

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

Again the Subject of Discussion in the Senate.

Allen of Nebraska Speaks in Favor of the Harris Resolution.

The House Agrees to Partial Concurrence on the General Deficiency Bill, Concurring in the Senate Amendment Limiting the Cost of Armor Plate to \$300 per Ton.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The open session of the Senate was beyond eventful to-day. The Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific was further discussed.

The conference report on the deficiency appropriation bill was considered as soon as the Senate met to-day.

Hale, in charge of the bill, stated that the price of armor plate was not included in the report. Nothing had been done on that subject, except that the Senate conference had stated positively that the Senate would not consider over \$300 for armor.

The report was ordered to a further conference.

Quay of Pennsylvania moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday, but it was lost—25 to 27.

Morgan secured the adoption of a resolution requesting the President for information as to the arrest of Alfred O. H. Hugel, a citizen of the United States, by the Spanish authorities at Havana, September 6, 1896.

The resolution was agreed to without division.

On motion of Pettigrew of South Dakota, the bill was passed to give the consent of Congress to a compact entered into between the States of South Dakota and Nebraska respecting the boundary between said States.

The Harris resolution relating to the sale of Government interests in the Union Pacific Railroad was then taken up, and Allen of Nebraska continued his speech in support of the resolution.

After discussing the legal points involved, Allen declared that if Congress neglected at this time to stay the Government interest in that road, involving a loss of \$50,000,000, it would be the greatest blow to the Government since the war had been made in all the years of our national existence.

Thurston of Nebraska interrupted to state that the railroad debt was almost \$70,000,000, while the guaranteed bid was \$45,000,000, and that the loss could not exceed \$25,000,000.

Allen declined to yield for this purpose, and the presiding officer was in doubt as to the right of a Senator to call attention to the absence of a quorum when the Senator on the floor declined to yield.

Hale said it was a most unusual procedure.

Warren finally withdrew his point, and Allen proceeded.

When he closed, at 1:30, the Senate went into executive session, and so remained until 6 o'clock, when adjournment was had until to-morrow.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. WASHINGTON, July 16.—The House to-day agreed to the partial conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, concurring in the Senate amendment fixing the limit of cost of armor plate for three battleships now building at \$300 per ton.

A strong effort was made to induce the House to agree to a substitute proposition fixing the limit at \$400, as recommended by the Secretary of the Navy, but after a three hours' debate, the House, by a vote of 142 to 45, concurred in the Senate amendment.

Messrs. Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania, Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania and Boutelle (Rep.) of Maine supported the \$400 proposition, which was opposed by Messrs. King (Dem.) of Utah, Underwood (Dem.) of Idaho, Barlow (Populist) of California, Simpson (Populist) of Kansas, Gaines (Dem.) of Tennessee, Wheeler (Dem.) of Alabama, Sayres (Dem.) of Texas and Cannon (Rep.) of Illinois.

Cannon then called up the conference report on the general deficiency bill, which in the meantime had been agreed to by the Senate.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment appropriating \$5,000 for the removing of obstructions in the Kootenai River, Montana.

When the armor-plate amendment was reached Cannon announced that the House insist on its disagreement, and Stone (Rep.) of Pennsylvania moved to concur with an amendment in the nature of a substitute proposition, by the terms of which the cost of the armor plate for the three battleships was increased from \$2,400,000 to \$2,520,000, and the limit of the cost for the armor from \$300 to \$400.

Boutelle (Rep.) of Maine, Chairman of Naval Affairs Committee of the House, took the floor in support of Stone's motion. He explained at length the history of the controversy over the price of armor plates. He pointed out the refusal of the armor-plate companies to bid under the provision of the last naval appropriation bill, limiting the cost to \$300 per ton; the proposition of the Illinois Steel Company to furnish all the armor for twenty years at \$240 per ton, and the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for an authorization for new bids with a limit of cost of \$400 per ton.

WARM DEBATE ON FREE SILVER.

California Delegates Make a Gallant Fight,

But the Advocates of the White Metal Win the Day.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress, by a Vote of Nearly Five to One, Adopts the Majority Resolution Declaring for the Free and Unlimited Coinage of Gold and Silver at the Ratio of 16 to 1.

SALT LAKE, July 16.—To-day was a day of excitement, oratory and at times confusion in the session of the Trans-Mississippi Congress. The subject was free silver, and the principal factors in the discussion were California and Colorado. The latter State with a host of silver advocates won the day, and after a gallant struggle by the California delegates, under the leadership of T. L. Ford, in opposition to the measure, the congress, by a vote of nearly five to one, adopted the majority resolution declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the co-operation of any foreign Government.

This action was preceded by about twenty speeches, the principal ones being delivered by C. S. Thomas of Colorado and T. L. Ford of California. Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke in favor of the majority report, and threw the whole convention into a wild state of enthusiasm.

When the congress met every seat in the main body of the hall and in the galleries was occupied. After the discussion closed nearly two hours was consumed by motions, roll-calls and parliamentary tactics.

The opposition to the majority report was led mainly by Missouri delegates, with some assistance from California. The delegates were late in assembling. After the introduction of some minor resolutions, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported recommending Hugh Craig of California for President; Charles H. Connell of Minnesota, L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico and Bredford Smith of Louisiana, First, Second and Third Vice-Presidents, respectively.

It further recommended that each State delegation choose an additional Vice-President, and that the election of a Secretary and Assistant Secretary be deferred until the place of the next meeting be fixed.

The report was unanimously adopted. The next business before the congress was the discussion of the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Resolutions. It was arranged that Dorsey of Nebraska and Ford of California would control the time in favor of the majority and minority reports, respectively, on the silver question.

Ford said the supporters of the minority report would probably want but little time, and he desired that an opportunity be given to any delegate to speak on that side who might so desire. He then read the minority report, the chief point of which was that the silver question was a political issue, and therefore should not be discussed in this non-partisan body.

The resolution indorsing the free coinage of silver reported by the majority of the committee was then read, and C. S. Thomas of Colorado proceeded to address the house in the affirmative. He said that it had been claimed that all political questions in their last analysis were economic. Whether this be true of all political issues, it certainly is of the silver question. He urged reasons why the body should discuss and express itself on this great issue; denied that the Republican party was a single gold standard party, and declared that the great Governments of Europe could see the handwriting on the wall that this giant Republic was about to restore silver, and that they must prepare to fall in line.

E. V. Smalley, a delegate from Minnesota, spoke in favor of the minority report. He thought it was discourteous for the strong silver majority to force the question on the congress; declared himself a single gold standard party, and repeated a number of the familiar arguments in support of that position. He opposed discussion of the silver question by the congress, and said that if such discussion should be determined upon by Republicans were out of place in this body, and had no more right in it than they would have in a Democratic caucus.

He protested against crowding this Democratic partisan resolution down Republican throats. He entered into a long discussion of the merits of the financial question, and said if this was a silver convention he did not belong here. He felt that he would have no more business in a free silver convention than he would in a Democratic ward caucus.

De Matos of Montana favored the majority report, and created much excitement by declaring that the action of those who were trying to prevent the passage of the free silver resolution was due to a desire to insult President Bryan of this congress.

Exception was taken to this remark from all parts of the hall, and De Matos finally withdrew his statement.

Varian of Utah addressed the convention in support of the majority report. He denied that the political character of the question was a good reason why it should not be discussed, and cited the action of the congress yesterday regarding the Hawaiian and Cuban questions, which were purely political.

Perkins of Nebraska followed in support of the minority report. He held it to be improper for this commercial congress to discuss a question so thoroughly political as is the silver issue.

Quinn of Montana spoke in favor of the majority report. He made a forcible argument in favor of the feasibility of free coinage.

Ford of California, who was in charge

THE PRIZE COMES TO AMERICA.

E. H. Teneyck Wins the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Regatta.

Has No Difficulty in Defeating Blackstaff in the Finals.

The American Got Away Slightly in Advance of the Englishman, an Advantage He Never Lost to the Finish, Rowing a Beautiful Race Throughout.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 16.—The third day of the Henley regatta was favored with beautiful weather. Light breezes, generally up the course were blowing from the Bucks station. In consequence of the death of Lord Camoys, President of this year's regatta, many flags are floating at half-mast.

In the semi-finals for the Diamond Sculls, Dr. W. S. McDowell of the Delaware Boat Club of Chicago was defeated by H. T. C. Blackstaff of the Vesta Rowing Club, while E. H. Teneyck of the Massachusetts Boat Club of Worcester, Mass., won his heat with B. H. Howell, an American, Trinity College, Cambridge. Blackstaff had the Bucks shore in his contest with McDowell, and Teneyck had the Bucks shore in the other heat.

In the fourth race for the Grand Challenge Cup, New College, Oxford, beat the Leander Club by two feet.

At the finish the boats were so close that the result was not known by the spectators until the judges announced it. The time was 6 minutes and 51 seconds.

McDowell and Blackstaff started off together in fine style. At the top of the island McDowell was leading by a quarter of a length, rowing a thirty-eight stroke to the minute, as against Blackstaff's forty. This lead he maintained until he had passed the quarter-mile stake, when Blackstaff forged forward and pushed the nose of his boat to the front.

At the Rectory Blackstaff led by a half length. At the half-mile stake, which the former reached in two minutes and fifty-four seconds, the Chicagoan appeared down, a little later Blackstaff collided with the piles, and McDowell gained some, but it did no good. In his excitement he caught a crab. At the three-quarter distance stake, boat Blackstaff was a length ahead and rowing easily. He kept this lead without much effort, as McDowell did not seem to have any "go" left.

The mile stake was passed in six minutes and twenty seconds. Blackstaff was then one and a quarter lengths ahead, and from that point to the final the contest was a procession. Blackstaff beat the record, Time—8 minutes 34 1/2 seconds.

Blackstaff's victory proved very popular, for at the finish he was greeted with shouts of "Good, old England." As a result increased interest in the Englishmen that he would defeat Teneyck in the final.

After the race McDowell said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "I shall come again next year and year until I win. After I caught the crab I lost my gait, and could not pick it up. Mr. Blackstaff rowed in great form. Anyway, I was within the record."

Teneyck in the other semi-final got away promptly, rowing easily, and when the top of the island was reached he and Howell were both rowing a stroke of thirty-six to the minute. The Massachusetts boy led throughout. Evidently he had Howell's measure. By the time the half-mile stake was reached, three minutes and five seconds, Teneyck was a length ahead, and though Howell spurred gamely, he could not overtake him. It was a close race, Teneyck winning by half a length in 8 minutes and 38 seconds, which prior to Blackstaff's achievement was the record time.

The three-quarters stake was reached in 4 minutes and 49 seconds, and the mile stake in 6 minutes and 27 seconds.

Teneyck's victory was received in almost ominous silence. He was fatally prejudiced the Henleyites against him by his alleged secret trials, and by the suspicion of professionalism. Howell, however, whom everybody knows to be an American, was encouraged by applause and wild yells from the start to the finish.

In the final race for the Visitors' Challenge Cup Trinity beat Jesus College, Cambridge. The winner had the Bucks station.

In the final race for the Thames Challenge Cup the Kingston Rowing Club, having the Bucks station, beat Christ Church, Oxford.

In the Ladies' Challenge Plate the Eton College eight, including the son of William Waldorf Astor, beat the eight of Emmanuel College of Cambridge. The winning crew had the Bucks station.

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There was only one solitary yell to encourage Teneyck, while a continuous roar of cheers rose from both banks for Blackstaff. At the Fawley Court boathouse Blackstaff seemed to be suffering from the effect of the fast first quarter, but he was still making a splendid race. The half mile was reached in 3 minutes and 8 seconds. The three-quarters stake was reached in 4 minutes and 40 seconds, when Teneyck led Blackstaff by a length and a half. The

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MINERS' STRIKE IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Little New in the Situation in the Pittsburg District.

Coal Takes a Tumble in Price, There Being Plenty on Hand.

The Advantage in West Virginia All on the Side of the Strikers, None of the Miners Returning to Work—Arbitrators Making Slow Progress in Settling the Trouble.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—Dullness at the miners' headquarters and among the miners in the Pittsburg District, and unusual activity in the coal market, characterized the features of the strike to-day. Coal took a tumble in price to-day. It sold for \$1 25 at the mine, a drop of 25 cents from the day previous. A tour among the operators demonstrated that there was plenty of coal on hand.

WORK OF ARBITRATORS. PITTSBURG (Pa.), July 16.—True uniformity may eventually win in the Pittsburg mining district through the efforts of the Peace Commissioners, but it is said that it will require several weeks, perhaps months, to secure the signatures of the operators. General Little has advised that no time limit be put on the movement as in the former attempt.

The lines along which the arbitrators expect to work is to get lake shippers interested first. These will be banded together to force the smaller operators into line by well-known business methods. Every wire will be pulled to bring firms and men into line.

The position of the miners' officials in this new phase of the strike movement is queer. M. D. Hatchford, the National President, has persistently refused to come to Pittsburg for a conference. In his communications to the district officials he has said that he did not believe the agreement could be brought about, and he has otherwise thrown cold water on the scheme.

President Dolan and Secretary Warner have cut loose from their national executive in the movement, and propose to give it their hearty support. Cameron Miller, an ex-official and one of the officers taking an active part in the movement of the kind, will also give the plan some attention.

Mr. De Armit, in naming the operators in the Pittsburg district, has included those with mines on the Pennsylvania road in the fifty-mile limit. He will undertake to secure their signatures to the document, and with those whom he cannot get to sign he believes some agreement can be reached where they will not compete for the Western trade.

Governor Hastings has signed the weighing bill introduced by the representative of Homestead, compelling operators to pay for coal mined before screened, which is known as "run-of-mine coal." This removes one clause from the uniformity agreement, as uniform screening was one of the leading features. The operators will have their attorneys review the law to ascertain if it is constitutional, and it will play an important part in the agreement. The operators, almost to a man, are opposed to it.

FAVORABLE TO STRIKERS. WHEELING (W. Va.), July 16.—The advantage this morning are all on the strikers' side. None of the miners have returned to work. The idle miners are comparatively small, aggregating 400 men. While strikes are more on account of local disaffection than sympathy for the movement, the strikers are aiding the agitators greatly. Fairmount is problematical. Kanawha leans toward the strike and Norfolk Western is sympathetic. The operators will endeavor to keep all hands working Saturday and Sunday and out of reach of the organizers. Eastern Ohio is quiet.

DECLINED TO WORK. SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), July 16.—The miners' wages in the Pana district have been increased by the operators, but they are declined, and the men will not return to work. The families of many of the miners are destitute, and the strikers have organized a commissary and are soliciting provisions of business men and farmers. Over 100 families are being given rations daily. There are 2,800 miners idle in the Pana district.

WILL JOIN THE STRIKE. PEORIA (Ill.), July 16.—The miners of Peoria district have voted unanimously to join the strike. Vice-President Hunter of the United Mine Workers addressed a mass meeting held at Bartonville, and after reports from the various mines had been heard, a general suspension was ordered. The men refused to strike the last week, on the ground that the Southern Illinois mines were still running, and their suspension has much to do with the decision. In consequence several of the factories will be forced to shut down Saturday, throwing out of employment a thousand men.

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF COAL. CLEVELAND (O.), July 16.—An advance of 45 cents on all coal from the West Virginia fields coming into Cleveland was made this morning. The increase was forced by the Baltimore and Ohio, which raised its rates on West Virginia coal 45 cents, making the rate to Cleveland \$1 50 instead of \$1 05. It was reported yesterday that such an advance had been made, but the valley people, otherwise the Baltimore and Ohio, denied it at the time. It affects all roads to which the Baltimore and Ohio transfers West Virginia coal.

The effect of the increased tariff of 45 cents on West Virginia coal by the excluding of West Virginia coal from competition, and it is openly admitted that such was the purpose of the advance.

The operators were claiming that owing to the existence of contracts at fixed figures they could not advance the rate of mining without losing money.

FOUR LIVES LOST.

Three Boys and a Negro Run Over by a Train and Killed.

AUSTIN (Texas), July 16.—This morning at 12 o'clock a freight train in the International and Great Northern Railroad yards here ran over four white boys, all of Fort Worth, who were sitting on the track asleep, killing three of them instantly and badly wounding the fourth.

Killed—John Bridges, 15 years; L. Montgomery, 13 years; Charles Sweeney, 13 years.

Injured—C. Estis, 16 years. The train ran over the boys as it came into the yard.

On leaving it an hour later a negro named L. E. Cox of Waco, who attempted to grab a brake bar to steal a ride, lost his hold and fell under the cars, being mangled into an unrecognizable pulp.

A new clause permitting Jewish workmen to toil on Sundays to make up for lost time on Saturdays will be introduced in the factories and workshops bill of Australia.

DRIVEN FROM THE ISLAND.

Jesse Grant and His Associates Stopped by Cannibals.

HERMOSILLO (Mexico), July 16.—It is reported here that the exploring expedition of Jesse Grant and associates, which recently landed on Tiburón Islands, in the Gulf of California, have been driven off the island by the Seri Indians.

The Seri Indians are said to be cannibals and the exploring party made but little resistance when a strong force of Indians came down from the mountains and ordered them from the islands.