

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1900. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 56.

WILD SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Landis Grows Vehement in His Mendacious Assaults Upon the People of Utah.

Charges Murder on Roberts's Opponent—Says Utah People Lied to Congress—Wants the State as Well as Roberts Turned Back—Objects to Children—Accuses the Apostles—Sensation Caused by Anti-Mormon Rabies—Taylor Nervous Lest His Resolution to Exclude Shall Fail—Consults Speaker Henderson—Revamping Absurd Stories—Exclusion Movement Growing Weaker—Snodgrass Wants no French Justice—Party Leaders Keeping Out of the Discussion.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS"]

Washington, D. C., Jan. 24.—The galleries were again crowded by women eager to view the proceedings. Representative Taylor is obviously nervous and was in frequent consultation with Speaker Henderson. The force of Mr. Landis's argument is plainly felt and Mr. Taylor's friends are revamping the argument that if the resolution to expel Mr. Roberts were once passed, the latter might absent himself from Washington permanently so that the vote could never be administered to him and consequently the subsequent proceedings of expulsion could never be continued. This ridiculous story was circulated yesterday morning and was brought to Mr. Landis's attention before he delivered his address. But he did not deem it of sufficient importance to refute it, nor did Mr. Roberts deem it worth his while to allude to it in his statement yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Taylor is realizing that his purpose of "excluding" Mr. Roberts grows hourly weaker. At the same time the extremists are convinced that it will not be safe to permit Mr. Roberts to be seated under the Littlefield resolutions, because it is feared that they cannot master a two-thirds majority to expel him subsequently.

There is a strong disposition on Mr. Taylor's part to compromise the matter by accepting the amendment of Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, which he rejected so emphatically yesterday morning. This resolution declares that Mr. Roberts, under the fact and circumstances, ought not to have a seat in Congress, and is expelled. This, it will be seen, would satisfy the followers of Mr. Taylor by denying Mr. Roberts his seat, and at the same time it would satisfy that element that finds itself compelled to vote for expulsion to satisfy the sentiment against Mr. Roberts that has been worked up among their constituents at home.

Mr. Taylor is unwilling to accept Mr. Crumpacker's amendment to add the words "two-thirds concurring," because he does not believe he can muster that vote; but it is difficult to understand how he can expect to pass his resolution with the Lacey amendment for expulsion unless he has a two-thirds vote.

The absence of House leaders from all participation in the debate is noticeable. Neither Mr. Payne of New York, nor Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, the Republican leaders, will speak, and Messrs. Richardson of Tennessee and Bailey of Texas, the Democratic leaders, are equally careful to keep in the background. Yesterday, Mr. Henderson, as if to emphasize the absence of all party division on the subject, invited Mr. Richardson to preside over the House for nearly an hour, an honor very rarely shown to the opposition leaders.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The House resumed the debate on the Roberts case at 11 o'clock today. The galleries were again filled, most of the occupants, as on yesterday, being ladies.

Some minor business preceded the resumption of the debate. The Senate bill to grant American register to the steam whaler Bowhead was passed.

Mr. Powers (Vt.) was the first speaker. He argued in behalf of the exclusion of Mr. Roberts. The contention of the minority for expulsion, he said,

COLORADO TOWNS BURNED

Fire Fanned by Wind Destroys a Large Part of Ward.

Town of Lafayette Also in Flames and Devastated—Hundreds of Families Believed to be Homeless.

Boulder, Colo., Jan. 24.—A large part of the town of Ward, a mining camp in the mountains fifteen miles from this city, was destroyed by a fire which started in the McClanney hotel at 1 o'clock this morning. A high wind was blowing and the fire spread rapidly among the frame buildings but did not reach the mills and mines which are just outside the town. The loss will probably amount to \$20,000.

A fire broke out also this morning in the town of Lafayette, about 12 miles from this city, and spread rapidly before a high wind. The wires are down and no particulars have been received but it is believed practically the entire town will be devastated, destroying several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property and rendering hundreds of families homeless. Lafayette is the prin-

cipal coal mining camp in northern Colorado.

Nearly all the business buildings in both Ward and Lafayette were burned. The loss at Ward is estimated at \$75,000 and at Lafayette, \$100,000.

About fifty families in Lafayette are homeless and there is no place in the town to afford them shelter.

Carter Habeas Corpus Dismissed.

New York, Jan. 24.—The United States circuit court of appeals today affirmed, with costs, the decision of Judge Bacon, dismissing the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of former Captain Oberlin M. Carter, of the United States engineers, convicted by court martial of fraud in connection with the Savannah river and Cumberland Sound improvements. The decision was signed by Judge Wallace and Shipman. Carter is a prisoner at Fort William, but has been sentenced to six years at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He was also ordered to pay a fine, which he has done.

ABOLISH THE FREE ZONE.

Bill to Change Existing Conditions on the Mexican Line.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The ways and means committee of the House directed a favorable report on the bill of Representative Cooper of Texas, repealing the law of 1895 in reference to the free zone of Mexico. The purpose of that law was to suspend the bonding of goods arriving in this country and destined for Mexico in the hope that Mexico would take like action and that the

smuggling across the zone would be stopped. But it has been found that the effect of the law was to divert traffic from American ports and send it to Tampico, Vera Cruz, and other Mexican ports, and to give the carrying to Mexican railroads. At the same time Mexico has not taken the action contemplated in 1895, and the smuggling continues. The bill now reported is designed to restore this trade to American ports, and railroads. Mr. Grosvenor, who will make the report, was instructed to offer the bill as an amendment to the Payne bill, permitting the bonding of goods at all ports instead of designated places.

Circus Clown Drops Dead

Chicago, Jan. 24.—Charles McCarthy, who was a circus clown more than forty years ago and known as the first man to turn a double somersault, dropped dead late last night. It is supposed death was due to heart disease.

McCarthy was 60 years old. He was born in Ulster, N. Y. His athletic feats attracted attention. He was contemporary with Dan Rice and had been associated with nearly all the old time wagon shows.

More Chinese Friendliness.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—Ho Yow, the Chinese consul at this port, was among the speakers at the banquet given at the Palace hotel to ex-Park Commissioner Melson. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"I am glad to realize that the United States is becoming more and more of a factor in the Orient. The Chinese are convinced that the Americans are not trying to seize part of their territory. The open door policy is what we need. We want to trade with you and should have. I do say that you should throw down your barriers and let in your cheap labor. It will be to your advantage to allow other Chinese free access into the United States."

"Permit me also to say that a city that can build a warship like the Oregon is just place for China to come for its new war vessels and trade steamers."

DUTCH SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

Starving Millions Enjoying the Civilization Tended to the Transvaal.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24.—The Netherlands society of this city has adopted resolutions sympathizing with the Boers and with all peoples struggling to maintain their homes against unjust assault and ravage.

The resolutions also add:

"That we likewise sympathize with the millions of people in India now starving to death in the enjoyment of that civilization tendered to the Transvaal."

Among those who made addresses were Cornelius W. Vanderhoof, Dutch consul at Baltimore.

Chaplain Shields Dismissed.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Post Chaplain David H. Shields has been dismissed from the army of the United States, to take effect February 1st, and Rev. Edmund T. Easterbrook of New York has been selected for the appointment to the vacancy.

The action from the case of Chaplain Shields was the result of court martial proceedings. He was tried at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in consequence of alleged use of intoxicating liquors and was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed.

OPENING UP SALT LAKE MARKET

Supt. Hansen of the Grass Creek Coal Company Visits Town.

INTRODUCES HIS PRODUCT.

Says the Coal Will be Supplied, Delivered at Residences, for \$4.75—Big Sales Expected.

"People are just beginning to appreciate our coal and to appreciate the fact that there is such a thing as the Grass Creek coal company," said Supt. W. L. Hansen of Coalville today. "We are just opening up a market for our coal here in this city, several large firms being now users of our product. At Park City we furnish nearly all the domestic coal used, having just renewed a one-year contract with the Silver King people. Were it not for the fact that the Ontario and Day-West companies operate their own coal mines at Coalville, we should be furnishing them their fuel."

The mines of this company, explained Supt. Hansen, are located in Grass Creek canyon, about seven and a half miles from Coalville. Recently a large body of coal has been blocked out, and the mine is prepared to do an extensive business. Mr. Hansen has made arrangements to place the coal upon the market here for domestic purposes at \$4.75 per ton, delivered, and he expects that in a short time Grass Creek coal will hold a prominent place in the tonnage list of local consumption.

Last month the mine was kept running night and day to its fullest capacity in order to keep up with the orders, those who have used the coal so far having declared it to be a highly satisfactory quality. With the large amount of opening up done in the mine of late, the company, says Mr. Hansen, is prepared to handle almost any amount of custom.

GRAZING COMPANY INCORPORATES

Articles of incorporation of the Little Valley Grazing company, of Heber City, Wasatch county, were received for filing at the State secretary's office today. The object of the company is the leasing of about 3,333 acres of land in Wasatch for grazing and agricultural purposes. The capitalization has been fixed at \$7,000, with shares at \$1 each. The officers of the company are: President, E. D. Clyde; vice president, Joseph S. McDonald; secretary and treasurer, Thomas D. Smith, who, along with Thomas G. Williams, Sessons and Charles W. Giles, also comprise the directorate.

CHARGES OF DOUBLE DEALING

Senator Pettigrew Makes Grave Accusation Against the President.

CASE OF SULTAN OF SULU.

Inquiry to be Made—Subject of Contraband of War—Extending Census Limitations.

Washington, Jan. 24.—When the Senate convened today Mr. Hale reported from the appropriations committee the urgent deficiency bill and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

Mr. Allen offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of war for all information and correspondence relating to the administration of customs affairs in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines since the war with Spain.

Objection being made it went over.

Mr. Pettigrew (S. D.), offered a resolution declaring that the United States government could not recognize the right of any nation to declare as contraband and seize food products, as such any seizure would be an act unfriendly to the United States.

The resolution went over under the rules.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Pettigrew calling upon the President for the report of Gen. John C. Bates concerning the treaty made with Sultan of Sulu was considered.

The resolution recited the salaries paid to the sultan and his officials, and inquired what fund these were paid from and what services the officers rendered.

Mr. Pettigrew supported the resolution in a speech. He said that slavery in its worst form existed in the Sulu group of islands, and the treaty itself provided that every slave could purchase his freedom at the regular market price. He said the amount of the salaries to the sultan and his officials under the treaty was \$9,120, yet the Sulu government paid to them only \$4,390.

A translation of the treaty, he said, was withheld from the people until after the Ohio elections. This was merely a part of the policy of concealment and censoring adopted by the administration.

Mr. Spooner (Wis.) asked Mr. Pettigrew if he meant to hold the President responsible for the slavery clause in the Sulu treaty.

"I do," Mr. Pettigrew replied. "Then," said Mr. Spooner, "I read from the message of the President to Congress. The President says:

"I have conferred said agreement, subject to the action of Congress, and with the reservation which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago."

Mr. Pettigrew replied that there was no assurance that the President's statement would ever reach the sultan. He declared that it was simply a case of double dealing and nothing else.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Lodge (Mass.), said that while the resolution was covered by one previously adopted there was no objection to its passage. It was then adopted.

A joint resolution diverting and setting apart \$50,000 out of the sums heretofore paid for jetty work at the Cumberland Sound, in the States of Florida and Georgia, for sluicing and dredging at the entrance of the sound, was passed.

Mr. Carter (Mont.), chairman of the census committee, made a partial report of the conferees on the bill conferring additional authority on the director of the census.

A partial report was agreed to.

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) moved that the Senate recede from its disagreement as to the collection of the statistics of the deaf, dumb and blind.

Mr. Hale spoke strongly against the letting down of the bars of the census, as the passage of the motion would do. If a special inquiry regarding the deaf, dumb and blind were made, special inquiries would be asked for all sorts of classifications. He insisted that the Senate should adhere to its original purpose of restricting the limits of the census proper.

Mr. Cockrell spoke in favor of his motion.

Mr. Chandler warned the senator that any extension of the work of the census would result in so clogging it that it would be years before any tangible results would be obtained.

FILIPINOS MAKE A CAPTURE.

Lieut. Stockley, Twenty-first Infantry, Taken Prisoner.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis today cabled the war department as follows: "Manila, Jan. 24.—Lieut. Stockley, 21st Infantry, has been missing since the 12th inst. He was on reconnoitering duty at Talissay, near San Tomas, Pangasinan, and was evidently captured. Search is still being prosecuted."

(Signed) "OTIS."

Phil Devereaux Stockley is a second lieutenant in the 21st Infantry, having been appointed August 22, 1899. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, July 14, 1875, and his residence when appointed was 129 Liberty street, New York.

New Government Prison.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—A new government prison is to be erected immediately on Alcatraz island in this harbor. Before the outbreak of the Spanish war there was room and to spare on Alcatraz for all the military prisoners from California, but the last lot of 150 from Manila filled the quarters to overflowing. Another consignment of 150 is now daily expected and in order to accommodate them the new prison has to be erected. The prisoners have sentences of from one to five years to serve, nearly all the punishment being for breaches of military discipline.

Bubonic Plague in Argentina.

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 24.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Rosario and a rigorous cordon has been established.

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR.

Service Therein Removes Bar to Confederate Drawing Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The House committee on pensions today ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove the disabilities against those who aided or abetted the southern troops during the war of rebellion in the matter of drawing pensions. At present the inhibition applies to widows, children, heirs, and others related to those serving or assisting the Confederacy, and the removal of this inhibition is more particularly designed to apply to parents serving in the war with Spain.

WANTS IMPORTANT CHANGES.

Propositions Regarding the Government of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Senator Platt of Conn. today gave notice of important amendments he will offer to the bill providing a form of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico. One of Senator Platt's proposed amendments to each of the bills, strikes out the provision for the election of delegate to Congress. If adopted neither Puerto Rico nor Hawaii would be represented in Congress.

The other amendments relate to the customs regulations. In the case of Hawaii, he proposes to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian commission and insert a clause for the continuance of the existing customs relations between the United States and Hawaii until further legislation by Congress.

The customs provision suggested by Mr. Platt in the case of Puerto Rico requires the collection on Puerto Rican articles imported into the United States of "a sum equivalent to 80 per cent of the customs duties levied upon like articles originating in the United States and shipped to Puerto Rico," and pay 80 per cent of the duty imposed upon importations from other countries.

Bringing Dead from Manila.

San Francisco, Jan. 24.—The United States transport, City of Pekin, arrived today from Manila, via Nagasaki. Twenty-six days had been made. The Pekin brought a large number of passengers in the cabin and 179 steerage and 156 bodies. On December 31, Commander Carlin, United States navy, died of peritonitis.

Murder of a Ship Officer.

Portland, Ore., Jan. 24.—William Kirk, first mate of the American ship C. S. Bemest, was found in his berth aboard ship today unconscious and a mass of blood from wounds covered his head. He has no chance of recovery. Kirk was shipped to Puerto Rico, and \$500 to \$600 belonging to himself and various members of the crew.

The money is missing as is also the boatswain of the ship who is said to have been in company with Kirk last night.

The captain of the Bemest is at present in Fresno, Cal.

Lieut. Wing Dead.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis informed the war department this morning of the death of Second Lieutenant Eugene W. Wing, thirty-sixth infantry, of hemorrhagic septicemia. He was a native of Alabama, and received his commission last July.

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Bryan in Connecticut.

Stamford, Conn., Jan. 24.—W. J. Bryan arrived here from New York at 10:35, and addressed an audience of over a thousand people at the town hall.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 24.—W. J. Bryan arrived here at 2:15 p. m. A reception was tendered him in the office of Mayor Driscoll at the city hall. Shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Bryan was escorted to Music hall, where he delivered an address.

French Legislators Excited.

Paris, Jan. 24, 5:45 p. m.—There were exciting scenes in the Chamber of Deputies today. M. Jean Charles Bernard, socialist member for the second district of Bordeaux, violently denounced the statement made by the public prosecutor at the trial of the Assommoir fathers now in congress in the sectional tribunal and attacked the minister of justice, M. Moni, calling him a scoundrel and a canaille.

The chamber denounced itself in favor of the expulsion of M. Bernard from the house, but the deputy refused to withdraw. The proceedings were temporarily suspended and a detachment of soldiers was marched in whereupon M. Bernard left the chamber, protesting against his expulsion.

PROGRESS IN LUZON.

Americans Win Several Victories—Opening Islands to Trade.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis reported to the war department today that the western coast of the island of Panay is now open for trade and that the coast of Laguna de Bay and the neighboring sections of the country will also be open to unrestricted traffic by the end of the week. He also reports several minor engagements with the Filipinos in which the American arms met with the usual success. The enemy lost heavily and a large amount of arms and ammunition was captured.

Gen. Otis' telegram is as follows:

"Manila, Jan. 24.—MacArthur, twenty-two to twenty-third, reports four minor engagements in which five insurgents were killed, several wounded and captured, also captured five rifles and other property; no casualties."

"Major Bishop, thirty-sixth infantry, in North Sambalese with detachment of six men, attacked two insurgent companies, killing nine, wounded and captured four, secured twenty-two rifles, several thousand rounds of ammunition, two horses with equipments. Casualties, three men wounded, one seriously."

"Gen. Young reported action of Steyer, Third cavalry, against Gen. Tinio's force in north, inflicting heavy loss on insurgents in which twenty-eight killed; that Dodd's troop attacked insurgents near Santa Lucia, killed six; no casualties."

Reported from the south that enemy evacuated Santa Cruz, supposed to be eastern coast, that city in our possession last two days; Schwan believed to be in pursuit, no late report from him; that the force of the enemy in the sections of country opened to unrestricted traffic 27th inst, western coast island Panay opened for trade."

Gen. Stanton is Dead.

Omaha, Jan. 24.—Brigadier General H. Stanton, former paymaster general, United States army, died here today of a complication of liver and stomach troubles, aged 65.

General Stanton was a native of Indiana, ran away from school to serve under John Brown and General Lano during the Kansas troubles, and served with distinction during the civil war and a number of Indian campaigns.

He was paymaster of the department of the Platte, with headquarters at Omaha, in 1879 and again in 1890 and 1891, when he led the troops participating in the Wounded Knee fight. In 1895 he was made paymaster general, with headquarters at Washington, where he remained until he retired last December. He leaves a widow and three daughters.

Buried in Arlington Cemetery.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The remains of forty-three soldiers who died of yellow fever in Cuba, were interred at Arlington today. The exercises were conducted according to the ritual of the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

President McKinley, Secretary Root and Attorney General Briggs were present. The burial was with military honors.

EXCITEMENT IS AT A HIGH PITCH.

Condition of the British Public Mind at Receiving No News From General Buller This Afternoon.

Extreme Tension of the Most Anxious Pause Since the War Began—Bulls on Stock Exchange Start a Rumor of British Victory—Boer Position to be Taken Only at Tremendous Cost—Transvaal Dispatches Report a Large Slaughter of British—Botha Commands the Front, and Cronje Goes Elsewhere—Boers Say British Camp is in Confusion—War Office Says No News—Suspense Increased by Buller's Dispatch Last Night—Private Telegrams Stopped.

London, Jan. 24, 2:45 p. m.—The extreme tension caused by what may be justly designated the most anxious pause since the war began had not been relieved up to the time of writing by anything save the daily stock exchange rumor which today happens to have been started by the bulls, who assert that Gen. Warren has captured Spionkop. Anxiety in regard to the news is visible on all sides.

The war office was besieged at an early hour this morning and the clubs and other resorts liable to receive early news have been crowded with eager inquirers.

It is generally recognized that the Boer position, if ever taken, can only be captured at a tremendous cost.

A dispatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday, January 23, somewhat amplifies the dispatch of Monday, January 22, from the Boer head laager, cabled to the Associated Press last evening. It says:

"Four or five times during the day the British replaced their wearied soldiers by fresh ones. The Boer casualties to date are one man killed and two slightly injured. Our men are in excellent spirits. There is a large slaughter of the British."

"Gen. Botha is now in sole command, Gen. Cronje having been sent elsewhere."

The same dispatch, evidently referring to the situation at Colenso, says: "One of the large Boer Maxims was temporarily disordered, but was soon repaired."

"The British north camp is in confusion. People are observed trekking aimlessly in all directions."

Commenting on Captain Mahan's attitude, the St. James Gazette today remarks:

"His advice is good and needed in America. While strict neutrality is maintained in the official world and good will for England is felt by the

British transport Cyrmic has been dispatched to assist the transport Manchester corporation, reported on January 13th, in latitude 33 south, and longitude 28 with two of her propeller blades lost. The American hospital ship reception was largely attended. Many ladies were present."

WHAT DOES JACKSON KNOW?

Speculation as to What C. M. Knows About Benbrook Case.

WILL HE EVER TESTIFY?

Question That Well Informed Persons Answer in the Negative—Is Still in Washington.

No little surprise was created last week when Attorney L. R. Rogers went into court and announced that the defense in the Benbrook murder case required the presence in Salt Lake of C. M. Jackson, the ex-newspaper reporter, contemporary politician and expert witness.

Jackson, of course, is in Washington, D. C. He has been there for some time. Just how he came to go to the nation's capital is not known except that he claims Senator Clark of Montana in an unguarded moment said something to him about the use of money during a senatorial campaign, and that the investigating committee summoned him thither to tell what he knew. His testimony, it is said, was not so satisfactory or damaging to the reputation of Senator Clark as the latter's opponents could not help that. He had been sent for, and answered the call and told his story. But he was still in Washington; and according to Attorney Rogers he intended remaining there for some time. And there was the rub. Mr. Rogers wanted him to come and tell something of a second mysterious gun which he is supposed to know something about.

That announcement stunned the prosecution; for when the preliminary hearing of Benbrook was on and when the news of the tragedy itself was ringing through the streets—when it was the sensation of the hour in Utah, not one word was heard from Mr. Jackson; nor was there the faintest suspicion that he knew anything of a second gun, or indeed anything whatever of the case. Since the stirring announcement of Attorney Rogers the exact whereabouts of Mr. Jackson on the evening of the fatal affair, have been inquired into with the result that it is not now believed by those who have made the inquiries, that he will be put

ANOTHER ABSENT GIRL.

Miss McLeod, Miss Stromberg's Friend, Now in Canada.

Another Salt Lake girl, whose name figured somewhat conspicuously in the case immediately after the tragedy, was Miss McLeod, to whose home Miss Stromberg was taken from the police station and where she remained during the night. The girls had been confidants and it is now alleged that Miss Stromberg told Miss McLeod much more of the deadly encounter at the cafe than she told upon the witness stand. The nature of the narration, made while the tragedy was still fresh in her mind, is claimed to have been decidedly favorable to the dead man. This would doubtless have been thoroughly investigated at the forthcoming trial of Benbrook, but for one fact, and that is, Miss McLeod is not now in Utah. She, too, has gone away. Miss McLeod and her sister have gone to Canada to remain for an indefinite period.

BURGLARY AT FARMINGTON.

Co-op Store Broken Into and Numerous Articles of Jewelry Stolen.

The Farmington Co-op. store was burglarized last night.

The robbers made an entrance by removing a window at the rear of the building. The thieves secured four silver watches, two gold filled watches, two silver watches and a score of other articles of jewelry. About a dozen suits of gent's underwear and several suits of ready made clothing were also made off with. Sheriff Abbot of Davis county notified police headquarters of the burglary this morning. He stated that the thieves had left no clue whatever. Officers are at work on the case, and Sheriff Abbot will probably arrive here this evening to confer with the police.

To the Editor:

better informed, it is simply misleading the public of this country to suggest as some correspondents are doing, that some suspicion to England is confined to a negligible body of Americans. The sympathy of America as a whole is as a matter of fact no more with England at this moment than with our popular sympathy with them at the outbreak of the war with Spain, and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is no less marked in the United States than it is in Germany."

As the afternoon progressed the excitement on Wall Street reached a high pitch. But the war office officials reiterated at 3:30 p. m. the oft-repeated statement that "nothing had been received from Gen. Buller." The suspense was increased by the belief that Gen. Buller would have never published his intentions to attack the Boers on Spionkop, unless satisfied that the assault would be carried out before the news could be published, and it was fully anticipated that the news of his success or failure would reach London in a few hours at the most.

The cabinet ministers called at the war office after lunch to ask for news. 5:45 p. m.—The secretary of the British South African company has given out a curious denial of the statement that the company is purchasing large quantities of rifles and ammunition for prompt delivery in South Africa. He admits the purchases, says they were made by himself in his private capacity, adds that they were only for the equipment of the imperial yeomanry. There was a groans of relief from the company was concerned in the purchase.

New York, Jan. 24.—The Commercial Cable company this morning sent out the following notice:

"We are advised that the postmaster general at Pretoria announces that all private telegrams for the South African Republic will be stopped."

Capetown, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—The British transport Cyrmic has been dispatched to assist the transport Manchester corporation, reported on January 13th, in latitude 33 south, and longitude 28 with two of her propeller blades lost. The American hospital ship reception was largely attended. Many ladies were present."

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