THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 89.

NO ACTION ON REPORT.

Legislature Indefinitely Postpones Consideration of Committee's Findings.

ROBISON'S STARTLING SPEECH.

Declares That a Proposition Was Made to Him by Anti-McCune Men, Early in the Session, to Sell Himself.

The joint session today postponed action indefinitely on both the majority and minority reports of the investigating committee. Senator Robison made a brief and startling statement on the floor. It was to the effect that early in the present senatorial struggle a year had been set for McCune and that he had been made by anti-McCune people to have him "make merchandise" of himself.

The joint assembly convened at 9:40 this morning, President Nebeker in the chair, with prayer, roll call, and the reading of yesterday's journal. Chairman announced the receipt of copies of the evidence taken before the committee could not be furnished before 12 o'clock today. Simon moved an adjournment to 11:05, to allow the evidence to be placed before each member. This motion was carried.

Evans moved the adoption of the majority report. W. G. Nebeker amended by moving as a substitute that the minority report be adopted. Jackson moved that both reports be entered in the journal. This motion was ruled out of order, as the reports were already in the minutes.

Richards moved that the further consideration of the reports be postponed, seconded by Thomas. Evans opposed the motion. He said:

EVANS FOR THE MAJORITY.

Senator Evans announced that he was opposed to the motion to postpone indefinitely. He argued that the joint assembly had appointed seven of its best members to act as a committee on investigation. That committee had reported its findings and upon them the members had based their conclusions. Personally he wanted to go upon the record. The question was too great to be disposed of in a light manner. The people of the State demanded that the Legislature exercise care in dealing with United States Senator. The committee had no right to do more than to report its findings. It had no judicial functions. It was not a court. It could be highly improper for this assembly to adopt either of the reports. If any one is to be vindicated, let an indictment be had, and let the matter be tried by a jury in the presence of a judge. I am not ready to vote upon this question. I am not prepared to say that Mr. McCune has been guilty of bribery, nor am I prepared to say that Representative Law is guilty of offering his vote for a bribe. I favor the motion to postpone consideration of these reports.

THE COMMITTEE NOT THE BEST.

Representative Murdock supported the motion of Representative Richards. He said opinion both the majority and minority reports should receive equal consideration. The committee was composed of good men, but he did not think, as Senator Evans stated, that it was composed of the best men in the Legislature. They were probably as good as the rest of their colleagues, but no better than the rest of them. They were faithful, and the majority was as false to err as the minority. The findings of each had gone to the world, and that should be sufficient.

SMOOT URGES ACTION.

Senator Smoot said: Mr. President, The proposition that we shall not consider and act upon these reports is to me a strange proceeding. I do not, sir, that I am too dull to comprehend upon what grounds any member should suggest that these reports be passed by without being acted upon. To a proceeding would turn one so low as to appoint a committee to investigate and report upon this matter in a specific way. Why did not the gentleman from Salt Lake, instead of voting for the appointment of a committee to investigate and report, vote that the proper course was to refer the matter to the grand jury? He comes in at the late date and says it should have been otherwise. The gentleman says the matter should go before a grand jury. That, sir, can yet be done; but we must take definite action on these reports. Action is demanded, if only in simple justice to the accused, justice to the man seated on the floor of this body of the constitution of a high crime. We should not seek to dodge the issue. Every man on this floor who was supporting that candidate has been more or less implicated by vague accusations in the crime with which he is charged. Every member, who supported that candidate, it was said, by intimation, had been corrupted. And today, when the report of the committee is before us, the very men who have been so silk in their accusations, refuse to definite action. I say it is cowardly, it is cowardly, to refuse to take action now, and in justice to the man I have supported, in justice to myself, and to the grand constituency I have the honor to represent, I demand that we now face this question. To refuse this duty would be unmanly, unAmerican, and unrighteous. We cannot, I say, at this time, pass by a fight to end in this trivial manner, the report of the committee. The whole people are wrought up over this question, and are awaiting in fear of our action.

REPORTS ABOUT THE SAME.

Representative Benson said he was in favor of the motion to postpone action. In so doing he said he did not feel that he would be casting any reproach upon the committee or discredited its work. Every member had already made up more or her mind and the adoption of either report of either report would not change a vote either one way or the other. He believed, therefore, that further discussion was superfluous. So far as he was concerned he had equal respect for all the members of the committee and he attached just as much importance to one report as to the other.

JOHNSON AGAINST ACTION.

Representative Johnson said: There is no use in talk, where nothing is to be accomplished by it. If a consideration and adoption of these reports would result in any enlightenment, if any one would change his vote by reason of such consideration, I would not oppose it. But the only result of considering the report will be an open discussion, resulting in crimination and recrimination. I, for one, propose to go into the evidence here, and say either that Mr. McCune or that Mr. Law is guilty? Does any member wish to prove that he is an honest man? No man is accused. If we open the question it will occupy all the time. If any one accused is to be vindicated, the only way is to vindicate himself by a ballot. Talk is useless. Nothing you will say can convince me; nothing I can say will convince you. Let us simply vote our opinions.

RICHARDS DEMANDS ACTION.

Representative Richards said: I was not present when the committee was appointed, but had the committee been unanimous in reporting, we should certainly have adopted that report. But those who have heard the evidence and have watched the witnesses are themselves divided in their verdict and can not agree whether or not the charges are sustained by the evidence. There are probably as many different views as there are individual members. We can still be honest, sincere, and manly in voting for this report. Mr. President, this is the first time I have been charged with being unmanly and dishonest. I am sensitive in what I have moved and I now demand an apology from the gentleman who accused me. If the gentleman is a gentleman, I demand that I be exonerated. I have felt in shrink from voting on these reports and to go home with my conscience. This is not unmanly or cowardly.

FISHER AGAINST ACTION.

Representative Fisher said: I propose to vote for the motion of Representative Richards. At the same time I am ready to vote on the adoption of the reports, but believe it would be wise to adopt the course suggested by the gentleman from Tooele. I do not wish to cast any reflection upon either action of the committee. They have my sympathy for their earnest labor. Its reporting and giving publicity to the evidence they have done their duty.

RIDEOUT WAS PLEASED.

Senator Rideout also contended for the supremacy of the motion of Representative Richards. He said he had been present during the greater part of the meeting; it showed conclusively that the great duty before the joint assembly was finally being approached dispassionately. That was right and necessary. Senator Evans stated that if the most prominent citizen of Utah had been assailed his character and honesty had been put in question by another prominent citizen, a member of the Legislature, in dealing with the matter members would be at a loss to gauge the feelings of their colleagues. Words should be so said as they could be spoken. Words should be weighed as of steel and could be made to cut and wound deeply. Members should realize that the people of the State of Utah was on trial as well as one of her sons. The speaker could not say that Mr. McCune was guilty, neither could he say he was innocent. When Law made his charges the speaker believed they were true. That belief had not been shaken altogether by the testimony. He was not ready to adopt either report. Why not compel the Legislature to say any one was guilty? Why not give the direct arbiters in the case and as such would pass upon it satisfactorily. But public sentiment was something not to be trusted always. Sometimes it made midnight entrances into the cell of a criminal and put him to death, through the medium of a mob as it recently did in Texas, where a negroe was taken out and burned to the stake at noon. Sometimes it swept away thrones and empires. It was often a dangerous thing, honest and public sentiment. Democrats should remember that their party was greater than any man. Their action should be such as to show the people of the State would approve of, when they sat through their should be no trouble to heal, no wrongs to remember.

SMOOT EXPLAINS.

Senator Smoot said: All my life, sir, I have tried to be a gentleman. The gentleman from Tooele has demanded an apology. I have done to make, for I spoke from conviction. At the same time I desire to say to him that I meant no offense to him or to any member in saying what I did. I meant and felt what I said, and I trust that this explanation will be satisfactory to the gentleman.

The motion to postpone further consideration of the reports was then put upon roll call and carried by a vote of 22 ayes to 9 nays.

Members of the committee refrained from voting. Representative Law voted aye. The Republicans, the Silver Republicans and the opponents of Mr. McCune voted in the affirmative, as did one avowed of the McCune men.

The assembly then took a recess till 11:50 a. m.

The joint assembly convened at 12 m. and began balloting for Senator. Two ballots were taken, as follows:

THE BALLOT.

The 17th ballot, the last one taken, was as follows:

Cannon, 1; Kizer, 1; McCune, 28; Sutherland, 12; Rideout, 5; Powers, 2; Henderson, 2.

For Cannon—Senators Shurtliff, Kiest; Representatives Brunwell, Harris, N. J. Ivers, Johnson, Law, Smith, and Taylor—9.

For Kizer—Senator Rideout; Representatives Betts, Fisher, Greenwood, Litzen—4.

For McCune—Senators Cannon, Chambers, Evans, Perry, Robison, Scott, Tanner, Thomas, Whitney, Wright; Representatives Allen, Clyde, Cummings, Farr, Fullmer, Hansen, Hoke, Loyd, Mansfield, Mc-Guerin, O'Neil, Parry, Rolfe, Robertson, Shepard and Mr. Speaker—28.

For Sutherland—Senators Alder, Howell; Representatives Adams, Christensen, Crosby, Harris, C. E., Holmgren, Miller, Murdock, Richards, Robinson, Sorenson and Welch—12.

For Rideout—W. G. Nebeker, Mr. President and Foreman, Jackson, Wheeler—5.

For Powers—Representatives Benson, Cook, and Leatham—3.

For H. P. Henderson—Senator Benson and Representative Stewart—2.

No change.

On motion of Mr. Evans the joint assembly dissolved.

On the first ballot, Aquila Nebeker had two votes.

REPRESENTATIVE COOK FOR POWERS.

I have talked with W. G. Nebeker and with Mr. Jackson. They are each convinced of the truth of their boldness. I have talked with Mr. Law, who declared he felt as bold-hearted and craven as to seek to evasive an innocent man with a false accusation. I confess that I felt somewhat as I am thankful that I am not called to decide the question.

Only two men know which of them spoke the truth. God and the angels alone know which is true.

No amount of vindication we can give these men can change their condition. Yet in the face of these two men, it is a serious and a responsible thing to select One man to the ministership. Mr. Speaker, I have said there should be no cowards among us. The question with me is who are the cowards? It would be a wrong to send Senator McCune to the Senate without a complete vindication. Therefore go to my second choice, a man of ability and experience, a Democrat, the Hon. O. W. Powers.

HEBER BENNION FOR POWERS.

Representative Bennion said: I desire to say a few words in explanation of my vote. I voted yesterday for Mr. Kizer. I have voted for the Hon. A. W. McCune. I have worked in good faith for him for I believed he was the proper man for the place. When the committee was appointed, it was satisfactory to me. Brigham Young's son-in-law, instead of Mr. Howell, as I thought it better that the non-Mormon element be represented, sent for Mr. Miller in place of Mr. Bennion, for the latter had expressed an opinion on the subject. I had sincerely hoped the report would be unanimous, but I am disappointed in this hope.

It is now a serious question as to how we are going to proceed to vindicate ourselves. I only desire that the truth shall prevail, and that right shall be might.

STEWART FOR HENDERSON.

Mr. President, I vote this morning for the Hon. Henry P. Henderson.

WRIGHT FOR MCCUNE.

I arise to ask that my vote be recorded in favor of Mr. McCune. I believe he is as innocent as he was six months ago. The evidence taken before the committee has not changed my mind as to his innocence, and to show my confidence in him I now vote for the Hon. A. W. McCune.

ROBISON'S STARTLING STATEMENT.

Senator Robison made a brief but startling speech. He said that the feelings were largely in harmony with those of Senator Rideout. He, too, believed that all should be poured upon the troubled waters. Wounds should be made no worse than they now are. On the contrary they should be healed up and ill-feeling and prejudice set aside. These conditions had, during the history of civilized man, so-called, caused the loss of much of the best blood of the earth. It was he came to Salt Lake on the opening of the senatorial contest his mind was filled with prejudice against A. W. McCune. He commenced to investigate and discovered that that gentleman was a much maligned man. It was stated that a manner of villainous charges were being circulated. At that time the speaker was approached in a most dishonorable manner by workers of other camps. That he accepted their proposition he would have been unworthy a seat in the Legislature. The facts were that anti-McCune men had approached him to make merchandise of himself by selling his vote, which he had absolutely refused to do. It was the most despicable business that drove him into the McCune camp.

To a representative of the "News" Senator Robison stated after the joint assembly had dissolved that starting as his statement might be, it was true. More than that, if the facts were known, they would be still more damnable than indicated in his short speech. He only desired to emphasize that a proposition was made to him to sell himself, that a trap—a damnable trap, had been laid for McCune's feet, and he was asked to make him accessory to it. The details, however, he did not care to state and he had not alluded to them before. Explanation, Senator Robison contended that it was not necessary to say more than he had already said for the statements made by other persons, in relation to the Senator's allegations, it appears that the foundation for them were laid early in the session—about the first week of the senatorial contest.

THOMAS FOR MCCUNE.

Senator Thomas said:

I would like to refer to a remark by Mr. Smoot in regard to his use of the word "cowardly." Mr. Smoot stated in his use of that word is that it would be cowardly for the superiors of A. W. McCune, who were at that time, when there is not a particle of evidence as to his guilt—not so much, and I have followed it closely, as would make even a stain of soot upon his face. I therefore vote for A. W. McCune.

O'NEIL FOR MCCUNE.

I simply rise to give expression to some thoughts that have arisen at this time, today and since reading the evidence

[Continued on page Two.]

ATLANTIC COAST SWEPT BY BOREAS.

Snow, Sleet, Blustering Blizzards and Floods Galore.

GEORGIA'S FRUIT CROP GONE

Floods in Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia Cause Great Discomfort and General Havoc.

Washington, March 7.—About 3 o'clock this morning a blizzard-like snowstorm began and before ten o'clock the snow was 3 or 4 inches on the level and in places was drifted to a foot or more in depth. Street car service was interrupted badly and the forces at the government departments were greatly crippled, the snow keeping many persons, especially women, indoors. The storm first appeared yesterday morning over Tennessee as a disturbance of moderate strength moving eastward. Last night it came upon the coast on the North Carolina coast. During the night it moved northward and this forenoon was central off the New Jersey coast. Meanwhile it has rapidly developed into a blizzard, much and with a severity of the blizzard of last month.

The temperature at 8:15 a.m. was 18 degrees above and the wind blowing at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The storm is moving northward and is traveling north ward along the Atlantic coast. The weather bureau officials say that by tomorrow morning it will cover the Atlantic east states.

The mercury here in Washington will fall 12 or 15 degrees in about 6 above before tomorrow morning and north of here the mercury will fall from 30 to 35 degrees. The weather will be very severe all along the New Jersey and New England coast. Throughout the West it is exceedingly cold, the temperature running a little below zero, but it will continue fair through the western portion of the country and will warm up a little tomorrow. Up in the northwest the mercury is rating variously and today stands 28 above in Montana. The coldest place on record today is at White River, Ont., 40 degrees below, and the lowest temperature in the United States is 5 below at St. Paul, Minn., and Lacrosse, Wis.

The course of the storm is very slow, but it is expected to discover some time tomorrow or next day the last month's blizzard off the coast of Labrador.

FIVE INCHES IN NEW YORK.

New York, March 7.—A severe snowstorm set in about 4 a.m. and continued unabated until 8 a.m., when about five inches of snow had fallen. Considerable obstruction of travel has been experienced. The upper bay presents a wild and wintrish appearance. The storm will no doubt delay any inward bound steamers due today.

SNOW IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, March 7.—Snow began to fall this morning before 4 o'clock this morning and at 11 o'clock continues to fall rapidly.

CLEVELAND IN A BLIZZARD.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 7.—It has snowed almost continuously since early Sunday morning. A fierce northwesterly gale has prevailed. The snow is to depth of 2 and 4 feet in many places. During the early hours today the electric street car service in this city was almost completely paralyzed.

FLOODS IN MISSOURI.

Cincinnati, Mo., March 7.—Notwithstanding the low temperature and high winds of the night, the flood has continued steadily rising at the rate of two-tenths of a foot per hour. A considerable portion of Neosho and Cassville is flooded and families are compelled to leave their houses or flee to the upper stories.

BOOMS BREAK IN KENTUCKY.

Lexington, Ky., March 7.—An almost unprecedented loss follows the breaking of booms in Kentucky river. It is estimated that fully one million dollars worth of logs have been lost in this way at Jackson, Beattyville, Valleyrico and other points. The Lexington and eastern railway tracks above Clay City are washed out for a length of five feet and in some places were washed away.

COAL DOCKS WASHED AWAY.

Charleston, W. Va., March 7.—The high water of December has caused great suffering. The slow falling of the water added to the low temperature has caused great suffering among the poor.

Many business men were compelled to use boats to seek provisions and fuel. Hundreds are now without fuel. It is a boat to go from the executive mansion to the State house. The loss to property will be very heavy. The loss will be at least $100,000.

Immense rafts are here loose and rush down into the Kanawha some times during the night, crushing small docks, barges and tipples. The Winifred coal docks are gone with several barges and tipples. The Kanawha Coal and Coke docks and Belmont has been swept away.

FRUIT KILLED IN GEORGIA.

Atlanta, Ga., March 7.—Heavy rains and a cold wave have been followed by a blizzard and snow in many parts of the State.

At Macon several business buildings were unroofed and a number of dwelling houses were blown down.

Telegraph poles in Macon were twisted by heavy snows and farmers report the complete destruction of crops.

Olive stock was killed near Opelika, Ala., and all fruit which was not killed by the cold wave three weeks ago, was not last night.

French Ambassador Arrives at Washington

Washington, March 7.—M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, has arrived here after an absence of six months spent in Paris. M. Cambon has been detained until after the negotiations between the United States and Spain had reached the stage when he could put the finishing touch to the work which he began last summer. He will announce to the state department that Spain has ratified the peace treaty and will conduct all the preliminary arrangements for the resumed of diplomatic relations between ourselves and Spain.

M. Cambon will bring home data bearing on French claims to indemnity concerning the Cuban debt. It is understood that he will be instructed by the officials of the French embassy that M. Cambon personally requested to be returned to his post here in order to finish the Spanish-American negotiations. It was the desire of the minister of foreign affairs to keep him in Europe as he is a favorite of the state department and another reason for his remaining on the continent is the delicate health of his young daughter, who cannot leave the south of France.

Mme. Cambon did not accompany her husband on account of her daughter's health.

Bishop Warren Has Appendicitis.

Chicago, March 7.—A special to the Times-Herald from Los Angeles says:

Bishop Henry W. Warren, one of the foremost dignitaries of the Methodist church, is suffering with an attack of appendicitis. Arrangements have been made for his removal to Buenos Ayres, Argentina, South America. An operation was performed upon him March 1, and he is resting from the shock of that at the present time. No alarming reports as to his condition have been received although his age, 68, makes it possible that he is seriously ill.

Bishop Warren left the United States early in January for the purpose of attending two conferences of Methodist officials to be held in South America. One of those conferences was fixed for February 15, at Santiago, Chile, and the other for March 5, at Buenos Ayres.

After leaving this country no definite advice has been received from the bishop as to his progress nor as to what work he had accomplished. That he was in a state of health, his friends believe, which came through Rev. C. W. Drees, presiding elder of the first district South American conference. Bishop Warren is with Dr. Drees and it is the latter who has apprised his American friends of his health. His report is favorable to the recovery of the bishop.

Bad Roads Delay Breckinridge.

Washington, March 7.—Inspector General Breckinridge, of the army, is meeting with much difficulty in travel in his inspection trip through the island of Cuba. When last heard from he was week he had just left Nuevitas for Holguin and was then going into Sofitas. He had been delayed considerably in the various parts of the island by reason of the poor roads. At San Diego he is expected to embark for Porto Rico, where he may be several weeks longer making his inspection throughout the island.

JOSEPHITES IN CONFERENCE.

Resolutions Adopted Protesting Against Opening Sunday Saloons.

Elliott, Ohio, March 7.—The organized church of Latter-day Saints (non-polygamy Mormons), has concluded a three days' conference here. Resolutions were adopted earnestly protesting against any one-man government of the church, polygamy or plural marriages being sealed or retained as a legislator in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Eagan Seeks a Healthier Clime.

Washington, March 1.—Commissary General Charles P. Eagan, who has remained in Washington since his court martial suspended him from service for his attack on Gen. Miles, has arranged to leave Washington for the Pacific Northwest. He will go to San Francisco and thence embark for Honolulu, where he has a son who has large interests in coffee plantations.

TRANSFERRED TO THE TALBOT.

Remains of Lord Herschell are Placed on British Warship with Fitting Honors.

New York, March 7.—The special train from Washington having on board the body of Lord Herschell arrived at the Pennsylvania depot in Jersey City at 1:35 a. m.

It was met by an escort of marines from the British cruiser Talbot, and an equal number of American marines under command of Lieut. Kelly. The body was transferred to the Arkwright, which steamed to Fort Hamilton, and at anchor off Ellis Island, and the remains were transferred to the Talbot.

Among those who walked behind the body from the car was Commodore Philip, United States commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard.

Movements of Warships on Pacific.

Washington, March 7.—A cablegram received at the navy department today says that the Philadelphia, which sailed under orders to proceed to Samoa after the outbreak of the recent troubles there, left Honolulu for Pago Pago February 21, for Samoa. It is expected that the Philadelphia is already in Samoan waters, having made the distance of 1,300 miles in twelve days.

The Princeton, which is being hurried to Manila to reinforce Admiral Dewey's fleet sailed from Colombo yesterday.

Dueling Prohibited in San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 7.—By a vote of ten to two the supervisors of this city and county has passed to print an ordinance prohibiting cock fighting or horse or dog races, both within and out such racing inclosures. The ordinance, if becomes a law, will result in the killing of the Ingleside race track.

CHOATE DINES WITH QUEEN

United States Ambassador Sleeps at Windsor Castle the Guest of Victoria.

Mrs. Choate Likewise Presented to Her Majesty—Visits Duke and Duchess of York.

London, March 7.—The United States ambassador, Jos. H. Choate returned from Windsor at noon today, after having been formally presented to Queen Victoria and having passed the night at Castle.

While the ambassador declines to give details of the ceremony at Windsor, he did tell to the queen, he told the representative of the Associated Press that he was greatly gratified at the courtesy and graciousness of his reception. He says it was not the custom to give a social entertainment from President McKinley to her majesty. He carried only the usual letter of credence.

The members of the household, Col. Lord Edward Wm. Pelham Payton, received Mr. Choate at the castle and conducted him to the apartments prepared for his use. Shortly afterwards word was sent to Mr. Choate that he was ready to receive him, and Mr. Choate proceeded to the audience chamber, where he found the queen, Princess Beatrice and the Marquis of Salisbury, who presented him to her sovereign. The ambassador uttered a few minutes and then Mr. Choate was sent for and the Duchess of Duchesse, the mistress of the robes, presented her to the queen, following Mrs. Choate with the queen and Princess Beatrice. Later in the evening Mr. and Mrs. Choate, Henry White, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Rosebery, Lord Lansdowne and the duchess of Buccleugh were the guests of her majesty at dinner. By special invitation of the queen this morning Mr. and Mrs. Choate visited the royal mausoleum at Frogmore and then called upon the Duke and Duchess of York.

New York, March 7.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

After the insurgents had been driven off last night from in front of Marquina, they came back five hundred strong and cut off a company of the First Nebraska volunteers.

This morning General Hale sent out three companies of the Nebraska regiment and two companies of the Second Oregon to dislodge them. The enemy, who were holding a strong position among the rocks, fired excellent volleys at the advancing Americans, but the latter by a flank movement drove the Filipinos over the hills.

No sooner was this fight well under way than the insurgents to the south of the waterworks, knowing that the forces there had been weakened by sending troops to Marquina, attacked the waterworks in the rear.

Their object was to cut off the pumping station, but they did not succeed.

Their fire was heavy and our small loss was due solely to the bad marksmanship of the Filipinos. The enemy's dead numbered twenty. Reports now in show five Americans wounded.

The insurgents are pinning guns in position at various points.

The opinion of all the prominent men in Manila is that the military force of the insurgent anarchy must be broken before a stable government can be established in the islands.

REBEL BATTERY SHELLED.

Manila, March 7, 11:35 a. m.—At daylight this morning the enemy were discovered trying to mount a gun across the river from San Pedro, and the Sixth Artillery promptly shelled the rebel battery. Temporarily stopping work, the enemy poured a fusillade of musketry across the river, but a gunboat moved up and cleared the banks of the stream with rapid fire guns.

All was quiet during the night.

Postoffices have been established at Negros, Cebu and Iloilo, and the clerks left yesterday for their respective posts by the steamer Sigsay.

PRUDENCE VERSUS VALOR.

Manila, March 7, 2:30 p. m.—While the rebels had concentrated their force with the purpose of attacking the waterworks, no direct attempt was made to capture the American position there.

Detachments from the Haiss and Gen. Wheaton's brigades cleared the country today.

MORE HOT SKIRMISHING.

Five Hundred Filipinos Cut Off a Company of Nebraskans

THEIR MARKSMANSHIP WAS BAD

Sixth Artillery Shells the Enemy This Morning Who Were Busily Engaged Trying to Mount a Gun Across the River —Postoffices on Islands.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

McKinley Defines Duties of the Board in Order to Facilitate Work.

Authorized to Confer Authoritatively With Any Persons Resident on the Islands Generally.

New York, March 1.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: Renewed interest in the situation in the Philippines is awakened by the arrival at Manila of the civilian members of the commission which has been designated by the President to represent him in the archipelago. The speculation regarding the duties of this commission and the authority it will have in the colonial government has at last rest by the publication of the order issued by the President. It will be noted that the military government of the islands and the military rule will be continued without interference until Congress makes other provision, and that the commission will have no part therein, and are very largely advisory. The order says:

In order to facilitate the most business, prompt and effective extension of authority throughout these islands, and to secure with the least possible delay the benefits of a wise and generous protection of life and property to the inhabitants, I have issued March 0, Schurman, Rear Admiral George Dewey, Major General Elwell S. Otis, Chas. Denby and Dean C. Worcester to constitute a commission to act in the accomplishment of the foregoing ends.

"In the performance of this duty the commissioners are enjoined to meet at the earliest possible time in the city of Manila and to announce by a public proclamation their presence and the mission intrusted to them, carefully setting forth that, while the military government already proclaimed is to be maintained and continued so long as necessity may require, efforts will be made to alleviate the burden of taxation to restore industrial and commercial prosperity and to provide for the safety of persons and of property by such means as may be found conducive to these ends.

"The commission will endeavor, without interference with the military authorities of the United States now in control of the Islands, to ascertain what amelioration in the condition of the inhabitants and what improvements in public order may be practicable, and for this purpose they will study attentively the existing social and political state of the inhabitants, and particularly as regards the forms of local government, the administration of justice, the status of religion and other forms, the means of transportation and the needs of public improvements.

"They will report through the State department, according to the form customary or hereafter prescribed for transmitting and preserving such communications, the results of their observations and reflections, and will recommend such executive action as may from time to time seem to them wise and useful.

"The commissioners are hereby authorized to confer authoritatively with any persons resident in the islands, from whom they may believe themselves able to derive information or suggestions valuable for the purposes of their commission, or whom they may choose to employ as agents as may be necessary for this purpose.

"The temporary government of the islands is instructed to the military authorities and will continue until Congress shall determine otherwise. The commission may render valuable services by examining with special care the legislative needs of the various groups of inhabitants, and by reporting, with recommendations, the measures which should be instituted for the maintenance of order, peace and public welfare, either as temporary steps to be taken immediately for the perfection of the present administration, or as subjects for future legislation.

"In no far as opportune personal changes in the civil administration may seem to be advisable, the commissioners are empowered to recommend suitable persons for appointment to those offices from among the inhabitants of the islands who have previously acknowledged their allegiance to this government.

"It is my desire that in all their relations with the inhabitants of the islands the commissioners exercise due respect for all the laws, customs and institutions of the tribes and races which compose the population, emphasizing upon all occasions the just and beneficient intention of the government of the United States."

Prospects for Farmer Racing Circuit.

Detroit, Mich., March 7.—Secretary Parmer, of Farmer-Hendrie racing circuit, arrived here from Nashville today. He says that the entries for this year's stakes, which closed March 1st, are considerably lower than last year, caused by the two-year-old stakes, there there are a large increase. The entries will not be in shape to give out for some time as the Stock Farms