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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

Old Salt Lake Murder Mystery is Cleared Up.

FULL STORY OF SHOCKING CRIME.

How Fred Beutler Was Cruelly Choked to Death on February 25, 1897.

DEED BAFFLED THE OFFICERS.

For Years They Have Worked on the Case Without Being Able to Unravel the Mystery.

SHERIFF EMERY'S GREAT SERVICE

There Were Three Men Who Were Guilty of the Assassination and All Are Now in Custody.

CHRONOLOGY OF BEUTLER MURDER.

Beutler murdered on Feb. 25, 1897.
Jack Rice and Mrs. Beutler arrested for the crime on Feb. 25, 1897.
Verdict of coroner's jury, implicating Rice, Mrs. Beutler and Alvin Mitchell, and the arrest of the latter on March 1, 1897.
March 4, Rice was bound over to the district court, Mrs. Beutler and Mitchell discharged.
Several weeks later case against Rice dismissed for lack of evidence to convict.
Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1904, Sheriff Emery arrested George W. Munzy as being implicated in the crime.
Thursday, Jan. 28, Munzy made statement implicating Jack Rice and Alvin Hunter in the crime, and Hunter was arrested on that date.
Friday, Jan. 29, Rice was arrested at Grantsville by Deputy Sheriff Booth.
Monday, Feb. 1, complaints were filed before Judge Diehl charging Rice and Hunter with the murder of Beutler.

The murderers of Fred Beutler, the old umbrella repairer who was choked to death in his cabin at 148 West South Temple street on the evening of Feb. 25, 1897, have at last been apprehended and are now safely lodged in the county jail and will have a stand trial for the dastardly crime, which up to a few days ago, had been shrouded in the deepest mystery. The men who are now under arrest charged with the crime are "Jack" Rice, who was at the time of the crime arrested in connection with it, but was released on account of lack of evidence to convict him, Alvin Hunter and George W. Munzy. The latter, who is an old man 67 years of age, has been employed by the B. & O. Transfer company, has turned state's evidence and has made a clean breast of the whole affair.

WORKING FOR MONTHS.
For more than three months past Sheriff C. Frank Emery and several of his deputies have been working faithfully on the case and received information which led them to believe that Munzy knew something about the affair. So convinced was the sheriff that Munzy knew all about the crime, that he placed him under arrest last Wednesday. Since that time Munzy has been subjected to the most severe "sweating" possible. He at first denied emphatically that he knew anything whatever about it, his statement being: "I am as innocent as a lamb about this affair. When that happened I was so near sighted I could not see three feet in front of me."

After considerable more "sweating" he finally told the sheriff that Alvin Hunter, Jack Rice and a third party were mixed up in the crime, but he still declared his innocence.

ARRESTS MADE.

On Thursday, Sheriff Emery arrested Alvin Hunter, who was just released from jail about 90 days ago. Rice was traced to Grantsville, Tooele county, where he was arrested on Friday by Deputy Sheriff Booth. Rice furnished him with a talk with him. Deputy Sheriff Booth, upon arriving at Grantsville, inquired of the town marshal where he could find Rice's wife's relatives. He was informed that they were out of town but that Rice was there and would be at the postoffice shortly to get his mail. In a very short time after that Rice arrived at the postoffice and the marshal called him to one side and told him that Deputy Sheriff Booth had come for him, that Sheriff Emery wanted to talk to him at Salt Lake. Rice's response to the statement of the marshal was:

"What in the— does the sheriff want with me, it must be about that Beutler case." He was brought in and placed in jail.

The "sweating" of Munzy was con-

tinued with renewed vigor and he was informed by the sheriff as to some of the evidence which had been secured against him, and from that time on he began to weaken.

MAKES FULL CONFESSION.

After spending several restless nights he finally decided to tell everything. The sheriff was summoned and also a stenographer to take the statement, and, after the promise had been made that he would be protected, Munzy related the whole story, which appears elsewhere in these columns. According to two complaints were issued against Rice and Hunter today by Assistant County Attorney Whitaker charging them with the murder of Beutler. The complaints were signed by Sheriff Emery and were filed with Judge Diehl this afternoon.

STORY OF THE CRIME.

The story of the crime, which was committed seven years ago on the 25th of this month, is as follows:
On the night of the above date at about 8 o'clock, Beutler, who was 55 years of age, and lived alone in an adobe cabin of 148 West South Temple street, was summoned to the door of his house by a knock. Upon opening the door he was confronted by two men and he immediately cried, "Murder!" The men grabbed and choked him into insensibility and then stuffed an old rag down his throat, thus causing him to strangle to death. The motive for the crime was robbery, as it was supposed that the old man had about \$1,000 cached in his cabin. The men were scared away evidently without securing any money, for when Beutler's body was searched there was about \$12 in his pocket.

HEARD CRY OF MURDER.

Joseph Morris, who lived next door to Beutler, said that he heard the knock on Beutler's door and heard him yell murder, and also heard the scuffle. He said that he then got out through his back window and went to the corner of West and South Temple streets where he met a Mr. Holt and told him that he thought Beutler and his wife, who had separated from each other some time previous to the affair, were quarreling. A telephone message was sent to police headquarters and Captain Eslinger and Officer Shannon hastened to the scene. Upon arriving there about 8:15 o'clock, they found Beutler lying on the floor dead. They picked him up and placed him on the bed and removed the rag from his mouth but could not revive him. They then called an undertaker to take charge of the remains, after which a thorough search of the vicinity was made to find traces of the murderers.

DEAD MAN'S WIFE SUSPECTED.

Unsuccessful in their attempt, the officers returned to headquarters and later decided to go to Murray and interview Mrs. Beutler. They knew that Beutler and his wife had had trouble and had separated, and they were of the opinion that she knew something of the crime. She was arrested at the home of her daughter and taken to police headquarters. She denied knowing anything about the crime, but told the officers that Jack Rice had been to see her to inquire where Mr. Beutler lived.

RICE UNDER ARREST.

The officers accordingly went to Rice's home and arrested him that night. At the inquest evidence was brought out which implicated Rice, Mrs. Beutler and Alvin Mitchell, Mrs. Beutler's son-in-law, and upon the strength of the verdict of the coroner's jury, complaints were issued against the three above named parties on March 1, 1897.

CASES DISMISSED.

The preliminary hearing was held before Police Judge Wenger, and, on Saturday, March 6, Rice was bound over to the district court to answer to the charge of murdering Beutler, but the other two parties were discharged because of lack of evidence to hold them on the charge. The case against Rice was pending in the district court for some time, but it finally became necessary to dismiss it on account of lack of evidence to convict. Rice was discharged from custody and immediately left the city and went to herding sheep in Tooele county. Later he married and now has several children. Munzy and Hunter remained in the city and were

NEVER SUSPECTED.

of complicity in the crime until several months ago, when Sheriff Emery obtained information which led him to believe that Munzy knew something about it. From that time on he has been working hard on the case and finally his efforts were crowned with success and he has now secured a complete confession from Munzy and has the parties who committed the crime safe in jail.

HUNTER AND RICE SILENT.

Hunter and Rice refuse to say anything about the affair and all the "sweating" to which they have been subjected has failed to bring out any incriminating statements from them. Both men are well known in local police circles as being tough characters and they have been mixed up in several crimes previous to and after the killing of Beutler. With the confession of Munzy and other corroborative evidence now in the hands of Sheriff Emery, it is believed that it will be no trouble to convict Rice and Hunter. There will be no complaint issued against Munzy, but he will be held in jail and used as a witness for the state.

SHERIFF EMERY'S GOOD WORK.

The work of Sheriff C. Frank Emery and his deputies in running down the murderers of Fred Beutler and in securing a confession from one of the

BREAKS DOWN AND CONFESSES TO THE TRAGEDY.

George W. Munzy, An Aged Accomplice in the Assassination Turns States Evidence at The County Jail and Tells How the Old Umbrella Repairer Was Killed for His Money.

"The complete confession of one of the principals to the murder makes it absolutely certain that the officers have the right men. The confession is made by George W. Munzy, who broke down under the terrific sweating process to which he was subjected. He was officially and persistently interrogated by Sheriff Emery and finally concluded that the best way out of it so far as he was concerned was to turn state's evidence with a view to saving his own neck. He did so in the following statement, the questions being asked by Sheriff Emery and the replies being made by himself:

Munzy's Confession.

Q.—What is your full name?
A.—George W.
Q.—How do you spell Munzy?
A.—M-u-n-z-y.
Q.—I understand, Mr. Munzy, you want to make a statement, voluntarily, of your own motion, in respect to the murder of old man Beutler, that occurred on the 25th of February, 1897, here in this city, just begin right where you wish yourself, and make the statement so the reporter can hear it all?
A.—You going to write it down in shorthand?
Q.—Yes?
A.—That would do me any good, copy it?
Q.—It will be transcribed?
A.—On Feb. 25, '97, Abe Hunter, Jack Rice and myself, we met at Abe Hunter's, and he put this job up to go up and rob old man Beutler. We went up there, I had been drinking considerable; didn't know what I was doing at the time I went up. I tell you I had a pretty good jag on for about a month, and went in and caught the old man, he had been moved; and someone came to the door, and everything was quiet then, and didn't stay there long, and we went out. I went out back and went to I street, 324, and the two fellows, I don't know where they did go. About 10 o'clock I came down here where I was rooming.
Q.—Where was that?
A.—Second West—lowa house.
Q.—Had you met these fellows before?
A.—Yes, and talked about it before.
Q.—How many times?
A.—Oh, three or four different times.
Q.—Where would you meet?
A.—At Abe Hunter's. That is about all of it.
Q.—Do you remember what they said, either of them?
A.—No; not exactly, as Abe was plan-

ning to go up there all the time to rob him, is about all I remember.
Q.—Why did they kill the old man?
A.—They didn't intend, to only intended to stuff things in his mouth to keep him from bawling, is all; never intended to kill him at all.
Q.—How long were you in the room?
A.—Not over three or four minutes.
Q.—What did you do when you first went in the room?
A.—We grabbed the old fellow and threw him on the bed, as I stated.
Q.—Who locked the door, if anybody?
A.—Abe Hunter.
Q.—Who turned the light down?
A.—Abe Hunter.
Q.—Who did you say held the old man?
A.—I held him and Rice stuffed the rag in his mouth.
Q.—Why did you stick the rag in his mouth?
A.—To keep him from bawling.
Q.—Where did you get the rag?
A.—Picked them up on the floor there on his work bench, rags around such as that and clothes.
Q.—Kind of a little work table.
Q.—That held umbrellas on it?
A.—Yes.
Q.—You say someone came to the door?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Tried the door?
A.—Yes, it was locked.
Q.—Was you making any noise in there?
A.—Not much, very little.
Q.—That frightened you, did it?
A.—Kind of frightened, yes; thought it was time to get away.
Q.—Who unlocked the door when you went out?
A.—Abe Hunter.
Q.—Now when you went out why didn't you go with them?
A.—I wanted to go home, I didn't think it was safe.
Q.—You left them at the door, did you?
A.—Yes.
Q.—When you went in the door, did you hear any noise?
A.—We kind of put a little cloth over our eyes.
Q.—Just as you went in the door?
A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—When did you take that off?
A.—We took it off as we left the house.
Q.—Was the old man quiet when you left?
A.—He wasn't quite quiet; he was kicking around on the bed.
Q.—How long was it before you got up to your house on I street, your wife's house?
A.—Oh, it must have been half past nine, I guess.
Q.—How long did you stay there?
A.—I didn't stay there long.
Q.—Then you went back to the Iowa house?

A.—I went back where I roomed.
Q.—On Second West?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Did you see Jack Rice after that?
A.—No, never seen him until he came out of jail.
Q.—Did you have a talk with him then?
A.—No, never said a word to him.
Q.—Did you have any agreement between those fellows, not to know one another afterwards?
A.—Not distinctly.
Q.—What did you say, if anything?
A.—I don't recollect of saying anything in that regard.
Q.—Where would you usually meet when you was making this arrangement?
A.—Oh, there at Abe Hunter's, as I stated a little bit ago.
Q.—Were you acquainted with the old man Rice before?
Q.—Butler, I mean?
A.—No, never was acquainted with him.
Q.—Did you know where he lived?
A.—No, I didn't know until Abe Hunter led the way there.
Q.—How did you go in?
A.—Went in back there from South Temple.
Q.—And did you go out the same way you came in?
A.—I went out the same way I came in, they went out the front way.
Q.—Did you tell you stated they found no money?
A.—No, they didn't find no money.
Q.—What did you hear in respect to any money?
A.—We heard he had a thousand dollars there, that is what Abe told us.
Q.—Did you ever meet Rice and Abe around any other places?
A.—No.
Q.—Did you ever hear anything about that money after the affair was over?
A.—We heard that George Sheets found it, the detective, that is all I heard. I heard he found it afterwards.
Q.—Do you want to make any further statement, Mr. Munzy?
A.—That is all I know.
Q.—Now down at Abe's house—do you remember just where it was you would meet?
A.—Right there at the granary.
Q.—Do you remember anyone else being held within hearing distance?
A.—No, never saw no one.
Q.—Do you think of anything else in respect to Abe Hunter?
A.—No, I can't think of anything.
Q.—You were a little short sighted at that time, weren't you?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Was that one reason why they wanted you to hold the old man?
A.—Yes, my eyes was troubled; hadn't been a very light night. I wouldn't have been able to get no place.
Q.—You don't think of anything else now?
A.—No, I can't think of nothing else.

COL. ED BUTLER'S CASE.

Charge Against Him is Bribing St. Louis Legislators.

Fulton, Mo., Feb. 1.—The case of Col. Ed. Butler, the millionaire politician of St. Louis, on the charge of having bribed members of the house of delegates in connection with a city lighting measure, came to trial today before Judge W. W. Graves on a charge of venue from the St. Louis county circuit court. Col. Butler's entire family, including Congressmen James Butler of St. Louis, were present in court, as were also many of the political friends of Butler. Butler was found guilty and given a sentence, after the state supreme court overturned the verdict and dismissed the case.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL FIRES.

Detectives Utterly Fail to Discover Their Cause.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Two detectives present for a week in the guise of guests at the Grand Palace hotel have failed to solve the puzzle of the cause of the fire which broke out in a rooming house in the building in a fire. The latest fire occurred within 12 hours after detectives were taken away for other work. The police have reached the conclusion that a pyromaniac is a guest at the hotel.

STRATTON MINE DISASTER.

Investigation of Its Cause Results in Recommendation.

Denver, Feb. 1.—The board of inquiry summoned by State Commissioner of Mines E. Lyman White to investigate the accident by which 15 men were killed at the Stratton Independent mine last Tuesday has recommended the state mining department to urge the enactment of a law providing for the use of some safety appliances to prevent the over-winding of cables in mines. The board also recommended that an extra set of chairs be put in all mines using cages, at a point just below the shaft wheel; that all mining companies be compelled to test the safety devices on cages and in shafts not less than once every month; and that the state commissioner be given power to order such a test any time he may see fit.

GOV. GEN. WRIGHT.

He and Vice Gov. Ide Are Duly Inaugurated.

Manila, Feb. 1.—Gov. Luke E. Wright and Vice Gov. Henry C. Ide were inaugurated today. There was an imposing military pageant, about 3,000 troops being in line.

EUROPEAN SQUADRON.

Withdraws Temporarily from Turkish Waters for Maneuvers.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The European squadron, composed of the Brooklyn at Alexandria, the San Francisco at Beirut, the Machias on her way to Port Said and the collier Alexander, at Alexandria, have been ordered to sail for Culebra to join in the combined naval maneuvers about to ensue. It is stated in official circles that this withdrawal of the fleet from Turkish waters is but temporary and that at the conclusion of the maneuvers it will return to the Mediterranean and be prepared to make a more vigorous demonstration.

Carriage Workers Looked Out.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Carriage and wagon workers to the number of 150 were forced out of work today by a general lockout in the factories of the carriage and wagon manufacturing association. The men had been notified by the employers that the lockout was inevitable unless the workers agreed to a resolution of the coming year an agreement expiring the midnight last night with a new clause

UNITED STATES MIGHT BE INVOLVED

MONTANA SUPREME COURT REVERSES CLANCY.

In the Celebrated Injunction Suit of John MacGinniss Against the Boston and Montana.

Helena, Feb. 1.—The Montana supreme court this morning reversed the decision of Judge Clancy in Butte in the injunction suit of John MacGinniss against the Boston and Montana. This is the suit which caused the shutdown of all the Amalgamated properties in Montana last summer.
The supreme court today reversed the decision of the lower court, holding and voting stock in Montana companies. The decision is very voluminous and far-reaching. The substance is that MacGinniss is a private individual and has no right to maintain action against the Amalgamated doing business in Montana or whether it is a monopoly. Such action is only maintainable by the state. That under the evidence in the record the Amalgamated Copper company is neither a trust nor a monopoly; that under the laws of Montana one corporation may hold as completely as individuals stock in other corporations and that same is not against public policy. House bill 132 is incidentally discussed and its constitutionality upheld. The case is remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with the supreme court's views.
House bill 132 was passed in 1899 and vetoed by Gov. Smith on the ground it was a corporation measure. It was then passed over the governor's veto. The law gives corporations the right to acquire stock in the other companies and to vote it.
The decision will release the Boston & Montana dividends, provided the supreme court does not grant re-hearing. Rebuttal of the supreme court is expected to be handed down for 15 days. In the meantime counsel for MacGinniss, it is expected, will ask for a re-hearing. If the motion is denied, the dividends of the Boston & Montana become available.

COLLISION IN DEPOT.

Switchman Killed and a Number Seriously Injured.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—One man was killed, another probably fatally injured and others severely cut, and bruised in a head-on collision today in the train shed of the Union passenger station here. The collision was between an incoming Chicago & Alton passenger train and an outbound Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train. A cloud of steam obscured the view of the engineers. F. O. Wells, a switchman, was killed instantly.
Atty. P. C. Haley, Joliet, Ill., probably fatally; Miss Margaret Haley, organizer of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, severely bruised; Miss Elizabeth Ryan, and John W. Nadelhoffer.

FORTY PEOPLE KILLED.

By Explosion of Ten Tons of Gun Powder.

Lahore, Punjab, British India, Feb. 1.—Forty persons were killed today by an explosion of 10 tons of gunpowder at Fort Brattania, in the Punjab.

BOSTON PRINTERS.

Nine Hundred Strike for Higher Wages.

Boston, Jan. 1.—Nine hundred book and job printers of Boston and vicinity struck today for an increase in wages over the present rate of five cents for every thousand ems of one dollar a week for hand compositors and three dollars a week for machine operators. On Saturday the employers, who are members of the Boston Typothetae, rejected the demands in a body and yesterday the men at a meeting of the typographical union voted to give the employers another chance today to avert a strike. A committee presented the demands to each of the printers today and as fast as it was refused at the different shops the men went out.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:
Consul-General—John D. Fowler, Massachusetts (now consul), at Chee Foo, China.
Consul—John Tod Hill, Connecticut, at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.
Receiver of Public Money—A. J. Giles, at Walla Walla, Washington.
Navy—Chaplain William T. Helms to have the rank of commander.
Secretary of Legation—William W. Russell, Maryland, at Panama, Panama.
POSTMASTER.
California—Leonard S. Catkins, Nevada City.

Uruguayan Troops Reverse.

Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, Feb. 1.—Advices received here from Montevideo, Uruguay, say it is officially admitted that 1,200 government troops, operating against the insurgents, have met with a reverse at San Leon.

Nannie Bryan's Funeral.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 1.—Funeral services for Miss Nannie Bryan were held today at the home of her sister, Mrs. T. S. Allen and later at the home of other members of the family left for Salem, Ill., with the body, where the burial will be in the family cemetery.

OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Opens Auspiciously, Prest. Wattles Urging Fairness With Public.

Omaha, Feb. 1.—The Omaha grain exchange began business today. A hundred brokers were gathered on the floor and the exchange opened with a train of Wattles, who appealed to the grain men and brokers to deal fairly with the public, expressing his faith in the future of the exchange. He sounded the gong and himself offered the first lot of grain for sale. He sold 5,000 bushels of May corn at 40 cents, at the same moment declaring the exchange open for business. The receipts of grain were good, 75 cars of grain being received during the day. The early trading was rapid and the corn market had a range of 1/4 cents during the first half hour.

Steel Workers' Wages Reduced.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—A general reduction of wages went into effect today at the Midvale steel works, affecting 2,500 employees. The decrease is graded according to the wages received and ranges from 5 to 10 cents a day. The congested labor market and overproduction are said to have caused the reduction.

UNITED STATES MIGHT BE INVOLVED

Should the Seoul Garrison Mutiny Emperor Would Seek American Protection.

Japanese Are Intriguing.

Their Object Was to Drive the Korean Emperor to Seek Refuge in Russian Legation.

STRENGTHENING VLADIVOSTOCK.

Fifty Thousand Men Expected There This Month—Reserves to be Mobilized.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—According to the Port Arthur Novykan, the Japanese are intriguing to create disturbances in Korea, so as to have an excuse for intervention. The Japanese reports of the intention of the Seoul garrison to mutiny were, it is added, circulated with the object of inducing the emperor of Korea to seek refuge in the Russian legation. The only result, however, was to determine the emperor to place himself under the protection of the United States legation of necessity.

Dispatches from Vladivostok announce that 50,000 men are expected there this month to strengthen the garrison, while orders for the mobilization of the reserves in all the territories of the far east are shortly expected.

Preparations are making for the mobilization of all the horses liable to government requisition.

The Japanese, in alarm, are leaving the territory traversed by the eastern Chinese railroad.

Vague rumors in circulation here today that Viceroy Alexieff had died of poison, brought out a semi-official denial as follows:

"Telegraphic inquiry at Port Arthur shows the reports circulated here that Admiral Alexieff died from the effects of poison are untrue. The admiral has been unwell, but he again held his customary reception yesterday."

RATHER EXPECT WAR.

Peking, Feb. 1.—The Korean minister here has been recalled and will leave Peking within a few days.

The Korean legation continues to receive disquieting news regarding the conditions in Korea.

The Japanese minister in Peking discredits the reports intimating that a peaceful settlement will be arrived at, especially in view of Russia's immediate warlike preparations.

MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK HAS NOT BEEN RELEASED.

Her Mother Says She Sees No Possibility of It Until the End of July.

London, Feb. 1.—Further investigation confirms the announcement made by the Associated Press yesterday on the authority of the United States embassy here that Mrs. Florence Maybrick has not been released. Though her exact whereabouts are not developed it is certain she is still a prisoner. A letter in London Saturday from the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, the Baroness De Riquelms, dated from her residence in France, Jan. 28, said she had just returned to France after visiting her daughter at Aylesbury prison. The baroness added that she saw no possibility of her daughter's release "until the end of July and all reports to the contrary are absolutely false."

Though the letter was written to a most intimate friend no mention was made by the baroness of any removal of her daughter from Aylesbury.

Think it is Safe Robbers.

San Luis Obispo, Cal., Feb. 1.—The man suspected of stealing Wells-Pago & Company's safe from a train near San Ardo has been held to answer to the superior court with bail fixed at \$2,000. It is hinted that the strongest evidence against him has been withheld for use at his trial.

W. C. Whitney no Better.

New York, Feb. 1.—William C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy who was operated on for appendicitis, passed a very poor night and today his surgeon said he was by no means out of danger. Mrs. Whitney's two sons and a daughter, Miss Dorothy, are at the family residence with Mr. Whitney. His other daughter, Mrs. Paget, is abroad.

Dietrich Wants an Investigation.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Mr. Dietrich (Neb.), rose to a question of personal privilege today and demanded an investigation by the senate of the charges against him in Nebraska. He read a statement of the case showing what had been done. The senate unanimously passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Dietrich providing that a committee of five should be appointed to investigate the charges in connection with the Nebraska senator.

Is Anne S. Jackson Insane?

Rome, Feb. 1.—Anne Stevens Jackson, of Raleigh, N. C., who, Jan. 15, after escaping from a house of detention, was found on the railroad tracks three miles out of Rome, has been placed in an asylum for the insane, pending inquiries which are being made in the United States concerning her identity.

Rockefeller Resigns.

New York, Feb. 1.—John D. Rockefeller has tendered his resignation as director of the United States Steel corporation.