BRYAN GIVEN AN OVATION

Immense Crowds Greet Him at Saltair Beach Last Evening.

THE CUP IS PRESENTED

Speech of Hon. Thomas Kearns in Giving It.

Bryan Makes an Eloquent Response—Addresses By Judge Powers and Governor Bradford Prince—Mrs. Dr. Ferguson Presides—An Immense Gathering at Utah's Famous Resort—Mrs. Bryan Also Present—The Details of the Event.

Ten thousand people saw Thomas Kearns present William J. Bryan with the magnificent trophy from the people of Utah at Saltair last evening. Ten thousand people yelled until their lungs were sore when Mr. Kearns had finished his address. Ten thousand people cheered loud and long when Bryan responded in one of the most feeling speeches he has made since he has been here.

Bryan was affected. It required no acute power of discernment to ascertain that fact. He was deeply moved at the expression of feeling towards him in the bestowing of this gift.

It was a tremendous crowd that gathered to hear him and the other speakers. They were as enthusiastic as they were numerous. They did not all go down together either. Some of them took the 3:15 train in order that they might be there when the ceremony began while others waited. The Saltair people were equal to all emergencies, however, and the trains were unusually large ones. The one which left the city at 7:15 had 16 coaches and every one was filled, full measure, "pressed down and shaken together and running over."

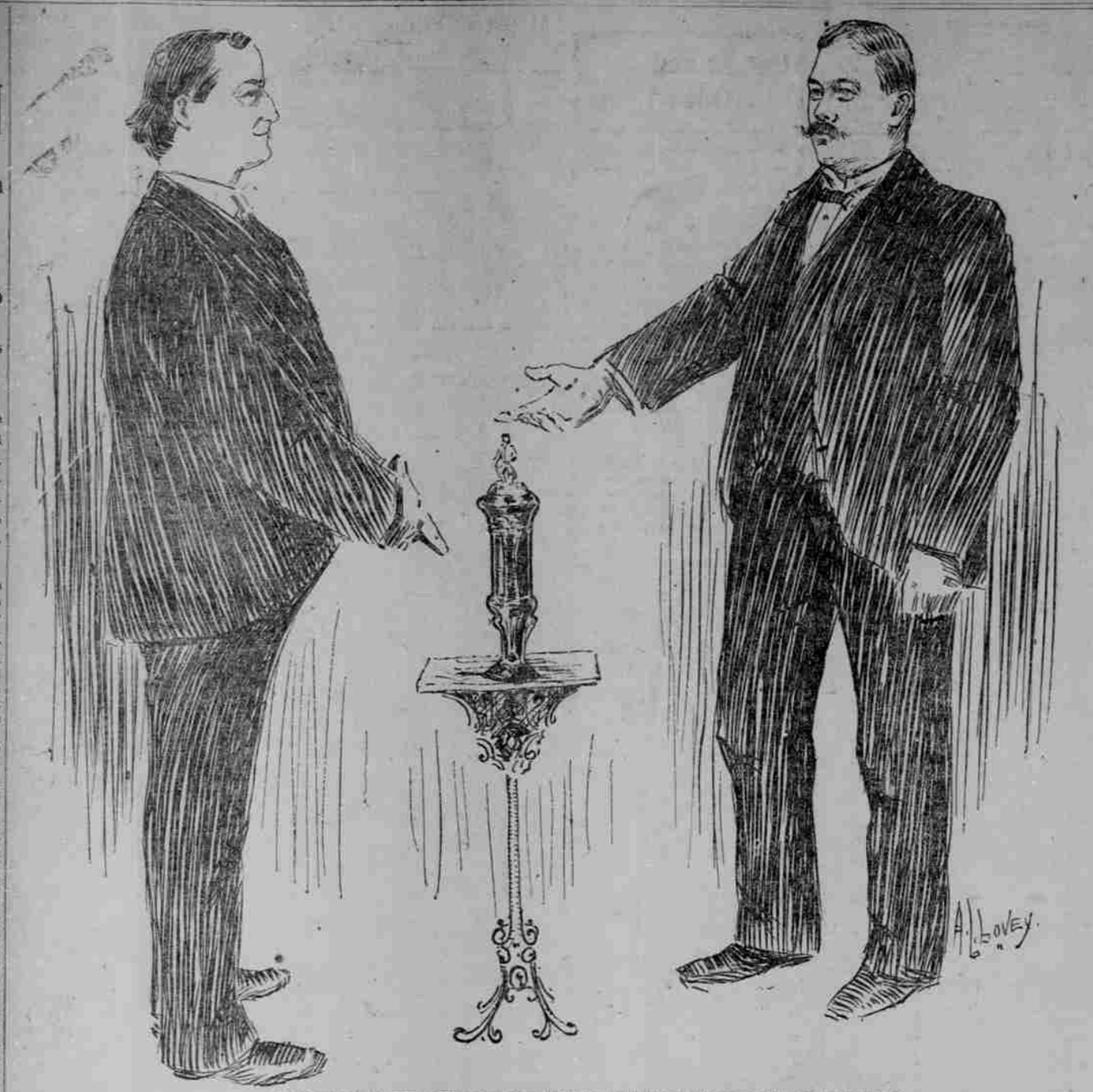
Bryan was on that train, and the crowd at the pavilion knew it. So it collected itself together and when he debarked it commenced calling for him. He escaped into the dressing room in the rear of the stage and then the folks attempted to get through the windows. Finally this was stopped and then Bryan held an informal levee with the people who got inside before Colonel Clayton could close the door. Those outside applauded and called for Bryan. When he did not appear they contented themselves with cheering Mrs. Bryan as she crossed the platform to join her husband, and with him and the others, people in the narrow confines of the apartment until all was ready.

There were few chairs provided in comparison with the numbers, so the most of those there stood up. It was a good natured crowd, however, and little grumbling was heard.

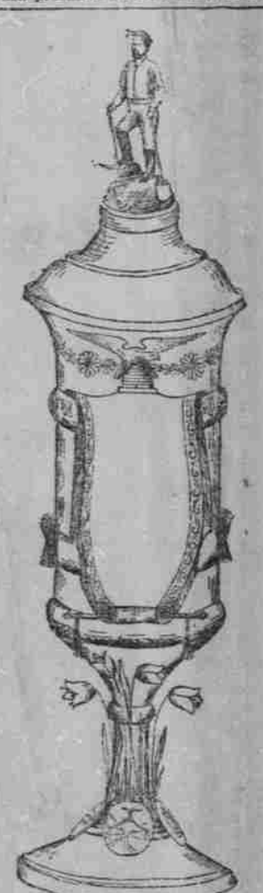
When the speaking began the people were somewhat puzzled, but it was noticed that Dr. Ferguson, Judge Powers, Governor Prince and even Kearns didn't satisfy them as did Bryan. All were well received, however, and had no cause for a complaint.

It was 8:50 when Dr. Ferguson called the meeting to order. Her voice was lost in the maelstrom of sound which prevailed and it was some time ere she could make herself heard. Bryan came in about that time and the waves of noise followed each other like those of the sea which chase each other to the beach and die on the spot which has been the deathbed of thousands more which have preceded. The applause would subside a little and then renew itself, and for some time it seemed to gain strength every time it took a fresh hold.

But all things have an end and the hands which clapped together grew weary and the voices which shouted became husky. Comparative quiet reigned and then Dr. Ferguson, in a neat little address, presented Judge Powers to the audience.



HON. THOMAS KEARNS MAKING THE PRESENTATION TO HON. W. J. BRYAN.



JUDGE POWERS.

I was told tonight that I had to address the Trans-Mississippi congress. If this throng I see before me is the congress, then a mighty empire has grown west of the Mississippi river. I want to say that we bid you welcome and we are glad to know that if there are not more delegates attending the congress it is because the dawn of prosperity is at hand, and the people are too busy cutting off coupons to attend the congress. In this year of jubilee we feel that we have something to show the people of the United States [illegible] of progress, and as you stand upon the shores of the great dead sea we feel that you must appreciate this land which is as prosperous as any section of the country. We feel that we are favored above those persons living in the east; our industries are diversified, our soil is fertile and our agricultural and mineral wealth are inexhaustible. We give you everything you want. If you don't want silver, we will give you gold, and our hatchetring is always out for you. I rejoice that your congress today declared in favor of that which will bring prosperity to all the land. I am proud that we have with us tonight one who is an American in every sense of the word. I voice the wishes of the ladies when I say that I hope you have enjoyed yourselves, and that you will come to us again. Again, on behalf of all, I welcome you to the youngest state in the Union.

VOCAL MUSIC.

Mrs. Ferguson presented Mrs. Viola Pratt-Gillette and Mrs. Geneva Jennings, saying the ladies wanted to demonstrate that Utah was not only the land of sunshine, but of song.

The two ladies sang "Life's Dream Is O'er," which was heartily received and vigorously applauded. Bryan demanded an encore, and at his request, heartily seconded by the audience, they sang again.

GOVERNOR PRINCE.

Governor Prince was then presented by the chairman as a "prince of good fellows." Governor Prince said it was fortunate that his time was limited, as he was so full of enthusiasm there was no telling where he would stop. He was so effervescent he felt like a bottle of soda water. This is by far the most successful congress he had ever attended. True, all the subjects had been discussed, but this was only a matter of detail, and ought not be considered in summing up.

The congress had done a little business, true, but this was not the most important feature. These meetings were held each year, and they do a great good. This would be the congress which would be remembered among the next 100 as "the ladies' congress." They had made it the most successful one ever held.

The speaker then described the hearty welcome afforded by the ladies. The scenes were such as never before seen in any city. The young ladies and their chaperones [illegible] them at the gates, and it was difficult to say which were the [illegible] and which were the chaperones. The congress had a force of clerks such as they had never seen. The pages were a feature worthy the price of the congress. They never had such a reception before, but they would insist on them in the future. The city which promises these features will get the congress, and in no other way.

He promised resolutions of thanks today, but was glad of the opportunity to put in living words the thanks of the congress to the ladies for making the congress such a success.

Governor Prince was heartily cheered during his speech, and at its close.

MISS JENNINGS SINGS AGAIN.

Miss Jennings then favored the audience with another song. It was a beautiful bit of pathetic harmony, and she was vociferously applauded for her effort.

BRYAN.

Mrs. Ferguson then alluded to that "uncrowned king of America," William Jennings Bryan, and with the suggestion that she knew the crowd wanted to hear him, introduced him.

As Bryan advanced and took a position upon the table used by the press, some one propounded the question: "What's the matter with Bryan?" and a thousand voices responded, "He's all right."

Mr. Bryan said: Ladies and Gentlemen—Sometimes it is a matter of great consolation to me, when I am weary of work, to be assured that I am all right. I do not know what I am expected to say to you tonight, Governor Prince, who has just preceded me, was fortunate in having his time limited. I am unfortunate in having mine unlimited. Judge Powers has told you of the greatness of the state of Utah and the city of Salt Lake, and he has stripped me of the best part of my speech. I have been preparing a speech for you, based upon these lines, and I was going to tell you of the greatness of Utah and Salt Lake myself. I was going to tell you about your city, walled in by the mountains, but these walls were not built to keep away enemies, because Utah has no enemies except those, perhaps, who have never been here and enjoyed your hospitality.

And then I thought I would pay a proper tribute to the ladies, but Governor Prince has done all that, as he always insists upon talking about the ladies. But he never talked as well about them as he did tonight, because he never had as good subjects before. I want to assure you that I enjoy being here and seeing the people of this great state. And when I mingle with the people of this great western country, I feel that all that anyone has to do is to come here and the erroneous ideas about the country are soon disabused. We are all inclined to look after those things which most concern ourselves, but we, however, in the west, are charitable enough to believe others just as honest in their intentions as ourselves. When I find people differing in opinion from me, I am reminded of the words of a well known senator from the south:

"Who saves his country saves himself,
And saves all things to bless him."

We in the west have our hopes wrapped up in this country, and if we differ in opinion, we differ honestly, and we are always willing to bow to the will of the majority until we can make our own will the will of the majority.

The Trans-Mississippi congress makes us better acquainted with each other, and all of these meetings add to our enlightenment. They do more than to pass resolutions; do more than to send messages to the congress. As we meet and rub against each other we get new ideas to add to the world's store of knowledge. Men become impressed with new ideas which they never entertained before.

I think the congress was fortunate in coming to Salt Lake City, as one of the main subjects to be considered was that of irrigation, and I know of no place where the results of irrigation can be shown to such an advantage as here. All the deserts of the west will some day be the homes of a happy people.

In my travels over this part of the country, the only trouble that I have experienced has been that I have been treated too well. I overheard two men conversing in a sleeping car the other night; one of them was a physician and they were discussing the subject of diet and the physician said that a man's entire nature could be changed by his diet. I think he must have been correct in that matter, for I have known a diet of wine and terrapin to change a man from bimetallism to a gold standard in a very few years. I have been wondering what the effect of the good treatment that I have received would be on me in this respect. I do not want to change my nature. I do not want to do anything that will make me forget the debt I owe to six and a half millions of people.

I think that when that man talked about a change of diet he had in mind the keeping of his patient from the influences which would affect that diet. So with you here. You are in better condition to stand the effects of a bad policy than any other people, and you are able to stand a protracted siege better than those in other parts of the country. Because in this great west the extremes of society are not so far apart. Here where there is more of a spirit of equality and association there is more of a spirit of sympathy. Here the poor do not have to take the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table.

Mr. Bryan said his voice was in bad condition and he would say no more, but if he could "no words of language were adequate to convey his thanks to the people for the courtesies extended."

Mrs. Viola Pratt-Gillette then sang "Louisiana Lou," to the delight of the crowd, and then Dr. Ferguson introduced Hon. Thomas Kearns, as the principal figure in the presentation of the cup.

Mr. Kearns addressed Mr. Bryan in the following language, his remarks being frequently interrupted with applause. He said:

Mr. Kearns spoke as follows:

It has fallen to my lot to perform the most pleasing, yet difficult, duty of this convention. Pleasing, because the act of paying a tribute to worth always brings with it satisfaction to those who accord honor to whom honor is due; difficult, for the reason that the mere words which our lips frame oftimes fail to properly express the sentiments our hearts would speak.

It is needless for me to assert that you, sir, have an abiding place in the hearts of the people. To speak at any length upon your personal abilities or attainments would be indulgence in fulsome flattery. But I may be pardoned for saying that in your personality and your views the hopes of millions of our fellow beings is exemplified. That you are especially dear to us who live in the west; the receptions which you have received during your visit among us is ample evidence.

There was a time in the history of the republic when its people were happy; when its hardy laborers, the bone and sinew of the land, sat content under the shadow of their own vines at the close of their day of labor, at

"The little smiling cottage, where at eve
They met their rosy children at the door."

It was a time when the great masses of the people were enjoying the measure of the blessings intended for their reward for honest toil. The rose was in the cheek of the wife as she watched at the gate for the home coming of the husband and father. The laugh of innocent childhood sounded like sweet music on the ears of the parent as he came back from his tasks, and the weariness of the day was forgotten in the delights of domestic felicity. Then, through the savings he was able to accumulate, the head of the household was enabled to provide for those dependent upon him in a manner commensurate with their needs, and at the same time lay by something to cheer him and the companion of his youth in the years when their heads should have become whitened and their forms bowed with the weight of many days. It was then the fires of true patriotism burned bright in every breast; when the safety of the nation was assured by the support of those who were a part and parcel of its people; whose homes were a portion of its domain; when its area was the property of the common people.

A change came over the scene. While the hardy yeomanry of the land was absent from their breadless fighting for the honor and preservation of the nation, a new power arose and stretched its iron hand from east to west. Ere the shattered armies had disappeared from the battlefields and the soldier had returned to his wife and children, it had spread its meshes for the catch it was to make later on. For a time it lay in seclusion, working in the dark that no man might know its doings, but as day followed day, and year pursued year, it became more apparent; more bold in its undertakings. That power, sir, was the power of gold, that influence which controls empires and kingdoms, which wrecks homes and destroys men that it may mount higher on the ruin it has created.

No longer was the nest of the laborer a book of content. The task at which the father toiled was abolished, because, forsooth, the trust which controlled it desired to limit the production. One-half the money of the world was stricken down, that the same trust, which owned the gold, might fasten its clutch on the heartstrings of the nation the tighter. The man sat at his hearthstone dejected, until the cries of the children awakened him to the fact that hunger stood at the threshold. To get bread he mortgaged his home, which had sheltered his loved ones from the day they saw the light. The day of payment came, but gold was taught with which to pay; nothing with which to satisfy the demand, and from the cottage where they had enjoyed so many happy days they went to the hovel. The rose in the cheek of the dear companion gave place to the lily, the pallid flower which marks the pathway of death, and the round faces of the children became pinched and drawn. Misery had usurped Peace, and Despair sat on the throne where Joy had reigned a king.

He turned to the rich and powerful for relief. The appeal of the honest heart was scorned. For him there was no relief. He threw himself at the feet of those who were his oppressors and begged for a chance to exist. The request for bread was met with the gift of a stone. Anarchy whispered in his ear and riot and ruin followed. All over the land was heard the tread of marching feet. The newspapers were filled with reports of people fleeing from ambition's wasted bread. Unable to cope with the conditions which confronted him, he sat down in the dumbness of despair, waiting for the end. No longer had he any pride in country, for he no longer owned a part of it. His cottage was the property of another; his belongings were sold.

Hope found him in his dejection and breathed words of consolation. From afar in the land where the sun smiles his last good night, came the "lo of good cheer," from the men who were willing and anxious to better his condition. Doubting, lest he had not heard aright, he turned his head westward and with arms outstretched, he sent a wailing cry across the green prairies and up the slopes of the giant mountains, and back from the purple glory which crowns the alabaster peaks came words of cheer.

But the same ruthless power which had crushed him, now stood over his prostrate form and forbade anyone giving him succor. And so powerful was it that those who would have gone to the assistance of the unfortunate were deterred and held back.

Then it was that from one of the great states of the middle west came one of those men whom God sends to humanity's assistance in every emergency. Strong in the faith and true to the heart's core to the cause he had espoused he threw himself into the thickest of the fray which followed, and made him their leader; their standard bearer. And all through that intense battle, ever waving high above the spears, where the fiercest blows fell; where the strongest met in conflict, ever floated triumphant the silken volume of this Henry of Navarre. The battle was not lost. Though overpowered by numbers, the cause was not lost. Well might those opposed to us say, "Another such a victory and we are lost," for scarcely had the smoke of the conflict drifted away ere the forces once more began to rally, until today they stand in one unbroken phalanx, ready to march forth to the victory which awaits us three years hence, under the same great leader, William J. Bryan, under the same banner; "Free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

During that great conflict, you sir, earned the right to live, as you do in the hearts of the people who are struggling to free themselves from the condition of semi-slavery which has enthralled them. And it is for the purpose of testifying to you the gratitude and the love of those of this section of the great west that I stand here today to present you with this token of their esteem.

This treasure which conveys to you an expression of their regard, is essentially a gift from the men who delve in the heart of the hills for the precious metals which have formed the money of the world since the days when the wise men followed the new star of hope until it rested upon the manger in which lay the hope of the world. In its component parts it is made up of 16 parts of silver to one of gold. Surrounding its hull are the rich fruits and golden grain which are the product of agriculture in the green valleys of these mountains, typical of the fact that, as the mining industry stands above it, agriculture is its support and that the tiller of the soil is as earnest in his desire that our monetary conditions be changed as is the man who reaches into the vitals of earth for the treasures which are there secreted. The eagle perched upon the bee hive will tell you that freedom's site exists not only on the homes of untrammeled industry.

Standing on the apex, is the hardy miner, with the tools of his trade, looking beyond for the glad tidings which he knows are coming. There is hope in his pose and expectation manifested in his attitude. It is as though he realized that right and justice will triumph. The rock upon which he is standing symbolizes our principles, in this that there are 16 silver stars as to one gold. On the one side you behold a scene of the Great Salt lake as it appeared to the pioneers 50 years ago. The desert was to them uninviting and it seemed to many that they would never be able to subdue it and make it blossom with waving grain and sweetest flowers. But they did and the beauties of today are the result of the labor of their hands. Today as we look over the valley of our national conditions, we see more to encourage us than they. Across on the arid plains are here and there spots of green. We see them as the traveler sees the oasis in the sandy Sahara. They were once few, but are becoming many. By and by they will increase and unite one with another and blending will form one broad expanse of living verdure. There is hope in the picture.

At the base you will note the sego lily, the state flower. It was placed there to remind you that this gift comes from Utah, where the people esteem and love you for your efforts in the cause of humanity. When you look at them remember that here in the heart of the Rockies all are your friends. That you have but to call for us to up and follow after.

The small medallions represent scenes in this city. One of them is that of this building. When in days to come your eye shall rest upon this treasure, remember the hearts of the people of Salt Lake City are with you in your every action in life, for they have confidence in your integrity of purpose.

And now, sir, in conclusion let me express the belief that this gift will be valued by you, not for the intrinsic values it represents, but for the associations connected with it; the regard and love it expresses. May its presence ever cheer you in the years which are to come, no matter how exalted your station in life may be, and tender it with the affection of a people whose hearts are ever warm; whose prayers ascend daily in your behalf, that you and your principles may succeed and that when we shall have accomplished our end, under your leadership we shall have fulfilled that rich promise made in the long ago that "Weeping endureth for the night, but joy cometh in the morning."

We tender it with the hope that it and you may adorn the White House in 1900.

In reply Mr. Bryan said:

I scarcely know in what language to express my appreciation of this magnificent gift so exquisitely wrought.

When I find so many evidences of good will I feel like paraphrasing the verses which are so well known to every young lady:

"'Tis better to have run and lost
Than never to have run at all."

This present, coming as it does from those engaged in honest toil, is more appreciated than if it were the gift of idleness and luxury. I remember when Emerson was attempting to pay a tribute to the common people he said of the fishermen and the plowmen and the woodmen he would make a state.

This gift, coming from those who labor and are useful to mankind, is far more highly prized by me than any title that could have been placed upon me. It represents the combination of two most precious metals, and if I were a minister of the gospel I would say in the language of the good book, "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

Those who present this are engaged in useful toil. I think sometimes we have a false idea of greatness. The good book says, "He shall be chiefest who is servant of all." And they who by their muscle and brain convert the natural resources into material wealth are those who should enjoy the greatest distinction, and I trust that the time will come when they will receive the rewards which others more undeserving often reap.

I shall treasure it because it bespeaks the good will of the donors. It will be a constant witness to the greatness of your glorious state and the good will of your people.

It has been one of the pleasantest features of my journey that I have gathered many souvenirs from other parts of the country, but none of them have been superior to this, and none will be cherished longer or with deeper gratitude.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

This ended the ceremony and the crowd made a rush for the train.

NEWSBOYS' EXCURSION.

Will Be at the Lagoon on August the Fourth.

The Newsboys' union will give an excursion to the Lagoon on August 4. A fine programme of sports is being prepared and the boys, their friends and the general public who go to the Lagoon on that day will have a real good time. The boys will soon make a canvass of the business men and others to donate prizes for the various athletic and other events. The union is somewhat in debt, which the boys are desirous of paying off and by the excursion they hope to clear enough for that laudable purpose.

The newsboys work hard to earn a living and are deserving of a little help and encouragement from the public.

BANQUET AT SALTAIR

To Mrs. Bryan and the Ladies' Committee.

A SOCIAL FEATURE OF THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

The Attendence Was Large—Addressess By Mrs. C. E. Allen, Mrs. Thurston, of Hawaii, Mrs E. K. La Barthe and Mrs Bryan.

Yesterday afternoon the ladies' reception committee gave a large banquet in honor of Mrs. William J. Bryan and the lady visitors of the Trans-Mississippi commercial congress. A special train carried Mrs. Bryan, the committee and the guests to Saltair about 4 o'clock. Upon arrival at the beach the ladies dispersed each to seek amusement and pastime until 6 o'clock, the hour for the banquet. Some of the ladies enjoyed a dip in the briny waves while others strolled about the vast pavilion seeking enjoyment in other ways.

In the meantime the tables had been arranged and made ready for the many guests who were to participate. Three long tables were arranged so as to run east and west. On both sides of each table were placed rows of chairs and another long table ran north and south connecting the heads of the three other tables. The tables were enclosed by a rope and on the outside of this had collected a multitude of curious people all anxious to view the proceedings and especially the guest of honor, Mrs. Bryan.

Inside the enclosure the pillars were decorated with bunting and small flags. Behind the table at the western end of the enclosure were stretched three large American flags forming a back ground for the table at which sat Mrs. Bryan. In the centre of the table running north and south at the western end sat Mrs. Bryan in a position where she could see all that were about her and where she could be seen by all.

At 6:30 the banquet began and the 200 ladies seated at the table kept the waiters very busy. The tables were very prettily decorated with bowls of cut flowers and the delicious refreshments, which were served for the ladies by Mr. Keith Kennedy, were tempting indeed. Mrs. Bryan evidently went through a trying ordeal for fully a thousand pairs of eyes watched every movement.

At the close of the banquet Mrs. C. E. Allen rose and addressed a few words to the ladies. After thanking the ladies for the honor of addressing them and welcoming the ladies she gave a brief talk on the women of Utah and dwelt especially on the suffrage question. She spoke in a very complimentary way towards the women of Utah and their virtues, though she said she would not absorb all the virtues for the women of Utah, but leave some for their sisters of other states.

Mrs. Thurston, of Hawaii, was then introduced and said in part:

"I have been called upon this evening to respond to a toast, but the only kind of toast that I am used to making is milk or butter toast, and I fear that the kind I am about to make will prove rather dry. On the part of the visiting lady delegates, I wish to thank the ladies of Salt Lake City for the kind hospitality shown us. We appreciate this, as it is not so much individually, but more to the country we represent, that it is shown. I thank you all upon the part of a country that is struggling to free the people so that they may enjoy the freedom and the privileges that you are enjoying today. I also take this opportunity to invite you to visit our country and ride through the streets of Honolulu or bathe at our seaside.

"The toast that I propose is to the ladies of Salt Lake; may you live long and prosper."

This was received with great applause, and then the Hon. Mrs. E. K. La Barthe was introduced. After some complimentary remarks about the visiting ladies, she waxed warm and sweet on the glories of the equal rights and suffrage of women. She spoke of the women of the west as typifying the spirit of freedom imbued by the mountain air they breathe. Speaking of the futurity of women, she remarked:

"This plaster of tender air may in the future be a grand creature to whom the roar of parties shall be as the music of the spheres, and the crisis of the nations as the bread of her existence. Whatever it be, God speed her in any work which she may do honorably, earnestly and with dignity."

Mrs. W. J. Bryan was the last speaker, and as she rose to address the assemblage there was long and loud applause. When the applause had ceased, she said:

"Ladies of Salt Lake City and Visiting Delegates—When Dr. Ferguson asked me to respond to the toast this evening, I could not refuse. I think you will all agree with me that we have not had time to polish up our phrases and hunt for silvery words with which to address you this evening, as the ladies of Salt Lake City have kept us very busy having a good time.

"Our visiting delegates feel that we could never repay the ladies of Salt Lake City for the kindnesses shown us. Salt Lake City leads the world as an example of what honest labor and enterprise can do. Here are mountains and fresh air unequaled by many; here is salt water that will put the ocean itself to blush, and here the ladies are valuable object lessons in themselves. The advantages of irrigation are to be seen here in a wonderful degree, and here, too, is found the only region that has America as its birthplace.

"I should, no doubt, have used these words in praise of the women of Utah, but my store of adjectives is small, and I feel that I cannot do them justice."

Mrs. Thurston then rose and offered the following resolution:

"The ladies of Salt Lake City having so graciously entertained the visiting ladies of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress, thereby making our visit one long to be remembered with pleasure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the visiting ladies extend to the ladies of Salt Lake City their heartfelt thanks for their many courtesies extended."

This resolution was heartily received, and the banquet was over.

THE TURF.

At Anaconda.

(Special to The Herald.)

Anaconda, Mont., July 16.—The talent drooped a barrel of money on the defeat of Chris Peterson in the 2:15 trot. He was a hot favorite. Summary:

First race, trotting, 2:15 class, three in five, purse $800—Carlisle Carne won, E. W. S. second, Antrima third. Time—2:12½, 2:16, 2:15¾, 2:16¼.

Second race, pacing, 2:22 class, two in three, purse $300—Argotine won, D. D. second, Catinka third. Time—2:16¼, 2:17, 2:19½.

Third race, running, five furlongs, purse $300—Palfurni won, Ray Heath second, Los Prietos third. Time—1:03¾.

Fourth race, running, seven furlongs, selling, purse $350—Mortellode won, Allahabad second, Jack Hayes third. Time—1:32.

Fifth race, running, three-eighths of a mile, purse $250—Leora won, Lou Watkins second, Omaha Wood third. Time—:38.

Peter Dowling, pitcher of the Paducah baseball club, was sold to the Louisville club for $1,000.

ARMOR PLATE IN THE HOUSE

It Brings Out a Very Animated Debate.

MONTANA GIVEN FIVE THOUSAND

MONEY TO BE EXPENDED ON THE KOOTENAI RIVER.

Allegation That the Late Secretary of the Navy Is Now the Private Attorney of the Carnegie Steel Company—Session of the Senate Was Brief and Uneventful—"A Record That May Be Valuable."

Washington, July 16.—The house today agreed to the partial conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill, and concurred in the senate amendment fixing the limit of cost of armor plate for the three battleships now building at $300 per ton. This was the main point still in dispute between the two houses. 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., Pa.), Dalzell (Rep., Pa.), and Boutelle (Rep., Me.), supported the $400 proposition, which was opposed by Messrs. King (Dem., Utah), Underwood (Dem., Ala.), Barlow (Pop., Cal.), Simpson (Pop., Kan.), Gaines (Dem., Tenn.), Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), Sayers (Dem., Tex.), and Cannon (Rep., Ill.)

On motion of Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.) the senate resolution directing the secretary of war to issue 1,000 tents for the use of the Grand Army encampment at Leavenworth, Kan., next October, was adopted.

MONTANA APPROPRIATION.

Mr. 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, Mr. Cannon moved that the house insist on its disagreement, and Mr. Stone (Rep., Pa.) moved to concur with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, proposing by the terms of which the cost of the armor plate for the three battleships was increased from $2,400,000 to $3,210,000, and the limit of the cost for the armor from $300 to $400.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.), the chairman on naval affairs for the house, took the floor in support of Mr. Stone's motion. He explained at length the history of the controversy over the price of armor plate. He pointed out the refusal of the armor plate companies to bid under the provisions 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 20 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.

"Didn't one of these companies furnish the Russian government with armor at $249 per ton?" asked Mr. Barlow of California.

"That is a chestnut," replied Mr. Boutelle, "but I'll roast it again for the gentleman's benefit."

"Well, the people would like to have it roasted," replied Mr. Barlow.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMOR PLATE

Mr. Boutelle denounced the proposition to have the government enter upon the manufacture of armor plate on its own account and expressed the opinion that to manufacture armor plate would cost the government from 50 per cent to 75 per cent more than private corporations.

Mr. Boutelle argued that the prices paid by foreign governments for armor furnished conclusive evidence that it would not be manufactured for $300.

Mr. King (Dem., Utah), in opposing Mr. Stone's motion, declared that it would be a disgrace for the government to deal longer with the Carnegie company, which, investigation proved, had foisted upon the government fraudulent and improper work. "Rascals" and "scoundrels" were the terms he used in characterizing these companies.

Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) supported the amendment. The question at the base of this discussion, he contended, was whether or not congress desired to authorize the completion of their battleships now on the stocks. If it did, the secretary of the navy must be empowered to pay enough to secure armor. It had been demonstrated that no bids could be obtained at the price authorized by the senate amendment.

"Is not the late secretary of the navy (Herbert) now the private attorney of the Carnegie Steel company?" asked Mr. King.

"I DON'T KNOW."

"I do not know," replied Mr. Dalzell, "but I should hesitate to entertain such a suggestion about one who is not here to speak for himself."

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.) defended the Carnegie company.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.) insisted that there was a pool of all the armor plate manufacturing companies of the world, and charged that a conspiracy was in progress to coerce congress into surrendering to organized greed as represented by these companies. The two war scares now running in the newspapers, he said, made up part of this conspiracy.

The debate was concluded by Mr. Cannon, who expressed the opinion that the senate would never agree to any proposition fixing the limit of cost at more than $300.

Mr. Stone attempted, at this point, to secure an adjournment and thus delay action, but his motion was voted down.

Mr. Sayers then moved concurrence in the senate amendment. On a rising vote there was plainly a large majority for the motion and Mr. Boutelle demanded the ayes and nays.

"The record may be valuable when the next Cuban resolution is brought in," he cried.

Again Mr. Stone moved to adjourn.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) made the point that the motion was dilatory and was sustained by the speaker.

Mr. Sayers' motion to concur was carried—142 to 45. The bill was sent to further conference.

The house then, at 6:45 p. m., adjourned until Monday.

Senate Was Short.

Washington, July 16.—The open session of the senate was brief and uneventful today. The Harris resolution relating to the Union Pacific was further discussed. At 1:30 the senate went into executive session, remaining behind closed doors until 6 o'clock and then adjourned until tomorrow.

BIG BOXERS AND A GREAT CROWD

Jeffries and Ruhlin Meet In San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 16.—The bigger the boxers, the bigger the crowd, seems to be the correct estimate of pugilists' ability to attract followers of the ring, and as the Columbian Athletic association brought together the two biggest men in the pugilistic world, as the star attraction in tonight's boxing carnival, the attendance was large. About 5,000 people poured into the arena of Mechanic's pavilion, the scene of the recent Christian Endeavor exercises, to witness the battle of the giants.

Jim Jeffries of California, and Gus Ruhlin of Ohio were the giant boxers contending for honors and gold. Both men are remarkable for their size and muscular development. Jeffries is a man about 22 years old, six feet, one and a half inches in height, and is in fine condition at 212 pounds. He has powerful shoulders, jutting out squarely from a neck remarkable for size and strength. The only fault in Jeffries' construction is in his lower limbs, which are much too large for quick foot work.

Ruhlin, the Ohio giant, tops the Californian just one inch, and weighs in condition 200 pounds. He is more symmetrical in build than his opponent, and has a much longer reach, but not such tremendous driving power as Jeffries. Both men were in first-class condition.

It was 10:15 o'clock before the event of the evening was announced, and the big fellows entered the ring.

The pace was terrific for men of their size and weight from the start.

Ruhlin opened the ball with a left hook which missed its mark, and after a clinch, rushed and swung his right, but again missed. Jeffries got in two hot lefts in the face, and landed twice in the wind.

In the second, Jeffries landed a straight left on the jaw, but the latter retaliated with a straight left on the wind. The Ohioan assumed the aggressive, but was cleverly stopped with a straight left in the neck.

The fourth round was the hottest of the fight, for Jeffries opened up with right and left swings, and the Ohioan lost his head temporarily. He cooled down, however, and jabbed the southerner in the nose, drawing first blood, but was immediately sent to his knees by a right swing on the back of the head, and remained down nine seconds. He smashed the Angelene in the throat just as the round closed, and staggered him. Jeffries became the aggressor when they came up for the 18th, and rushed the Ohioan to the ropes. He landed several times over Ruhlin's heart, and the latter only landed a right swing on the neck in return. At the close of the round, Jeffries swung his right hard on the Ohioan's jaw, staggering him.

They passed up after this round, and until the 18th, little or nothing of importance was done. Jeffries then assumed the aggressive, and repeatedly planted his right over the Ohioan's heart until the latter was perceptibly weakened.

In the last round Ruhlin was sent down and almost out by a terrific right swing on the jaw, and only the call of time saved him.

The referee, however, declared the fight a draw, a decision which was received with mingled cheers and hisses.

Campania Takes Out Silver.

New York, July 16.—The steamship Campania, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 522,0000 ounces of silver.

Half a Million In Gold.

Washington, July 16.—Mr. Preston, the director of the mint, has received a telegram from the superintendent of the San Francisco mint stating that $500,000 in gold had arrived at that point from Alaska, and that an equal amount was expected to arrive next week.

HERE AND THERE.

Rev. D. Grayhill of Trinidad, Colo., who is visiting in this city, is to conduct the services at the Young Men's Christian association Sunday afternoon.

There is an important message at the Y. M. C. A. for a Mr. Clifton, whose initials are not given, but who was formerly a resident of Haverhill, Mass., and supposed now to be in this city.

SALTAIR BEACH TIME TABLE

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Salt Lake.
10:15 a.m.	1:00 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	5:05 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	6:35 p. m.
5:45 p. m.	8:45 p.m.
7:15 p.m.	10:45 p.m.

Trains leave Rio Grande Western depot. Fare for round trip, 50 cents.

N. W. CLAYTON, Manager.

Notice.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Cave Consolidated Mining company is hereby called to meet at the company's office, No. 76 West Second South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, August 16, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering and, if satisfactory, accepting a proposition for the purchase of the company's property, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before said meeting.

By order of the board of directors.

GEO. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

July 14, 1897.

RATTAN ROCKERS.

The carload of these goods just received contains almost any conceivable style.

PRICES RANGE from

$2.25 TO $18.

H. DINWOODEY FURNITURE CO.