THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 91.

MORE CHANGES OCCURRING.

Larsen Goes to McCune, and Bennion, Forman and Redd Return.

RECESS TAKEN TO 8 P. M.

McCune Gets Twenty-nine Votes; F. J. Cannon, Seven; King, Eleven; Sutherland, Two; George Q. Cannon, Fourteen—Election Not Expected Till Ton

The feature of today's joint session was the return of three of the McCune supporters and the addition of Representative Larsen, giving him twenty-nine votes. George Q. Cannon lost two Democrats, but gained one Republican, which with the one gained last night, gives him fourteen. The two seems sure to between A. W. McCune and George Q. Cannon. There is much talk of the selection by a Democratic caucus of a new man, in accordance with the wishes of the Democratic minority. A caucus was to be held this afternoon.

The joint assembly convened at noon, Mr. Nebeker presiding. Roll was called and the chaplain of the House offered prayer. The journal of the 8th day was read and approved.

THE BALLOT.

The result of the 10th joint ballot was as follows:

Frank J. Cannon, 7; King, 12; McCune, 28; Sutherland, 2; Geo. Q. Cannon, 14.

Representative Lapish arose to a personal privilege, correcting a report of his speech of yesterday in the morning's Herald. Parry did the same in reference to his speech in the same paper.

BENNION RETURNS TO MCCUNE.

Bennion said: I have made up my mind to change my vote again. And I do not know as in doing think I am about to reverse my position. It is now time that someone must make concessions. I am willing to meet others half way. As you know I have been hitherto an earnest supporter of Mr. McCune up to the time the tobacco tax bill was made. The report of the committee was not satisfactory to me, in not being unanimous, and in not recommending the opinion of the minority. The House simply refused to have anything to do with the report. These were the reasons I had given him. It seems there is a great deal of opposition to the stand I took yesterday. It is claimed that my first duty was to elect a senator, and some second duty was to elect a Democrat. I have tried to do both, but could not. But I am willing to make further trial.

I pretty much agree with the remarks of our President last night that we begin anew, and take a new candidate. That would give the Democrats also the privilege of naming their candidate. They might name their manager, Fisher S. Harris, [Applause], or the chairman of our Democratic committee, Jerry Mayle, [Applause], or R. R. Thurman, [Applause]. Though I think the charge is not sustained against him, nevertheless, yet I am willing to try again to elect Mr. McCune and in doing this I do not consider that I am going back on anything I said yesterday. I do not, I invite my fellow another chance, and I invite my colleagues to come back with me and if possible elect him. I therefore vote again for the Hon. A. W. McCune. [Applause].

WHITNEY REFERS TO COMMITTEE.

Senator Whitney said: I feel impelled this morning to break the silence which as a member of the committee I have maintained ever since the rendition of the reports. I have been willing to accede to the wishes of the majority, when it decided that the discussion of the report should be indefinitely postponed. I did not consider that action as any reflection on the committee. I am a man of peace. I abhor clamor, mind-slinging, crimination. Yet I regret the failure to adopt the report of the committee as a report and a single report of the body. But in the interests of peace I bow to the decision of the majority. I think it was extremely unfortunate that the functions of this committee were not more fully understood. As one of the committee, I suppose that we had some powers conferred on us which under the work of mere messenger boys sent after the evidence to bring it before the assembly. In the assembly one side wanted one matter to be referred to a ministerial, the other thew was that the committee should not only have decided upon the evidence before them, but should have made recommendations. The committee took the middle ground, for they held no jurisdiction over Mr. Lee, he is a member of this assembly, which judges of the qualifications of its own members. We felt it merely to be our duty not merely to report our findings, but to hear the evidence, to sit in solemn judgment, and to decide upon the evidence presented.

The committee decided that the charge was not sustained by the evidence.

Public sentiment in some quarters may be against the report of the committee; but every member of that committee is, in my judgment, honest in his conclusions. Mr. Lee has said his conclusions are in opposition to public sentiment, and I admit the worth of it, and respect it. But there is a public sentiment by which I pay little attention. That is the public sentiment which is free to bite, to hint, to string men on an unproved charge, the public sentiment which has always been ready to oppose every measure of advancement proposed by any vote.

In the share of this committee the case was not given to try by public sentiment and the clamor of a mob. It was to be tried by the evidence. A religious question is inadmissible, as being the fountain from which modern jurisprudence has drawn its inspiration when sitting in judgment upon any person accused. It is this—A man is innocent, till he is proved guilty. "To the law and to the testimony" for they speak not according to his word it is because there is no light in them." What could we do as a committee but go by the evidence? We have her my course and feelings no apology to offer, no regrets to express. And I don't believe there is a court in Christendom that would have hanged a dog upon such evidence as we had against the accused. At the same time I make no reflection upon the members who signed the report of the minority. They did so conscientiously. But I will not stand up here and blight with my tongue the man whom I have exonerated with my pen. After days of patient labor, and nights of anxious thought, I found that I could not say anything else than that the evidence did not sustain the charge. I care not who may differ with me. I hold that A. W. McCune is an innocent man and I again cast my vote for him.

LARSEN FOR MCCUNE.

Representative Larsen said: I have stayed mildly by and voted for one man all the time of the session. I have worked for the election of W. H. King, the choice of my constituents. I am now willing to go anywhere to end this fight. The minority have been called hard on the wheel. If my constituents cannot have their will done, we shall do the best best thing we can do. I did not want to say too much for fear I shall regret some words spoken; speeches have been made here that have been regretted. And I now, in order to be consistent with the majority, and elect a senator, vote for A. W. McCune.

STEWART WILL NOT YIELD.

Representative Stewart spoke for the first time on the senatorial situation. He said:

Mr. President, I am one of those members referred to last night that has failed to make any statement on this situation thus far. But I desire to say here and now, that this is not because I was afraid to speak on this question. I was elected by the Democrats of Salt Lake county, to this Legislature to cast my vote as my independent should dictate. Up to the present moment I have done so and I have no apology to offer for the course I have taken. Some days ago, I was placed on a committee to investigate certain charges made on the floor of this assembly. We listened to the evidence and to the arguments, and we finally based our findings upon what we believed to be right. I did not vote against that majority report, and I stand squarely by it. I have been asked why I do not here vote in vindication of the manliness of my independent action in that report. I was placed on that committee simply for the investigation of specific charges, which were definitely specified and which we found, after all the evidence did not support those charges. But that finding does not commit me to any candidate. I am not in any sense of the word understanding that that would bind me to vote for any candidate.

I have gone over every of this contest. When we started in there were a number of candidates before us. I was not pledged to any of them. I challenge any man to say that I was, or that I am governed in any way by those associated with me. I am a free man, and have voted in accordance with my judgment. If I believed it was my duty to vote for A. W. McCune, you would find me doing so. But there are some things which are far-reaching in this matter.

I believe that a man who is to be sent to the U. S. Senate from Utah should be a man of the highest character and of the greatest ability we possess. In regard to the candidate of the majority, A. W. McCune, I do not think he is such a man. I stand now that he is the man to represent us in the United States Senate. So far as I am concerned there are six, eight, or ten men in the Democratic party, who possess these qualification. Select any one of them and I will stand by you. My standing in the Democratic party has not permitted me to vote for any other than a straight Democrat, and I wish to say further that if the Democratic party McCune is elected to the United States Senate, he cannot get there by my vote.

THOMAS IS FIRM.

Senator Thomas said: The conception of a human mind are just as different as night and day. We have endeavored to elect a United States senator, and I have no fault to find with what each one has indulged in. Some exception any one thing—why did not Mr. Stewart tell us his mind weeks ago? It is now too late to begin to repent his candidate. Sir, I think that Mr. Harden Bennion is the patriot of this assembly. He yields to the majority. I think also that Bennion's old man, Representative Lapish, is also a patriot for doing the same thing. I did not care so very much for A. W. McCune until this charge was made and the report of this house. But I will not consent to tear him down and trample him in that way. I vote for A. W. McCune.

ROBINSON ON JUSTICE.

Representative Robinson said: When the charge was made by Mr. Lee, I had my impressions, and suppose that every member of this house had formed one on the committee I did not think it was my duty to investigate impressions, but to investigate the evidence. The evidence was not sufficient weight, and at last a good sufficient and reasonable doubt of the guilt of the person charged with the crime. I made myself understood in the committee. But neither could I vote to condemn Mr. Lee, for I was also in doubt upon that.

One thing was certain—one of these gentlemen was guilty. I was too prepared to say which. But I was willing to give the accused the benefit of the doubt. So on the other hand, in the event of the probable expulsion of Mr. Lee, I was a reasonable doubt in my mind as to his guilt, and I could not have voted to expel him.

Cannon moved that the committee on investigation be discharged, which was a vote of thanks for their labors and a vote of confidence in their findings. The motion was carried without division.

The 18th ballot resulted as follows: Cannon, 7; King, 11; McCune, 29; Sutherland, 1; George Q. Cannon, 14.

The ballot at the close was the same as the 18th. The assembly took a recess until 8 o'clock tonight.

LAST EVENING'S SESSION.

The joint assembly held a session last evening, the building was packed, and the doorways and windows jammed full of people eager to hear and see.

In the balloting Alder, Holmgren and Taylor alone of the Republicans voted for Geo. Sutherland, Shurtliff and Howell voted for Geo. Q. Cannon, Harden Bennion voted for A. W. McCune, Forman for Frank J. Cannon; so that the last vote, the 10th joint ballot, stood: McCune, 27; King, 12; Geo. Q. Cannon, 13; Frank J. Cannon, 7; Sutherland, 2.

Murdock made a speech deprecating the bitter feelings between Republicans and Democrats. He was not afraid to trust Democrats, for he had been elected in part by Democratic votes. He desired friendship between the individual but with distinction of parties.

O'Neil made a very earnest speech in which he declared that Democrats who voted for a Republican were giving away that which did not belong to them—that which they held in trust for their party—their ballots. No man could vote for a Republican and still stand as a Democrat.

Heber Bennion replied that for sixty days he had been trying to elect a Democrat, but was not so narrow and contracted that he could not legislate in the interests of both parties, and was prepared to vote for a Republican in desperation in order to get some kind of senator elected. If thirty-one Democrats would get together to elect a Democrat he would join them.

Cummings thought it better to give away his vote to Geo. Q. Cannon than to throw it away as he said his colleagues were doing.

Lapish said he had been introduced to a prominent railroad man in Salt Lake City here, Mr. Eccles, who said to him that if McCune were elected we would be able to secure the road to southern California, otherwise we would not. Now, there is but one consideration to be put upon this, and that is that he would have influence with the railroad people. It simply meant that he would be a railroad senator.

Shurtliff said he listened to Geo. Q. Cannon on the ground that one-third of his supporters were Republicans and he had received many letters and a petition from members of that party asking him to give some support to one of their candidates.

Betts explained that he could not vote for McCune because his conscience told him McCune was guilty of the Lee charges.

Speaker Baylance, in the course of an earnest speech, said:

"I take it as an insult to the committee for me to accept at least and thank them for their services, and discharge them honorably for the services they performed. I want to say to the Democrats that we have elected six Democrats to the Senate of the State of Utah. You certainly are not going to hold a hand in electing a Republican to the Senate of the United States. Do you, I ask, what are you going to say to your Democratic friends when you go home? Can you stop and explain to every man, woman and child whom you meet on the street why you do this? How are you going to help having the finger of scorn pointed at you, and hearing people say, 'There goes a Benedict Arnold to the Democratic party?'

"Do they think that the minority should fall the majority what they should do? Do they think Talk about tying up the Legislature—I want to ask if the remark is consistent? Is the majority tying up the Legislature and preventing the election of a United States Senator, or is the minority party of the Democrats doing it?"

President Nebeker, in a very emphatic speech, replied to Speaker Baylance, saying:

"I have no apology to make for any vote I have cast in the joint assembly, but Speaker Baylance in his remarks stated that the minority had taked the stand to dictate who the Democrats from Utah should be. I want to call the attention of the assembly to the action that was taken by the minority in a meeting held by the majority of which were the McCune supporters. The proposition there submitted was that we should each pledge ourselves to elect, eliminate every candidate who had been voted for, and every name which had been voted on for the position of United States Senator, and go into caucus and permit the majority to name a candidate. Now, ladies and gentlemen of this assembly, I want to call your attention to the fact that the McCune supporters in that meeting constitute the majority, and had you accepted the proposition, we would have been able to name the senatorial candidate and we would have supported him cheerfully. I say to you that if there is no senatorial candidate presented to this joint assembly who will be elected, that the responsibility rests with you."

Mrs. Cannon asked the President if the minority would have been willing to eliminate their candidate if he had received as many votes and as unwavering and steadfast support as McCune.

Mr. Nebeker replied in shouting tones:

"If we had seen that it was impossible to elect our man, I answer yes."

"And we are not being asked to do it," said Mrs. Cannon.

"If you believe that, then elect him," replied the President.

Betts asked the lady who it was that had deserted King when he had 22 votes and had gone to McCune when he had but 9. Mrs. Cannon said she at least was not guilty of that as she left King when he had only 12 votes.

Evans declared that he saw the lady King when he had 22 votes and McCune 9.

The assembly then adjourned until today at noon.

TWENTY FOUND NUGGET.

Huge Lump of Gold Unearthed by Prospectors in Australia.

San Francisco, March 8.—The steamer Alameda brings the news of the finding of a gold nugget in western Australia weighing twenty and a half pounds avoirdupois. The nugget was made early in February by McPhe Bros. and a man named Parkes about twenty miles from Marble Bar, in the Pilbarra gold field. The prospectors together with over 200 ounces of smaller size, was uncovered. Just two miles north of where the Pantomine nugget, weighing 134 ounces, was found by a party named Boyle nine years ago.

British Imports Into Hawaii.

Washington, March 8.—A report of the British foreign office, which has been transmitted to the state department, states that the imports into the Hawaiian Islands for the first nine months of 1898, were $6,988,646, against $4,899,272 for the same period in 1897. The revenue for the year from import duties and port charges is said to be over $900,000.

Anti-Christian Science Bill Repealed.

Guthrie, O. T., March 8.—The governor has vetoed the bill regulating the practice of medicine on the ground that it interfered with religious liberty. The measure aimed at Christian Science.

CUBANS WANT TO BE ANNEXED.

Better Class Inhabitants of the Island Wish Peace.

WANT THE TROOPS TO STAY

Havana Can Easily Be Made One of the Healthiest and Richest Cities.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8.—C. E. Hankins, the New York expert accountant who is returning home from Havana, where he was called by Gen. Ludlow to aid in looking into the financial condition of the Cuban capital, left Atlanta today for the east. Mr. Hankins says the representative Cubans are annexationists and are anxious to see the United States keep its army here until everything is running smoothly and Cuba is ready to be annexed.

As to the finances of Havana Mr. Hankins says:

It will be an easy matter to make Havana, not only one of the richest, but also one of the healthiest large cities anywhere to be found. At present the principal difficulty that meets the civil government is the lack of money with which to administer it. Havana's only resource now are out of the customs duties which, of course, should be applied to the government of the country.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

Postmaster of Wilkesbarre Detected in the Act of Opening Letters.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 8.—Edward F. Dugan, postmaster of Wilkesbarre, was arrested today on a charge of tampering with the United States mails. About two months ago several complaints were lodged with the postal inspector at Washington that mail was disappearing and that received bore evidence of having been opened by a steaming process. The postal authorities subsequently detailed two secret service men on the case under orders of Inspector Gorman. Last night at 6 o'clock a letter from Baltimore and Washington arrived and had been distributed. Dugan entered the office and was seen to take several letters from the boxes and then go into his private office and carefully draw the curtain. A few minutes later a detective, who was acting as a clerk, turned out an electric light in the rear end of the office, this being the signal to two other secret service men, who were stationed outside.

The man on the inside carefully addressed the envelopes, one of which was Hugh Gorman. The two men went at once to Dugan's private office and without the ceremony of knocking, entered and there found the postmaster seated at his desk, on which lay the letters addressed to prominent men in this city, and all of them opened. The postmaster was surprised and not a little excited for a few moments, but soon recovered his composure. He was later escorted to his home by the secret service men, where a warrant for his arrest was subsequently served. He was taken before United States Commissioner Hahn, where he gave bail for appearance later.

Mr. Dugan, besides being editor of the Evening Leader of this city, is a member of a large number of lodges and for the past 8 or 12 years, has been active in politics. He is a member of the Republican club, the Press association, a brother of the late Joe K. Dugan, a gentleman who was prominent in Democratic county and state politics, and at the time of his death was postmaster.

The news of the arrest created a big sensation, especially in political circles.

REVIEWED ON BRITISH SOIL

Troops En Route to Manila Take a Run Ashore at Malta.

Governor, His Staff and a Huge Concourse of People View the March Past.

Valitta, Island of Malta, March 8.—The United States transport Sheridan from New York on February 16 for Manila, arrived here yesterday morning. By permission of the governor of Malta, Gen. Sir Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, the American troops, consisting of 1,300 men, landed today and the governor, attended by his staff, inspected them on the Florian parade grounds. Subsequently the Americans marched past and created a splendid impression.

Admiral Sir John Drummer Hopkins, commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean station, and his staff, the garrison, commanding the infantry brigade, with their staffs, were present. There was also a large attendance of naval and military officers and an immense concourse of spectators.

The troops on board the United States transport Sherman are part of the Twelfth United States Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry. The detachment is commanded by Col. Smith.

"QUEEN'S TRIP POSTPONED.

Despite Precautions Queen Victoria Will Not Cross the Channel Until Saturday.

London, March 8.—The queen has postponed her departure to the south of France until Saturday next in consequence of the storm in the channel. The postponement of her majesty's departure is a striking illustration of the extent of the precautions with which she is surrounded and the enormous amount of machinery which is necessary when she travels. Before of going to her own yacht to Cherbourg as usual, she decided to avoid the long trip and go from Portsmouth to Dieppe instead. Accordingly a special boat, which has been entirely chartered for its night minutes trip. All sorts of staging and platforms have been erected at Portsmouth, where their Admiral John Fullerton, aide-de-camp of the queen, who has been in command of the fleet at St. Vincent, and Albert since 1884, and a host of court officials, have been superintending the arrangements. Two trial trips have already been made and everything was in readiness for today.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, in addition to a large force of gendarmes and custom house officials, two battalions of infantry were in readiness, while the entire railroad line to Nice was guarded by soldiers, posted at intervals, supplementing the usual force of railroad employees detailed for duty in such emergencies. The French government is taking unusual precautions on account of the supposed hostility of a portion of the people to the queen. All these arrangements in France are not to be a disguise from Rear Admiral Fullerton, postponing the journey on account of the weather prevailing in the channel, chosen as a excuse, whereas only a moderate sea was running.

Leader of Bloodfields Revolution at Large.

Colon, Colombia, March 8.—(Via Galveston.—Advices received here from Rosas del Toro say General Reyes, the Nicaraguan officer who headed the recent revolution at Bluefields and who succeeded in escaping from that place is still at Rosas del Toro. Nothing is known as to his future movements.

C. Burdette Hart, the United States minister to Colombia, and Seber Graham, the Colombian consul, sailed for New York yesterday. The steamer Ladd will shortly leave Panama in order to make an attempt to save the American steamer Starbuck, which went ashore on February 28 between Amapala and Corinto, and which was at first reported to be a total loss.

Will Board the "Terrible Turk."

Chicago, March 8.—Lou M. Bergman, the manager of Halle Adib, the big Turkish wrestler, has posted $100 with Will J. Davis of the Columbia Theater, with a challenge offering to bet any part of $2,500 that Halle Adib can throw the alleged "Terrible Turk," who recently defeated Ernest Roeber in Boston four times in one hour. Bonerman says that notwithstanding reports to the contrary Halle Adib has not been in Boston.

Gang of Forgers Broken Up.

Chicago March 8.—John A. Peterson, alias Carl Elling, has been arrested in this city and will be held to await the arrival of detectives from New York. It is alleged that Peterson was a member of an organized band of forgers who succeeded in swindling a half dozen New York banks by forged checks.

The members of the band were all employed as janitors in office buildings and in the performance of their duties in many offices succeeded in getting hold of numerous checks which had been paid and returned to the makers canceled.

By charles Maline, one of the gang, was given the task of forging the signatures of individuals and firms. So clever was his work that the other members of the gang found little difficulty in cashing the checks.

Maline and Peterson were arrested. The last named succeeded in securing his release on bail, which he jumped. Maline is in the Tombs awaiting trial.

WAR FEVER IN EVIDENCE.

Enlistments for Army are Being Made at an Unprecedented Rate.

Washington, March 8.—The war department has commenced the work of recruiting the additional 25,000 men to give the regular army a strength of 65,000 instead of 30,000 men. The number of recruiting stations has been increased from about forty to between seventy and eighty. The principal stations are at Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. New stations have been established at Augusta, Auburn, Albany, Chickamauga Park, Macon, Savannah, Hartford, Conn., Harrisburg, Pa., Columbus, and other towns principally in the east. Men will be first recruited for duty in the Philippines and will be ordered, upon acceptance, to join the six regiments. Sixth cavalry, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first infantry and Sixth artillery—which are under orders to reinforce General Otis at Manila as soon as the transports can be arranged. As fast as possible stations at which regiments have been mustered out will be selected for recruiting stations in order that the men enlisted soldiers who have already had service may be given the first chance to re-enlist.

An officer of the war department today said:

"Enlistments for the new regular army are being made at an unprecedented rate. The effect of the adverse comments inserted in the papers has been to bring out great crowds of recruits.

First Lieut. Frank D. Ely, Second U. S. Infantry, has been detailed on the general recruiting service and will proceed to Sterling, Ill., and establish a temporary recruiting station in that city. Second Lieut. Joseph F. Green, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, has been detailed on the general recruiting service and will proceed without delay to Chicago and establish a temporary recruiting station in that city.

Canal Policy for State of New York.

Albany, N. Y., March 9.—Governor Tomer has not settled on the formulation of formalitiy for a definite canal policy for the State. He has designated Major T. W. Symonds, of Buffalo; Hon. Jos. N. Scatchard, Buffalo; Hon. E. G. Green, Binghamton; Hon. Frank S. Witherbee, New York City, and General Francis V. Greene, New York City, to consult State Engineer and Surveyor Bond, and State Superintendent of Public Works Partridge, to investigate the subject and submit him a report which will form the basis of recommendations to the next legislature, with a view of finally disposing of the canal question.

Sewers for the City of Mexico.

City of Mexico, March 8.—The main work on the new sewer system in the City of Mexico has begun. Contractors, a French firm, have four years in which to complete the work, but within a few days they will put on a force of 1,000 men, and they expect to earn a large bonus by finishing construction in thirty months.

When the system is completed it is prophesied that the City of Mexico will have a lower death rate than any other city of its size in the world. This will be a rare gift to a huge pumping engine, by means of which the sewers will be thoroughly flushed every twenty-four hours.

Repeal of Sugar Bounty Law.

St. Paul, Minn., March 9.—The senate has passed the Batz bill repealing the sugar bounty law which has been in effect in Minnesota since 1895.

The law provided for a bounty of 1 cent per pound on sugar manufactured from beets grown in Minnesota.

Corner in Coffins and Caskets.

New Haven, Conn., March 8.—According to a statement made by the head of the Strong Manufacturing company, of Whitehall, the largest manufacturers of coffin trimmings and undertakers' dry goods in this country, steps are being taken by the leading coffin hardware manufacturers in the United States to organize an international trust. Over sixty concerns, representing fully eighty per cent of the output, will be absorbed and the capital stock represented will be between $7,000,000 and $10,000,000. The trust will have headquarters in New York, and will control the major part of the coffin hardware business in the United States. It is understood that many coffin making caskets and undertakers' dry goods will be included in the consolidation.

The Strong Mfg. Co., the Meriden Silver Plate of Winsted, together with the Sargent company and the United States Hardware company, New Haven, Meriden, Brittania Co., Meriden and the Textile company of Westfield, Mass., are interested in the project and already have given options on their plants in large sums. Those interested say if the syndicate is perfected it will cheapen the cost of manufacture and will kill the competition which has been so sharp of late.

U. P. Lands in Wyoming Sold.

Cheyenne, Wyo., March 8.—Sherman E. Day, as special master, sold under foreclosure at auction all the lands granted the Union Pacific Railroad company in Wyoming.

Judge W. D. Corlett, for the Union Pacific bought in all the land except the coal lands, the sale of which is postponed until Monday, March 13. Nearly three million acres were sold, the bids by counties being as follows: Albany county lands, $300,000; Carbon, $145,000; Laramie, $780,000; Sweetwater, $454,922; Uinta, $222,000; total, $1,555,922.

Pope Makes Excellent Progress.

Rome, March 8.—An examination of the pope's wound was made today by Dr. Mazzoni, who found it now making excellent progress. He believes hopes to recommence his receptions speedily.

The fact that Dr. Lapponi is again sleeping at the Vatican has aroused a fresh crop of rumors, including one to the effect that the pope is suffering from a senile cancer. But his physician unequivocally denies this, saying the patient has a good appetite and is convalescing rapidly.

PERILS OF THE DEEP.

Crippled British Steamship St. Regulus Passes to Ships in Similar Predicament.

Brunswick, Ga., March 9.—The British steamship St. Regulus from Liverpool Feb. 9, has arrived here several days overdue, after a perilous passage. Captain Bennett explains that the St. Regulus on the night of Feb. 12, sighted lights believed to be the Hamburg-American line steamer Menoria then in distress in about Lat. 41.30 north and Long. 133. The St. Regulus, however, could not go to her assistance as the bad weather suffered the loss of her steering gear and two propeller blades. She attempted to go to the aid of the distressed Menoria, but was unable to fall into the trough of the sea and became almost unmanageable. Captain Bennett reports that on Saturday last in the gulf stream he passed a waterlogged lumber laden three masted schooner.

ARE SORRY IT HAPPENED.

Filipinos Bewail the Fact They Undertook Too Much on Their Hands.

Aguinaldo and Followers Find that They Cannot Drive the Americans Into the Sea.

Hongkong, Feb. 8, via San Francisco, March 8.—In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent, John Barrett, late United States minister to Siam, who is passing through Hongkong en route home, said:

"The collision of forces at Manila is the most disastrous thing that could happen to the Filipino cause of independence and they themselves, that is the leading representatives of Aguinaldo, have been and are anxious lest, rather than allow such a conflict to take place, they would accept any terms of the conflict and seeking some legitimate explanation and excuse for the reported beginning of the fray by the insurgents in order that the blame pearing in on them from their agents in America and Europe asking for the Filipino side of the story, but they are unable to accept the present commencement with Aguinaldo of the insurgent government. Only a few days ago they sent word to me that the leaders would not allow any attack to be begun upon the American forces, and would even avoid a threatening attitude rather than abandon the responsibility of a conflict. They asked me to so inform my friends in Congress to this effect as well as to Admiral Dewey and General Otis. Therefore, when I asked the local leaders to give reasons for the outbreak they stated with great consternation that it must have been due to fire by the natives, which they do not like to acknowledge to the moral influence of the war party, as now proved, and expect that Aguinaldo himself could not have favored or supported the action of the Filipino troops. The king commander of the Tagalos, they say, would be accounted for by the masses of Filipino soldiers practically being beyond all control of officers after the battle had really begun, and being inspired with the blind hope of driving the Americans out of Manila as they had forty the Spaniards.

"Now that the treaty is ratified, right after their reckless opening of the ball, the Filipino leaders are almost disheartened and are completely at a loss as to the future policy. They constantly affirm that the worst now happens they will be able to make peace on the basis of the status quo ante, and ignorantly paid to American control, trusting that full justice would eventually be done them. As he is a man of blunt standing I hope his influence may count with Aguinaldo and his followers."

"The Filipino leaders have always been kindly disposed to me and frank in their discussions, because I know them here in the Philippines, and when they have had an over moment with me I have invariably counseled them to accept American jurisdiction, pending a necessary investigation of who should be at least held responsible for the islands and to remain confident that the President and people of the United States would see that justice was done them.

After my address delivered a few days ago on the Philippine situation at the request of the Hongkong Club, in which I made Filipinos were present, some of them came to me and assured me that they would accept my counsel to keep calm and patiently await the results of the Philippine commissionary investigation. Now they say they thought it was preferable to stay the radical element at Manila and the enthusiasm of their army. I have always had high sympathy for my friends, and regard them as comparing most favorably with the Asiatic native, hoping that with guidance and control of the American government, they would give at least an autonomous government that would rather use of the great responsibilities and difficulties of that government, and I am still hopeful that these bonds and stores may be only temporarily and in the confusion of the problem successfully reserve.

ALL IS QUIET AT MANILA.

Americans Welcomed on Negros and Cebu.

GEN. OTIS MAKES REPORT.

He Tells of Americans Killed and Wounded in Tuesday's Battle.

Manila, March 8.—The Maritime Steam Navigation company's steamer Natria Zeus del Rio has arrived here from Iloilo and reports all quiet there although skirmishes are frequent in the outlying districts.

The Negros commissioners landed on Friday last at Bacolo and have been doing excellent work since.

Tue 8th. Paul landed a battalion of troops at Negros on March 4th. Col. Smith and the other officers were magnificently received and entertained by Sotiros, who were extremely kind and courteous.

Within an hour of landing the signal corps had established communication with Iloilo, Captain Tiller reporting the news of the reception to General Miller.

Goodall's battalion was subsequently landed at Cebu without opposition and is now quartered in the city.

The steamer Gloria, which arrived here from Cartagena in the northern part of Luzon, reports that the steamer San Joaquin is wrecked, that her cargo has been plundered and that her native crew mutined on February 28 and murdered the Spanish officers of the vessel. Some of the mutineers are expected to have been arrested at Vigan.

The British first class cruiser Powerful has arrived here from Hongkong in order to relieve the first class cruiser Narcissus.

The United States transport Arizona has sailed.

All is quiet at Manila.

AMERICAN LOSSES TUESDAY.

Washington, March 9.—The following cablegram has been received at the war department:

Manila, March 9.—Adjutant General, Washington:

Casualties March 7, near Pampang station:

Killed—First Nebraska, company B, Private Thomas Young; company G, Guy C. Walker.

Wounded—First Nebraska, company B, Captain Claude H. Gluck, thigh, moderate; Private Herbert Hedge, neck, moderate; Twentieth infantry, company M, Private Frank Young, arm, moderate; company G, John Curran, chest, lungs, severe; First Wyoming, company F, Captain John D. O'Brien, forearm, moderate; company C, Private Jos. Sparda, severe; Engineer, Major J. F. Bell, thigh, slight.

Near Lat. 4 Pedro Manila, wounded: First Wyoming, company G, musician, G. E. Smal, knee, moderate; First Washington, company H, Private Sidney Q. (Bucknam, forearm) slight.

Col. Payne of Ohio Buys a Residence.

Savannah, Ga., March 8.—Col. Oliver Payne of the firm of Payne, Mather Payne, and brother of the first Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney, has purchased from H. B. Cunningham, of New York, the latter's palatial winter residence at Thomasville, Ga. Col. Payne will occupy the residence at once.

Star Theatre to be Torn Down.

New York, March 8.—It is said that the Star Theater, since the famous home of Wallack and Daly, and now a cheap play house, the theatrical district having moved further uptown, will be torn down next May and a big office building erected in its place. The land is owned by the Astors.

State Dam in Ohio Washed Away.

Chillicothe, O., March 8.—One hundred and fifty feet of the State dam here has been carried away by the flood in Scioto river. The break renders the canal from here to Portsmouth useless, there being a feeder at this point. There will be a strong protest against rebuilding the dam on the part of the people who favor the abandonment of the canal. If it is repaired an expenditure of over $50,000 would be necessary.

Strike at Pittsburg Settled.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 8.—The strike at the Pittsburg Forge & Iron company's plant has been settled and the works are now in full operation. The men went back at the old wages.

Ohio River is Falling.

Cincinnati, March 8.—The Ohio river at 10 o'clock today had fallen to 48 feet 6 inches a total drop of eight-tenths of a foot from the highest point. The fall is slow but it is hoped that as it is falling everywhere above Cincinnati the decline will be more rapid tomorrow. The local weather bureau officials have say:

"Above Portsmouth the river is below the danger line. There is nothing in the rainfall to cause the Ohio to check a rapid decline. At Cincinnati it will be below the danger line Friday afternoon."

If these predictions are fulfilled the railroad will be in normal condition before Friday, so be the handling of freight and the use of United passenger cars.

Sunday Saloons in St. Louis.

Jefferson City, March 8.—Senator Schnickhardt, of St. Louis, will introduce in the Senate today a bill repealing the Sunday closing saloon law and substituting a new one which requires to close on Sunday from 1 a. m. to 1 a. m. This is the result of the noise raising saloons in St. Louis last Sunday.

Kipling Continues to Make Progress.

New York, March 8.—Rudyard Kipling continues to make good progress toward recovery. His sleep is better and more refreshing, taking several hours at a time. His brain power is still impaired, but that is only a temporary condition resulting from a serious physical weakness. Dr. Conan Doyle visited Mr. Kipling's room last night and there has no call for her services.

Mr. Kipling was removed today to another room in the hotel. This one room is much larger and has a more cheerful outlook. It is hoped the change will do him good.

He is much improved and took a breakfast of beef tea, oysters and eggs. Little Josephine is sitting up in bed and is on the high road to recovery.