ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER — THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 189. SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL. XXV

THE SILVER BILL.

Full Text of the Measure as Passed by the Senate at Yesterday's Session.

THE PROBABLE FATE OF THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Senator Morgan of Alabama the Lion of the Hour Among the Friends of Free Silver.

By Telegraph to the News.

CONGRESS.

The Silver Question in the Senate—The Mouse—Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1.—Mr. Frazier withdrew his report for the purpose of enlarging the Senate on the silver bill. He also withdrew any and all previous reports and stated that he had the order of the Senate that he would offer no objection. He had no military motive to offer and wished to nothing to interfere with the carrying into effect the order of the Senate.

Stewart said he did not desire to place any obstacle at a disadvantage. Therefore he proposed and he Wyoming, Nevada and Colorado. They had the way of a vote for the time for taking the vote without any further debate on the bill and its amendments.

Gorman said he took himself under peculiar circumstances. He had been rather forced to by Senators on his side to object to the request for unanimous consent, but he did not object. An agreement of that kind had never been violated in the Senate, but he consented to the request from Nevada. He had already come privately that on the circumstances from the chair of the bill could not properly be put on gold on with the bill without giving the gentlemen an opportunity to be heard. He said his colleagues, Morgan, was absent, and no agreement could be made under the circumstances. Stewart said he would renew the request and the matter went over without an agreement so to the time for taking the vote.

During the discussion he let the result that impeded by the Senate agreement on the silver bill. Morgan express. The president but the bill under the Senate. On the question of Dolph's motion to recommit, Hill announced that he would vote against the motion to the bill and that it was a matter of the committee consent given a few days ago. A motion to recommit was lost, 35 to 23.

A vote was then taken on Senator Dolph's motion to lay Vest's motion to postpone the consideration of the bill until December. Lost by a vote, and the motion to postpone was then put on Vest's motion. The vote on Vest's motion resulted in a tie, so the motion was lost.

The bill then received on Palmer's motion to strike out all about the first section of the bill.

Palmer's motion was debated and Stewart moved to substitute providing for the free coinage of silver bullion under the terms of the act of 1878, excepting foreign coin coins, and repealing the act of 1890.

Vest moved to strike out the amendment as to foreign coin, agreed to without objection. The other amendment was lost, and a vote was then taken on Stewart's amendment as amended by Vest, and it was agreed to without division.

Morgan offered an amendment directing the coinage of silver bullion in the treasury, which was agreed to with no division. The bill was then passed—yeas 29, nays 25. It reads as follows:

"That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint in the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon terms and conditions which shall be provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such bullion into standard dollars authorized by the act of February 28, 1878, including the act authorizing the coinage of a standard silver dollar, and return the legal tender certificate, and such dollars shall be legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private. The act of July 14, 1890, is hereby repealed, provided that the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates."

THE VOTE TO-DAY.

Yeas—Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cameron, Cockrell, Daniel, Faulkner, Gorman, Harris, Harrison, Hunton, Jones, Kyle, Hill, Jones (Ark.), Kenna, Kyle, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Ransom, Sanders, Stockbridge, Stewart, Tillman, Vest, Walthall—29.

Nays—Allison, Frye, Carey, Casey, Dolph, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hiscock, Hoar, McPherson, Manderson, Palmer, Pettigrew, Proctor, Sawyer, Shoup, Spooner, Warren, Washburn, Wolcott—25.

While the vote was being read out by the clerk, Senator Stewart's countenance was beaming with delight. He sat in one of the front seats, leaning lazily on his folded arms. When the result was announced he threw his hat in the air and trampled on the floor and in the galleries which the presiding officer had ordered to be cleared. After order was restored a brief executive session was held and then the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

THE HOUSE.

In the House today, after adopting the report of the conference committee on the agricultural appropriation bill granting an annual salary of $1,000 to the employees of the bureau of engraving and printing was passed. The bill providing for the purchase of the eight-hour law gave rise to a considerable debate, but was finally passed. The announcement that the Senate had passed free silver bill was received with applause.

WOMAN'S THE LION OF THE HOUSE.

Tonight Mr. Morgan, the Alabama Senator, is the lion of the hour among the friends of free silver. Months ago Senator Morgan informed the friends of "speaking out" the Senator was being doubtfully said from the War that would commit them on the silver question. He has succeeded for he has obliged the reluctant Senator to pass a bill as radical in sentiment as free coinage amendments the most fervent friends of the white metal could desire. The bill now goes to the House, and that body which forced the question, as was supposed, for the present session at least, will scarcely be obliged to face the issue. The bill will turn up in the House tomorrow, and if the usual course of legislation is followed it will be referred to the committee on coinage.

A prompt report is expected on the bill from the committee, and it will take its place on the calendar following hundreds of other bills, and with about as much of a chance of being reached in the ordinary course of business on a bill to bring the Alliance, but it friends are elevated by the action of the Senate. They hold that it would not be impossible to allow the silver bill to be passed by a Republican Senate and that in a Democratic House. Debs's letter to the Senate from their last failure, so they are going to insist on a special order from the rules committee that will give the House a chance to express itself on the free coinage proposition and some Southern members tonight assert that not a silver shall pass, not an appropriation bill, not even the sundry civil bill, unless for appropriations shall be made until they get that special order.

On the other hand the little phalanx of Democrats who voted with Senator Williams, who successfully rushed the silver men before, are now filling full of confidence. They feel that they now have the active support of the Republican members who do not wish to force the President to veto upon the bill before election day, and they are already preparing for the task of endorsement. That is what it will amount to from present indications, and the question narrows down to one point and that is the stability of the silver men to stretch caution in the House. The united Democrats has not been able to unite with a special rule, and it is doubtful if they will be able to do so. There will be some a portion of the Democracy can do more. They think that they can hold the other part of the party that cannot and this is the situation to-night. It is early yet to talk about the prospects of a vote, but the sure sign is that the silver men are confident to meet the point that their fight is ended, and indications now are that no Mr. Mendel gratulating, when he said to the Senate that the silver men intended to meet the will of the people in the present session.

NOTES.

The treasury department today purchased another number of silver at prices ranging from 78 to 79.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of George H. Johnson of Louisiana, civil service commissioner, vice H. A. Thompson, resigned.

The President approved the action of suspension in the case of Commander Graham recently court-martialed. This is no longer any doubt in regard to the action of the President in the case.

The total sugar bounty paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, was $7,256,000, of which $7,000,000 was paid to the sugar $3,000,000 was paid to planters in Louisiana.

The Senate today confirmed the following nominations: Richard Hudson to be agent for the Indians, Mescalero agency, New Mexico; Cornelius, California—D. A. Osborne, Walcomville, Ventura; Reservation, Santa Rosa.

The conferees on the river and harbor bill agreed to the only two points in dispute, the Senate amendments providing for the Nicaragua canal and the Lake Washington canal. The Senate conferees receded from both with the position that a board of engineers officers be appointed to report upon the Nicaragua canal in accordance with railway projects.

The subcommittee of the House public buildings committee, before whom were referred the charges made by Senator Lodge of Connecticut, against Postmaster-General Wanamaker in regard to the Connecticut ave. in Philadelphia, have considered the subject and reached the conclusion that the charges are not sufficient to justify an investigation.

Senator Perkins, by request, introduced a bill directing the secretary of the interior to place on the pension rolls the name of Mrs. Ella Fisher widow of Lieutenant Fisher, who served not less than ninety days in the war of the rebellion and grant her pension at the rate of one cent per month in lieu of her service. The pay there pensions the secretary of the treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the treasury purchased with silver or coin certificates."

The Work of Robbers.

HALLEDGTON, Tuesday, July 1.—The extreme freight train on the Chicago & Erie road was wrecked near here last night. Ten cars loaded with bullion, silk and valuable horses were guided. The wreck was caused by two plies on the track. It is supposed for the purpose of robbery. Noone was killed, but the financial loss will be heavy.

The International Monetary Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is understood that the international monetary conference will be one of the subjects considered at today's Cabinet meeting, and the President has practically decided to accept three Republicans and two Democrats to represent the part of the United States. Senators Allison of Iowa, Jones of Nevada, and Mr. H. W. Cannon will be selected to represent the Republican party, and Senator Carlisle and Mr. F. A. Walker of Massachusetts the Democratic party, with the possibility that Senator Gorman of Judge Lambert Tree may be chosen in place of Carlisle.

The Boring Sun Controversy.

HOME, July 1.—Hon. A. G. Porter, American minister to Rome, and Lord Vivian, the British ambassador, handed to Signor Brin, the Italian prime minister, a request from their respective governments that King Humbert should appoint an arbitrator to take part in the settlement of the controversy between the United States and Great Britain regarding Boring on.

Choices on the Cropins Shoes.

LONDON, July 1.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says: A private telegram from Constantinople represents the whole southern shore of Caspian to be infected with cholera. The Odessa correspondent of the daily News says: "It is reported at the foreign consulate that there are sixty-five cases of cholera at Tiflis."

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

The National Convention will Convene Under Impending Circumstances.

JUDGE GRESHAM DEFINES HIS POSITION.

He Says His Name Will Not Be Presented to the Omaha Convention.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE OMAHA CONVENTION.

Gresham Says His Name Will Not Be Presented for Nomination.

OMAHA, July 1.—The National Convention of the People's party will convene under the impending circumstances that the Democrats hope to the future. The passage of the Free Silver bill by the Senate was accepted by the Democrats as a vindication of the vital principle of their organization, demand for a greater circulating medium among the common people. The Democrat all agree that nothing more has been done at this time. Informal conferences of congressmen from the Pacific coast were held Wednesday and tonight negotiating Senator Dolph and Peffer and other People's party senators for the first day to hope that some in the passage of the Free Coinage bill.

The Presidential question is naturally assuming overwhelming hold and the feeling is unanimity as to the outcome is becoming more of positive anxiety.

Judge Gresham has at last been found firm and has delivered his position. Chairman Gresham of the Iowa State central committee of the People's party is in Omaha, a strong advocate of the nomination of Judge Gresham on the Iowa platform at the convention of the Omaha convention. Gresham replied this evening:

"I stated very emphatically a few days ago on this subject. My name will not be presented to the Omaha convention."

The interview in which Gresham referred was one in which he stated that he agreed with the People's party on many things, but not in all the declarations of the Omaha platform. He is assuming that he cannot accept the Democratic platform. Gresham's position is generally accepted as being the outcome of his appearance there in Omaha in the matter, but a few more accurately Gresham now are still disposed to believe that the judge will change his position if he is urged by him, but these people expect to be in hopeless minority, and the conventions tonight are that General Weaver will be nominated.

While no expense are first choice at Gresham, Weaver does not deny that he stands prepared to make a campaign if he is called to the service. The call of state is sufficiently continued in connection with the vice-presidency.

H. M. Sidel, a new comer speaks, with E. G. Nixon of Nevada, has opened a silver bagge headquarters. It is stated that he claims that 8000 delegates in Colorado and Nevada are pledged to support no man except one who is unquestionably for free coinage, and that the party can carry Nebraska, Colorado, Nevada, Kansas and Texas if Kansas would be the best selection for the vice-chairman.

The declaration of A. J. Streeter of Illinois, that he is in favor of Senator Stewart of Nevada, has given the Stewart boom an impetus. It is becoming evident that the delegates from the silver states will give Stewart their earnest support and probably he and Weaver will be the leading candidates although the drift of sentiment is decidedly in favor of Weaver, but careful preparations are being made to spring a formidable Stewart boom. Has, Lee Crandall of Washington is apparently in charge of Stewart's interests. It is announced that there is no doubt of Stewart's willingness to accept the nomination and make a car sign on the Peoples party platform. A committee will decide to select in.

General A. L. Warner of Ohio, a veteran in the free coinage movement is in the city and is mentioned for the Presidential nomination. When the fact became public it created a discussion and was accepted as evidence that the Silver League had decided to support Weaver. There is, however, a disposition on the part of Southern delegates as well as representatives of the Knights of Labor to oppose the nomination of Weaver. The East to resist the attempt of the Silver League to assume charge of the destinies of the People's party. Thousands of delegates are here. There is more in the People's party than merely the financial question and that the destiny of the party cannot be now fixed. Generally, demanding 40 cents a day, demanding $100 damages from Fred S. and Louis Ashley. Fitzgerald is acting as trustee for the Chicago Evening Journal. In 1885 Whaley became cashier on the Journal, and in 1888 was promoted to the managership, Ashley being made cashier. Whaley examined the cashier's books at short periods, and invariably reported them correct and in proper shape. In November Whaley left ill and another man was appointed. Soon it was discovered that everything was not right, and it is now asserted that both Whaley and Ashley have been systematically robbing the Journal of money from their respective positions for three years. So far a discrepancy of $20,000 has been discovered, and the end is not yet. Neither of the culprits have as yet been arrested.

Cholera in France.

PARIS, July 1.—The newspapers assert that the terrorist influence of cholera in the outskirts of the city is increasing. The stricter of public and admit that the disease extend in the city proper. It is the last three months, but less so than it appeared to only a mild form.

East Churchill Returned.

LONDON, July 1.—The first election under writs for members of Queen Victoria's thirteenth Parliament were held in South Paddington. Lord Randolph Churchill (Conservative) the former incumbent of the seat, was returned without opposition.

Hundred Thousand Men out of Employment.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 1.—At midnight the wage scale in all the iron and steel mills of this district for the current year expired and the new scale not having been signed the mills closed, throwing over a hundred thousand men out of employment. At the same time, according to custom, all the glass plants in east and elsewhere in the United States also closed for the same reason, and the tin plate mills. The number of iron and steel mills that closed last night is estimated at over 200. A number of mills have been idle for some time, but have signed the scale, leaving about 20 to present idle. These nominally employed a hundred thousand men. The number of men in the iron and steel done today is placed at 200,000 employes.

The advisory committee of Homestead and other mills today held a meeting and arrangements for the protection of their interests during the wage war. All officers were set down and others were made in the place of resigning officers. Committees were appointed to report to-day and to-morrow. Nothing of importance was done. The open announcement was made that no attempt will be made to operate the mills with nonunion men there will probably be trouble.

The joint conference of manufacturers and workmen, which it was hoped would result in the settlement of the great strike, was in session for three days and nearly ended with all of their labor opponents. The latter plunge in the interests of the Liberals and Conservatives are alone. Nearly before has any strike been so long since the party opposed, which a high government official told a representative of the Associated Press, who showed the position of nominal debate by setting his private papers and preparing to vacate the office. The British Nationalists have issued a manifesto to the Irish people in the United States. The speaker's estimate the Irish electoral result as Anti-Parnellites 15, Unionists, Parnell's. The Unionists say they will carry Belfast and eight seats, and the Parnellite seats twenty-four.

Senator Stewart Receives a Report.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Senator Stewart said today that the report made on silver a special messenger to Omaha with a platform on which to gould the Peoples party in the Omaha convention. The Peoples party convention was interwoven, he said, Chairman A. J. Warner had given more to him, after the silver men had left the city. The only Democratic member of the report.

St. John on the Prohibition Party.

CONCORD, N. H., July 1.—Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, the Prohibition party said the rejection of free coinage and free the party many votes in the silver states, but he was the nominee, and he is the Prohibition platform which he said would cost the party a thousand Democratic votes. Yet he proposed to do the utmost for the success of the ticket in spite of the anti-tickets.

A Blacker by the Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, Wis., July 1.—The discovery was made just before the closing session of the legislature adjourned that the senate and assembly had adopted a joint resolution to the point was passed by the assemblymen that no bill had been legally adopted. The assemblymen had certified a resolution, but nothing could be done to keep the error, as so many members had gone home that there was no quorum in either house. The Republicans are charged with the blunder, but the manner question and put the Democrats in an unenviable position.

Former Smith Nominated for Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.—A. W. Smith, or "Farmer" Smith as he is familiarly called, was nominated the Republicans of Kansas today for gubernatorial state convention for governor. During the night the Methods, Smith and Morrill leaders took hot little sleep, realizing that it would be a close fight. The determined efforts made by the Morrill men to concentrate the opposition to Smith failed. On the first ballot this morning Smith lacked a gain of forty-two over the third and last ballot last night. This settled it, and on the fifth ballot the break came, Smith being nominated.

B. F. Moore of Butler county, a farmer, was nominated on the second ballot for lieutenant governor.

William Edwards of Cowlee was nominated for secretary of State. Bruce was nominated for auditor. He is a brother of the ex-governor of the territory. For treasurer, Bender Lynch, a locomotive engineer, was nominated.

The "Cooked Hat" Boat Race.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1.—The "Cooked hat" boat race, five miles straight away, between the Freshmen eights of Yale, Harvard and Columbia was rowed here today at 5:30 this afternoon, the conditions of the wind and tide were almost perfect, though the rain came quite heavily.

While the crews were on the way to the starting point a breeze started up, making the water somewhat rough before the start. Harvard won the toss and chose the middle course. Yale selected the west and Columbia was given the east. Before the word was given for the start the rain began to pour down and a strong northeast head wind began to blow. At the pistol shot Columbia caught the water first, though Yale's powerful stroke gave the crew a lead of one. All rowed a fast stroke, thirty-nine to forty-one to the minute, for the first quarter mile. At the end of that distance they were all touched, Yale leading by a few yards, Columbia and Harvard very close together.

Yale dropped the stroke to thirty-eight with Harvard and Columbia rowing forty. Nevertheless Yale gained at every stroke. She was three lengths ahead at the end of the first quarter of a mile. At the end of the mile Yale quickened the stroke to forty and Columbia began to show very work. At the beginning of the last half mile the last work began to tell on all the contestants. Columbia steered wildly but in spite of that maintained its lead ever Harvard. Yale held the lead to the finish, rowing nearly thirty-six to thirty-eight, and finished eight lengths ahead of Columbia, which was two and one-half lengths before Harvard. Time: Yale, 12:20; Columbia, 12:28; Harvard, 12:28.

Yale Wins.

NEW LONDON, July 1.—This has been a Yale week with a Yale finish. Yesterday came the football victory over Harvard. This morning the Yale Freshmen compared to Harvard, 'Varsity, in the annual lowcrew race for the Thames cup to be the Jerome Mitchell of the season's campaign of Yale's athletic achievements the record of the Blue's variety eight all turning the tables on the Harvard crew this afternoon.

The criterion is that after Yale's loss of last week was difficult. The crew called was the best possibly drilled which ever represented it. The Harvard crew, however, were unusually, while the shore followed mad-cracking cheers in the face of the Harvard men were highly nonplussed.

All the afternoon excursion trains brought large crowds to the city. They were soon increased by the big passenger steamers. The water was perfectly smooth and a good breeze blew from the southwest. The crews were rowed in a tug to the stream with the tide. All the circumstances favored Yale and were adverse to Harvard. Yale drew the inside position, the Harvard crew had to row against the tide and back position. At all the tests got off. Harvard leading with white-white stroke and Yale with white-white eight. A hundred and fifty yards from the start Yale passed Harvard. Harvard quickened their stroke, made up a fine lower rebuilding the lost lead. In doing so she dropped in her form causing the boat to lag. Both crews then settled down to the stroke, Harvard with a fine swing, Columbia and Yale with a deliberate, powerful stroke which made no difference between the two, each of every rib. At the quarter mile Yale had gained a length to the lead with Yale one length ahead. At the mile Yale was three lengths ahead with Harvard rowing hard to overhaul the Yale crew. Yale and Harvard were neck and neck for position with Columbia a poor third. At the half mile Yale was four lengths ahead and Harvard rowing hard and Yale's lead was increased between the two and the Harvard and Yale crew nearly