THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1902. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR



Dark and Lowering Clouds Furnish a Plethora of Natural Irrigating Fluid as Wiseacces of Artificial Methods Consider the Problem of Providing Ample Water for The Farms, Meadows and Orchards of the State.



the call of Gov. Heber something new developing, thus show ing it to be in some measure an occult as well as a demonstrated science. That onvention of representative of Utah, whose irrigation it is the mainspring of our prosperity systems have been the prototypes for is almost a truism and as such needs no elucidation; while its value as an all others of modern times, met in the no elucidation; while its value to abstract proposition is illustrated to some extent by the numerous long, bit-Il at 2 o'clock this after-

Pump Waters hands. It may as well be confessed that while all of us have sensed the necessity of doing nomething to improve existing conditions, none of us have known exactly the thing to do The result has been confusion, law-suits, trouble and expense. In many instances, I regret to say, the rule of conduct has been that the men at the conduct has been that the help at the head of the stream have helped them-selves and let the follows below take what was left. Though in many parts of the state irrigation districts have been formed and the water has been distributed with care and consequent water users the formatiafaction to water users, the fore-roing conditions, speaking generally,

not exaggerated. FIND A SOLUTION.

"While it is not incumbent upon me to suggest a remedy for the evils here-in but feebly described and the thous-and and one other ills which you are more familiar with than L. It is my earnest hope that this convention may at least point a way out of some of our difficulties. If we save helds in com-mon of a deceased purent who had left family jewels to be distributed amongst by which the work wise get bes, we would, if we were wise, get to ether, and recognizing that the jewel Il belonged to us collectively, we would ntrust to some disinterested person mmittee the distribution to each o In like manne s his proper share. why may we not get together now and agree to entrust our water rights (sparkling jewels of rare value in the arid region) to state authority, under well-defined and proper regulations to be mutually agreed upon? Through the medium of a central board of conrol with such auxiliaries as may deemed advisable all existing rights could be recognized and a proper record of them filed; disputed rights could be adjudicated: newly acquired rights, arising through the construction of irrigation works or storage reservo could be defined, and it is con. ich believed order brought out of the im-pending chaos. If it is argued that the adoption of such methods would plant furnishing 400 second feet of wae inexpedient on account of the ter would relieve the canal companies expense involved, the answer is that the expense of future lifigation of their present distress and at the conclusion of the meeting it was agreed provided nothing is done would in a very few years amply pay the bill and that the proposal should be submitted irge surplus for the constructo the respective organizations at once tion of storage reservoirs. AS TO WATER STORAGE.

⁴ During your deliberations, also, I hope you will find it expedient and profitable to consider all of the many plans suggested looking to the storage and husbanding of the water supply at a time before it is actually needed for

belonging to his office.

COMMITTEE RESIGNS.

I mean by this of course only those which are practicable, or seem to be so, for in this as in most other things in life, suggestions and schemes having only a basis of theory with lit-tle or no feasibility, are by no means conspicuous by their absence, and the water question is too practical when in use to admit of visionary schemes. Among all the plans proposed, that of reservoiring is the most common if not the most usciul. It undoubtedly has its failures and casualties together with its drawbacks and imperfections, as the drawbacks and imperfections, as any other must of necessity have, for the reason that the element dealt with is so instituous and potsistent in its quest of lower level; also as its volume increases by reason of its flow being

of the former yesterday: To the Board of President, Jordan River Canals, Salt Lake City-Gentlestopped, his power for doing harm as well as good increases in a rapid ratio. It thus folicws that the dams employed should be strong in proportion to the estimated quantity of water which they are expected to resist, and not be subjected to any greater pressure. It is not, however, the engineering obstacles connected with storage reservoirs that most concern us at the present. With the rapid strides in science these may be readily overcome. It is rather the financial obstacles. I trust you will the bevery huch in earnest regard-ing this phase of your deliber-ations, because it is a fact which appeals to our judgment every day of our lives that every day of our lives that of the great quantities of wate Cash Prize Awarded Sanpete and Utah County Growers by which our state actually possesses bu a very small proportion is utilized; the great bulk of it-what exact proportion cannot be told-runs to waste instead of adding to the productive capacity our irrigable lands. It is high time, ir view of our increasing population and new districts being settled which demand and must have their share of waamong the farmers and business inter-while the volumes thereof do not terests of iltah during the past year crease but in places may be said by the sugar beet growers' contest, diminish, that this subject be given the most careful consideration. conducted for large prizes, by Orange THE SEVIER VALLEY. Judd Farmer, the Chicago agricultural "In many parts of the state, notably paper that has done so much to prothe great Sevier valley, on either side of the railway and the large stream which bisects the vast plain for many continumote this great industry in the west. The results in last year's sugar been contest will be announced in the paper ous miles is some of the finest land within our borders. It is for the most referred to in its March 1 issue. For the record showing most clearly methods part a huge sagebrush farm, just as I has been from the beginning. The land pursued and results obtained, irrespect-ive of the yield, a prize of \$100 is awarded to Christian A. Madsen, of Gunnison, Utah. While some crops The land is there, the water is there, the trans-portation is there-the three things in social economy which united with labor produce wealth, but after a general setgave a heavier gross yield of beets per acre, Mr. Madsen's beets were the lement of the commonwealth for more richest in sugar of any reported from than half a century, this land of such Utah, and with but a single exception than half a cossibilities is as barren (as a whole) as when it settled into place after the great upheaval. It does seem that in this age of experiment, invenhave the highest sugar content of any crop reported in any part of the coun try in this contest. Mr. Madsen's crop averaged 18 per cent sugar with the very high co-efficient of purity of \$1.4 tion and achievement some mean ought to be devised for bringing those some means wealth producing elements together. And this is but a type of many other lo-Mr. Madsen is developing per cent almost the only sugar beet seed sta tion in the country, and these results indicate that Utah can produce best calities where settlement and progress are impeded awaiting the storage resseed that will rival in quality the best ervoir which never comes. To await the advent of private capital to instal imported from Germany. Some phenomenal crops grown by air reservoir plants would mean that many of us would grow much greye than we are now before realizing th farmers for the Utah Sugar company's than we are now before realizing the fruition of our hopes. The state of it self is powerless to construct them, a ander its present land grants but 500. ander its present rate grants but see, oco acres of land have been set aside for the purpose and the process of selling and ac-quiring proceeds of sales of these lands is necessarily slow and in the end the amount derived will be found hope-least in backgraft. We are to have BRITISH NEWSPAPERS REBUKED ssly inadequate. If we are to have storage reservoirs, therefore, it follow must come through the aid of the national government, and it is gratify ing to note after years of earnest en-treaty that Congress is turning at least listening car to our petitions, and that the immediate future promises sume relief. London, Feb. 26 .- The attitude of the | well bred," says the Gazette, "to re ARID LANDS BILL. "The arid land bill now before Con-gress is not all that could be expected of such a measure, but it is a stride in the right direction, and it might be yudicious to memorialize that body, en-London, Feb. 26.- The attribute of the English newspapers towards the visit mind the United States of obligation, we have no reason to suppose they will of Prince Henry of Prussia to the forget and it is certainly impolitic United States has called out a rebuke display anxiety in regard to the possib results of the friendly meeting between the president and the German prince. from the Westminster Gazette, which orsing the bill in a general way whil cautions the responsible papers against cointing out defects which could eas a continuance of a policy whereby Great Britain is placed in the awkward sentment towards Germany to the point e remedled without endangering th safety of the measure as a whole, position of seeming desirous of making of endeavoring to make mischief be tween Germany and another power, " may be that Utah's voice may not be ceded with greater interest than that bad blood between Germany and the other arid land states, but the fact attention that Upth has long been distinguish United States while putting in a claim | occasioned by the zig-zag policy of th the score of past favors. Great Britain in a position of antigon as the pioneer user of water for irriga ion in America ought to and will chall lenge the attention of Corgress and compel the deliberations of this body to "It is not dignified and is scarcely | ism to both Germany and Russia." be regarded with respect. Our reprecontatives at the sent of government are actively alive to the situation also, and it is believed they are looking to and it is believed they are tooking to this convention for welcome informa-tion as to the views on pending sub-jects of Utah's irrigators. As to what i osition we should take on the matter of the maner in which federal aid should be extended I shall not attempt prematurely to disturb the screnity of the convention. WITHDRAWN FROM ENTRY. "The press dispatches from Washinggovernment. Continued on page 'Two.)

Board of Canai Presidents Met this Morning and Decided To Submit the Proposition to their Respective Companies at an Early Date.

Of Utah Lake.

A meeting of the board of canal pres-dents, who represent the artificial hannels which tap th Jordan river for members present at a meeting held by idents, who represent the artificial us this morning at 10 o'clock in Chair-man Cannot s office, that the remainder irrigation waters, was held in the offices of Hon. Angus M. Cannon today, u' the fund now in our hands, amount There were present the presidents of log to \$2,660.05, he returned in equa the four canal companies outside of the ints to the several canal companies contributed it, and that our rescity, City Engineer Kelsey, J. Fewson as a body be tendered to you Smith, the court water commissioner, hrough a communication to be signed and James H. Gardner, who representchairman and secretary ed a company ready to undertake the

accordingly hand you the five berewith enclosed and respect. erection of water pumping plants, By mit this letter of resignation. ballot, Mr. Keisey voting in the nega-553.21 each). tive, it was decided by the four canal ing that we have not been per-

presidents outside of the city to present to their respective companies for raticomplete the work assigned us and which we regard as of the great importance to the interest of all, fication a proposition to establish a we remain pumping station to supply their canals

pumping station to supply their canals Your respectfully. with water. It was concluded that a COMMITTER ON UTAH LAKE RES. ERVOIR By ANGUS M. CANNON,

Chairman. A. F. DOREMUS, Secretary,

MR. MILLER NOT PLEASED. When O. P. Miller, the member of the Utah Lake commission, who was ap-

pointed on the committee in place so that immediate action may be de-cided upon by the board. County Commissioner James H. An-derson, was seen this morning he ex-Geo. C. Lambert, Jr., assumed his duties as secretary to the board of ressed himself as being very much urprised at the action taken by the presidents and took charge of the books committee yesterday. In explanation he said: 'I was about 20 minutes late yesterday and when I reached the of-fice I found that the meeting had ad-The work of the board of canal presjourned. To say the least, I must say that I was surprised at the action dents so far as relates to its efforts o secure the aid of Congress in contaken. I must say that I am not satcerting Utah Lake into a reservoir, seems to be coming to naught; and the isfled with the report of the committee and I think that a mistake has been reason for the same, as stated by one of the members of the board today, is a lack of anion. The special commit-tee that was appointed by the board to made to throw up the project at this stage of affairs simply because one or two supporters of the enterprise have seen fit to oppose it at this time. As n securing the aid of Congress, islategrated because the members far as I can now see the only course open is for general mass meeting of all ported by the several canal companies. those interested in the waters of Utah That this is the view they take of the lake to be called at an early date and they are not sufficiently supmatter is seen in the following resig-nation which was tendered by the purpose of carrying out the committee to the board at the meeting wishes of the farmers of Salt Lake

county." Continuing, he said: "The present compromise level of the waters of Utah lake is not sufficient for the watlevel of the waters of men-Being assured that the govern-mer; would not act in the matter of increasing the reservoir capacity of Utah Lake so long as there is disagree-than the disagree-in the disagree-the disagree-disagree-the disagree-the disagree-disagree-the disagree-disagree-the disagree-disa a higher level. If we could only get this matter which is of such vital into all regidents of this county.

Sugar Beet President Loubet was warming cheered along the route as he drove to the Pantheon escorted by a squadron of THESIGPS The president and the cabinet minis ters took their seats in the official tri bune erected in the choir, while in the bune erected in the choir, while in the transept, beneath the dome, were two other tribunes, one to the right, re-served for Mme, Loubet, and the wives of the ministers, and the other, to the left on which the members of Victor Hugo's family were seated. The Unit-ed States ambassador, Gen. Porter, sat in the front row of seats set apart for the diplomatic course. They Rebel Against Proposed Tariff Concessions to Cuba-

ducational institutions were presen

or the diplomatic corps. Exactly beneath the center of th dome rose, from out a cluster of palm and flowers, the bust of Victor Hug-by the celebrated sculptor, David d'An by the televisities and sculptor, David a An-gers, and this was the symbol to which the eyes of the thousands of specta-tors assembled within the vast hall were directed. A few steps behind the bust was a little platform, from which the artists of the Comedie Francaise recited varses from the next's works recited verses from the poet's works. Tribunes for the senators, deputies academicians and the other principa guests were ranged around the nave about 5,000 persons in all being presen A privilegd position between the bus and the front of the president's tribun was reserved for about 90 young me and girls selected from various school to typify the youth of France.

The decoration of the interior of the Pantheon, for which parliament voted so,000 france, was very simple but impressive, blue being the dominant color. The sides were draped with blue velvet, ornamented with the ini-tials of "V. H." and beneath the dome was supported an encourage fill burged was suspended an enormous gift laure wreath, attached to the surroundin walls by light gariands of foliage. Th walls of the apse were completely hid den by velvet hangings, embroidere in gold, in the center of which stood ou In gold, in the center of which should but a large wreath, inclosing within it a lyre and the initials "V. H." beneath being the dates "1802-1902." The prin-cipal facade was also hung with blue velvet, bearing the name of the poet, while clusters of paims and flags

neightened the external color effect. The ceremony began shortly after 1 o'clock in the morning and was con-cluded at 11:45 s. m. The program included eulogistic orations by M Leygues, minister of public instrucion, and M. Hanotaux, president of th institute; recitals of several of Hugo' poems by members of the Comedie Francaise, and the rendering of hymns based on Hugo's works by M. Del-mas, of the opera, and a choir of 180 men and women. The band of the Republican guards and an orchestra num bering 100 persons performed the in strumental art of the exercises. The scene within the Pantheon was mos mposing and full of color, owing the brilliant tollettes of the ladies and the uniforms of the officials. In all the public schools of France the day will be celebrated by lectures on the life of France's national poet and by readings from his works by the prolessors

U. S. Mails to be Reweighed.

Chicago, Feb. 26 .- The postmaster general has ordered a quadrennial re weighing of United States mails car ried on all railroad routes in what is known as the fourth contract section including Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Indian Territory , Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Da

(Special to the "News,") Washington, Feb. 26 .- From present

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE. Church of Jesus Christ of Lotter-day Saints.

ndications the sugar confroversy will be carried from the committee to the loor of the house. Last night's Republican caucus developed the fact that there is a great deal of bitterness in the

party over the proposed concession o per cent to Cuba. Th Utah, Idaho and Wyoming dele gations in the house with the other representatives from beet sugar districts, notably Michigan, California, and Colorado are forming a solid organ-ization in opposition to the proposal of the ways and means committee Ber ugar men say that if they cannot win n the conference and succeed in over-hrowing the ways and means commit-ee, they will carry the fight into the ee, they will carry the are prepared ouse. They even say they are prepared o join with the Democrats in prevent-ne the ways and means committee

amendments to the bill as was done in the case of the war tax reduction bill, and they state that when the bill comes up for general discussion and amend-ment, they will be willing to join forces with the tariff revision Republicans, led by Mr. Babcock, and go in for a thorough discussion of the tariff act.

NUMBER 83

Republicans.

Propose to Carry Fight From Ways and Means Com

mittee to Floor of the House -- Representatives From Beel

Sugar Districts Forming Strong Organization,

UTAH LADY DELEGATES.

Mr. McQuarrie, of the Eastern States mission, accompanied by Mrs. Annie Taylor Hyde and part of the Utah ladies' delegation, will leave here tomorrow for Baltimore to hold a meeting in that city on Friday: then they will go to Philadelphia where a woman's worthing will be hold an Sunday

go to Finiadelphia where a woman's meeting will be held on Sunday. Mirs. Maria Y. Dougall, Mrs. Phoebe Y. Beattle, Mrs. Josephine Burton and Mrs. Susa Young Gales, will leave for New York tomorrow. Mrs. Emmeline B. Wells will remain

city to attend the meeting of the Mothers' congress. ing the ways and means committee Idaho-Original-Casper Lauer, Idaho from bringing in a rule cutting off Falls, \$6.

TILLMAN-M'LAURIN TROUBLE.

Meeting of Senate Committee on Privileges and Election Resulted in No Solution-Republican Members Gonfess They Are Unable to Formulate Scheme to Relieve Situation.

Washington, Feb. 26 .- The meeting of | called upon to prove before the comhe senate committee on privileges and lections this forenoon did not result n supplying any solution of the difficulty that the senate is in, in conlection with the Tillman-McLaurin natter. The Republican members (the committee frankly confessed that they had not been able to formulate a scheme which would relieve the situa-

tion and after less than an hour's dis cussion, they asked that the committe

should adjourn until 2 o'clock, the un-derstanding being that the senate

should adjourn after a brief session and thus give the committee an oppor-

mittee that the charge which he had repeated in the senate-that his colleague had yielded to undue influenceshould be entered upon some senators would insist upon the reopening of the charges on file in the committee in con-nection with the election of other senators, which charges have never been lisposed of

During the morning meeting of the committee Senator Balley notified the Republican members that the Demo-crats would not submit to the adoption of a resolution suspending the South Caroling amended to be adoption Carolina senators. He said he agreed that they should be punished for their breach of the peace in the presence of the senate, but he was satisfied the

to any

noon. The governor's call, which was issued on Tuesday, Feb. 4, made a general statement of the objects of the | proposed convention. A thorough discussion of the needs of the State in the matter of irrigation, consideration of the advisability of a thorough and active organization of irrigators and the initiation of such action in the interest of irrigation as may be deemed necessary, were suggested as being among the important matters to come under the convention's notice. Since that general outling has been laid out by the governor the matters which were thus broadly covered have been so segregated as to be presented under the following sub-headings:

1-"The Existing Confusion," its cause and remedy.

"The Larger and Smalled River Systems." The causes which they af ford for confusion and future contention compared. 3.-"The Ideal Irrigation System." Its

subdivisions, functions, control and at-

4.- "Operating an Irrigation System." The most effective organization for. 5.-"The Irrigable and Non-irrigable Areas" Their relations and how they can be most fully and effectively zed in the interests of the state and Irrigation

"Government Aid in the Reclamaprogress. tion of Arid Lands," As related to Utah.

tran. ",--"Forest Reservations," is their extension desirable and for the best interests of irrigation and of the state? s.--"State Legislation," What, if any, or and the state of is necessary in aid of irrigation, and Then?

9.-"National Legislation." What, if any, is needed in the interests of irrigation

10,-"The Irrigator in State and National Lexislation." Should his power and influence be used in shaping legislation, and to what extent and how? 11,-"Organization of Irrigation Interests." e, and what shall be the nature and function of the organized and the organized states of the second states tates of the second states of the second s of the organization.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Outlines Purposes of the Convention

And Makes Suggestions. In calling the convention to order vernor Heber M. Wells delivered an address to the delegates that was admirally appropriate to the occasion and dealt with the question in such manner as to practically show the convention the nature of the work before it. Adssing the irrigators companionably as fellow citizens, the governor spoke as

"The matters concerning which we have come together have doubtless appealed to you as they have to me, as being in the very forefront of the quesrelating to our temporal welfare. We have learned by precept and experience that in the midst of council there is safety;' und in this case all of us hope there will result from our counells not only safety, but security against a continuance of condition which all will agree are most under Blrable. Not only is it expedient and proper that we confer with each other as to what can be accomplished by instaal endeavor and the appliance of is it adv sable that we arrange for the presentation to the state and national nw-making powers of a showing of the situation, with a request for such aid and encouragement as may properly be

MUCH LITIGATION.

The subject of irrigation is one which we can scarcely devote too much

ter and expensive lawsuits regarding water and water rights, it being at last a question whether this or mining litigation is the more extensively and expensively engaged in. Certainly Utah has had her full share of both, and these are indicative, in a certain sense, of the value of both since people seldom litigate over things which have little value, not at all over those having none, and thus it is demonstrated that water is regarded by our citizens as at least equal in value to the precious metals.

QUESTION OF RECLAMATION. "The extent of the arld land region of the United States is almost incon-ceivable and can only be approximatecomputed; and what makes it a mat-

special concern to us is that nearly all of it lies west and southvest of the Missouri river, Utah having her full share, notwithstanding the long period of time during which the work f reclamation has been going steadily

orward. In this concetion it is to be emembered that reclamation does not tand still after being once accomplishd. Like in the human family, there an Le no such thing as stagnation; it teeps on improving so long as the necessary work upon it is continued, and when the work ceases, the land begins o retrograde. It must also be borne mind that any amount of work withat the accompaniment of water is apt be of no avail, and that element has

thus become the great essential to our

INADEQUATE LAWS. "To the practical irrigators assembled here it requires no argument to em-phasize the fact that our irrigation methods are lame and our laws are impotent. Water is of such substantial value, especially in dry seasons such as the one confronting us, that our lawmakers have hitherto approached the subject with the utmost trepidation, aparently preferring to bear the fils we ave than to fly to others they know

The passage of adequate laws ot of. to provide for the proper distribution of the waters within the state has seemed to be like making laws to regulate the distribution of the blood that gives life to our bodies such importance has attached to the subject in the past;

yet if we had but taken the human body as an example and dispensed the waters with a hundredth part the ustice and accuracy which nature has adopted to provide the circulation of the blood through the natural alleys and gates of the body what a marvelous benefaction it would have been to us

FEAR OF SUBJECT.

"We are not here, however, to criticise past legislatures. They have had many subjects to deal with and have generally done the best they could within the time prescribed for the do-

MUST MAKE SHOWING.

liberations. These remarks are only intended to illustrate with what fear and trembling the subject of irrigation has heretofore been considered, even by men who have been especially chosen by the people to represent them in the legislature. Nor has this feel-ing been confined altogether to past egislatures. It is not infrequently that the press, in dwelling upon the various subjects demanding at the hands of assembling legislatures. has seen fit to sound a note ng that when it came to the subject of irrigation the lawmakers ought to go slow-that perhaps, inasmuch as the matter was fraught with such enormous consequences to the people, and particularly to the original appropriaors of water right, it might be better after all to leave couddions pretty much as they are; to let well enough alone, etc. Indeed, so high has the alone, etc. feeling run at times when new laws have been proposed that it has not

been uncommon to hear such remarks made by old and otherwise law-abic's ation to, for one reason because there is always, notwithstanding the had with the practical phases of it

anavillingness of at least on a your), for Congression the proper shape number (the North Jordan company) it which I show the presented, there to further support the committee in its is no doubt in my mind for one moment efforts to carry out your purposes: and that we could secure the appropriation being satisfied that further action by which is so urgently needed.

BEET SUGAR RECORD OF UTAH FARMERS.

Orange Judd Farmer.

Great interest has been aroused | being a close second for the prize of Chese crops averaged 24 dressed beets per nore, containing rfom 16 to 17 per cent sugar of \$2,7 to \$4 per cent purity. A number of other crops were also reported.

The net profits per acre reported in this contest by Utah growers ran from \$33 to \$64; that is to say, all the expense of raising the crop, including 6 per cent on value of land, and full prices charged against the crop for all labor performed, left a net profit averaging \$47 per here

Orange Judd Farmer contrasts these results with the crops grown under ordinary methods, where the profit is only one-third as much as under these prizewinning methods. It pays a high compliment to the progressive farmers and beetgrowers of Utah. In Colorado, the contest was even more suc-cersful, owing to ideal conditions of soil, climate and intensive culture at Rocky Ford, where one of the prize crops amounted to over \$9 tons of beets on one acre, and the grand prize cro contained nearly six tons sugar in th gross, as against four tons in the John Woodheuse grand prize crop of Utah grown on one acre. Large as this yield of sugar appears, it is dwarfed by the extraordinary production of 10 tons of raw sugar per acre, over its

any's entire area by the famous Ewa plants The tion in Hawaii, and by other lars first prize crop for Utah was raised by John Woodhouse, of Lehi, for which he was awarded a prize of \$100. Mr. M. T. Woodhouse of the same place, larg

Westminster Gazette Cautions Responsible Ones Against Policy Which Makes England Appear to Want to Stir Up Strife Between Germany and United States.



Paris, Feb. 26 .- The series of festivi- | seau, the premier, and the other memties to celebrate the centenary of the bers of the cabinet, the members of birth of Victor Hugo, which will last the senate and the chamber of depuuntil Sunday next, opened this morn- ties, representative delegations from ing with a grand ceremony within the the institute and other state bodies, in-Pantheon, under the auspices of the cluding the leading lights of art, scigovernment. President Loubet, M. Weldeck-Rous-putations from the various lycees and fresh and untainted.

kota. Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada and Cali-This is the period for the regular re-

adjustment of pay for transportation by railroads to take effect from July 1,

SENATE.

Washlagton, Feb. 26 .- Again today the galleries of the senate were thronged with spectators when the body convened. All were anticipating a reopening of the discussion of the con proversy respecting the right of Sena tors McLaurin and Tillman of South Carolina to participate in the debate of the body while under the ban of ontempt

Immediately after the chaplain had pronounced the invocation Mr. Forak-er of Ohio was recognized. He said that on account of the McKinley mem-orial exercises, which were to be held a the hall of the house of representa tives at or about 12 o'clock tomorrow he moved that when the senate ad journ today, it be until 11:45 a, m Mr. Burrows of Michigan, chairme

of the committee on privileges and elec-tions, was recognized. He said th th committee was in the midst of the consideration of a very important

question, a dicision upon which had not been reached. By instruction of or been reached. the committee he therefore moved that tion, the motion was carried and the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 26.--At the opening of the session of the house today, Mr. Loud of Iowa asked unanimous consent that the bill to classify the rural free jelivery service be taken up next Monday and be made a continuing order until disposed of. The order was made.

Obio River Rising.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 26,-The bhio river is 26.1 feet, and rising rapdly at 8 a. m. All the West Virginia treams are still rising. Ten thousand saw logs were swept out of the Guyan dotte river this morning by the breakin f booms, and other damage is reported.

> Miss Stone Going to Constantinople. ammunition, and all of the tools neces-Salonica, Roumania, Feb. 26 .- Miss Ellen M Stone and Mme, Tsilka will start, without delay, for Constantinosary for the making of ammunition. In the meanwhile the liberated missionaries are staying at the nuis-sionary headquarters, where they are tory, and killed 11 soldiers, besides capturing all of Dunston's corresponreceiving the congratulations of their colleagues.

Woman Suffrage Bill Passed.

Des Moines, Feb. 26 .- The woman uffrage measure, introduced by Sena tor Allyn, passed the upper house o the legislature today by a vote of 28 It was in the senate that opposition was expected, the house votel favorably two years ago and the senate killing the bill.

ANOTHER CASE OF

Another case of ptomaine poisoning ror was so complete that the entir population of the island paid tribut occurred in this city yesterday which, population of the Island paid tribute to blue as the price of freedom from attack. Ordinary campaign methods failed in his case, and his capture now is believed to be the natural working out of the system of dividing the Is-land into small squares by military garrisons, and making it impossible for the insurgents to obtain food or shelter. Gen. Chaffee has ordered that, Luk-has be presed as a releaser of war of but for prompt medical attention would possibly have had a fatal sequel. A Mr. Anderson, who resides at the rear of 333 east Seventh South, ate very heartily yesterday of canned corned beef, which had been purchased at a local store. Shortly afterwards he seized with severe pains and Dr. W. T. Cannon was hastly summoned. Prompt

leasures were taken with the result he patient today, although very weak,

The decidedly better. Dr. Cannon stated this afternoon that the attention of the medical fraternisy had been called recently to a number of similar cases and in his opinion the public should be very careful to see that the meat and fish purchased is fresh and untainted. engaged with a force of the enemy at Cabagayan, north Samar, and has cap-tured an American calling himself Dunston, who deserted from company C, of the Eighth infantry, which is not now in the Philippines. Pratt also cap-tured six rifles, four shotguns, several revolvers, 25 bolos and all of Abuke's

tunity to fully consider this most im-portant question which most senators ook thion in its present shape us a | Democrats would not submit stumping block in the way of all other legislation. The inceting of the committee was

marked by the best of feeling on the part of all the members and all agreed readily to a preliminary suggestion by Chairman Burrows that the question should be approached from a purely non-partisan standpoint because of its general importance. It was evident owever, that the Democrats were lined to apprehend some effort at po ical capital by the Republicans and the hannel through which they manifeste ils soon became evident when Senato oraker made the suggestion that they could be a severer degree of punish ent meted out to Senator Tillman that Senator McLaurin. Senator Dubois at this suggestion with a negative and nen the suggestion was afterwards | ination.

proceedings which would deprive a state of representation. Some of the Republican members of the committee re-plied that they agreed as to the unwisdom and impracticability of preceeding by way of suspension. While no prog-pective statement of policy was made from the Republican side, there was enough said to lead to the conclusion that the proposed resolution for suspen-sion had been abandoned and that the form of censure. Indeed, some of the Republican members of the committee say that this is practically the only course open to them. The Republicans, however, will contend for more severe rebuke to Mr. Tillman than shall be adopted towards Mr. McLaurin, and and the Democrats will resist this discrim-ination. That is now the point of made that Senator Tillman should be | greatest difference.

MISS ROOSEVELT TO KAISER.

"The Meteor has been successfully Washington, Feb. 26.—Following is a copy of a cablegram sont to the Ger-nan emperor yesterday from New thank you for your courtesy to me and thank you for your courtesy to me and thank you for your courtesy to me and man emperor send you my best wishes. York by Miss Roosevelt; (Signed.) "His Majesty, the Emperor, Berlin,

CAPTURED

Germany

GEN. LUKBAN

The prisoner is confined at Laguan.

Another capture is recorded in the

same dispatch, namely that of William

Dunston, said to be a deserter from

He was captured by Second Lieut Fratt, First Infantry, at Caghalan on

he island of Samar. The lieutenan iso destroyed the cuarel and the fac

The officials of the war depart-

ment regard the cepture of Lukhan as the most important military event

since Aguinaldo's capture. He was run down on the island of Samar. The place of his confinement is a tiny is-land in a bay on the north coast of

Sama

The lieutenant

"ALICE LEE ROOSEVELT."

tools for making ammunition. Eleven Filipinos were kliled. Abuke's soldiers wounded his daughter, who fell over a precipice when she was shot. Abuke escaped.

German Tariff Compromise.

Berlin, Feb. 26 .- The tariff committee of the reichstag today adopted the com-promise amendment to the new tariff Washington, Feb. 26 .- Gen. Chaffee bill, regarding the corn duties, in spite of strenuous opposition by the govern-ment members. The vote on the amend-ment was 14 ayes to 10 noes. today notified the war department that Lieut. Stribler of the Philippine scouts, captured Gen. Lukban on the 22nd inst.

The discussion in the committee pre-ceding the vote on the amendment was ceding the vote on the amerin-Loe-very bitter. Count von Schwerin-Loe-witz (Conservative) in supporting the amendment, declared that threats of a dissolution of the reichstag had no terrors for the Conservatives. If the company C. Eighth infantry, who had government declined to meet the Rightin his possession a lot of arms and ists, he said, the latter would refuse to recognize their obligation to conclude treaties. The government was acting in antagonism to the majority of the reichstag and of the diets, and therefore the ministers were responsible for the consequences.

The minister of commerce, Herr Noeller, in reply appealed to the commit-tee to trust in the government at this highly critical moment. The government was the best judge of what was possible of achievement. Its attitude was not based on fear of the foreigner, but on recognition of the necessity for maintaining the national export trade, Any failure to reach an understanding would harm agriculture.

The committee amendment passed by the tariff committee raises the mini-Lukban is one of the most energet! mum and maximum rates on wheat and corn to six and seven and a half marks per 1,000 kilograms respectively, and an oats and barley to five and one-half and seven marks per 1,000 kilograms respectively.

Firemen Bu ried by Falling Wall

Munich, Bavaria, Feb. 26 .- During a fire at Dinkelshuhle today, the wall of a house collapsed and burled 15 members of the local volunteer fire origade. There is no hope of resculng them allve.

Judge Noyes Dismissed.

Washington, Feb. 26 .- President. Roosevelt, acting on the recommenda-tion of Atty-Gen. Knox, has dismissed Arthur B. Noyes, judge for the Second district of Alaska.

Tolstoi Not in Immediate Danger.

Yalta, Crimed, Feb. 26.-All immedi-ate danger of the death of Count Tolse

The paper then proceeds to sound view of the already strained relation

and ferocious of rebels. He is a half-breed, a mixture of Chinese and Fillp-ino stock, and he has been an irreconcilable from the first. He had various fastnesses in the mountains of Samar PTOMAINE POISONING from which he would descend upon th the coast towns, and his reign of ter

ban be treated as a prisoner of war of officer's rank. Pratt of the First infantry, has been engaged with a force of the en

