TELEGRAPHIC.

CARLISLE EXPLAINS.

The Hearing in the Bond Issue Investigation.

NO FAVOR TO THE SYNDICATE.

Assistant Secretary Curtis Testifies and Gives Some Rather Surprising Information.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Secretary Carlisle was examined under oath today by the Senate committee appointed to investigate the recent bond issue. The hearing was held in the rooms of the Senate committee on Finance, Senators Harris, Walthall, Jones and Platt being present. Chairman Harris explained that the committee had decided to take all testimony under oath and did not wish to make discriminations. Mr. Carlisle responded that he expected and desired to be put under oath.

Mr. Vest began the examination, asking for a fuller explanation of the first bond contract with the Morgan syndicate than had been given in Mr. Carlisle's written statement. His main purpose, said Secretary Carlisle, was to prevent shipments of gold from this country. Mr. Vest asked who made the first suggestion as to the protective clause in the bond contract with the Morgan syndicate. The secretary answered that the first draft was made in his private office and then taken to an adjoining room and shown to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, after which changes were made. This was the Mr. Stetson, the secretary explained in response to an inquiry, who had been the law partner of the President.

Mr. Vest asked why the contract had been given to the syndicate, to which Mr. Carlisle replied with a lengthy explanation of the great emergency existing, which would not permit a delay for the usual formation of a bond sale.

"You never had negotiations with any other bankers outside of the Morgan syndicate?" asked Mr. Vest.

"There was some inquiry, but no negotiations were opened," said the secretary.

One of Vest's questions referred to the time of the President's information compared with that of Mr. Belmont, to which the secretary said that the President's message giving information to Congress as to the close of the bond transaction was sent at noon, while Mr. Belmont did not reach Washington until 3 p. m.

To Vest's question as to **why a public bond sale was rejected in at a later date, when the early sale was by private contract, Mr. Carlisle said the first move was due entirely to emergencies existing and to disturbing reports which were without a shadow of foundation, that the government had long contemplated a bond issue.**

Vest's next question turned to the Graves bid which was rejected, Graves's award of $4,500,000 of bonds being given to the Morgan syndicate. The senator asked why, after the Graves bid was rejected, the government did not receive the benefit of the rise which had occurred in the price of the bonds, instead of the benefit going to the Morgan syndicate under their blanket bid. Mr. Carlisle said this was a matter of opinion, and in his judgment the Graves bid was a nullity, after which the Morgan bid, which was the next highest, took the bonds. His action, he said, was taken after consulting the law officers of the government. He would have taken the same course if the price of bonds had fallen.

"Is it not a fact," asked Vest, "that because the syndicate had carried out the protective clause you were inclined to favor them?"

"Not in the least," declared the secretary, emphatically. "I am not conscious of any such feeling."

One of Mr. Washall's questions brought out a statement from Carlisle as to the critical condition of the treasury at the time the syndicate contracts was made; the last was, he said, that the treasury had reached a point where there were gold certificates outstanding for which it had no gold with to meet them. He had never stated the fact before.

"I suppose you never contemplated paying in silver?" inquired Vest. The secretary replied that the present policy of paying in gold has been followed so long that he did not consider it expedient to depart from it at a time of emergency.

Vest inquired as to the current reports that Carlisle at one time contemplated paying in silver, but that it had come to the ears of the President, who said it must not be done.

Carlisle said he had heard of these rumors and the statement that the President had overruled him. There was not a word of truth in it. He recited incidentally to some talk with Vest as to silver payments.

"Don't you remember," said Vest, "that in that conversation with me you said that in the event of reaching the limit of the gold reserve you had one remedy available, namely, to use the option to pay in silver, and that you would do it if it was not for the previous agreement with the principals?"

Carlisle said he thought this view as to party expressed his views, although he could not recall the conversation.

"Does it not think," persisted Vest, "that did not state that gold payments were in pursuance of the policy established by Secretary Bayard?"

"Do you remember another conversation," continued Vest, "in which you told me that you had seen the President and that he felt that when a number of a greenback denomination gold he was entitled to it?"

"I recall no such conversation," answered the secretary.

"And that," continued Vest, "the (the President) had called a cabinet meeting for next morning?"

Carlisle said it would be no violation of cabinet confidence to say that the question never came up at a cabinet meeting.

After further examination Carlisle was excused and the committee took a recess until 2:30, when Assistant Secretary Curtis was examined rapidly and pointedly by Vest. Curtis said he had gone to New York by direction of Carlisle before the syndicate bond contract was made, to ascertain the temper of the situation. He had visited bankers, officials, etc., etc.

"Do you expect to get the temper of the situation from bankers?" asked Mr. Vest.

The assistant secretary answered that he had talked with men at the clubs and with Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Stewart. He had specific instructions from Mr. Carlisle were, "Go and see Mr. Belmont." Mr. Belmont showed him unfavorable cablegrams from Europe.

Mr. Vest's questions indicated surprise that Curtis should be negotiating with Europe before Mr. Carlisle had arrived.

Morgan promised to do the best he could. At a later meeting at Morgan's house, arranged by telephone message between New York and Washington, the two gentlemen told him they could get gold shipped and sell fifty millions of bonds (here at 5% (meaning the interest rate). There was no definite proposition. It was understood Mr. Curtis would telephone Morgan from the treasury at 5 o'clock next day as to whether the general plan had been approved. He telephoned Morgan that a messenger would carry a letter to him that night. The letter, which was from Carlisle, said the interest rate was too high. The two financiers then came to Washington, Belmont calling on Carlisle and Morgan on witness. Morgan said it was urgent for the government to act quickly in order to be able to continue the policy of gold payments. Mr. Stetson came over with Mr. Morgan. Thursday morning Morgan, Stetson and Curtis drew a contract, the witness dictating and Morgan and Stetson making occasional suggestions. It was then submitted to Carlisle and Olney, who made some changes, after which it was signed.

Thursday J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont and Francis Lynde Stetson will be examined, and Friday John A. Stewart and Treasurer Jordan.

A. P. A. Asking for Recognition.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—Members of the American Protective association will ask the convention to recognize them to the extent of inserting a plank in the platform which, after conceding to all the utmost freedom in the exercise of their right to worship God according to their own convictions, will declare for restriction of immigration by excluding all undesirable persons; for changes in naturalization laws and their administration so as to prevent mob power from becoming citizens; for no general non-sectarian free public school system; no public aid of any character to be given any other schools; that all appropriation of public money or property shall be for public institutions and for the benefit of every class of people, to be disbursed by responsible public officials.

There is a large sprinkling of the A. P. A. in the convention, but they are making no opposition to the resolution of McKinley, as was at one time predicted.

Deserting McKinley for Reed.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The first threat of a ripple to rear the smooth current toward the nomination of Major William McKinley came this tonight, in the shape of a report that the Missouri delegates owing allegiance to Chauncey I. Filley had determined to break from McKinley to Reed. The first report was that five delegates had signed an agreement to vote for Reed, while others were prepared to do likewise.

The Merchants' League club paraded the streets tonight, cheering loudly for Reed. This is a strictly Filley organization, and its members may have had something more than a bitter feeling to urge them on.

Fire at Santa Fe.

DENVER, June 15.—A special to the News from Santa Fe says: The Sisters of Charity sanitarium was destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock last evening, causing a total loss of about $70,000. The insurance on the building is $11,000, more than half the loss is on the furniture and fixtures, clothing, etc. Firemen John Fayette was crushed under the falling walls and will die, as will also a patient. Frank Bonilin, a coal miner, who suffered a relapse as a result of removal from the hospital.

Plot to Name the Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—This story is given to the Associated Press tonight from a reliable source, and is not denied by either Mr. Platt, Mr. Quay or Mr. Hanna. Mr. Quay visited Mr. Platt tonight on behalf of Mr. Hanna and his friends and told Mr. Platt that Mr. Hanna would like to have Mr. Platt name the candidate for Vice President. Mr. Platt told Mr. Quay that until the presidential question was decided he could not consent to take part in any vice presidential matter. Mr. Quay said it was the idea of the Hanna people to leave the matter open for Mr. Platt's further consideration, and it is understood that the matter rests there tonight. It is understood that later Platt will name a man whose name has not been mentioned in connection with the office.

CANNOT AGREE.

Delegates from the Silver States Unable to Take a Decision.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—The delegates from the silver states have again postponed their meeting and it is now uncertain whether the joint conference of delegates from different states will be held until the committee on resolutions acts upon the platform. The change of plan is due to the fact that a difference of opinion has been developed in some of the states as to the most advisable course to pursue. In some instances there is a division as to the wisdom of a bolt, whatever the platform. This fact was brought out at meetings held in different state delegations today. It may yet be possible to create an understanding upon which delegates may act together, though it is considered that this is not altogether probable. A division exists in the Montana and Utah delegations. The Montana delegation is strongly certain, Senator Mantle leading the wing favorable to working out of the convention, and Senator Carter heading the force opposed to this, there being three delegates on either side; this condition forms the basis of quite a stormy scene at the meeting of the delegation today.

In Utah there is a majority favorable to a bolt. Senator Brown, who did not stand with the other senators from the silver-producing states in their unsuccessful to use Hanley held $10, will not bolt. One other member of the delegation may stand with him, but the other delegates will work out of the convention in the event of adoption of a declaration for gold monometallism.

The Colorado and Idaho delegation are sold for a bolt.

During the evening an informal conference of some of the leaders of the Silver forces was held in the rooms of the Colorado delegation, at which Senators Teller of Colorado, Mantle of Montana, Dubois of Idaho and Cannon of Utah, Representatives Towne of Minnesota and Hartman of Montana, and Mason, Lawson of Colorado, Hall of North Carolina, Taylor of Tennessee, were among those present. They went over the situation, discussing the probabilities in the convention and giving some attention to the form of the free coinage resolution to be presented, a majority of those present being members from their respective states of the platform committee. They were led to believe, from the reports made from other than the silver producing states, that an independent movement would be very remote. Mr. Towne expressed the opinion that silver would carry Minnesota by a large majority.

Bank President Sues.

NEW YORK, June 15.—A report has reached police headquarters that President George H. Wyckoff, of the bank of New Amsterdam, was shot by a different man than shot Gilmore. The injury to Wyckoff is not known. Another version has it that Wyckoff was shot by some one connected with the bank.

Committed for Trial.

LONDON, June 15.—At Bow street police court this morning Dr. L. S. Jameson, Major Sir John Willoughby, Colonel H. Grey, Major F. Wilkinson, Henry F. Cecil-Raphael, the prime movers in the Transvaal raid, were committed for trial. The other arrested persons were discharged.

The Countess Appealed.

LONDON, June 15.—In the Queen's bench division of the high court of justice before Baron Pollock and others was brought against Countess Russell for £5,000 damages. It is the outgrowth of action brought by the countess against Earl Russell, her husband, for separation. Judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff. Countess Russell, it is stated in court, made a written withdrawal of the charges and tendered her apology.

The Irish Bill.

LONDON, June 15.—A meeting of the Conservative leaders called by Balfour, first lord of the treasury, to consider the means to expedite the Irish bill took place today. Only members of Parliament were present. After the meeting had adjourned it is stated that Balfour had not indicated the withdrawal or curtailment of any important measures, but advised the supporters of the government to surrender some of their measures in order to expedite the Irish bill in order to advance the government program as the minority was anxious to end the session August 14 and resume in the middle of June.

Japanese Sailors Mostly.

ANTWERP, June 15.—Fifty sailors on the Japanese warship manned one evening and attacked the police. The gendarmes were overpower. The ship is guarded by a detachment of police.

Threatened a Knife.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—At a meeting of the Missouri delegation Mayor P. D. Hanlan of Sedalia drew a knife on Delegate Berry, but War veterans and prevented from making a personal attack. Hanlan's action had been suggested by the Filley people on certain questions raised. After a hot vote on the proposition to postpone the selection of national committeeman and the control from Missouri had been passed Hanlan made a slighting remark regarding Missouri's "red men." Berry instantly made a sharp personal attack on Hanlan, who drew a knife. The angry belligerents were separated.

Lively in Hanna's Room.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—There was a lively scene in Hanna's rooms this morning when Lodge, Boston, called on him to discuss the Republican platform. Lodge, it is said, announced his purpose to have a gold plank or to overthrow Hanna's plans. It was not the desire of Lodge to have a gold plank which angered Hanna, but the manner in which it was presented, and he proceeded to satisfy Lodge in no uncertain way that he could not be forced and would not talk with Lodge on the subject. "If you can talk connection," Hanna said, "go on and talk it your own way. I would not talk with you," and Lodge left the room.

The Colorado Delegates.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—The Colorado delegates arrived this morning, seating about a dozen of the silver men at a table of 14 to 1. They took apartments at the Southern hotel and partially perfected their organization. The delegation by a rising and unanimous vote elected Senator Teller chairman and in the same manner adopted a resolution to follow his leadership in any course that he might elect to pursue.

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No. 8—For Ogden, St. Louis, Moline, Rock Island, Chicago and all points East. 8:00 p. m.
No. 10—For Provo, Frisco, Provo and intermediate points. 4:30 p. m.
No. 12—For Ogden and the West. 11:30 p. m.

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No. 1—From Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East. 11:00 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and points East. 12:00 p. m.
No. 5—From Ogden, St. Louis, Moline, Rock Island, Chicago and all points East. 3:00 p. m.
No. 7—From Ogden, St. Louis, Moline, Rock Island, Chicago and all points East. 9:00 p. m.
No. 9—From Provo, Frisco, Provo and intermediate points. 9:00 a. m.
No. 11—From Ogden and the West. 1:45 p. m.
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8:00 a. m.	12:00 m.	2:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
9:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
12:00 m.	4:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.	12:00 m.

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Leave S. L. City.	Ar. From Ogden.	Lv. From Ogden.	Arrive S. L. City.
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9:00 a. m.	1:00 p. m.	3:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
10:00 a. m.	2:00 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
11:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
12:00 m.	4:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
1:00 p. m.	5:00 p. m.	7:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
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3:30 p. m. Pacific Express from San Francisco, Portland, Butte, Ogden, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, Chicago and intermediate points.

6:15 p. m. Accommodation from Provo, Nephi, Frisco, Juab, Manti and intermediate points.

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