

WHISKY SALOONS IN MANILA NOW.

President McKinley Required to Give Congress Figures.

HOW MANY HAD IT BEFORE?

Can Saloons Be Suppressed?—Senate Catechization of the Chief Executive.

Washington, March 2.—Mr. Perkins (Cal.) presented a petition of the California delegation in Congress, of thirty-five associations and of 15,000 people of California against the ratification of the French and Jamaican treaties.

Mr. Hoar made the point against the petition that it ought to be presented in executive session, and that even there he would question the right of a State congressional delegation to make such a petition.

Mr. Perkins thought the right of the petition was sacred at all times, but the chair held that the whole matter would have to go over to an executive session.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.) secured the adoption of the following resolution: "That the President be requested, if not incompatible with public interest, to send to the Senate a statement of the number of saloons that have been established in Manila, P. I., since the occupation of that city by American forces, who conduct these saloons, who are their patrons and what kind of liquors are sold and the quantity of such liquor. The President is also requested to inform the Senate of the number, if any, of saloons run on American or English plans in Manila before we occupied the place. The President is also requested to inform the Senate whether or not it is within his power, as commander-in-chief of our military forces, to suppress all saloons in Manila and prohibit and prevent the sale of liquor to our soldiers.

The chair then laid before the Senate the message of the President concerning the revenue collected on Porto Rican products. The message was referred to the committee on appropriations.

MACHINISTS GO OUT TODAY

Big Strike Is Ordered by Chicago Union Workmen.

500,000 Men May Be Involved Before the Trouble Is Over—Life and Death Struggle for the Union.

Chicago, March 2.—War is on between the International Association of Machinists and the Chicago Association of Machinery Manufacturers. As a result of the failure to reach an agreement last night, at a meeting between representatives of the two bodies to discuss the questions in dispute, the executive committee of the machinists' association decided to call a general strike of machinists in Chicago and by tonight practically every union and many non-union machinists in this city will have laid down his tools, the only exceptions being at the shops which have signed the agreement.

Members of the executive council have started for other cities to investigate the prevailing conditions and if necessary to call out the machinists. No strike, however, has as yet been reported outside of Chicago except in Columbus, Ohio, where, according to a telegram received today by Fred James O'Connell, every union man has quit work in obedience to orders from the union.

Fred O'Connell said today that the trouble had now developed into a life and death struggle for the union, and there were possibilities of the strike including not only all the machinists but extending to all the metal working organizations in the country which would affect nearly 500,000 men.

The machinists in Canada are also under the control of the international association and strike, according to Fred O'Connell, may also be ordered in that territory.

A meeting of the business agents of the material trades council, which includes the unions in every line of metal workers in Chicago, was held today to discuss the situation, and it resulted in a decision to support the machinists in all respects and to order sympathetic strikes at once wherever that action was found necessary. This may involve nearly 50,000 men in this city alone. The business agents expressed themselves confident that their action would be followed by the material trades councils in other cities.

Because They Were Silver Men.

Washington, March 2.—In closing his argument in favor of seating Mr. Quay, Mr. Hoar said senators knew that the three seats claimed by Messrs. Mantie, Allen and Brewster were decided against those men because they were silver men, and the Senate was about to enter upon the consideration of the repeal of the Sherman law.

President in New York.

Washington, March 2.—President McKinley and party left Washington at 11 a. m. today for New York, where the President will tomorrow night attend the annual dinner of the Ohio society. The party, who traveled in a private car attached to a regular train on the Pennsylvania railroad, consisted of President and Mrs. McKinley, Miss Mary Barber, Gen. Corbin, Mr. Cortelyou, one of the President's secretaries, D. Rixey, a stenographer, and two servants.

Protest of Western Governors.

Washington, March 2.—Senator Carter of Montana today presented a memorial of governors of western States protesting against the bill introduced in Congress providing for the leasing of public lands for grazing purposes. In presenting the memorial, Senator Carter said there was no probability of any such bill passing, and in order to prevent further agitation in the west he hoped the bill would have eternal

sleep. Senator Teller said that such legislation was contrary to the policy of the government and would never be enacted. Senator Foster of Washington, who introduced the bill, says he has no intention of pressing it if it meets with the opposition of the people.

Caught Guilty Soldiers.

Washington, March 2.—The following telegram was received at the war department today: "Port San Houston, Texas, March 2. Adjutant General.—The following telegram was received from Fort Bliss: 'Have all the guilty and evidence to convict them except McElroy, who deserted. Corporal Powell confessed.' "LOUGHBROUGH. "Commanding. "McKIBBIN. "This refers to the recent riot at Fort Bliss between some negro soldiers and jail officials."

POLYCAMIC POSTMASTERS.

Further Important Testimony Promised to the Committee.

Congressman Lantz Says He Will Have It Ready Tomorrow—Time Is Limited.

(SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS.")

Washington, D. C., March 1.—At today's session of the postoffice and post roads committee it was announced that Mr. Lantz of Ohio, still had some further testimony to lay before the committee on the matter of the alleged appointment of polycamic postmasters. The postoffice committee's time is becoming too limited to devote much more attention to the subject, it was thereupon decided to appoint Messrs. Brown, McPherson and Briggs a sub-committee to continue the investigation.

The sub-committee will meet tomorrow morning, when Mr. Lantz promises further important testimony.

DEMOCRATS IN CONSTERNATION.

Washington, March 2.—In his invocation today the blind chaplain of the House prayed for Mr. Epes of Virginia, who was operated upon for appendicitis at the Garfield hospital in this city this morning.

A special message from the President was received recommending that all the revenue collected on importations from Puerto Rico since the evacuation of the island by Spain (amounting to over \$2,000,000) should be placed at the disposal of the President for the relief of the island.

The Republicans greeted the reading of the message with demonstrations of enthusiasm.

"I hope the recommendation will meet with favor on that side of the House," said Mr. Richardson, the minority leader.

"I'll see if it meets with favor on that side of the House," retorted Mr. Cannon, sharply. "I'll now ask for unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a bill to carry the recommendation of that message into force."

The suddenness of the request spread consternation on the Democratic side. There was no time for consultation.

Mr. Richardson stood hesitating a moment.

"Better do it at once," said Mr. Cannon, "before you change your mind."

This sharp raise a laugh. Mr. Richardson said he would not object, but wanted to know how much time would be allowed for debate.

Mr. Cannon replied that he hoped there would be no debate. The bill contained an exceedingly plain proposition and needed no explanation. He finally suggested twenty minutes on a side. To this Mr. Richardson assented, observing:

"I do not suppose the gentlemen on the other side can be of one mind longer than 40 minutes. (Laughter.) We agree if it will help you out of the hole."

The bill was then read. It was as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., that the sum of \$2,000,000, being the amount of customs revenue received on importations by the United States from Puerto Rico, since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spaniards on October 18, 1898, to January 1, 1900, together with any further customs revenue collected on importations from Puerto Rico, since January 1, 1900, or that shall hereafter be collected under existing law, shall be placed at the disposal of the President to be used for the government and benefit of Puerto Rico until otherwise provided by law; and the revenues herein referred to, already collected and to be collected under existing law, are hereby appropriated for the purposes herein specified out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Mr. Cannon said there was no reason to make an extended argument in support of the bill. The brief message of the President, he said, covered all the points necessary to justify the passage of the bill. It appropriated all the money in the treasury collected up to Jan. 1, and such amount as should be collected on imports from Puerto Rico, for the benefit of the people of the island.

Mr. Cannon explained that the sugar and tobacco piled up in Puerto Rico were being sold at a loss to the government, which was availing shipment to this country, would be shipped to the United States if this bill passed, and that every dollar of duty paid by these trusts would be devoted to the starving and starving people. (Republican applause.)

"You have been shedding crocodile tears over there," he concluded. "Now, come up and vote for this bill, every man of you." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Bailey (Texas) replying to Mr. Cannon, evoked a round of Democratic applause by his first sentence. If he had known when the request for unanimous consent was submitted, that the bill placed at the disposal of the President \$2,000,000 now in the treasury, and an indefinite sum hereafter to be collected, he said, he would himself have taken the responsibility of objecting. He would never consent, he said, to turn over to the discretion of one man money in the treasury of the United States.

The Cannon Puerto Rican bill passed the House—162 to 107.

The President's message is as follows: "To the Senate and House of Representatives: "Since the evacuation of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the 18th day of

October, 1898, the United States has collected on products coming from that island, in the ports of the United States, the duties fixed by the Dingley act and amounting to \$2,000,000.88, and will continue to collect under said law until Congress shall otherwise direct. Although I had the power and having in mind the best interests of the people of the island, used it to modify duties on goods and products entering into Puerto Rico, I did not have the power to remit or modify duties on Puerto Rican products coming into the ports of the United States. In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Puerto Rico for conducting the government, there, and for the extension of public education, and in view, also, of the provisions of legislation just inaugurated by the House of Representatives and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past as well as to the immediate future, I recommended that the above sum should be and the sums hereafter collected under existing law shall, without waiting for the enactment of the general legislation now pending, be appropriated for the use and benefit of the island.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

"Executive Mansion, March 2, 1900."

KINDERGARTEN WORK.

A business meeting of the educational committee of the State Federation was held yesterday at the residence of Mrs. John H. McVicker, and plans were discussed for promoting the interests of the kindergarten throughout the State. It is the desire of the committee to have the kindergarten a part of the public school system and it is believed that if the club women would take up the matter it might be carried out. Another worthy object aimed at by the committee is to have domestic science and manual training introduced into the public schools, and it would seem that both this and the kindergarten plan must meet with general approval since the advantages of such a complete system of education placed at the opportunity of all classes cannot be by manifest. At the afternoon session, which was held in the Ladies' Literary club rooms an exhibit from the manual training school was displayed, and received much commendation. A lecture on "The Philosophy of the New Education" was delivered by Prof. Stewart, the exhibit from the training school being used as an illustration of the benefit of the plan of carrying the work into the schools. Miss Mary C. May also gave an interesting talk on the subject of the kindergarten, and the "Public Schools," also using the exhibit to illustrate the practicality of the idea. The meeting was a most interesting one, and valuable results should follow the discussion and suggestion of the important plans.

C. A. SPERRY HAS A FIGHT.

He Is Attacked While Looking for a Stolen Bicycle.

Has an Exciting Time in a Pawnshop—Three Lichensteins Try to Do Him Up.

Several weeks ago a young man reported to the police that a wheel had been stolen from him.

Long and earnestly did the officers search for the stolen "bike." Every shadow of a clue was run to earth, but all in vain.

Last night, however, Officer Chas. A. Sperry stumbled onto a clue which led him to believe that the cycle was at Lichenstein's pawn shop on East Temple.

Accordingly the genial bluecoat and the owner of the pawnshop proceeded thither, and asked the Lichensteins (there were three of them) to allow him to examine their books—his records of goods bought and retained. There was nothing improper in Sperry's demand, but the three inequally declared that an officer has the right to examine the records. But the officer was up against it. The Lichensteins, one and all, refused to permit the officer to see the books.

Quoth the elder partner, "The only man who has a right to see the books is Detective Sheets." Then Sperry said he would see the bicycles in the shop. Lichenstein told him to get out. The elder Sperry was almost on fire. Hot words were spoken. More words and then Sperry started for the "bike" rack.

But he was stopped. Moses B. made a lunge at Sperry's wind pipe. When Sperry found it out he gently moved the old man a few feet to the rear. Then more Lichensteins got wrathful. Mark A. and Nathan like, jumped at Sperry and the scene that followed was like a Kansas cyclone. In a few minutes a hundred people gathered to take in the show. Officer Joe Burt came up, took in the situation in less than a pair of seconds—and concluded to have Moses, but Sperry took it all. He had Moses, Marcus and Nat, like three balls upon the floor.

He placed them under arrest and hustled them off to jail. At the station the fighting pawnbrokers showed the whites of their eyes and tried to explain. But like the quarantine that didn't quarantine, their explanation didn't explain. They demanded to see Chief Hilton.

"This is what the chief said: 'Book them, and fix the hall at 550 each. You men know you were doing each. You knew you were violating the terms of your license and the law. I don't care how big you are, or how much influence you have, you and all other business men have got to respect my officers as long as they act like gentlemen.'"

They were charged with resisting an officer and violating the pawnbroker's license. But Sperry was not through. He went right back to look for the stolen wheel.

It didn't take Sperry long to find it, either.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Groves' signature is on each box. 25c.

Candy Sale at Kolitz' Saturday, 2 to 6.

WARD ENTERTAINMENTS.

A concert and social will be given to-night in the Old Farm House, Forest Dale. A good program is prepared and proceeds are for the benefit of the ward.

LATE LOCAL NEWS.

A healthy ten pound baby girl has come to brighten the hearts and home of Mr. and Mrs. Orvin Morris. The fond young parents are receiving congratulations accordingly.

Master Adolph Wertheimer, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Wertheimer of Buite City, Mont., will be confirmed in the synagogue tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

WITH THE JUSTICES.

C. S. Gorlin swore to a complaint in Justice Nelson's court charging William Lloyd with securing property under false pretences. It seems that on May 18, 1899, Lloyd had taken a buggy of the Consolidated Implement company, giving a mortgage on the same, and afterwards he sold the rig and failed to pay for it.

REPUBLICANS GATHER TODAY.

(Continued from page one.)

Notices on credentials and order of business for the resolutions committee presented the following:

Platform.

The Republican party has ever been a party of deeds and not of promises. It has met every emergency and piloted the nation safely through every crisis. For three years in the nation and four years in Utah the Republican party has been in administrative power. We point to what it has accomplished in the past and is now doing as an index of what may be expected from it in the future. The repeal of Republican ascendancy in Nation and State has been among the most noteworthy in the history of our country. Our nation has been successful piloted through a great foreign war, and glory to our flag and new territory to our possessions. In this war, forced upon us in the interest of humanity, our own State, through its loyal volunteers, achieved brilliant and imperishable renown. A Republican State administration has successfully solved the many and intricate local questions attendant upon the foundation of a new commonwealth, including the enactment of beneficial laws against trusts in harmony with Republican national legislation; the disposal of the public lands, the founding of the State indebtedness, the establishment of Utah's credit upon a plane with the oldest States in the Union, providing for the education of the poor and the building of state institutions. Under Democratic administration we had general depression, under a Republican administration hope, cheer and prosperity.

With such a proud record the Republican party appeals to the people of Utah. We heartily endorse the magnificent administration of President McKinley, and the principles on which he was elected; and the equally successful administration of public affairs by the Republican State officers in Utah.

The present special election is forced upon the State of Utah by the incompetency and insincerity of the Democratic administration. The Democratic party have deprived the State of two of the three representatives to which it is entitled in the American Congress. For this lack of representation the interests of the State are not suffering. Therefore, while deploring the need and expense of the present special election we welcome the opportunity offered the people of pulling themselves out of the Democratic mire. As the Republican party have met and solved every great question presented to them in the past, so will it successfully surmount every obstacle presented against good government in the future.

Sims' band, previous to the opening of the special election, played the "American Patrol," and this aggregation of national airs fairly brought down the house, as did "Dream on the Ocean" waltzes. Chairman A. L. Thomas of the Salt Lake delegation having been unable to attend, Judge A. C. Bishop was, during the noon recess, elected to act.

Committee Reports.

The committees were all ready to report when business was resumed.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business presented its report, recommending the following permanent officers:

Chairman—Arthur L. Thomas, of Salt Lake.

First Vice Chairman—Jno. E. Bagley, of Weber county.

Second Vice Chairman—E. L. Clark, of Iron county.

Secretary—Jas. Odell, of Cache county.

Assistant Secretary—Leonora Driggs, of Davis county.

Colton, of Utah county.

Sergeant-at-Arms—H. P. Jensen, Samuel Nebeker, of Sanpete and Sevier counties.

Chaplain—Jno. R. Murdock, of Beaver county.

The report was adopted, and Chaplain Murdock offered prayer, after which the permanent officers took their seats in their proper places upon the stage.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials committee reported that it had found that 495 delegates were entitled to seats in the convention, apportioned as follows:

Beaver, 8; Boxelder, 20; Cache, 38; Carbon, 12; Emery, 7; Garfield, 9; Grand, 3; Iron, 6; Juab, 19; Kane, 5; Millard, 12; Morgan, 5; Platte, 6; Rich, 5; Salt Lake, 14; San Juan, 1; Sanpete, 45; Sevier, 18; Summit, 21; Tooele, 15; Uintah, 5; Utah, 54; Wasatch, 1; Washington, 5; Wayne, 4; Weber, 4.

San Juan and Washington were unrepresented, and the committee, through Chairman Pye, recommended that all delegates be allowed their vote as above indicated. The report was adopted.

Chairman Thomas.

"For the honor of presiding over this magnificent Republican convention I give you thanks," said Hon. Arthur L. Thomas upon taking the chair. He said a man should be placed in nomination who would be able to command the respect of the citizens of the State. "No one can look at this magnificent convention," continued Mr. Thomas, "and read the signs of the times, can have a man chosen who is not a Republican. We have had four years of Democratic prosperity."

"That's enough," interrupted one delegate.

Mr. Thomas alluded to the election of "that magnificent president, William McKinley," and this remark signified loudly and loudly. Every good citizen should be placed in nomination from the Republican party. Mr. Thomas reviewed the history of tariff legislation and credited his party with the enactment of measures which brought financial strength to the country, and in some cases almost to the verge of bankruptcy. The Republican policy had been the means of rescuing the government from bankruptcy. All industry had been fostered by his party and the workingmen see no reason why America should not have the trade of the Orient as well as that of any other part of the globe. "The people of Utah will follow no party that does not follow the flag."

Here the band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and the delegates arose to their feet and remained stand-

ing during the rendition of the national hymn, many joining in the chorus.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Hon. Geo. M. Cannon, chairman of the resolutions committee, read the platform as given heretofore and it was moved that the same be adopted. An amendment was offered by a member from Utah, pledging the Congressman from Utah to introduce in Congress an amendment providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The amendment was defeated and the platform adopted.

Hammond Will Surely Win.

Nominations being declared now in order, Col. Squires, of Salt Lake county, arose and in a speech mixed with pathos and humor, presented the name of Hon. James T. Hammond.

Judge Bagley, of Weber county, nominated Mr. William Glasemann, and after seconding speeches, the convention proceeded to balloting, the indication being that Mr. Hammond would be selected upon the first ballot.

WITNESS WHO SAW BENBROOK SHOOT.

(Continued from page one.)

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

It was time for the noon recess when Judge Powers turned the witness over to Senator Brown for re-direct examination.

"When you gave those figures at the preliminary was that your best estimate at the time, given without preparation?"

"Yes."

"When you went in the room after the messenger boy just tell what you saw there?"

"This was objected to by Judge Powers as being a mere repetition, and the form of it was slightly changed."

"When entered, said the witness, 'I saw Albert Morris, Burton C. Morris, Benbrook and the messenger boy. Burton Morris was turned over on his back and three officers entered. One of them went to Benbrook and they talked. I don't remember what was said. The messenger boy was sent for a doctor and returned. Then I heard some one say that Burton Morris was dead. When I entered, Burton Morris was lying on his side and stomach. Benbrook was on the west wall, facing east. Albert Morris was close to them.'"

"When you first looked in, what was Burton C. Morris doing?"

"I didn't see him do anything except gasp."

"Did you see him moving his hands in any way?"

"I did not see him move in any way."

Senator Brown here offered the entire testimony given by this witness at the preliminary hearing, in view of the fact that he had been specially examined in reference thereto.

The testimony was not admitted by Judge Hiles.

On further examination the witness stated that Senator Brown had not known whether the fourth report was a shot or an echo.

Doonan was then excused, and Senator Brown said, "I understood yesterday that your honor would require us to call all the eye witnesses."

"I did," said the court. "But I also said that you need not be bound by the testimony. The court will require all eye witnesses to be produced for cross-examination."

"For that purpose, and purpose only, I will call Albert C. Morris."

"On that question we desire to be heard," said Judge Powers.

"Further," said Mr. Rogers, "we ask that the State be required to examine Albert C. Morris."

"We will do that," said Senator Brown.

Morris's name was called, but he was not in attendance at the time.

SOME POETICAL PROOF.

Victor Morris Describes the Rings Worn by His Brother.

Victor Morris, a brother of the deceased, testified that Burton C. Morris wore two rings, one a gold band with a moss agate setting, and the other a plain gold band, the latter worn on the little finger.

MRS. SEBASTIAN AWSON

Is Also Called to Testify With Regard to the Rings.

Mrs. Seldon L. Clawson, a sister of the deceased, testified briefly to the same effect as Victor Morris regarding the rings worn by Burton Morris.

HUME IS RECALLED.

Testifies as to Whether or Not Doonan Passed Him.

The messenger boy, Hume, was recalled by Judge Powers, who read to him his testimony at the preliminary in which he stated that he did not see Doonan pass by him on the stairs nor did he see him at the door of the room where the shooting occurred. Asked whether he has so testified, the witness said something like "I don't remember the words. If I so testified it was true."

ABOUT ALBERT C. MORRIS.

One of the Eye Witnesses to the Tragedy Testifies.

Albert C. Morris, who had now arrived, took the stand and testified that Burton C. Morris was his cousin. On the evening of July 17 last he was near the bottom of the stairway of the Merchants' Cafe, when he heard shots and returned up stairs to the room where the shooting occurred.

"I halted at the door, which was open, for an instant and then entered. I saw two men, Benbrook and Burton Morris, in a struggle. Benbrook held a gun in his hand and as I approached, I saw Morris was holding Benbrook's wrist. Then Morris fell over to the floor. Benbrook leaped over the form of my cousin and fell over upon him, striking him over the head with the gun. As he raised it the third time I grabbed the gun. At that instant an officer entered and took the gun. I do not know what the officer said as he entered the room, but Benbrook said 'It is not my gun.' I said, 'You are a liar. I saw the gun your hands.'"

The witness here illustrated the position in which Benbrook stood when he entered the room.

"Both men were on their feet when you entered?"

"Yes."

"And grappled with the gun, which was pointed upward?"

"Yes."

"At no time did you see Benbrook stand astride the body and fire into it?"

"No, sir."

"And you was the first one in the room?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you went there directly from the stairs?"

"Yes, scarcely halting at the door to tell two lady friends that I did not know where the body was."

"Did a messenger boy ask you some questions about the affair after it occurred?"

"Not to my observation."

"Did you pass one on the stairs?"

"I did not see one."

"Did you see