A STIRRING DEBATE HEARD

Bond Question the Theme of Sherman's Speech.

REASONS FOR THE ISSUE

CONGRESS WILL UPHOLD PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

"What Other Remedy Is There For Financial Difficulties Except to Borrow Money on the Best Terms Possible"—He Points Out Defects Which He Thinks Should Be Cured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The Senate heard a stirring debate today, the bond question being the theme. Mr. Sherman's speech which had been anticipated with much interest for some time initiated the financial discussion. The veteran senator was in good voice and his speech was closely followed throughout. This, however, was merely a prelude to the financial controversy, vigorous and personal in character. Mr. Elkins, of West Virginia, sought to secure an immediate vote on his resolution directing that all bond issues be advertised and the bonds offered to the public. Mr. Hill attempted to have the resolution referred to committee, but on a roll call the vote was overwhelmingly in favor of proceeding with the question. Only six negative votes were cast: Chilton, Caffery, Hill, Mitchell, of Wisconsin, Murphy and Brice.

Mr. Hill spoke vigorously against the resolution. He asserted that Mr. Sherman, when secretary of the treasury had made bond contracts with New York syndicates similar to the one now assailed. This brought on a sharp personal debate in which Mr. Hill, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Teller and others participated. At 5:30 o'clock the Senate agreed to adjourn, although the motion carried by a bare majority of one. During the day Mr. Morrill, from the Finance committee, reported that the tariff and bond bill would be ready on Tuesday to which day the Senate adjourned.

The Proceedings.

The presence of many holiday visitors at the national capital was shown today by the well filled Senate galleries

Mr. Merrill (Rep.), of Vermont, chairman of the Finance committee, moved that when the Senate adjourn it be till Tuesday next. He said, "I hope by Tuesday, when the Senate reassembles, the Finance committee will be ready to report on both the tariff and the bond bills passed by the House. The motion for adjournment until Tuesday was agreed to.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, presented a bill for the Pacific Ocean cable to Honolulu and elsewhere, and explained that it was an elaboration of the plan urged before last Congress and contemplated a cable for the transaction of business of the United States government. He said he would call up the subject next Tuesday.

A joint resolution for a constitutional amendment admitting women to suffrage, was presented by request by Mr. Hoar.

Mr. Squire (Rep. Wash.) offered a resolution for a negotiation forthwith of a convention between the United States and Great Britain for marking the boundary between Alaska and British North America and appropriating $75,000 for expenses. Squire said this boundary question involved considerations quite as serious as that concerning Venezuela. There were prospects of a conflict between the miners and officials claiming to exercise authority along the disputed line. The resolution is confined to the controversy over the 141h meridian and not to the general boundary question. The resolution was referred.

Mr. George (Miss.) asked immediate consideration for a bill repealing the law requiring the oath of loyalty as a prerequisite to securing pension for service in the Mexican war.

Mr. Hoar said the repeal was unobjectionable, whereupon Chandler remarked, "I will certainly support any measure of reconciliation which has the joint endorsement of the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Massachusetts." The bill was passed without division.

Mr. Butler (N. C.) asked immediate consideration of the bill "to prohibit the issue of interest-bearing bonds."

Mr. Hill (N. Y.) suggested that the bill be not passed for the present. Mr. Sherman, he said, was about to address the Senate. After that possibly a discussion of this proposition would be desirable.

Mr. Butler said the proposition needed no discussion. The country understood it. It had been exhaustively discussed until public judgment was as certain as that two and two made four. Still, acceding to Mr. Hill's request, the measure was withdrawn.

The Senate agreed to a resolution by Mr. Allen (Neb.) calling on the treasury for detailed information as to the segregation of funds in the treasury and their uses for other than redemption with the dates and circumstances of such use.

Senator of California, urged the passage of a resolution suggesting that duty on sugar be included in the tariff amendments considered by the finance committee. It was referred to the finance committee merely as a suggestion and not as an expression on the subject.

Sherman then began his speech on the financial question, reading from a manuscript and receiving close attention.

Speaker Reed and Henderson, Dalzell, Walker and other members of the House were on the floor and followed Sherman with close attention.

Senator Sherman began by asserting that while Congress would support the president in maintaining the honor and integrity of our country in the field of diplomacy it would approve his recommendations on the more important subject of our financial policy, and especially of our currency. He, the president, had mistaken the cause of our present financial condition in attributing it to the demand for gold for United States notes instead of the deficiency of revenue caused by the exchange of last Congress. He proposed as a remedy the conversion of United States notes and treasury notes into interest bearing bonds, thus increasing the interest bearing debt nearly $500,000,000. He proposed a line of public policy that would produce a sharp contraction of our currency, add greatly to the burden of existing debts and arrest the progress of almost every American industry which now competed with foreign productions.

Mr. Sherman read from a table showing the receipts and expenditures each year from 1866 to 1893, and asserted that for the first time since 1866 we had deficiencies of revenues. Since the first of March, 1893, to the first of December, 1895 the national debt had been increased $162,062,245.

He made an analysis of the McKinley tariff law and of its successor, the Wilson law, and asserted that during the twenty-five months of the McKinley law the average monthly surplus was $1,729,821. During the existence of the Wilson law the average monthly deficiency was $4,690,603. Under the Wilson law the United States exported in a year agricultural products valued at $301,578,885, while during the last year of the McKinley law the exports of similar products were $371,125,299. He declared that the deficiency of revenue was the primary cause of the demand for United States notes and that the only remedies were either a radical reduction of expenditures or an increase of taxation and perhaps both. The senator asserted that during the first term of Mr. Cleveland, when he was powerless to affect the currency and tariff policies, the Senate being Republicans, the gold increased from $240,000,000 on the first of April, 1885, to $320,000,000 on the first of April, 1889. This gold came into the treasury without cost in exchange for United States notes or gold certificates.

WHAT OTHER.

"What other remedy," he asked, "is there for our financial difficulties except to borrow money on the best terms possible to pay current deficiencies and to provide additional revenue for future wants? To this extent and for these purposes I am willing to support the administration, however much I may differ with its general policy."

He did not wish to criticize the sales of bonds authorized by the resumption act to meet the deficiency caused by the passage of the Wilson law. Under the circumstances the administration was justified in doing this. The senator held that notes once redeemed should only be reissued for gold coin and such reissues should be mandatory when coin is deposited in the treasury. With this provision of law the scarcity of currency would create such a demand for it that gold would be freely deposited in exchange for the more profitable and convenient notes of the United States. The resumption fund should be segregated from all other monies of the United States notes. Deficiences in the revenue should be provided for by bonds or certificates of indebtedness of small denominations at a low rate of interest which would be readily taken by the people through national banks, sub-treasuries and postoffices. The senator continuing said in part:

THE TERM "LAWFUL."

"As the term 'lawfully' includes gold coins there is a disposition by the administration banks to convert their United States notes into coin, thus aiding in depleting the redemption reserve. This ought to be prevented by provision of law that the bank reserve of lawful money shall be United States treasury notes only. The resumption fund is the safeguard of the money of the people and its use for any other purpose is a practical repudiation of the public faith.

"A careful study of the systems of the banking currency and coinage adopted by the principal nations of Europe convinces me that our system when cured of a few defects developed by time, founded upon the bimentallic coinage of gold and silver maintained at par with each other with free national banks established in every city and town of importance of the United States, issuing their notes secured beyond doubt by United States bonds or some equivalent security, redeemable on demand in United States notes, and the issue of an amount of United States notes and treasury notes equal to the amount now outstanding with provision for a ratable increase with the increase of population, always redeemable in coin, supported by an ample reserve of coin in the treasury not to be invaded by deficiencies of revenue and separated by the subtreasury system from all connection with the receipts and expenditures of the government—such a system would make our money current in commercial circles in every and all climes, better than the best that now exists in Europe—better than that of Great Britain which now holds the purse strings of the world. All I ask now is that you will not disturb it with your deficiencies; you will not rob it of its safeguards; you will not return to the days of wildcat money; you will not lessen the savings of prudent labor or the accumulations of the rich. Time makes all things even. Let us give to the executive authorities ample means to meet the appropriations you have, but let us strengthen rather than weaken our monetary system which lies at the foundation of our prosperity and our progress."

At the conclusion of Sherman's remarks, Butler (Pop.) of North Carolina, renewed the request for immediate consideration of his bill to prohibit the future sale of bonds except with the consent of Congress. The newspapers, he said, had told a story of an impending bond issue. Action should be had at once. Butler asked unanimous consent to put his bill upon passage. Hill, who happened to be in the chair, rather startled the Senate by himself interposing an objection.

REPELS THE CHARGE.

Mr. Mills then took the floor to reply to Mr. Sherman. He repelled the charge that the fifty-third congress was in any way responsible for the present financial crisis. The burden belonged to the fifty-first congress and Sherman was partly responsible for the legislation of that congress. The Democrats had turned over to the Harrison administration in 1889 $230,000,000. How was it, he asked, if the claim that the McKinley bill had produced sufficient revenue was true, that in 1893, when the Democrats again assumed control, all that surplus was gone, consumed and dissipated. Mr. Mills compared the McKinley and the Wilson bills. The former was entitled a bill to reduce revenues, the latter to reduce taxation. The report on the McKinley bill, written by Chairman McKinley, recited the prohibitional effect of the measure on the revenues of the government. And yet, with the McKinley act responsible for the reduction of revenues, the cry was now raised that the Wilson bill was responsible for the deficiency.

DOUBLE PLAY.

Mr. Mills criticized the "double play" proceedings by the passage in the house of an "emergency bill." If this bill passed the senate, as it might, by the Populists' support, it would meet with swift and sure punishment on the part of the president against those responsible for it.

Mr. Sherman's resolution was temporarily laid aside and that of Mr. Elkins (Rep.) of West Virginia, directing the disposal of bonds by public sale, was taken up.

Mr. Elkins spoke vigorously in its support. He referred to the fact that petty government officials were compelled to make contracts after the advertisement and yet the president and secretary of the treasury were entirely relieved of this valuable safeguard. Mr. Elkins reviewed the commissions paid for floating loans during the war to show the enormous extortion of the syndicate who had taken up the loans of the present administration. Only about $5,500,000 had been paid in commissions on loans aggregating $2,500,000,000 during the war. In other words, the bond syndicate had made more in placing a loan of $62,000,000 than was paid for floating the entire war debt. The war loans were floated among the people, as all loans should be.

RECKLESS AND WANTON.

It was said that one banker was to obtain $1,000,000 commission for floating the contemplated loan of $100,000,000. The people were unable to comprehend such reckless and wanton wasts of millions. He did not mean to criticize the president, the secretary of the treasury, or the syndicate, which was simply taking advantage of the opportunity, but he insisted that the people would take the bonds at much higher figures than those paid to the government. The credit of the country was unassailable. We are immeasurably the richest country of the globe.

In conclusion Mr. Elkins moved that the senate proceed with the consideration of his resolution.

Mr. Hill sought to object but was cut off by the vice-president ruling that the motion was not debatable. Thereupon the vote was taken, resulting as follows:

Yeas—Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Bate, Berry, Burrows, Butler, Call, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Cockrell, Cullom, Davis, Dubois, Elkins, Faulkner, Frye, Gallinger, George, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Jones (Nev.), Kyle, Lodge, McBride, Mantle, Martin, Morgan, Morrill, Nelson, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Proctor, Pugh, Roach, Sherman, Shoup, Teller, Turple, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Warren, White—48.

Nays—Brice, Caffery, Chilton, Hill, Mitchell (Wis), and Murphy—6.

Mr. Hill at once moved to refer the resolution to the finance committee.

"Let us vote on it now," said Mr. Teller.

"No, not just yet," replied Mr. Hill. "There can be no vote on this resolution for the present."

The resolution, already passed, for an adjournment to Tuesday, made it readily possible to prevent a vote on the resolution by debating it at length. Mr. Hill declared the resolution to be a futile movement which could have no more effect than the pope's bull against the comet. Why should the senate attempt at this moment of financial embarrassement further to tie the hands of the executive authorities. Mr. Hill said he had no special sympathy with these money syndicates of New York city. He contended that this method of sale of bonds to syndicates was not new. Under a Republican administration, 1873, a bond sale of this nature was negotiated.

THE PUBLIC.

"But there was thirty days' notice of sale," iterrupted Mr. Elkins.

"And within that thirty days," added Mr. Sherman, "the public instead of the bankers took the bonds."

Mr. Hill declared that banks and syndicates frequently pushed forward "the public" to disguise their own transactions. The senator read in detail the bond contract made in 1873 to which the names of Seligmans, Belmons, Morgans, and the representatives of the Rothschilds were appended.

"And who was the secretary of the treasury at that time?" asked Mr. Turple.

"It was the distinguished public man, the senator from Ohio—John Sherman," replied Mr. Hill, with great vigor.

"Who are the men in this present syndicate?" asked Mr. Hill. "Who is this Mr. Morgan of whom we hear so much? Is not this the Mr. Morgan who furnished the sinews of war to the Republican party? There was no reason to believe that the executive authorities would seek to grant special favors to this gentleman."

HILL'S JUDGMENT.

In the judgment of Mr. Hill, no contract whatever had been made at the present time, notwithstanding the wits of the newspapers. The senator referred to the First National bank of New York as one of the participants in the bond transaction of 1873.

"What is the peculiarity of this First National bank," asked Mr. Harris, "that the senator refers to it so much?"

"I will not go into that unpleasant chapter, said Mr. Hill. "The public will recall the transactions of that day. The charges of favoritism extended to this bank—because of its contributions to the Republican cause; but I do not intend to go into that subject."

Mr. Elkins was quickly on his feet.

"I deny," said he, "that the First National bank is a contributor to the Republican cause. One of the officials of that bank is a Democrat, another a Republican, another an independent—all honorable men."

Mr. Hill added sarcastically that he did not doubt the integrity of these men. He would not be led into a discussion of the charges made that the secretary of the treasury (Mr. Sherman) at the time of these bond contracts, had shown undue favoritism to this bank.

Mr. Sherman interrupted, book in hand, to read the details of the bond contract referred to by Mr. Hill, pointing out the provision for a popular absorption of the bonds.

"Does the senator mean to say," inquired Mr. Hill, addressing his remarks to Mr. Sherman, "that he did not make a contract with a banking syndicate?"

"I emphatically state," responded Mr. Sherman, "that a large part of these issues were taken by the public."

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EMPHATIC.

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Returning to the resolution, Mr. Hill gave it as his belief that the president would not pay the slightest attention to it. He would be governed by the laws now on the books, not by such resolutions. Mr. Sherman followed with a detailed explanation of the bond issues under his administration. The contract of 1878 was with the bankers, with whom the government had previously dealt. After that, during all the period of resumption, not one dollar was paid to any syndicate, but all bond disposals were given the widest publicity, at postoffices and public places throughout the country.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the resolution prohibiting issues of bonds without congressional authority.

Mr. Chilton (Dem.) Texas, offered further amendments on the same line as that of Mr. Butler but differing in detail. He spoke briefly, it being his initial address to the Senate. He opposed the issue of bonds, root and branch. He believed in silver coinage. He did not approve temporary expedients in dealing with these questions.

Mr. Lodge spoke of export of gold holdings outside of New York City. And yet, said he, under the prevailing policy of the treasury, no effort was made to get gold outside of New York. The American people at large were given no opportunity to take the bonds of their government. Mr. Lodge referred to the offer of the New York World to take one million of bonds. This offer and all others from the public should be considered and the people given an opportunity to take the bonds.

NO SCANDAL.

Mr. Teller referred to the integrity of the bond sale of 1878. There had been no public scandal over any bond sale up to 1895.

He then compared the results of the bond sales of '77-78 with those of 1895, asserting that great losses to the government occurred under the contract last year. There should be no secret approval of contract as to bonds. Bankers should have the same rights and no more than the men having money in the saving banks.

Mr. Teller also referred to the offer of the New York World to take a million of the bonds at 3 per cent.

"I venture to say," interrupted Mr. Hill, "that the offer of Mr. Pulitzer is the only one that has been made. No bank in the country has made such an offer. I do not believe there is a single bank in this country that will take the coin bonds at 3 per cent."

Mr. Teller continued to show that the bankers throughout the country were ready to take bonds. He recited specific offers at the time of the last issue. The senator read, with much vigor the personal appeal of the New York World to the president.

"This was a remarkable document," said Mr. Teller, "a profound appeal to a president to avert a scandal in an administration which the paper had helped to bring into existence."

STRONG WORDS.

The senator denounced the "imbecility or dishonesty" of the executive branch in making this secret contract. It amounted, said Mr. Teller, to a misappropriation of public funds and the public would so judge the past and the coming transactions.

Mr. Hill replied that this talk of allowing the public to take the bonds was for political effect. It smacked of demagogy. Let the people of Colorado come forward with their gold. Let the gold come from any source and see how quickly it would be accepted. Instead of offers there was assertion and criticism.

At this point Mr. Hill paid a tribute to Secretary Carlisle, repeatedly calling him by his full name—John G. Carlisle, which attracted marked attention.

"Imbecile, incompetent, dishonest is what we hear," said Mr. Hill. "John G. Carlisle incompetent? One of the greatest public men that this country ever produced. John G. Carlisle dishonest? And yet, thirty years in public and a poor man today, living on his salary. Imbecile, dishonest is what we hear hissed across the senate?"

Mr. Hill said if any one had suffered at the hands of Mr. Carlisle it was himself and his colleague (Mr. Murphy). They had been ignored in the appointments of their own state and yet Mr. Hill was thankful that he was broad enough to recognize the unflagging patriotism and devotion of the secretary to the country and his ability in meeting the requirements of occasions.

THINKS IT GOOD.

Mr. Hawley (Rep.) Conn., gave his personal observations in Paris, when the people took the great bond issue required to pay the German war indemnity.

Mr. Hawley believed the American people would take a bond issue with the same readiness.

Mr. Hoar spoke of the calamatous conditions, unparalleled in the history of the United States, presented by the present transactions of the executive. He asked what had become of the history and integrity of the old Democratic party.

A sharp colloquy occurred between Mr. Hoar, Mr. Hill and Mr. Sherman as to the use of reserve funds for meeting current expenses. Mr. Hill contending against the others that the use of the treasury funds was strictly within the law.

Another sharp passage occurred between Mr. Hill and Mr. Hawley, when the latter referred to the prospects of a free silver rider to the bond bill.

Mr. Caffery (Dem. La., sharply responded to Mr. Teller's assertion that the administration was incompetent or dishonest.

TELLER TO THE FRONT.

Mr. Teller arose to say that he would make it "incompetent and dishonest."

Mr. Caffrey also responded to Mr. Hoar's criticisms on the decadence of the integrity of the Democrats.

"At least," said Mr. Caffery, "the Southern men did not add hypocrisy to their public action in order to secure a petty party advantage and indirectly to stab the sound money cause they pretended to espouse.

At 5:15 Mr. Aldrich arose to say that as it was apparent nothing could be done tonight he would move an adjournment.

Mr. Elkins demanded a roll call and there was a chorus of seconds to his demand.

On the call, the Senate voted 27 to 26 to adjourn. The vote in detail: Yeas—Aldrich, Allison, Bate, Berry, Price, Caffery, Call, Chilton, Cullom, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray Hale, Harris, Hamley, Hill Hoar, Lodge, Martin, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Murphy, Roach, Vest, Voorhees, Walthall, Wetmore—27.

Nays—Allen, Baker, Burowes, Butler, Cameron, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Dubois, Elkins, Frye, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McBride, Mantel, Nelson, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Proctor, Pugh, Shoup Spire, Teller, Warren—26.

Then at 5:25 p. m. the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

FAREWELL RECEPTION.

TENDERED TO BISHOP ORSON F. F. WHITNEY LAST EVENING.

An Interesting Programme, Followed By a Presentation—The Eighteenth Ward Independent School House Crowded.

Bishop O. F. Whitney was tendered a farewell entertainment and reception last night in the Eighteenth ward, prior to his departure for Logan where he is to assume the chair in theology and history at the B. Y. college. The affair was given in the Independent school house, which was crowded from 7:30 until 10 by the members of the bishop's flock. Several men of note not belonging to the ward were also present, among them being Stake President Angus M. Cannon and his counsellors, Joseph E. Taylor and C. W. Penrose.

The programme of entertainment was varied, and a most cordial and enjoyable evening was spent by all present. The well-known musical talent of the ward furnished some pleasing vocal selections, and speeches and readings were the other features.

The detailed programme was as follows:

"Departure" ..... Selection by Choir.
Reading ..... J. D. Spencer
Solo ..... Miss Bessie Edmunds
Reading ..... Miss M. M. Babcock
Song ..... George D. Pyper

At the conclusion of the above, Elder Nicholson made a farewell address to the bishop, which was followed by the presentation to Mr. Whitney of a gold watch and chain by Elder Patrick. Mr. Nicholson said:

Bishop Whitney:—It is a matter of deep regret to the Saints of the Eighteenth ward that circumstances are of such a character as to render it necessary that you should, for a time, be separated from them. It seems, however, inevitable that this should be the case. They sincerely hope that the period of your removal from their midst will be brief.

As your departure for Logan, where you are soon to be installed in the Brigham Young college, as an instructor of history and theology, is near at hand, the flock over whom you have presided as their bishop for more than seventeen years, felt as if they could not permit you to go without, in some form, exhibiting the love and esteem in which you are held by them. Hence, this assembly of your friends, convened to participate in an entertainment given as a compliment to you, and at which you are the honored guest of the evening.

The Saints of the ward not only desire that you should take with you to your temporary home the recollection of this event, but that you should also be accompanied by a token of their affection. You will, therefore, now be presented, in their behalf, by your first counselor, Elder Robert Patrick, with a watch and chain, your acceptance of which will give them much satisfaction.

The presentation of this gift is not only accompanied by the love and esteem of those composing the branch of the church which has so long been under your watchful care, but also with the hope that the future has, in the province of the Almighty, in whose service you have labored with intelligence and fidelity, great and good things in store for you. It is also their desire that you should have much success in the elevating duties upon which you are about to enter, and for which they believe you to be admirably adapted on account of the rare gifts with which you have been endowed by our Heavenly Father.

In conclusion, may the Lord bless you forever.

Bishop Whitney made a fitting response, in which he eulogized the members of his flock for their fidelity and the cordial support they had always given him.

After the entertainment, Bishop Whitney received cordial handshakes and expressions of good will from every one present.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

CITY PAYROLL.

The Department Employees Will Receive Their Cash Saturday.

The pay rool for the two weeks ending December 31, 1895, was completed by Auditor Raybould yesterday and will be ready for payment today. The total amount is $4,503.95, divided among the different departments as follows:

Water works	$1,267 70
Cemetery	150 15
Gravity sewer	394 10
Crematory	120 00
Health department	354 00
Street department	300 70
Water master	572 25
Liberty park	102 83
Catch basins	106 25
Engineer's department	132 95
Total	$4,503 95

Brain Workers
pronounce
VIN MARIANI
THE IDEAL TONIC
Unequaled by anything in Fortifying, Strengthening and Refreshing
Body and Brain
Mailed Free.
Descriptive Book with Testimony and
Portraits
OF NOTED CELEBRITIES.
Beneficial and Agreeable. Every Test Proves Reputation.
Avoid Substitutions. Ask for 'Vin Mariani,' At Druggists and Fancy Grocers.
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IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

Meeting of the Western Passenger Association Yesterday.

COLORADO-UTAH TRAFFIC

IT FORMED THE GENERAL SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION.

It is Believed That an Agreement Will Be Reached Today—Arrival of the Palace Combination Car on the Union Pacific Overland Limited Yesterday—Latest By Wire—Local Notes.

DENVER, Jan. 3.—Representatives of roads of the Western Passenger association were in session all day at the Brown Palace hotel, but aside from general discussion of the various questions involved in the Colorado-Utah traffic disturbance nothing definite was done though the impression is that an agreement will be reached tomorrow. Those in attendance are: R. B. Winchell, of the Gulf; F. A. Wadleigh, of the Rio Grande Western; S. K. Hooper, of the Denver & Rio Grande, W. E. Bailey, of the Colorado Midland; John Sebastian, of the Rock Island; John Francis, of the Burlington; George T. Nicholson, of the Santa Fe; H. C. Townsend, of the Missouri Pacific, and E. L. Lomax, of the Union Pacific.

PALACE COMBINATION CAR.

The First One Arrived Over the Union Pacific Yesterday.

There was quite a gathering of railroad men and others at the Union Pacific depot yesterday afternoon to see the first Wagner Composite car that came in on the overland limited.

The car is the first of the kind that ever rolled into Utah, and there was much curiosity to inspect the latest addition to the magnificent equipment of the Union Pacific special.

It is seventy-two feet long and according to all accounts about the easiest riding car on the rails. One half is used for baggage, and the balance of the space is fitted up in luxurious style, making a palace on wheels for the male passengers who want to enjoy a quiet smoke in larger apartments than the stuffy little room set aside for that purpose in the ordinary Pullman. Then it is provided with writing desks, a library and buffet for refreshments of both kinds.

The car was as highly appreciated on the run from Chicago to Salt Lake as it is on the limited trains from Chicago to New York, and it will be a regular feature on the limited hereafter. This car will leave Salt Lake for the east at 6 a.m. daily, and arrive at 3:10. Its conveniences may be enjoyed by all passengers having first-class tickets, whether they travel in a Pullman or not.

The inauguration of the service marks another step in advance, and the Union Pacific has added to its prestige thereby.

Dan Spencer did the honors at the depot yesterday and showed the newspaper men through the palace on wheels.

HIGH JINKS.

The Union Pacific Boys Have a Jolly Time.

Manager Odell, of the Co-op. Wagon and Machine company, last evening tendered the boys of the Union Pacific up-town offices the big drag "Utah," with four horses attached, and they had a mery time of it.

John Kimball, Grant Bros. veteran driver, held the reins, the while a big locomotive headlight on his left shot rays a couple of hundred feet in advance and an engine bell clanged loudly in the rear.

They serenaded Mr. Bancroft, Mr. Eccles, Governor Wells, Colonel Trumbo, and then went to the dispatcher's office. The Herald also received a friendly call.

The wind-up was at the residence of Manager Odell, and the boys made happy selection in appointing the genial Jack Reeves as spokesman, whose neat speech thanked Manager Odell for the enjoyable time afforded the party.

But that was not the end. The party was invited within the parlors of a hospitable mansion, where refreshments and cigars occupied the attention of the boys for a goodly length of time.

C. Clifford, chief clerk to Traffic Manager Monroe, was of the party, and as a toastmaster made a decided hit.

The cry of the evening was "Omaha! Omaha! Salt Lake! U. P.! U. P.! Rah! Rah! Rah!"

At the close Manager Odell was given three cheers, and the above cry floated back to him on the breeze when they were blocks away.

Pacific Express Company.

OMAHA, Jan. 3.—Stockholders of the Pacific Express company held their annual meeting today. These directors were elected: E. M. Morseman, Omaha; William F. Bechel, Omaha; E. G. Merriam, E. B. Pryor, R. S. Logan and S. P. Schuyler, all of St. Louis, and Oliver W. Mink, Boston. No change of officers. Action on quarterly dividend was postponed.

Will Take Charge.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 3.—The Dispatch today says: "A report from Kansas City states that F. J. McGuigham, of that city, who resigned the position as division superintendent of the Wabash road on December 31, 1895, presumably to accept a place under C. M. Hayes, the new general manager of the Grand Trunk, will on February 1 take charge of the Great Northern, with headquarters at St. Paul, as general manager of the entire system. He has been employed by President Hill at a princely salary for a term of years.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Judge Jenkins Makes a Statement Regarding the Receivership.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 3.—Judge Jenkins, of the United States court when asked concerning the truth of the statement telegraphed from Seattle that he is a stumbling block in the way of arranging a joint operation of the Northern Pacific and that as a result there will be two distinct sets of receivers for this great railroad property, said:

"There is nothing in that statement, for it is ridiculous on the face of it. You see it says that I am in the way by persisting in holding to both McHenry and Bigelow and will make no concessions whatever. At the same time it says that Messrs. McHenry, Bigelow, Burleigh and Galloway are to be appointed receivers by the other court.

"There is no controversy whatever between the judges over this Northern Pacific receivership," declared Judge Jenkins, "and the statement that there is a conflict is erroneous. It is purely and simply a question of primary jurisdiction. That is the subject for determination, not the question of the personality of the receivers. There is no controversy, so far as we are concerned, over the make up of the receivership. All we want to consider is the matter of jurisdiction. That is all there is to it."

Export Grain Situation.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—The executive officers and freight traffic managers of the Nebraska-Kansas lines are holding a meeting at the Southern hotel considering the export grain situation, having been called into session by Commissioner Midgley, of the Western Freight association. There was a complete representation of interested lines present.

Railway Notes.

The sale of tickets from more distant points for the inauguration commences today.

The Marie Wainwright company will leave for the coast over the Union Pacific this morning.

D. O. Ives has been appointed general freight agent of all the Burlington lines in Missouri. He was formerly general passenger agent.

The people of Tooele county are preparing for a special train on the Utah & Nevada to bring them in for the inauguration on Monday.

The Christmas number of the San Francisco Bulletin contains a half page illustrated article from the pen of Mr. Heintz, of the Western.

George W. Heintz is looking after the interests of the Rio Grande Western passenger department during the absence of Mr. Wadleigh. George isn't overlooking any tricks.

The case of the Thompson-Houston Electric company vs. the Winchester Avenue Railroad company was reopened in the United States Circuit court at New Haven yesterday.

A prominent Wabash official at Kansas City, said yesterday regarding the rumor that F. H. McGuigan had been appointed general manager of the Great Northern, that there was probably nothing in the report. An offer from the Great Northern had been made to McGuigan, but the latter intended to go to the Grand Trunk, with headquarters at Montreal.

TRAGEDY IN FYLER'S CASE

(Continued from Page 1.)

eral other witnesses who can corroborate Adams' statement which is that he saw the parties in flagrante delictu.

FOR BRIBING A WITNESS.

The sensational nature of the case was increased late in the evening when three parties were arrested by the police on a warrant issued from Justice Harvey's court on the charge of bribing a witness. The warrant was issued early in the day, but it was nearly midnight when George Silks, C. J. Geary and R. Fraser, all of whom are connected with the Wasatch gambling parlors, were taken into custody on the charge above mentioned. It is claimed that they bribed Adams to get away and not testify. Detective Sheets said that Adams had received $100 to go to Denver, and was to have received $900 more if he stayed away.

DID FYLER SUPPLY THE MONEY?

It is openly stated that Mr. Fyler supplied the money to get the witness to go away and also promised to see him through in case he was brought back.

Adams gave a minute description of the man who he claims put the poison in his drink and the officers are on the lookout for him.

Silks, Geary and Frazer gave bonds for their appearance as soon as a justice could be found to take them.

What will become of the cases is very difficult to prognosticate as the plot thickens at every turn. It is claimed, however, with the advent of statehood today that the adultery charge cannot be renewed for the reason that under the territorial government such offenses come under the jurisdiction of the United States and with statehood these laws are abrogated and there are no territorial statutes applicable to crimes of that class.

An analysis of the contents of Adams' stomach will be made today so as to determine to a certainty whether the poison was strychnine or some other substance having effects similar to that drug.

THE WHEEL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Chairman Gideon, of the racing board of the L. A. W., has issued the following bulletin of the deliberations of the board:

Declared professionals: C. D. Kramer, Des Moines, Ia.; Albert Gardener, Nashville, Tenn.; Henry Prange, Nashville, Tenn.; W. E. Becker, Minneapolis, at his own request; A. A. Hanson, Minneapolis, at his own request, and Thomas McAleer, Los Angeles, Cal.

Suspensions Raised: Temporary suspension placed on W. E. Becker, Minneapolis, and H. M. Bird, St. Paul, has been raised; suspension placed on Wentworth Steele, Kirkwood, Mo., has been reduced to expire January, 1, 1896.

Suspended: Charles W. Rogers, Hiawatha, Kan., for ninety days for entering class races to which he was not entitled; C. A. McEdwards, Holyoke, Mass., suspended from all class A races pending investigation.

Transfers to class B: Cabby Hewitt, Los Angeles, Cal., and W. A. Taylor, Los Angeles, Cal.

Records Accepted: One mile professional unpaced flying start, against time, W. C. Sanger, Denver, 2:00 2-5; November 16; one-third mile class A, standing start, competition, by George Parker, jr. Denver, 43 seconds, July 13.

"Saved My Life"
A VETERAN'S STORY.
"Several years ago while in Fort Snelling, Minn., I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough, that allowed me no rest day or night. The doctors after exhausting their remedies, pronounced my case hopeless, saying they could do no more for me. At this time a bottle of

AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral was sent to me by a friend who urged me to take it, which I did, and soon after I was greatly relieved, and in a short time was completely cured. I have never had much of a cough since that time, and I firmly believe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Av., Lowell, Mass.
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
AYER'S PILLS cure Indigestion and Headache

HUGE PETITION
Thousands of Mothers Would Sign.
Every Little Village and Small Town.
Multitudes of Homes in the Great Cities.
To Be Represented on Enormous Roll.
People with World-Wide Reputations Lead the Way
Great Work of Paine's Celery Compound.
A BLESSING TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN THE LAND.
If another huge petition like the famous one now going round the world on quite another mission, were to be signed by all the men, women and children who have been cured of disease or saved from a weak, nervous condition by Paine's celery compound, it would take a stout conveyance to carry the enormous document from city to city
Such a growing testimonial would receive additions from every tiny village and small town, not to mention the cities, on its journey across the United States.
It would be signed by thousands of women no longer tortured by sleeplessness, pains in the back and sides, continual headaches, neuralgia, dyspepsia and Bright's disease.
There would be fully as many men who had been permanently cured of kidney and liver diseases and rescued from chronic bad health by means of this great invigorator.
A vast number of children would be represented to testify to the ability of Paine's celery compound to restore a healthy appetite, to take away that constant tired feeling and to purify the blood of harmful humors.
The number of testimonials for Paine's celery compound from men and women of high standing in every state in the Union that have already been published, would fill a large volume. These testimonials have been written without solicitation. They have been published verbatim as they were received.
Necessarily the testimonials that have publicly appeared have been but one or two, here and there, taken almost at random from an enormously large number that every day and every week steadily increases.
Besides, it is to be remembered that not one tithe of all the magnificent cures fairly due to Paine's celery compound ever get beyond the knowledge of the immediate family; that, in fact, few people have any appreciation of the number of families throughout the United States where Paine's celery compound is kept constantly on hand and is being taken or has been taken by some one of its members.
Paine's celery compound has already done an enormous work. It has saved lives. It has saved health. It has saved homes.
But its work as the greatest nerve and brain strengthener and restorer the world has known, is only well started.
It is not beyond the reach of the most modest household, while a much greater expenditure will procure nothing else so effective.
Paine's celery compound, the remedy that makes people well, is within reach of all!

ROOMS FOR THE JUDGES.

SELECTING THEIR APARTMENTS AT THE JOINT BUILDING.

Incoming Officials Attend a Meeting of the Board of Selectmen—County Officers' Quarters.

Governor Wells, Justice Zane, Judge Hiles and Secretary of State Hammond yesterday afternoon made a visit to the joint city and county building for the purpose of deciding upon the location of their offices. The party attended a special meeting of the board of selectmen where the necessary changes were agreed upon.

There has been some doubt as to whether two or three district court rooms should be provided as it was thought not more than two judges at any one time would hold court in this county, as the third would in all probability be engaged in other parts of the district. Attorney Whittemore made the statement that in view of the enormous business piling up before the courts, he thought the three judges would frequently be in session here at one time. It was then agreed to use the present probate court room for the probate and equity department, while the civil and criminal will be installed in their proper rooms on the fourth floor.

The supreme court will be on the third floor directly across the hall from the county clerk's office. At present these rooms are used for the county attorney and witness room, but the work of removing the partition has already begun and when completed the quarters will be a duplicate of the present probate court room.

Governor Wells will occupy offices on the fourth floor, adjoining the district court rooms, and County Attorney Whittemore will be installed in two handsome offices directly across the hallway from the chief executive's rooms. Secretary of State Hammond will also take rooms on this floor, but did not decide definitely yesterday upon the exact location.

The superintendent of schools will be located in the basement or first floor and his present quarters given up to some state officer.

STRIKE IS OVER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.—The street railway strike precipitated last night by the incendiary action of a few hot-headed agitators, against the earnest protests of President