THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 88.

RESOLUTION ON B. H. ROBERTS.

Legislative Denial That Congressman Was Elected by Undue Influence.

WAS INTRODUCED BY B. T. LLOYD

Specific Charges Circulated Against Utah Branded as Absolutely and Unqualifiedly False—Legislators Asked to Give a Forcible Expression on the Case.

Representative Lloyd introduced an important resolution in the House this afternoon, making specific legislative denial of the many charges made with reference to the election of Congressman B. H. Roberts. The resolution is as follows:

THE ROBERTS RESOLUTION.

Whereas, Many false and misleading statements concerning political and social conditions in Utah have recently been disseminated by the press and public speakers throughout the land, among such statements being those:

That the nomination and election of Brigham H. Roberts as Representative from Utah in the Fifty-sixth Congress were brought about through the influence of the "Mormon" Church, and that Brigham H. Roberts was "the Church candidate;"

That the "Mormon" Church dominates political affairs in Utah;

That the election of Brigham H. Roberts indicates the purpose of the people of Utah to venture and legalize the practice of polygamy;

That a majority of the people of Utah are covenant breakers and that they endorse law-breaking;

And whereas, the dissemination of such false statements, if permitted to pass unchallenged and uncontradicted, are calculated to create and perpetuate grossly erroneous impressions concerning the people of Utah, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Governor and Legislature of the State of Utah:

That we brand as absolute falsehoods each and all of the foregoing charges, and that we further declare the facts to be:

That said Brigham H. Roberts was not in any sense the candidate of any church in connection with his election, but was supported by Democrats and Independents, without reference to creed, that he was opposed for purely political reasons, by many prominent leaders of the dominant Church; and that the election returns proved that he received his largest majorities from the non-"Mormon" communities, while his Republican opponent's majorities were returned from those sections of the State in which the members of the dominant Church predominate.

That no charges have been preferred against Brigham H. Roberts since his election that may not be met by his political opponents prior to election, and well known to the people when they elected him to Congress by a majority exceeding 1,000;

That the dominant Church of Utah, as represented by President Lorenzo Snow and his counselors, does not attempt to interfere in the political affairs of the State, that the guarantee in the State Constitution of the absolute divorcement of Church and State is sacredly observed, and that the people of Utah are divided upon the national political issues as directly and absolutely as are the people of any commonwealth in the expression of their political convictions through the ballot, as are the citizens of any State in the Union;

That we express our firm disbelief that it is the purpose or the desire of the people of Utah, or of any citizen of the State to legalize or restore the practice of polygamy, but, on the contrary, we believe that the manifesto prohibiting plural marriages was issued by the Church authorities and endorsed by the people in good faith, and that they have strictly and conscientiously adhered to this rule;

And, imbued with this belief, we declare that the people of Utah are as loyal and law-abiding, as honest and as virtuous as are the citizens of any State, and that they have violated no pledge nor broken no covenants with the nation, and any allegations to the contrary are recent as slanders upon our commonwealth.

Whereas, Many false and misleading statements concerning social and political conditions in Utah have been circulated over the country, and

Whereas, These misrepresentations are malicious in their nature and harmful in their effect, and

Whereas, They are circulated ostensibly for the purpose of preventing the congressman-elect from taking his seat, but really to discredit the majority of the people of Utah in the eyes of the nation, and

Whereas, It has been said to and through the legislatures of other States, and by certain newspapers that B. H. Roberts was a "Church candidate;" that his nomination and election was due to "Church influence;" that the Mormon Church dominates political affairs in Utah;

That the election of Mr. Roberts indicated a purpose on the part of the people of Utah to resume and legalize the practice of polygamy;

That the contraction of plural marriages is being permitted and encouraged in the dominant Church, the Balance of the Constitution and in open violation of the laws of the State, therefore be it

Resolved, By the Governor and Legislature of the State of Utah:

1. That we brand as false each and all of the foregoing charges.

2. That we deny that Utah is a State of lawbreakers and lawbreakers.

3. That we resent the libels circulated which represent the members of the dominant Church predominate.

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IN THE JOINT SESSION.

Balloting Shows No Change in the General Result.

The joint assembly convened at 12 m.; every inch of space was occupied and many could not gain admittance.

A communication from the investigating committee was read announcing that their report would not be ready before 4 p. m. and asking till that time to report.

Evans moved that the request of the committee be granted. Carried.

Representative Richards moved that when the assembly dissolve it do so to reassemble at 4 p. m. today. Seconded by Irvine.

S. J. Harris amended, making the time of adjournment 3 p. m. tomorrow, coupling seconded by Jackson.

The amendment was opposed by Scott.

Representative Bunion moved an amendment to the amendment, making the time 4 p. m. tonight. Seconded by G. Nebeker. This also was opposed by Scott and Evans, on the ground that there is no urgency for any such haste. Bunion withdrew his amendment.

The Harris amendment failed and the motion of Richards carried, so that the assembly will reconvene at 4 p. m. today.

THE BALLOT.

The one hundred and thirty-fifth ballot was taken resulting as follows:

Cannon, 7; King, 6; McCune, 21; Nebeker, 2; Rutherford, 11; Sheldon, 2.

On motion of Mr. Evans the joint assembly dissolved.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 11:40 a. m. today.

Communications from the House were received announcing the passage of the two following bills, which were read and referred to committees:

House Bill No. 175, by Reid, for the protection of Aztec and other ancient females.

Also the passage of a substitute for House bill No. 176, by Johnson, providing for the publication of summons.

Another communication announced the signing of House bill No. 34, relating to the fees and commissions of county sheriffs. This bill was signed by the President.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senate bill No. 84, by Fox, to amend section 1122 of the statutes, relating to highways.

Senate bill No. 85, by Thomas, (by request) relating to the payment of employes of public and private corporations.

When the Senate reconvened after the joint session Mr. Peery moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate a reference in Saturday's "News" to the alleged disloyalness of the presiding officer in opening the session of the Senate. Smoot, Evans and Wright opposed the motion. Peery doubted if he was even the only one present who voted for the motion, all the others voting against it.

The senators stated that if there had been any delay in opening, it was the fault of the senators, who have the right to call the assembly to order, in the absence of the President, and the blame, if any, does not specially attach to the President.

The Senate adjourned till 2:30 p. m.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following bills were reported:

Senate bill No. 31, providing for the collection and expenditure of poll tax. The rejection of this bill was recommended, and the report was adopted.

Substitute for House bill No. 55, by Holmgren, was reported with unfavorable recommendation.

House bill No. 96, relating to the service of summons, was reported with amendments, and its passage recommended.

A substitute was recommended for House bill No. 97, an act establishing an agricultural experiment station.

House bill No. 45, by Forman, relating to the incorporation and classification of cities, was reported with favorable recommendation.

PREST. SMITH AT HOME.

Return from a Brief Visit to the Hawaiian Islands.

President Joseph F. Smith accompanied by his wife arrived in this city over the R. G. W. yesterday morning, coming from San Francisco. In company with his wife and daughter, President Smith left this city for Honolulu on January 4th. During his absence he visited the various islands, traveling throughout the islands and individually encouraged the native Saints and dedicated the new meeting house at Laie. Upon his arrival at Honolulu, President Smith remained upon the islands to fulfil a three years' mission in the capacity of a laborer in the vineyard, under the shadow of the palm trees.

President and Mrs. Smith who arrived home in excellent health, returned from Honolulu to San Francisco on the steamship Australia experiencing a very tempestuous voyage, during which several heavy seas were shipped that had the effect of smashing the vessel's bulwarks and doing general havoc with everything loose on the decks.

CHRISTENSEN DEATH INQUIRY.

In Progress Before Justice McMaster Today.

ACCUSATION OF DR. HENSEL.

The Doctor Denies the Charge, and Says the Woman Herself and a Man Named Shefner Did It.

In the basement of the undertaking parlors of S. D. Evans, on State street, lie the remains of Mrs. Emma Baker Christensen, who died under suspicious circumstances at the Albert block on the 28th ult. The body was exhumed from a grave in Mount Olivet cemetery early yesterday morning and in the afternoon Drs. Anderson and McLean held an autopsy.

At 10 o'clock this morning the holding of an inquest was commenced before Justice McMaster, Deputy County Attorney Gunder appeared in behalf of the State and the following named jurors were sworn: N. A. Pingree, J. Midgley and P. M. Robertson. Justice McMaster and jury then repaired to the undertaking establishment of S. D. Evans and viewed the remains. On their return a number of witnesses were sworn and their testimony taken. Dr. John A. Hensel came into the court room during the examination, having been subpoenaed by Mr. Gunder. Before giving his testimony he was given to understand that he did not need to answer any question or questions tending to incriminate him, as it might possibly be used against him later. The witness said he was anxious to testify and asked the privilege of being represented by counsel. Judge Loofbourow was sent for and was present during the doctor's examination.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

The first witness called was County Physician H. A. Anderson. He said his attention was first called to the death of Mrs. Christensen by the newspapers. On Saturday County Attorney Parsons instructed him to make an autopsy of the body. In company with Dr. A. C. McLean he made an examination of the body yesterday afternoon, at the undertaking parlors of S. D. Evans on State street. Found no external marks of any kind, with the exception of the abdomen which was very much swollen and dirty like. The body was then cut open and large quantities of gas were discovered in the intestines, which also gave evidence of being very much inflamed. He and associate concluded that death resulted from septic peritonitis superinduced by an abortical action. The odor was very strong but was not due to decomposition, for the same condition would have been found in case of the examination had been made five minutes after death. It was impossible for a physician to tell whether or not instruments had been used. The intestinal inflammation all over the abdominal cavity resulted from an abortical action which could be produced accidentally or otherwise.

Dr. McLean was next called. His testimony was in corroboration of the last witness.

MRS. STEWART'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Emma Stewart testified that she roomed in the Albert. Had known deceased for about three months. Saw her last night about 7 o'clock, complaining her sickness. Mrs. Christensen died at 2:30 a. m. Feb. 28th. On Thursday, February 23rd, deceased called on witness and, pleading the weakness in her hips, asked: "Do I look like a sick woman?" Witness said she told her "No, you do not." The deceased, witness said, then told her that she had been to see Dr. Hensel who told her she would have to lay off for a few weeks for the purpose of undergoing an operation. Witness asked, "What for, goodness sake?" and the deceased said it was for kidney trouble. The next time witness saw her was the night she died. She heard groans emanating from the woman's room and thought she would go in and see her. Found Mrs. Minde and Mrs. Reams, the nurse, in the room. The deceased asked witness if she would bathe her and change the sheets. Witness did so and described the condition the woman was in. Deceased, witness said, also told her that James Lake was the man who was paying all expenses; that he was having lots of trouble of late, having lost his home, and would shortly have her desk on his hands. She told witness that Dr. Hensel would perform the operation. That was before she took to her bed. Witness said about a doctor afterwards. The deceased asked witness to take care of her sore toe and child for the night, which she did.

MRS. MINOR TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Harriet Minor said she was a married woman, living with her husband in the Albert block. Knew Mrs. Christensen and had attended to her up to the night before she died. On the Thursday morning before she died deceased came to witness and asked for some articles, telling witness she had to be at Dr. Hensel's at 11 o'clock to undergo an operation. Deceased remained about 1 o'clock in the evening and told witness that she had been operated on and that she was feeling very weak. Witness assisted her to bed. Friday noon Mrs. Christensen rang up a messenger boy and sent for Dr. Hensel, who came and attended to deceased. Witness did not remain in the room while the doctor was there. On Saturday deceased was very sick. Witness charged deceased with having deceived her. She begged witness to stand by her and told witness that James A. Lake was responsible for her trouble; that she lived him and that he had been intimate for the past four years.

A surgical instrument and a small bottle containing a brown liquid were said was shown witness. A label on the bottle giving directions. Witness recognized the instrument but said the bottle was empty when she saw it and there was no label on it. The day before deceased died she told witness that Dr. Hensel had performed the operation.

PICTURE OF LAKE'S CHILDREN.

Mrs. Lena Altman, rooming with her husband at the Albert block, testified that she had known deceased for about six weeks prior to her death. Witness saw her shortly before 11 o'clock the morning of February 23d. Told witness she was going to Dr. Hensel's to undergo an operation performed. She passed witness's door in the evening and complained of being very weak. Witness helped her in and gave her some dinner. Dr. Hensel came the following day. Mrs. Minor stayed deceased's fire on the afternoon of the 27th of February refused to do so any longer. A nurse was then called in. That was 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. Mrs. Christensen died early Tuesday morning. Deceased told witness she loved Lake and showed her Lake's photos and also a picture of his children. That was about a week before her death.

HEARD GROANS.

George W. Allman, janitor of the Albert block, testified that he was waiting to see a party at the head of the stairway leading to the 5th floor about 11 o'clock Monday night, the 27th ult., when he heard groans from a woman. He found they came from the room occupied by deceased. He knocked and deceased asked him in. Witness entered the room and inquired of Mrs. Christensen if there was anything he could do for her. She asked witness to get her a drink of water. Witness asked her what was the matter and she said she had undergone an operation and was very weak.

THE SECOND TIME.

Miss Melva Larson, employed at the Knopp, testified that she had known deceased for about four years. First met her at the Tivoli, where both were employed. Hearing she was sick, witness called on deceased the night before her death. She said witness of the operation and said Lake bore the expense and was responsible and that it was his second offense.

Mr. Warren, a student of the University, whose home is at Provo, Utah county, testified: I did not know Mrs. Christensen, but I have seen her off and on since living in the Albert house with my room mate, Mr. Robertson. I have had no conversations with her; I never saw any one in her room where I lived.—Yes, I saw Dr. Hensel there; I went after him Monday morning early, and then I saw him there between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday, the night she died. Saturday evening Mrs. Christensen sent for little girl to my room asking me to come to her room, as she wished to see me. The girl said to me: "Mr. Warren, I have been going under another operation for my kidneys, and I feel very weak and may have to send for the doctor; but I have only a little girl who is about seven or eight years old. Will you object going for a doctor?" I said I would, but I would, but she did not call me. On Sunday night, or rather between one and two o'clock Monday morning, I had just come to bed after leaving my school lessons, when I heard loud screams. After getting up and dressing I went to the door of Mrs. Christensen's, door ajar was still screaming, and asked her what I might do for her. She asked me to go for the doctor, and I did so. I did not hear anything more about her till Monday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, when I came in from the hall for a drink of water before going to bed. Dr. Hensel met me in the hall and said that this lady could not live till the morning, and she wanted to make a statement. He asked me whether I would object to going in and writing down what she had to say. I went in and took down her statement in my hand just as she made it. I stated there a few minutes and then went to bed. Dr. Hensel gave me the paper on which I wrote, and he took the statement himself.

The statement was then exhibited and witness identified that it was the statement exactly as he wrote it. The paper said that Mrs. Shepherd told Dr. J. A. Hensel that a man named Shefner had used the instrument; also that she had used the instrument herself on intervals since that time until the doctor was called to relieve her. She also said that Mrs. Baker furnished her a bottle of medicine, a little of which was left in the bottle.

The witness further said: When Dr. Hensel came in he said that he had told "Mrs. Shepherd I have brought a young man in to write your statement; that is all that Dr. Hensel said at the time. This was in the form of a series of questions on the part of Dr. Hensel and answers upon the part of Mrs. Shepherd. I have not had a word of conversation with Dr. Hensel since her death. There was no one else in the room when she made the statement. The curtain was drawn between the middle door was open, but I do not suppose she could hear what was said, because Mrs. Christensen spoke very low and groaned so much. She said:

The bottle of medicine mentioned was exhibited and witness testified that it was the same bottle he remembered seeing. He wrote his initials on the label to make that his identity if it called upon afterward. An instrument was then produced, which witness identified as the one he had seen in the room. The witness further stated that Dr. Hensel said nothing to Mrs. Christensen at the time, except in answer to her question whether she was going to die, the doctor said no, she would not die at once, but it would probably be a long time before she would be as much as he could. The witness testified that he had never before had any conversation with Dr. Hensel; had never seen him since until at the inquest.

DR. HENSEL AS A WITNESS.

Dr. Hensel, a practicing physician and surgeon, who lives at 76 west Seventh South st., and has been a resident of this city for 18 years, was then called to the witness chair. He testified that he had not known Mrs. Christensen until being called upon to attend her on Thursday, February 23, on that date, witness said, he had called upon her, through a message by a messenger boy, to see if she was ready to be operated on. Deceased said she was feeling very weak. He examined and told witness that she had been operated on and that she was feeling very weak. Witness assisted her to bed. Friday noon Mrs. Christensen rang up a messenger boy and sent for Dr. Hensel, who came and attended to deceased. Witness did not remain in the room while the doctor was there. On Saturday deceased was very sick. Witness charged deceased with having deceived her. She begged witness to stand by her and told witness that James A. Lake was responsible for her trouble; that she loved him and that he had been intimate for the past four years.

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[Continued on page two.]

WILL REPUDIATE ISSUE OF BONDS.

Cuban Army on Their Own Resources Regarding Finance.

U. S. WILL NOT RECOGNIZE.

Should the Assembly Issue Paper, It Will be Without a Guarantee from America.

Washington, March 6.—The Associated Press is authorized to state that under no conditions will the government of the United States consent to recognize in any manner any financial obligations issued by the so-called assembly of the Cuban army now in session near Havana. Should this body attempt to authorize the issue of any bonds for any purpose, the government of the United States will not be led into guaranteeing them, and they must rest on their own resources in that matter.

LAKE SHORE TRAIN WRECK.

Passenger Train Collides with a Switch at Westfield, N. Y.

Dunkirk, N. Y., March 6.—Train No. 10 on the Lake Shore road came here at 12:10 o'clock this morning collided with a switch engine at Westfield. Both engines were totally wrecked, but the engineers and firemen of both escaped without serious injury.

One mail car was overturned, but the clerks escaped serious wounds. The other coaches of the train remained on the track, but the passengers were badly shaken up.

After a delay of four hours the train proceeded.

Following is a list of the injured:

Gilbert Thompson, Buffalo, light engineer; Harry Wilson, Buffalo, passenger; James Kirk, Collingwood, O., fireman light engine; S. H. Hubbard, Toledo, passenger; John Otterington, Cleveland, clerk in postal car; L. Griffin, Cleveland, postal clerk; Ass Perrin, Clyde, O., postal clerk; Y. H. Mitchell, Walworth, N. Y., postal clerk; E. S. Walker, Erie, postal clerk; Henry M. Hoxey, New York, passenger; Frank M. Jabsen, Philadelphia, passenger; F. A. Foster, Dunkirk, passenger.

Queen Still Seriously Ill.

Brussels, March 6.—Queen Marie Henriette, of Belgium, who is suffering from bronchio-pneumonia, passed a better night, but her strength has much diminished, and a fatal termination of her illness is still feared.

A physician is in permanent attendance upon her majesty.

INQUIRY COMING OUT WEST

Beef Commissioners Close Up Inquiry and are Bound Westward Ho.

Testimony Today Was of the Usual Order—Soldiers Could Not Eat the Embalmed Meat.

Washington, March 6.—The war department court of inquiry held a very brief session today, the last before they start for the West, where they will inspect the packing plants of Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City. There was but one witness examined, Lieut. Frederick L. Munson, Ninth Infantry. He said that during his service in Cuba up to the surrender of Santiago, his command had as a most component of the ration, bacon and canned roast beef. In his possession of about ten days of the former in fifteen days of the latter. Until the surrender he received no complaints of the canned roast beef, but after the surrender his commissary sergeant reported to him that something was making the men very sick. They did not know what it was, but thought it was something they had eaten. After eliminating every other thing that they could think of, they concluded it must be the canned roast beef. He ordered the cooks to try taking up the meats in stews with hard tack and tomatoes, but it seemed to make no difference. The men continued sick. The men then discontinued the use of the beef. On the voyage home they still had canned roast beef, but the men did not eat it. He tried to turn it into the commissary at Montauk, but the commissary would not receive it.

"Did you make any report on this?" asked Col. Davis.

"No, sir."

"Did it not occur to you that it was your duty to your command to report the state of things?" continued Col. Davis rather severely.

"As it appears to the now," said the witness very frankly. "It may have been my duty, but at the time the complaint was so general, and there being absolutely no chance of bettering the situation, I did not make any formal report on it."

As to the refrigerator beef, witness said the principal objection to it was that it spoiled before the men could eat it. It was obliged to condemn his whole consignment of refrigerator beef three times.

The health of the men remained good until about two weeks before leaving when the command broke down all in a bunch. His command was the body guard to Generals Shafter and Wheeler, and picket duty. They were not the sort to complain of anything until they had reached the very limit of endurance. Their sickness was almost entirely to bad and stomach trouble.

The wound up the taking of testimony in Washington, and the court adjourned to meet in Chicago on Thursday.

S. S. Ohio Arrives at Manila.

Washington, March 5.—The war department today received a dispatch from General Otis concerning the arrival of the transport Ohio at Manila, as follows:

"Transport Ohio arrived today. One casualty, Private Overton, company G, Twenty-second infantry, died out mental instability."

Sixteenth Infantry for Philippines.

Huntville, Ala., March 5.—The third battalion of the Sixteenth Infantry, as it was boarding the train for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., today, was ordered to San Francisco to take transport for Manila. The battalion postponed its departure until tomorrow.

MAJORITY CLEARS McCUNE

Committee on Bribery Case Finds the Law Charges Are Not Sustained.

MINORITY REPORT MADE ALSO.

Majority Report Criticizes the Acts of Certain Individuals as Improper—Minority Report Finds Against McCune.

The following reports in the Law-McCune bribery charges case were made to the Legislature at 4:45 this afternoon:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

To the President and Members of the Joint Assembly of the Legislature of the State of Utah:

Your special committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made by Representative Albert A. Law, a member of this assembly, against the Hon. A. W. McCune, a senatorial candidate, beg leave to report that they have discharged that duty and herewith submit their findings.

A resolution adopted by the assembly on Saturday, the 18th of February, 1899, authorized this committee to organize and select its chairman and proceed to investigate the charges made by Representative Law, and any and all charges or rumors of bribery and corruption for United States Senator, or against any member of this legislature, and to that end the committee was empowered to subpoena witnesses and swear and examine them, and do all things necessary to be done to carry out the intent of this investigation.

Acting under this authorization your committee immediately organized by electing as its chairman Senator L. W. Sheridan, and as its secretary, Representative Horace Cummings. Monday, February 20, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m., was the time set for the investigation to begin, the place, an office adjoining the Senate chamber of the Legislature. The parties to the case of Law vs McCune were duly notified and directed to be with the committee on or before that time, the following papers, to-wit: A written statement by Representative Law of his charges against Mr. McCune; a copy of which was served upon Mr. McCune; a written answer by the said McCune to said charges. Both parties were notified to appear before the committee at the time and place specified, with counsel if they so desired, prepared, ready to try a complaint duly filed in the matter of said charges.

The committee adopted as its rules of procedure those usually governing the conduct of trials in courts of justice, and a wide and searching inquiry was made into all charges materially affecting the matters that the committee was by the purpose of the Senate Representatives of the press were permitted to attend the sessions of the committee and report the proceedings of the committee. The services of a competent stenographer were secured, to take in full the evidence upon which the committee has based its findings.

The investigation began at the time and place appointed, and continued from day to day, Sundays excepted, to the evening of March 2nd, when, the evidence being in and the arguments concluded, the matter was submitted to the committee for decision. Before the examination was closed an invitation was sent to each branch of the Legislature, requesting all members desiring to be present at any time when a proper subject for investigation by the committee, to appear and report the same.

For days we have labored almost incessantly sifting and weighing the mass of testimony presented during the progress of the examination.

In addition to the charges in the case of Law vs McCune, the following matters were considered:

Charges against Representatives Redd, Betts, Tayler and Calderer appeared before the committee by request, and testified of matters which upon investigation proved to be of such a nature as to have no direct bearing upon the issues under consideration.

(1) During the investigation the names of Senator Whitney and Representative Cannon were mentioned as beneficiaries of improper influence in connection with business relating to the evidence presented clearly exonerates these gentlemen, to the jaded of their fellow commissioners from any charge of impropriety.

2—Reference was also made to Senator Tanner and Representative Lloyd as recently appointed Senators of Utah. Neither the evidence does not justify such an inference.

3—A contract between Senator Charles S. Varian and McCune was made the subject of a searching inquiry, but no evidence was elicited establishing bribery as the object or intent of said contract.

The consideration of the case of Law vs McCune was based upon the following specifications by Representative Law:

"I hereby charge that on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1899, at the city and county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, A. W. McCune, a senatorial candidate before the Utah Legislature committed the crime of bribery, to-wit:

"At the time and place aforesaid, at about 10:30 in the morning of said day, the said A. W. McCune gave me the sum of eighty (80) dollars in legal currency of the United states, for the purpose of unlawfully influencing my vote as a member of the State Legislature, in his behalf, and then and there promised that between 2 and 4 o'clock of the same day he would give me the further sum of fourteen hundred and twenty (1420) dollars as a consideration for my vote for him for United States Senator.

"1-4 charge that one R. W. Black, on or about the 7th day of February, 1899, at Salt Lake City and county, State of Utah, acting for A. W. McCune, tried to induce Senator William G. Nebeker to assist in the election of said McCune for United States Senator, and then and there did stop short of to him, the said William G. Nebeker, that money was being used therefor and that he wanted to see his (Senator) friends get some of the same.

"I further specify, on information and belief, that on or about the 16th day of February, 1899, at the city and county of Salt Lake, State of Utah, one E. L. Irine, who represented that he was repeating the expression of one Fisher Harris, campaign manager for the said McCune, did induce Senator Elective C. M. Jackson that he, the said Harris, had said to him, the said Irine, that, "the Jackson vote must be obtained, no matter what the expense" and that the said Harris had told him to see the said Jackson with the view to getting his vote."

I further charge on information and belief, that some time within the month last past Representative Farr, while on the Oregon short Line train, between Logan and Salt Lake, and at a time when he, the said Farr, was voting for the said McCune, stated to Representative Cole in substance that he (Farr) would bet that if he (Cole) would vote for the two Nebekers and one other man vote for McCune, they could get $5,000 or $10,000 for so doing."

Under the foregoing specifications we submit the following findings:

(1) In the matter of the charge of bribery preferred by Representative Law against A. W. McCune, we find, after the most careful consideration, that the charge is not sustained by the evidence.

(2) In the Sloan-Nebeker specification we find that the said W. H. Sloan improperly approached Senator W. G. Nebeker, with the purpose of securing Nebeker's support for Mr. McCune, but the evidence does not establish an attempted bribery.

(3) In the Tom-Jackson case the evidence is not sufficient to justify the conclusion that any attempt was made to secure by improper means the vote of Senator C. M. Jackson. We believe that Mr. Jackson, in this matter, labored under an honest but mistaken impression.

(4) In the matter of the Cole-Farr matter is so remote that we deem it irrelevant to any issue under consideration.

The Lozich charge—a supplemental case—is one in which the evidence bearing upon the statements made is not sufficient to warrant the belief that a disturbed bribery was committed.

In conclusion we record our emphatic disapproval of the present method of conducting senatorial campaigns, particularly the practice by senatorial candidates of opening headquarters, employing numerous assistants and entertaining by means of free dinners, free lunches and other gratuitous dispensations persons who are voting are desired by the candidates to be influenced in the manner provided. It is not only tends to evil but it works evil and to the interest of good government, prior to the time of the legislature, and possibly when all good citizens desire to be attained, the practice should be abolished. We also condemn the practice of individual candidates designed to injure the prospects of senatorial candidates.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Synopsis of Minority Report.

The minority report practically concludes that Senator McCune is guilty of being happy to secure Mr. Law's vote, and also accepts the testimony of Senator C. M. Jackson and of R. W. Black as to the Black-McCune interview. Also on the Sloan-Nebeker incident, otherwise it is conceded that the minority report will agree with that of the majority.

The specific finding in the minority report is that A. W. McCune did, by the use of money, attempt to influence the vote of Albert A. Law, and that R. W. Black sought to intercede secure to Senator the vote of State Senator W. G. Nebeker for Mr. McCune for United States Senator.

The minority report further commends Lozich, Farr and Lozich and Senator Cole, and Senator McCune, owners, as well as the free use of money in contesting by senatorial candidates.

PHOTOGRAPHING NATURAL COLORS

Prof. F. W. Wood of Wisconsin Comes to the Front with a New Invention.

Madison, Wis., March 6.—Prof. F. W. Wood of the University of Wisconsin, has perfected a method of photographing a new method of photographing in natural color.

Prof. Wood reproduces the colors by diffraction a method not hitherto tried, and though at present the production of the first finished picture is comparatively slow, the process can be applied as easily as ordinary photographs are made.

The pictures are on glass, and are not only colorless but almost invisible when viewed in ordinary light, but when placed in a viewing apparatus, consisting of a convex lens, on a light frame, show the colors of nature with great brilliancy. Prof. Wood today said:

"The finished picture is simply a diffraction grating of variable spacing. In other words, it is a transparent film with lines upon it, the lines equalled not exceed more or it about 2,000 to the inch on the average. The colors depend solely on the spacing between the lines, and the diffraction colors, so plainly seen in all other processes exist that of Lippmann having been excepted, can be made to be photographed on a screen by combining a suitable lantern or can be viewed telescopically with a very simple piece of apparatus, consisting of a lens and perforated screen mounted on a frame.

A peculiarity of the process is that there is no such thing as a negative in the usual sense. Duplicates can be made, but each picture must be printed one from another in succession.