

THE SILVER BILL.

It Remains With the Coinage Committee.

Speaker Reed's Position on the Mooted Question.

He Deigns to Make an Explanation of His Action.

The Friends of the White Metal Appeal in Vain from the Autocrat's Arbitrary Decision.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the house today, after the reading and approval of yesterday's journal, Bland moved to reconsider the vote by which the yeas and nays were ordered upon McKinley's motion to table his (Bland's) appeal from the decision of the chair yesterday, declining to entertain his motion to take the silver bill from the speaker's table.

The roll was called on McKinley's motion to table Bland's appeal. It prevailed—yeas, 146; nays, 45. All the free coinage men except De Haven, who did not vote, voted to table the appeal, as well as the following Democrats: Bucklew, Campbell, Dunphy, Fitch, Geissenhainer, Lewis, McAdoo, Mutchler and Tracey. A large number of Democrats refused to vote.

The regular order being demanded, Speaker Reed proceeded to state his position on the mooted question and the reference of the silver bill, which he had referred to the committee on coinage, weights and measures. He said the rules required such bills to be referred, and a statement to that effect should be put in the journal and record.

The statement was made and the house saw fit not to permit it to become a part of the journal. That left a somewhat difficult question as to the status of the bill. Individually the chair believed that the refusal to record a fact, did not obliterate the fact itself. The chair believed that the senate amendment to the silver bill came within the purview of rule 20, which prescribes that any amendment made by the senate to any house bill, must be considered first by a committee of the whole.

The senate amendment to this bill struck out the first section, substituting another section containing no words of appropriation, and proposing a different line of action, to-wit: The purchasing of silver bars and the coining of all silver presented, instead of the purchase of silver bullion. This and other substitutions were plainly new propositions, requiring consideration in committee of the whole. Under these circumstances, and in conformity with the rules, the chair held that the bill had been referred and was now referred to the committee of coinage, weights and measures.

Bland, of Missouri, appealed from the decision and proceeded to argue that the appropriating clause in the original house bill, and the bill as it came from the senate, were similar in terms and purpose, and that the bill was not subject to reference to the committee of the whole.

Perkins, of Kansas, said it was the purpose not to secure free coinage, but to force through a measure the president would be obliged to veto.

Henderson, of Iowa, held up the urgent deficiency appropriation bill as an instance of a bill which had taken the same course as the silver bill in reference.

Springer declared that the silver bill was the only one subjected to this treatment. The Republicans and their speaker were dodging the silver question.

Crisp, of Georgia, said a discreditable way had been found under the rules to still the minority when that minority had become a majority. This was the only opportunity to get a vote upon free coinage. If the speaker was sustained and the bill went to the coinage committee, if it ever again came before the house, it would come under a rule that would keep it entirely within the control of the gold men—who would alone be recognized to more amendments.

Townsend, of Colorado, said he voted as he had because he felt that it was his duty to his people to endeavor to get free coinage.

Morrow, of California, contended, in opposition to the speaker's ruling, that the bill was on the speaker's table, open to the disposition of the house.

Hermann, of Oregon, said the silver question was the issue of the election held four weeks ago in his state. He had agreed to support the Republican state platform, declaring in favor of free coinage. Those were his sailing orders.

Bartine, of Nevada, said the representatives of the silver-producing states were mostly new members, not trained parliamentarians, but he could read plain English, and when the rules said a bill must be considered in committee of the whole, it did not mean that it was to go to the coinage committee.

Fitch, of New York, said it was plain that yesterday's proceeding was a victory for free coinage. When it came to that point he would refuse longer to combine with the Republicans and vote to refer the bill to the proper committee.

Clunie, of California, said there were not three districts in the United States, outside of the silver-producing states, that would support such a proposition as that contained in the amendment to the bill. As for the coinage committee, he would promise again that the bill would be reported back at the earliest possible moment. The committee was not unfavorable to silver.

the vote, said: So the appeal is tabled and the bill stands referred to the coinage committee.

Brewer, of Michigan, presented the report of the appropriation committee on the senate amendment to the fortifications appropriation bill. The house non-concurred, and a conference was ordered. Adjourned.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Eskatched Mormon Property to be Devoted to Common Schools.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the senate today the house bill supplementary to the act of March 22, 1882, in reference to bigamy, was taken up. It provides that all funds and property lately belonging to the Mormon church shall be devoted to the use and benefit of the common schools of that territory.

Butler offered an amendment for devoting the funds to the endowment of institutions of learning in Utah, and for that purpose turning them over to the general board of education of the State of Utah. The amendment was referred to the committee on education.

Edmunds, in charge of the bill, opposed the amendment. Vorhees interpolated that Edmunds was in too great a hurry to get at the results of litigation not yet concluded. With that litigation still undecided in the supreme court of the United States, he thought this was not the proper time to decide where the fruits of the litigation should go.

Butler also argued that the proposed legislation was premature. Teller also favored delay. If the Mormon church could use the money for proper and right purposes, the Mormon church ought to have it. That was the plain ethics of the matter.

Butler's amendment was defeated—yeas, 9; nays, 24. The nine affirmative votes were given by Bates, Berry, Butler, Call, Coke, Harris, Ransom, Teller and Vance. All the negative votes but one (Payne's) were given by Republicans.

There was no quorum, but Butler, in view of the vote, withdrew his amendment. Vorhees moved to postpone the bill till the second Tuesday in December. Edmunds opposed the motion. He said the bill did not affect the property at all until after the supreme court should dispose of everybody's rights, public and private.

Vorhees's motion was not agreed to—yeas, 20; nays, 25. The bill was then passed without division. There were some formal amendments made to it, which will require a conference.

Morrill moved to proceed to consideration of the senate bill to establish an educational fund, and apply the proceeds of public lands and the receipts from certain land grant railroad companies, to a more complete endowment and support of colleges for the advancement of science and industrial education.

After some objection it was taken up, but soon went over without action. Edmunds offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill to pay to the widow of Chief Justice Waite \$8,750, equal to the balance of his salary for one year, and appropriating \$2,500 for a tablet in the interior of the Washington monument, stating briefly the history of the structure. Referred.

The senate bill authorizing the city of Albany, Oregon, to construct a bridge across the Willamette river was passed. After executive session the senate adjourned.

MISAPPREHENDED.

What Mr. Blaine Did Say About the McKinley Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Referring to the published stories concerning the scene in the room of the committee on appropriations the other day, a gentleman who was present said tonight the whole affair was greatly misapprehended. The discussion which took place was not in relation to the general schedule of the McKinley bill, but the feature which Blaine condemned was that of giving a free market in the United States to the products of the sugar planters of the southern continent, and not asking in return free markets for the products of our own farmers, where we can get them merely for the asking. Blaine says corn would not be selling in Nebraska for eighteen cents a bushel if the markets of Latin America were open to our products.

HEART TO THE RESCUE.

The Senate Disposed to Knife the Sweet Wines Bill.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A telegram was sent yesterday to Senator Hearst, signed by Chairman West, of the executive committee of the state viticultural commission, asking whether the reported rejection of the sweet wine provisions by the senate finance committee is final, and whether an opportunity remains to secure favorable action by the senate. An answer was received this morning, in which the senator says: "The senate committee has stricken out everything in the house bill relating to sweet wines and the fortification thereof. Will try to have it restored in the senate."

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The president today appointed the following commissioners at large of the world's fair at Chicago: Gaston W. Allen, New York, in place of Edwin H. Ammidown, declined, with Louis Fitzgerald, New York, alternative; and William Lindsay, Kentucky, with Patrick J. Walsh, Georgia, alternative.

Senator Padlock today reported from the committee on public lands, favorably, a substitute for the bill to restore the irrigable lands of the United States to settlement. The substitute repeals so much of the act of October 12, 1888, as reserves from entry, settlement or occupation, public lands, except sites for reservoirs, and rights of way for canals and ditches.

The Heathen Asks Redress.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Ah Toy, the Chinese arrested for having lottery tickets in his possession, was released from jail today on a writ of habeas corpus. He has brought suit against Judges Van Reynegom and Rix, and J. J. Kenny, Joseph Dunn and M. E. Curran, for \$200,000 damages, for his imprisonment from March 5th to June 19th, and to recover counsel fees paid.

The Count Extended.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The work of getting in overlooked census returns is progressing slowly. Supervisor Davis received a communication from Washington this morning granting him the required extension of time for completing the work.

Prison Directors.

FOLSOM, June 21.—The prison directors met this morning and put in the day examining bids for supplies.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria, Use Siddall's Yeast Cakes.

A COLLAPSED WALL.

Workmen Crushed Under the Ruin.

One Killed and Two Severely Injured.

Captain Mitmore Testifies in His Own Defense.

The Salt Lake-Los Angeles Syndicate Sued for an Accounting—Other Pacific Coast News.

Associated Press Dispatches.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The falling wall of a building in course of construction on Branner street, this afternoon, resulted in the killing of John Killilea, 20 years of age, and the injuring of Michael Lynch and John Walsh. The former escaped with slight injuries, but the latter was injured to such an extent that some fears are entertained for his recovery.

These men, with others, were employed on the building, the entire number being seven, including Foreman Carey. A high wind and loose bracing is believed to have been the cause of the accident. The building was being erected for Police Commissioner Tobin, and the contract was awarded to Francis Buckley.

As soon as the crash was heard, the streets were filled with people, sport having gone out that all of the workmen were killed or severely injured. Willing hands soon set to work to rescue the workmen, and no sooner had one end of the wall been raised, than the prostrate form of Killilea was observed, lying on the joists, his skull crushed and life extinct. Lynch was jammed in between the joists, and the support given to the wall by his left shoulder prevented the entire frame from coming on his head.

Walsh was found to be helpless and suffering greatly, and he was immediately removed to St. Mary's hospital, where he is being attended to. Killilea's remains were taken care of by the coroner.

IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Captain Mitmore Testifies to an Honorable Career of Service.

TUCSON, Ariz., June 21.—Captain Mitmore testified in his own defense in the court-martial trial today. He said he had been in the army since 1862, and had been quartermaster since 1878. He was with Sherman in his expedition in the rear of Vicksburg, and with Grant during the siege of that place, where he was shot through the left lung. He joined Sherman again in his Atlanta campaign; was twice wounded at Altona, and received two other wounds in action. He joined the regular army in 1864. Came to Tucson in 1868. He purchased the property where he resided and sold to Mrs. Bock, who received the rent paid by the government for offices there. He considered the rents paid by the government for offices in this place, reasonable.

STABBED HIS WIFE.

A Colored Coachman's Bloody Crime at Colusa.

COLUSA, Cal., June 21.—Charles Bell, coachman and servant for J. W. Goad, stabbed his wife in several different places this morning, and then cut her throat with a large pocket knife. They had been having trouble for some time, and Mrs. Bell had commenced suit for divorce. The immediate cause of the deed is unknown. Both parties are colored. The doctors are trying to save her life, but she will probably die. Bell escaped and started on a run down the river, but the sheriff and others started in pursuit. Feeling against the man is intense, and threats of lynching are indulged in.

FELL THROUGH.

The Los Angeles-Salt Lake Syndicate Asked for an Accounting.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Herbert R. Houghton has brought suit against Alexander Radlam, Isaac Trumbo and Charles W. Eosen. It is stated in the complaint that all these parties formed a syndicate to build a railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles. Houghton claims he had furnished \$2,500 to commence work, and that subsequently he furnished \$5,000 more, which defendants in this suit promised to pay. The syndicate, it is claimed, fell through, and now Houghton asks for an accounting.

Silver Coinage Approved.

SPOKANE FALLS, June 21.—The bankers' association of the state of Washington last night unanimously adopted the following resolutions: WHEREAS, The business interests of the entire country are suffering depression by reason of a too-contracted currency. WHEREAS, It is the belief of this convention that its expansion can best and most safely be accomplished by the increased coinage of silver; therefore be it Resolved, That the action of our representatives at Washington favoring the coinage of silver of American production has our unqualified approval.

Backed by Capital.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—D. C. McDougal, of Lakeport, who has been here for a few weeks, claims to have succeeded in organizing a company for the purpose of building a road from Lakeport to Ukiah, a distance of thirty-two miles. The line has already been surveyed, and is estimated to cost \$200,000. McDougal says there is plenty of money behind the project, several San Francisco capitalists being identified in the movement.

Jury Disagreed.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., June 21.—The trial of George W. Young for the murder of Charles W. Beach in September, 1889, which had been in progress for the past two days, ended last night by the disagreement of the jury. The killing was admitted, but insanity was the defense introduced. The jury stood three for conviction and nine for acquittal.

Murder in the First Degree.

EUREKA, Cal., June 21.—The jury in the case of Charles H. Bawden, on trial for killing Lillie M. Price, last January, after twenty hours' deliberation brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree.

World's Fair Delegates.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The committee of one hundred, appointed by the Oakland supervisors, met today and elected delegates to the California world's fair convention.

CROP BULLETINS.

Favorable Reports Forwarded From California and Oregon.

SACRAMENTO, June 21.—The following weekly crop telegram was today sent by Sergeant Barwick to the chief signal office at Washington, D. C.: Haying finished and yield large. Placer county peaches are coming in abundantly. The grain acreage of the state is below the average. Harvesting begins in a few days. A light crop is anticipated, but the quality is expected to be good. A full apricot crop is reported from San Diego county.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 21.—The following was telegraphed today by the Oregon weather bureau to the chief signal officer at Washington: Weather during the past week cool, cloudy, and general rains prevailed, doing great benefit to crops. The grain crop is now assured, except late sown that will make good hay. Fruit prospects are flattering. Everything is thriving and doing well.

CLASS DAY.

Interesting Exercises at the State University.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The seniors of the university have been busy all day with their class-day exercises. There was a large attendance. The president of the day, J. D. Rideout, delivered an address, which was followed by an oration by J. H. Cary. Miss Ada Ramsdell read an essay entitled: "Is the Day of the Epic Past?" and Leslie R. Hewitt gave an oration on "The University and Student of the Olden Time." At 2 in the afternoon the exercises began. These were held in the open air under the large oaks, and formed a very interesting feature of the proceedings. The programme embodied "Class History," by Harry S. Wilson; "Class Prophecy," by Miss Annie McNeil; "Dispensation," by E. C. Hill. The gymnasium was beautifully decorated for the occasion.

Carpenters Ordered Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—Official notice has been issued by the secretary of the Carpenters' Union of Oakland notifying all union carpenters that they are expected to quit work after today unless the employers accede to the demands of the carpenters for the same wages as paid prior to May 1st.

The Clearing House.

The following is a statement of the business of the Los Angeles clearing house during the week:

Table with columns: Exchanges, Balances, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Total.

Paints, Oils and Glass.

Corner Second and Main. F. H. Mathews.

Inherited Scrofula.

Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) cured my little boy of hereditary scrofula, which broke out all over his face. For a year he had suffered, and I had given up all hopes of his recovery when at length I decided to use S. S. S. After using a few bottles he was entirely cured. Not a symptom now remains of the disease. This was three years ago.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC.

In the early part of last year I had a violent attack of rheumatism, from which I was confined to my bed for over three months and at times was unable to turn myself in bed, or even raise the cover. A nurse had to be constant attendant day and night. I was so feeble that what little nourishment I could get was given me with a spoon. After trying all other medicines without receiving any benefit, I was induced by friends to try Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). I discontinued all other medicines, and took a course of S. S. S. thirteen small bottles, which effected a complete and permanent cure.

PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC.

Perfectly Well. FILLMORE, Dubuque Co., Ia., Sept., 1889. Miss K. Finnigan writes: My mother and sister used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for neuralgia. They are both perfectly well now and never tired of praising the Tonic.

Several Cases Cured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May, 1889. The well-known Rev. Pastor A. J. Z., who will readily give his name on request, writes us: An orphan under my care suffered from epilepsy for four years, which had advanced very far, but three bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic cured him entirely.

Another boy suffered from cramps in such a degree, that he became violent at times and endangered his own life. Treatment in several hospitals by competent physicians gave only temporary relief, but after using several bottles of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic he was cured entirely, and has been well and healthy ever since.

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