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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 73. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXVI.

KANSAS WAR.

Sheriff Wilkinson Refuses to Take Part in it.

THE REPUBLICANS STARVING.

The Governor Refuses to Temporarily Suspend Hostilities.

ONE POPULIST ARRESTED.

He Escapes from the Jailer with Blood Streaming Down His Face.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 15.—Bleeding Kansas nearly bled again today. Nothing but the wisest counsels of calmer leaders of the opposing parties prevented a serious conflict and the shedding of blood. Not since the anti-slavery and pro-slavery forces were arrayed in hostile attitude against one another has political excitement run so high as today, and not since those perilous times has the political situation come so near developing into a battle with arms.

The members of the Republican house, each carrying a revolver, forced their way through the Populist guard stationed in the corridor and the stairway leading to Representative Hall, bought their way inch by inch upstairs in a hand-to-hand contest with Populists, battered down the doors of the hall with sledge hammers, took possession of the hall and barricaded themselves within, and with a standing siege by the Populist government, supported by the entire military force of the state, who hope to starve the Republicans into unconditional surrender. Right here arises the probability of an armed conflict between the Republican guards and the state militia.

The Republican members kept the wires hot all day sending messages to continuous informing them of the desperate situation of affairs and calling for Republican volunteers to come to Topeka at once and lend aid to the Republican house. Responses have been received from all over the state stating that volunteers have offered their services by hundreds and will arrive in Topeka by the first train.

AS SAMPLES OF THE RESPONSES

two are given: D. M. Scott, a Republican member who happened to be at home in Ottawa, telegraphed that he would be here in the morning with 300 armed men. "Fighting Dan" Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth *Times*, wired that 1,000 armed men would come from Leavenworth. The Republicans predict that the militia being composed mostly of Republicans, will refuse the attack of volunteers should the latter proceed to such extreme measures.

At 10 o'clock tonight 500 troops are on guard around the building, while lots are on their way from different parts of the state. Hundreds of Republican volunteers armed for battle are gathering from all parts of the state. The Populists have organized into provisional troops. The militia being Republican in sympathies, will probably not obey an order to shoot own political brethren, while the provisional companies composed of Populists, are prepared to go almost any extreme to defeat the Republican plans and maintain the Populist position. No one dares predict what the morrow will bring forth. Few hope for a peaceful solution of the difficulty; many expect bloodshed and are holding their breath in anticipation.

The Populists, anticipating the events of today, attempted to throw the burden of the situation on Sheriff Wilkinson of this county. The governor informed him officially late last evening that rumors were in circulation to the effect that a lawless mob (the Republican house of representatives) contemplated a forcible invasion of the hall of the house of representatives, and called upon him "to summon a posse to resist such lawless invasion. Speaker Dunsmore of the Populist house sent a message calling on the sheriff for a sufficient force to preserve the peace and authority of the house.

The sheriff, after taking legal advice, refused to comply with the demands of the governor and the Populist speaker saying if there is a house of representatives legally organized it is clothed with power to appoint a sergeant-at-arms, who has all the power necessary. The sheriff would take no part so long as the peace and quiet of the citizens remains undisturbed.

This reply determined the governor to call out the militia. Upon receiving the order, Colonel Hughes at once took charge of the various companies which had been drawn up about the state house according to the plan of individual commandants. They were given stations at the four main entrances to the capitol on its four sides.

The Republican house is not in a condition to stand a prolonged siege. It cannot long supplies nor means of obtaining them. During the excitement prevalent at noon they succeeded in running the Populist blockade and secured sandwiches and coffee for lunch. Enough was left for a meager meal this evening, but now that is gone, all hope of eating, except at the cost of unconditional surrender, is gone. Chances are stationed in all the corridors and no one is allowed to enter the building. The steam was also turned off and they are forced to wear overcoats to keep warm. The policy of the Republicans is to hold out as long as possible awaiting the forcible entrance of the militia to the hall. They will obey no orders to vacate the hall and will compel the troops to remove each man bodily.

At the instance of Joseph Waters, the Republicans appointed a committee to visit Governor Lewelling and ascertain, if possible, upon a conversation of the situation. They proposed that such a conference should be made to the Supreme court and Hearty adjudicate. The governor would not consent to this, and

A WORDY WAR

ensued. Finally, Waters turned to Judge Frank Dexter, who was the leading Populist candidate for senator and who has been legal adviser of the Populist house, and told him it would be to his (Dexter's) interest to settle matters.

"We have been sent across days and all other days," he continued, "instead of bringing about this state of affairs, you for your advice to the Populists, the house quorum would have been settled long ago. Now we tell you this: one hundred men have it in our pocket, and if there is a shot fired in this excitement you will be the first to fall."

It being evident that no agreement could be reached, the conference broke up and the Republicans returned to the hall.

Yesterday the senate concurred in the amendments to the legislative appropriation bill, and last evening the bill was approved by Governor Lewelling. It makes an appropriation of $90,000 for salaries and mileage for the members of the senate and Populist house.

Early this morning the Populists besieged the office of Treasurer Biddle and began drawing salaries. In the meantime the Republicans went before Judge Johnson and secured an injunction restraining the state treasurer from paying money under the act. Notice was served on the treasurer at 10:30 o'clock, but two-thirds of the members had already received their money. The injunction will be the test of the legality of the Populist house.

At 6 o'clock this evening two Republican guards stationed in the corridor chanced to run across Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Mackey, a Populist, and arrested him on a charge of having assaulted a Republican guard during the morning scrimmage. He was hustled into the hall and after a brief examination was confined as a prisoner in one of the cloak rooms under guard of the sturdy sergeant-at-arms. Before long sounds of a scuffle were heard and Mackey plunged through the door with blood streaming down his face from a severe scalp wound, which he jailer is fitted with a walking stick. Mackey said he attempted to open the door leading into the hall and was assaulted without further provocation. The guard says Mackey threatened him with a revolver and that he struck him in self-defense. Mackey was then allowed to go. He was not severely wounded.

At 10 o'clock tonight Governor Lewelling appeared at the door of the house and asked admittance. He was permitted to enter and as he made his appearance the members rose in respect. He made an impressive speech.

"I come," he said, "not as governor of the state to order you from the hall; I come as your fellow man and address you as citizens of Kansas and men of honor to surrender to the legal authority of the state and vacate the hall."

Continuing, he said that the events of the past two days had seemed to rob both sides of their reason and the situation was so strained that the slightest incident might lead to a conflict and bloodshed.

The speaker pro tem here interrupted the governor to ask if it would not be fair for each side to agree to vacate the hall pending a settlement of the difficulty. The governor said he would consider no compromise not proposed by the Republicans. If the Republicans would not surrender, then he would be forced to order the militia to drive them from the hall at the point of the bayonet. A voice from the seats asked, "Will you abide by the decision of the courts?" The governor declined to reply and left the hall.

Ex-Governor Osborne, a Republican, who accompanied the governor, said that he has come with the governor from a conference between a committee of citizens and the chief executive and was assured from the lips of the governor and associates that they would consent to no compromise. Continued resistance by Republicans, he said, would lead to bloodshed and the scenes of border wars would be repeated. Tonight we will see a gathering in Topeka of hundreds of Republicans and Populists, and the intense feeling prevailing would lead to a conflict and blood would surely flow. He counseled moderation on the part of the Republicans.

The chief sergeant-at-arms then gathered his men about him and gave the instructions that follows: "In event that the military appear in the hall he told them not to use revolvers until ordered by him to do so."

Representative Sherman addressed the house and told Col. Hughes, commander of the militia, that he told him that he had ordered the men not to fire except in self-defense. The Republicans then tore up the desks on the Populist side and with them constructed a barricade in the corridor and filled the railway with them, making an obstruction which it will be difficult to scale.

THE REVISED GET PROVISIONS.

Colonel Hughes, who is a member of the house, appeared before the house in uniform at 11:30 and informed the members that as commander of the troops they had nothing to fear from him. He would soonet resign his command than carry out the order to eject Republicans from the house. He also said a majority of his command would withdraw from the militia with him if they were ordered to use force to drive forth the legally elected and legally organized house of representatives from the hall. He further intimated that others to the guards so far as they related to the taking of provisions into the hall had been relaxed, (hardly had the been said when a string was dropped out of every window and in a shorter time than it can be told, baskets filled with substantial orders were hoisted up and the Republicans broke their long fast.

Information from the governor's office is to the effect that no attempt will be made to eject the Republicans before morning. At midnight Sheriff Wilkinson informed Governor Lewelling that he was a peace officer and demanded that the governor turn the matter over to him. No reply was made.

THE FIRE CONTINUES.

The fire in the Sutherland sitters and members of the Kansas house have been late indeed to the court of hearing it, the Supreme court, Judge Dexter, Governor Lewelling, and Sheriff Wilkinson, who had escaped to gave bonds, were challenging to regards to their way back. Incidentally also a revolver was sold the guard to his old friend the Populist house. Tom Ewing allowed him to pass.

At 1 o'clock this (Thursday) morning the situation remained unchanged. The governor is adjudicating cases upon the shield to institute a posse to preserve the peace, and the sheriff upon strong consent.

MESSENGERS SENT TO THE FRONT.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 16.—At 3:30 this morning a special train left the Missouri Pacific depot for Topeka. Several hundred Kansas Associated Press correspondents and a company of Kansas militia were there this day for Topeka. It is expected the train will make the fifty-eight miles between here and Topeka in less than an hour.

It is believed at this hour that an attempt will be made very early in the morning to force the members of the Republican legislature from behind their barricades in spite of assistance from the Populist side of the hall. This attempt will be in accordance with the expressed determination of the governor, who said he would drive them from the chamber at the point of the bayonet.

It is generally believed this radical step will meet with armed resistance, and the attempt will be made very early in the morning and before the arrival of promised recruits from both Republicans and Democrats from adjacent cities.

The special train reserved to above will consist of an engine and one car chartered for the special use of the Associated Press.

New Steamships.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The Southern Pacific announces that the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock company is making preparations to build two 10,000-ton steamships. They will be beauties in design, and their speed will be such as will insure speed. They are intended to ply between New Orleans and Liverpool, forming a new line of steamers in connection with the Sunset route, and will be the swiftest out of which will grow a fleet of American ocean vessels unequalled in modern marine architecture. Every appliance that modern ingenuity can devise for speed, comfort and safety will be in the make. The hulls will be of steel and the engines will be triple extension of the largest type.

The Brooklyn Aldermen Case.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 15.—The cases of the city and county officials indicted for fraud came up today. Counsel for the defense argued that the testimony before the grand jury was illegal as the defendants were forced to give testimony against themselves. The judge ruled that he would give a decision tomorrow.

Trouble with Switchmen.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Chicago railway managers have sailed down to the conviction that they are going to have trouble with their switchmen. They are determined to resist to the end the demands which they are confident will be presented within a few days. At a meeting last week the managers unanimously agreed to allow no advance in the wages of employes this year, and they say they will answer to the resolution regardless of consequences. Switchmen were in session here today, and reports from St. Louis and other points indicate that meetings are being held simultaneously in different sections. If the demands be refused, as they are almost certain to be, there is little doubt that a strike will follow. One of the managers said this evening that if they submitted to the demands of the switchmen it would be but a short time before other classes of employes would come to the front with similar demands. The companies cannot afford it, and rather than surrender they will go out of business.

A DELUGE.

People Have to Seek Refuge on the Hills.

FORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 15.—The flood in the Susquehanna river at Fort Deposit assumed alarming proportions today. Many citizens have taken refuge on the hills. The situation is critical and hourly threatens the destruction of town levees, and property in the upper and middle portions of town is engulfed. Many outbuildings and fences have been carried away and more are expected to follow.

THE RIVER FALLS.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 15.—The turning point in the flood was reached tonight and the river has begun to fall.

Railroad Wreck in North Dakota.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Feb. 15.—An eastbound Great Northern passenger train from the coast with two sleepers, was thrown into a ditch four miles west of Barlow by a broken rail. The sleeper turned over, the first class coach was telescoped, and the baggage and mail cars were badly smashed. There were twenty-six passengers on the train besides the crew. Nine were hurt but only two seriously. One was an unknown man from Butte. He is unconscious.

Railway Accident at Portland.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 15.—A frightful accident occurred on the City & Suburban Electric railway this afternoon, in which three persons were instantly killed and a dozen seriously wounded. A car was going down a hill when the motorman lost control of the brakes and jumped from the car as they refused to the taking of provisions into the hall. He further intimated that others to the guards so far as they related to the taking of provisions into the hall had been relaxed, (hardly had the been said when a string was dropped out of every window and in a shorter time than it can be told, baskets filled with substantial orders were hoisted up and the Republicans broke their long fast.

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A DEATH DANCE.

Carnival Festivities Fearfully Interrupted.

A PETROLEUM CASK EXPLODES.

The Burning Oil Scattered Over the Dancing Couples.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS PERISH.

Many More Fatally Injured and Suffering from Painful Burns and Bruises.

BUENA VISTA, Feb. 15.—During the carnival dance in Tirog, while over one hundred people were dancing, a child playing in the basement dropped a lighted taper through the bung hole of a cask full of petroleum. The child was killed by the explosion, which also shattered the floor above and scattered the burning petroleum among the dancers. A dozen persons enveloped in flames, ran for the windows and doors, creating the utmost panic. Ten persons fell through the shattered floor to the basement and were burned to death. Seven of those over whom the oil scattered died shortly after reaching the open air. Twelve others will probably die and many others are suffering from painful burns and bruises.

ANOTHER TUNE.

Piano Makers Sued for Thirty Thousand Dollars.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Mrs. Gertrude O. Chickering began action in the supreme court today to recover $30,000 from George H. Chickering, her brother-in-law, and senior member of Chickering & Sons, piano manufacturers. She is the widow of Charles Chickering, and claims that at the time of his death he possessed 400 shares in the piano company, and the concern owed him $10,000 besides. In the capacity of executrix she sold the stock and $10,000 claim to George for $30,000, but he never paid her. In answering the allegation George acknowledged that he made the agreement, but says when he examined the affairs of the company he made such remarkable discoveries that he refused to pay over the money; that the corporation had a claim of $70,000 above the $10,000 claimed by Mrs. Chickering, and that his brother owed still more to the firm. His total defalcation amounted to $252,737. Just before trying Charles agreed to pay half the amount, if his brother would not bring proceedings against him. Mrs. Chickering made a motion for a referee, which the judge denied, saying the case would be tried in open court.

Mrs. Whitney's Millions.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The will of the late Mrs. Whitney was filed for probate today. It disposes of personal estate estimated at $2,500,000 and real estate worth $700,000. All is left to her husband, who is made sole executor.

Odd Fellows' Temple Burned.

CANTON, O., Feb. 15.—The Odd Fellows' temple burned this morning; loss, $75,000. Three firemen were seriously hurt by falling walls.

The President's Gun Shooting.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The President left Washington this afternoon for Delphi, Md., to spend a few days in duck shooting there, accompanied by ex-Senator Sewall of New Jersey. The President will be the guest of the club at Delphi.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—E. H. Hubbard was yesterday nominated for postmaster at Kalispell, Mont.

THAT FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION.

With reference to the story that the Keasarges was ordered to Key West to check the filibustering expedition, Assistant Secretary Soley today reported that there was nothing in the rumor. "I know of no filibustering expedition," he said. "and the Keasarge was not ordered to Key West to check one."

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

No action has been taken or is likely to be taken by the treasury department other than already published to carry out the provisions of the Chinese exclusion act. The treasury department has provided facilities under the direction of the commissioner of internal revenue for the Chinese throughout the United States to register, and they have until the 1st of May to comply with the law.

DISPATCHES FROM HONOLULU.

Among the detailed dispatches received at the state department from Honolulu is one from Minister Stevens giving an interesting account of the reasons which governed him in assuming control of the islands. It is as follows:

"I have time before the departure of the mail steamer only to state briefly the additional reasons which caused me to assume a temporary protectorate over these islands. The provisional government have no time to organize a new policy and discipline the small military, for when the monarchy died by its own hand, there was no military force in the islands but the Royal Guard, almost wholly native. There are 40,000 Chinese and Japanese on the islands, and evil-disposed persons might stir some disorder. But the chief evil element in Honolulu were renegade whites at the head of the lottery and opium rings and a considerable number of boodlum foreigners and more various motives. Another important reason is that with a British war vessel the English minister might have tried to press unduly the provisional government. With the island under our protection we force the English minister will not attempt to insist upon his appointment from the government. We raise the Stars and Stripes and leave it there to register while our flag is flying over the government building."

In another long dispatch, Minister Stevens says:

"We stand resolute to maintain our present position with great caution and firmness until we receive from the President through the secretary of state. As a necessary precaution against misunderstanding, I advise that Admiral Skerrett be promptly sent here with one or two ships in addition to the Boston."

Committees and Home Rule.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—John Redmond, Parnellite leader said to an interviewer today:

"We will issue an official manifesto, but what I now say is what I will recommend to Irish American sympathizers regarding the home rule bill. The main principles of the bill are sound. There are many defects in the machinery provided and there are certain restrictions which we regard as offering a final settlement of the Irish question, but we consider our duty to be to improve it as much as possible and receive our decision as to whether it will be accepted or not until the third reading, when we will know definitely the precise shape it will assume after discussion and amendment."

Le Grey Sentenced.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. Le Grey, adjudged guilty of complicity in the Panama canal frauds, was today sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of 500 francs. Provost, on the same charge, was sentenced to three years.

Cleveland's Cabinet.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 15.—Mr. Cleveland announced the name of the fifth member of his cabinet this evening. It is that of Hoke Smith, of Georgia, for secretary of the interior. All parts except the navy, attorney-general and agriculture, are now filled.

Hurricane on Madagascar.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Zanzibar says of a frightful hurricane has swept over Madagascar doing immense damage both in the interior and down the coast. At Tamatave, the capital, buildings were wrecked and lives lost, and at Port Mahonri on the east coast a number of vessels are missing since the storm, and it is feared they have gone down with all on board. A vessel laden with wheat was wrecked at Mahela. The hurricane wrought destruction throughout that area.

Choiera Reports Denied.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—A semi-official note was issued today denying the reports regarding epidemic discoveries in Marseilles exaggerated and entirely of an alarmist character. The reports, the note adds, were prompted by persons who have a motive in spreading them.

City statistics show that from Jan. 1st to Feb. 13th, the deaths were 243 less than occurred during the corresponding period of 1892.

The Country's Finances.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A Washington special says that after the conference today with Secretary of the Treasury Foster, Mr. Carlisle said he could not see any occasion for apprehension. Unannounced strikes, or the government would not allow gold to go to a premium. "Why course as secretary I'm perfectly plain," he said to a friend. "One of my first official steps will be to issue bonds. This will be followed by a special session of Congress to repeal the Sherman act."

THE TESTIMONY

In the American Part of the Panama Scandal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Big figures came to the surface today when the special committee investigating the American end of the Panama scandal heard the testimony of Jesse Seligman of the firm of J. W. Seligman & Co., one of the members of the American comm tee. He testified that he first became permanently connected with the American committee in March, 1891. His connection resulted from a suggestion of the Paris house of Seligman in behalf of Ferdinand De Lesseps that Seligman should act as a member of the American committee to protect the interests of the canal and secure the neutrality of the United States in relation to it. Similar communications were sent to Drexel, Morgan & Co. and Winslow, Lanier & Co.

The chairmanship had been offered by Seligman to General Grant by the authority of De Lesseps with a salary of $25,000 for his lifetime. General Grant declining, the American committee suggested Thompson. In regard to the compensation of the committee, Seligman said it was first agreed that $7,500,000 should be divided among Drexel, Morgan & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co. and Seligman & Co.

"For what purpose?" asked Colonel Fellows.

"For the payment of salaries for our services. De Lesseps formed a powerful banking syndicate abroad and in this country and allowed them 2 per cent on 300,000,000 francs of stock and 300,000,000 francs of bonds of the canal company. The members of the syndicate in this country were the American committee. This committee had to justify the Panama Railroad company. The opposition of Colombia had to be raised. The committee looked after much of the purchase of material and supplies and gave a great deal of time to furthering the interests of the canal in other ways."

"How much money was paid the American committee altogether?" asked Colonel Fellows.

"Six million francs, one-quarter of which was paid when the committee was formed and the rest in six annual installments. To each of the banking houses forming the American committee there was paid $600,000.

After the acquisition of the Panama railroad the American committee become directors. The controversy with the Colombian government was compromised by the payment at various times at different times. The American bankers of the canal company were Seligman & Co. in all $4,000,000 were deposited with them to the credit of the canal company.

When Congressman Patterson of Pennsylvania asked if any of the money was left, Seligman laughed and said it was all gone. Mr. Patterson asked why Thompson was selected for chairman, adding, "He was not a great financier, was he?"

"No," said Seligman, "but he was a great statesman."

Seligman also testified that $400,000 had been on deposit in the credit of Charles Thompson in addition to the $75,000.

"Well, your books show how that was expended?" said Patterson.

Seligman said they were and promised to produce them. The committee then adjourned to meet in Washington.

THE QUARANTINE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The President today approved the quarantine bill officially known as "An act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties on the marine hospital service." He also approved the act providing for light-houses and other aids to navigation, known as the omnibus lighthouse bill.

MONETARY CONGRESS.

Report of the English Delegates to Brussels.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The English delegates to the Brussels monetary conference have issued a report on the work of the conference. They state they have not found any definite practical scheme on which they were able to agree, but valuable information was obtained on the subject to discuss when the conference was called together. It is reported that the views of various countries as stated by their representatives at Brussels indicated the basis within which a remedy could be sought for the evils attending the present monetary conditions.

THE TWO LUMPS.

Fenelmont Still Has Hopes of the Judgeship Passed on Them.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Charles de Lesseps remained all yesterday with his father Ferdinand at Le Chesnaye. The aged de Lesseps recognized and embraced his son, ignorant of the judgment that had declared his father to be a fraudulent. Charles managed to restrain his tears, and assumed a cheerful aspect in order that his father might not suspect the truth. Charles introduced the detectives who had come to his father's bedside to the astonishment and the remarks of a erratic character which indicated that the intellect of the veteran diplomatist and engineer had lost its martial strength. When evening came Ferdinand grew restless and his eye, and expressed the hope that he would soon see him again. Then the detectives, who had never seen Jeff Charles entirely alone, escorted him back to Paris, and he was lodged again in the Conciergerie at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Henry Cotte, one of the Panama defendants under sentence to be London and will go thence to Vienna and shortly return to Paris to meet the penalty imposed upon him, pending the appeal against the sentence is not sustained.

New Fleet of American Steamers.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—The Southern Pacific announces that the Newport News shipbuilding and dry dock company is making preparations to build two 10,000 ton steamships. They will be beauties in design and their waterlines such as will insure speed. They intend to ply between New Orleans and Liverpool forming a new line of steamer connections with the Sunset route and be a success out of which will grow a fleet of American ocean vessels unrivalled in modern marine architecture. Every appliance that ingenuity can devise for speed, comfort and safety will be in the make. The hulls will be of steel and the engines will be triple expansion of the largest type.

ANOTHER RATE CONFERENCE.

One is Called Principally for the Benefit of the Copper Plant Company.

At the American National bank last evening the joint transportation committee from the Chamber of Commerce and Business Men's association held an interesting and important meeting. Those present were W. L. Rubbard, J. S. Cannon, H. H. Rolfe, R. C. Adams, J. M. Rickets and L. L. Terry.

The committee reported that it had communicated with Mr. Monroe, general freight agent of the Union Pacific and Traffic Manager Gray of the Southern Pacific, inviting them to attend a conference in this city at an early date to be composed of themselves, Mr. Green and associates and the citizens' transportation committee. The probable date of the conference is about Feb. 25. The time of the conference will be to adjust all freight rates for the copper refinery which are not now considered equitable and just.

General Freight Agent S. H. Baldwin of the Rio Grande Western and Assistant General Freight Agent S. W. Lentz of the Union Pacific, will also be invited to take part in the deliberations of the conference.

Mrs. Ryde Dead.

The many friends of Mrs. Angeline Ryde, wife of William Ryde, will be pained to learn that she died on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. J. Clagett, at Nephi. The funeral will not be held until her husband and sons are heard from. The former is down in the San Juan country, and the sons are at various places on business. The deceased was highly respected. She was for many years a resident of the Seventeenth ward of this city.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Regarding the World's Columbian Exposition.

ABOUT RIVERS AND HARBORS.

The President's Message on the Hawaiian Question

ALMOST GENERALLY APPROVED.

The House Resumes Consideration of the Pension Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—In the Senate today the Nicaragua canal bill gave way to the sundry civil appropriation bill. Amendments allowing the widows of Chief Justice Waite and Justice Miller of the Supreme Court the balance of their husband's salaries for the year of death ($5750 and $2419) were agreed to.

Reserve amendments were taken up, the first being a series in defense of the World's Columbian Exposition. Gray offered an amendment making all appropriations for the Exposition unobjectionable on Sunday closing. Allison said it was only a reduction of the part of the legislation of last year, every provision of which had been complied with with that assurance. Gray's amendment and all the counterpoise amendments as to the World's Fair were agreed to.

The most series of reserved amendments were those for the improvement of rivers and harbors. A long discussion ensued turning largely on the advisability of continuing the contract system, and was still going on when one of the secretaries of the President appeared at the bar of the chamber. As soon as it reached the Vice-President, Sherman, knowing it related to Hawaii, moved to proceed in executive business. The motion was agreed to.

When the doors reopened business was suspended while services were held in memory of the late Representative McDonald of New Jersey. The Senate then adjourned.

THE MESSAGE.

The President's message to the Senate this afternoon, recommending the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was accompanied by the treaty of annexation concluded between the secretary of state and the Hawaiian commissioners and a mass of correspondence relating to the question at issue. The treaty was brief, providing merely for the annexation of the islands under the present provisional government, and leaving the details of the permanent form of government, etc., to the action of Congress. The correspondence is very voluminous, going back many years, and gives a complete history of the islands so far as negotiations are concerned.

Contrary to general expectation, the Senate in executive session declined to make the treaty public immediately, but decided that it have the message and documents printed for the confidential information of the senators. The papers were accordingly sent down to the government printing office to be put in type for confidential use, with the possibility that the seal of secrecy will be released tomorrow.

The message of the President was received in executive session with attention such as no message from a President has been received in recent years. There was no debate beyond a few questions directed to the chairman of the foreign relations committee, but every word was carefully weighed and the message and treaty met with almost general approval.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—The House resumed consideration of the pension appropriation bill.

Boutelle spoke vigorously against the proposed amendments to the pension act, declaring that Union veterans were not safe in the hands of the party about to come into power, with headquarters south of Mason & Dixon's line. The records of Congress showed that.

Oates replied warmly to Boutelle's remarks, saying that his charges were unfortunate and ill-founded. No gentleman would charge him or any other ex-Confederate with opposing a proper pension to any Union soldier. He was worthy of it. He regretted that the gentleman from Maine had exhibited the bloody shirt to the house. Mr. Cummings earnestly opposed the proposed legislation, addressing himself principally to the amendment withdrawing the pension of widows who had not married within five years after the end of the war. This legislation he denounced as bullheaded, brutal and hard-hearted. After further debate, the general discussion closed and the bill was read for amendments. The first was that transferring the pension bureau from the interior to the war department. Points of order were raised against this and other amendments of the committee, and without action on any of them the House adjourned.

The Senate bill giving General Doubleday's widow $50 a month pension was passed by the House in the morning hour.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

A general snowstorm prevailed all day yesterday in western Texas, southern New Mexico and northern Mexico.

The bark Catalonia has been wrecked off the Mull of Galloway. The captain and seven of the crew were drowned.

The Odd Fellows' temple at Canton, Ohio, burned late morning; loss, $75,000. Three firemen were seriously hurt by falling walls.