ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 103. THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXV

A CASE CELEBRE.

James Coleman Drayton and Hallett Alsop Burrows Arrive at Last.

NO APPARENT EVIDENCE OF HOSTILITY BETWEEN THEM.

The Reporters Board the "Majestic" Only to Learn that They Can Obtain No Information.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE DUELISTS ARRIVE.

But Refuse to Informs the Public of Their Further Plans.

New York, March 23.—James Coleman Drayton and Hallett Burrows, the principals in the case celebre which is now agitating New York Society hundreds, arrived, with no evidence of a sanguinary meeting half anticipated by the interested public on this side of the water.

The tragic news out of Burrows' delicacy with Mr. Drayton, and subsequent to an effort on the part of the injured husband to seek satisfaction by force of arms.

The "Majestic" did not reach here till late this afternoon. Shortly afterward a revenue cutter, with officers on board, left the dock, and, notwithstanding orders to the contrary, when the steamer was reached the whole party disembarked aboard. There was no evidence of any unusual excitement among Captain Parrell was on the bridge, and, when questioned by energetic reporters, received them with a good-natured smile.

"I know nothing of any trouble between these two gentlemen," said he. "They have seen the very quickest of my passengers during the trip. I heard nothing about any duel, either in regard to the "Majestic" or anywhere else. This is all new to me." Asked if he did not know that Drayton and Burrows knew each other?

Drayton and Hallett were the earliest ashore. Both were greatly startled at what they deemed an intrusion by the reporters.

They were informed of the marked attention given to their movements by Americans generally during the past week, and copies of the letters published to have passed between Burrows and Drayton. These were received with significant shakes of the head and accompanying smiles.

"My life are coded," said Mitchell, "I cannot say anything at present. I am surprised at the publicity, but, as we have not read the stories they published, I might not be quite sure."

"I really cannot make any statement, gentlemen," broke in Burrows. He smiled and continued: "Now let me go. Really, gentlemen, I am not expected to say anything. I am not at aware of these stories," and he laughed away.

"Well, I—(with another long pause) I have not read the stories published lately. I think Drayton should make a statement, anyway. He began to trouble."

B. L. Upshur, son of Commodore Upshur, and his servant were of the landing party. Onde aboard, they hired about the ship and spoke nearly an hour before they left the "Majestic" Upshur rushed up, and, pulling a bundle of newspaper clippings in his hands, excitedly said: "Read this; read it carefully. It is of great importance."

In the meantime Drayton was stowed into his berth, and the servant then passed at the door with instructions to let no one enter. Upshur became excited and then rushed through the passage, exclaiming: "He can't talk; he can't talk!" in the Hungarian accent outside the door. After he had gone inside, there could be heard the frequent exclamation: "Talk! shaggy, he, that's enough." and then the noise of the mouthpiece could be heard whining as affirmative.

Eighty, when next seen by the reporters, was talking earnestly to her Grace, the Duchess of Marlborough, who was a passenger. Said Mr. Upshur: "Mr. Drayton will look after the matter, and all that is published will be entirely read. After a consultation with some of his friends he will decide what course to take."

One of the passengers, whose name could not be learned, but who said that he knew both men well, told of the meeting of the two on the ship, which described it. Drayton and the Duchess of Marlborough were going down the companion way when Burrows slatted by. They retreated a few steps, and, leaving their backs, allowed Burrows to pass.

The Duchess of Marlborough, when asked about the affair, smiled slightly, and said: "Oh, yes; Mr. Drayton asked me to step aside a moment, and afterwards explained that a man he did not know was about to meet him on the steps at the time. I am afraid that some of your reporters will get me involved in this."

Drayton remained during the day locked in his state room. With him was a friend, and at 4 o'clock John Roey, with nieces Frederick Hoey, who was a passenger on the "Majestic," paid him a visit. The visit lasted half an hour. The party of visitors, and Mr. Drayton, accompanied by John Roey and Frederick Hoey, left passage on the boat of the Lotsmen's office. At the pier of the White Star line fully 100 persons gathered, awaiting the coming of the "Majestic." Among them was Percy Drayton, cousin of Drayton, and "Pinkie" Gerhardt. After the arrival of the mail boat, and as Mr. Drayton was set on board, they took a coupe and drove uptown.

Promptly at nine o'clock the representatives of the press met at the Windsor hotel and waited for the appearance of Drayton, who

PROMISED TO MAKE A STATEMENT

at 10. That hour arrived but it did not bring Drayton. The reporters waited until 11:30, when it became reported that Drayton would not show up. Up to a late hour they have been chasing a fleet him. A letter was circulated to the effect that the world be flashed had been quietly spirited away to Philadelphia, but this could not be verified.

A call was made at the residence of Samuel Burrows, the father of Hallett Alsop Burrows. Burrows refused to be seen, and it was said by the servant at the door that young Burrows had retreated on board the "Majestic" yesterday.

At an early hour this morning a sensational report was in circulation to the effect that Drayton and Burrows had proceeded by a fleet pick up Westchester county to discuss the situation, and perhaps have an encounter in the morning. They were accompanied respectively by Mitchell and Fredick Gerhardt. It is impossible to verify the rumor.

A morning paper prints an alleged interview with Burrows. The reporter asked if there was any impropriety in his conduct with Mrs. Drayton. Burrows denied emphatically that there had been.

"Have you had any communication with her?"

"I have not."

"Have you not written to her, eh? Or one to you?"

"Hum—well, I rather think, upon reminiscence, that I wasn't answer that question."

Dr. Scudder Again Indicted.

Chicago, March 23.—Dr. Scudder was indicted again today for the seventeenth time, the indictment, this time being charged with poisoning her, as well as poisoning to her stuff. The prisoner said he had been been assaulted and with a hypodermic syringe. It is hinted that some sensational developments may be expected.

The Denver Beet Sugar Convention.

Denver, March 23.—Over 300 delegates were in attendance at the opening of the beet sugar convention this morning. The object of the convention are the calling the attention of capitalists to the many advantages possessed by the fertile lands of this State for the production of beet sugar factories, and to more widely disseminate among the farmers the result of practical experiments in the cultivation of the best sugar beets. Addresses of greeting by the Governor, Mayor and others were delivered at the morning session, and the convention was addressed by A. Louis, editor of the *Beet Sugar Enterprise* of Lincoln, Neb., on the advantages of the sugar factory at Lehi, Utah, and T. Wendel of New York.

A Scheme to Lease Cuban Ports.

New York, March 23.—The *Herald* has a San Diego dispatch intimating that the Mexican International company is really composed of British capitalists, who are using the company as a cloak to secure the harbor of San Quintin, in lower California for a coaling station for England, between the Nicaraguan canal and her possessions on the North Pacific coast.

Were Reporters Were Deceived.

Accounts by early writers show that spirits mind formerly have been massively numerous. Gudeman says that the gray vest was a favorite attirage to colonial farmers, and that Penny-Cream paid $5,000 in bonuses for their wedge in 1749 alone. The money the ladies of Boston of the year within a comparatively small district. In the early days of western settlement regular hunts were organized by the inhabitants, who would range the woods in two companies from morning till night, vying as to which band should bring home the greatest number of trophies. The quantities thus killed are almost incredible now.—Ernest Ingersoll in Harper's.

Training of Girls in China.

During for first ten years the Chinese girl spends much time in the nursery, a boy, she seems her son is a big "baby," and temperate goes about in her little, especially when there are seven in the family. In that case the Chinese wife is anxious to unknown the House that the house is not without male descendants. Young three-year-olds, no matter what her station, she is trained to all household duties and women's handicrafts. A high value is put on learning Chinese dress and sewing, and the girl is many hours a day at her fancy work, for it is considered a point of honor for the daughter to be able to prepare a large part of her fancy work for her hand.

While the little Chinese girl may be counted fortunate than a European child, during these years of impressionable childhood the Chinese parents with only her interests at heart, seem to be wrong to her disciplines by letting them grow up wilful and unbridled. This applies especially to the north, in the south, particularly in the Quang Tung province, in which Canton is the chief seaport was absent. Although there education among women did not go so far as to teach them to read, there were a few schools for girls under women's directions, while many received instruction from private teachers at the homes of their parents.—Chambrogan.

A Pretty Day.

If you are repining as all home and with it have day or two stormy and affectionate, and, as it seems, for a day not seen the whole of a week or two into fidget with drawers, explorers, notes and pockets. Take some of those of time with stained glass doors, drops where will not silk or blue and white porcelain tureen enjoy goods. Leave a gallery along the top in the back, pelargonium and aspidistra. Cover the floor with matting and rugs, and if possible place low seats in the windows for plants or books. Select a few good pictures and hang them with a copper sandalstick placed low and there.

Place a old portable stables, chest may be converted into a carved station for one's pipes by being covered with dark red plush, in which is kept some family relics, and the old wooden pieces of furniture and best bureau drawers with the rest of the room, or soft carved chairs in dark mahogany, while an old fashioned dolls, such as was in constant use in New England years ago, or any antique table or stool will find a suitable sitting place here.—Hubbard.

A Poor Way to Bring Up Children.

It never makes children better to tell them a dozen times a day that they are the worst boy or girl you ever saw.—Ram's Horn.

Tuesday Ten Stories Recovered.

Dubuque, March 22.—Though denied by the main officials, it is positively reported that the bodies of 22 of the 31 miners entombed in the Hill Farm Mine since Jan. 25, 1890, have been recovered. Large crowds are on their way to the mine.

One of the men in the rescuing party said today that three weeks ago they drew out the water from No. 3 flat, and discovered that the fire had not come near enough to that flat, and that the men working there must have died from suffocation. The work for the past twenty months has been carried on under difficulties next to insurmountable, but which have been overcome. Before the work is over the bodies of the unfortunate men who perished will be brought to the surface. The work has been horrible. The stench was awful, and the scarcely last to no parole of time to purify the air. The men had not think that the victims could have suffered long. He was certain that they must have been suffocated.

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What Speckels's Refinery Cost.

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New Jersey for Cleveland.

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In a Conspiracy Case.

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Engines Must Use Less Steam.

It will be safe to say that to be able to travel a distance of 100 miles per hour we must have either boilers or fuel which will generate more steam in a given time than those we are using now do, or our engines must use less steam to do the same work, or, what is more probable still, we must have all three of these conditions combined. In the locomotive of the future the action of the reciprocating parts will probably be more perfectly balanced than it is now, or, engine rods will either be dispensed with altogether or their risk of breakage will be lessened by placing the driving wheels nearer together. Lastly, the risk of danger and the disturbing effect of the reciprocating parts will be lessened by increasing the size of the wheels.

To enable the engine, or rather its journals, to "run cool," the journals and their bearings will be increased in size so as to have ample surface to resist wear.

Coming events are, however, already casting their shadows before them, and there are indications that the improvements which are here foreshadowed, or some of them, are in process of evolution.

THE BERING PROBLEM.

The United States Will Not Give Up the Claim of Jurisdiction Pending Arbitration.

SALISBURY'S NOTE EVASIVE AND EQUIVOCATING.

Comments by the London Press—The English Pacific Squadron Going Northward.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE BERING QUESTION.

The Gravity of the Situation Acknowledged by All.

Washington, March 23.—The gravity of the case led to a renewal of the strongest efforts of the minister to prevent the public from being made acquainted with the extent to which the correspondence had progressed farther. There was no expression of opinion by the President in favor of transmitting the entire correspondence, in view of the clearly defined position assumed by him in his reply to Salisbury which appeared to meet with the unanimous approval of the session, although the debate itself was the short to disclose officially the standing of the question. Although there has been nothing in the shape of a direct offer upon the treaty of arbitration, and there is a well defined opposition to it, as a surrender by the United States of her right as sprung by treaty from Russia, it can be stated that the treaty will soon be ratified by the Senate not a resolution, will accompany it, recital that "there is no intention on the part of the United States of relinquishing its jurisdiction in the Bering Sea pending the arbitration, or to the military aim of the government to ensure protection of the rights of the United States.

SALISBURY'S NOTE.

The Bering sea correspondence was held back for the Senate in executive session at noon. The reading of Salisbury's note, refusing to assent to the renewal modus vivendi and making the entire question of Bering sea jurisdiction, was received with marked disappointed irritation by the Senate. The note is evasive and equivocal in. The President's reply is readily hints that Salisbury has not yet his consent to a stoppage of seal killing, pending a renewal of the modus vivendi, without assurance to Lord Salisbury or treaty consideration, and the Senate, with the clearly assertion that if Great Britain evinces a desire to assist in protecting the seals during the arbitration, he will proceed to explore the rivers and carry the seals from the Bering sea, if the military force of the United States is required to accomplish it. The note caused a sensation in the Senate. In the half an hour's discussion the correspondence was referred to committee on foreign relations.

Lord Salisbury does not, in his note, refuse to enter into a "parallel treaty" of some kind, but, diplomatically speaking, he "fails to consent" to the reopening of the question by the Senate. Inasmuch as the Senate has refused to make the correspondence public, it is difficult to get a clear idea of the points involved in the controversy, but generally the impression generally conveyed was that Lord Salisbury has refused to renew last year's arrangement. It can be stated that there is nothing in the nature of an ultimatum on the part of either government in the correspondence laid before the Senate. It is still considered impossible, but not certain, that the formal phraseology or diplomacy is the evident intention on the part of this government to bring the matter to a point of definite decision before the sealing season is far advanced. The President's reply, it is thought, will greatly tend to the attainment of the desired result.

THE LONDON TIMES.

London, March 23.—The Chronicle says: "The Bering sea case looks like a dangerous deadlock. The diplomacy of President Harrison's reply is hard to grasp, particularly coming from a nation that is a professed adviser of peace."

The *Graphic* says: "The dispatch of a portion of the British squadron northward shows that Lord Salisbury is not disposed to recede from his position. Happily there is plenty of time for further negotiation. Meanwhile the Russian fleet apparently taken Lord Salisbury's complacente for treasting, lest he is exaggerating rejoicing."

The *Graphic* says: "We hesitate to qualify the news as alarming, but it is certainly troublesome and disgusting. We can only hope that President Harrison's threat of sending a commission is inaccurately represented. It is always well to remember, in dealing with American threats of this nature, that they are generally made for exercise for language, which, in quieter times would be considered outrageous. Still, we cannot abstain from thinking that President Harrison is exaggerated. Is he so ignorant of the fact that it is to embroil the nation will assist President Harrison in the election. He may be sanguine of the power of Congress to believe in the virtue of the modus vivendi because recommended at the sword's point, therefore we are glad to see the Russian fleet is going northward. History has always proved it the safest mode of securing peace to show a formidable in preparing for defense."

The "Millionaire Chemist."

New York, March 23.—George Sheppard Fogerty, the well known millionaire figure on Wall street, and famous as the "millionaire chemist," was committed to the asylum for the insane. He was taken to Bellevue by a warrant, sprinkled by a severe attack of the grip.

Twenty-two Bodies Recovered.

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MUTINOUS SAILORS.

An Engineer Said to Be Sent to Jail in Irons by a Brutal Captain.

ALMOST EVERY HAND REFUSES TO WORK.

Another Crew is Then Secured and the Vessel is Wrecked Off Anjofita.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

AT SEA.

A Steamer's Crew Refuse to Work and are Sent to Jail.

San Francisco, March 22.—The steamer "West Indian" which was reported wrecked off Anjofita, left here last February. Outside Sandy Hook she had some difficulty in shipping a crew. The non-union crew were removed from the steamer by the seamen's union. The police were called upon and the captain seized his men and instructed them to load the first cotton bale that attempted to come aboard. There was no shooting because the vessel dropped out into the stream and the coast guards did not go out on the bay to force hostilities.

The first intimation of any trouble on board was received here Sunday last when the wife of Engineer Halliwell received a letter stating that a seaman had been arrested by the captain because he asked permission to go ashore. The sailor was finally taken to jail in irons, and, in company with the second and third officers, the engineer had remonstrated the British consul. The captain ordered all hands to turn to and load cotton, and, on their refusal, he had the officers put them in. Then he went ashore and rounded other seamen from saloons and dives, and the men turned to work for what have been said. The men still refused to work, when at a signal from the captain, which the mountain had arrived, himself, the commander, and a battle of marlin spike shared and placed out the whipper leader and took him to jail. The sailors say that the engineer, the officer, engineer Gilmore, went aft and asking his pistols under the men's noses and swearing at the same time, knowing full well that not one man was armed.

He again told them to go to work, but the men refused, stating that they preferred to go to jail. He then ordered all hands to quarters. The officers stated that the captain had only one or two of his crew left so he was going to ship a native crew. The "West Indian," after leaving La Union, set sail for San Francisco with a short crew, was to stop at all Mexican and Central American ports. At Anajofita there was a strong current along the coast, with a heavy sea, and the steamer was coming up in a day, so it brought the Captain decided to wait half an hour before the vessel was on the rocks, he ordered her in, and soon the sea weighed between the crew, who passed on to the shore, and the captain, seeing that all hope was gone, ordered out boats. The crew got safe ashore. The vessel had not much cargo aboard, but the captain was a deeper, she attempted to get it ashore. The boats were sent out, and at least half of the merchandise was saved. The insurance on the vessel was slight.

The Canadian Pacific Strike.

Toronto, Ont., March 23.—The Canadian Pacific authorities of this city have some difficulty in supplying men to take charge of the trains left unmanned by the strikers. Two train crews and 100 special constables have left for North Bay. The men and the sites are armed and have a supply of handcuffs. Superintendent Tait denies that there is any indication of the sympathy of the Grand Trunk men in the Ontario and Quebec division.

St. John, N. B., March 23.—Dispatches are pouring in from all directions, asking if the men on the Atlantic division of the Canadian Pacific intended to strike in sympathy with the train hands in the West. Conductor Cassidy, representative of the Order of Railway Conductors, says there will be no strike in this section. The Western strikers have not yet even sent word asking their sympathy. The men here say that the company has dealt honestly with them. A number of men have been sent from here to Manitoba to take the place of the strikers.

Minneapolis, March 23.—The Canadian Pacific strike is ended. Two men will be reinstated. The question of wages will be left to a committee of employes.

Winnipeg, March 23.—It is currently reported that the big strike on the Canadian Pacific is practically over and that the men are returning to work. It is understood that the men who have taken no part in the trainmen's strike, tendered their good offices last night towards a settlement of the dispute and that their aid was accepted by the company. If this is true it is more than likely that the difficulty will be brought to a final during the afternoon. It will be the first case of a settlement of such a strike in such a manner, and depends well for the estimation in which both parties hold the contest.

The strike of conductors and trainmen on the Canadian Pacific inaugurated. The company last night agreed to arbitration, and pending the decision of the arbitrators the men were reinstated.

The Chicago Aldermen.

Chicago, March 23.—Gallagher, the acknowledged leader of Chicago's aldermen, was kept on the waiting bench in the grand jury room for two hours. He was then told to come again tomorrow. No further indictments were returned today. The continuance of the examination of the secretary clerk of the Jefferson Electric Road and President Billings of the Gas Trust seems to be setting a decided humor to their advantage.

The political aspect of the matter is absorbing attention. The success of the aldermanic election, and the fact that all of the indicted men are of one party is harped upon, and speculation is also indulged in as to the effect the matter is having upon State Attorney Longbacker's chances for the gubernatorial nomination. Allegations, the outlook tonight is slightly disappointing. There are indications that Altgeld, Hoch, the chief witness for the prosecution thus far, is not the stanch witness his statement for the press would cause to appear.

GARZA'S BAND.

The Rangers and Rebels Have a Fight.

New York, March 23.—The Times-Democrat's Corpus Christi, Texas, special says: A small party of rangers yesterday got in touch with Garza's band of revolutionist near Bennett's ranch, and Robert Doughty, one of the rangers, was killed. Captain McNeill and twenty rangers have gone to the scene. Another fight occurred yesterday, about thirty-five miles from San Diego. Deputy Sheriff Benavide was out with a posse after Aldarado, supposed to be one of the parties who robbed Stein a few weeks ago. The posse came upon Aldarado, near where Glover was killed, and a fight took place. One of the posse was shot in the leg and one of the outlaws killed. Sheriff Dorbeig and another posse left last night for that point. The people of Laredo which have been paralyzed the country passed through yesterday on the way to San Antonio. It has been known for several days that they were to be withdrawn, and the soldiers of the outlaws attributed to the fact that they knew the soldiers were going.

Candidates for Cleveland.

Grand Forks, N. D., March 23.—The delegates to the Democratic state convention meeting today are unanimously for Cleveland.

The New York Chamber of Commerce Protests.

New York, March 23.—The Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular to its members calculating that the interests of the country outside the cities, including farmers, would be the recovery of the Treasury surplus by the repeal of the tariff on the exports of the entire of silver, and advising the international conference had no relation with the other great commercial nations of the world.

The Orange Bill of Auction.

New York, March 23.—The Orange, the property of Alexander Hamilton, sold today for $14,000. The Hilton, of another, for $14,000. The Hilton also trees planted by Hamilton, were setting the fathers original stakes, may be transferred and the property set up into city lots.

How a Ship Leaves Port.

If a ship is empty, Al and well cared for, she will hold her notice for twenty days. Then she must be carefully examined, and if found in good condition her notice may be extended for forty days longer. But long before the end of twenty days the captain is worried and to carry on sail as fast as the first trip. Even with the large sum he spendthrift sailor are hired and the national channel up—she is getting "broke" and must be satisfied. If she has aged pretty fast, as she would under a captain disposed to "drive" her, the chances are that the unfortunate captain is present of her and into a new ship. A new man takes the old ship and then the department of the general merchandise trade to Frisco, or the China tea trade, and carries gunny or coal.

When a ship has started cargo for fifteen years, and is under favorable conditions, she is an old ship. She is like an overworked horse, she not lives on her way. In a heavy sea she is a long time thing on the south, for she has lost much of her buoyancy. Last of all, she goes into the lumber trade, and there a slow her days out. Her masts are used up for shore or she falls to rise when some heavy wave strikes her, and then sails are gone to the already squalling for of the "carcass of the sea."—Providence Journal.

Too Old Didn't Too Out.

"The other day a real smart young man came aboard," said Captain Leeds, of the El Capitan, "and he came up to chat with myself and two young ladies before the boat started. Next to the ladies sat a Christian Science lady, who was trying to read Mrs. Eddy's book. The young man was trying to seal toward the lady based mother, and finally asked some of grievance. He kept up his pantomime for some time, showing off before these girls in the audience to establish a reputation for date devil for me. The Christian lady took him that sensibly which the young man was trying to through generations of surrounds. Finally my sweetheart friend tired of his nasty chatter and said:

"'And watch me have some fun with that Christian.'

"'Oh, no; you'll not have any fun with me,' answered the lady in question.

"'All the smartness left that bright point. He was the cheapest boy on the human market. It was the first time I had ever seen him down up. He sobbed, because all hands and feet, and silently slide away, skipping on himself as he went.

"'I think I had more fun with him than he had with me,' remarked the Christian. 'Rather funny young man, don't you think?'—San Francisco Examiner.

Paper Collars.

Paper collars are said to be another little economy, and are shaped for the rubber classes. They are composed of sheets of white paper saved together and permanent all over at a distance of an inch or two apart. This is then covered with cloth or rubber on one side and lined with paper work. The rubber completely warm covers, and the cloth or rubber side is easily marked for all they can make.—Philadelphia Ledger.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Secretary Foster Informs the Senate as to the Working of the Silver Act.

WANT THE FAIR CLOSED DURING SUNDAYS.

What it Costs to Complete the Census.—The Civil Appropriation Bill.—Promotions.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Working of the Silver Act.—Sunday Closing, &c.

Washington, March 23.—Replying to the Senate resolution for information as to the working of the silver act of July 14, 1890, Secretary Foster today sent a letter, stating that there were in circulation on the date the new law took effect in February 26th this year, $54,239,327 free ounces of silver bullion, at a cost of $55,817,000, in payment of which there were issued treasury notes to the amount of $55,205,000, leaving a balance of $2,239,000, representing the amount of the purchases at the date, the reports of which came to after the close of the month. There were coined under the act 24,300,000 standard dollars, with a seigniorage of $28,800, not yet adjusted, and there were held in the treasury, at the close of business on the 29th ultimo, 60,000,000 free ounces of silver, which has cost $61,017,000. Of the dollars coined, 21,600,000 are held in the treasury for redemption of the silver certificates issued, and the balance held in the treasury on account of seigniorage, and the remainder, $707,000, are held uncovered, awaiting adjustment of the seigniorage account.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

The Senate committee on quorum reviewed the morning papers a hearing in several persons representing that element of the population of the country which seeks to secure Congressional action compelling the closing of the World's Fair on Sunday. Dr. H. H. George, of Pittsburg, representing the American Sabbath Union; Mr. Wheelock, of Philadelphia, representing the National Reform association, and L. L. Collin, ex-railroad commissioner of Iowa, representing the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, all spoke in favor of closing the fair Sundays. Collin said that the brotherhood, numbering about 25,000 persons, strongly protested against the observance of the Sabbath, to secure that the railroad employes might have an opportunity for rest. Inclusively he said that it was represented to the association to request Congress to pass a law prohibiting the running of interstate mail trains on Sunday.

DIVERSE CUTTERS FOR THE PACIFIC.

In the House today Patterson (Tenn.) reported the Senate bills for the construction of two revenue cutters for use on the Pacific coast.

SILVER PURCHASES.

The offers of silver to the treasury aggregate 692,000 ounces. The amount purchased was 11,000 ounces at .888 to date.

THE WORK OF THE CENSUS BUREAU.

The committee designated some weeks ago to examine the condition of the work of the census bureau finds that to complete the work outlined and entered upon under appropriations from Congress, will necessitate the expenditure of $2,000,000, including the $750,000 recently appropriated.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill amounts to a little more than $23,000,000, about $13,000,000 less than the similar act of the last Congress. The largest cut made is in the items for public buildings. There is also a saving of over $400,000 on account of military posts.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain Henry Erben, a commander of the New York Navy Yard, will be promoted to the grade of Commodore on the 23rd of April, and Captain Richard W. Meade to the same grade on May 5th, following the retirement respectively of Admiral Kimberley and Commodore Meade. Commodore James A. Greer will be promoted to the grade of Rear-Admiral April 22nd.

CONGRESS.

The Discussion of the Silver Question Continued.

Washington, March 23.—The chairman of the committee on the silver question in the House by substituting the bill providing for an international monetary conference are now admitted to be very slight, and the Chairman of such action counts a clear majority in the free coinage bill when a vote is reached.

The galleries of the House were crowded. Chairman Bland opened the debate by giving notice that at 2 o'clock tomorrow he will demand the previous question on the silver bill.

Pierce, of Tennessee, then spoke favoring the measure.

Mr. Cannon, which it was announced the committee on rules had concluded to bring in a rule forcing a vote Monday in case the opponents filibuster to morrow.

PIERCE SAID.

"In discussing the pending measure, it I did not believe the unlimited coinage of silver for the best interests of the people of the whole country, I should not so warmly support the measure. It is only by going back to the past on the question of bimetallism we can properly understand the great problem, for the question of today is whether we shall have bimetallic or monometallism. Going back to 1810, beginning with the action of the great nations of the world upon the question, we find great industrial England precedes and lagg until the struck ocean silver and demanded it as one of the core metals. The voice at Paris then, as now, was unheeded. The result was the next three years witnessed a period of depression, distress and a Paying bitterly unknown in Great