# THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 40


## THE LEGISLATURE NOW IN SESSION.

### State Law-Makers Formally Begin Their Work Today.

### ADJOURN TILL TOMORROW

### Lieutenant-Governor President of the Senate and Reylance Speaker of the House.

### CAUCAS PROGRAM ADOPTED

**Will Meet in Joint Session Tomorrow Afternoon to Receive the Governor's Message.**

The session of the third Legislature of the State of Utah has commenced its deliberations. Twelve o'clock, high noon, was the hour set for the body to begin its work, and within a few minutes after that time both Senate and House of Representatives had been called to order preparatory to organization, Secretary of State Hammond performing the function in each instance.

Before adjournment a committee from each branch visited the Governor and notified him that the Legislature was in session, fully organized, and ready to receive any and all communications that he might see fit to submit to it. The committee consisted of Senators Hilbout, who acted as its chairman, Smoot and Howell, and Representatives Hansen, Robinson and Larson. The Governor courteously received the delegation in his private office. He was suffering from a severe cold, his throat swathed in bandages, so being informed that both Senate and House had adjourned for the day and that they would meet again at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, he stated that that action was entirely satisfactory to him and that he would be pleased to communicate with them in joint session at that hour, smilingly expressing himself to the effect that he would, in all probability, be able to address the Legislature for the period of an hour or two. The presumption is that his Excellency will read his message at that time.

IN THE SENATE.

**Action Taken Thereon Formal and Without Incident.**

The work of effecting an organization in the Senate was entirely formal and void of incident except that the two Republican members went through the routine of nominating a president for that body. Of course he was not elected, but then the minority will be able to report to its constituents that it was in no wise to blame for that fact.

It was just eight minutes past twelve o'clock when Secretary of State Hammond, after a brief conference with President Nebeker, and other members, rapped the Senate to order. That duty in the ordinary course of events would have fallen to the last secretary of the Senate, Mr. John E. Hansen, but as that gentleman is a member of the House and desired to be present at the opening proceedings the task was performed by Mr. Hammond. Immediately following the call to order the latter read the list of members, eighteen in all, which was accepted as prima facie evidence of their right to seats.

Nebeker moved that a committee of two be appointed to wait upon Chief Justice Bartch and notify him that the members were ready to take the oath of office. Senators Nebeker and Howell were appointed for that purpose, but it was discovered that the chief justice was present and consequently that mission unnecessary. The ten new members then rose in their places and took the oath as prescribed by law, after which the name of Mr. Nebeker was presented by the Democratic caucus nominee for president. The name of Mr. Alder of Sanpete was suggested by his colleague, Mr. Howell, of Cache for the same place. Mr. Nebeker received eleven votes and was declared the presiding officer of the Senate.

Senators Howell and Robinson were appointed to escort Mr. Nebeker to the chair. He made the usual speech, incident to such occasions and thanked the members for the honor conferred, promised to act fairly upon all questions that came before him for determination, and asking that they give him their encouragement.

The remainder of the officers for the Senate were then chosen as indicated by the following resolution presented by Nebeker and Tomlinson:

Resolved, That the following named persons be the regular officers of the Senate:

Secretary—Albert C. Morris of Salt Lake.

Minute Clerk—W. S. Tolton of Beaver.

Docket Clerk—I. H. Banks of Utah.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Martin Lenz of Salt Lake.

Committee Clerk—L. C. Johnson of Salt Lake.

Committee Clerk—Chas. Augustin, Uintah.

Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. King of Salt Lake.

Chaplain—Harmon Cummings of Wasatch.

Messenger—Ara S. Hawley of Sevier.

Doorkeeper—H. J. Faust from Utah-at-Large.

Watchman—Reuben Nebeker of Bonneville.

Page—John Jenkins of Utah.

The Senate then went through the form of notifying the House of its organization and the election of the officers set forth in the Nebeker resolution, also the announcement of Senators Hilbout, Smoot and Howell to meet with a like committee from the House for the purpose of waiting upon the Governor and notifying him of its organization and willingness to receive any message or communication he might be prepared to submit to it.

The Senate then adjourned until 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

LIVELIER IN THE HOUSE.

**Proceedings Marked with Greater Spirit Than in the Senate.**

The proceedings assumed a livelier air in the House than in the Senate. It was about 12:15 when the members took their seats in response to the call of Secretary Hammond's gavel. As in the Senate, he presented the names of the members by prima facie evidence of their election and right as members. The oath of office was administered by Justice Miner of the Supreme court, who was next in seniority to Chief Justice Bartch.

Representative Jackson presented the name of Representative Brayton of Springville as the caucus nominee of the majority for speaker, together with the remainder of the candidates for positions, as set forth in the following resolution:

Chief Clerk—Joseph M. Cotsin, Salt Lake.

Docket Clerk—Milando Pratt, Salt Lake.

Minute Clerk—Fred Marshall, Cache county.

Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk—Noah Palmer, Davis Co.

Sergeant-at-arms — Amariah Tuttle, Emery Co.

Doorkeeper—A. C. Smoot, Salt Lake.

Chaplain—Wm. Budd, Salt Lake.

Watchman—George Whittington, Rich county.

There was some discussion as to the appointment of messengers and the settlement of the matter was deferred until Tuesday's session. Previous to the election of the above officers and employees, Robinson of Kane enlivened matters somewhat by presenting a complete set of officials and assistants as the selection of the Republican caucus. Representative Hansen of Beaver was the Republican choice for Speaker. Mr. Jackson's motion carried on a strict party vote.

Benson moved that the compensation of the officers be fixed at $4 per day with the exception of messengers, doorkeepers, chaplain and watchman, who were to receive $3 a day. The motion was subsequently withdrawn.

After a brief recess in which seats were selected by the members, the Democrats on the east and the Democrats on the west, a notification sent to the Senate as to organization and a committee appointed to wait upon the governor to inform him that the House was in session awaiting his pleasure, an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock tomorrow.

AT THE CAUCUS.

**No Candidate Against Nebeker and Reylance for President and Speaker.**

The preliminary caucus work of the Democratic members of the Legislature Saturday evening and at it the question of distribution of patronage was practically disposed of. The office for president of the Senate fell upon Aquila Nebeker of Utah, whose legislative experience is greater than that of any other person in the body over which he will preside for the next sixty days. Mr. Reylance of Sanpete, one of the members for Speaker, like Mr. Nebeker, everything was clear sailing for him, inasmuch as the gentleman having no candidates pitted against him.

The offices allotted to Salt Lake were: For the Senate, secretary, committee clerk, sergeant-at-arms, enrolling and engrossing clerk. For the House, chief clerk, docket clerk, doorkeeper and chaplain. For the other counties the distribution was as follows:

Utah County—Docket clerk and page in the Senate, messenger and page in the House.

Weber County—Committee clerk in the House.

Box Elder County—Watchman in the House.

Cache County—Minute clerk in the House.

Davis County—Enrolling and engrossing clerk in the House.

**First Senatorial District (Box Elder and Tooele Counties)—Watchman in the Senate.**

Juab County—Messenger in the House.

Millard County—Doorkeeper in the Senate.

Iron County—Committee clerk in the House.

Beaver County—Minute clerk in the Senate.

Uintah County—Committee clerk in the Senate.

Sevier County—Sergeant-at-arms of the House.

Wasatch County—Messenger of the Senate.

Wasatch County—Chaplain of the House.

## LEGISLATIVE PERSONNEL.

### Names of the Lawmakers of the Present Session.

Following is the personnel and politics of the members of the Legislature:

SENATORS.

**First District—William G. Nebeker of Tooele county.**

**Second District—Joseph Howell of Cache county.**

**Third District—Aquila Nebeker of Rich county.**

**Fourth District—Lewis W. Shurtliff and Fred J. Kiesel of Weber county.**

**Fifth District—Roberts C. Chambers of Summit county.**

**Sixth District—Martin H. Cannon, David R. Peery Jr., David O. Ridout Jr., Joseph E. Thomas and Orson F. Whitney of Salt Lake.**

**Seventh District—Abraham O. Smoot and Abel S. Evans of Utah county.**

**Eighth District—Joseph V. Robison of Millard county.**

**Ninth District—Ferdinand Alder of Sanpete county.**

**Tenth District—Isaac E. Wright of Iron county.**

**Eleventh District—Rollin H. Tanner of Beaver county.**

**Twelfth District—Harden Bennion of Uintah county.**

REPRESENTATIVES.

Beaver County—John R. Murdock (Rep.).

Boulder County—John P. Holmgren (Rep.).

Cache County—Aaron F. Parr Jr. (Dem.), Charles Z. Harris (Rep.), Albert A. Law (Rep.).

Carbon County—Reuben G. Miller (Rep.).

Davis County—John Fisher (Dem.).

Emery County—Andrew P. Cowley (Dem.).

Garfield County—Jesse W. Crosby Jr., (Rep.).

Grand County—Lester Taylor (Rep.).

Iron County—John Parry (Dem.).

Juab County—Thomas N. Wheeler, (Dem.).

Kane County—Joseph E. Robinson (Dem.).

Millard County—Thomas C. Callister (Rep.).

Morgan County—Charles A. Welch (Rep.).

Piute County—John H. Palmer (Dem.).

Rich County—David S. Cook (Dem.).

Salt Lake County—Heber Bennion, Joseph G. Brunker, Hyrum Cummings, Albert W. Furman, John R. Hansen, Alex. M. Hoxton, Charles S. Jackson, Benjamin T. Lloyd, Richard D. Shepard and Samuel W. Stewart, all Democrats.

San Juan County—J. H. Redd (Dem.).

Sanpete County—Parley Christensen and C. W. Sorenson, both Republicans.

Sevier County—Barnard H. Greenwood (Dem.).

Summit County—James Ivers (Rep.).

Tooele County—George F. Richards (Rep.).

Uintah County—William O'Neil (Dem.).

Utah County—John E. Botts, Marinus Larsen, Joseph Lapish and William M. Roylance, all Democrats.

(Continued on page two.)

## FIGHTING IS UNAVOIDABLE.

### So Says the Philippine Junta Today, in Paris.

### THE SITUATION STRAINED.

**Junta Attempts to Call Down President McKinley—American View of Affairs.**

London, Jan. 9.—The Filipino committees in Paris, Madrid and London telegraphed on Saturday to President McKinley, the Paris dispatch read:

"We protest against the disembarkation of American troops at Iloilo."

The London telegram said:

"The treaty of peace still unratified. American claim of sovereignty is premature. Pray reconsider resolution regarding Iloilo. Filipinos wish for the friendship of America and abhor intrigues and deceit."

A representative of the Associated Press learns that the Filipino junta at Paris has received a telegram from the Filipino agent at Hongkong, dated Saturday, and saying:

"Fight with Americans unavoidable. We are not the aggressors."

A telegram from an English house at Manila today says the situation is very strained and that there is much anxiety lest the Filipinos should undertake some form hostile, the substance of which was that the American troops had not yet landed.

The Filipino junta discredits a statement in the Globe this afternoon that the United States government has ordered Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, to leave Washington. They say they never would have heard the news, if it had been true. The mail advices from the so-called Filipino government received here today seem to that Aguinaldo has decided that all foreign trade entering ports under Filipino control will be admitted on the payment of a duty of five per cent ad valorem, and that all import trade is liable to a duty of one per cent ad valorem.

PERSUASION BEFORE POWDER.

Washington, Jan. 9.—A good deal of importance is attached at the war department relative to the state of affairs at Iloilo. It is admitted that Gen. Otis has reported to the department the facts that were reported to him in turn by Gen. Miller, but all that can be gathered as to the nature of the communication is that it goes to confirm the news reports as to the attitude of the insurgents. There are excellent reasons why the officials at the war department should at this stage maintain secrecy as to the instructions governing the movement of troops in the Philippines. The situation is admitted to be critical but not hopeless by any means, and it is especially desirable that the danger of a rupture shall not be increased by inflammatory publications, which powerfully affect the excitable Filipinos.

It is reported that Gen. Otis is framing a plan of campaign which will result in the extension of his control over the island of Panay at least without actual hostilities, or if it must come to warfare then with the least possible expense of the American troops.

Probably the first step in the campaign has been taken by the time the news establishment of a camp on the plains of Guimaras, lying only a few miles from Iloilo and easily accessible to the warships. This probably will be made the base of operations if hostilities become unavoidable. The government, however, has not absolutely fixed that a peaceful solution can be reached.

The government's instructions sent to Gen. Miller at Iloilo were not lost and get in communication with the insurgents. This is as far as his orders have gone, except that when he has established communication with the insurgent officials and people he is to make public the purposes of the United States. Not a shot is to be fired by the forces of this country unless they are attacked or until further orders are given from here. This program was agreed upon between President McKinley and Secretary Alger several days ago. Secretary Alger was at the White House for some time this afternoon. It stated in the most emphatic terms that no alarming news has come from there, this and that he did not believe a shot had been fired so far or that one would be fired. He is confident that Gen. Miller will be able to handle the situation successfully and obtain control of Iloilo without bloodshed. He is of the opinion that the insurgents have been so long imposed upon that they are naturally suspicious and fear the worst if they surrender their arms or bonds into the hands of the United States.

The policy to be adopted now is a gentle one. Persuasion will be used before powder. That will be the last resort, and there is every reason to be in his views that it will never be necessary. The President, it is said, also views the situation in a similar light. He believes that the Filipinos will because less suspicious when they understand clearly the intentions of this country. He believes that careful work on the part of the prudent officials will convince the Filipinos of the fairness of the United States and of the purpose of this government to protect their lives and property.

## NO BLOWS WHILE CLINCHED

### Claim of Kid McCoy in the Fight with Sharkey.

**Reason Said to be that Kid is Afraid of the Sailor—What Bruisers Think of It.**

New York, Jan. 9.—Some uneasiness has developed among patrons of boxing, owing to attitude assumed by Kid McCoy as the result of a series of clinches. McCoy says that under clause 12 of the articles which Sharkey and he signed for the fight tomorrow night neither can hit while the other has hold of him and that the hitting constitutes a clinch. McCoy's position is said to be at variance with an expressed understanding between the two men at the time the articles were signed, and, while agreeing with the letter of the articles, is declared to be contrary to their spirit. The verbal agreement is to represented was that a man might hit as long as both hands were free. That McCoy should have raised the issue almost on the eve of the contest is regarded as an evidence of apprehension on his part that he may not be able to fare well with the sailor at all points of the game.

If the articles are strictly carried out all a man will have to do when in a tight place is to place his hand on the other's shoulder and this would, according to the letter, constitute a clinch.

Sharkey and O'Rourke, his manager, say they will insist upon adherence to the verbal agreement, but McCoy has declared that nothing but what is duly set forth in the articles will go.

George Considine, manager of Jim Corbett, who was a McCoy adviser up to yesterday, has switched and is now ready to bet on Sharkey.

"While I have always been of the opinion that McCoy would beat Sharkey," Considine is quoted as saying, "I have changed my mind, and now think Sharkey will defeat McCoy. I am ready to bet from $1,000 that Sharkey will win, and I expect to have no trouble in getting my money covered."

The backers of Sharkey are betting their money on the sailor to beat McCoy, but they have given up hope of getting quite better odds than 2 to 1.

"Tom O'Rourke has made two big bets. The first one is with Jack Veslic, the bookmaker, for $2,500 on Sharkey. The other bet is with Con Riefe of Boston at the same odds and for the same money, also on one with Veslic.

Tom Fitzpatrick has bet $1,000 even on McCoy.

McCoy quit training yesterday and will come from Asbury Park to the Crystal Hotel, Jersey City, to be will remain until an hour before the fight starts.

Sharkey will only do light training today and tomorrow.

## COLLISION ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

### Train No. 3, Fast Passenger, Crashes Into Train No. 2.

### SOME PASSENGERS KILLED.

**Information is Meager—One Fireman Killed—Engineers Injured—A Very Bad Wreck.**

Sydney, Neb., Jan. 9.—At noon, 15 miles east of here, the Union Pacific had a bad wreck this morning at 4:45. Train No. 3, fast passenger, double header, which left Omaha yesterday, (Engineer Charles Hill and Fireman Reeves), ran into train No. 2 (Engineer Dell Bonner).

**Dinner had others to beat No. 3.**

The engines were badly demolished and the entire train No. 2 destroyed, except the mail car and sleeper. In No. 3, the composite car was burned up. Engineer Bonner internally injured and several ribs broken.

Fireman Chenoweth was killed. Hill escaped, but not serious. Several passengers badly hurt, and it is rumored that some passengers lost their lives. Impossible this time to get definite information.

TWO KILLED OUT OF 128.

Omaha, Jan. 9.—Of the 128 passengers on No. 3, and all but two, an old man and woman, are accounted for. The two are said to be missing, but in the debris of the wreck. A Chinaman, name unknown, has several severe scalp wounds and is in a critical condition. Engineering car No. 2, name not known, has a broken arm. Dr. Dwinell of Montague, Cal., was the only cabin bound train and rendered efficient service.

**Gen. Bradley, of Alaska, Reports.**

Washington, Jan. 9.—Governor Bradley of Arkansas has arrived here to urge territorial matters. He is anxious for the passage of the Carter bill which has passed the Senate and is now in committee in the House, making a separate judicial district for Alaska. He says that even the judicial provisions will be inadequate and that there should be additional appropriations for administrative purposes, pointing out that the marshal is unable to make any arrests for lack of funds, commissioners have no funds for going about the country. He also wants the school appropriation increased from $50,000 to $100,000.

The governor says many of the people who rushed into the Klondike region have become disgusted because of the high taxation. Many thousands of people, he says, already have started for the Alaskan beside.

**Claims a Big Slice of Quincy, Ill.**

St. Louis, Jan. 9.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Quincy, Ill., says:

"An attorney representing the heirs of Thos. Hunter is investing their claims against about 25 acres of land, representing millions of dollars.

"Look in the early thirties Hunter took up a quarter section of land on which there is located the postoffice, Dick Bros. Brewery, the Empire Theater, Turner Hall, Gulling's Opera House, the planing mill, two flour mills and a number of similar factories. Hunter patented the land in 1835, and, as there is no record of any transfer having being made."

**Kansas Goes Republican.**

Topeka, Kas., Jan. 9.—Gov. Stanley took the oath of office at noon today, the state administration on changing from Populist to Republican. The crowd was large. The hall was gaily decorated with flags and bunting and over the main entrance hung a large picture of President McKinley.

**Disastrous Freight Wreck.**

Belleville, Mich., Jan. 9.—A disastrous freight wreck took place here today on the Wabash here by freight train No. 85 running into the rear end of an extra freight that was lying on the main track, near Harvey Johnson's bean store house. The engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. An overturned stove fired the wreck and five freight cars, the caboose and the bean store house were burned and the wrecked engine badly damaged by the fire. The loss on the city stock is estimated at $50,000, and $2,000 loss on the store house.

## RUSSIA AND FRANCE ARMING.

### Former Will Add 53 Warships to Her Navy This Year.

### FRANCE TO SPEND $82,000,000

**French Colonies to be Governed by the Navy Instead of the Army—Compliment for Dewey.**

New York, Jan. 9.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

In connection with the development of the French navy, naval officials here are astonished that the Paris government will expend 210,000,000 francs ($82,000,000) on new ships during this year.

Notwithstanding Russia's disarmament proposition, the year 1899 will see large additions to the material of her navy. The department is advised that she will have under construction during the present year six new battleships, one armored cruiser, six protected cruisers, five 3,000 ton cruisers of 25 knots, and thirty-five torpedo-boat destroyers. The total expenditure under this program will be $65,000,000.

France has determined to try the experiment of governing a number of her colonies under the navy instead of army, and in taking the step she is adopted a policy identical with that which this government has put in force with regard to Cuba, which is to be placed under the control of an American naval officer.

According to other information from Paris dispatches have been published determining the extent of territory necessary for the defense of the vast empire of the fleet in the West Indies, New Caledonia and Africa, and placing their territories under the supreme control of marine with the same authority that previous decrees and regulations have given to the military. The question of a marine over the rich territory in Algeria, it has also been found, the naval bases have been designated at Cape St. Jacques in Cochin China, Diego Suarez, Madagascar, Port Phenicos, Tahiti and Port Courbet, Tonquin.

The result of the naval government of the French colonies will be watched with much interest in administration, army and naval circles here. There has been a great feeling in naval circles that Admiral Dewey, by reason of his cordial relations with the insurgents, is better qualified to perform the duties of governor general than is General Otis, whose connection with the Philippines has not been very pleasant, due to his obedience to the President's instructions to keep the insurgents out of Manila. The navy island which will be governed by the navy will be that of Guam, of which Captain Leonard Kimball, the gallant officer who was the first to hoist the American flag on Manila bay, is now the governor. On No. 2, the composite car was burned up. Engineer Bonner internally injured and several ribs broken.

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**CLOUDS ON THE MONEY HORIZON.**

**English Financiers Fear Dearer Money in Britain.**

New York, Jan. 9.—A. J. Wilson, financial editor of the London Daily Standard cables to the Times from London:

"Our bankers are uneasy about the future of the money market because the Bank of England is not gaining gold.

"They fear, therefore, advance rather than decline in the bank discount rate. It is expected there will be no war and think improvement is probable soon.

"It is known that orders of gold are in the London market for shipment to America as well as for Germany, and if these orders continue, resulting in heavy withdrawals from the Bank of Eng-land instead of advances to security-takers, we shall have to see the discount rate raised, with further pressure of sales from this side of the New York stock exchange."

"But there is a strong desire to be up and doing in the public mind which must develop into extensive dealings if we are to get rightly on.

"The worst of the situation is that German money markets show little inquiry at an end. Discount rates have gone up there since the new year opened, and exchange has gone somewhat against us.

"It is by no means New York alone that has been speculative lately. Paris and Berlin have been scarcely more scarce as a New York one.

"Curiously enough our commercial balances are just as apparently adverse as yours are favorable. Our imports of merchandise have risen to $171,000,000 in excess of our exports combined last year—an unusually high total—which, though it is a great advantage for the moment in spite of our enormous income from capital in-vested abroad, it is important to calculate to be worth quite $100,000,000 a year to us on an average.

"All this goes to show that the immediate future of our money market is not by any means without clouds. But we shall continue to fight and fare almost directly we are relieved from those fears of dearer money which are now prevailing the Bank of England is full of our bankers and despitful in credit."

**HAVANA AS IT IS TODAY.**

**Marked Change in Affairs Since Americans Assumed Control.**

New York, Jan. 9.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

Havana has passed the Christmas Day it has known for years. The constraint that was upon the people has been removed. Today was more of a holiday than of anything else. Under Spanish rule the flag was displayed on Sundays and on church or national holidays. Cubans followed the old observance to the extent of putting out Cuban flags. The society known as the Centro Asturiano, which in the days of insurrection and war, was the center of loyalty, put out the Spanish flag. Nobody made objection and no trouble is shown. This may have been because the State Department filed from the forts and government buildings. The feeling of relief among the people was quite evident.

Havana merchants are booming unfashioned to the new custom house outside. One of the largest importing firms had arranged with the Spanish officials for a large importation of coffee. Usually coffee was manifested as corn. This time it was put down as beans. The ship was expected to arrive before the American control was assumed, but was delayed. The business fidgeted around in the custom house for several days and finally explained that the manifest of the cargo they were expecting had been arranged under Spanish procedure and they wanted an opportunity to enter it under a true manifest.

Another importer, a wine merchant, was in similar dilemma, and had to clear himself in the same manner.

Collector Bliss has received many letters from importers claiming their rights with managing, these are decisively answered with the official statement that a reward of 25 per cent will be paid by the government to any person for evidence of customs frauds, and the complaining persons are informed that the facts upon which their complaints are based, Generals they contest themselves with saying that the loss of which they complain has been in the nature of practicing frauds, but they have no proofs evidence of wrong doing. Under the present administration, the importers are satisfied that it will be safe to be honest.

Isolated cases of crime are reported. They have no political bearing and only emphasize the fact that the days of Spanish authority a large criminal element was turned loose in Havana. Chief Machinist Lemuel Ross, who had to a private home yesterday and last night two "hold-up" robberies were reported in front of the house which he moved. They were attributed to Spaniards. In spite of this the Havana Yacht Club, which is maintaining a fairly effective patrol system in the police organization.

**Gov. Atkinson Denies Conspiracy.**

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 9.—Governor Atkinson today denied the report and expect statements in reference to the story that has been generally circulated that Chief Justice Dent had a talk with N. B. Scott. The matter has created quite a sensation among the factions of the Republican party in the senatorial contest.

Executive Mansion,
Charleston, W. Va.,
January 9, 1899.

"There is absolutely no truth in the charge that Commissioner of Internal Revenue N. B. Scott or myself or any other candidate for United States senator, has formed a combination whereby the weakest man in the set will throw his political strength to the strongest.

(Signed) G. W. ATKINSON."

**LUDLOW REGULATES DE CASTRO.**

**Tiring Up Havana Courts—Gen. Gomez Dances the Polka.**

Havana, Jan. 9.—Senor Fernandez de Castro, the civil governor of Havana, was at Santiago de Cuba for a few days. He has ordered the public hospitals closed. Gen. Ludlow, the military governor of the district of Havana, who has not been consulted in the matter, was displeased when he heard of the order and intimated that it would be reversed. De Castro ordered the newspapers last week not to print certain news which appeared in the papers were distorted to him. They did not do so. Gen. Ludlow will probably request his civil governor.

John Gary Evans, though not exactly alcalde or mayor of Havana, has been placed by Gen. Ludlow to assist the minor courts and supervise the police and some of the civil departments. Senor Fernandez de Castro says that Gen. Maximo Gomez danced polka and mazurkas at a ball there on Saturday last.

## BURGLARS USED DYNAMITE

### Back Safe Blown to Pieces by the Explosive.

**Neighboring Houses Tremble from the Shock—Thieves Get $1,500 to $2,000.**

Ashburnham, Mass., Jan. 9.—The safe of the First National bank was blown to pieces by dynamite about 3 o'clock this morning. Deputy Sheriff Richardson, whose home is next to the bank building, was awakened by the shock of a heavy explosion, which made the house tremble and windows rattle. Locating the source of the explosion, he at once gave the alarm.

The bank is on the second floor of a two story brick building. The street door of the main entrance had been forced open with a jimmy and a similar process was applied to the door of the bank upstairs. The burglars evidently charged the iron safe heavily with dynamite, for the safe had been blown to pieces. Two of its doors were found half way across the room and a bar of iron had been blown through a window and nearly across the street.

All the windows in the place were demolished and the furniture was badly splintered. A large quantity of drafts and about $100 in money was found scattered about the floor. Cashier Sawyer estimates that the robbers took at least $1,500 and perhaps $2,000. The damage done to the building is great.

From the have awaited it is judged that the burglars' knowledge of safe and vaults is quite limited. Burglars have in mind the work done recently by burglars at the Bethel, Me., Savings bank, the Phenix National Bank at Phenix, R. I., and a Vermont bank, within the last three months. In all these it is nothing in the line of positive evidence to show that all these banks were visited by the same gang.

BERG IS ANOTHER.

St. Paul, Jan. 9.—A Rock Rapids, Ia., special to the Dispatch says:

The Farmers Bank of Inwood has been robbed of $1,500. The vault was entered and the safe was blown open with explosives. The robbery was evidently the work of professionals, who entered and left the town on a railway handcar.

**FASTEST TRAIN WEST OF CHICAGO.**

**Rock Island Passenger Makes the Run from Chicago to Omaha.**

Omaha, Jan. 9.—The initial trip of the Rock Island's new passenger train was a most successful one. The train was in minutes late getting away from Englewood, but the lost time was easily made up and the train arrived at the Union depot in this city five minutes ahead of time. The time which is the fastest of any train west of Chicago carrying passengers, the officials said, the trainmen assert, was made with the greatest ease, and it will be improved upon. They are confident of their ability to bring it in regularly on time, except in extraordinary conditions of weather.

The train made the run of 501 miles in eleven hours of forty-two minutes.

## SEWELL TAKES ISSUE WITH BRYAN

### Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate Says Keep Philippines.

### HAS FAITH IN UNCLE SAM.

**Believes Him Capable of Governing the Islands—Thinks Free Coinage of Silver the Leading Issue.**

Washington, Jan. 9.—Arthur Sewell of Maine, candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket in 1896, is in favor of expansion.

"I do not care to expound an opinion," said Mr. Sewell, "upon Colonel Bryan's attitude on the question of expansion. I will tell you mine, however. Made and promised expansion, I believe we should hold the Philippines.

"It is time we did not go to war with Spain for territorial acquisition. Personally, I was opposed to going to war for any such purpose. But these islands have fallen into our hands, and to that extent we are, and expansion becomes a fact. We should not give them back to Spain.

"With the proposition that they will be troublesome to us, if retained, I do not consider. This country has proved its capacity to hold and control other acquired territory and to settle other great questions that come before it during its existence as a republic, and I have faith in the ability of the government to successfully hold and control its newly acquired possessions. I do not consider the question of expansion yet an issue.

"The free coinage of silver as enunciated in the platform adopted at Chicago is still the leading issue between the two great leading political parties. Far from being dead, it is, I will be resuscitated by the next Democratic national convention.

**Newfoundland and France.**

New York, Jan. 9.—Major Pelletier, of Montreal, is stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria with the members of the Montreal board of harbor commissioners, who are making a tour of inspection of United States seaports. He said last night in reference to the French treaty shore question:

"I do not know how it will be settled between New Foundland, France and England, but I uncerstand that France is willing to make a bargain over it. We have a good deal of trade with France, of course, for New Foundland, is being an island, and it would be desirable in the future to will to form a part of the Dominion of Canada.

"We have a great deal of business and they buy a great deal from us and the railway interests there are controlled by Mr. Field, a Canadian, and connected with the Canadian Pacific railway, who is said to be the largest land owner in the world, which he obtained as concessions for the four or five hundred miles of lines which he has built upon the island.

A special to the Herald from Ottawa says:

"It is learned here that