

MORMONS TOO NUMEROUS

Utah Will Not Be Granted Statehood by This Congress.

STILL GOVERNED BY THE OLD CHURCH

Gentiles Urge the Rejection of Any Measures Calculated to Give the Territory Jurisdiction in Polygamous Cases.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 215 FORTY-SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.

It is now conceded on every hand that no statehood bill will be passed by the act of this congress. Objections to the admission of Utah have probably defeated statehood for all the territories. Despite the fact that President Harrison has granted assent to the disincorporation of the territory, the Gentiles are almost to a man opposed statehood. They believe that the condition of Mormonism in Utah has not reached a point of reform which would warrant statehood, as all jurisdiction over the Mormon question would under state laws pass out of federal hands and be relegated to the people.

Even though congress should require certain anti-Mormon provisions in the state constitution and even if it should confer upon the United States courts jurisdiction in polygamous cases, it is urged by the leading Gentiles that under the jury system the Mormons would defy the laws and again practice their polygamous forms of religion.

General Robertson of Indiana, a member of the Utah commission, and Editor Lammann of the Salt Lake Tribune, who are now in Washington, are strongly opposed to statehood. They point out that the best evidence of the presence of Mormonism in Utah lies in the fact that the delegate elected to congress last fall is a leader in the church, and that the Mormons control all the elective offices of importance in the territory at present. They believe that the only way to eradicate Mormonism is to leave affairs in the hands of the federal government.

Watching the Situation.

On account of the excitement in Wall street today Secretary Foster decided to remain at his post in the Treasury department and abandon his intended journey to the banquet of the Michigan club in New York. The sale of stocks was attributed by treasury officials to the crash in London and not in the general financial situation. Telegrams from New York and Philadelphia indicate that Secretary Foster all day informing him of every fluctuation in the stock and bond market. There is no change in President Harrison's disposition to issue bonds. Nevertheless, it is believed that the Treasury department is prepared to issue bonds on an instant's notice.

Nebraska's Northern Boundary.

Samuel C. Shelton of Springfield, S. D., has been awarded the contract for making the survey and furnishing the monuments for the line between South Dakota and Nebraska. The bid was the lowest bid, but it is contended that he was not the best bidder, as he is not a practical engineer, as required by law and the rules of the department. The highest bidder, however, it is stated, was Warren of Hot Springs, S. D. Senator Manderson and others are said to be quite indignant that the award was made to the Nebraska bidder.

It is stated that when Secretary Noble directed the award to be made to Shelton he used in his instructions to the commissioner of Indian affairs, the words "the best bidder," and that the view of the fact that Mr. Carlisle will soon become secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Furthermore, he had just come from Lansing, Michigan, where he had voiced the views of the president-elect.

To Harmonize Silver Men.

Senator Carlisle is making a final effort to harmonize the conflicting views of the silver and anti-silver men. A quiet caucus was held at his house last night at which the views of both wings of the financial question were presented. The meeting was held upon an adjournment of the committee on Indian affairs. The view of the fact that Mr. Carlisle will soon become secretary of the treasury in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Furthermore, he had just come from Lansing, Michigan, where he had voiced the views of the president-elect.

After Half an Hour had been consumed in a quiet discussion Mr. Carlisle resigned that little seemed likely to be accomplished.

He therefore made a short speech to his caucus, which was emphatic as to the desirability of immediate action. He urged that a compromise should be agreed upon and passed through congress before March 4. After Mr. Carlisle's resignation, Secretary Livingston of Georgia, heretofore counted among the silver men, brought forward a compromise.

The substance of his proposition to temporarily suspend the Sherman silver act. During the suspension, however, the government is to continue coining the silver, seigniorage being now in the treasury, which amounts to about \$40,000,000. This coining is to be at the rate of about \$3,000,000 a month, so that the coining of the entire amount would cover the next thirteen months. At the expiration of this time the fifty-third congress would be in a position to devise a permanent solution of the financial question.

Would Be Acceptable.

As a compromise it was felt that the measure would be acceptable to the silver wing, because it provided for the continuation of silver coining at the rate of \$3,000,000 per month.

On the other hand it was believed that the compromise would be acceptable to the gold wing because it suspended the Sherman act for a time, at least, until the measure was put to a vote and received the approval of every gentleman of the caucus, with the exception of one extreme southern silver member. Senator Carlisle was then delegated to draft a bill in conformity with the plan thus outlined.

Mr. Bland, representing the silver extremists, said today that he would oppose this compromise to the bitter end and would filibuster, if necessary, to defeat it. It is significant, however, that the silver men who have heretofore voted with Bland, were present at the Carlisle residence last night and voted affirmatively on the compromise.

Ingratious Act of Senator Harris.

There is a peculiar tangle over the confirmation of Judge Jackson. It was learned that Judge Jackson's appointment to the supreme bench has been confirmed by the senate. But President Harrison has not yet been informed of the confirmation. When the nomination came before the senate last Saturday Senator Harris of Tennessee asked that the notice of the confirmation be withheld from the president for the present.

The purpose of Mr. Harris was evident. He knew that the confirmation of Judge Jackson's appointment would not reach President Harrison the latter could not name a republican successor to Jackson. It is stated that the executive session that one senator has the right to delay official notification for a definite length of time. President Harrison has not received official notice of confirmation and until he does receive it he is prevented from naming Judge Jackson's successor. He had all the papers of various candidates before him today, but he was unable to act until he had heard from the senate "officially."

Western Pensioners.

The following pensions granted are reported: Nebraska: Original—Urias Slinker, Oscar J. Fox, Henry C. McMaken, Isaac H. Dempsey, Samuel B. Taylor, Additional—Wilson Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth Sunday, Ellen N. B. Hale, Hannah M. Harrison, Martha A. Charles, Original—Henry H. Parker, Charles Harper, Charles J. Gowan, Additional—Corey E. Foster, Jacob Plank, Daniel Ward, Henry S. Wilkinson, Increase—Ward Gale, John D. Heiglin. Original

widows, etc.—Floretta L. Lane. Survivors Indian wars—Jacob C. March.

Iowa: Original—William A. Green, John Alexander, Jonathan McElroy, Charles Yelkey, William W. Bates, Andrew H. Anderson, Jacob Minnich, Thomas C. Waish, Irwin Benton, Henry Kirk, Rebecca J. Bell, Original widows, etc.—Catherine U. Lynch, Jennie E. Gates, Emily K. Jones, Elizabeth Severs, Elizabeth Wagner, Rachel Thompson, Sarah A. Clark, Elizabeth V. Towner, Christina Mitchell, Belinda Holmes, mother; Eliza Van Dusen, mother; Emanuel Renner, father; minors of Andrew Anderson, minor; Alexander Lewis, Flora E. Hand, Original—George Keener, Richard Shelton, Demarus L. Nitchman, Albert P. Cory, Brinton T. Grawford, Hiram H. Hiers, Windfield Spouster, Joseph T. Stockdale, Samuel Freeman, Additional—John Dowling, Hiram Pickard, Samuel Elser, John M. Vote, Rev. J. H. Anderson, minor; Mrs. Wm. C. Ebersole, Increase—Robert Andrews, Charles Rumpf, James N. Gingley, Samuel Ed. Edmondson, John M. Wrick, David Hammond, Rebeuse—John H. Saxon, Edward C. Vennum, Sallathel Lightner, Original widows, etc.—Eliza J. Pearson, Elizabeth Jones, Mrs. Clarissa Munson, mother; Maria C. Redfield. South Dakota: Original—George W. Ward, John S. Jones, Isaac N. Drake, William C. James, Eric E. Johnson, Additional—Francis Decell, Birney Ackerman, Original—George E. Smith, Increase—Benjamin F. Harvey.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Representative-elect Mercer of Omaha is getting the lay of the land preparatory to congressional work. He was at the Department of Agriculture today and got a first lesson in "departmental agriculture" from Uncle Jerry Husk. Mr. Mercer now feels that he is a well equipped farmer. He has secured a plot of ground in the city, and is venting by "rotation of the breeding and feeding grounds." In Wisconsin, where these rules of sanitation are observed, but 1 per cent of the population is afflicted with cholera at Kansas City, where it is not practicable to follow the rules, 3 per cent die from cholera.

During the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill in the senate today the amendment appropriating \$60,000 for the geological survey of North and South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas was reached. A strong effort was made to reduce the amount to \$40,000, but through the efforts of Senators Paddock and Manderson this was defeated and the amendment passed at \$60,000. This survey is intended to inaugurate the irrigation survey for the states named and is of importance to them.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton, the newly selected secretary of agriculture, is expected at the Hotel Normandy this week. There is a good deal of doubt and uncertainty in the minds of some of the best lawyers in the house as to the right of the governor of Wyoming to appoint a United States senator, the legislature having met and failed to nominate one, but the general opinion is that the governor may make an appointment. Oates of Alabama says it would depend on the constitution and statutes of the state, but on general principles he is rather in opposition to an appointment. P. S. H.

PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS.

Interesting Figures from the Report of the Director of the Mint. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The director of the mint has transmitted to congress a report on the production of the precious metals covering the calendar year 1892. The value of the gold product from the mines of the United States was approximately \$31,000,000, about corresponding to the average product of recent years. The product of silver from our own mines is approximately \$20,000,000 ounces, having a commercial value at the present price of silver during the year of \$50,750,000, and of the coinage value in silver dollars of \$74,989,000. This is a falling off of \$30,000,000 ounces from the product of the preceding year.

The amount of silver purchased by the government during the year under the mandatory provision of the act of July 14, 1890, was \$18,287,282, or 294,291, an average of 87 1/2 cents per fine ounce. From this silver 6,333,315 silver dollars were coined during the year. The import of gold valued at \$18,165,000, and the exports \$76,758,592, a net loss of gold of \$58,593,592. The silver imports aggregated \$18,287,282, and the exports \$18,301, an excess of silver exports of \$13,719. The director reviews the recent movements of gold from the United States, commencing May, 1892, and ending with that of February 19, 1893, when the last movement commenced, to February 15, 1893, the export of gold from the port of New York was aggregated \$90,728,000.

The total metallic stock on January 1, 1893, was estimated to have been: Gold, \$49,078,029; silver, \$60,965,365. Total, \$110,043,394. The stock of gold in the United States fell during the last calendar year \$90,000,000, while the stock of silver increased \$40,000,000. The amount of money in circulation exclusive of the amount in the treasury was \$1,611,321,753 on January 1, 1893, an increase of \$18,928,124 during the year. There was an increase of over \$12,000,000 on the gold product of the world during the last calendar year. Of this increase \$4,000,000 was from Australia and over \$8,000,000 from South Africa.

The total silver production of the world increased now in the treasury, which amounts to about \$40,000,000. This coining is to be at the rate of about \$3,000,000 a month, so that the coining of the entire amount would cover the next thirteen months. At the expiration of this time the fifty-third congress would be in a position to devise a permanent solution of the financial question.

WILL FIGHT THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Silver Men and Populists Combine—Washington Notes. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Star says: There has been formed a combination in the house to fight the sundry civil bill which threatens the defeat of that measure this month. The opposition is an extraordinary session of congress. The proposition is for the issue of the Sherman amendment providing for the issue of 3 per cent bonds. It is regarded as almost certain that if the amendment is concurred in and the bill is sent to conference the amendment will be restored in conference and will be kept in the bill. Therefore the alliance members and a number of ultra silver men have decided to filibuster against the bill to keep it from conference, unless an agreement is reached that under no circumstances will the house conference accept the amendment. Such an agreement would be against the interests of the free coinage men and is not apt to be reached. It is the purpose to kill the Sherman amendment, to filibuster until the 4th of March and not allow the sundry civil bill to pass at all.

Estimator General Wanamaker says that the popularity of the Columbian postage stamps is best attested by the financial results attending their sale. During January, 1892, at 100 francs per 100,000, the sales of stamps amounted to \$1,070,450, while in January of this year the amount was \$2,254,475 of which \$1,708,066 were from the Columbian series. The people from their own choice have bought three of the new issue of the old stamps and the total increase of sales for the month was a fraction more than 30 per cent.

The medical experts who have been investigating the alleged insanity of Howard J. Bland, who murdered his wife and brother-in-law in this city, have adjudged him insane.

The whisky trust investigation, which has been delayed some time owing to the absence of witnesses, will be resumed Wednesday morning.

Confirmations: Myron M. Parker, comptroller of the District of Columbia. The president has appointed J. H. Oakley of Illinois to be assistant surgeon of the marine hospital service.

Fixing the Limit of Cost.

Mr. Quay moved amendments, which were agreed to, fixing the limit of cost of the public buildings at Allegheny, Pa., at \$200,000, of the public building at San Francisco, Cal., at \$2,000,000, and the public building at Portland, Ore., at \$1,000,000.

MR. CARLISLE'S COMPROMISE

His Proposed Bill for the Repeal of Silver Purchases Bitterly Opposed.

FREE COINAGE MEN WERE NOT CONSULTED

Every Other Element of the Democratic Party in the House Assayed for Suggestions—Republicans Arranged Against It—Text of the Bill.

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Full Text of the Bill.

This is the full text of the bill agreed upon. It is proposed as a substitute for the Andross bill:

"That the secretary of the treasury shall set apart so much of the silver bullion at the coinage value thereof, purchased under the act entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1890,' as may be necessary, including the silver dollars heretofore coined, under said act, to redeem all the outstanding United States treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion so purchased, and shall retain the same in the treasury to be used for that purpose only, and he shall cause the residue of the silver bullion purchased and not so redeemed to be coined at the rate of \$20,000,000 per month, into silver dollars of the weight of 412 1/2 grains Troy, of standard silver, as provided in the act of January 18, 1837, on which shall be the devices and inscriptions provided by said act, which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined under the provisions of said act of July 14, 1890, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except when otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. The standard silver dollar coined under this section shall be covered by the treasury as a miscellaneous receipt."

"Second—Any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the treasurer of the United States or any assistant treasurer in sums of not less than \$10 and receive therefor certificates in denominations of \$1, \$5, \$25 and \$100 and multiples of \$10 corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes and the coin coined, or representing such certificates, which shall be retained in the treasury for the redemption of same on demand. Such certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues and when so received may be retained in the treasury."

"Third—The secretary of the treasury is hereby directed to suspend the purchase of silver bullion, under the said act of July 14, 1890, until the residue of the silver bullion belonging to the United States has been coined as required by the first section of this act."

Republicans Will Oppose It. The bill was shown to the republicans by Mr. Tracy of New York, and they were asked if they would support it. Nearly all the republican members of the house and the anti-silver men the last time, including Mr. Reed, replied that they would not do so. It therefore seems likely that the last attempt to repeal the Sherman act by the purchase act cannot gain the votes necessary to its passage, as the free coinage democrats say they will refuse to vote for it, and the republican defection from the democratic gain made as a result of the conference.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Sundry Civil Bill Occupies the Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Senator Gorman, in some remarks which he made in the senate today in opposition to appropriations for public buildings, spoke of the serious and alarming condition which confronted the country and expressed the belief that only the boldness of the trouble had been touched, and said that extraordinary action would have to be taken by the Treasury department, or else congress would have to reassemble before next July, to meet the condition. His warning did not prevent the senate from agreeing to all the amendments that were offered, making appropriations for increasing the limit of cost of public buildings.

The only yes and nay vote that was taken upon them showed all the republican senators, except Mr. Sherman, in the affirmative, and all the democrats except Mr. Vest in the negative.

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Mr. Morrill's amendment was agreed to.

Topographic Survey. Mr. Wolcott moved to reduce the amendment for the topographic surveys from \$300,000 to \$100,000, and advocated the adoption of the amendment, giving what he called the "peculiar history of the geological survey." If any one examined the geological map of the United States he would see that the "largest" companies were in districts where congressional representatives made the most fuss. In other words, the topographical surveys had been distributed not geologically, but politically, and at the rate at which the work has been carried on it would take thirty-eight years to complete the topography alone, and as to the geological part of the work, no man could figure out its completion within a century, not its cost, which would be like \$100,000,000. He referred to the fact that the geological work in the parts of the country where it would be most beneficial and important—the coal fields of Pennsylvania, the iron and copper fields of Michigan and the coal deposits on the Pacific coast, and declared that the work was entirely controlled by politics. He criticized also the publication of the survey as being irrelevant to geology and mentioned the case of one of the chief geologists (Prof. Gilbert), whose time since July last had been given to an investigation of the geology and physiology of the moon. The senate, he said, would be of a different political complexion next session and he hoped it would appoint an investigating committee to probe the geological survey and direct it on a business track.

Mr. Wolcott's amendment was rejected—yeas 15; nays 38.

Fixing the Limit of Cost. Mr. Quay moved amendments, which were

NO FOOL LIKE AN OLD FOOL

Gay Old Farmer Who Saw Omaha by Electric Light.

ANOTHER SPORT WAS READY FOR SUCKERS

Gambling Copper Taken in with His Tools for Detering Dice—Misplaced Energy of an Iowa Jail Bird—Police Deonts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Philibustering against the New York and New Jersey bridge bill proved ineffectual today. It was led by Messrs. Inoué and Blair, both of Pennsylvania, but they were never able to muster more than seven men to their support and the bill was passed practically without opposition. After the disposition of the two private bills, the naval and agricultural bills were called up under suspension of the rules and passed, and the house adjourned.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—The following army orders were issued today: Leave of absence for thirty days from March 1 is granted Colonel John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, superintendent of the military academy, West Point.

Captain James C. Merrill, assistant surgeon, will proceed to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the medical department, and on the completion thereof will return to his duty in this city.

Leutenant Earl C. Carnahan, Twelfth infantry, will report in person to the commandant of the cavalry and a cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth on March 1 for preliminary instructions preparatory to his detail as a student officer of the school.

Captain Hiram H. Ketchum, Twenty-second infantry, now on leave of absence in Italy, will report to the superintendent of the recruiting service for assignment to duty at the headquarters of the recruiting service.

Captain Theodore F. Forbes, Fifth infantry, will proceed to New York City and report to the recruiting service for assignment to duty at the headquarters of the recruiting service.

Mr. Hatch Will Attempt to Force His Consideration in the House. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Chairman Hatch of the agricultural committee announces that he does not intend to wait any longer on the rules committee for a special order in behalf of the anti-option bill, and he will call that measure up as soon as business which it has already been agreed should be taken up, is out of the way.

There is one revenue bill, a small tariff bill reported by the ways and means committee, ahead of the anti-option bill, and his program is to set it aside by a majority vote and then move to take up the anti-option bill.

Mr. Hatch evidently expects a resort to filibustering tactics on the part of the opposition. He will not give up his plan of campaign until he has secured a two-thirds majority together until he forces a vote.

Nicaragua's Financial Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Senator Guzman, minister to this country from Nicaragua, received the following telegram today, dated Managua, February 19: "The board of directors of the news published by certain newspapers to the effect that there is a terrible financial condition and that the president is about to leave the country. There has been no issue of paper money. The banks are open. The country prosperous and our credit as usual."

Blavo.

Constipation cured by De Witt's Early Risers. Work of School Board. The Board of Education last night bought a lot of Alvin S. Vincent at \$1,150 for the Franklin school.

The board appropriated \$25 for a lecture motor for the high school training school. The president and secretary were authorized to sign contracts to expedite work on new buildings.

An hour was spent in revising the rules of the board, which have been handed down from remote antiquity with now and then an addition through the ages. Dr. Duryea scored them, declaring they were full of pigeon English and knock-kneed grammar.

E. E. Brande was designated to examine the additional securities deposited by the Globe Loan and Trust company, which contain a savings department for school children.

Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel salve will cure them.

Labor Reform Denied.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—T. B. McGuire of the general executive committee of the Knights of Labor, this morning speaking of the reported probable annihilation of the Knights of Labor and Federation of Labor, said: "There is no probability of such a union, neither will there be any strike of switchmen or brakemen. It is true that if all federated unions would combine, the country would be in considerable trouble, but they would be willing to put up with inferior help in order to break up the federation."

St. Louis Socialists in Politics.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.—(Special Telegram to THE BEE.)—This city is to have the first socialist municipal ticket in its history. A nominating convention was held quietly last night and an embarras of riches selected. The platform embraces almost all demands, the most important of which is that the city shall own and operate all the street railways, telephones, gas and electric companies.

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A free proposition, which found considerable favor at a conference and in the house among free coinage men, provided for the coinage of the bullion now in the treasury and the residue of the silver bullion now in the treasury, and other gold men refused absolutely to vote for any measure providing for further silver purchases in any amount.

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