THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

Deseret News.

5 O'CLOCK EDITION.

NO. 31 WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1898, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXXII.

ILOILO TAKEN

But it is by Aguinaldo's Forces, Not the Americans.

THE LATTER WERE TOO LATE.

General Otis May Have to Fight Insurgents to Obtain the Town.

SPANISH ACTION CAUSES COMPLICATIONS

By Orders from Madrid, the Dons Evacuated Certain Towns Before the Americans Could Occupy Them.

Washington, Dec. 28.—There is a good deal of anxiety in official circles here over recent events at Iloilo. Two official dispatches have been received by the state and war departments, but it is impossible to gather from them an accurate knowledge as to the condition there. It is not even possible to learn whether the insurgents or the American forces have taken the place.

This morning, U. S. Consul Pratt at Singapore, cabled the state department:

"Iloilo taken 24th. Spanish fled to Jaro."

This threw the officials into deeper doubt than before. The American expedition which left Manila to go to Iloilo, 2,000 troops and the warships Baltimore and Callao, would scarcely have had time, it is said, to have reached Iloilo by the 24th. So the inquiry is made that the insurgents are in possession. Other reports to this belief by the Sun reported in one telegram that the Spaniards had surrendered to a strong force of Filipinos on the island of Mindanao.

This does not agree with Consul Pratt's statement that they fled to Jaro, the north coast of which is in British possession, but it is believed that the consul is in error on this point, which might easily be the case, in view of the distance from this point to Iloilo. The fact that the Spaniards have retreated at all is also construed as an indication that the town was abandoned to the insurgents, for it is believed that Gen. Otis, the Spanish commander, would have cheerfully surrendered to the Americans rather than to insurgents, fearing the safety of his men and their ultimate return to Spain by the American government, according to the terms of the treaty.

The officials at the war department collapsed when the news came from Iloilo yesterday, but there is no doubt that he is meeting with great difficulty in his effort to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners held by the Filipinos. It begins to appear clearly that a considerable element among the Filipino leaders, probably a majority, are disposed to use these unfortunate prisoners as a basis for negotiations with the United States government, making their release conditional upon certain concessions to the demands of the insurgents demanded by them. It is not yet a foregone conclusion that some concessions will be granted by private conferences in Manila to secure the release of these men, but the United States government being now pledged by treaty to be the agent to deal with other nations, if peaceful representations fail.

General Otis has been instructed on this point and the war department has confidence in his experience and sound judgment. It is known that the large presence in the Philippines he is better capable of dealing with the situation than the officials here. It is understood that he is a statement of what is expected to be done towards securing prisoners, leaving it to Gen. Otis to devise the ways and means and carrying out the plans.

Just before noon another dispatch came from Gen. Otis that at once confirmed the fears of the officials of the war department as to what had taken place at Iloilo. It appears that the American forces had arrived too late to the scene and that the insurgents had added to the difficulty of the problem already presented by holding their flag over the city which they had not belonging for months. The news was contained in the following message from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Dec. 27.—Adjutant general, Washington, D. C.:

"Sun, Col. Bates on fast vessel to Iloilo on 24th to communicate to Spanish General Rios. Latter evacuated on evening of 24th, and Bates returned same hour. Insurgents took possession of the city on the 26th, and Pot-ter found American flag still there. Cannot now report probable results; will hold from there for four days, as Baltimore and Callao remain at Iloilo. The Spanish forces have evacuated all stations in the southern islands except Zamboanga and Mindanao, by orders, they say, from Madrid.

(Signed) "OTIS."

The evacuation by the Spaniards of all the Philippine ports, as reported by Gen. Otis although doubtless inspired by a desire to avoid bloodshed and concentration, undoubtedly has done much to complicate the problem already presented by the war situation, and involving the military jurisdiction of the United States over the islands. It will now be necessary to expedite the execution of the original plan, yet it may be fairly expected that within a week important events will have happened in the Philippines. It is presumed that General Otis will demand the surrender of Iloilo into his hands, and this demand may at once raise the issue between the insurgents and our government of the possession of the islands.

The province of Iloilo is not down in the official dispatches as having a population of 62,000 and it is the second seaport in importance in the Philippine group.

It is located on a river navigable for vessels of fifteen feet draught, so that very large ocean steamers can be made available to assist the troops in case it should be necessary to take forcible possession of the city.

The Spaniards have chosen a strong place for concentration of their troops in the town of Zamboanga, which, as the reports have indicate, is strongly fortified and possessed of considerable natural strength from a defensive point of view. It is not doubtful that they will be able to maintain themselves for an indefinite period of time against the insurgents, provided that they are not cut off from obtaining supplies from the sea. The town itself has a population of 21,000.

AMERICANS AND CUBANS.

Will Work Together in Maintaining Order in Havana.

New York, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the World from Havana says:

The military administration of Havana under Maj.-General Ludlow will be devoted to the preservation of order in the city and the protection of life and property.

The work of public improvement will not be commenced for some time to come, but the organization of a government for the island has been completed.

The big public franchise recently granted will remain in abeyance.

General Ludlow, asked all at this motive by the World correspondent today said:

"I understand that upon the withdrawal of the Spanish authorities the property of the Spanish government will submit their proposition anew to the American administration.

"Nothing will be done for the present. Our work is not to improve the street service or to raise an revenue for towns, but to protect life and property.

Asked if he feared any serious disturbances, General Ludlow said:

"The temper of the people is one universally favorable to the Americans, and I anticipate no trouble.

"The first advance at disorder will be put down by Americans on one side of Havana, by the Cuban sanitaria.

"General Maceo, the Cuban leader, has offered the services of his forces for this purpose, and if should they will be used."

Added to the Death Roll.

London, Dec. 28.—Mrs. Saunders, who was the claimant for $20,000,000 left by and uncle named Leake, who died intestate in Calcutta, died recently at Port Caw, Wales.

AWAY WITH THE HORSE

Compressed Air to be the Motive Power for Trucks in New York.

CHEAPER AND SAFER THAN HORSEFLESH

Plan to Operate all Vehicles in Gotham by Compressed Air Motors, and Do Away With Equines.

New York, Dec. 28.—The Herald says: The New York Auto-Truck company, with a capital of $1,000,000, has been incorporated. With this capital it is proposed to place auto-trucks, operated by compressed air, in the streets of the city.

At present the only persons whose names are made public in connection with this scheme are James H. Hoadley and Wm. C. Whitney. Mr. Hoadley is president of the Compressed Air Power company. Mr. Hoadley and Mr. Kerper, another member of the company, have been at work some years and Wm. C. Whitney became interested in their project.

Their motive have recently been adopted by the Metropolitan Traction company, for whose lines Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth street cars have been, and will soon be in operation. Much better than any other motive, to the interest in the foreign rights of the Hoadley-Knight patents. In an interview Mr. Hoadley said: "We have a big plan for placing auto-carriages in London and other foreign cities, but we think it better to begin at home in the place of the horse. Now is the time when all good cities would be expected to adopt some form of motor in place of the horse."

Mr. Hoadley declined to state whether the capitalists back of the New York Auto-Truck company were Mr. Lehr and Mr. Whitney, or tell who they were. He said that the organization was not complete, that it was not yet formed, and that it is the course of business would not be made public, for the plans of the company he also spoke somewhat vaguely.

"We have built auto-trucks," he said, "and used them at our works in Massachusetts and carried a load of eight tons twenty-five miles without replenishing the air. It is easier for our trucks to move than those drawn by horses, because to haul six tons in an ordinary street, the wet surface leaves an adhesion which is equal with the exception of asphalt for paving stones the horse must go.

"From our factory Hoboken and in the matter of convenience it would make a great difference in the city if the 150,000 horses in Manhattan were made away with. Our trucks will take up less room and will move much faster than the horse, and they will be cheaper such perfect control that there is here danger to life and limb than with the horse.

"Currently cannot be used for trucks designed to carry heavy loads, but we think that the time is not far off when the motive power will be required. It does very well for the air light delivery service, and for the short haul. Further, if we had had our trucks in the city when that last snow storm fell we could have removed it in 72 hours at the outside."

An attempt is to be made to absorb the private delivery service in the city and to gradually replace horse drays with auto-trucks, without enlarging the present capital. The plan proposed is similar to that followed in organizing cruise, depositor insurance and the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which have absorbed local trust companies in the business.

OTIS.

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HURRY MEN TO DEWEY.

Government Will Send 400 Across the Continent and Pacific.

NEEDED TO MAN CAPTURED SHIPS.

Admiral Dewey Has Three of the Spanish Cruisers in Shape, and Wants Them Put in Commission.

New York, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

The energy with which the navy department is strengthening its forces in the Pacific ocean is further emphasized by its decision to send four hundred enlisted men as quickly as possible across the continent to San Francisco to be taken by the next steamer to Hongkong. This action was taken in response to a requisition from Admiral Dewey to send nine men to take charge of the captured cruisers Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, the two latter vessels being now in my dock at Hongkong, while the first is being repaired at Cavite.

In the battle of Manila when these vessels were sunk, the Spanish crews had regulated all the officers and complacements being distributed as follows:

Don Juan Austria, 18 officers, 112 men; Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon, each 12 officers, and 150 each. It is to be used by Admiral Dewey that he can reduce these crews by nearly one-half without destroying the efficiency of the vessels for the purpose of cruising and guarding duty, in the Philippine group.

The permanent reservoir of the navy will be drawn upon to furnish the men to the Pacific just now, on account of the necessary reduction of the service of men allowed in the service. The present peace establishment provides only 11,000 men, but in the navy under special temporary authority, the total naval strength rose to nearly 21,000. This figure will be reduced (this will be 10,000) but more than it is proposed to place, and an appeal will be made to Congress as soon as it reassembles to authorize the department to retain in the service for a full term of three years all of those men who enlisted for the war and who desire to remain for the longer period. Several thousand applications from these short time men have already been received at the navy department, and confidence is expressed that no difficulty will be encountered in securing enough men for the vessels, which must necessarily be kept in commission if Congress will give the required authority.

The naval authorities expect to hear of the arrival of the Buffalo at Port Said tomorrow, with her 400 men, destined for Dewey's ships, to take the places of those whose terms of enlistment have long ago expired, and who are anxious to come home to reenlist on the Atlantic coast after a brief holiday. The Buffalo is to call at Port Said and will not stop again until she reaches Hongkong early next month.

Reports received from Norfolk indicate that the Yosemite, which will follow the Buffalo with 400 sailors and 100 marines, will be ready within two weeks. Most of the marines will be landed at Guam to hold that island until the army arrangies to supply the garrison.

SPANISH WHISKY TOO MUCH.

Knocks Out American Soldiers Quicker than do Mauser Bullets.

Order Confiscating the Property of Saloon Keepers who Sell Liquor to Uniformed Men—Havana's Police Force.

New York, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

While the conduct of the American volunteers in Havana has been good, and they have not, the officers are great cause of complaint because of the visible effect Spanish liquor has on the men who are unused to anything stronger than plain whisky.

It has been found impossible to prevent the soldiers from drinking when liquor is obtainable and for the reason it has been decided to place the responsibility upon the saloon keepers of the drinker. On the recommendation of John McCullagh, formerly chief of police of New York, and Mr. Lochner, an American journalist, will be an announcement that the sale of intoxicating liquor of any sort to any uniformed soldier is forbidden, and that the confiscation of the property belonging to the seller and his imprisonment will be the penalty.

It is expected that the Chinese will make January 1 a day of great celebration, and the message will be sent to back them up in it. Chinese are now coming.

But enough troops will be in the city, certainly on duty, to prevent any serious disorder. On the further recommendation of McCullagh, all the safes and other places where money is kept will be guarded on day on January 1. Citizens will be called to march and then with arms upon them will be stationed on the corners and in the streets.

The searching of all men who will be in the police force employed, about 1,000 men, will be made by twelve detectives the United States. The force will be ready for complete service after January 5. The police will adopt the rule of the settlement of Spanish soldiers in this force, but McCullagh and Colonel Mendoza do not intend to add to the patrols composing a police former absence. If his report is clear and he comes up to the method and the requirements, he will be given the same chance to be Spaniard of Cuban.

Mendoza, who is now engaged in filling back, says that if Spaniards were to be employed in the police force should be made on the ground that they are that they would be taken at their word, they made a rush to secure a chance of getting a place. About 1,000 Spaniards in Havana have already sought employment.

Work will begin now at work upon the sidewalks, which are to be of hollow concrete or the colored terrazo. It is expected that the work will be done after dark. The police will carry clubs of the same pattern as that used by the American police, but no firearms will be carried on the same general plan as that of the American city.

Extinguishing a Christmas Tree Fire.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 28.—During the Christmas exercises in the German Methodist Episcopal church, at Pekin, Ill., there was hung a Christmas tree with gifts and lighted by hundreds of candles nearly to the top of the church. The church was packed to the doors and scores arrested and several injured. The fire started in the tree. Wm. Tuppen, a member of the church, ran to the platform and calmed the audience to be seated. He said the emergency of fire had been provided for and there was no danger if every one kept still.

Then he ran and, in a familiar tone, directed the musicians to play or good and strong, and ordered the choir to sing loud. His cool attitude caused confidence, and the people began to sink back into their seats.

Meanwhile, as the fire stored and crackled, the music grew louder. The pastor picked burning embers from the tree that clinging upon his prize hung to the floor and stepped upon them, at the same time singing at the top of his voice.

The fire brigade responded for an alarm in case of fire there is every appearance, over the top and it, for was claimed out. Thus, despite the fear that the church was filled with people, the fire was extinguished before the girls had with plenty of water.

Big Show Fire in Ohio.

Alliance, O., Dec. 28.—Fire broke out here early this morning, causing a loss of from $100,000. The blaze originated in Parker-Sarver stove works, a five story building, and fanned the flames. The Atlas Block, occupied by the Cameray Drug company, suffered, and the explosion of drugs and chemicals made burning fluids in all directions. Dating the fire several other stores and offices.

Fireman Robert Green was overcome by smoke and lost and he is in a serious condition. The loss on stores will never about one-half the loss.

Mountain Falls on a Hotel.

London, Dec. 28.—Part of Red Rock Mountain, according to a dispatch from Vienna, fell yesterday, and the Grand Hotel of Tetmos has fallen into Atlas, destroying a hotel and several houses. Three persons were injured.

Cattle King's Failure.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—A special to the Times-Herald from Denver, Colo., says:

Walter H. Clark, Pullman owner's cattle king, has failed for nearly $200,000.

Clark has spent over every dollar's worth of his property to his creditors.

MADE EIGHTY ARRESTS

Fifty of Those are of United States Soldiers in Havana Without Leave.

THE OTHERS ARE CUBANS AND SPANIARDS

Trying to Get on the Police Force Through Bribery—Chinese Wait on General Brooke and General Ludlow.

Havana, Dec. 28.—The minds of American troops made thirty arrests for misdemeanor last night and eighty the culprits ever to the civil authorities.

Two of the men arrested for the Vigas bombs safe affair are Spanish officers. They were surrounded by the Spanish authorities.

Fifty United States soldiers have been arrested for going to the city without leave. They were sent to the camps for punishment. A detachment of 100 Cubans under the command of Colonel Ramirez has arrested Havana. The men are quartered at the Dragoons barracks.

A dispatch of Cuban residents has called on Gen. Brooke with the knowledge of bribing to the police certain Spanish officers who would like the police force. Gen. Ludlow's attention also questions relating to the police and the Department of schools, sanitation and parking.

The supply ship Connecticut has arrived here. She will be ready to return at a moment's notice. The transport Meade is expected to arrive at Santa la Grande.

Among the applications for positions on the police force are that of Mr. McCullagh, formerly superintendent of police of the Second District and Mr. McCullagh, formerly superintendent of police of the Second District and Mr. McCullagh, formerly superintendent of police of the organization of the police department, have discovered many instances and labor estimates. One estimate of a contract for the sum of $50 calculated indirectly the sum of $50 contract for the sum.

The Spanish authorities have asked for Cadiz today with 2,000 Spanish troops on board.

SANTA FE TRAIN IS WRECKED

Pullman Coaches Follow the Locomotive Over an Embankment.

Train was Running at Sixty Miles an Hour—Many Passengers Hurt, but None Seriously.

Trinidad, Colo., Dec. 28.—Westbound passenger train No. 5 on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was wrecked near Hooper, a small station ten miles east of this city, early this morning. The train was running about sixty miles an hour when the engine left the track and rolled down the embankment. The Pullman cars followed. Many passengers were badly shaken up but none seriously injured. Conductor Vougher was slightly hurt. It is supposed the accident was caused by a broken rail.

Great Thread Combine.

New York, Dec. 28.—The great thread manufacturing companies, which practically control the business of the country, are about to combine. These companies are the Clark Mile End Spool Cotton company, with a factory in Newark, and the Coates Thread company, with a factory at Pawtucket, R. I.

In a circular to the trade these three firms announce that after January 1 all business will be transacted in the New York will be closed and their business will be handled by the Spool Cotton company, at 469 Broadway. The firm company has just been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey.

All of these companies are originally Highland connections, but their American business is so great, it seems than one of the leading industries. Their factories have been established to avoid the heavy tariff on their product.

It is stated that the Clark and Brother's business will be run independently, and that the consolidation of selling agencies does not imply that a trust has been formed.

The Clark Mile End Spool Cotton company is capitalized at $2,000,000. The capital of the others is not revealed, but it is known that it is much in excess of this amount.

SAGASTA'S ACCUSATION

He Charges that the Americans Have Been Ungenerous with Spain.

TRIES TO SHIFT BLAME FROM HIMSELF.

Bitterness of the Premier a Fair Symptom of Spain's Duplicity and Cruelty to America for Ages Past.

New York, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the World quotes the London Mail's Madrid correspondent as saying:

Intimate friends of Senor Sagasta have supplied the following statements made by him a few days before his illness became serious.

The time when the peace negotiations were in progress was a time of the greatest bitterness to me.

Many a night I could not sleep, and many a day I could not eat, so great was my anxiety, so deep was I that what has happened would happen.

I know the Americans, and I guessed what they were going to do.

Some of the Spanish commissioners in Paris had, in the beginning, some expectations to which I never participated, though I sometimes hoped against that our opponents would not be so cruel to Spain as they have since proved to be.

As a rule, victorious nations make generous concessions to the vanquished people in order to make their victory more humane, and to lessen their loss. In this way the hope of having a settlement of our claims, or even of remaining friends, was to expose themselves to retaliation of the most cruel kind.

From the United States we have not met with no generosity, but only with levity and moral, carried to the extreme of interpreting cautiously an imperfect word in the text of the protocol in order to violate the principle they had already agreed to.

We have had to suffer all this to prevent greater evils.

In Cuba, our army, always brave, refused to accept the terms of peace and continue fighting against the invaders as well as against the rebels.

The general in command had hard work to persuade soldiers and officers, who thought themselves dishonored by accepting peace without having fought against their foe.

Here in Spain the danger was that the people, agitated by so many misfortunes, might reject a peace which did not respond to their conditions.

And only years have passed by and how hard I labored to restore calm to the popular mind, and to quell the movements which would have disturbed the country still more by endangering not only the Philippines, but also our possessions on the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and perhaps portions of our own peninsula.

Nobody remembers (the except those who can measure the sacrifices I then made.

Now all is ended and we must look to the future. Elements are not wanting for our regeneration and our work will be seen in time. The wounds inflicted upon us has been hard, but it will be fruitful.

ABOUT TAKING THE CENSUS.

Defects in the Methods Government Has Followed Heretofore.

Distinguished Publicists Discussing Improvements Suggested for the Enumeration of 1900.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 28.—The report of the committee on the scope and method of the twelfth census occupied the attention of the American economic association at its first session of today. The committee consisted of Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith, Walter F. Wilcox, Carroll D. Wright, Prof. Roland P. Falkner and David R. Dewey.

The report was based on a number of extracts from essays submitted to the committee by members of the association and by leading economists.

The papers were upon specific topics and contained a vast amount of valuable suggestions and information as to advanced statistical methods. In its own report the committee says of the suggestions offered:

"There is criticism not as much of the accuracy of the census returns as of the treatment of the data by the bureau of the census, and of a lack of continuity from census to census. Both defects are believed to be largely due to the insufficient time allowed by law for preparing plans and schedules.

"The work of the bureau is seriously impeded by the number of investigations ordered and their variety, and consequently it would be advantageous might advantageously be transferred to established bureaus or departments which are supposed to be competent to do the work, and which now publish several volumes of kindred statements."

The report goes on to discuss the defects or weaknesses in method as follows:

1—The lack of comparability in the data from census to census, because these are grouped under different heads, making it impossible to trace growth or decline in certain branches of industry.

2—The lack of coordination. The individual schedules are usually constructed in method of presentation with one another so that more of the facts available in one are available in others as for instance the number of persons employed, the capital invested, the wages paid, etc.

3—An point of method. Certain investigations relating to matters of greatest interest fail to give results because the basis of inquiry is at fault.

In this case belong all attempts to secure the annual rate for crime, births, and deaths by direct enumeration at a given time without reference to registration or other continuous records.

(B) Questions which cannot be answered with such a degree of intelligence of white and negro blood schedules and tabulations, as statistics omitted, or are defective or are over-estimated.

(D) There are certain faults of classification which are usually slightly misleading, but their American work business, it is said, is larger than of the world's fair. Their factories have been established to avoid the heavy tariff on their product.

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the statistics of municipal finance to made to show" led by Prof. R. H. Gardner and L. S. Rowe and Dr. Matthew Simonsonity, the committee listened to papers on phases of American economic history dealing with aspects of the United States population in the years 1890 to 1897 and gives two papers on the Confederate states statistics during the civil war.

This Man is Not Dunham.

Columbus, Dec. 28.—Harry Church, whom the police suspect of being James C. Dunham, the California murderer, has written the following statement:

"I will plead guilty to being Dunham if they pay about forty dollars I owe in this city and take my wife and I back to California, where I want to go, for they will soon see there that I am not the man wanted, and then I will be in the place where I want to be. This is all sensible. The police had better stop it before they are laughed at. Look at that picture and look at me. There is no similarity whatever. I know Dunham and he is a man of good education, who sent him to college. I admit the case looks suspicious, but you can see that I am not Dunham.

A stranger giving his name as Thos. Wadd, claiming to be connected with the Pullman office at San Francisco, called at the city prison to see Church last night. He said he knew Dunham and said that the arrest was made on the general description he was not Dunham. Wadd claimed he found information which would prove an alibi for Dunham today but will not have a hearing until tomorrow. He is held on a charge of vagrancy and will be taken to the penitentiary to give time for further investigation. He said today that he had a wealthy relative living in Los Angeles, a Mrs. Bateman, living on 32 street.

Four Rooms Closed.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 28.—For the first time in the history of the city, the four rooms of the criminal court were closed today. The prisoners came from the criminal court this morning and asked to close their doors permanently.

ARRANGE THE FUNERAL

Solemn Ceremonies to be Held in the Senate Chamber Next Saturday.

BURIAL PLACE OF THE LATE SENATOR.

Esteem in Which He Was Held Throughout the Country—Will be Laid in Rest Beside His Wife.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Arrangements for the funeral of the late Senator Morrill of Vermont who died at an early hour this morning were completed today. The funeral ceremonies will be held in the Senate chamber on Saturday noon, at 12 o'clock noon. Until then the body will remain at the family residence on Massachusetts avenue, and will be borne to the Capitol early Saturday morning.

The services at the Senate will be conducted by Rev. E. Bradford Lowrie, of All Souls Unitarian church, where Senator Morrill was a member for a number of years, assisted by Rev. Dr. Williams, the blind chaplain of the Senate. The remains will be taken to the family burial place, Woodlawn, and will be laid alongside the remains of Mrs. Morrill, although they will probably be interred here for a time, until the family mausoleum, now under construction is completed.

At the family residence of the deceased there were many evidences of affectionate regard during the day. Senators and Representatives who had served alongside the deceased statesman for years called to pay their last tribute of respect.

Mr. Proctor, the colleague of Mr. Morrill for the last five years, spent the morning with the family comforting the members of the family, and calling for the last office to the deceased.

During the morning Dr. Gleason, the attending physician, and Miss Swain, daughter-in-law of the senator, had for some days been in charge of the household, assisted from Boston. Besides the personal friends in Vermont breakfast that were personal friends in which was felt for the senator at his home.

The congrats represented all sections coming from California, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, the Middle West and all parts of New England.

Sergeant-at-arms Bright, of the Senate, was at the house early in the day and took charge of the funeral arrangements. Owing to the absence from the city of Speaker Pro-tem Frye, the Speaker Reed, who together name the committee of members from both branches, there was some delay in getting the committees. The Vice-President and Speaker Reed were communicated with and the committees will be announced later.

Eleven senators and fifteen representatives probably will be selected to bear rather in excess of that usually selected, owing to the life long public service of the deceased, and the desire to have many old associates represented in the ceremony of respect.

It is expected also that Mr. Hobart and Speaker Reed will return for the funeral if their engagements will permit.

The ceremonies in the Senate chamber will be of a simple character, consisting of solemn dignity befitting such occasions. The casket will be first borne to the main room and then immediately before the ceremony the senator's pallbearers will bear it to the Senate chamber, where it will be immediately in front of the presiding officer's desk.

The seats in the front circle of the chamber will be reserved for the President and members of the cabinet.

Rabbi Hecht, of the Masonic ode, the Masonary committee from the two houses, wearing large white crepe bands about the arm will be seated back of them will be the members of the Senate and of the House.

The funeral will take place at the capitol from the main entrance on the east front.

Doctors in Convention.

Omaha, Dec. 28.—The eighth annual meeting of the Western Surgical and Gynecological association convened in the city today for a two days' session.

About 150 of the leading surgeons of the transmissippi country are in attendance. The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock by the president, Dr. C. E. Fleischel of Clinton, Iowa. After the welcoming speeches the president read a very interesting address entitled "A review of some surgical and gynecological pathology." Other papers read were: "Is antrum to be reference to antrum?" C. E. Stoner, Des Moines; "Surgical Delirium," J. J. McCom, Tacoma, Wash.; and "Treatment of Hernia," W. D. Ott, Fort Morgan, Colo.

WORLD FAKE

Publishes a Bogus Interview with B. H. Roberts.

LATTER MADE NO STATEMENT

Was Applied to by a World Representative for Copy but Declined.

OTHER STATEMENTS WERE GARBLED.

The Reporter Was Not Given Anything by Mr. Roberts for His Paper to Publish.

New York, Dec. 28.—A Salt Lake special to the Evening World says:

Congressmanelect B. H. Roberts today made the following statement to the Evening World correspondent:

"If I of the opinion when it is necessary for me to defend myself I shall be there right on the spot, and I appreciate that the members of Congress and the American people are more liberal-minded and generous than a few bigots, old and contracted preachers of the gospel, whose chief, whose training, minds of the sect to be thought, tend to unfit them for practical life.

"Joseph Smith received a command from the Lord to introduce my order of marriage into the Church. On the strength of that revelation, and not by reason of anything that is written in the Jewish scriptures, the Latter-day Saints practice plural marriage. Polygamy is not arbitrary, for were it so considered, then Abraham, Jacob and the Prophets who practiced it would not be in the Christian calendar in the kingdom of heaven, and if polygamy is not arbitrary, then it cannot be classed as a sin at all. It appears to me that when Christian people either have to tolerate polygamy or give up forever the glorious hope of rising in Abraham's bosom.

"Then which God approves, and so evidently approves, must be not only just but, but positively good, pure and holy.

"Nevertheless, this, however, the head of the Church said we have to urge upon the people of the Lord that in the mercy God permitted them to cease from practicing polygamy, and thus to the pledges given by the Church, so polygamous marriages have since been celebrated by the Church. But, even the Church can take away from a man the wives it has already given him. They are his for time and all eternity, and I think the great, broad-minded and just American people will not rejoice a man to cast off the wives he has, with whom he has lived, and to abandon his children."

At the most, Mr. Roberts says, his offense is unlawful cohabitation, and he remarked, "I am here and the courts are open to me if one wants to test the point, the way is clear."

It has been urged by some that Roberts is open to the operation of the Edmunds-Tucker act, which deprives plural polygamists, is legally barred from taking his seat in Congress.

In regard to this Mr. Roberts says he has had the best legal advice obtainable and is convinced that there is no legal obstacles in the way of his taking his seat.

MR. ROBERTS'S STATEMENT.

The foregoing dispatch was shown to Hon. B. H. Roberts today, who said that he did not give the World reporter anything of the kind for publication. The New York paper's representative called on him yesterday and asked for the Mormon point of view, and he gave it at request under advisement, and this afternoon informed the World reporter that he had nothing to say on the subject at present. In the conversation yesterday, Mr. Roberts called the reporter's attention to the distinction between polygamy and unlawful cohabitation, and said that the Mormons people had kept faith, and that there is no law against polygamous marriages since 1890. Further than the substance of this, he said nothing that is contained in the foregoing interview. Most of it is composed of extracts from an article written several months ago by a prominent Mormon, and seems to be not even the substance of the article referred to, while other parts of it are entirely foreign to what was said by him, and are wholly at variance with anything he would have said if he had consented to be interviewed. The reporter asked Mr. Roberts's permission to make a statement of the conversation yesterday, but Mr. Roberts declined this, and emphatically refused to say anything about his case at present for the World to publish.

A BRACE OF DUELS.

Conflict Between Principals was Bloodless, but the Seconds Did Better.

Budapest, Dec. 28.—The first of six duels arranged from Maurice Jokai, a member of the lower house of the Hungarian diet, and his seconds and Count Alexander von Karolyi, the Hungarian premier, growing out of the dispute still unsettled between the two principals, but the seconds, Baron Feperary, minister of national defense and Count Karolyi.

Feperary was hard hit the encounter was bloodless.

Baron Feperary missed his opponent and the pistol of Count Karolyi missed fire.

M. Handfy's second, M. Gajari, and Mr. Horanszky's second, M. Kemeny, fought a duel with swords. In the first encounter M. Zemeny was cut on the head. After his wound had been bound up the duel was resumed and M. Horanszky was again severely wounded in the head. The seconds then stopped the fighting and a reconciliation ensued.

American Transport Sailing.

New York, Dec. 28.—A dispatch to the Herald from Montevideo announces the arrival there of the transport Sterling, which recently supplied coal and provisions to the battle ships Oregon and Iowa at Punta Arenas.