

DOLPH'S BAD BREAK.

He Espouses the Cause of the Gold Bugs,

And Argues Against the Free Coinage of Silver.

Teller and Mitchell Take Him Sharply to Task.

The House Continues Consideration of the Tariff Bill—Bayne Apologizes to Wilson and Bynum.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In the senate today, Hale, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the annual naval appropriation bill.

The silver bill was taken up, and Dolph addressed the senate. He thought international bi-metallicism was desirable. In considering the various plans proposed, he was satisfied the plan proposed by the secretary of the treasury was open to less and to fewer objections than any of the others if the purpose was to keep both gold and silver coin in circulation. He argued against the free coinage of silver as something that would stop the coinage of gold, but remarked that what he said in regard to free coinage did not, of course, apply to free coinage under an international agreement establishing a ratio between gold and silver.

At the close of Dolph's speech Teller criticized it, and said that it would not do for that senator or any other senator to say with unctious that he was for a double standard, or for silver, and then favor measures which were absolutely destructive of silver as money. He did not propose that the country should be deceived into believing that the proposition which came from the finance committee meant silver at all; on the contrary it meant a single gold standard.

Mitchell expressed dissent from the views expressed by his colleague (Dolph), saying in part: "The two state conventions that recently met in Oregon each resolved unanimously, without any hesitation or equivocation, that they were in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. I believe each of those conventions was composed of representative men of the respective parties of our state. I believe in adopting these resolutions they voiced the sentiment, almost universally, of the people of Oregon, therefore I do not desire it to go out that my colleague's speech on this question voices the whole of the sentiment of Oregon, so far as the representation of the state is concerned on this floor."

On motion of Wilson, of Iowa, it was ordered that the senate bill subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several states, be taken up tomorrow after the routine morning business.

After executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Tariff Debate—Bayne Apologizes to Wilson and Bynum.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The house this morning again went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. After the chairman had given a sharp admonition to the spectators in the gallery that they must preserve order, Wilson, of West Virginia, took the floor on a question of personal privilege. He asked Bayne if he indorsed the charges contained in Campbell's letter so far as they applied to him (Wilson), and Bayne replied, expressing regret that a controversy had occurred, and denied that he intended any reflection on either Bynum or Wilson. Wilson then said he had no further statement to make, and the subject was dropped.

The house then, in committee of the whole, proceeded to the consideration of the tariff bill, the pending amendment being that offered by Funston, of Kansas, striking from the metal schedule the proviso that silver ore, and all other ores containing lead, shall pay a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound on the lead contained therein.

Frank, of Missouri, regretted that the amendment emanated from the republican side, and opposed it. Hopkins, of Illinois, contended that the importation of Mexican ores was a blessing to American miners, as well as to workmen engaged in smelting. In the name of American labor he protested against the proviso which would control the output of the American mines.

Crain, of Texas, said the lead-silver proviso was illustrative of the logical sequence of protection, namely, the prohibition of importations. The adoption of the proviso in the bill meant ruin to the frontier towns, and incalculable injury to American capital invested in Mexico.

Dubois, of Idaho, objected to Hopkins posing as a representative of the miners. No word in favor of free lead was heard from the representatives of the miners. The amendment struck a blow not only at the miners, but at the silver producers.

Perkins, of Kansas, protested against the amendment as putting the American miner in competition with the Mexican workman.

Townsend, of Colorado, said the amendment was in the interest of the Mexican miner. It would ruin the mining industry of the west.

Clunie, of California, and Bartine, of Nevada, also opposed the amendment vigorously. It was then rejected, 94 to 126, Hopkins, Funston, Maisch, Butterworth, Kelly, Post, Adams, Gear and Morrill voting in the affirmative, and Clunie in the negative.

Hopkins offered an amendment providing that ore containing silver and lead shall pay a duty of half a cent a pound on the lead contained therein. Lost, 101 to 122.

The amendments offered Saturday by McKinley, to the internal revenue clause of the bill were adopted, as were also a number of others of McKinley's amendments, regarding the tobacco and snuff tax; among them one that the internal taxes on smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff be four cents a pound, and reducing the bond of cigar manufacturers from \$500 to \$100.

Henderson, of Iowa, spoke in favor of the present internal tax on tobacco, and offered an amendment to that effect. The people believe, he said, that this tax is the last that should be taken from their shoulders. They prefer that the tax should be taken from the necessities of the table, rather than from the pipe, cigar and whiskey jug. The main

question before the house was, whether the treasury contained enough money to pay the expenses of the government. At such a time he did not believe in taking the tax from tobacco. He did not propose, with the soldiers of the union knocking at the doors of the capitol, to take the tax off tobacco.

Tucker, of Virginia, offered and advocated an amendment abolishing the tax on tobacco.

Kerr, of Iowa, favored the repeal of the tobacco tax. He said, under the system of monopoly in the production of whiskey and tobacco, the tax on these articles had been more demoralizing to the people than any other tax imposed.

McKinley said the committee had not abolished the tax on tobacco, because the country needed the money, and because it was not necessary to abolish it in order to preserve the protective system.

Tucker's amendment was rejected—62 to 118—Atkinson, McComas, Kerr, Lehlbach, Ewart, Waddell, Brown, of Virginia, and Mudd voting with the democrats, and Heard, Williams, of Illinois, Owens, of Ohio, Tarsney and Morgan with the republicans. Henderson's amendment was also rejected—36 to 118.

Henderson offered another amendment restoring the present rate of duty on wool and woolsens. Pending a vote, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

FREE COINAGE DOOMED.

Congress Will Pass No Such Bill Because Harrison Would Veto It.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A Daily News Washington special says: It is not probable that congress will pass a free coinage bill, as it has been ascertained that the president would veto such a measure.

TRAIN'S TIME.

THE CITIZEN OF THE WORLD ENGIRDLING THE GLOBE.

The Circuit Almost Completed—The Special Train From New York to Tacoma—Who is Traveling in It.

New York, May 19.—[Special]—Night before last George Francis Train left New York for Tacoma by a special train. His route is via the Hudson River, New York Central, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and Northwestern, Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line. He is accompanied by S. W. Wall, editor of the Tacoma Ledger, John A. Hall, assistant city editor of the New York Sun, and D. F. Kellogg, a Sun reporter. The Sun will issue a great 100,000-copy edition, illustrating Train's trip around the world.

Train left Tacoma on the 18th of March, his purpose being to girdle the world in sixty days, and beating Nellie Bly's time. He completed the circuit, with the exception of the distance across the American continent, in the time stipulated for the whole journey, but he will yet succeed in lowering Miss Bly's record by a handsome margin. Miss Rothschild started from Tacoma at the same time as Train, in the opposite direction, to race with him around the world. She has not been heard from yet, but is supposed to be somewhere on the bosom of the broad Pacific.

A Wife Defends Her Honor.

New York, May 19.—Rosanna Rosita, wife of an Italian dock laborer, this morning stabbed Gollardo L. Gindue, a boarder, in defense of her wifely honor. The boarder was mortally wounded.

BOYS' AID SOCIETY.

A New Organization Formed Yesterday.

About twenty ladies gathered yesterday afternoon in the recently opened reading-room at 229 South Main street, for the purpose of organizing a boys' aid society for the benefit of the newboys and others in Los Angeles needing the assistance of kindly hands to obtain a start in life.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Stillman Drane, the lady so long connected with the little reading-room on Third street. After scripture reading by Mrs. Drane and prayer by Mrs. Judge Bosbyshell, a temporary organization was effected, with Mrs. J. B. Dunlap as temporary chairman and Miss Esther Junkin as temporary secretary. After a statement of the objects of the meeting by Mrs. Drane and some general discussion by the ladies, the following was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the sense of this meeting that the good work already commenced for the welfare of the boys (and children) of Los Angeles should not be dropped, but should be continued and extended; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the ladies of Los Angeles, in mass meeting assembled, do form ourselves into a society for the furtherance of this object, and that we do invite all benevolent people of this city, without regard to sect or creed, to co-operate with us in this good work.

Committees on nominations, with Mrs. Herriott as chairman, and on constitution, Mrs. Drane as chairman, were appointed, and after a short season for consultation reported.

A constitution was adopted embodying the principles set forth in the resolution, designating the name of the organization, and setting the membership fee at \$1 per year.

According to the recommendation of the nominating committee, the following officers were elected: Mrs. H. W. Mills, president; Mrs. H. G. Otis, Mrs. Wiggins, Mrs. O. T. Johnson, Miss McManus and Mrs. J. J. Ayers, vice-presidents; Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, secretary; Mrs. J. B. Coulter, treasurer.

The following were among the ladies present: Mrs. Shinkwin, Mrs. Fred Bosbyshell, Mrs. Doctor Hawkins, Mrs. Brainerd Smith, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Doctor Pinney, Mrs. Dubbs, Mrs. Bast, Mrs. S. E. Thompson, Mrs. Forrester, Miss Stuyvesant, Mrs. Hobbs, Mrs. Baright, Mrs. Hilbish, Mrs. J. E. Hamilton, Mrs. Buchinger, Mrs. S. E. McKee, Mrs. Phinney, Doctor Hester Hewlings, Mrs. Junkin, Mrs. Dr. Beebles, Mrs. M. E. A. Hallowell, Mrs. Woodward, Mrs. A. J. Page, Mrs. S. J. Mathes, Mrs. C. C. Merrill, Mrs. Stilson, Mrs. Doctor Pinney, Mrs. Francis.

The next meeting of the society was set for next Saturday afternoon at the same time and place.

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Use Siddall's Yeast Cakes.

GONE FAR ENOUGH.

Editor Cannon's Mission to Washington.

Time to Call a Halt on Anti-Mormon Legislation.

Real Estate of the Mormon Church Echeated.

The Supreme Court Sustains the Lower Court's Decision, Justices Fuller, Field and Lamar Dissenting.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The senate committee on territories today heard Frank Cannon, editor of the Ogden Standard, in opposition to Cullom's bill to amend the Tucker-Edmonds act, so as to disfranchise the Mormons and render them ineligible as jurors. Cannon opposed the bill on the ground that anti-Mormon legislation had now gone far enough; that the situation of affairs with respect to the Mormon question was improving and would continue to improve upon the present basis. Nothing but time was needed now to work out a satisfactory settlement of all the troubles.

Mormon Property Echeated.

The supreme court of the United States today rendered an opinion of vital interest to the Mormon church, in the suit of the church of the Latter-Day Saints against the United States, which comes here on appeal from the decision of the supreme court of Utah in favor of the United States. This court affirms that judgment.

The case grows out of the Edmunds anti-polygamy law, which dissolved the Mormon church corporation and echeated to the United States the real estate owned by the church. The Mormons entered suit to have the law declared unconstitutional on the ground that congress, by its dissolution of assumed judicial powers; that the act of the legislative assembly of Utah, in incorporating the church, constituted a contract which could not be impaired by congress under its authority to repeal territorial enactments; that the doctrine of echeat was alien to the spirit of free institutions.

On the part of the United States it was contended that congress had authority to repeal all territorial enactments; that the act incorporating the church was invalid, as an attempt to establish a religion was contrary to the provisions of the constitution; that the charter should be annulled for the abuse of granted rights, and that as, when the church corporation was dissolved there was no one to whom to turn over the property, it was properly echeated to the United States.

The Court's Opinion.

In its opinion the court says: "The distinguishing feature of Mormonism is well known to be polygamy and the absolute ecclesiastical control of its church members. Notwithstanding all the efforts to suppress this barbarous practice of polygamy, the sect perseveres, in defiance of the law, in propagating and promoting this nefarious doctrine. The question, therefore, is whether the provision of such an unlawful system, repugnant to our law, is to be allowed to continue, and whether the enormous funds which have been accumulated shall be yielded for the propagation of an obnoxious practice and for the promotion of organized rebellion against the laws of the United States. The history of the government's dealings with the Mormons is one of patience on the part of the American government, and resistance to the law and pitiless cruelties on the part of the Mormons. The contention that polygamy is part of the Mormons' religious belief is a sophistical plea. No doubt some of them imagined that a belief in assassination was a religious belief, but that did not make it so. Society has a perfect right to prohibit offenses against the enlightened sentiment of mankind."

After an elaborate historical review of the common law, the court says: "Congress had before it a contumacious organization, wielding by its resources, immense power in the territory of Utah and employing those resources in constantly attempting to oppose, subvert and thwart the legislation of congress and the will of the government of the United States. Under such circumstances, we have no doubt of the right of congress to do as it did. "The decree of the lower court is affirmed."

Justice Bradley delivered the opinion. Fuller, Field and Lamar Dissent.

Chief Justice Fuller said he and Justices Field and Lamar were constrained to dissent. Congress unquestionably has the power to suppress polygamy, and it is immaterial whether the crime was committed in the name of religion; but congress has not the power to seize and confiscate the property of corporations because they may have been guilty of crime.

OTHER OPINIONS.

The Famous Fiske Will Contest Decided Against Cornell University.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The supreme court has rendered an opinion affirming the judgment of the circuit court in the suit of Cornell university against Fiske (the well-known Fiske will contest), and it goes against the university.

A Victory for Dressed Beef Men.

The supreme court has rendered an opinion holding unconstitutional the law of Minnesota, requiring all fresh meats sold in the state to be cut from animals slaughtered within the state, and inspected twenty-four hours before slaughter. The case is of great interest to the dressed beef men, who won.

Railway Agent McCall Wins.

Justice Lamar rendered an opinion of the court in the case of J. G. McCall, plaintiff, as agent of the Erie railway, at San Francisco, arrested and convicted under the law requiring a license fee of persons engaged in his line of business. He contended that the law was unconstitutional, as an interference with interstate commerce, and an unjust discrimination against companies out of the state. The court sustained his contention and reversed the judgment of the lower court, remanding it with directions to enter a new decree in conformity with the opinion. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Gray and Brewer dissented.

The Electrotonic Case.

Argument in the Kemmler electrocution case will be heard tomorrow.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Blaine and Harrison Pushing the International Railway Scheme.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The president has sent to the senate a letter from the secretary of state, submitting a plan for a preliminary survey for a railway line to connect the principal cities of the American hemisphere, in accordance with the recommendation of the Pan-American congress. The president recommends prompt action by congress to enable the government to participate in its promotion.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of George Christ, to be collector of customs in Arizona.

Jones Adjudged Insane.

DETROIT, May 19.—Ex-Senator Chas. W. Jones, of Florida, was this morning adjudged insane.



Cancer of the Nose.

In 1875 a sore appeared on my nose, and grew rapidly. As my father had cancer and my husband died of it, I became alarmed, and consulted my physician. His treatment did no good, and the sore grew large and worse in every way until I had concluded that I was to die from its effects. I was persuaded to take S. S. S., and a few bottles cured me. This was after all the doctors and other medicines had failed. I have had no return of the cancer.

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