DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Further Reports of the Severity of the Great Storm in the East.

Passage Between Beck and Sherman Relative to the Demonetization of Silver.

The Omnibus Admission Bill for Four Territories Reported in the House.

An Organization of Hotel Thieves in Chicago, Given Away by a Woman.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE GREAT STORM.

Its Equal Was Never Known Before.

REPORT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13. — The severe storm which commenced in this vicinity Sunday evening, still rages, so far as the drifting of snow is concerned, and the herculean efforts of the railway officials have so far been fruitless in getting the various lines into successful operation. The wind has continued to blow all day, and the thousands of laborers who have been digging at the mountains of snow and ice on the various lines leading into this city, have had a disheartening task. The loss to the commercial interests of Philadelphia cannot be estimated in dollars and cents, and the time which will be required to put the railroad and telegraphic traffic in its normal condition, cannot even be estimated. Railroad traffic, for the present, is almost entirely suspended. No wrecks have been reported on the various roads, but a number occurred yesterday. Fortunately none of them were attended with fatal results, although several train hands received painful injuries. One party of twenty-eight railroad men and passengers have been stuck in a big drift at Dudley, on the Amboy division in New Jersey, since yesterday morning, and fearing they were suffering for food, one of the train dispatchers organized a relief party, taking a big four-horse team and sleigh with provisions. They endeavored to force their way through the county roads, but their success has not yet been learned. The blockading of railroads, both in this State and New Jersey, has cut short the supply of milk and produce, and the former article cannot be purchased except in very small quantities in this city.

STILL SNOWING AND BLOWING.

PITTSBURG, March 13. — The first train from the east in nearly forty-eight hours arrived over the Pennsylvania about midnight. All along the road, trains are laid up on account of the snow blockades. It is still snowing hard in the mountains, and the wind is blowing a gale.

KILLED BY SNOWPLOWS.

TROY, N. Y., March 13.—Three men were killed near here by snowplow accidents, Two were found dead in the snow at Arnoldaville.

SNOWBOUND AND STOCK FROZEN.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 13.—A train which left Rochester yesterday morning is stalled four miles east of here. About fifty members and senators were on board. No provisions could be obtained for the snowbound party until this morning. They then feasted on ham and potatoes. A Rochester millionaire and a Buffalo statesman cooked for the hungry passengers until all were provided for. This morning a relief train brought the passengers to Schenectady, where five trains are stalled with no prospects of getting out today.

A stock train is snowed in near Rochester. The train of stock all froze to death last night.

SNOW PLOW ACCIDENT.

JERSEY CITY, March 13.—Six heavy engines were sent from the Pennsylvania depot this morning to clear the new drifts from the tracks. They managed to get half a mile from the depot, when the rear engine encountered a heavy bank and was thrown from the track into the street. Thos. Whelan, an extra fireman, and John Mullins, yardmaster, were seriously injured. It is believed Whelan will die. The engine was badly wrecked.

NO TRAINS MOVING.

SARATOGA, March 13. — Railroad travel in this section is entirely suspended. Not a wheel has moved on any of the roads for twenty-four hours. Four feet four inches of snow, and the storm is still raging. For several hours the snow has been falling, and there no indications of its stopping.

FROZEN AND MISSING.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—This city has been isolated for two days, without telegraphic communication to any point. Trains on all the roads are snow-bound. One man has been found in a snow drift frozen to death. Several persons are missing.

THE WORST ON RECORD.

WASHINGTON, March 13.— Three trains arrived tonight from Philadelphia, after a long and hard trip. No trains have arrived from New York since the one which came in yesterday. At the signal office it is said the present storm is unprecedented since the origin of the signal service. The temperature today is lower than ever before known at this season of the year.

LEGISLATORS DETAINND.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 13.—The storm is still raging. Its equal has never been seen in this vicinity. The streets are completely blockaded, only 34 out of 160 members of the legislature are present and it will probably be Thursday before the session will be called. No trains are running.

PILOT BOAT WRECKED.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The storm on Staten Island is very severe, and connection with New York has been cut off since yesterday morning. The pilot boat *Hope*, dragged her anchors last night and went ashore on the rocks, off Fort Wadsworth, the crew standing by her. Vessels in the bay had a hard time, but no other accidents are reported.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Reports by special messenger from Wilmington, Delaware, say word has been received from Lewis by railroad wire, that a number of vessels and tugs had been sunk at the Delaware breakwater and 25 lives lost. The bodies have already been recovered, and it is believed the loss of life along the coast will be terrible.

Manager Potter's Funeral.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, March 13.—The funeral train bearing the remains of T. J. Potter reached this city at 12:45 today. Carriages were in waiting to receive the relations and friends, and an immense concourse of people had already assembled to pay their respects to one whose death all our people looked upon as a personal loss. Two thousand people, in carriages and on foot, followed in the funeral cortege to the city cemetery. Arriving at the grounds, the casket was borne to a pine grove in the center of the grounds and a brief service was conducted by Rev. E. R. S. Ely and Rev. J. M. McElroy, of this city. An opportunity was then given to look upon the face of the dead, and the throng passed silently by the bier, taking a last look at their friend and neighbor. The body was then placed in the receiving vault to await burial in the grounds he had years ago selected and adorned.

Four Persons Drowned.

VICTORIA, B.C., March 13.—Intelligence is received today that Rev. Shelden, Mrs. R. C. Cunningham and two Indians were drowned in Skiena River the 20th of February. Of the party, Mark McKay, an Indian, is the sole survivor. There is a possibility that the Rev. Sheldon referred to is the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, noted Indian missionary and in charge of Indian schools in Alaska under the direction of the government.

A Fire Raging.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 13.—Telephone reports say a fire is raging at Stamford, Connecticut. The Western Union Telegraph office there is destroyed. Owing to wire trouble, further particulars are lacking.

Thirty Men Buried.

BURGETTSTOWN, Pa., March 13.—The premature explosion of a large charge of dynamite in a railroad cut near here this afternoon buried thirty workmen beneath a mass of debris. An Italian was killed, two men fatally injured, and most of the others more or less bruised.

Petitions.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Stewart presented to the Senate yesterday the petition of the citizens of Nevada for an increased appropriation for the survey of public lands. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, also presented a petition from the North Pacific Sheep Breeders' Association against the reduction of the tariff on wool.

Why Sullivan Failed.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.—John L. Sullivan, who is staying at the house of his friend Magnus in this city, was too unwell to be interviewed today. Magnus said: "In the fifth round Sullivan made a tremendous lunge at Mitchell's face with his right. Mitchell threw up his arm, and Sullivan's muscle came in contact with Mitchell's elbow. Sullivan's arm began to swell and was useless from that time out. Sullivan would doubtless have won in a canter, but for the accident."

A Village Burning.

PITTSBURG, March 13.—It is reported today that the village of Harrisville, West Virginia, is burning to the ground. No particulars.

HOTEL THIEVES.

An Organization of them Exposed by a Woman.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A few days ago the North Avenue police station was notified that a detective was wanted at 72 Rosebud Street. Two officers responded to the call. The house was one of a long row of cheerless brick tenements which were filled with families living in all degrees of poverty. In a bare room on the second floor, the officers found a woman seated in a broken rocker with a babe in her arms and poorly clad. A boy about four years old was by her side. The woman was good looking and apparently refined. In a few words she explained that there existed in Chicago an organized band of male and female thieves, which conducted its operations to the large hotels. Her husband, she discovered months before, was a member of such a gang, she said, and she had determined finally to notify the police. The officers listened in astonishment while she told the story. She then uncovered a pile of goods in a corner of the room There were five camel's hair blankets, costly linen shirts, empty purses, a sealskin cap, heavy overcoats, etc. On Monday night the officers arrested Frank Emmet, a trusted watchman at the Sherman House, together with two other persons. Several others of the help, male and female, are implicated in the organized scheme of systematic robbery.

Other of the hotels have been victimized in the same manner for months past by their employes, and the police have recovered several

WAGON LOADS OF STOLEN GOODS.

The woman who gave the information to the police was asked why she gave her name as Mrs. James Murray, and she told the following story of her life, which there is every reason to believe is true:

"My maiden name was Lizzie Josephine Kerns; my father was John Kerns, who many years before my birth was Lord Mayor of Dublin. I was born in Dublin and lived there until I was sent away to go on with my education. Father was wealthy and we were a happy family. There were six sisters of us, and I was the beauty and was spoiled. In the Ursuline Convent of Thrvies I received my instruction in the higher branches of music and painting. Then I was sent to Boulogne, France, where I finished my education. Shortly after my return to Dublin, when I was going out in society a great deal, my father died. While we were still in mourning my mother fell heir to another fortune by the death of a relative in Birmingham. Part of the property was a villa and grounds at Alston Park, Birmingham. We moved there the next year. It was a delightful place, and my mother still lives there with my sister Beatrice. In that villa I was introduced to James Murray, who was then a shoe manufacturer in Limerick. We were married in 1869. We were not very happy together. Two years after our marriage we moved to Philadelphia. He is still in that city, a member of the shoe manufacturing firm of Hayes, Murray & Co., located at the corner of Ninth and Market streets. We quarreled a great deal about trivial matters. Finally he sent back to Ireland for some of his poor relatives and they came to live with him. They made my life miserable and my husband upheld them in everything. Finally I left and went to New York. He did not forgive me, but commenced divorce proceedings on the ground of desertion and was granted a bill. In New York I was soon out of money, and was forced to go to a cheap hotel. Frank Emmett was a porter in the hotel. When I was taken sick and laid in bed for many months, he befriended me in many ways. When I recovered I went to live with him. That was four years ago. Until we moved to Chicago I believed him strictly honest. We have been married, but I know that as a Catholic, I am still the wife of James Murray, in spite of the civil divorce.

The officers who investigated the case found many corroborative circumstances which convince them of the truth of Mrs. Murray's story.

THE SURPLUS.

It is Discussed by Secretary Fairchild.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary Fairchild today sent a letter to the Senate finance committee in regard to the Sherman bill for the investment of funds for the redemption of national bank notes. The said bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury to invest 80 per cent of the funds held by the Treasurer for the redemption of national banks which have reduced their circulation, by the purchase in the market of United States interest bearing bonds. The bill is mandatory, and would require the investment to be made immediately upon its passage. The Secretary is further directed to sell in open market so many of said bonds as in his judgment shall be necessary to redeem the bank notes as they are presented for redemption, when the uninvested portion of said fund falls below 20 per cent of the whole. The bill further declares that its purpose is to maintain in the treasury for such redemption not less than 20 per cent and nor more than 30 per cent of the money deposited. The Secretary discusses the question raised by the bill, and says:

After mature consideration it does not seem to be well thus forcibly and suddenly to expand the circulating medium, when expansion inevitably must be followed in a short time and perhaps suddenly by an almost equal contraction. This would, in the Secretary's judgment, promote only speculation, not healthful business. On the whole it would appear better that the time when the contraction takes place should be determined by the voluntary action of the banks as is now the case. The interest directly subserved by this bill would probably not exceed $1,000,000. There would not be a great profit in circulation at the present price of bonds, even if this additional circulation were authorized; and any attempt by the banks to purchase many bonds would soon advance their price beyond the point where circulation could be profitably issued upon them. This certainly would be the case if the forced governmental purchase required by the earlier provisions of this bill was simultaneous with bank purchases. However, the ten per centum increase would be to that extent a benefit to the banks, and not harmful to the public, except as it might compel the government to pay more for bonds, the purchase of which is directed by this bill, than would otherwise be the case. If the average annual decrease of national bank circulation should continue to equal that of the past five years, the whole circulation would be retired by the end of the fiscal year 1894. It is not probable, however, that this rate of decrease should continue, unless the government purchases drive the price of bonds so high that it will be to the interest of banks to sell and retire from the national system. Even if the circulation should continue in the past ratio of retirement, there is no reason to fear that its place will not be supplied by other forms of circulating medium as rapidly as in the past. The secretary says, in his judgment the purchase of bonds with the surplus revenue is the only immediate relief from the evils caused by accumulation in the treasury, but this relief would be only temporary. The repeal of the laws which levy excessive taxation and cause the accumulation of the harmful surplus is the only adequate remedy.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Hale called up the resolution offered by him for the appointment of a special committee to examine fully into the present condition of the civil service in all branches of the government. Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment to extend the inquiry to instances of pernicious partisan activity of republican officials, since the executive order of President Hays of June, 1877, particularly in the Presidential elections of 1880 and 1884.

Mr. Hale said he could not consent to the amendment. He was not, however, opposed to the investigation if he desired it, but it should go on distinctly by itself

The amendment was defeated by a strict party vote, yeas 24, nays 29, and the original resolution adopted.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Beck's bill to provide for the retirement of United States legal tender and national bank notes of small denomination and the issue of coin certificates in lieu of gold certificates.

The bill, Mr. Beck said, had been referred to the finance committee, and (last Tuesday) reported back by a bare majority. He referred to what he said in his speech on the pension bill as to Sherman's responsibility for the silver demonetization measure. In support of his statement that that measure had been carried through Congress secretly, he quoted from a speech made in the House by Kelley, of Pennsylvania, the chairman who had charge of the bill, to the effect that the bill was passed without any allusion in the debate to the question of the abandonment of the standard silver dollar law, and that he (Kelley) did not know anything of it for eighteen months afterward. He also quoted from a recent speech in the Senate by Senator Stewart, who was in the Senate in 1873, and who, although his state was deeply interested in the question, knew nothing of the bill demonetizing silver. He also quoted from a speech of Senator Allison in 1887, in which he declared the bill of 1873 was "doctored," from a speech of Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, in 1877, in which he spoke of it as an act of guilt, "compared with which the robbery of two hundred million was venial;" from a speech of Senator Ingalls in 1878, in which he spoke of it as the "culmination of a scheme long entertained by the holders of the public debt, devised by them for the purpose of appreciating the value of their investment, regardless of the ruin and desolation which it would bring on the productive classes of the nation." He quoted from a speech of Senator Voorhees, in which he spoke of it as having "crawled into the statute book furtively and noiselessly;" from a speech of Senator Coke in which he said,

"NO GREATER OUTRAGE

has ever been perpetrated under the law," and from speeches of other Senators. He also quoted from the House proceedings on the occasion of the passage of that bill (regulating the operations of the mint). What he complained of, he said, and claimed to prove, was that the House never knew what was in the bill; that it was reported by Hooper as a substitute for all the former bills on the subject; that it was avowed by Hooper that it had nothing to do with coinage. He denounced as untrue the pretense that silver was demonetized because it was more valuable than gold; but declared it was, because capitalists and bondowners saw that gold was becoming more and more valuable every day. He also charged that "the fraud" was consummated through the revision of the statutes. The act of 1873 had not destroyed the legal tender principle of the silver coin then in existence; but the revised statutes (which professed not to alter the law in a single syllable) came afterwards and declared that silver coin should be a legal tender for not more than five dollars. Was that an accident? It was true that whoever did it committed a palpable breach upon the country, for it required the revised statutes to destroy the silver coinage of the country. The truth was that from the beginning of the war until now, the moneyed men of the country and their advocates and supporters in Congress and elsewhere, had sought first to make money out of the country's distresses and then at all hazards and by all means, foul and fair, lawful and unlawful, to make themselves rich at the expense of the great masses of the people. The demonetization of silver was but one step in that line, a step which was in perfect accord with all the other steps taken. The act in the revised statutes was another step in the same direction After that was done, the next thing determined upon was to strike down the greenback (in the resumption act); to destroy it altogether and to leave the national bank omnipotent over the land; and all this time the Senator from Ohio had been chairman of the Senate committee on finance. After criticizing several of Sherman's reports while secretary of the treasury, Beck said: That is one of the reasons why I said that while the senator from Ohio might be president of the United States, his conduct in relation to the act of 1873 and his great financial abilities (exercised as they always have been in the interest of the money power) will not be a record of which he will be proud when he comes before the people."

Sherman—It was not a party question.

Beck—I know it; and that is what I complain of. Oh, bless you, there are gold men in the democratic party as well as in the republican party." In conclusion he said he would call up his bill for action at an early day, when he would see whether the Senate agreed with him in thinking his bill a step in the right direction.

SHERMAN REPLIES.

Sherman said he would reply briefly to one or two matters of a personal character which the Senator felt justified in lugging into the controversy. The senator's answer today to what he (Sherman) had said when he last spoke on the subject was lame and impotent to the last degree. How had he answered it? By going to the record and seeing if the demonetization law was put through in a secret way? Not at all; but by quoting speeches made on the stump or in lobby gossip grossly misapplying them. He (Sherman) was now able from the original Senate records, to show that the bill in question had been openly discussed, fully considered, submitted to public opinion in every form inside of Congress and outside. It was not a bill of his devising. He had never seen it until it was sent to him as chairman of the finance committee by the Secretary of the Treasury. It had not become a law for three years afterwards, and in the meantime it had been printed thirteen times and been debated over and over again. The House had insisted on reducing the weight of the silver dollar to three hundred and eighty-four grains, or just the exact equivalent of two half dollars, thus making the silver dollar practically a minor or subsidiary coin. From that time (April, 1870), till the passage of the law of February, 1873, that provision had stood in the law, been printed over and over again in both houses, and yet members of Congress had been quoted as saying they did not know what was in the bill. It was in deference to the wishes of the Pacific Coast that the Senate had substituted for the subsidiary silver coin proposed by the House, the trade dollar of 420 grains troy weight, and yet men here, said he,

PLEADED THE BABY ACT

in the matter. He knew that was in the bill; he knew that the original proposition of the House was to convert the silver dollar into a subsidiary coin. He wished to be true to himself and the records. As to the payment of the interest on United States bonds in coin which Beck had found so much fault with, he thanked God that this had been legislated for; if it had not been, what, he asked, would have become of the national credit? Without the strong anchor of coin interest the bonds would have disappeared like the Confederate bonds, into thin air, "unhonored and unsung." As to the senator's talk about resumption, who did not feel, he asked, that this was a great work of courage, not only of Congress, but of the departments and of the people. He did not want to precipitate this silver question. He did not care to discuss it. His views on the subject were known. Whenever he could see his way clear, with the general consent of the people, with the consent of Colorado, Nevada and California, to take any step to deal with the silver question, he was perfectly willing to do it. He thought the time might come when all the silver product of the country might be represented by coin certificates, but then it would have to be bought at its market value, not at artificial value. After all, what had his silver friends made by their forced attempts to get silver into circulation? Silver had gone down steadily; he would like to see it advance to the old value. Congress and the nation were powerful in many things, but they were not powerful enough to create values; these had to be fixed by the value-making mercantile nation.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The bill providing that the first session of the Fifty-first Congress shall begin March 4th was reported adversely.

The bill for the erection of an army gun factory and to provide for the public defense was reported and referred to the committee of the whole.

The bill limiting the coinage of double eagles to 20 per cent. of the gold deposited in the mints, and discontinuing the coinage of $3 and $1 gold pieces was reported and placed on the calendar.

The omnibus bill for the admission into the Union of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New Mexico, was reported and referred to the committee of the whole.

The Grosvenor resolution, directing the committee on military affairs to inquire whether any unofficial matter has been incorporated in the rebellion records, was reported back and adopted.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill alloting lands in severalty to the Peoria and Miami Indians, which finally passed and the House adjourned.

Is Life Worth Living?

That depends upon the Liver, for if the Liver is inactive the whole system is out of order—the breath is bad, digestion poor, head dull or aching, energy and hopefulness gone, the spirits are depressed, a heavy weight exists after eating, with general despondency and the blues. The Liver is the housekeeper of the health; and a harmless, simple remedy that acts like Nature, does not constipate afterwards or require constant taking, does not interfere with business or pleasure during its use, makes Simmons Liver Regulator a medical perfection.

I have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. Have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator, and none of them gave more than temporary relief; but the Regulator has only relieved but cured.
H. M. JONES, Macon, Ga
(6)

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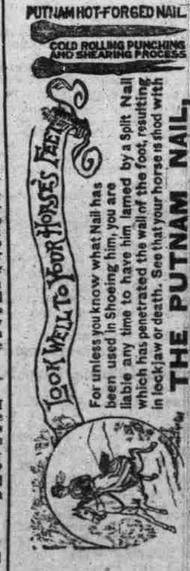

For unless you know what Nail has been used in Shoeing him, you are liable any time to have him lamed by a Split Nail which has penetrated the wall of the foot, resulting in lockjaw or death. See that your horse is shod with
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