THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 59.

A BREEZE IN THE ASSEMBLY

Resolution Introduced by Mrs. Horne Today Causes It.

A WARM DISCUSSION ENSUED.

As to Whether the President of the Senate is Presiding Officer of the Joint Assembly—No Senator Yet.

The joint assembly convened at 11 o.m., the president of the Senate presiding.

Roll call showed Senator Tanner (home on account of sickness) and Representative Christiansen (home on account of the death of his father) absent.

An interesting discussion developed just before the ballot was taken, and as it appeared to involve something of importance, the whole matter was listened to with an intense and almost painful interest till its completion, when it finally passed off quietly.

A resolution was offered by Mrs. Horne, providing that at the joint session today Speaker Boylance preside, that tomorrow President Nebeker preside, and that after February 1st, they preside alternately.

Jackson opposed the resolution as one calculated to intensify the existing tension and bitterness. He held that the President of the Senate should regularly preside, and it should be left to his discretion whether he should call upon any other person. "I understand," he said, "that the resolution originated in a caucus held at the headquarters of one of the same rabid candidates. I am opposed to it, as there are no precedents for such a proceeding."

Bispard said that in regard to precedents there was none. "This is a joint assembly of the Legislature of Utah, but of the two houses. There is no particular reason, other than mere courtesy, why the President of the Senate should preside, more than any other member of the body."

Lapish thought the resolution implied unfairness on the part of the President of the Senate, and therefore opposed it.

Representative Robinson said: "As a member of the House, I, too, am opposed to the consideration of this resolution. In every body there is a senior officer, in this case the President of the Senate, in regard to whom the Legislature has for years agreed that a complimentary resolution, for his fairness and ability.

Representative Callister said he had at first been favorable to the resolution, but he had found that the last Legislature had proceeded as we are now doing.

Senator Sunst said he trusted that no ill-will might arise over the matter. It is another illustration," he said, "of the mistake we made in the beginning of this session, when we began without any rules. We have adopted no rules. The rules of the Senate or of the House are not in force in this body. I favor the resolution, though I desire that no reflections may be made on the able presiding officer. I drew the resolution read by the senator from Kane county, two years ago, and I, if there, and I believe it now. At the close of this session, I hope to be able to say the same thing again. But we need some rules of procedure."

We should at least have one rule to guide the deliberations of this body. I am in favor of adopting the resolution.

Robinson moved that the resolution be tabled. The motion prevailed, 27 ayes, 14 noes. The McClure people, in the main, voted aye; the others aye. N. J. Harris voted no in order to be able to act a vote on the resolution itself, to which he announced himself opposed. Lewis spoke in similar vein. The President of the Senate voted no; the Speaker of the House, aye.

From this moment that this assembly be convened by the rules contained in Roberts rules of order. W. G. Nebeker seconded the motion. Sunst thought three rules inappropriate.

Lloyd moved a substitute that a committee of five be named to draw up rules for the governing of this assembly, three by the Speaker of the House, and two by the President of the Senate. The substitute was lost. Evans's motion was put and carried, and here an incident occurred. It was full of suppressed sentiment, ended.

The roll call for senatorial ballot was then proceeded with.

SIXTY-THIRD BALLOT.

The sixty-third ballot was then taken as follows:

Cannon, 7; King, 12; McCune, 28; Powers, 1; Sutherland, 12.

For Cannon—Senators Kiesel and Hurtsig; Representatives Bragwell, Harris, N. J., Ivers, Johnson and Smith—7.

For King—Senators Bennion, Nebeker, Robinson and Mr. President; Representatives Britz, Cook, Farr, Fisher, Greenwood, Jackson, Larsen, Stewart and Wheeler—12.

For McCune—Senators Cannon, Chambers, Evans, Peery, Robinson, Rowe, Thomas, Whitney and Wright; Representatives Bennion, Brewster, Cole, Cummings, Forman, Fullmer, Hansen, Horne, Lloyd, Mansfield, McGuire, O'Neil, Parry, Redd, Robertson, Shepard and Mr. Speaker—28.

For Sutherland—Senators Alder and Bispard; Representatives Crosby, Harris, G. S., Hoagstrey, Lee, Miller, Murdock, Nichols, Robinson, Sorensen, and Taylor—12.

For Powers—Representative Lapish—1.

Absent and not voting—Christiansen and Tanner.

No choice," announced the President.

Representative Welch announced that out of caucus he was paired with Senator Tanner, who had not been able to get one of those opposed to him in the senatorial contest to pair with him.

Bispard moved that the joint assembly dissolve. Evans offered a substitute making the time 11:30 tomorrow.

The motion of Evans was carried. Pending the announcement of the result, a communication was read, in which the Joint committee on University site invited the members of the joint assembly to make a visit with the committee to the proposed University site on the Fort Douglas reservation, this afternoon. The street cars for the purpose would leave Temple and west side of the city and county building at 3:30 p. m.

The joint assembly then dissolved till 11:30 tomorrow.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 11:40 a. m., Senator Thomas in the chair.

The journal of the 23rd day was read and approved.

The committee on judiciary reported on Senate bill No. 15, by Ridgeout, defining the six judicial districts of Utah, recommending its passage with slight amendment. The report was adopted.

The same committee made a similar report on S. B. No. 13, by Wright, defining property exempt from taxation. Adopted.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. B. No. 18, by Ridgeout, an act providing for the examination and licensing of barbers. Referred to committee on public health.

S. B. No. 19, by Ridgeout, provides that the governor shall appoint a barber to serve for one year, a barber to serve for two years, and a physician to serve for three years, as a board of examiners of barbers. They are to receive $5 per day during actual service; shall meet at least four times per year to conduct an examination of persons desiring to follow the occupation of barbers. Each applicant shall be examined concerning his ability to grade and distinguish the various diseases of the skin and scalp, and whether he is a proper antiseptic treatment of razors, shears, clippers, brushes, combs, shaving cups, and whether the nature of eruptive and other diseases of skin and scalp, and whether the same are infectious or communicable. Persons without the license granted by this board are to be prohibited from following the occupation of barbers.

S. B. No. 5, by Evans, providing for the service of summons in justices' courts, amending section 4785 of the statutes, was read for the third time.

The Senate took a recess.

The Senate convened at 1:05 p. m. S. B. No. 12, and S. B. No. 11 were read for the second time and ordered for third reading. S. B. No. 5, by Evans, was read for the third time and passed, all voting aye.

The Senate adjourned till tomorrow at 11:30 a. m.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Business Transacted This Afternoon by the Lower Branch of the Legislature.

The protracted senatorial fight is having a visible effect upon the attendance of the members in the respective branches of the Legislature. For instance, for several days past, at the commencement of the House proceedings, a large percentage of the members has been absent. Today was no exception to this rule. Notwithstanding the fact it was just 2:15 p. m. when Speaker Boylance called the body to order only twenty-nine out of the forty-three members responded to the roll call of the chief clerk. The business of the day was as follows:

PARDONS AND PAROLES.

The committee on penitentiary and industrial school reported that it had under consideration H. B. No. 6, by Sorensen, an act authorizing the board of pardons to refuse entrance of State prisoners for good behavior, forfeiture of such reduction and parole of prisoners, and recommended that it pass, with amendments.

PROBLEM OF IRRIGATION.

Harris of Weber presented House bill No. 4, from the trustees of county agents of Weber county, setting forth that the problem of irrigation should occupy prominent place in the consideration of the deliberations of the Legislature. They call attention to the accumulation of moneys and securities belonging to public school of Utah, and submit that the investment of the same in reservoirs, dams, etc., built on public lands, and owned by the State would be absolutely safe and would increase largely the ability of our citizens to profitably cultivate large areas of land now without water and in addition would produce large revenues from increased values and would in many ways benefit and enlarge the mill fund. The petition was signed by J. Holmes, president, and W. G. Cragun, secretary, Committee on education.

AGAINST CONSOLIDATION.

Harris also presented H. P. No. 3, which was referred to the committee on education. It is from the same trustees in Weber, asking that the Legislature increase the present State levy for school purposes, and that the law-makers use their utmost endeavors in opposition to the passage of any bill that will in any way consolidate the present school districts into one district, the boundaries of that to be the present county boundaries.

NEW UNIVERSITY.

The joint committee of the House on University site and education and art, Representatives Cummings and Horne, chairmen respectively, reported favorably on H. B. No. 49, relating to the removal of the University, and recommended that the bill pass. Adopted.

BILLS BY SORENSEN.

Sorensen introduced H. B. No. 56, "An act to amend section 2852, Revised Statutes of Utah, 1898, authorizing any person over twenty-one to serve summons from justices' courts." Committee on judiciary.

BEE INSPECTOR'S CLAIMS.

Boylance presented a petition from Oliver H. Blackham, praying that he be allowed for services rendered as bee inspector of Utah county in 1895-96. Committee on claims.

At 2:45 the House adjourned.

WHAT RESOLUTION WAS FOR.

Its Supporters Explain Why They Favored and Introduced it.

The reporter at the close of today's session endeavored to ascertain the reason for the introduction of the resolution which was the cause of the sensation that occurred in today's joint assembly of the Legislature. When the resolution was introduced, it took fully three-fourths of the members by surprise. For several days, a number of the members of both houses have said that President Nebeker was pressing too frequently over the joint assembly. It was understood from the lips, they said, that the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate should alternate in presiding, but that the President of the Senate has seen fit to ignore this understanding; and on a recent occasion so forcibly rapped the gavel, which Speaker Boylance had taken up, expecting to preside, and very decidedly thrust the Speaker of the House aside, in order to preside himself. It is further alleged that the President of the Senate holds, and if occasion arises, will so rule, in the assembly, that it requires the affirmative of thirty-two to elect a senator, and that a majority of those present and voting will not suffice for that purpose. "As the law says a simple majority of the quorum present and voting, will be sufficient, I think the side says nothing short of a majority of all will be sufficient, it is only a proper proceeding that we should always preside and that we have some definite rules governing our action," spoke the author of the resolution, Mrs. Horne, when interviewed by the reporter.

When the resolution was introduced, however, it was clear that the majority of the assembly was taken by surprise.

As the case now stands, the promoter of the resolution have only secured the adoption of the Roberts' rules of order to govern the proceedings, and the main questions are to whether the President of the Senate presides of right, and whether he can act solo the law by declaring that a simple majority will not elect, are left untouched and unchanged.

FISH AND GAME LAWS.

The Principal Changes Proposed are Here Given.

The amendments contemplated for the fish and game law, as given to a "News" reporter by a member of the commission, are briefly as follows:

1. The name of the law is changed to Forestry, Fish and Game law, for the reason that, as at present constituted, there is no organized power to enforce the forestry law. By placing the forests under the supervision of the fish and game commissioner, the expense of the commission will be reduced without further cost to the state.

2. The officers will serve both as county, State and Federal officers, and without additional cost. The governor could confer Federal authority upon our fish and game officers, who then serve in this double capacity.

The sale of trout taken from the public waters will be prohibited. It is held that trout fishing must either be forbidden altogether for a number of years or the selling of trout must be absolutely prohibited for a time, in order to preserve from extinction our natural supply. But parties who raise fish in their own ponds from the spawn will be permitted to sell at any time.

4. The sale of grouse is to be prohibited. These birds are now almost totally exterminated, and this provision is necessary if grouse are to be preserved.

5. The sale of deer will be prohibited for the same reason.

6. The principal changes contemplate the extension of the duck-shooting season to the spring time. The season now closes on February 15th. The amendment proposes the closing of the duck season on the 1st of April. The reason is that we have with us after early spring, passing on to the north. Our game-takers should have a chance at these birds.

These are practically all of the changes that will be made in the fish and game law, but a separate bill will propose a fish hatchery, to be established and maintained by law, and to be located in the vicinity of Bear Lake, Liberty Park, where the springs and flowing wells are situated. It is thought that the hatchery would be in a completely stock our streams, so that fishing at pleasure could be resumed with safety.

Seining will be allowed in Bear river as far up as Cache Junction, in Weber river as far up as the Junction with the Ogden river, in Jordan river as far as Mill creek, and in Provo river as far to be under the supervision of the county wardens with the usual prescribed mesh of seine. The fish traps boxes are to be prohibited on open water.

These changes will be embodied in the new bill, now in the hands of Representative Brewster. The changes will be agreed upon by the members of the Senate and House. This bill and the amendments to the present law as outlined above, will be shortly introduced.

A HARD TRIP.

Weber Canyon Made Almost Impassable by Sheets of Ice.

Mr. James W. McHenry has just returned from a hard trip up north with a bunch of some ninety Church cattle that he was taking out to the feeding range. Mr. McHenry's facial collisions bears evidences of his journey in the form of a beautiful mahogany tint, due to the wind and sun on the snow; further, he wears an artistic plaster upholstering of a couple of inches in dimensions, in the region of the right epic, occasioned by a severe fall from his horse in Weber canyon, where it took him and his companion, Oscar J. Stone, exactly four hours to drive the bunch of bovines a distance, equal to a fair stick and a half, over a solid sheet of ice.

Mr. McHenry states that Weber canyon is practically impassable, owing to the snow on the mountain side having melted and the water having run down into the roadway where it has frozen. One intrepid traveler, who attempted to precede the cattle but his team, which slipped over the edge of the road into some willows, where, after fruitlessly working for several hours to extricate one of the animals, the owner was compelled to abandon the same.

HURRY TROOPS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

War Department Orders Movement of Reinforcements Expedited.

OTIS GETS 7,000 MORE MEN.

Some are to Go Via Suez Canal, and Some Across the Pacific—Gen. Lawton En Route.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Orders have been issued by the war department to expedite the movement of troops to the Philippines. The transport Sherman will start from New York next Thursday with the Third regiment of infantry, and four companies of the Seventeenth infantry. The following Thursday, February 9, the transport Sheridan will sail from the same port with the Twelfth infantry and the headquarters and the remaining companies of the Seventeenth infantry. The officers in command of these troops have been instructed by telegraph to execute the orders for this movement without unnecessary delay.

Both transports will follow the same route to Manila taken by the transport Grant, across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean sea and the Suez canal. The Grant started several days ago and is now supposed to be in the vicinity of Gibraltar.

Gen. Lawton, who is to assume active command of all the military forces of the Philippines when Gen. Otis becomes military governor of the territory, is a passenger on the Grant. Two requests are made by the war department of Lawton: Ist, to stop at Manila by way of the Pacific ocean. One of these has already started, and it is expected the other will take its departure from San Francisco within a few days.

The arrival of these four regiments will increase Gen. Otis's fighting strength by nearly 7,000 men.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Five Regiments in Porto Rico to Return Home at an Early Date.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Arrangements were perfected at the war department today for the muster out of the Eighth Illinois infantry, and the Twenty-third Kansas infantry, now in the department of Santiago, and the Forty-seventh New York infantry and the Sixth U. S. V. cavalry, now in Gen. Henry's command stationed in Porto Rico.

The Eighth Illinois and Kansas will arrive at Savilago with the Twelfth infantry about Feb. 14, and will return to Newport News with the Twenty-third Kansas infantry. From that port the regiment will be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for muster out. The transport Chester will arrive about Feb. 15, and will bring the Eighteenth Illinois to Newport News, where they will be transported by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ills., for muster out.

The Chester is expected to arrive at San Juan, Feb. 5, for the purpose of bringing the Sixth volunteer infantry to Savannah for muster out. The officers charged with this movement are instructed to see that the transports are thoroughly renovated and fully prepared for the comfort, substance and shelter of the troops before they are allowed to start on the voyage home.

U. S. Minister Recognized by Honduras.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The state department has been informed that the government of Honduras has formally recognized Dr. Hunter as U. S. minister to that country. This is the last chapter in the long and romantic Hondureño revolting in the formation and dissolution of the Greater Republic of Central America.

The outcome is regarded as absolutely justifying the course of the state department in consistently ignoring the union formed before they had established a republic.

BLIZZARD IN TEXAS.

Worst Experienced in Years—Cattleman Freeze to Death—Stock Perishing.

Fort Worth, Tex., Jan. 31.—The worst blizzard experienced in years is sweeping over the northern and western portions of Texas, causing much suffering and loss. Judge Mitchell, a wealthy cattleman of Clay county, has been found frozen to death. All kinds of stock are perishing in droves, while reports from some quarters say cattle are dying in great numbers.

Severe on Discriminating Railroads.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 31.—Gov. Sayers sent a special message to the legislature today recommending the railroad commission's request for a law to punish railroads which discriminate in freight rates against shippers. The legislature is empowered in a 1891 suggested in conformity with the provisions of the constitution of charters of the company.

Jubilee Mass in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Mr. Gabriel's Catholic church was filled to overflowing today to attend a mass in the jubilee mass for the celebrated pastor of the congregation, Father Maurice J. Dorney. The church was decorated and 300 visiting clergymen participated. Was imposing. Archbishop Feehan and Bishop Spalding were present. Rev. Dr. Dorney is 80 years old.

A banquet later concluded the jubilee, which has been in progress several days and celebrated the 25th anniversary of the ordination of Father Dorney to the priesthood.

SMALL POX IN MANILA.

List of the Soldier Boys Who Have Succumbed to the Disease.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The war department has received a cablegram from Gen. Otis at Manila in which he reports the following deaths since his last report:

January 4, Edward A. Rethmeyer, private A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; January 5, Charles Hutton, K Troop, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Eugene Stewart, corporal, M, First California, smallpox; Jan. 16, Fred Lewis, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Eugene Stewart, corporal, M, First California, smallpox; Jan. 17, Fred Lewis, private, F, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Jan. 18, A. Dentalgia, private, D, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Jan. 19, Ralph Wm. H. Bell, private, C, First Colorado, smallpox; E. P. Blair, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Jan. 20, Ralph Bell, Sgt. Major, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Jan. 21, John D. Young, private, A, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Frank Drain, private, C, Tenth Pennsylvania, smallpox; Jan. 22, Norman F. Hand, private, L, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Jan. 23, Harry C. Fulsbourg, principal musician First Colorado, smallpox; David L. Campbell, private, E, Twentieth Kansas, smallpox; Jan. 25, Arthur W. Tinker, private, K, Fourteenth infantry, smallpox; Jan. 26, Alex F. Carlyle, private, A, First Washington, typhoid fever; Wesley Hathorne, private, C, Second Oregon, diphtheria; Jan. 28, John A. Moore, private, H, First Tennessee, smallpox; Earl A. Jones, private, I, First Washington, typhoid fever; Jan. 29, Otto J. Berg, private, F, First South Dakota, diphtheria.

Messages to Manila in Cipher Accepted.

New York, Jan. 31.—The central cable office of the Western Union Telegraph Co. this afternoon issued the following notice:

The Eastern Extension Telegraph company has advised us that the United States government in the Philippines has modified its recent order prohibiting telegrams in cipher or code. Messages in secret language may now be accepted, subject to government censorship.

Frozen to Death in Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Dan Keefe, wife of a packer in the U. P. service, was found naked and frozen to death on the porch at her home today. She was seen last night. Her daughter was nearly starved. Money and jewelry were found in the house packed in the bottom of trunks.

SAFETY LAW DECISION.

Supreme Court Gives a Construction to the Law of 1897.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Justice Shiras has handed down the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Frederic H. Hainingbaus vs. the United States, appellant, of appeals for the second circuit. This is a large case involving the validity of the safety appliance act of March 2, 1893, for a penalty in case in which it is found necessary to make the appraised value exceed the value declared in the entry. The goods in question were certain woven fabrics in the piece, imported at the port of New York. The case came to the Supreme Court on certificate of the following questions:

Under the provisions of paragraph 297 of the act of 1897 and section 7 of the act of 1890, as amended by section 32 of the act of 1897, can the appraiser use in not subject to an ad valorem duty, or a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof?

Second—Did the additional duty of 1 per cent of the total appraised value of said merchandise for each 1 per cent that such appraised value exceeded the value declared in the entry, be applied to the particular article in said invoice under value so aforesaid, or ought anything in the provisions of the act of 1890, as amended by section 32, of the act of 1897?

Both questions were answered in the affirmative by the court, the contention of the position of Solicitor General Richards. The decision of the court is in effect that in any tariff case where there is a proviso that the duty shall be based on the value, the appraiser must amount to a percentage of the value of the goods, that the importer must make a true entry of the value of goods and that if he does not do so and the appraiser increases the valuation the collector must collect the additional duty by way of penalty for the undervaluation. The case will be remanded to the circuit court for further proceedings.

Police Surpass Mail Carriers.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 31.—All records of ice travel on the Yukon have been broken by the recent feat of the mounted police of the Northwest Territory in bringing a big shipment of mail from Dawson to Skagway in nine days and ten hours. The mail left Dawson on the morning of January 21, and was in Skagway before noon last Tuesday. The record was made by Inspector Constantine, it is said, to show that they could greatly reduce the time being made by the United States mail contractors.

NEGROES IN PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

Interesting Statistics Regarding the Colored People of the United States.

New York, Jan. 31.—The field secretary in charge of the American historical association, Dr. George W. Moore, of Boston, has made a practical and detailed investigation concerning the negro in professional life, showing that there are 1,000 students in professional courses in colored schools, and of these 128 were women.

There now 103 students and 34 graduates in theology, 134 students and 24 graduates in law, 296 students and 24 graduates in medicine, and 8 graduates in pharmacy, and 128 students and 8 graduates in dentistry. There have been 25 schools of theology, 5 schools of law and 6 schools of medicine. In addition to these schools there have been established for the negro in professional life, the doors of the leading universities of the North, East and West are open to him.

Since 1867 there have been 105 graduates in medicine, 1 graduate in pediatric medical colleges, making a total of 106. This list does not include the large number of students who have graduated from northern institutions. There are twelve schools for training nurses, one hundred and ten in Washington, one in Tuskegee, Ala., one in Chicago, Ill., in the largest hospital in the country, which is connected with the medical department of Howard University, is located at this hospital. It has 1,000 patients and 100 nurses.

McHarry Medical college of Nashville, Tenn., is a good school, and has its medical, law, and dentistry and 41 in pharmacy.

Shaw University of Raleigh, N. C., has also a well equipped medical school. Able corps of colored physicians are associated with Dr. Tucker, lecturer as professors in five of the six medical colleges established in the South for colored students. There are a number of colored physicians and surgeons in the United States array with rank of major.

The law department of Howard University is the largest and best school in the South open to colored students, a number of colored men have graduated from the law schools of Yale, Harvard, Boston University and the University of Michigan.

There are about 60 colored lawyers in this country. They practice in all courts.

About 1,000 ordinary trained men and and 2,000 untrained men are engaged in the ministry.

The majority of Congregational, Episcopal, Presbyterian colleges are educated men, but they form only a small wing of the entire number of ministers. There are nine more baptist and colored Methodist and Baptist churches.

The bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal, the African Methodist Episcopal Zion and the Colored Methodist Episcopal church, together with their ministers, exercise wide influence in their sphere.

ENGLAND WAKING UP.

Merchants and Newspapers Discuss the Encouraging State of American Trade.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Consul Roberts of Birmingham, Eng., reports to the State department that there is a great awakening going on among English manufacturers over the disastrous possibilities of a merchant trade competition. A new trade paper there has met with a most cordial reception, he says, and the news columns of both daily and trade papers are filled with facts about American trade, while the question is given serious editorial discussion which in English daily papers gives much more serious consideration than is given to the average American newspaper. In this week's issue of the particular trade paper referred to, it is stated that fully 25 columns are devoted to American trade matters, about one-half taken from the American consular reports.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HAS A CHILL.

The Thermometer Takes Refuge Below Zero—Force of the Cold Wave Broken.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—The coldest weather of the season in St. Louis and vicinity prevailed today, the thermometer in different sections of the city registering from 1 to 7 degrees below zero. Zero weather prevailed throughout the State. There is much suffering among the poorly clad people of the lower cold.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—The cold wave continues unabated in intensity in this section, the mercury having reached 12 below.

However, the weather is moderating considerably in the northwest, where the force of the wave first struck. The time of zero temperature today passes as far south as Gainesville, Missouri, N. D., reporting 20 below; Duluth, 14, Green Bay, Wis., 20 below. The indications are that the cold will moderate in this section tonight.

Telegraphic reports from points in Missouri report that the weather of last night and today has been the coldest experienced in many years. At Maryville the thermometer registered 17 degrees below zero. The wave has not yet reached Above here the Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois rivers are open, and the ice is still in motion. The "Father of waters" is freezing rapidly. The ferries that portray in the art of crossing the river will be frozen up by tomorrow.

A report from Springfield, Mo., says that Mrs. Mary Stevens, an aged woman living on a farm near that city, was found dead in her home.

The blizzard has materially interfered with the passenger and freight business of all railroads centering this city. Trains arriving at Union station today were from 20 minutes to three hours late.

Philippines Closed as Transcontinental Territory.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 31.—Believing the Philippine Islands and Hawaii to be transcontinental territory, Secretary Hughes of the commercial commerce has extended an invitation to Aguinaldo and President Diaz to be present at the meeting here in May.

VICTIMS ON THE MAINE.

Catholic Bishop Says Protestant Service Cannot be Held Over Them.

Affair Not Yet Closed—Making Connections Free—Control of the Sagua Railway.

New York, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

The control of the Sagua railroad has passed into the hands of capitalists who some time ago bought the Havana street railway system. Some new parties are in the present syndicate which now includes New York, Canadian, English and French capitalists. The main base of the controlling interest in the Sagua line is part of a general plan for assimilating and uniting the railroads of the island. The Sagua transfer of the majority interests have been signed and a meeting of the stockholders will be held on February 10, at which time the plan will be given to shareholders of stock in the new company, which will consolidate interests in other railroad properties or of disposing of their stock at a profit. The new company will be A majority of the stock is said to have been purchased above par. The capital of the new company is stated to be $1,000,000. It has no bonded indebtedness. The road runs through the sugar lands of Santa Clara province, and is 60 miles in the island. It begins at Port Isabel, which is the port of Sagua la Grande and connects with the Cuban railroad, twenty miles of Cienfuegos. A branch also runs from Sagua and forms a connection with the Caibarien railroad, near Remedios. The line has been kept in fair condition during the insurrection.

Bishop Santander has declared that the Protestant service cannot be held over the bodies of the victims of the Maine in Colombia cemetery. Committees of Americans were preparing to deposit the dead in Trinidad, Cuba, on the anniversary of the explosion, and desired prayers by a Protestant clergyman. The bishop says that the cemetery is consecrated ground, and Protestant service could not even be permitted there, than in a Catholic church. The committee is preparing a protest to General Brooke against the action of the municipal authorities in Trinidad, Cuba, Havana and other cities in declaring consecrated the Maine victims, and authorities free from taxes, and that the cemeteries are church property, and that to take possession of them is to be desecrating the dead and the church. The committee is likely to take similar action. Free required for burials and similar abuses will be made to the government of the Cubans against Spanish rule. The agitation is going to have all cemeteries declared free.

CAPITAL STOCKS IMPAIRED.

Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York is an Unstatable Position.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Times says: The Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York for the year ending December 31, 1898, has sent to the Insurance department at Albany, and according to the report the capital stock of the company is seriously impaired. President P. H. Armstrong admitted the fact of the impairment, but declined to give any figures in regard to the extent.

Chief Examiner I. Vanderpol, of the state insurance department, is now engaged in making an examination of the affairs and condition of the company. It is stated that in its report, the insurance reserve of the company will be considerably reduced, and that the official figures of the department are likely to exhibit a greater impairment than is revealed by the statement of the company. The capital of the company is $1,000,000. Under the statute, if the impairment exceeds 25 per cent of the total capital stock, or $250,000, the company should be notified by the superintendent of insurance that it must suspend business, and a period of thirty days will be granted within which the solvency of the company may be re-established.

President Armstrong announced yesterday that the impairment would be made good, but declined to say whether this would be accomplished by means of an assessment, or by a reduction of the capital to $500,000.

UTAH MAN KILLED IN ARIZONA.

He and a Companion are Murdered by Mexicans.

BODIES BADLY MUTILATED.

John Blake and James Beard the Victims—Murderers Burned the Bloody Clothing.

Kingman, Arizona, Jan. 31.—The bodies of two men have been found murdered near Hackberry, a small town east of here. The bodies had been exposed three days. Their throats were cut and the heads beaten to a jelly with stones. The remains have been identified as those of James Beard, a miner, and John Blake, a "Mormon" formerly from Utah. Blake leaves a wife and children.

Both men had been drinking for several days, and on Tuesday night disappeared. The Mexicans, who were in town that night drinking and gambling, also disappeared and it is supposed that they murdered the men. The murderers built a fire near the house and burned the bloody clothing. Part of a letter written in Spanish was found in the ashes. The Mexicans have been caught and are here in jail. There is talk of lynching. The bodies were brutally mutilated after death. Blake's head was nearly severed from the body. He was robbed of a watch and a small amount of money.

AN OFFICER RAISES A CHEER.

New York, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Long has telegraphed to Admiral Dewey, asking him to inform the navy department of the number of marines stationed in Pekin. Long stated that he ordered to China's capital some weeks ago to participate in an outbreak, and because other European governments had assigned guards to their legations and embassies in Pekin.

The Boston was ordered to Talu and disembarked a guard, which went at once to the American legation. The chief reason for here is stated that the marines shall be withdrawn, but this action will not be taken until Minister Conger reports that their presence is no longer necessary.

Copper Thieves Arrested.

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—John Hallin and Arthur Daught have been arrested on a charge of stealing copper and taxes from the Mare Island navy yard. They were formerly members but of late have been engaged in the pirate business. Hallin was captured in a saloon at Mare Island while in the act of hoisting the yard. A man with him at the time escaped by stabbing out in order to the whaleboat. Daught was caught in this city. More than a ton of metal, worth as high as ten cents a pound, which they had stolen from the government, was found by detectives. It had been sold as scrap iron from the Oregon Columbia. The pirate adroit having taken other stuff along the shores of the bay.

Arresting a Klondiker.

Oakland, Cal., Jan. 31.—Alfred A. McFarlane, a Klondiker, who was arrested in East Oakland last Saturday on a telegram from Seattle charging him with "grand larceny embezzlement," was released by Judge Ellsworth on a writ of habeas corpus. He was immediately rearrested on a charge of being a fugitive from justice. An effort will thus be made to hold the accused man until an officer from Washington will have arrived with the necessary papers. He is alleged to have taken $1,800 belonging to Hughes Brothers of Alder county, Wash. He is said to own one of the largest saloons in Dawson. His residence is in Oakland.

A Kansas Bank Fails.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The comptroller of the currency has received a telegram announcing the failure of the First National bank of Russell, Kan. Following is a statement of the condition of the bank as shown by the report of the bank examiner of the currency for December, 1898: Capital stock, $50,000; surplus and undivided profits, $41,785; circulation, $44,900; due to depositors, $0,250; Total resources, $135,136. The bank was placed in the hands of John Dale, national national bank examiner, as temporary receiver.

Norfolk and Western's Statement.

New York, Jan. 31.—The Norfolk & Western Railway company's statement for the month of December and December 31: Gross earnings, $4,945,595, increase, $1,000,000; operating expenses, $3,362,182, increase, $1,000,000; net earnings, $2,575,136, increase, $152,031.

Gross earnings of the San Francisco Railroad company reports for the six months ending December 31: Gross earnings, $1,000,000; net, $1,000,000; operating expenses, $1,171,382, increase, $172,887; net earnings, $1,334,444, decrease, $56,216.

Miscellaneous earnings, $29,194; income, $24,207; total net, $1,348,528, decrease, $32,301.

DEATH AMONG ROYALTY.

Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria Gives Birth to a Daughter and Then Dies.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 31.—Princess Ferdinand of Bulgaria died today of pneumonia. She gave birth to a daughter last evening.

ATTITUDE OF AMERICA.

Filipino Junta at Hong Kong Protest Against Uncle Sam's Non-Recognition.

Hongkong, Jan. 31.—The Filipino junta today published its protest against the refusal of the United States to recognize the Filipino government. It asserts that the national government, adding that "the usurpers of the Philippines, Spain, Germany, are greatly tickled by the exclusion of Filipinos."

The protest continues: "It is impossible for the commission sitting city of Manila backed by the friendly cooperation of the United States, to reach a proper understanding of the actual condition of affairs in the Philippines, the inability of the aspirations of the people and their capability for self-government."

Vice Pedro's utterances in the November Forum are too pronounced to inspire confidence."

Paris, Jan. 31.—The Filipino junta here has received a cable message from