

Dominguez.

carpet underneath from the heavy ear. But few spectators were present. Salishury together But few spectators were present. State Chairman Salisbury, together with former Chairman Spry and E. H. Callister, stood at one side of the room discussing matters till the gavel sound-ed. Then they occupied the one nev piece of furniture in the rooms. It was a handsome Davenport couch, leather covered, built in a half circular shape in the north end of the room, just in-side the radiug.

(c)-Assault on Mr. and Mrs. Hate oin and son. (d)-Shooting into houses containing

^{10)—Shooting into houses containing tween and children.} ^{My} evidence," says the message, "moves beyond the possibility of a dust that some individuals among the eaked troops I have dismissed committed these outrages and that others had knowledge of the deed and shield-

DISMISSES SILLY CHARGE.

The president dismisses as ridiculous the charge that the Brownsville citi-ness committed the outrage with a tiew of throwing odium on the negroes and obtaining their dismissal. That which come from being fired through the Springfield but not through the Winchester the latter showing six. WERE ARMY CARTRIDGES

and obtaining their dismissal. That the criminals were soldiers was shown by the fact that reputable whites saw the uniforms, heard their voices, rec-wate as negroes; the fact that springhed rifles were used, no weap-ent of that kind being in the hands of the shells and cartridges showing that the shells and cartridges showing that the sold and the examination of the shells and cartridges showing that the sold not have been fired from Xag-Jorgensen or Winchester rifles. The finding of this ammunition in it-sil, says the message, "establishes the guilt of the soldiers and would be exclusive if the soldiers were neither the or seen by Brownsville residents that he night in question."

ead or seen by Brownsville residents from the night in question." The evidence of 14 reputable wit-tess is submitted. These saw the at-test in its various features and sub-mitted sworn statements. Twenty-five wher witnesses saw minor phases of the affair and make statements ac-wringly.

SOLDIERS COMMITTED OUTRAGE.

SUDIERS COMMITTED OUTRAGE. From all this the president gathers the information that 20 negroe sol-ders committed the outrage, and that to be shots were fired into the two of the shots were fired into the two of the shots were fired into the two of the shots were fired into the two from the fort. "The shooting the soldiers advanced upon the two, firing into residences with the result mentioned. Few of the sol-ters in the fort therefore could have been ignorant of the affair. Indeed from this additional evidence it is probable that but few of the soldiers distance. Thave gone carefully over each nied 1 am now satisfied that these ment of all civil employment under the government, and that portice of the government and that portice of the governmen

sheet of my order was hot to bar these men from all civil employment under the government, and that portion of the order is hereby revoked. As to the rest of the order dismissing the insiduals without honor, there is no question as to my legal power. The the constitution and laws, and cannot be revoked or reversed except by an-other executive order. Such action was imparative unless 1 proved false to my sworn duty. If any of these insiduals action is warranted, but the circumstances 1 have related certaining the unon every man the burden of clearer of timest. but upon every man the burden of Gerna himself."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

THE MESSAGE. THE MESSAGE. The Advancement of the dismission of the dismission without the twenty of the dismission without the twenty of twen

and no other and could not have been used in any gun in Texas or any part of the Union or in Mexico or in any part of the world save only in the Springfield now used by the United States troops including the negro troops in the Garrison at Browns-ville and by no other persons save these troops—a weapon which had only been in use by the United States troops for some four or five months prior to the shooting in question and which is not in the possession of pri-vate individuals. The cartridges used will go into no other rifle used in the United States when specially cham-bered—the Winchester of the '95 mod-el—but it will rarely if ever go off when in it; and moreover the buillets picked out of the buildings show the markings of the four so-called "lands" which come from being fired through

The bullets which I herewith sub-nit, which were found in the houses, could not therefore have been fired from mit, which were found in the houses, could not therefore have been fired from a Winchester or any other sporting ri-fle, although the cartridges might have been put into a Winchester model '95. The bullets might have been fired from a Krag, but the cartridges would not have gone into a Krag. Taking the shells and the bullets together the proof is conclusive that the new Springfield rifle was the weapon used by the mid-night assassins and could not by any possibility been any other rifle of any kind in the world. This of itself estab-lishes the fact that the assaliants were United States soldiers and would be conclusive on this point if not one sol-dier had been seen or heard by any residents in Brownsville on the night in question, and if nothing were known save the finding of the shells, clips and bullets.

bullets. EVIDENCE OF EYE WITNESSES.

two inches from the head of the wo-They shot down the head of the wo-man. They shot down the lieutenant of police, who was on horseback, kill-ing his horse and wounding him so that his arm had to be amputated. They attempted to kill the two police-men who were his companions, shoot-ing one through the hat They shot men who were his companions, shoot-ing one through the hat. They shot at least eight bullets into the Cowen house, putting out a lighted lamp on the dining room table. Mrs. Cowan and her five children were in the house, they at once threw themselves prone on the floor and were not hit. They fired into the Starck house, the bullets going through the measure bullets going through the mosquito bar of a bed from 18 to 20 inches above where little children were sleeping.

WHEN SHOOTING TOOK PLACE.

The shooting took place near mid-night. The panic caused by the ut-terly unexpected attack was great. The darkness, of course, increased the con-fusion. There is conflict of testimony on some of the minor points, but every essential point is established be-vord beside the stablished beyond possibility of honest question. The careful examination of Mr. Purdy, assistant to the attorney-general, re-sulted in strengthening the reports already made by the regular army au-thorities. The shooting, it appears, occupied about 10 minutes, although it occupied about 10 minutes, although it may have been some minutes more or less. It is out of the question that the 15 or 20 men engaged in the as-sault could have gathered behind the wall of the fort, begun firing, some of them on the porches of the barracks, gone out into the town, fired in the neighborhood of 200 shots in the lown and then returned—the total time occupied from the time of the first shot to the time of their return being somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 minutes—without many of their

being somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 minutes-without many of their comrades knowing what they had done. Indeed, the fuller details as es-tablished by the additional evidence taken since I last communicated with the senate make it likely that there were few, if any of the soldiers dis-missed, who could have been ignorant of what occurred. It is well nigh im-possible that any of the non-commis-sioned officers who were at the bar-racks should not have known what should not have known what racks occurred.

EVIDENCE IS CONVINCING.

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tions near the scene, a brief, incom-plete report has been received in the local and Ogden headquarters of the Harriman lines. Information received from Ogden says the engine turned completely over and is a complete wreck. Seven cirs piled up in the ditch, two mail cars, a diner, and four sleepers. One sleeper at the end of the train rmaned on the track.

DOCTORS SENT OUT.

DOCTOR'S SENT OUT. Shortly after word was received of the acodent in Ogden Chief Dispatch-er Wright, accompanied by Drs. Per-kins, Joyce and a number of other physicians boarded a wrecking train with the scene of the wreck as their destination. No 3, westbound passen-ger train left Ogden later with Drs. Wherry and Dickson aboard. That the wreck is considered a serious one 8 brought out by the company's haste to get a large number of physicians on the scene as quickly as possible. Superintendent E. Buckas possible. Superintendent E. Buck as possible. Superintendent E. Buck-ingham of the Oregon Short Line said this noon, "We have very little inform-ation about the wreck, as Gartney has no telegraph office. The nearest offi-ces are at Ludn, and Tacoma, each seven miles distant. An operator has been scotte with clean events been sent to the scene with claim agents and all division officials are now on the ground or hurrying towards Gart-ney. We are getting no word from the wreck at present, and are asking no questions. There is much to be done evidently out there, and until our oper-ator can cut in and furnish us details we will know little about the accident."

BROKEN RAIL PROBABLE.

The point at which the train left the tracks is o towards the tracks is on a tangent and stoping towards the cast. No cause has been assigned in reports to Ogden or Salt assigned in reports to Ogden or Salt Lake offices, but a broken rall is be-lieved to have thrown the engine off the rails and with nothing to hold the cars back on the hill, the entire train with the exception of the rear sleeper plied on the side. Eastbound No, 10 was due in Orden at 7:10 o'clock this morning. It is explained by local rall-bord official difficult although four sleep was due in Orden at 1.10 octock this morning. It is explained by local rail-road officials that, although four sleep-ers went over, but five passengers were hurt, because the train was not loaded beavily. One of the passengers reached a telegraph station in some way, and his account of the wreck was telegraphed to the Ogden headquarters.

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			ret referration			
bearing	upon	the	issue	to	be	raise

bearing upon the issue to be raised in the courtmartial proceedings pend-ing against Captain Macklin and which I have transmitted to Brig. Gen. Mc-Caskey, commanding the department of Texas, to be delivered to the judge advocate in the courtmartial proceed-ings. I also enclose a sworn state-ment of one witness, who is a hospital steward named Francis Oltmans, taken steward named Francis Oltmans, taken by Inspector Gen. Darlington. I also enclose a report from Gen. Crozler, chief of the ordnance, and Capi. Rice, with respect to the Springfield rifle, model of 1893, in use by the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry, its operation, its calibre and its rifling, the exist-ence of other guns using the same cartridge of the the same size, eac." Seey. Taft then submits a detailed re-view of all the evidence taken which indicates that the shooting was done by negro soldiers using Springfield rifles. SECY. TAFT'S LETTER.

SECY. TAFT'S LETTER.

The letter of the secretary of war to president transmitting additional imony in the Brownsville case, is s follows

War Department, Washington, Jan,

12, 1907. My Dear President—On the 22nd day of December, 1906, you directed me to send Maj. Blocksom to Brownsville and neighobring places to procure sworn testimony, reduced to writing and signed by the witnesses, with reference to the persons who were the perpetrarigned by the witnesses, with reference to the persons who were the perpetra-tors of the outrage committed at Brownsville on the night of the 13th of August, and ordered the assistant to the attorney-general. Mr. Purdy, to accom-pany Maj. Blocksom to assist him in the examination by examining the wit-nesses. Accordingly, I wrote the fol-lowing letters to Inspector Gen. Gar-lington and Mr. Purdy:

LETTER TO GEN. GARLINGTON.

Dec. 22, 1906. "Sir-Acting upon the official report of Maj. Blocksom, Liuet.-Col. Loy ing and yourself, all of the inspec general's department, the presid ing and yoursen the president general's department, the president made an order discharging without honor, about 170 men of companies B. C and D, of the Twenty-fifth infantry. The reasons for his doing so are set forth in his message to Congress on the subject. The president deemed the re-

ing before Interstate Commerce Commis sloners Charles A. Prouty and Franklin K. Lane. It is the suit of the City of Spokane, the chamber of commerce and the Spokane Jobbers' association against the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the O. R. & N., and allied railway cinc, the O. A. & N., and alied railway lines. The complaint charges unjust dis-crimination in freight rates, the rates on goods shipped from eastern points to Spo-kane being based on the through rate from the east to the Pacific coast plus the return rate from the coast to Spo-kane. The shippers of this eity contead that it is unjust to charge more to have goods to this city than to have the the from the east to the Pacific coast plus the return rate from the coast to Spo-kane. The shippers of this eity contead that it is unjust to charge more to have goods to this city than to have the the coast. The railways and the whole-sale dealers of coast cities contend that the lower rate is justified by the danger that water competition would throw the traffic to steamer lines if the roads charged higher rates. It is also contended that to adopt the principle of requiring rates from the interior points to Spokane to be equal to or less than the rates to the coast might revolutionize the jobling trade all over the country, the system of giving lower rates to coast cities being general. Spokane is represented in the rate fight by Brooks Adams of Boston. H. M. Stephens and Corporation Counsel J. M. Geraghty of this city. The railways are represented by a strong corps of legal advisers, it being estimated that 200 or 300 attorneys have been enlisted th one man-ner or another in this case. The hearing is expected to last two days and may be followed by supplementary hearings in the coast cities. lines. The complaint charges unjust dis-

oast cities.

VACATION TO SOUTH SEAS.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reynolds Leave for Sandwich Isles Tomorrow.

At 10 o'clock tomorrow Mr. and Mrs George Reynolds will take train for San Francisco, whence they will sail Jan. or the Sandwich Islands, on board the steamer Ventura of the Occanic line.

Of late Mr. Reynolds' health has seen of the best, and the journey will be taken with a view to rest and recupera tion. There are few men in the Church or out of it, that are as zealous workers as Mr. Reynolds. In season and out as Mr. Reynolds. In scason and out of season he is to be found at his year of duty. It is a marvel to those who are ac-quainted with the many places of trust that he has been called upon to fill, and who know of his indefatigable labor, that he has held up so long as he has. The majority of the visitors to Church head quarters are in quest of George Reynolis and a large portion of the remainder are finally referred to him. In Sunday scho-matters, in missionary affairs, he colosi-astical matters generally, he is the may looked to as being an encyclopedia of in-formation.

UNANIMOUS FOR LOVE.

Chairman Love spoke in his usual conversational and quiet tone in callconversational and quiet tone in call-ing the law-makers to order. He an-nounced that a motion was in order for the nomination of a presiding of-ficer. Hollingsworth of Weber, the youngest member still, so far as years count, spoke up from the left end of the semi-circle of desks in front of the president's chair, and made his motion. Rashand, the weather beaten little man from Park City, seconded Hoton. Rasolind, the weather beater little man from Park City, seconded it from the center of the circle, and Hollingsworth put it himself. A rip-ple of "ayes" circled the desks, and the formality of choosing a predeter-mined favorite was over.

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CAPTAIN OF THE SHIP.

President Love accepted with a short speech in which he said that once he had seen a ship launched at an old style havy yard. The captain had few words to say, but his eyes went everywhere, and there were no tangles while he was in charge. "I made un everywhere, and there were no tangles while he was in charge. "I made up my mind then." said Love, "if I was ever a captain of a ship that I would try to be like that old skipper, and be the best captain I knew how, without interfering with the prerogatives of any of the other officers. As you have chosen me to be captain during this session of the legislature, I shall try to be a man of few words, and keep the machinery in order without interfer-ence with the prerogatives of the other ence with the prerogatives of the other "For the watchword of this session"

we should have the word "fairness." We should be fair to each other, and f will try as God gives me light to be fair to every member. I am now ready to take the onth.

Chief Justice McCarthy of the supreme court odyanced from a seat be-side Mr. Love and administered the oath.

WHERE SIMPKIN CAME IN.

Senator Walton, the oldest party war horse in the senate, then arose at the extreme right, from the seat formerly extreme right, from the seat formerly occupied by Senator Bennion when ha-was leader of the consolidation fight, and made his motion on senate officers It was in the form of senate resolution No. 1, and gave the list of officers as prepared in the caucus with the excep-tion of Rev. P. A. Simpkin for chap-lain. The officers entered and were sworn, after which Rev. Simpkin in-voked divine guidance for the legisla-tive sessions. tive sessions.

Senator Sam C. Fark moved that a committee on rules be appointed, and Park, Hollingsworth and Bullen re-

Park, Hollingsworth and Bullen re-ceived the office. Seely of Mt Pleasant was without a sent on account of the fact that one desk too few had been provided. A mo-tion carried that the senators retain the seats in which they were sliting, with the exception of Seely, for whom another desk was ordered. Lawrence, Miller and Smith were named as a committee to notify the house that the senate was in session. Watton, Brinkerhoff and Hulanisk were sent on a similar mission to the