates to the international bimetallic conference will be met with it at the first meeting of the conference. What the silver men complained of was that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver, had appreciated gold at least 40 per cent., while it reduced the price of agricultural products, the value of farms, houses and labor, and the wages of the people.

The Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The committee next proceeded to the consideration of the clause appropriating $50,000 for the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act. To this a substitute was offered by Loud of California. The pending substitute appropriates $100,000 to prevent the unlawful entry of Chinese for the registration of Chinese now in the United States, and for the expenses of returning to China all Chinese persons found unlawfully in the United States. Bowers of California said the Democratic party could not deceive the people of the Pacific coast by passing a stringent exclusion act, then refusing to appropriate money to carry it into effect. This action would show the people that although the Democratic party was in favor of a stringent law, they opposed its enforcement.

Hitchcock, of Indiana, in opposing the substitute, stated the estimates for this service were only $50,000.

Henderson, of Iowa, reminded the gentleman that the sundry civil bill was reported to the House May 2nd, and a stringent, double-barreled exclusion bill passed three days afterwards, that is the reason appropriations for carrying the act into effect were not included in the estimates.

Loud said when the Chinese bill passed the Republican Republicans found it convenient to be absent. They could not now fool the people of California as to the position of the party on the question of appropriations for large appropriations.

Loud's substitute was rejected, and on motion of Holman the appropriation was increased to $50,000.

On motion of Martin of Indiana an appropriation of $7,000 was made for contingent expenses at the Marion Soldiers' home.

An amendment by Sayers led up to a discussion of the political methods of J. J. Davenport in the New York city elections. He was attacked by some Democrats and defended by Republicans. Without action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Failure of an Antwerp Firm.

ANTWERP, May 26.—Fletcher & Co., a prominent firm of this city, has failed; liabilities $1,250,000. The failure is attributed to a decline in Brazilian securities.

The National Editorial Association.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—In the meeting of the National Editorial Association today there was a lengthy discussion over an amendment providing that membership in the association be limited to the State and State Editorial Associations. This was opposed by Thompson (Cal.) and others, who contended that district organizations should also be represented. This was voted down and the constitution and bylaws adopted.

THE METHODISTS.

Adjournment of the Conference After a Long Session.

OMAHA, Neb., May 26.—At the Methodist conference this morning the committee on the state of the church recommended the appointment of a committee of three Bishops, three ministers and three laymen to consider the advisability of an organic union of all the Methodist churches of the United States. Adopted.

The report of the judiciary committee that the word "laymen" in the qualifications of delegates came up. Dr. Hamilton offered a substitute providing that annual conferences should vote upon the proposition to make the word "laymen" read "men only, and in case the proposition was not carried by a two-thirds vote the word "laymen" should thereafter mean "men only." The substitute was adopted, 224 to 74. This was a decided victory for the women in the conference.

After adopting the resolution to ask the annual conferences to reduce the representation from one delegate for each 100 members to one for each ninety, the conference adjourned sine die.

Denouncing the Chinese Exclusion Act.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—At today's session of the American Baptist Missionary Union Rev. Dr. Wayland presented a resolution denouncing the Chinese exclusion act, which was adopted. During the discussion Rev. Thomas Dixon of New York made a rather heated speech in which he spoke of the Indians as "the sons of the Pacific coast, by name Dennis Kearney." The Democrats, said Dixon, have deserted their Jefferson and gone after a blind pig with a name in Dennis. He wanted the Indians to speak in no uncertain language to the people who had disgraced them, and said he would like to stuff the document down the throat of the President and the men who framed the act.

Sunday, June 26th, is set apart for celebration as centenary day, and an address will be made before the various sleepyrum and Baptist societies to use their best endeavors to raise an equivalent to a million dollars for fund to be used in aiding foreign missions; $40,000 was pledged in the meeting.

A Quarter of a Century of Statehood

LINCOLN, Neb., May 26.—The people of Nebraska today celebrated the achievement of a quarter of a century of statehood. In the various demonstrations proper were held at the capital grounds today, Governor Boyd presiding. Speeches were made by the governor, also by Hon. G. M. Lambertson. Following the exercises there was an industrial parade with representatives from all the principal towns and cities in the State. Tonight an electrical display and band contests concluded the celebration.

FROM SALT LAKE TO THE COAST.

Incorporation of the San Francisco and Salt Lake Railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Articles of incorporation of the San Francisco & Salt Lake railway, which has been mentioned as the first competing railroad extending out of California, were filed here today by Alvin Hayward, Daniel Mayer, William Babcock, E. L. Steele and E. F. Preston, as directors. The capital stock is $2,000,000. The road is to be completed within three years. There are to be two other incorporations. One in Nevada, which will secure the Nevada subsidy, and one in Utah, reaching to Salt Lake. The incorporators of the line will go to Salt Lake from San Francisco via Stockton. Cal. It is announced that the Nevada and Utah divisions will be incorporated in Carson City and Salt Lake, respectively, within ten days.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

Tennessee Democrats Instructed to Vote as a Unit for Grover.

Cleveland.

COLORED CITIZENS' STATE DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION.

The Supposed Plan of the Illinois Men.—Republicans.—Prohibitionists.

By Telegraph to the News.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

Tennessee Democrats for Cleveland.—Colored Democrats.—Republicans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 26.—The Democratic State Convention met this afternoon. A thousand delegates are in attendance. Hon. Eastman Pickett, a strong Cleveland man, is temporary chairman. The sentiment of Cleveland's name in his speech of acceptance was rapturously cheered.

Ex-Governor Porter set the Cleveland ball rolling by introducing a resolution, heartily endorsing Cleveland, and instructing the delegates to vote as a unit for him. This was received with wild applause and referred to the committee on resolutions.

Delegate Wrenne introduced a resolution warmly endorsing Cleveland as the logical candidate of the Democratic party, and demanded that the delegates elected at the Republican convention be admitted to the Chicago convention as loyal delegates of the state of New York. This was promptly tabled. A recess was then taken till afternoon, when after the appointment of W. Dunnione as permanent chairman and a number of speeches the convention again adjourned until evening.

At the evening session a platform was adopted declaring against sectional legislation, bounties and subsidies, and every species of class legislation, denounces the billion dollar Congress, the McKinley act, the reciprocity policy, reckless granting of pensions, and invets the graduation tax income, favors currency of gold, silver and paper, convertible into coin at the option of the holder, and in such amounts as will meet business necessities, and further avows the party of the two metals as the commercial unit of value and legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, as they existed down to the Republican demonetization of silver in 1873 by the Republican party, and further favors the continued coinage of silver and gold bullion in such manner that every dollar so coined will be equal in every other dollar. The national bank system is declared to be a monopoly. Grover Cleveland is warmly endorsed and the delegates are instructed to vote as a unit for Bloxhomian. Hon. Ex-Governor Porter, Hon. T. J. C. Bradford, J. M. Taylor and D. D. Anderson are selected as delegates at large to Chicago.

ALBANY, May 26.—The Colored Citizens' State Democratic organization met in convention here today. About 150 delegates were present. Temporary Chairman Lounsing, of Brooklyn, made a speech warmly eulogistic of Cleveland. A platform was adopted which declares that by the political division of their vote the colored citizens will not jeopardize their advancement so long as it is founded upon honest differences of opinion on vital questions of public policy, and that the greatest hope of prosperity for them is common with all the people of the country lies in the triumph of the principles of democracy. There are in the country 1,907,000 legal colored voters, and the sentiment of their should not control the way in which the men should vote. Southern outrages are deprecated and charged to Republican administration, the platform adopts "Under a Democratic administration for four years peace and prosperity prevailed, demonstrating the influence a Democratic government could rightfully exert." The platform further declares in favor of a free ballot, an honest count, equal educational advantages in schools for colored children in the South, and asserts that the Democratic party is the poor man's party. A resolution was adopted presenting against the action of the present Republican national administration in failing to give representation to the colored people of the country on the World's Fair commission.

BLAINE MEN.

NEW YORK, May 26.—The renewed conference to be held at the Fifth Avenue hotel by the Blaine men has been abandoned, but it is understood, nevertheless, that a plan to capture the Minneapolis convention for the "man from Maine" is already begun. It is said that every effort will be made for his nomination on the first ballot, and he will not be considered as a candidate if he will permit his name to be used.

Of the expected anti-Harrison contest, the Tribune says: Clarkson has issued a conference of the leaders, and the situation could be fully discussed. It has been decided, however, to postpone it until probably Saturday, June 4th, at Minneapolis.

The plan of the Blaine men is said to be a carefully concealed style of filibustering in convention until it is definitely settled that a nomination is impossible. Then when all hope of nominating Harrison or any other candidate is abandoned, Blaine will be called upon as the only man to break the deadlock and be nominated with a hurrah.

A DOG SESSION.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 26.—The Twelfth district Republican convention held a dog session here today. The Harrison and anti-Harrison men had a hot fight over the selection of a chairman. The vote was close, but the anti secured it. Resolutions were adopted declaring that public opinion as to presidential candidates has undergone a remarkable change within the two weeks, warmly endorsing Blaine, and instructing the Twelfth district delegates to cast their votes for him.

INDIANA STATE PROHIBITIONISTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 26.—M. W. Harkins was elected as permanent chairman by the State Prohibitionists this morning. The platform adopted reaffirms the well-known principles of the Prohibitionists; favors woman suffrage, government control of transportation and communication, the establishment of government postal savings banks, graduated taxation and declares the government, without the intervention of banks, should issue circulating medium sufficient in volume for the transaction of the values of business. Rev. Aaron Worth was nominated for governor; lieutenant-governor, J. Culbertson; secretary of State, James W. Cornick; auditor, Frank Taggart; treasurer, R. H. Moore; attorney-general, C. S. Bobbitt; reporter supreme court, John W. Tinsin; superintendent public instruction, L. A. Dewees; statistician, M. E. Shell; supreme judge, third district, Robert Dunn.

SOUTH CAROLINA PROHIBITIONISTS.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 26.—The Prohibition State convention, after a hard fight, decided not to place a State ticket in the field, the fight between Tillman and Sheppard for the Democratic nomination for governor being so hot that the convention knew no votes could be diverted from either. The convention decided to request the Democratic State convention to have a hot placed at each poll in the Democratic primaries, which is the best chance, in the State, in which the voters might cast their ballot for or against prohibition.

Reciprocity with Austria-Hungary.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The President this afternoon proclaimed the details of the reciprocity treaty with Austria-Hungary, which is similar to that with Germany.

Another Cause for Dispute With Eng land.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The Senate in executive session took action in the long pending case which, in the language of the Senate foreign relations committee, presents such repeated instances of injuries, delay and denial of justice by final action by the government of Great Britain as to warrant the interposition of the United States, and if means of redress are exhausted would justly special reprisal in the case of A. W. Wheeler, who seeks compensation for half a million acres of land in New Zealand, acquired from the native chiefs and later seized by Great Britain. The Senate today adopted a resolution declaring the claim founded in justice, and that it deserves the support of the United States, and requesting the President to submit it to arbitration.

Various Religious Gatherings.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 26.—In the presbyterian general assembly today the committee on synod reported favorably on the formation of colored churches with a view of forming three into presteries, and where two or more presbyteries exist they may form a synod. Rev. A. L. Phillips was appointed to work among the negroes for carrying out Brigham. It was decided to continue the present policy of aid to candidates studying for the ministry.

THE DANISH EVANGELICALS.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., May 26.—The Danish Evangelical Lutheran church association of America began its session here today with representatives present from all parts of the country.

Humors of the American Boomer.

Three days after the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands in Oklahoma were opened to settlement the population of those lands was 57,000, people who had come to stay, find homes and grow up with the country. Nowhere else in the history of the world has a settlement of such size been made in so short a time. A single wagon train that crossed the Cherokee strip two days before the opening was five miles long. Photography was invoked to aid of the law, and where a "sooner" was caught sneaking into the reservation before the time a United States marshal pressed a button on him. When afterward he came in with an innocent air to claim his land he was confronted by his own picture and could only retire in silence.

For twenty-four hours men stood in line before the land office at Kingfisher Oklahoma, waiting to get their claims certified. Food was brought to them; or else they went hungry. During the night some of these enthusiasts slept on the bare ground, so as to be there when their turn came. Some of them had been easier to work for a lot and get it after the towns were laid out, but who thinks of that when his blood is up?

On the forward fringe of the strange crowd were hotel men, gamblers, bunco stealers, sharpers, thieves, cutthroats and a band wagon loaded with preachers. The presence of the latter in the migration strongly reminded that of the pilgrim fathers of New England. Each considerable colony of settlers took with it a preacher or some one who could fill the place of one. On Easter Sunday there held divine service, and many a man who was losing his money in gambling games turned at sound of the hymns, threw away his cards and silently glided in among the worshipers who reminded him of far different scenes. At other points of the motley camp there were men galloping around upon race horses, training them for the great run of Tuesday.

At the Sioux reservation in Dakota the swiftest of the town site racers arrived an hour before the general crowd. This general crowd consisted of 300 men and half a dozen women, but the first thing these 300 men did was to settle the ladies on eligible town sites, before they had got themselves settled. American men against the world! Thirty minutes after that a grocery store and a restaurant were in full operation, and a number of shanties were building rapidly and the American flag was waving over all. This is how the American starts a town, and nobody else on this globe can do it to equal him. A marked feature of these income settlements, too, is the law and order sentiment that from the beginning characterizes them.

THE GOLDEN WEDDING

King Christian and Queen Louise of Denmark Serenaded by Copenhagen's Singers.

THE MONARCH AND HIS GREAT GRANDCHILD.

A Grand Procession to the Christiansburg's Church.—Hearty Congratulations.

By Telegraph to the News.

"SONGENS KJOBENHAVN."

Festivities at the Golden Wedding Celebration.

COPENHAGEN, May 26.—Today being the golden anniversary of the wedding of King Christian and Queen Louise, the culmination of the fete here reached. At an early hour this morning all the church bells of the city rang out joyous peals, bands were playing in every direction, and all parts of the city were gay with decorations. Soon after all the chorus societies proceeded to the palace and serenaded the royalties. King Christian lifted his great-grandchild, Prince George, the infant son of the Crown Prince of Greece, stepped out on the balcony and thanked the singers. At 10 o'clock there was a grand procession of royal passengers to Christiansburg Church, where divine services were held. The procession included the King and Queen of Denmark, the Czar and Czarina, the King and Queen of Greece, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, and a number of lesser note. The route to the church was literally packed with humanity and the widest enthusiasm prevailed. Dozens of magnificent triumphal arches spanned the railway, every one of them a triumph of taste and art. The scene in the church was a most brilliant one, and the service, which was entirely musical, lasted about an hour.

On the way back to the palace the procession was halted to receive addresses presented by various deputations and municipal authorities. King Christian was deeply moved, and warmly expressed his thanks.

At high noon the King and Queen received the Parliamentary delegation, the entire body with the exception of the socialists calling to offer heartfelt congratulations. The King responded to the addresses, assuring his hearers that he would do his utmost to foster pleasant relations between himself and the people.

This evening the Crown Prince entertained a large number of guests at dinner, and to commemorate the health the parents made a speech full of filial affection and gratitude. After the dinner the party attended a performance at the theater, where intense enthusiasm was displayed.

In the Commons.

LONDON, May 26.—In the Commons today Gladstone thought the time opportune to ask the government its intention in regard to the termination of the session. An explicit statement of the course of business should be made to enable it to form a judgment. Balfour said he could decline until another occasion any statement in behalf of the government in regard to the matter.

National Silver Convention.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—In response to a call issued April 25, 1892, by the executive silver committee a national convention of all who earnestly favor the immediate restoration of free bimetallic coinage in the United States, 200 delegates assembled at noon and were called to order by General J. A. Warner, chairman of the national committee. General Warner stated the objects sought to be obtained by calling together the silver men of the country. Mr. M. E. Parker, president of the Washington Board of Trade, delivered the address of welcome. On motion of B. Clark Wheeler of Colorado, Judge Isaac H. Morris of Illinois was elected temporary chairman, and he spoke at some length. The only proper question for the United States to agree to consider is the international monetary conference, the speaker thought, was the question of the world's legal tender.

Committees were appointed as follows: Committees on credentials, permanent organization, order of business. Recess taken.

General A. J. Warner of Ohio was selected permanent chairman. Addresses were made by Messrs. McGinn of Nebraska, Bryan of Nebraska, Bartine of Nevada and Senator Stewart. The latter said he knew the lack of all the Senate had just agreed to take up and discuss a free silver bill, "and," said he, "we will press it to a vote. We will see who are our friends and who are our enemies, and if we can we will send it to the President and compel him to signify to the people of the United States that he is sympathy with the gold dust or willing to sign a bill for the emancipation of the American people." Stewart opposed the proposed international conference.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The pelting rain had an appreciable effect on the attendance at the evening session of the silver convention. There were Senator Colquitt and Representatives Bartine, Pierce, Livingston and Terry. Senators were Senator Terry and Green of Iowa, and Edward S. Brown of Colorado, Senator Colquitt (Ga.), Representative Pierce (Tenn.), Livingston (Ga.) and Simpson (Kan.) Brown said the antagonism of the administration to silver brought on a crisis in the affairs of Colorado. Senator Colquitt is in hearty accord with every effort for the remonetization of silver. He thought there was a ray of hope across the dark and portentous horizon in the Senate today.

Pierce thought the free coinage bill would pass the Senate. If it came to the House from the Senate and the former body refused to pass it there would be administered to the members in November a dose in Congressmen to which "Plough on Rate" would not be a circumstance. Various committees were appointed and an adjournment taken until tomorrow.