TELEGRAPHIC.

BOND BILL DEBATE.

Ends With the Passing of Butler's Measure by the Senate.

THE VOTE WAS 32 YEAS TO 25 NAYS.

"And May God Save the Country," is Senator Hill's Exclamation of Despair.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—When the bond bill was taken up in the Senate, Allison offered the following amendment, as an additional section to follow that prohibiting the issue of bonds:

"Unless in case of emergency it is necessary, in the opinion of the President of the United States and the secretary of the treasury to issue such bonds in accordance with the provisions of existing laws, to preserve the public credit or to meet obligations of the United states created by such existing law, which cannot otherwise be met, and all such bonds, when issued, shall first be offered at public sale."

Before the debate proceeded Hill suggested that a vote on the Brown resolution, declaring issue of future bonds illegal, should follow the vote on the Butler proprietary bill.

Brown assented and Butler wanted 9 p. m. tomorrow fixed as the time for the vote on the Brown resolution. Hill insisted, however, that the "serious bond business" should be closed from the floor today.

Objections were made and no agreement was effected.

Brown then resumed his speech of yesterday, discussing bonds and free silver coinage.

Brown was followed by his Utah colleague, Mr. Cannon. Tony has occupied different positions on the Dingley tariff bill, the former having voted for and the latter against the conference report. Cannon replied to strictures made on the free Republican senators voting against the Dingley bill. He rejected the charge of inconsistency. He characterized the tariff bill as an "inquity and monstrosity of legislation," a national and an unjust. He had been acquitted by his constituents and by his constituents. The five Republican senators who voted against the tariff bill, he said, were all the representatives they need, each having received the indorsement of his people at home.

Allison (Rep., Iowa) spoke briefly on the bond bill. He said it was well known that the bill could not be made a law. It was agreed, he said, that the borrowing of money for the government was solely a legislative power, except as the states conferred that power on the executive branch. Under the circumstances the adoption of the Brown resolution would be a repeal of the only law allowed the executive to borrow money on bonds.

Allison reviewed the causes leading up to the bond law of 1875, which was intended to overcome the instability and panic following the war. He recited the assertion made during the debate that the bonds under the act of 1875 were for the express purpose of redeeming greenbacks and then succeeding them, after which the bond power ceased. On the contrary, he said, it was to be a continuous power to give a stability to money. Nearly half of the people could be now living a Republic, monarchy, democracy, oligarchy, or any other form of government. No experiment should be made in repealing the 5-20 law which provided stability.

As to the silver issue from silver, Allison showed that the coinage could not arise until after the silver was mined, that the coined silver capacity was limited to forty or fifty millions a year, and that on that account the silver coinage would be limited to twelve or fifteen millions. So he said, Europe were paying issue with the great question of the government's paper money. They were issuing the bank-note or paper issue in lieu of a paper issue and a coin issue interest.

In a sharp colloquy with Butler Allison admitted the opinion in the country was that the issue of bonds was to the end that the existing law might be changed so as to permit the issue of silver without waiting for legislative action.

"I believe that the United States cannot open its mints to the free coinage of silver without becoming a monetarily action; that it cannot take this step without an agreement with other nations," said Allison, "and I will continue to vote against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 if by this a party alone."

Chandler expressed the spirit and manner of the author of the bill (Butler), who had made threats and had talked of revolution and bloodshed.

Butler arose to discuss such observations.

Chandler pointed that the senator's language had conveyed indirect threats and had looked to revolution and bloodshed. He held up a newspaper which he said was the Cassatice, published by Butler in North Carolina, and which contained extreme vituperative attacks on Senators Hill and Sherman and others with whom Butler was in daily intercourse. As to the bond issue Chandler declared that the President and the secretary of the treasury were most anxious to preserve integrity, standing as representatives at the head of the government. None charges a misappropriation or embezzlement of the funds which had been raised by the sale of bonds.

"I am manifest that two-thirds of the senators on this side of the chamber," said Chandler, "will vote against this bill. And I am senators who participated in the election of President Cleveland and who are of the party of John G. Carlisle, to join with us in a joint one patriotic vote to protect our honor and credit."

Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) rose to challenge a published statement that, although he advocate free silver coinage, he had signed to support McKinley and sound money in order to become a delegate to the national convention. Pettigrew declared that the report was false. The South Dakota convention had referred the Kansas question to the national convention and no vote was taken on silver.

Teller pointed out that the pending bill had no connection with the free coinage of silver. He denied also the right of Chandler to speak for the Republican party in favoring a new issuance of gold bonds.

Teller referred commentatorily to those "self-styled financiers" who declared that they were the only ones willing to protect the honor and credit of the country.

The senator declared that the silver question, whose death and burial has been predicted, was a most lively corpse. Made after state had declared in convention for silver. The great Democratic party was ready to rallies on its banner "free silver coinage."

"What the Republican party will do at St. Louis I do not know," said Teller, "but I believe I know enough of the sentiments of the West and of the plain people of the country to say that the party that interfires on to manner 'the gold standard' is doomed to defeat."

Harrows (Rep., Mich.) opposed the bill on the ground that it was a virtual repeal of the resumption act, which act sustained the paper money of the government. "Before I would vote for a bill carrying such dishonor," exclaimed Harrows, "I had rather a thousand times that the country had gone down in the awful storm of war. I will never raise my hand to remove the last prop that sustains the credit of my country." [Applause.]

THE VOTING BEGINS.

It was 5:35 o'clock when the voting began. The presiding officer, Pankhurst, directed the reading of the amendment of Allison, introduced early in the day, allowing bond issues in an emergency to sustain public credit.

Allen moved to table the amendment. It was a test of the two opposing elements. The amendment was tabled—yeas 32, nays 25, the individual vote being identical with that on the final passage.

Aldrich offered another amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to impair the obligation of the United States to redeem in coin outstanding United States legal tender notes and treasury notes, nor to restrict the authority of the secretary of the treasury to secure coin for their redemption.

Mills (Dem., Tex.) moved to table the amendment, which motion prevailed—yeas 31, nays 25.

An amendment by Hill, that the United States treasury notes when gold redeemed shall not be reissued, was tabled, on motion of Mills, 33 to 12.

An amendment by Quay for the redemption and cancellation of treasury notes and to the issue therefor of notes payable in coin and redeemable for gold, silver and treasury, was laid on the table without division.

Hill moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until December. Lost—Yeas 24, nays 32.

Then started the way to the final vote, on which the bill was passed, yeas 32, nays 25.

Yeas—Republicans: Brown, Carlton, Dubois, Hansbrough, Mitchell (Or.), Pettigrew, Pettigrew, Teller, Warren, Wilson—10. Democrats: Bacon, Bate, Berry, Cockrell, Daniel, George, Harris, Jones (Ark.), Mills, Morgan, Pasco, Pugh, Tillman, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, White—15. Populists: Allen, Butler, Jones (Nev.), Peffer, Stewart—6. Total 32.

The House clerical bill was taken up and more unfinished business.

At 7:40 o'clock Hill moved to adjourn and on the motion was carried. Hill exclaimed, "And may God save the country."

RETURNS FROM OREGON.

Large Populistic Gains All Over the State.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 2.—Returns from the October today show large Populist gains in nearly every county in the State. The Republicans have elected Bean supreme judge by from 5,000 to 10,000. The two Congressmen are in doubt, the contest being between the Republican and the Populist nominees in both districts. The first district gives Tongue (Rep.), 7,064; Vandeburg (Pop.), 7,040; Myers (Dem.), 3,201.

The vote in the second district gives Ellis (Rep.), 5,928; Quinn (Pop.), 5,820; Newbury (Rep.), 697; Bennett (Dem.), 1,016.

W. R. Vandeburg (Pop.), for Congress in the first district, is probably elected by about 1,000 plurality. Three-fourths of the vote has been received from the district and shows the following: Tongue (Rep.), 12,224; Vandeburg (Pop.), 13,236; Myers (Dem.), 3,976.

The Republican state committee tonight claim they will control both houses of the legislature and have a majority of at least ten on joint ballot.

Lieutenant Pennoyer is elected mayor of Portland.

Tennessee Centennial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 2.—This afternoon after the street parade and the sham battle, Judge John M. Lea, president of the Tennessee Historical society, announced the beginning of the centennial celebration of the admission on the centennial grounds. After reading a letter written 100 years ago by Dr. James White to Dr. John Walfit, announcing the admission of Tennessee to the Union by the Congress, the session at Philadelphia, Judge Lea spoke briefly on the progress made during the 100 years of statehood.

The exposition will be open to the public May 1, 1897.

Why Silver Advanced.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The advance in silver bullion is attributed in three quarters, buying by Paris for Russian account, decreases Leadville production and speculative buying of futures by local interests, based profoundly on the attitude of the political factors regarding free silver. The purchase of futures on speculative account through one broker alone were 300,000 ounces.

A Pan-American Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The project for a pan-American congress, which Secretary Olney and Representative Smith of Michigan are endeavoring to promote, was given definite form today in a resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Smith. The resolution authorizes the President, whenever in his judgment it may be opportune, to notify the governments of the Republics of Mexico, Brazil, Central and South America, San Domingo and Hayti to join the United States in a conference to Washington to consider such measures as will provide for arbitration of all disputes between any of the governments, and measures to improve and extend their business and commercial relations and promote and insure the security of the people of each of the countries.

Reorganization of the Militia.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Senator Hawley from the committee on military affairs has reported his bill for the reorganization of the militia. The bill is a reconciliation of the laws relating to the militia, with such changes as are necessary to adapt them to existing conditions. The bill provides for two classes of militia, the former to be the unorganized, and to be known as the National guard and the latter as the reserve militia. It appropriates $400,000 annually for the purchase of military stores and supplies, to be issued to the militia of the various states. The bill also permits the use of United States forts by the militia, upon the application of the governors of the states, as a damp ground, and authorizes the use of the guns belonging to any fort for purposes of drill by any militia company.

THE TWO NAME ONE.

Miss Julia Stevenson to Rev. Martin D. Hardin.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In the presence of a distinguished gathering of friends from both official and social society, Miss Julia, the eldest daughter of Vice President and Mrs. Stevenson, was married tonight to Rev. Martin D. Hardin, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. West Hardin of Danville, Ky. Four years ago today the young couple first became acquainted. The ceremony was witnessed by President and Mrs. Cleveland, members of the cabinet and their families, and a large number of congressmen. The platform and reading desk were adorned with palms and roses.

The bride's wedding dress was of ivory white satin of great richness. The bodice was high necked and had puffed bloomings held by small clusters of orange blossoms. A spray of orange blossoms was worn with the tulle veil, and the bridal bouquet was of white roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Julia Stevenson, the maid of honor, wore pale blue French muslin. The skirt had two flounces full on. The bodice had a square neck and she carried in the girls wore of blooded face whitestalks. The bridesmaids, Miss Lelia Scott, Miss Jane Hardin, Miss Julia Scott and Miss Julia Hardin, wore white French muslins with ribbons of metallic lace illumed. They carried pink roses. Mr. Charles Hardin was best man. The ushers were Mr. Woodward Livingston and Mr. Bernard Hill of Kentucky, Mr. Carl Vrooman of Baltimore, Mr. George Hamlin of Boston, Capt. Brumwell, United States Engineer Corps, and Mr. Walter Wilkie.

After the ceremony at the church a wedding reception lasting from 8:30 to 10 o'clock was given at the Normandie hotel, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. The attendance was very large. A number of the relatives of the young couple from Illinois and Kentucky were here. After the reception the couple left the city for Bowling Green, Ky. The wedding gifts were unusually beautiful.

Nicaragua Canal Report.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Senate committee on Nicaragua canal held a meeting today and authorized the chairman, Senator Morgan, to report favorably a bill similar to that which has been reported to the House for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The committee also signified its intentions in a report on the bill which Senator Morgan had prepared, and which he read to the committee. The report was afterward presented to the Senate. It is a voluminous document and discusses in a comprehensive manner all the questions involved in the construction of the proposed water way. Referring to the report of the Nicaragua canal commission, the committee says:

"There is, in fact, no real engineering difficulty in any part of the proposed work. To say that this work is practicable at a cost that bears a reasonable comparison with the importance and value, and to add that it should not be built until every feature of the work is fixed by tests that are impossible to be applied in advance of construction, is out of the range of all experience, and can only be a pretext for refusing to engage in it."

The committee expresses the opinion, based upon the work performed, that the canal can be constructed for less than Mr. Menocal's estimate, which is $72,171,176, but they estimate that a cost of $100,000,000 on the round figure names, it would pay an average of $1,002,501 per year for the first ten years after its completion.

Our grandmothers drank pure tea—from Japan and elsewhere. They did not care how it looked in the store; what they wanted was good tea *to drink*.

Then by-and-by someone one wanted good tea for less money, and he talked about high prices and all that; and along came somebody with good-looking tea to sell—cheap tea painted.

Then someone else thought he'd make more money, so he took cheaper tea and painted it more; and that is what they are doing now—painting tea more and more.

There is a limit—but it hasn't been reached yet. The limit is the amount of your blindness.

How much is that?

Schilling's Best tea is pure Japan tea—ask your grocer if he knows of any other. We do not.

Schilling's Best is money-back tea.

Also pure and money-backed, *Schilling's Baking Powder*, baking powder, soda, spices, and flavoring extracts.

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Rooms 301 to 303 McCornick Block.

BASKIN & HOGE,
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DOCTOR IRA LYONS
Has Removed to Atlas Block, 26 West Second South.

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A MAN OR WOMAN
Who is in perfect health will not make the mistake that so many make, of using medicine to excess. An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Pellets is all that is necessary to keep the system in perfect order. Sugar coated, small, easy to take, as mild as milk. One a dose. Sold by druggists.

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Stop that cough—Dr. Martin's Famous of Cures and Bronchitis. Sick Cure—Dr. Martin's Liver Pills. Never fails—Dr. Martin's Pile Ointment. Pains and Rheumatism—Dr. Martin's Nepthalin Liniment. Best in the World—Dr. Martin's Healing Salve.

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THE RIO GRANDE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN RAILWAY
STANDARD GUAGE.
TIME TABLE Effective June 1, 1896.
Leave Salt Lake City
No. 2—Pacific Express, Pullman Buffet Sleepers and all points east ... 7:00 a. m.
No. 4—Ogden Express, Pullman Buffet Sleeper to Denver ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 6—For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:30 p. m.
No. 10—Colorado Express, U. C. Pullman Buffet Sleeper, Denver and all points east ... 1:30 p. m.
No. 8—Mixed, Ogden and intermediate points ... 7:00 p. m.
No. 12—Local for Ogden and the West ... 10:30 a. m.
Arrive Salt Lake City
No. 1—From Colorado, Pullman Buffet Sleeper and the East ... 12:15 p. m.
No. 3—From Denver, Pullman Buffet Sleeper and the East ... 12:40 p. m.
No. 5—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 9:15 a. m.
No. 7—From Denver, Pullman Buffet Sleeper and the West ... 3:45 p. m.
No. 9—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 10:00 a. m.
No. 11—From Ogden and the West ... 3:00 p. m.
Through Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars daily between Salt Lake City and the Pacific Coast points.
Through Sleeping Cars daily between Salt Lake City and Denver, via Grand Junction, Colorado Springs, Chicago and Kansas City.
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Time table in effect May 10th, 1896. Trains running hourly.
Leave Salt Lake City: Leave Hot Springs: Arrive Salt Lake City.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leave Salt Lake City: Leave Hot Springs: Arrive Salt Lake City.
Depot Third West and South Temple st. Street cars, 1st south Main st.
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UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.
NEW TIME CARD, IN EFFECT MAY 10, 1896
Trains depart and arrive at Salt Lake City daily as follows:
DEPART
7:00 a. m. Overland Express for the Pacific, Ogden, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Portland.
4:00 p. m. Atlantic Express for the Pacific, Ogden, Cheyenne, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago.
7:00 p. m. Local Express for Ogden and intermediate points.
10:30 a. m. Local Express for Ogden and intermediate points.
ARRIVE
10:30 a. m. Local Express from Ogden and intermediate points.
7:00 p. m. Local Express from Ogden and intermediate points.
4:00 p. m. Atlantic Express from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver and intermediate points.
7:00 a. m. Overland Express from Portland, Ogden, Cheyenne, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points.
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EFFECTIVE NOV. 25, 1894.
Train No. 2 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:05 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 9:35 a.m., Colorado Springs 7:37 a.m., Denver 10:30 a.m.
Train No. 4 leaves Ogden 6:15 p.m., Salt Lake 7:20 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 7:37 a.m., Colorado Springs 6:58 a.m., Denver 9:35 a.m.
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Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and reliable concentrated lye. Use for family soap making and general household work. Beware of counterfeits. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. None genuine unless Trade Mark on each can. Manufactured only by Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia. Insist upon your grocer for it and take no others.

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Extra quality Muslin Drawers trimmed with edge of embroidery and tucks, price only 50c
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CHEMISE, good length, Muslin Chemise, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, with tucks, price 50c
Ladies' Corset Covers, extra wide, trimmed with 1 inch lace, only 75c
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