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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 56.

SENATORSHIP IN DOUBT.

With Probabilities Strongly in Favor of A. W. McCune.

HE GAINS ONE MORE VOTE.

Today's Balloting Gives McCune Twenty-seven, King Fourteen, Cannon Seven, John E. Bagley Thirteen, Joseph Howell One—Senate and House Business.

The interest taken in today's balloting for United States senator was greater than on any previous day, though the voting was very quiet, devoid of special incident. Expectations that today might see the end of the contest, coupled with the persistent rumors of the final precipitation of the contemplated movement for Frank J. Cannon wrought up the general expectation to a high pitch. A statement was widely circulated last night by friends of Mr. King that today the five King men who left him for McCune yesterday would return to the King column and would bring five others with them, had also its effect. Neither of these predicted movements materialized. The Cannon boom was not launched, nor even hinted at by any of his faithful followers. "We are seven," was all the fusionists could say, at the close of the session, as they have said on every day since the beginning. The rehabilitation of the King column did not occur, though two of his supporters, Bitts and Wheeler, strongly reaffirmed their allegiance to him. As an offset, Peery declared for McCune, and the McCune column, instead of being weakened, gained one more, standing at 27, the highest number yet reached when the voting closed. The voting on the adjournment question seems to indicate that it is McCune against the field, the combined assembly voting against the McCune men, when the latter desired to hold today an afternoon session.

A large crowd gathered early in the hall before the legislative chamber. The pressure was so great that by door force the doors were forced open before the hour for opening had arrived. Whether or not any one in particular was to blame for this, could not be definitely learned.

The joint assembly convened at 12 m. today, with roll call and prayer, and the reading of the journal of the 24th day.

Balloting for U. S. Senator was then proceeded with, the fifty-second ballot resulting as follows:

Cannon, 7.
King, 14.
McCune, 27.
Jos. E. Bagley, 13.
Jos. R. Howell, 1.
Peery, in a brief speech, supported and voted for A. W. McCune.

Betts made a speech for W. H. King.

Law nominated Jos. Howell, in a laughable speech, and voted for him.

Wheeler spoke briefly, announcing his allegiance to King.

The 53rd and 54th ballots showed no change.

This was the end of today's balloting, no adjournment being taken to 11:50 a. m. tomorrow, Saturday.

Representative Christiansen asked unanimous consent to be absent for a few days. Behind in his hand a telegram announcing the death of his father. The chair announced that the request would be given.

Friday that the joint assembly dissolve, Evans moved that when the 55th assembly adjourn it do so to meet at 11:50 a. m. today. W. G. Webster amended, making the time 11:50 tomorrow. The amendment was lost by 27 to 32. Lagish then moved the time 7:30 p. m. today, saying that there was no necessity for haste in electing a senator. He paid his compliments to the Tribune, during his speech, as all began to make theirs. The motion to amend was offered making the time 4 p. m. The motion was defeated, 29 ayes, 29 noes. The motion to Bagley till 11:50 tomorrow was then carried, 34 to 28, the McCune people voting against adjournment.

The vote today in detail was as follows:

For Cannon—Senators Kiesel and Rigtrup; Representatives Brunswig, K. J. Evans, Johnson and Smith—7.

For King—Senators Booton, W. G. Webster, Hidesout, and Representatives Bitts, Cook, Fisher, Greenwood, Jarvis, Lagish, Larsen, Redd, Stewart, Chesler, Mr. President (Aquila Nebeker), Total, 14.

For McCune—Senators Cannon, Sanders, Evans, Peery, Robinson, Sloan, Tanner, Thomas, Whitney, Eight, and Representatives Benson, Brazier, Clyde, Cummings, Furr, Gibson, Pulliner, Hansen, Horne, Hyde, Mansfield, McQuarrie, O'Neil, Ogden, Robertson, Shepard, Mr. Speaker (Charlesworth), Total, 27.

For Jos. Howell—Representative Law, 1.

For John E. Bagley—Senators Alder, Kesler, and Representatives Callister, Christensen, Cluff, Harris, C. E. Johnson, Miller, Murdock, Richards, Lyman, Sorenson, Taylor, Welch, Total, 13.

Several speeches were made today, which we give in full below:

PEERY FOR MCCUNE.

There is a lady in this room who is very near and very dear to me. This morning I asked her if she cared to whom I voted. She said she wanted me to vote for A. W. McCune. She is a democratic Democrat of the old school. For me, no better Democrat in the land than this lady. She is my mother, and there is no better Democrat than my husband, my father, in the land. We have lived with and with my own preference, I now cast my vote for Alfred W. McCune.

BITTS FOR KING.

Mr. Speaker, I beg the indulgence of the member for about three minutes. I trust you will pardon me at this time; I desire to say a few words on the grave question before us. If I am rightly informed, this same question two years ago, took thirty-one days to make a choice. I, for one, regret very much that it has taken so much time on this occasion. But when we consider the importance of the work before us, I think the people will forgive us. There is something more than a little time at stake. Here assembled are men from all parts of Utah, many men of many minds. I trust, sir, we all want to do this work well, so that when the thirty-one votes are obtained, which will send a man to the United States Senate, we will not be ashamed of our choice. We want to choose one that is every inch a man; for of all the works of the great Creator, the noblest is a truly honest man. Now, sir, I mean no offense with the worthy few who thought that to change their votes would end this contest. I differ still further with those who say it is impossible to elect W. H. King. I think it not only possible, but quite probable. In the fifty odd years of my life I have seen strange impossibilities accomplished. My worthy friend Larsen here and myself in the last two days have received letters and petitions signed by our friends at home instructing us to stand firm for the people's choice. This being the case, there is only one path for me to follow, and I take pleasure in it, dut. You, my friends, who have stood firm for W. H. King take courage; I intend to do the will of those that sent me here, and stand as firm as the rocks in those grand old mountains that surround this great valley and this beautiful city, and here on this floor I shall continue to cast my ballot for that honest man, W. H. King.

LAW NAMES HOWELL.

Representative Law, Republican member from Cache, who has generally "flocked all by himself" in the balloting for United States senator, made a characteristic speech during the holiday of which he called his colleagues and the assembled throng to wonder when he was going to name. He just he said: "I am of the same opinion as Lincoln's well known American statesman who said a few years ago that a condition and not a theory confronted us. I shall therefore vote according to the conditions, for one or two ballots at least. I think I have a candidate on whom we can all unite. He is a man who has the money of money, and is generous and large-hearted. The worst thing about him is that he has never contributed to the Salt Lake Herald. He is broad-minded and able and is entitled to the unanimous support of this Legislature. He is my colleague, Hon. Joseph Howell, from Cache, and for him I vote." (Laughter.)

SENATE.

Proposition to Amend the National Constitution—Other Business.

The Senate convened today at 11 a.m. with roll call, prayer, and the reading of the journal of the 24th day, and adjourned to meet with the House in joint session, after transacting the following business:

Benson introduced Senate Joint Memorial No. 1, memorializing Congress to submit to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend section 3, art. 1, of the Constitution of the United States, relating to the election of United States Senators. It provides that the election of United States Senators be chosen by direct vote of the people.

Senate bill No. 4 was returned from the committee on judiciary, recommending certain changes, which were made and the bill placed on file for passage. It is the grand jury law. The bill was read for the second time.

A resolution was introduced by Chambers, S. R. No. 2, providing for the appointment of a committee to act with a like committee from the House concerning a bureau of statistics.

Tillson introduced H. R. No. 4, An act defining the counties authorized in the several judicial districts of the State of Utah, and repealing all laws inconsistent herewith. The bill defines the judicial districts as follows: First district, the counties of Cache, Rich, Bear Lake, Oneida, Bannock, Second district, the counties of Weber, Morgan and Summit. Third district, the counties of Salt Lake and Tooele, in which there shall be elected three district judges. Fourth district, the counties of Utah, Wasatch and Uintah. Fifth district, the counties of Juab, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington. Sixth district, the counties of Sanpete, Piute, Wayne, Garfield and Kane. Seventh district, the counties of Sanpete, Carbon, Emery, Grand and San Juan.

The Senate reconvened after the close of the joint session and adjourned to 11:30 a.m. tomorrow.

HOUSE HAS SHORT SESSION.

Adjourns Out of Respect to the Father of Representative Christiansen.

The House was called to order at 2:15 this afternoon by Speaker Brigham, several members with absent. Three of them were excused on account of important business. They were, Jackson, Bagley and Stewart. The first named was excused on account of Representative Johnson, of the Cannon senatorial forces, the second at the instance of Brewster of the McCune camp and the last on suggestion of Merrifield, now also in the McCune column. The journal was read and an amendment offered by Callister, so that the record would show that the House chaplain was absent yesterday on account of the death of a member of his family.

SHORT TERM LIQUOR LICENSE.

Lagish presented a petition from a number of Utah county citizens asking that the liquor license law be so amended as to permit the issuance of saloon licenses for a period shorter than three months. The request was made for the special benefit of keepers of summer pleasure resorts in Utah county. Referred back to Mr. Lagish with the suggestion that a bill be drawn covering the ideas of the petitioners.

FISH AND GAME BILL.

Holmgren introduced H. B. No. 45, an act to amend section 1984, revised statutes of Utah, 1898, relating to fish and game. The bill is brief but important, and reads:

"It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, at any time, to ship or cause to be shipped, carried or transported out of the State any of the animals, birds or fish, or any part thereof, mentioned in this title. It is also unlawful to take, kill or destroy any wild game or birds mentioned in this act, unless the carcass is preserved or sold for food."

Mr. Holmgren says the bill is introduced in the hope of preventing the wanton slaughter of fish and game by so-called Salt Lake and Ogden sportsmen. It was referred to the committee on fish and game.

RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY.

Hansen introduced H. B. 46. An act granting a right of way to the Utah Central railroad company over the northwest quarter of section 21, township 1 south, range 1 east. Committee on penitentiary and industrial school.

PAROLE OF PRISONERS.

Sorenson introduced H. B. No. 47, entitled, "an act authorizing the board of pardons to reduce sentences of State prisoners for good behavior, forfeiture of such reduction, and parole of prisoners." Referred to committee on penitentiary and industrial school.

ADVERSELY REPORTED.

The committee on counties reported on H. B. No. 3, by N. J. Harris (by request), entitled "An act to amend section 422, Revised Statutes of Utah, relating to duties of county recorders," and recommended that the same be not passed. Received and filed.

H. C. H. No. 3, by Mansfield, was referred to the committee on fees and salaries. It provides that the State auditor shall furnish, within ten days, an accounts paid during the year 1898 to the officers of the following boards, for salaries, mileage, and actual expenses: Agricultural College, school of the deaf and dumb, State industrial school, Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing society, insane asylum, State prison, University regents, and land commissioners. Committee on fees and salaries.

AS A MARK OF RESPECT.

Law offered a resolution, which was seconded by Lund and adopted, providing that the House adjourn out of respect to Representative Christiansen, who was called to his home in Sanpete today on the receipt of a telegram announcing the death of his aged father. The deceased was a highly respected citizen, and eighty-two years old. His demise was caused by an attack of la grippe.

The House then adjourned promptly at 2:45.

TWO STRANGE DEATHS.

Husband and Wife Drop Dead in the Streets of New York.

New York, Jan. 27.—Emil Reuter, a wholesale fruit dealer of Brooklyn, and his wife died last night. They had attended a theater and were on the way home when Mrs. Reuter fell to the sidewalk. She was carried into the house in front of which she had fallen and doctors were called, but Mrs. Reuter was dead when they arrived. Reuter left to tell a friend of his wife's death, and was entering the house in which her body lay, when he was suddenly stricken down. The same doctors who had been summoned for Mrs. Reuter were called in but again they were too late, for Reuter was dead. Mrs. Reuter's death was caused by heart disease, while her husband succumbed to apoplexy.

Peaceful Quiet in Cuba.

New York, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says:

In the country everything is quiet, but in Havana professional agitators are spreading reports of uprisings with the intention of creating a feeling against the Americans.

There is not the slightest danger of immediate trouble. The people are quiet and fairly well satisfied. It is only necessary to pay and disperse the insurgent army to see Cuba enjoying more perfect peace than has been seen here in 40 years.

Of course the fact cannot be disguised that the manner in which the insurgent army preserves its integrity worries Americans and unless something is done before the rainy season sets in there will be banditti abroad.

German Emperor's Natal Day.

Berlin, Jan. 27.—Emperor William today received the birthday congratulations of his family and after a special service in the chapel of the Castle he held a reception.

Before the service his majesty received the German sovereigns and princes who had arrived in Berlin for the occasion and the other princes and princesses of the royal family.

After the reception the emperor proceeded to the arsenal to give the passport to the garrison.

Gold Hunter Drowned.

Laird River, Jan. 26.—Via Edmonton, N. W. T., Jan. 27.—Capt John Manson of the large Philadelphia party bound for the gold fields was accidently drowned in the Nelson river three miles above its mouth, on the afternoon of August 4. The Philadelphians with the big four party of Chicago were rafting horses and outfits down the Nelson river and the raft which Captain Mason was on stuck on a sandbar. It was necessary to unload the horses in order to get the raft off. Captain Mason stayed with the horses on the bar and the raft drifted down the river to make a landing. When about half a mile below the men on the raft heard the captain cry loudly for help, as he was driving the horses to the shore. It is not known whether he was taken with cramps or was struck by a horse.

His hat was found about half a mile below, but the body was not found.

Boiler Inspectors on the Carpet.

St. Louis, Jan. 27.—The Lemoe committee resumed the investigation of the boiler inspection office today with a long list of witnesses to hear from.

Among the number are engineers and engineers now in charge of steam plants who have admitted to friends and in other quarters that they secured their licenses by paying to be coached on the examination.

IT WOULD BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

What Senator Rawlins Says of Clark's Bill in Congress.

NOT LIKELY TO BE PASSED.

Amendment to the Constitution Necessary—Bill Not to be Considered Seriously.

Special to the Deseret News.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 27th, 1899.—Senator Rawlins said to a Deseret News correspondent today that he did not see how Representative Clark's bill against election of polygamists by Congress could be seriously considered, inasmuch as an amendment to the constitutional provision fixing the qualifications of Representatives in Congress would be necessary before such a bill could be passed. "Its passage at this time would be clearly unconstitutional," said he.

BIG PURCHASE.

Great Northern R. R. Hands Over a Check for $5,000,000.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 27.—The Great Northern Railway company has purchased the entire holdings in Minnesota of the Wright-Davis people of Michigan, with the exception of their pine lands. It therefore has given the Duluth, Mississippi River & Northern railroad, the Sun River Logging company, and the Mahoning, Lecrytee and Bennett mines near Hibbing.

A check for $5,000,000 has been given to the Wright-Davis people for their property.

The Duluth, Mississippi River & Northern railroad is built from Swan river on the present Foster branch of the Great Northern railroad to a point about twelve miles north of Hibbing.

With all the branches there is about 100 miles standard gauge railroad. The Great Northern railroad has been carrying this company's ore to the Allouez bay or dock under a traffic contract and found the property a desirable one to acquire. Its logging business is also very large.

The deal is of great interest because it makes the advance of the Great Northern to the Mesaba iron range where it may offer competition to the Rockefeller syndicate and Minnesota company.

THOUGHT EAGAN WAS MAD

Life Friend of the Commissary General Believes He Had Lost His Mind.

Case for the Defense Closes—Touching Testimony by Mrs. Hopkins, the Daughter of Defendant.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The first witness before the Eagan court martial today was Mr. David H. McKee, of this city, for many years the agent of the Associated Press. He had known General Eagan for about forty-five years. As young men and the friendship never had been interrupted, although they at times had not seen each other for long intervals. During the period between the time General Miles gave his testimony before the war investigating commission and the day on which General Eagan made his statement, the witness saw him two or three times. He then seemed careworn and much preoccupied. Mr. McKee said that at the interview with General Eagan then made upon him was that he had become insane. Witness always had found him very correct in his bearing and speech, and on these occasions his manner was so different that he was greatly shocked and alarmed, and the conclusion witness reached was that General Eagan had lost his mind.

On one of these occasions he expressed to General Eagan his profound regret that he had given utterance to the language used in his statement and received him mildly for not consulting him about the matter. The general had explained that he had not felt at liberty to consult witness because he knew of the long existing friendship between the family of the witness and the Miles family, particularly between Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Miles and said he thought did not feel at liberty to bring witness into the controversy. Major F. C. Moses, recorder of the war investigating commission, was recalled and in answer to inquiries, said that so far as he knew the action of the President in granting immunity to witnesses before that body had not been reduced to writing. At this point the judge advocate read the President's address on the assembling of the war investigating commission, which, however, was unsigned and the witness was asked whether any other instructions had been given. He replied that there had not.

The witness was present at the meeting between the President and the members of the war investigating commission. The witness said:

"The matter of immunity for witnesses came up.

"I think it was called up by Mr. Dodge and the President said that the witnesses would appear before the commission could do so without any fear of punishment or prosecution."

Mr. R. A. Alger, secretary of war, was next called to the witness stand. He said that he recalled a conversation he had with General Eagan shortly after General Miles had given his testimony. General Eagan came into his office in an excited state of mind and said it was his wish to prefer charges against General Miles for what he had said.

"I told him," testified Secretary Alger, "that under the President's order granting immunity to officers who testified before the war investigating commission, he could not do so.

General Alger was then excused, the witness retired and said that never during their acquaintance with the accused had they known him to use vulgar or profane language. He always had been correct and frank in speech, and never had they known him to use such language as was used in his statements before the war investigating commission.

To William P. Hopkins of California and New York, General Eagan's son-in-law, was called. He came to Washington after General Miles had given his testimony and lived at the general's house. He said he then observed that General Eagan was very restless and nervous and could not eat normally nor sleep normally. At the table he would at times stop eating and apparently would lose himself in thought. He was intensely nervous and showed signs of congestion of certain parts of the brain.

Witness had had long talks with his wife about her father and he had told her that her father must be carefully watched and they must be prepared for anything. General Eagan's mind was non-receptive at this time, and the witness believed that something very serious might happen.

General Eagan, witness added, was in a gloomy frame of mind in consequence of the things that had been said about him. He felt that his name or was destroyed and that he did not want to see people.

General Eagan, witness further testified, did not want to go into a street car and was ashamed to meet any one and keenly felt his disgrace. The general felt that General Miles had destroyed his honor and that his life work was destroyed. In all the time the witness had known General Eagan witness had never heard him to use such language as was used in his statements.

Mrs. Hopkins, the daughter of General Eagan, was the next witness.

General Eagan's counsel, explaining that he called her against the wish of her father and husband, and only because her absence from the trial could be remarked upon, she said her father came home one afternoon and standing in the doorway with a paper in his hand, exclaimed:

"General Miles has crucified me."

She said she could never forget that scene and said that since that time her father had been a greatly changed man. He could think of nothing else nor talk of anything else than that General Miles had ruined his life. He was from that time on in an alarming condition, and when witness was compelled to go to New York she had returned almost at once to help care for her father. The witness spoke with much feeling in regard to her father's changed condition and was given the closest attention of the court.

Mr. Worthington, at this point read the army regulations and also read an interview with General Miles printed in a New York newspaper soon after he had made his statements before the war commission at the conclusion of which the defense rested its case.

At 11:10 o'clock a recess was taken until 1:30.

DENVER SNOWED IN.

No Mails Received Over Eastern or Western Roads, Owing to Huge Drifts.

Denver, Colo., Jan. 27.—Another snow storm, light in Denver, but severe in some portions of the mountains, has been prevailing during the past twenty-four hours. Around Leadville in every direction are huge drifts.

At Kokomo, about 12 inches of snow has fallen. Traffic is at a standstill. The railroads are unable to get coal to and as a consequence a number of the mines have shut down and residents of the town are almost out. Fresh meat is scarce and as a whole the town is in a pretty bad shape.

There has been no eastern mail since Thursday last and but two western mails since then. The railroads have been making valiant efforts to clear the roadway, but the snow drifts as fast as taken out.

George H. Saxon Shooting Case.

Canton, O., Jan. 27.—A motion to quash the indictment against Mrs. Anna George for murder in the first degree in killing Geo. H. Saxton, was filed today. It is purely technical, contending that the grand jury was not a proper and lawful one, and was not composed of 15 electors of the county as the law provides.

The motion is being argued and if overruled a plea in abatement will be filed.

War Tax Test Case.

Mexico, Mo., Jan. 27.—Judge E. M. Hughes of the Audrain county circuit court has decided a test case in references to the war tax declaring it not the intention of Congress to require a stamp upon certificates of a judicial character or if it was so intended by the revenue act then it was unconstitutional. He held that the State did not delegate to the Federal government the power of taxation over its officers or courts or any other machinery necessary for the support and maintenance of the local State government.

PAYMENT OF INSURGENTS.

Unrest is Manifest Among the Cuban Troops, Owing to Lack of Information.

Custom Frauds Receive Severe Checks—Hitch Occurs in the Transfer of San Jose Wharves.

New York, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

The payment of the insurgent troops is becoming an urgent question and much unrest exists, due partly to the lack of definite information from the commission which visited Washington. All the newspapers are filled with articles on the subject. Some are violent but the majority of them content themselves with urging the importance of a definite plan which will result in the disbandment of the troops and the formation of a portion of them into a rural police under the American military authorities. It is also noticed that the agitation is much greater in Havana where all the politicians gather, than in the country where the Cuban soldiers are.

The executive committee of the Santa Cruz assembly has fixed the date of the relinquishing of that body February 15 instead of February 4. Its purpose is to await the report of the Washington commission and also to settle the presence of Gomez. The latter is now keeping in closer touch with his followers. The executive committee, in an address published today, requests patience until the payment of the troops is settled. It speaks of 45,000 Cuban soldiers, but the Cubans themselves know better. The committee has conferred with Gen. Ludlow for the celebration of the fourth anniversary of the revolution on February 24 and the expectation is to have Gomez then disband his armed followers.

Customs frauds are receiving severe checks. Yesterday some silk consigned to Chinese merchants was seized and today a fruit steamer named Victoria, from South American ports, was detained for false entry of a cargo of cocoanuts.

A hitch has occurred in the proceedings for the transfer of the San Jose wharves and warehouses to a Boston syndicate and the consummation of the sale is uncertain. The delay is due to the attitude of the present owners who want further concessions, though they have not raised their price. The Boston syndicate put up by the American capitalists remains and their offer holds good. Charles E. Watson, their representative, will return to Boston by tomorrow's steamer.

DR. ABBOTT ON EXPANSION.

He Addresses a Joint Meeting of the Post Graduate Clubs of Columbia.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Dr. Lyman Abbott addressed a joint meeting of the post graduate club of Columbia, and the Women's Post Graduate club of Columbia, in Richard College hall last night. Dr. Abbott during his picture made it clear to his listeners that he thought it cowardly to destroy the government of our country and then sail away and leave the country to its own resources. He expressed the opinion that the United States should exercise a protectorate over its newly acquired territory until the people have been educated to a condition where they are able to govern themselves. He would then leave it to them to determine by suffrage whether they wish to convert themselves to be governed by the United States, he said further.

"What is this country to do? I believe myself that the late war was a righteous one. I did not believe the same thing of our war with Mexico, but after the conclusion of the war, I accepted conditions as they were and believed with those who thought that we ought to accept the new conditions.

"How are we to accept the conditions now confronting us? We can disclaim the relations we find ourselves in with Cuba and the Philippines. We can sail away from Cuba and the Philippines and say, 'We have freed your lands of the Spaniards; now do the best you can.'

"The golden rule is a good one. I believe that it applies to nations as it does to individuals. Suppose we were to leave these countries to themselves, now that we have shaken their former government to its roots. I think we can supply a better government for them. I think we might send Quay to Cuba and Croker to the Philippines and improve their government and perhaps we would thereby improve our own administration. It is foolish for our government to act upon the traditions. It is based upon the idea that any intelligent person should think that a minister should think as ministers thought in the eighteenth century. It is incredible to believe that ministers should now expect any politician to think as politicians thought in the eighteenth century. Life is a condition of intellectual growth. We ought to apply new thoughts to new conditions.

"I have no fear of imperialism. I think we can govern the Philippines as we can Cuba and the Philippines. We ought to say to the people that we will protect them from internal strife and from outside attack.

"How can we escape the responsibility? We can show them that we can give them a better government than they had. We can do just what we have been doing. We can improve their streets, establish schools and institute a civil government as good as our own."

ACONCILLO'S LITTLE CABLE

Story that a Dispatch to Hong Kong Has Been Intercepted by the Authorities.

It is Suggested that Aguinaldo Strike Before the Peace Treaty is Ratified at Washington.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—A special to the Record from Washington says:

When Agoncillo learned that the Senate had set a day for voting on the ratification of the peace treaty, he prepared a dispatch to the Filipino junta at Hongkong, conveying the news, and is reported to have added the suggestion that if Aguinaldo was to forcibly contest American control he should strike the blow at once, as with the treaty ratified and further reinforcements the Americans would be in a better position to repel other attacks. The dispatch, it is said, was intercepted and brought to the attention of the President and Secretaries Alger and Long.

"Neither secretary will disclose the accuracy of the statements, but both are said to have forwarded instructions to the military authorities at Manila—General Otis and Admiral Dewey—to forward them to Aguinaldo's suggestions, which must be carried from Hongkong to the Philippines by steamer, as the American forces are in control of the Manila end of the cable and are exercising a censorship.

"There is no intention on the part of the administration, so far as can be learned, to disturb Aguinaldo and his associates in their present attitude, but it would promptly follow the declaration of war against the United States by Aguinaldo and his associates."

STORY EMPHATICALLY DENIED.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, authorized the following statement in regard to commenting a published report that the government had intercepted dispatches from him to Aguinaldo in which he advised that the Philippines should have to fight for their independence and that now was the time to act:

"The report is absolutely false and is calculated to excite feeling and animosity in this country and to prejudice the Philippine cause.

"No such dispatch ever has been sent by me and for that reason no such telegrams could have been intercepted. Aguinaldo's friends have stated in doubt by the fact that I have called my government to continue the same friendship which was borne on the battlefield against Spain.

"The Philippine people have to wish and no purpose to fight against the Americans unless they are driven to it. They only desire to be to strengthen the bonds now existing."

Other members of the Philippine junta when present when shown the text of his statement concurred in and emphasized his declaration that all his resources had been toward an avoidance of a rupture.

In other quarters it was stated that Aguinaldo had sent dispatches from time to time. Dispatches have gone within the last few days. According to the Filipino nothing that has been sent advised fighting, but everything contained continued friendship. Under such circumstances, the members of the junta assert that any intercepted dispatch which has come to the hands of the Government is a forgery if it ascribes to Aguinaldo any advice to Agoncillo to begin fighting.

Second denying that report Agoncillo said he had nothing to make public as to communications to or from Aguinaldo. He expressed the positive opinion, however, that the cable report that the Filipino congress had authorized a declaration of war was not correct as he says the Filipino people do not want a conflict with the Americans, and will do everything possible to avoid it.

ELEVEN MEN ARE SLAIN AND EATEN.

Escaped Death by Drowning to Fall Among Cannibals.

ONE WAS KILLED EACH DAY.

One Shipwrecked Sailor is Rescued by a Steamer—Horrible Scenes Turned His Hair White.

Vancouver, Jan. 27.—After escaping death by drowning, seven of the crew of the ship Mashore were captured and eaten by cannibals of New Guinea. The Mashore was bound for Sydney, Australia, when it was caught in the terrible gale of December. Near Cape Nelson it began to sink. The crew, eighteen all told, left the vessel in two boats and soon became separated.

One boat containing twelve men was finally thrown ashore ten miles from the cape. The sailors were seized by natives from the interior and hurried off to the village of the chief. One man, James Green, escaped.

The sailors were stripped and bound and killed, one each day. A wild orgie was participated in by at least a hundred savages who gathered for the feast.

In several cases the sailors were tortured by the old women and children of the tribe. The eyes of one were gouged out. The doomed men stoically watched the elaborate preparations for their death. A huge pot filled with boiling water was used for the feast, which on the first day was presented away into the night.

In most cases the men were beheaded, their heads being stuck on poles and paraded before the men who were to suffer the same fate.

Greene was rescued by a steamer after remaining without food a day and a night to reach the coast. The scene of horror he had witnessed turned his hair snowy white.

J. D. SOVEREIGN RESIGNS.

Does Not Like Populists and Republicans to Combine in Idaho.

Wallace, Idaho, Jan. 27.—James H. Sovereign has tendered his resignation as editor of the organ of the Western Federation of Miners. When the Populist state senators combined with Republicans to organize the state senate, Sovereign condemned the act, and he now gives notice of his resignation.

10,000 AMERICAN HORSES.

They are Wanted in Europe for Coaches and Buses.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The Record says: Chicago will supply Europe with 10,000 coach and bus horses. They are to come from different parts of Illinois and Iowa and will be shipped at the rate of 200 head a week. The first consignment will leave today for London and Liverpool.

A few years ago a Chicago dealer sent over a shipment of horses and offered them on the English markets. At first he could not induce the aristocracy to allow them to be brought into the position where the sales were to take place. "They won in a walk," he said of the colonnade road that was sent back to America.

Since that time orders for American horses have gradually increased and a company later the order 10,000.

Already there are several horsemen in the city who have come across the ocean to buy and take home some of our horses. Among them are Alfred Yerwerk of London, Job Johnson of Belfast, Ireland, Gaston Roy of Paris, Jan Van Bergen of Leiden, Van Spaulding of London, and Remi Dejonke, who comes to purchase several hundred bus horses to be used in Antwerp. At the Union Stock Yards offices are placed over the big order. The prices, satisfactory, ranging from $150 to $250 for best coach horses and $100 to $200 for bus horses.

JAPS HELD UP.

Masked Men Rob Ten Japanese and Kill One During the Melee.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 27.—Late last night two masked men entered a house on a secluded back road of the city in which ten Japanese were asleep, and presenting pistols, made them all get up and hand over their money and valuables. One of the sleepers jumped Matsumanra made some resistance and the robbers shot and killed him. They then made their escape.

Arrival of Rescued Sailors.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 27.—Five of the crew of the halibut fishing schooner W. L. Lewis, which was crushed by Piper Bay in Alaska on December 21, were brought down on the Rosalie. The seven men aboard the W. Lawrence got safely aboard the Rosalie. The Rosalie then went back and rescued the sloop Noel. Captain Calder and one of the men mentioned at Wrangel. The men report the loss of another fishing schooner, but her name is not known.

Troopers Left Behind.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—Captain J. F. Morrison of company I, and Lieutenant M. F. Smith of the Twentieth regiment United States infantry from Fort Sheridan, left for Fort Egbert with 40 enrolled men and a few prisoners, were left behind when the transport Scandia sailed for Manila. The troopers have been ordered to their troops and will report to General Shafter at the Presidio. The private were not given any opportunity to go ashore, and say in dread of summary punishment.

Mysterious Disappearance in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—A special to the Record from Sioux City, Ia., says:

The police are looking for Rudolph Kurtzeitter, a prosperous tailor here, and his bride of three weeks. They recently rented a house in the city January 13, immediately after returning from their wedding trip. They paid a month's rent in advance, moved in several hundred dollars worth of household goods and on the night of the 15th entertained visitors at their new home.

The next day callers at the house found it empty. The furniture section had been abandoned at a moment's notice, and not only the furniture, but the occupants' clothing was left behind. The Kurtzeitters have not been seen since and have any of their relatives heard from them. Foul play is suspected.