THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 92.

NO SENATOR CHOSEN.

The Legislative Assembly Fails to Elect Any of the Candidates.

EXCITING SCENES AT THE END.

Vain Efforts to Get Members to Yield, to Elect George Q. Cannon, to Agree on a New Man, or to be Bound by a Caucus.

No senator was chosen! At 12 o'clock midnight, last evening the joint assembly adjourned sine die, without having accomplished the purpose for which it met—the election of a senator for the term of six years.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS.

At an early hour an immense throng of citizens packed the rooms and corridors, the aisles, the windows, the cupola—every inch, in fact, of available space in and about the hall of representatives. The people were eager to witness the closing scene in the long and finally fruitless contest to elect a Senator, and their disappointment at the close as the clock struck twelve was evinced in all sorts of expressions of regret, vexation, disgust, and in some cases sorrow. The assembly was convened shortly after 8 o'clock, and President Nebeker at once ordered the roll call for Senator.

RIDEOUT AND TANNER.

As soon as Senator Rideout's name was reached, he made his final plea for King, announcing that those who were voting for Mr. King would stand by him to the end, and saying that if those who first chose his name for King would return to him, he could yet be elected. When Senator Tanner's name was reached he replied to the first speaker by saying that while he had at first voted for King, out of deference to what he believed to be the wishes of a majority of his constituents, his own first choice was McClure; and because McClure was his own first choice and because from the day he had voted for him there had been a majority of the Democratic votes of this legislature for Mr. McClure, he would continue to vote for him.

BENNION AND SHEPARD.

Representative Bennion followed, announcing that he would change his vote for the last time back to Geo. Q. Cannon, stating again, in the main, the reasons he gave when first he changed from McClure to that gentleman. He said the question was, "Shall we have a Senator at all?" Shepard took pulpitonic at the length of Bennion's speech and raised a point of order, but the President ruled that Bennion might proceed. The vote proceeded, and Mansfield voted for Geo. Q. Cannon. The ballot was: A. W. McClure, 27; W. H. King, 11; Geo. Q. Cannon, 16; George Sutherland, 1; Frank J. Cannon, 1.

An effort was made to limit debate to five minutes, but the motion was laid on the table. On the next ballot, the fifth, Greenwood changed from King to Geo. Q. Cannon.

LAW AND LLOYD.

Then Law made a speech of some length. He began by saying that every member of the opposition who had spoken had cast insinuations upon him. Mrs. Cannon interrupted, asking him to retract the statement, as she for my wife written in the faces of the Republicans.

SORROW OF EVANS.

Senator Evans, his features drawn as if in deep mental agony, arose and in an earnest speech announced, in view of the failure of the minority to come over, that he would vote for Geo. Q. Cannon. Betts made a speech for King. The one hundred and sixteen ballot gave George Q. Cannon 23: A. W. McClure, 10; Frank J. Cannon, 8; C. C. Richards, 16; George Sutherland, 1.

BOYLANCE AND NEBEKER.

Two more ballots were taken, Speaker Boyle announcing the result, and, amid quiet, Speaker Nebeker announced that a recess would be taken for twenty minutes.

Speaker Boyle then asked the Democratic members to go into the ear committee room.

"Let's do it right here," shouted President Nebeker.

The Senate chamber was docked upon, and Dalton thirty-eight of the Democrats, Smith, Evans, Shurtliff, Cannings, Larsen and Holer Bennion did not attend.

THE CAUCUS.

"We want call no ceremony," said President Nebeker. "I'll act as chairman." Senator Hawkins was called for, and said: "I want to begin that you proceed as speedily as possible, to agree upon a caucus nominee, and then proceed to vote in joint session." Mr. Law proposed that you ballot at once, taking not more than five ballots and that all members be bound by the result of the ballot, whenever any candidate receives a majority of the votes. If after taking five ballots some one is not chosen, let the one who has a plurality be the choice of the caucus."

Representative Cook said: "I want to state right now, that I'll abide by the result of the caucus, if anyone but A. W. McClure is chosen, but I'll have if he is the man."

"And I'll go out if you don't leave him in the list," said Thomas.

Shepard agreed with Thomas.

Hawkins again urged harmony.

Jackson said: "I am sincere in what I say, but I can't vote for A. W. McClure."

"Let's take an informal ballot," suggested President Nebeker, and let it be not binding on us. It will tell us at least where we stand."

A secret ballot was taken, and it resulted: A. W. McClure, 21; C. C. Richards, 11; W. H. King, 5; James H. Moyle, 2; G. W. Pierce, 2; Aquila Nebeker, 2; D. O. Rideout, 1; George Q. Cannon, 1.

ALL EFFORTS ARE VAIN.

Lloyd suggested that a new man entirely be chosen. Senator Hawkins suggested the name of James H. Moyle, but the members were already leaving, for the reason that some of the members refused to be bound by the caucus vote. Jackson named Henderson, Lloyd nominated Richards, Perry and Aquila Nebeker announced for Moyle. No ballot was taken and the members were already returning to the hall.

The final ballot was taken amid the wildest excitement, and shouting. Many changed back to their first choice and the last ballot, the 144th, stood as follows:

THE LAST BALLOT.

A. W. McClure (Dem.)	21
W. H. King (Dem.)	11
A. Nebeker (Dem.)	1
G. W. Pierce (Dem.)	4
J. H. Moyle (Dem.)	2
George Q. Cannon (Rep.)	18
George Sutherland (Rep.)	2
F. J. Cannon (Dem. Rep.)	1
Votes Cast	62
Absent	1
Necessary for a choice	32

The vote in detail:

SENATORS.

For McClure—Cannon, Evans, Robison, Smoot, Tanner, Thomas, Whitney, Wright—8.

For Nebeker—Perry—1.

For Moyle—Bennion, W. O. Nebeker, Rideout, Aquila Nebeker—4.

For George Q. Cannon—Alder, Howell, Shurtliff—3.

For F. J. Cannon—Kissel—1.

Absent—Chambers—1.

REPRESENTATIVES.

For McClure—Speaker, Clyde, Parry, Fullmer, Thomas, Harris, Ivers, Lloyd, Quarrie, O'Neil, Perry, Robertson, Bugbee, Shepard—12.

For King—Betts, Fisher, Larsen, Wheeler—4.

For Powers—Cook, Forman, Jackson, Leptich—4.

For Hale—Stewart—1.

For George Q. Cannon—Hendon, Branwell, Calder, Christensen, Cross, Dry, Cummings, Greenwood, Mansfield, Miller, Murdock, Reid, Richards, Robbins, Scowcroft, Thomas—16.

For Sutherland—C. E. Harris, Hoggan—2.

For F. J. Cannon—N. J. Harris, Ivers, Johnson, Law, Smith, Taylor—6.

At 12 midnight, the assembly adjourned sine die, without electing a senator.

THE SPEECHES.

The speeches made during last evening's session were as follows:

RIDEOUT'S REASONS.

Senator Rideout spoke as follows:

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen—It is due you tonight that I state my reasons for being here at this late moments left for us for the election of a United States Senator. Two weeks ago I promised my friends to vote for Alfred W. McCune. I did so because I could see no end to the contest we were engaged in, and because I believed the reasons were made and I withheld my vote. Today many friends have importuned me to change my ballot. Work on the warehouses has been delayed by the trouble the Senatorial contracting entities thus to be approached by life long friends to do one thing, which changed to Geo. Q. Cannon. Despair began to be manifest in the faces of some of the McClure men. McClure had now 26 votes, and Geo. Q. Cannon 16. Larsen changed back to King, and Lloyd plead for a caucus, saying he now felt really doubtful for the first time of McClure's winning, and referring incidentally to Law as a self-confessed liar and belle-cinder. Mansfield made a speech in justification of his change to Geo. Q. Cannon. Shepard announced that he would stand by McClure to the end.

RICHARDS NOMINATED.

Lloyd nominated Charles C. Richards and Stewart followed. Robertson announced that he would vote for Geo. Q. Cannon. On the next ballot, Senator Dehlbim, W. O. Nebeker, Aquila Nebeker, Perry, Rideout, Representatives Betts, Cook, Fisher, Forman, Horne, Jackson, Leptich and Wheeler joined Lloyd and Stewart in voting for C. C. Richards, making his vote fifteen, the highest number given to him. Senator Chambers became ill during the progress of this ballot, and retired from the assembly.

The result of the one hundred and fifty-sixth ballot follows: A. W. McClure, 31; George Q. Cannon, 19; Frank J. Cannon, 2; George Sutherland, 2; W. H. King, 1. Lloyd again voted for a recess, for the purpose of holding a caucus, but was voted down. All Democrats now looked serious, while

(Continued on page two.)

HON. GEORGE Q. CANNON.
Proposed as Compromise Senatorial Candidate.

George Quayle Cannon is the son of George and Ann Quayle Cannon, and was born in Liverpool, England, January 11, 1827. His parents came from the Isle of Man. In 1840, the family united themselves with the "Mormon" Church, and in 1842 emigrated to this country. The mother died en route and was buried at sea, and in 1844 the father died at Nauvoo. George Q. became a member of the household of his uncle, John Taylor, and learned the trade of printer in the office of the Times and Seasons and Nauvoo Neighbor. In October, 1846, he journeyed westward from Nauvoo, and arrived in the Great Salt Lake Valley Oct. 12, 1847, then being a Utah Pioneer. Two years later he went on a mission to California, and a year afterward to the Hawaiian Islands, where he translated the Book of Mormon into the Hawaiian language, and returned to Utah in 1854. He went back to California that year, and was editor of the Western Standard. In January, 1855, he again reached Utah and became connected with the Deseret News. In September of that year he went east, and on his return in 1856 was ordained one of the Twelve Apostles. Then he went to England and edited the Millennial Star. In 1862 he returned to Washington, because of his election, with Wm. H. Hooper, as U. S. Senator from Utah, which was then seeking admission into the Union. From Washington he went back to England, and presided over the European mission, coming back to Utah in 1864. In January, 1866, he started the Juvenile Instructor in this city, and continued its publication for a year previous he had become identified with Sunday schools, and is now, and has been for several years, the general superintendent of the Deseret Sunday Union. In 1868 he was appointed editor of the Deseret News, and under his administration the semi-weekly and daily editions of the paper were instituted. In 1872 he was elected to Congress, and served four successive terms as Delegate from Utah. In 1882, the House held his seat, but in 1883 he was re-elected, and served two terms more. In 1896 he was chosen one of the First Presidency, and has occupied the position of first counselor to Presidents John Taylor, Wilford Woodruff, and Lorenzo Snow. In business he has been prominently connected with Z. C. M. I., the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railway, the Saltair Beach company, Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company, the Union Light and Power company, Deseret News publishing house, the Bullion-Beck Mining company, and other business institutions; he is also a director in the Union Pacific Railway company. In politics he was formerly rated as a Randall Democrat but latterly is counted with the regular Republicans.

TROOPS ARRIVE IN PHILIPPINES.

Transport Grant Lands Her Freight of Soldiers.

STORY OF ILOILO'S CAPTURE

Sailors at Barcelona Receive the Deputation on the Beach with Guard of Honor.

Washington, March 10.—A cablegram received at the war department today dated Manila, March 10th, says the transport Grant arrived with troops in good condition. The Arizona and Newport leave today for San Francisco, the Arizona via Honolulu and the Newport via Nagasaki. The Grant carried to Manila the Fourth infantry and four companies of the Seventeenth infantry. This adds to the troops under the command of Gen. Otis 42 officers, 1,142 enlisted men. The Grant with General W. H. T. Lawton in command sailed from New York January 9th.

RECEIVED WITH HONORS.

New York, March 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Bassaloni, island of Negros, March 4, says:

After a pleasant voyage the St. Paul, carrying the deputation from Negros, Colonel James F. Smith, the first American governor, and the First Infantry of the California regiment, Major Simes commanding, arrived in Iloilo on March 3rd. As the vessel entered the harbor at midday it found the artillery in action and Gen. Miller commanded advancing into the concealed plantations at the right of the line.

General Miller, fearing an organized and strong attack upon the town, had requested assistance from the Boston in landing. Captain White was unable to accede to this request, owing to the fact that a portion of the crew was at Cebu.

It was at first expected that the Caltenanos would land and assist General Miller's forces, but on landing the Herald correspondent met General Miller returning from the front and learned that it was only a false alarm.

Iloilo was terribly wrecked by the insurgent incendiaries, and presents a scene of horror and desolation. Magnificent residences and great warehouses were totally wrecked.

General Miller and his staff are confident that they can hold the town.

The insurgents' strength is not definitely known, but it is believed that there are 2,000 men armed with the arms and 1,200 bolos. They follow similar tactics to those at Malolo, dropping irritating shots into the American lines throughout the night, but never appearing in sufficient strength to justify a resolute forward movement. They are well drilled, however, and have a good deal of spirit.

The St. Paul proceeded to Bassaloni, and arrived at noon today. The Americans found a large guard of men drawn up on the beach. The inhabitants were amicably disposed. The American flag was already flying from an unfinished convent.

REPATRIATED VOLUNTEERS.

First Major Henry Artillery Leave Cuba Amid Hysterical Demonstrations.

New York, March 10.—A special to the Herald from Havana says:

The transport Michigan sailed Thursday for Savannah, carrying the First Battery Artillery, Major Henry. These are first troops to be repatriated from Cuba and were almost crazy with delirious joy at the prospect of returning home. As the ship cleared off the reefs dancing about the decks, singing "Good Bye, Cuba."

The 22nd New York regiment will sail Saturday on the Minnewaska. They will be brought to Tribeconia, the new government wharf across the bay, and will embark from that point. This will obviate their coming into the city. The Third Georgia and the Twelfth New York will follow, the former embarking at Tribeconia and the latter at Matanzas.

The contract held by the Taylor heirs for constructing and repairing the pavements and crossings in Havana streets, has been acquired by F. W. Hawley, acting for a New York syndicate. The contract was granted to Taylor by the Ayuntamiento some years ago and work was actually begun, but upon payment of the first installment to the municipal treasury the work ceased. Taylor then asked for a delay, saying he had been unable to raise the money required to begin the work. The Ayuntamiento refused to grant the delay and Taylor has acquired his rights from the heirs.

The Spaniards are now in Washington to purchase cigars and local right to the concession, notwithstanding the Cuban insurgents.

The government railroad connecting Tricomia with the Malanzas line will be completed in a few days. Work on the warehouses has been delayed by the trouble the Senatorial contracting entities thus to be approached by life long friends to do one thing, which changed to Geo. Q. Cannon. Despair began to be manifest in the faces of some of the McClure men. McClure had now 26 votes, and Geo. Q. Cannon 16. Larsen changed back to King, and Lloyd plead for a caucus, saying he now felt really doubtful for the first time of McClure's winning, and referring incidentally to Law as a self-confessed liar and belle-cinder. Mansfield made a speech in justification of his change to Geo. Q. Cannon. Shepard announced that he would stand by McClure to the end.

Officers and Men of Manila Fleet Put in Claims for Head Money.

San Francisco, March 10.—George H. Holden of Washington, who returned from the Orient on the Rio de Janeiro March 4, has filed claims for 1,100 claims of the officers and men of Dewey's fleet for head money. The claims are to be filed with the court of claims in Washington for final action. The head money for Admiral Dewey and his officers and men will aggregate $187,000, or this per head for the 1,100 officers and men of Admiral Dewey's fleet. The prize money for the officers and men under Admiral Dewey will amount to $400,000, plus the pension of three years to recently rated. The money will be distributed by the United States district court.

Speaking of Admiral Dewey, Mr. Holden said: "He seemed very tired owing to the exacting duties and responsibilities of his position, he said his health was good. He looked fairly well, too."

Overland Road for Guatemala.

San Francisco, March 10.—The Examiner says:

Negotiations are on foot between C. P. Huntington and President Cambrera of Guatemala which, if consummated, will result in the building of 150 miles of road in Guatemala, by the means of which the little southern republic will have an overland line from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Mr. Huntington already owns a road in that country. It runs from San Jose, on the Pacific, east to the city of Guatemala, a distance of 74 miles. It has an immense timber reserve with the Atlantic north to Puebul, through a rich coffee district. The railroad cost about $2,000,000 in gold, and it has an annual net profit of about 18 per cent. Mr. Huntington will also probably secure control of the government road from San Jose to Ocos, on the Mexican and a line between Chamaceno to San Felipe. By joining these properties with his system, Mr. Huntington would control all transportation problems in Guatemala.

NEW YORK'S COMMERCE.

Annual Report Shows a Falling Off of $29,595,138 in Foreign Trade.

New York, March 10.—According to the annual report of the chamber of commerce just issued, the foreign commerce of this port for the fiscal year ended June 30th last was $29,595,138 less than during the previous year, being $1,000,816, against $1,030,411,112 in the year ended June 30, 1897.

"This was a much greater decrease than during the year 1897, compared with the year 1896, when the falling off was only $4,155,044. Accompanying this report, the foreign commerce in United States ports outside of New York during the last year was $2,860,000,000, an increase of $55,782,876 compared with the previous year, so that these two separately show a general increase outside of New York.

Of the total foreign commerce at this port, $121,782,365 was carried in American vessels and $93,224,275 in foreign bottoms.

Although no statement is made in the preliminary report as to the cause of the great falling off in New York's commerce it has long been known that it is due largely to the diversion of traffic to other ports by reason of the discrimination of the railroads against New York, which renders it more profitable to ship by way of Southern ports.

New Steamship Line to Hawaii.

New York, March 10.—The American Hawaiian Steam Navigation company has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with an authorized capital stock of $750,000 for the purpose of operating a line of steamships between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The incorporators are George H. Dearborn, Wallace R. Flint, Oscar T. Rosenfeld and Jesse H. Fuld.

The company will at once begin the construction of several large steamships to run from New York and Philadelphia to San Francisco and the Hawaiian Islands.

Enlistments for Manila in Order.

San Francisco, March 10.—Orders have been received at army headquarters here to prepare transportation for the Ninth infantry, which is to be sent to Manila, although it had been assigned to various posts on this coast. It has been given out from department headquarters that the war department is desirous of recruiting for the cavalry service in the Philippines and also for that of the artillery. The recruiting officers of the department are authorized to make enlistments for the light artillery and cavalry service.

New Comes a Cracker Combine.

San Francisco, March 10.—The Call confirms the report that all of the principal cracker manufacturers on the Pacific coast will soon be combined in a trust with a capital of over $5,000,000, the greater portion of which will be furnished by eastern men. All of the big establishments in this city, it is stated, will be drawn into the combine, these will be joined the leading firms in Spokane, Portland, Seattle, Los Angeles, Sacramento and Stockton.

With so many plants under its control, the syndicate will be in a position to regulate output and prices. As soon as the organization is perfected a selection will be made as to which of the plants will be operated and which to close.

Canal Commissioners to Continue Work.

New York, March 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

President McKinley intends to carry out the provisions of the river and harbor appropriation act regarding the Nicaragua canal as promptly as possible.

He will continue the Walker canal commission in service, and will instruct it to make another visit to the Nicaragua route as supplemental and more detailed report before the meeting of the next Congress. It is probable that the President will add at least two more members to the commission.

One of these will probably be an officer of the engineer corps of the army and the other an engineer selected from civil life. Among the civilians under consideration are Alexander Agassiz of Chicago, who was a member of the London commission; Mr. Morrison, of New York, and Mr. Randolph of Chicago.

It is such as most of the present American engineers, who would have been in connection with the Nicaraguan route, it is probable that the Walker commission will report in favor of its use as the best site to the Panama, if for no other reason than that the time of its previous visit to Nicaragua.

The President will also carry out the provisions of the act in regard to ascertaining what rights and privileges have been acquired by the Maxinnar line under the act of March 3, 1897. Work on the warehouses has been delayed by the trouble the Senatorial contracting entities thus to be approached by life long friends to do one thing, which changed to Geo. Q. Cannon. Despair began to be manifest in the faces of some of the McClure men. McClure had now 26 votes, and Geo. Q. Cannon 16. Larsen changed back to King, and Lloyd plead for a caucus, saying he now felt really doubtful for the first time of McClure's winning, and referring incidentally to Law as a self-confessed liar and belle-cinder. Mansfield made a speech in justification of his change to Geo. Q. Cannon. Shepard announced that he would stand by McClure to the end.

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