

FIFTIETH YEAR.
WILL REFUSE TO
ADMIT ROBERTS

Adopted by a Caucus of Twenty-five Anti-Roberts Men.

PRECEDENTS TO FOLLOW.

Decision Will Be Made, then a Committee Will Be Appointed—Not a Party Issue.

Washington, Dec. 1.—At a conference of twenty-five prominent Republicans held at the Capitol tonight, it was decided that the eligibility of Representative-elect Roberts of Utah to occupy a seat in the House should be investigated and determined, and that the decision should not be left to the House.

The decision was arrived at by those present without a dissenting voice. Representative Taylor of Ohio, who will be in charge of the matter in the House, declared after the conference had adjourned that this proceeding does not involve a judgment of the case, but a preliminary investigation.

Mr. Taylor had made a study of the precedents and precedents, and presented them at length to his colleagues. He declared a plan of procedure which he believed to be the best.

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says these movements were executed with energy, rapidity and success, notwithstanding deluges of rain.

A chapter tells of what has been done in Cuba by the army during the past year. Order has been maintained, sanitation has been instituted, and in all respects satisfactory progress has been made, and the part played by our troops now is but the restraining influence of their presence. As order has been restored, the force of troops has been removed, and orders have recently been given for the withdrawal of eight companies of infantry and eight troops of cavalry.

In Porto Rico the year has been devoted to administering and improving the civil government of the island, and instructing the people in the rudiments of self-government at every step in conference with leading citizens.

A complaint is paid to Gen. Ludington's administration of the quartermaster's department, and it is said that owing to the experience acquired, the entire movement involved in the transportation of a large army to the Philippines has been accomplished practically without loss of life, disease or injury to health.

The clothing of the army, too, was satisfactory, and the food of good quality and furnished promptly. The health of the army has been remarkably good and the report shows that the death rate among the soldiers in the Philippines is less than in Washington, Boston, San Francisco, New York and Baltimore. The soldiers killed in battle and dying of wounds numbered 477, and the entire mortality was 543 for the past ten months.

A strong recommendation is made for the laying of a Pacific cable as a matter of great military and political importance. The cost of such a cable is placed at not exceeding \$5,000,000, running by way of Hawaii, Wake Island and Guam from San Francisco to Manila.

The secretary deals in a forceful manner with the subject of post exchanges. He expresses his agreement with the construction of the statute on this point laid down by the attorney general, and produces statistics from the United States forces at posts and elsewhere to show that the overwhelming testimony of the army is to the effect that the present regulation has promoted the temperance, discipline, morals and health of the enlisted men, and that in the interest of morality and effective service it should be retained.

The principal question to be considered is not whether soldiers should drink or not drink, but whether they should be permitted to drink beer in camp, surrounded by restraining influences of discipline and good association, or whether they should be driven to drink bad whisky in the vile resorts which cluster around the limits of every military post and camp, and especially around those in which prohibition is maintained. I have no doubt that the present regulation furnishes the wise answer to this question.

Under the head of river and harbor improvements the secretary, while characterizing the estimates as generally meritorious, states that he has felt it necessary in view of extraordinary appropriations for military purposes, to reduce the estimates of the chief of engineers from \$21,906,821 to \$11,000,000.

Other recommendations are that Gen. Shafter should be retired with the rank of major general, and that a statue of Gen. Grant be erected in the national capital.

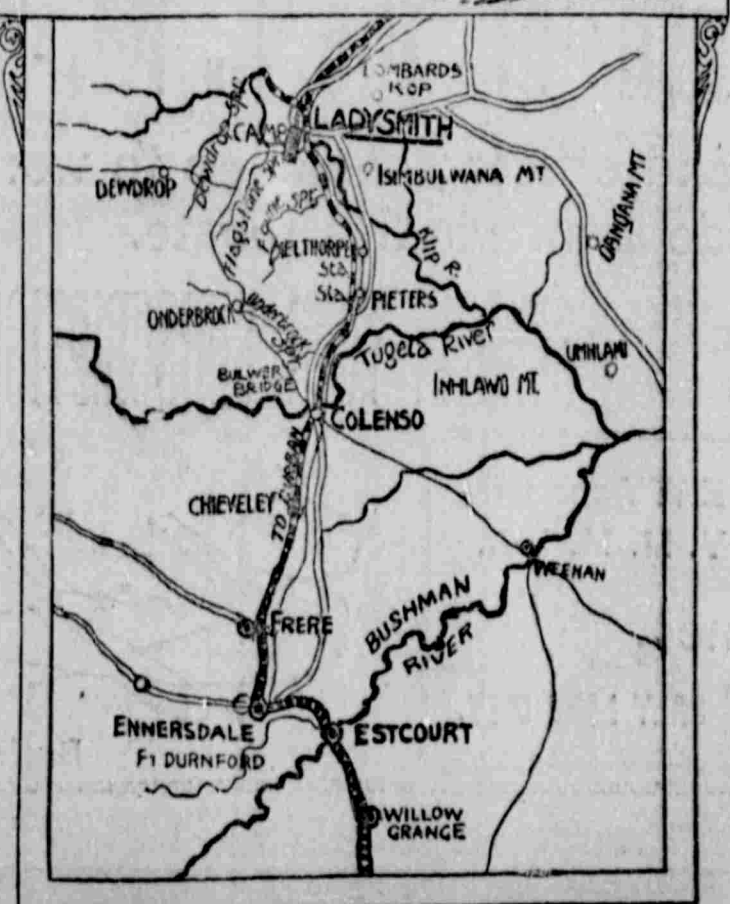
Among the most important chapters of the report deals with the subject of army reorganization, and on this point the secretary makes some most radical recommendations, pointing out the inadequacy of the present system and insufficiency of the force. Starting with the premise that the real object of having an army is to provide for war, and that the regular army would never be by itself the whole machine with which war would be fought, the secretary proceeds to outline a scheme of reform supported by each stage of succinct argument to demonstrate its necessity.

The report draws to a conclusion with a glowing tribute to the army as shown during its operations during the past two years, and also gives credit to the officers of the volunteer force for a large share in this achievement.

Now It Is a Redwood Tree.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—The Call says that Volney Foster, of Chicago, representing Eastern capitalists, has secured an extension of the options he is said to hold on the Red Wood Lumber interests of this State, and there are indications that a red wood trust will soon become an accomplished fact. All the red wood timber in the world is grown in an area of 2,000 square miles in the form of a long, irregular belt, ranging in width from ten to twenty miles and extending throughout the northern coast counties of California.

Henry Gannett of the United States Geological society has estimated the amount of standing timber in the red wood forests at seventy-five billion feet.



MAP OF ESTCOURT AND VICINITY.

ALL SPOKE ON
ROBERTS' SIDE.A Boston Meeting in Behalf of
the Utah Congressman.

SESSION LASTED 3 HOURS.

Gathering Was For the Purpose of
Getting at the Facts—Views of
the Speakers.

The first public meeting known to have been held in the defense of Brigham H. Roberts, member-elect from Utah to the House of Representatives at Washington, was held in Paine memorial hall, Appleton street, yesterday afternoon, says the Boston Globe, of November 27. Though it had been announced that the purpose of the meeting would be one in which Mr. Roberts should receive fair play and his case aired honestly before an audience, it turned out to be a one-sided affair, because, as the chairman of the meeting stated, no one appeared, despite the fact they had been invited by letter, to speak against Mr. Roberts.

The meeting lasted nearly three hours, half a dozen persons speaking in that time. They came out strongly in defense of Mr. Roberts and many stories widely circulated in the past were denied.

C. H. Currier was the presiding officer. Roberts, he said, had been elected by the vote of the "Mormon" and the Gentile. It is not a question whether he had three wives or none at all. It is an ecclesiastical institution. There is no reason why Mr. Roberts should not be seated.

The chairman closed by saying that all would be invited to voice their opinions for and against Mr. Roberts during the afternoon. He then introduced J. W. Stillman, formerly editor of the Boston Investigator. Mr. Stillman said: "I do not know Mr. Roberts nor did I ever hear of him before. This is not a personal matter with me but one in which great principles are involved."

He then quoted paragraphs from the constitution, which dealt with the eligibility of a man becoming a member of the House of Representatives. He said that so far as he could find, Mr. Roberts fulfilled all the requirements and should be given his seat.

It looked to him as though Mr. Roberts was to be punished for a crime. If Mr. Roberts had committed a crime, it was a crime against the laws of Utah and not against the laws of the United States. His trial should then be held in Utah, and by a jury of his peers, with the right of counsel. The House of Representatives had no jurisdiction over any crime that Mr. Roberts might have committed in the past. Further, he said, the House was a legislative body and not a supreme court where trials of crimes should take place. Their duty ends with their legislative powers. If Mr. Roberts is not seated it will be done in violation of the constitution of the United States.

Chairman Currier read a number of letters, one being from Rabbi Fleischer, which said people should not jump too quickly. Then Mr. Currier read a letter from Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson of Cambridge, which stated: "I expressed an opinion through the press several months ago, asking for an arrest of judgment in regard to Mr. Roberts, at least, until it should be shown by evidence that he has violated any U. S. law. Most of the attacks on him, even up to the present time, appear only to give vague assertions on this point. For instance, it is claimed that he has married an additional wife since the admission of Utah as a State. His opponents offer no proof of this assertion, upon which the whole argument largely turns; while they rest their case largely upon the general tenets of the Mormons, apart from polygamy. This last mode of argument is a clear violation of religious liberty, just as much as would be similar attacks on the Roman Catholics or the Jews or the Universalists."

"I observe with pleasure that the first object of your meeting is stated to be the purpose of getting at the facts,"

and if you can carry out this object you will certainly confer a favor on the public."

Mr. Curtis read a lengthy paper, in which he said:

"The anti-Roberts agitation, extending over nearly a year, has been pushed to the fore as though it were one of the great issues that mark a turning point in the life of a nation. The seating of Roberts is represented as a calamity, imperiling the home, inflicting a mortal hurt on the morals of the land and disgracing our country in the eyes of all civilized people. And this stir and demonstration, voices, it is claimed, the sentiment of the Christian church and of the American people. And it is apparently true, if we look at surface facts and listen to hearsay. The dissenting voices are few and adverse criticism is feeble."

"The press, as a rule, echoes the pulpit, the politician nods approval and society undergoes a spasm of virtuous indignation at these abominations of Mormonism. But mark that in this agitation against what is called the remaining 'twin relic,' the clergy are the chief actors, the church plays the principal role, while reform advocates outside its pale are mute and passive. How different from the cast of characters in the war on slavery, the other 'twin relic.' How is this to be explained? Why are the liberal, the reform and the labor forces conspicuous by their inaction? I think it is due to the fact that they do not agree with the logic of these moral crusaders, or are skeptical of their assertions and have a haunting sense of inconsistency in the ground of the whole argument. But it

is perhaps only the more thoughtful that are visited by these misgivings."

The closing speaker was Elder Jensen of the Mormon Church. He said he knew Mr. Roberts personally, had often talked with him; knew his life fairly well, and was positive he was a moral man, as were all Mormons. In the city of New York, he said, within a distance of 1,500 square feet, you will find more immorality than ever existed in Utah. Brigham H. Roberts has three wives. He had them before Utah became a State, and there has never been a single plural marriage in the Mormon Church in Utah since Utah became a State.

Prospective Financial Legislation.
Washington, Dec. 1.—The White House was overrun with members of Congress today, but owing to the cabinet meeting few of them saw the President. Among these were Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge of Indiana, Culbertson of Illinois, Platt of Connecticut and Lindsay of Kentucky. Representatives Warner of Illinois, Brownlow of Tennessee, Grosvenor of Ohio and Steele of Indiana. Senator Platt, who is a member of the finance committee of the Senate, said the subcommittee at the meeting tomorrow would agree upon the terms of the financial bill to be presented to the Senate.

"Generally speaking," said he, "the Senate bill will be an agreement with the House bill. There will be several points of difference, but the essential features will be the same and the two houses will get together without trouble." Senator Platt thinks the passage of the financial bill by both houses is a foregone conclusion.

GEN. WOOD TO BE GOVERNOR

Cuba Will Be Placed Under His Direction Till
Congress Acts.General Will Have Headquarters at
Havana—President Will Appoint
Peace Officer Officers.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: General Leonard Wood will be the master of all Cuba under the direction of the President until the time comes when Congress takes action by providing a new civil government for the island.

Gen. Wood is not to be called officially "Civil Governor." He will be military governor, in supreme command of the island, but in the absence of any insurrection or trouble—and none is expected by the administration—his duties will chiefly be civil.

Gen. Wood is to have the rank of major general of volunteers, which will enable him to outrank the regular army officers who remain in Cuba under his command.

Some of the generals now there are to be withdrawn and those who remain will be placed under General Wood's orders.

Condition of the Mananense.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—Arthur Burns, who was the butcher on the transport Mananense, has returned from Honolulu, where he left the vessel on account of sickness. Burns tells a startling tale of the voyage of the transport between this port and Honolulu. He says that ten men deserted the vessel at Honolulu, and but two of the vacancies could be filled before the departure of the vessel from Honolulu.

According to Burns, the transport leaked three days after leaving port, and the condensers broke down. The refrigerating plant collapsed before the vessel reached Honolulu. Burns states that the ship's carpenter, who was called into consultation regarding the condition of the vessel, was one of those who deserted at Honolulu.

He states that the hold was so full of water that the floor of the lower staterooms were awash, and that he was compelled to seek a berth in the soldiers' quarters.

Walker's Store.

A RUG SALE!

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
DECEMBER 4th, 5th, 6th.

RUGS REDUCED! A Special Sale of Seasonable Goods! But the Walker Store ever tries to consider timely needs. You were thinking of a Rug gift or possibly brightening up for parlor or dining room at Christmas time, and here comes important economies to you with the privilege of storage room until wanted. Sale takes in the entire stock of Imported and Domestic Rugs—the gathering at present being one of the largest and best in the whole country round; do not, then, wait until holiday choosing has passed the half way mark. Come while you may be sure of widest selection.

HALF OF OLD CLOAK STORE—ALL OF CARPET SECTION COVERED WITH RUGS!

Smyrna Mats, 15x30 inches, regular \$5.00, three days—	57c
Wilton Rugs, 25x54 inches, regular \$2.75, three days—	\$1.23
Wilton Rugs, 36x63 inches, regular \$3.00, three days—	\$2.15
Wilton Rugs, 25x54 inches, regular \$2.50, three days—	\$2.75
French Wilton Rugs, 25x54 inches, regular \$5.00, three days—	\$4.25

French Wilton Rugs, 36x63 inches, regular \$7.50, three days—	\$6.25
Wilton Rugs, 36x63 inches, regular \$6.00, three days—	\$4.75
Smyrna Rugs, 26x54 inches, regular \$2.25, three days—	\$1.67
Smyrna Rugs, 36x60 inches, regular \$2.75, three days—	\$2.15
Smyrna Rugs, 36x72 inches, regular \$4.00, three days—	\$3.25

Smyrna Rugs, 4x7 feet, regular \$6.00, three days—	\$5.00
All Art Squares, none reserved, three days—	15 Per Cent Off
Entire stock Large Size Wilton Rugs, three days—	20 Per Cent Off
All Carpet size Smyrna Rugs, three days—	15 Per Cent Off
All Carpet size Axminster Rugs, three days—	20 Per Cent Off

Remnants for Rugs.	
Seventy-five pieces Ingrain Carpets, 1 1/2 yard lengths, each—	25c
Fifty pieces Velvet and Brussels Borders, 1 1/2 yard lengths, each—	50c
Sixty-five pieces Velvet and Axminster Carpets, 1 1/2 yard lengths, each—	75c

READY=
TO=
WEAR.

New Goods at Under Value Prices.

Just purchased by our buyer who returned only a few days since from the east. His story for you is told in added price list of goods bought at under market price and to be sold the same way.

Women's Suits.

Made of fine Venetian Cloth, tight fitting or refter Jacket silk lined, skirt with habit back, bought under regular conditions would be \$20. Instead—

\$12.75

Suits made of Dark Gray Homespun, Jacket Satin lined, Velvet collar, tailor finish throughout, the regular value is \$22.75. Instead—

\$15.00

Fur Collarettes.

Black Sablette Collarettes, long tab fronts with tails, high collar, wide shoulders, nicely lined, \$7.50 value in a regular way, instead—

\$5.00

Collarettes of Moulton, with Seal Yoke, twelve inches deep, nicely lined and a \$10 value, instead—

\$7.50

Separate Skirts.

Made of Camelotte Plaids in two toned effects, nicely lined, well made, \$7.75 the value, instead—

\$6.75

Novelty Plaid Skirts for women, stylish, new shape, splendidly made, a \$15 value regularly, instead—

\$10.00

Jackets for Women and Children.

Women's Jackets of all wool basket Cheviot Coatings, colored silk linings, regular \$10 value, instead—

\$6.75

Black or Blue Kersey Cloth Jackets for women, coat collar, box front, colored silk linings, \$12.75 the regular value, instead—

\$7.50

Infants' Short Coats, in pretty stripe cloths, Angora Fur trimmed, sizes 1 year to 5 at—

\$1.25

Petticoats and Night Gowns.

Different lines of colored merzerized Petticoats have had their prices greatly reduced, almost to half. See them this week.

Women's Night Gowns of white daisy cloth, embroidered, regular prices are \$1.50 to \$2.25 each, all grouped at one price.

\$1.39

Children's flannellette Night Dresses, double yoke back and front, fine pink and blue stripes, for sizes 2 to 14 years. Regular prices 40c to 60c each, only—

29c

BELTS.

A Third and Half Off Regular.

Fancy Belts, all shades and qualities of leather that range in price from 50c each up to \$3.50, choose at—

Half Price.

Plain Leather Belts, all shades and styles, priced 20c each up to \$2.00, choose at—

One-third Off Regular Price

Fancy Silk Belts, all shades, priced 50c each up to \$2.00, choose at—

Half Regular Prices.

20c. Handkerchiefs—13c.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

Sheer and dainty Handkerchiefs, hem-stitched borders, embroidered at around, inner edge, the kind for which 25c is asked regularly—and we shouldn't care to tell how much less than we can get them; they are for two days at—

13c

\$2.50 Kid Gloves, 78c.

That is if you wear 5 1/2, if larger, then \$1.75 for \$2.50 gloves. The gathering is made up from odds and ends of evening shade lines, so in tints only and opera lengths. Beautiful, real kidskin, of course, as the regular price tells you. While they last all of the small size 5 1/2 at 78c, and larger—because there are not so many—at—

\$1.75

WE CLOSE OUR STORE AT
6 O'CLOCK FOR BENEFIT
OF EMPLOYEES.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.