The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock ~EDITION.~

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 152. WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

UNITED FOR SILVER.

Populists Will Accept the Candidate and Platform

OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION

If Both are for Free Coinage—The Plan Suggested Favorably Received Everywhere.

CHICAGO, May 20.—A special to the Herald from Indianapolis, Ind., says: The Populists of Indiana make the announcement that within the last ten days an understanding has been reached whereby the Populists of every state in the Union are to accept the platform and candidate of the Chicago convention in case both are for free silver.

In accordance with the negotiations which began several months ago the Populist national committee and the convention of the national silver party have been called to meet in St. Louis on the same day, July 22, two weeks after the meeting of the Democratic national convention in Chicago. The leading Democratic advocates of free silver throughout the country have been quietly informed that if the Chicago convention accepts free silver plank and nominates a candidate who will pledge himself to sign a free coinage bill if one comes to him from Congress, the action of the convention will be endorsed by the two St. Louis conventions.

Representatives of the Populist party have been traveling through the West and Southwest during the past six weeks suggesting that the state conventions be postponed until the Democratic national convention in July shall have been held and asking that the Populists stand for the free coinage of silver as the paramount issue.

It is announced that in all directions the plans suggested are being carried out. In many states there have been conferences between the leading free silver Democratic representatives of the national silver party and the Populists. It has just leaked out here that last Saturday afternoon there was a meeting of representatives in Indiana of free silver Democrats, Populists and national silver men. The representatives of the Populists announced to the assembled men that the state convention had been postponed until August in order that the party might have the action of the Chicago convention before it proceeded to arrange for the campaign.

A Financial Change.

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The Munich Neueste Nachrichten accuses the prime regent of Bavaria of encouraging the Clerical party in order to attack the unity of the empire. The writer declares such a policy to be culpable and disapproved by Bavarians and says that the project of creating a great Catholic kingdom out of Bavaria is a mere fantastical Utopia.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

A Movement on Foot in Being About a Reconciliation.

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It is learned on the highest authority that the Armenian question is about to enter a new phase. At the moment a movement is on foot here, in Paris and in Brussels in favor of a reconciliation of the Armenians with Turkey. There is every reason to believe this movement has been started with the consent of the sultan. His supply has been exhausted by years of the regrettable state of affairs in Asia Minor, and he is ready for a change of the past year. It is necessary, however, that the Armenians should come forward honestly and endeavor to forget the past and loyally make an appeal to the powerful sentiments of the sultan, in other words, grasp the hand which is already as good as tendered.

The turn of affairs would be received with a deep sense of relief among English politicians of both parties.

Both Found Guilty.

PARIS, Texas, May 20.—The sheriff lost another case in which Miles Lee and Hickman Freeman are charged with killing Ed. T. Cassidy, Jeff Hamilton and Pauline Applegate at Red River, near Arthur City, on the night of November 12, 1894, was ended yesterday afternoon, the jury finding both men guilty.

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DELIGHTED WITH TURKEY.

Blue Claro Raven Exceedingly Well Treated at Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Secretary Olney has received a letter from Miss Clara Barton, in which, referring to the rumors that she was prohibited from distributing relief in Asia Minor, says in the direction and assistance of Turkish authorities and from the tone of letters furnished by Turkish officials, she emphatically denies that any obstacle or officials of the Turkish government have ever tried to direct or control her distribution. She says:

"The Turkish government is thoroughly convinced that there is no political influence attached to our fully that we have no political interests to serve and certainly no racial prejudices. There have been no requests which they have not granted, no suspicions which we have been asked to allay. Our every desire has received respectful attention, careful consideration and cordial concession.

"The official work in consideration of both parties has been and is the distribution of farming tools and seeds, with the generous gifts of our great-hearted and open-handed people will mean a permanent rather than a temporary benefit. The latest evidence of kindly interest in our work shown at both ends of the line of the Porte has just been brought to me by Mr. Carlisle, first dragoman of our legation. It is as follows:

"If our men find that the people are in need of seed for planting, they are to apply to the governor of the place for it. If the governor forbids it, they are to telegraph or wait upon our request the Porte will at once issue the necessary orders for the seed. In order that this may be in place, if our men find people who are anxious to plant their fields but are afraid to leave their homes for that purpose, they are to inform us of such cases by telegraph and upon our request some Turkish will be ordered by the Porte."

FROM JOHANNESBURG.

The Reform Prisoners Have a Serious Time in Jail.

NEW YORK, May 20.—A special to the World from Capetown, Cape Colony, says:

Captain Stein, American, one of the Johannesburg reform prisoners at Pretoria, is ill. Mr. Hoskins, still another of the reformers in such will typhoid fever, and has been removed to a hospital. The imprisoned reformers are having a serious time of it, thirty-two of them being confined in a little shanty 12 by 14.

Pontney Ingoldsby has arrived in Bloem Fontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, where he was met and welcomed during the past six weeks suggesting that the state conventions be postponed until the Democratic national convention in July shall have been held and asking that the Populists stand for the free coinage of silver as the paramount issue.

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CHINA'S EXPERIMENT

Twenty Boys Coming to the United States to be Educated.

CHIEFLY IN MECHANICAL ARTS

A Publication for the Privilege of Sending Some Young Men to West Point and Annapolis.

NEW YORK, May 20.—The Chinese government has awakened to the fact that the recent defeat by Japan was due entirely to the inattention to the latter nation of western methods. In view of possible future complications the Chinese government has decided to recognize the superiority of foreign training. As a result twenty Chinese boys ranging in age from ten to twelve years will soon make their appearance in this country. Unlike their predecessors these visitors come like children to become skilled in mechanical arts.

The delegation will consist of six sons of Kin Hi Kin, superintendent of the Presbyterian church mission, who is a graduate of an American college and the third Chinaman to be ordained to this country. Rev. Kin left for Japan in January, and, according to his reports, promoted the project with success in Tokio. Thence he went to China, the leading men of whom he found in the province of Kiangsu favorable to the extension of education of its young men. Three thousand of the young men were found and at Shanghai the expense to Germany and other Europe.

Mr. Kin saw what the Chinese officials had said seen—that to properly equip China for the future, more men must be brought here while very young. Finally, as an experiment, it was decided to permit the intended twenty boys with sixty to Annapolis every year, known as the "Silent" law.

After a lengthy conversation of state affairs, he touched upon the tariff question, omitting the Republican party with fostering monopolies and stealing the free trade and the poor people. He said:

"It has been said that the Democratic party, when it did have the power to enact laws, did not make a great tariff wonderful. While it may be true that the Wilson law is not perfect in every respect, still it allows matter representing the best interests of the American people that any law that has been enacted for years."

On the financial question he said:

"The coinage of gold and silver is defined by an eminent political writer as being the right to sway and purify the land with two sacred metals, weight and Success. In other words the government has the right to decree the purity and certify the actual weight of the metal to be used for circulating medium. I believe that the government should do no more than to stamp upon a coin that which represents its purity, fineness and weight and set it beside for supremacy among the commodities and in the markets of the world.

"Year say men who advances the argument that the silver can, after the establishment of a free coinage law at the ratio of 16 to 1, pay its debts at half their low value, may be the reason of the coin are derived by asserting a proposition so glaringly so palpably at variance with the fundamental principles of a government, based on true states. To make a debt in money and of 50 or 52 cents worth of silver and say that it shall be received in the payment of all debts at $1 is but to confiscate one half of the wealth of every man whose money is saved. It is but to tax the little bank deposit of the laborer and to double the price of all things he buys.

"I am opposed to any system of laws that would even have a tendency towards decreasing the purchasing power of money and increasing the price of commodities without the same degree raising the price of wages. The wage market is always slowest to rise, and in case of cheap currency never reaches the level attained by the manufactured commodities of the country.

"I am opposed to any system of finance that will drive the foreign gold standard into vaults or out of the country, and that create a financial stringency in comparison with which the present would be considered a time of bountiful harvest and overflowing riches. I am unconditionally opposed to our government coining 50 cents into dollars. I am unwilling to cut to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, or say other into inconsistent with the true, honest intrinsic value of both metals.

Wright's speech was frequently interrupted with applause. When he mentioned General Weaver, the silver men's enthusiasm knew no bounds. His declaration that silver should be considered money at a proportionate value with gold called out prolonged cheers from the gold standard people, while the silver men remained silent, barring a mild protest from one or two delegates. Bolter's name brought the silver men to their feet and the cheers continued fully five minutes. An intimation of Bolter's alleged inconsistency was interrupted by cries of "Hides, Hides," and "Hides from the gold men. Cleveland's name was also enthusiastically received.

After naming committee and announcing the district delegates, the convention adjourned until 2 p. m.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CONVENTION.

CONCORD, N. H., May 20.—The New Hampshire Democratic state convention met today to choose delegates-at-large to the national convention. Harry Bingham presided. He said the platform of the national convention must be broad enough for every true Democrat to stand on and he declared for a plainly expressed 16 to 1 coinage. The sentiment must be now whose remarks are in harmony with the platform.

The committee on resolutions submitted their report.

The financial plank is as follows: "Under the present conditions there can be but one standard of value, and the three kinds of currency should rest upon a gold basis as long as gold is the standard recognized by the great commercial nations of the world. We heartily commend the action of President Cleveland in his firmly maintaining our public credit and faith, in the face of formidable opposition."

The platform was adopted without a dissenting voice.

The following delegates-at-large were elected by acclamation: Frank Jones, Alvah W. Sulloway, Irving W. Drew and Charles A. Stratton. Alternates: Frank N. Chase, Sylvester H. Dudley, Col. Frank G. N. Joy and William A. Plummer.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Conferees Disagree on the Senate Rivers and the Pedro Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The conferees on the river and harbor bill have decided to report disagreement on the Sacramento and San Pedro rivers harbor amendment. The motion of the House is that, in case the commission provided for in the Senate amendment should report in favor of San Pedro, it would give that place two large contracts. It is claimed by the House conferees that the commission would report in favor of San Pedro. The House conferees have agreed to.

Mr. Macfarlane Resigning.

LIVERPOOL, May 20.—Among the pleasures sailing today on the Majestic for New York is Mr. Macfarlane, who succeeds in placing on the market the mortgage bonds of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar company of Hawaii. The company is the Spreckels plantation at Hawaii, though a syndicate with which failed the Hawaiian loan of 1895. The bonds amount to $250,000, to be issued in $1,000 each. Loan and stock exchange quotation for them has been applied for.

Striker Gets a Victory.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 20.—The striking fireman of the Armour packing plant who went out on May 5th for interference with Foreman Dever have compromised their differences today, and the strikers against the company's meals and will return to work tomorrow. A thousand or more employes of the different departments of the plant, who were laid off because of lack of work, will be reinstated. The firemen put in a claim for 17 per cent an hour for eight hours, practically all they demanded.

Rubber Company Attached.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Dresser and Goodrich, commission merchants, have attached the Goodrich Rubber company. It is said the Goodrich Rubber company is a New Jersey corporation. Dresser & Goodrich have only a slight interest in the company, but have made advances of money on the goods manufactured. A hasty examination of the Rubber company's affairs showed it was unable to meet its liabilities.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Gorman introduced a bill to amend the Fifty-Sixth bill to be Senate, providing for the issuing of certificates for indebtedness in denominations of $50, $100, $1,000, bearing interest at three per cent per annum, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States. Not exceeding $100,000,000 certificates are to be issued by the secretary of the treasury when authorized by the President. The certificate is to pay for appropriations of this Congress or the last. Gorman said the bill was an amendment to the committee on appropriations and it had been rejected. He thought the amendment subject to a point of order.

Mills (Texas) made the point order and said that when Congress was in session there was no reason why the committee should be interested. Congress should not adjourn without making provision for the treasury.

Gorman said the important matter should not be considered without a quorum being present, and roll call was ordered.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Carlisle amendment to the immigration bill requiring contracts with aliens to perform labor in the United States void and void and making it a misdemeanor for persons to perform labor in the United States, who have become citizens of the United States or have come to Canada to reside, was agreed to in the House—121 to 45.

Associated Press Meeting.

CHICAGO, May 20.—At the annual meeting of the stock holders of the Associated Press held this morning, 744 out of 1,000 shares of stock were represented.

The report of the board of directors for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, showed that the membership had grown from 821 to 1,000 and the receipts increased from 124 to 136. The present membership is 40, and the number of stock holders 141.

The Associated Press was brought to a most satisfactory condition. The revenues have been exactly maintained at their maximum while the expenses have been reduced. The monthly margin of excess receipts over expenses had usually been maintained since the last quarter of 1895 and has more than doubled in amount. As a result a dividend of 10 per cent of the principal of the fund on the guarantee fund had been paid.

The board congratulated the membership on the great progress made during the year toward the accomplishment of the original and permanent purpose of the Associated Press—the gathering and distribution of the news and distributing business of the country by its members.

Victory for the Gold Men.

MONTPELIER, May 20.—A special to the Journal from Anacoma, N. D., says: The probabilities at 2 o'clock are that the gold standard Democrats will carry the state convention. They received important reinforcement this morning, the Black Hills delegates who have been for silver, changing their about, because of the promise from that part of the state, M. A. Ramsay of Woonsocket, a sound money candidate, was agreed on for temporary chairman. Last night the silverites had the matters their own way and even put do not concede that the battle is lost.

The state officers' nominating convention was called this noon to be held at Deadwood on September 1.

MORRIS SHADOWED.

Yolunsmolly Declares That He is Being Watched by Detectives.

CALLS THEM WHITEMORE'S HIRELINGS.

Depositions From Manager Holbrook and Others of Andrews & Company—Rebuttal Testimony.

Ex-Selectman Morris stepped from the witness stand shortly before noon today, after being subjected to a day and a half of vigorous questioning by counsel for defense and prosecution. Some of the time this forenoon Morris was decidedly perturbed on account, as he said, of being constantly shadowed by Whitemore's detective hirelings who, the moment he left the joint building, took his trail, followed him home or wherever he went, day or night. Mr. Varian frequently admonished to calm the witness and asked him why it was that he was so suspicious of his own counsel. To these queries no definite replies were given and in each instance the witness apparently compromised himself as to his ability to evade the pointed interrogatories of counsel for the defense. When Morris was released, Judge Powers and Attorney Whitlock rested their case, the latter the questions and the former the answers of Holbrook, manager of Andrews & Company, in a voluminous deposition taken several days ago by Mr. Whitlemore while in Chicago. This afternoon the depositions of other members of the firm were taken. Rebuttal testimony and arguments will follow.

Mr. Varian resumed his cross-examination of Morris this morning. He admitted that he had had no conversation with Holbrook regarding the money Hayken said he had refunded to the firm, but not seen or spoken to Carey for a year or longer. Morris said he was under the impression that the telegram of January 27, 1896, had reference to testing Hayken. He had remarked, he thought, he was after sending the telegram that he left for Chicago. Went to Carey's office immediately and met Hayken there. They left the office together and lunched at the Wellington hotel. Did not know how Hayken learned that he was registered at the Wellington under the name of J. K. Parch. Did not pass as Parch at Cincinnati.

"Did you write to Holbrook?"

"No, sir."

"To what effect?"

"I don't remember."

"You look quite an active part in getting up the defense?"

"In connection with Judge Dey."

"Judge Dey didn't suggest to you that it would be well to employ Judge Powers?"

"He did not."

"Did you talk with Hayken about getting Holbrook's testimony in the case?"

"I don't understand the question."

"Why?"

"Because it is so vague and apparently asked for some motive I don't understand."

"Are you cautious of every question asked you?"

"Not necessarily."

The question, "Did you talk with Hayken about getting Holbrook's testimony in this case?" was then asked again and the witness replied:

"Repeatedly."

"What reason did you have for defending and raising money to defend Hayken?"

"I simply refunded $300 as overpayment on the mining deal."

Witness in further explanation said that Holbrook & Carey had, in his opinion, done the "square thing" with Hayken.

"When you went to Chicago why did you register an assumed name?" asked Mr. Varian.

"Because I didn't want to be disturbed about from place to place, as I was I would be if I registered in my own name, because Whitemore's detectives were constantly on my track."

"Why should you be afraid of being shadowed if your errand was an honest one?"

"Well why," interrupted the witness vehemently, "do you employ men to shadow people now—every day and night all the time—they are waking up and down in front of my door all the time. A brother of the city marshal (John Pollock) patrolled my residence regularly up to last Friday. Now you have another man doing the same thing."

Mr. Varian looked amused and replied by saying, "You are quite a talker Mr. Morris, aren't you?"

Then Mr. Varian repeated the question, "If you were not in some errand why were you afraid of being watched?"

"Because, I objected," replied Morris with vehemence, "to being trailed down by Whitlemore's hirelings."

"You had a strong feeling of resentment toward Davis, didn't you?"

"I did, I admit it."

Witness said that when he wrote to Hayken about the "ungodly conspiracies" who were endeavoring to work up the prosecution, he had reference to only Mr. Whitlemore and other members of the county court. He has received $7,500 from Hayken in four separate payments and has given a receipt for each. Had never read the depositions of Holbrook and Carey on the Gardiner deal. Knew that they were there. Did not know that Carey in his deposition had said.

"It is not true that any sum or amount of money mentioned in the last interrogatory or anywhere else, was ever willfully or knowingly paid to Martin Hayken or to any one else by said company to enable him to perform any corrupt or dishonest agreement made in behalf of the said company with any of the members of the county court of Salt Lake county, or any other to aid or procuring the contract or for any other purpose what-