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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 60.

MUCH TALK ON RESOLUTION

Chambers Moves to Expunge, But Resolution is Retained.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH BALLOT

Gives Cannon Seven, King Thirteen, McCune Twenty-seven, Sutherland Fourteen, Powers One—Senate and House at Work.

The Senate and House of Representatives met in joint session at 12 o'clock m., Mr. President presiding.

The roll call should only Christensen absent.

CHAMBERS MOVES TO EXPUNGE.

Senator Chambers said:

I desire to make a motion. It has been known to the members of this body that the presiding officer has acted justly and impartially. It has been said that the resolution introduced recently by the full representative from Salt Lake (Mrs. Hoyer) was for the purpose of casting a reflection upon the presiding officer of this assembly. This talk has come largely from members outside of this body and is not true. But in justice to the President of the Senate, I move that the resolution and all talk connected with it, be expunged from the record. Jackson and others seconded the motion. Shepard and Stout offered the expunging of the resolution from the record. Hansen objected the motion, saying that the other day he made the motion to adjourn, was passed, when it was proposed and was in favor of it. Chambers explained that he had not distinctly favored it at the first place, and subsequent events had convinced him that it should not stand on the record.

Evans said he had been consulting the widow of the member who introduced the resolution, though he saw nothing in it that it should be expunged from the record.

Lipps said it would be improper to expunge the resolution. The whole, if there is any, must be the one that introduced the resolution.

EXPLANATIVE SPEECH.

Mrs. Hoyer said: I feel entirely able to take the responsibility of the resolution, and I feel satisfied that all my friends here are true to me. There is nothing in the record which can possibly blame the President of the Senate or the members of the Assembly. I speak for myself. Mr. Chambers asked, before this session, if I had any objection to his introducing the motion to expunge. I said that I had not, but that I should vote against expunging the resolution.

PRESIDENT NEBEKER.

President Nebeker took the floor and said: I feel that I should say something on this question. I am opposed to expunging the resolution from the record, as that would seem to cast a reflection on the member who introduced it. If there is any reflection in it, I want to bear it, and to look in the future toward for vindication. In one sense vindication is needed.

SENATOR WHITNEY.

Senator Whitney said: I am opposed to the motion to expunge. I said that I felt the resolution until it was introduced upon the floor of this assembly, and I was among those who voted to lay it upon the table. I do not question the motives of the member who introduced it, but I believe the Caucus is to adoption. These motives, I doubt not, were pure and honorable. I am not among those, Mr. President, who attribute their sins hatching up imputations from the motives of members of this Assembly. Desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and it is only a desperate cause that requires desperate measures to bolster it.

One of the commonest arguments of this kind is the imputation of impure motives to the adversary. This is not always done directly. An intimate, an insinuation, is sometimes made in the service in the form of an open accusation. The deliberations of this Assembly have not been free from insinuation of this character. It was intimated here the other day that because a certain candidate for United States Senator was not a member of the dominant Church that fact might possibly exist against his candidacy. It was also said Judge B was intimated that another candidate's wealth ought not to weigh in his favor and that because he was a poor man he ought to count against him, in other words, that we should say, how dare a man be a poor man? Why, sir, what have such arguments as those now this time? A man's religion or non-religion, his wealth or poverty, are not qualifications or disqualifications for the office of Senator of the United States. A man may work, or he may not, for night I care, tossing down to his bed at night and to its fall in the morning, that has nothing to do with the question of the senatorship. Neither has a man's wealth or poverty. I care not what the man may be, I am satisfied that he is a man of wealth. It is not his wealth that commends him to me, it is not the question does not the money to produce wealth, to organize capital, to promote industry and to give to the country's activity, which is now so much a God-given endowment as but as worthy of recognition as that which combines other talents and with thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

I complain with scorn all these insinuations, this cavilling in question of men's motives. I protest against any imputation upon the motives of Mr. Hoyer, the introducer of this resolution. These hostilities are pure. (So I am opposed to the motion to expunge the resolution from the record. Let those who wish to recant, recant. Let it come into the matter concerning the President, but be an act carry this motion to expunge, thus nullifying the history of the matter.

REPRESENTATIVE LAPISH.

Representative Lapish said: I do not believe there is any one here that questions the motives of the member who introduced the resolution. None of those who stand with me on this constitutional question daughter question her motives. He was in favor of expunging.

REPRESENTATIVE JACKSON.

Representative Jackson said: I opposed the resolution and regarded the proposition to expunge the resolution from the record because I objected to its object.

I do not rise to make a speech in favor of my candidate—to pile Pelion on Ossa or to carry coals to Newcastle; but, sir, if expulsion of indignation is in order, I can be as selfishly as can any gentleman in this assembly.

REPRESENTATIVE ROBINSON.

Representative Robinson said: There are two phases of this question, one which I desire to call the attention of the assembly. If the resolution was introduced without any ulterior purpose, it can not possibly do any harm to retain it in the journal. I have personally known Mrs. Hoyer in my mind, from any improper motive, but would like to call her attention to this fact, that she is responsible for the sober sentiments in this Legislature and they would not have her shirk any responsibility she may have incurred, and in my opinion she would be subject to greater reflection if this matter be expunged than if it be retained in the journal. I shall vote for its retention.

REPRESENTATIVE BENNION.

Representative Bennion said: The mover of the resolution is indifferent as to whether the resolution stands or not. Therefore, as expunging would indicate trepidation and shame, I shall vote to retain. I am not ashamed of the resolution. It was introduced simply in the interests of my people, and whether we gained or lost by it, we did what we thought was right. I shall vote against expunging the resolution.

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TRIBUNE STATEMENT FALSE.

Senator Dunns rose to a question of personal privilege and said:

Yesterday I, in the usual notice of newspaper reports, and were it not for the fact that I have been personated in one of the morning papers I should not ask to trespass on your time, which shall be for only a moment, however.

I read from the Tribune:

"Last night the McCune caucus decided to spring something new today. As soon as the Senate and House of Representatives get together a motion will be made to organize the joint assembly. The claim is made that enough Republicans have consented to vote with the McCunites to make success possible.

"Senator Abel John Evans, who was hard at work on the job yesterday afternoon, will probably offer the motion. Should it carry, President Nebeker will be deposed in favor of Holmes, and all Utah precedents will be unceremoniously thrust aside. It is not certain, however, that the plan will meet with any more success than was met with yesterday."

In regard to the first part of the statement, wherein it refers to the proceedings of the caucus, I care nothing about that, Mr. President, the referee made to myself, personally, is regard to working all of yesterday afternoon to make it a success. Statement in favor of organizing the joint assembly on nonsense, this morning, I desire to brand as being absolutely false, for the reason that I spoke to no man, no man spoke to me, I have attached to such a sentiment. I take it for granted that the explanation would not be necessary, but it came to my personality associated with me, but there are a number of the members of the Legislature with whom I am acquainted, some to whom I have never, as yet, been introduced, and it is for the benefit of those that I have attached to such a sentiment. I would have not been indicted to do so from the paper's report, but I felt it to be my duty as a gentleman in whom I have confidence that none who stand high in this assembly would privately circulate this assertion as being the truth, and seeking to gain influence at the expense of other men. I am as honest as any member on the floor of this house. For this reason I desired an opportunity to make this statement, and I now thank you, Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, for the indulgence extended me.

Representative Robinson said: In as much as the Republican members have been mentioned in this matter I want to state for them and for the information of the Assembly, that every Republican has been instructed and pledged himself to stand "pat" against such a resolution as mentioned by Mr. Evans, and it is to be understood.

As to the criticism of the press or the public, there are none, and I take it that my friend from Utah county shares my sentiment, whose censure is dearer to me than their praise would be.

SIXTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

The sixty-fourth ballot was then taken, resulting as follows:

Cannon, 7; King, 13; McCune, 27; Sutherland, 14; Powers, 1.

The joint assembly then dissolved till tomorrow at 11:30 a. m.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 11:30 and after the reading and acceptance of the journal of yesterday, immediately took a recess to meet with the House in joint assembly.

The Senate re-convened at 1 p. m.

S. J. R. No. 1 and 2 were reported back complete. No. 2 was rejected, by a vote, 3, amended, and its passage recommended. Filed for second reading.

S. B. No. 14, by Rideout, defining the seven judicial districts of the state of Utah, was read for the second time. Mr. Keisel moved to add Summit county to the Ogden district. This was carried by yeas and nays, and the bill as thus amended was ordered engrossed. The bill takes Summit county from the Third district (Salt Lake City) and attaches it to the First district (Ogden), for the reason that the Third district court has too much to do, and much work can be done by the First district court that is now being done.

The bill was then passed, all voting aye.

S. B. No. 11, by Wright, amending section 2987 of revised statutes defining property exempt from execution, was read and recommitted to the judiciary committee.

S. B. No. 20, by Hansen, was introduced, appropriating $1,000 to be used in the capture and extermination of outlaws in eastern Utah.

Communications from the House were read assenting the passage of H. B. No. 5, by Brewer, relating to fees and commissions of county sheriffs.

H. B. No. 6, by Roberts, relating to the definition of grand larceny, which is made to consist of the wrongful taking of property to the value of $25 or more from the person of another, or which the property taken is a horse, mule, colt, gelding, cow, heifer, steer, ox, bull, calf, sheep, swine, jack, or jenny.

S. B. No. 8, by Evans, relating to the service of summons in the justices' courts was passed.

Adjourned till tomorrow at 11:30 a. m.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Matters Which Engaged the Attention of the Representative This Afternoon.

Thirty-five out of the forty-five members of the House answered to roll call this afternoon. Other members came in later until almost the full membership was in attendance. The journal was read, amended and approved, after which business was transacted as follows:

SENATE COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Senate stating that it had passed S. B. No. 14, by Rideout, "an act defining the counties embraced in the seven judicial districts." Committee on judiciary.

A communication was also received from the Senate stating that it had passed H. B. No. 5, by Evans, "an act amending section 1663 of the revised statutes of Utah, 1898, providing for the service of summons issued from justices' courts and the serving of the same by any person, sheriff, or constable or marshal." Committee on judiciary.

PAYMENT OF WITNESS FEES.

Wheeler presented H. B. No. 5, relating to the appropriation for the purpose of witness fees. Referred to State board of examiners.

OVER PRISON LANDS.

The committee on penitentiary and industrial school reported favorably H. B. No. 8, by Hansen, "an act granting a right-of-way to the Utah Central Railroad company over the northwest quarter of section 33, township 2 south, range 1 east." The Utah Eastern Railroad company presented its profile and plat of location for a right-of-way over this ground about ten years ago, and the same was approved by the secretary of the Interior on the 27th of June, 1898. This action purported to give the right-of-way asked for but it was found that the land was in the Utah Penitentiary. A protest was made by the Utah Eastern Railroad company, however, to use the roadbed without question or interrupt. It has always claimed into the possession of the Utah Central with the title in the State of Utah, to whom it was supposed to have reverted by the government at the time of Statehood. The bill simply grants a permanent easement for a right-of-way to the railroad company, to successors and assigns of 66 feet over the quarter section indicated in the title of the act, upon the payment of the sum of $1 per rod. Report adopted and bill ordered printed.

BILL BY REQUEST.

Wheeler introduced H. B. No. 6, (by request), "An act to amend section 1197, chapter 1, title 11, of the Revised Statutes, pertaining to corporations and providing for the voting in proxies of stockholders." Referred to committee on private corporations.

STATE LAND BOARD CHANGE.

Mansfield introduced H. B. No. 7, "an act amending sections 2271, 2237 and 2232 in relation to State lands." The bill is an important one in that it decreases the membership of the board of State land commissioners, taking therefrom the Secretary of State and one other member, making section 2231 read as follows:

"A State board of land commissioners is hereby created which shall consist of the Governor and four cabinet officers of the State, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. Not more than three members of the board shall belong to one political party. Each appointed commissioner shall hold office for two years and until his successor is appointed and qualified."

The bill also provides that where land is selected on account of the omission of the surveyor to create a settlement in favor of organizing the joint assembly on nonsense, this morning, I desire to brand as being absolutely false, for the reason that I spoke to no man, no man spoke to me, I have attached to such a sentiment. I take it for granted that the explanation would not be necessary, but it came to my personality associated with me, but there are a number of the members of the Legislature with whom I am acquainted, some to whom I have never, as yet, been introduced, and it is for the benefit of those that I have attached to such a sentiment. I would have not been indicted to do so from the paper's report, but I felt it to be my duty as a gentleman in whom I have confidence that none who stand high in this assembly would privately circulate this assertion as being the truth, and seeking to gain influence at the expense of other men. I am as honest as any member on the floor of this house. For this reason I desired an opportunity to make this statement, and I now thank you, Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen, for the indulgence extended me.

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RAWLINS TALKS ON EXPANSION.

Senator from Utah Delivers an Address Before the Senate.

INEVITABLE PROGRESSION.

"No Man Can Set an Artificial Barrier to the Progress of the American People."

Washington, Feb. 1.—Mr. Lindsay, (Ky.) offered the following joint resolution:

"That the acquisition by the United States through conquest, treaty or otherwise of territory not adjacent in and geographically part of the continent of North America carried with it no constitutional or moral obligation to admit it as territory or any portion thereof in the federal union as a State or States.

"That it is against the policy, traditions and interest of American people to admit States created out of such thereof into our Union of American States, at any time or under any conditions.

"That the United States accept from Spain the cession of the Philippine Islands with the hope that the people of those islands may demonstrate their capacity to establish and maintain a stable government capable of enforcing law and order at home and of discharging international obligations resting on separate and independent states and that with no expectation or desire to permanently hold these islands as colonies or subject provinces or of compelling their people against their consent to submit to the authority of the United States after they shall demonstrate their capacity for self government or to become part of the government of the United States to be the judge of such capacity."

At Mr. Lindsay's request the resolution was left on the table subject to call.

In accordance with notice previously given, Mr. Rawlins (Utah) addressed the Senate on the Vest anti-expansion resolution. A brief report of his remarks follows:

"The atmosphere just now seems to be charged with pending problems. Every one I presume is imbued with a desire to contribute in justice to do the best he can for his country. I have not heretofore been opposed to expansion. Indeed, I have regarded it as an early date. This information is contributed to by the recent report from the Bureau of Statistics, which shows that it is understood the action is taken by the State department as to the boundaries of the territory of the United States. Some time ago Prince Ito, a statesman of Japan, visited this country and set into swaying waves of the Pacific. Millions of the homes of Japan were painted with the news that the Japanese nation had become a magnificent states have been the fruits of our expansion. Territorial expansion has been attended by an extension of constitutional freedom in twice blessed. It blesseth them who give and them who receive.

"No man can set an artificial barrier to the inevitable progress of the American people. But the fear for our progress has been that of freedom, not of tyranny. When our fathers christened the Republic they gave to it a name which they doubtless deemed sufficient to cover all the objects and aims of its career. It was to be "the United States of America." We could stretch out to the north and to the south until we encompassed the two continents and all the islands of the Caribbean Sea, and still we might appropriately bear the name which our fathers gave us. Shall we now change that name and if so, by what shall we call ourselves? Shall we call ourselves the United States of America, and the kingdom of the Philippines? Or shall it be the empire of America and Asia? Already there are special voices of this in political life. Mr. President, I have not been so much charmed at the idea of expanding our borders as I have been at the view of the startling doctrine which have been advanced by advocates of the retention of the Philippines.

Mr. Rawlins then discussed the extent to the power of the government under the Constitution to acquire land and govern territory, maintaining that such power must be exercised to subserve the objects and purposes for which the government was created. He contended that the Constitution in all its provisions, institutions and safeguards was as applicable to the territories as it was to the States, and that while some of the provisions of that instrument may not be activating they are so long as a territory is in a state, that an act of Congress is not necessary to apply the provisions of the Constitution to a territory.

HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The House today immediately after the reading of the journal, by a unanimous vote, (Mr. Hopkins in the chair) and entered upon the consideration of the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Burton (Rep., Ohio), chairman of the river and harbor committee, opened the debate with a general statement of the necessity of continuing the river and harbor work.

This country, he said, was now entering upon an era of commercial expansion. The vast amount of our exports, as well as the increase in our imports, was the marvel of the commercial world. The greatest factor in this expansion was the improvement of our rivers and harbors in order to cheapen the cost of transportation. We had expended $1,000,000,000 in river and harbor work. The estimates upon which this bill was based were $10,000,000. The committee recommended a little over $20,000,000.

TWO MEN DROWNED.

Boat Capsizes While Crossing Young's River in Oregon.

Astoria, Or., Feb. 1.—A boat belonging to Alvan Jones was capsized while crossing Young's bay and Asiatic Bare were coming to this city across Young's river, and Bare and Light were drowned. Jones climbed upon the boat and was rescued.

Mysterious Crime in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—When Mrs. Michael Malone of 16 Gladys Avenue entered the room of her husband, Jack, last night and attempted to arouse him she was horrified to find that his head was almost severed from his body. The police were notified and after an investigation reached the conclusion that a murder had been committed, but are at a loss for a cause. Nothing was found to supply a clew to the officers. Malone was 40 years old and up to a few weeks ago had been employed as a barber. He was not thrifty, and, so far as known, was not possessed of enough wealth to warrant any one murdering him for his money. The fact that no knife or razor was found in the room was taken as conclusive that Malone had been the victim of an assassin.

Soon after seven o'clock his wife, who had been supporting the family since her husband lost his position several weeks ago, returned home from employment in a factory. She entered the bed room, and seeing her husband's head protruding from the covers concluded he was taking a nap. The hours later she again went to the room to call her husband. Receiving no response she lifted the covers from the bed and was startled to find his throat cut. The body was fully clothed. The garments and all the bedding were soaked with blood.

Thomas Rogers, a boy living near the Malone home, says that Mr. Malone came home late in the afternoon and appeared to be intoxicated.

The doctor who examined the body say the man had been dead four or five hours when discovered. In this opinion a razor had been used. The crime had been done in no uncertain manner, the blood being cut from ear to ear.

Iowa's Bishop to Hail from Chicago.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Feb. 1.—Dr. Theodore N. Morrison, of Chicago, will be the next bishop of the Episcopal church of Iowa. This has been decided upon and the Rev. J. Hollister Lynch received word from Bishop Doane of Albany that a majority of the bishops of bishops had given consent to his consecration.

This follows all the canonical requirements, and Dr. Morrison will be consecrated to the church of the Epiphany, Chicago, Washington's birthday, Feb. 22. Bishop McLaren of Chicago, Bishop Seymour of Springfield, and Bishop Gillespie of Michigan, will be asked to be the consecrators.

Farewell to "Single Tax" Advocate.

New York, Feb. 1.—A farewell dinner was given last night for Edward Mc-Huch by 125 members of the Manhattan single tax club. Mr. McHugh sails for his home in Scotland today. He votes here two years ago to the single tax advocates and met with partial success.

In the course of the dinner, Tom L. Johnson, capitalist, ex-congressman, and the late Henry George's most prominent disciple, announced that he had determined to relinquish his business cares and devote the rest of his life to the propagation of the doctrines of the single tax.

Consul Arbitration Committee Retires.

New York, Feb. 1.—The Herald's correspondent at Bogota reports that foreign ministers composing the arbitration committee in the Venezuelan case have retired, leaving the liquidation in suspense. The government has requested them to review their labors.

Remains of German Consul.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 1.—The remains of the late Julius Goldschmidt, who was United States consul general at Berlin, brought to this city at the expense of the German government at an early date. This information is contained in a letter received by Mrs. Goldschmidt. It is understood the action is taken by the State department as a mark of respect for the services rendered by Mr. Goldschmidt. The body will be interred in Laflin's lot at Forest Home cemetery in this city.

Esterhazy Hosts a Hearty Retreat.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy was officially informed yesterday that his testimony before the court of cassation in the Dreyfus inquiry being concluded, proceedings on him on criminal charges would be resumed in twenty-four hours. He left at once for an unknown destination by the northern railway.

MATTER OF SENTIMENT.

Prominent Frenchman Says Dreyfus Will never Get Justice from the Gauls.

His Cause is Ruined by the Disreputable Adherents and Their Rabid Onslaughts.

Paris, Feb. 1.—The most ardent supporters of the theory that Dreyfus was unjustly condemned, now admit that there is no longer the least hope that justice will be done.

A prominent member of the University of Paris, who from the first, has been a militant champion of a revision of the trial, says:

"For ninety-nine out of a hundred Frenchmen, the guilt or innocence is a matter of sentiment. The world looking in the world could not induce them to change their attitude. There are millions of Frenchmen who will insist upon Dreyfus's guilt in spite of any proof to the contrary. A feature of the situation is that the attitude of this majority is dictated by motives which they believe to be deserving of the highest respect. I admit that some of the Dreyfusards are much to blame for this. The best cause may be ruined by disreputable adherents and their rabid onslaughts upon the cause of those who carry patriotic Frenchman to the defense of Dreyfus. I admit that we have made a very simply demanding that justice should be done a position minority because the demand is made by the ardent, outspoken, or institutions we hold in great esteem."

In conclusion the member of the university predicted that the result will be an onslaught of unparalleled violence on the part of those who have contributed that they are at the bottom of the whole trouble.

Transport Solace Preparing for her Voyage

New York, Feb. 1.—The former hospital ship Solace will sail for Norfolk today.

This will be the final farewell of the Solace to New York before she begins her long voyage to the Philippines. She will take on ammunition and coal at Norfolk and start for Manila next Wednesday by way of the Suez canal. The Solace, which had formerly been a hospital ship only, has now been fitted up so that she is a regular transport between here and the Orient. Her hospital fittings have been sent ashore, sickbays have been removed, temporary quarters have been established for passengers and the stevedores have been hard at work for days fitting her hold with a cargo of pork, canned meats, beef, fruit and vegetables, plug tobacco, solder tubes, machinists' supplies and clothing and tons of medical stores.

The Solace will stop first at Malta and will proceed thence to Port Said, and through the Suez Canal to Suez, stopping at Colombo and Singapore and thence to Manila.

She will return by the same route to New York after receiving such passengers as Admiral Dewey may wish to send with them prepare for her second voyage to the Far East.

The North Atlantic squadron will start for the South in a few weeks. The New York will get away on Friday of next week, with Admiral Sampson on board. She will be joined by the Cincinnati, the Indiana and later by the Texas, which is now at Galveston.

After the return of the squadron late in the spring, the European squadron is expected to get under way. The Chicago will be the flagship of the squadron and will be accompanied by at least two battleships.

Fuel in the Salmon Canning Industry.

Astoria, Ore., Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Columbia River Canneries association, recently formed here, is to consolidate with the Alaska packers' association.

According to the statement of a capitalist connected with the Columbia River Canneries association, the local company and the Alaska association will pool their interests on a very large scale in the business of catching, freezing and packing salmon, operating on the Columbia and in Alaska.

Devotional Meeter in Washington.

Tacoma, Wash., Feb. 1.—A sensational murder case has developed in Lewis county. The charred remains of Ranchester W. A. Fuldagh were found in the ruins of his home, eight miles from Chehalis. He had gone to sleep the night previous in his cabin home. During the night the cabin was burned and Fuldagh apparently roasted with it.

The officers went to investigate the matter found the trunk of the dead man's body in the ashes of his cabin, but the head and limbs were missing, having been completely severed. There were evidence of violence on part of the body. Frank Wm. Taylor, a neighbor man nearby, has been arrested on suspicion. The dead man recently came from Pennsylvania, it was reported, to have had a large sum of money at the time of the tragedy.

Tobacco Factory Burnt Out.

Providence, R.I., Feb. 1.—One of the largest tobacco factories in the section of the State located at this place and operated by J. C. Green was destroyed by fire last night. It contained twelve pounds of fine strip tobacco, possibly two-thirds of this season's purchase. The loss will reach $50,000.

The origin of the fire is unknown. Seventy hands are thrown out of employment. The house and contents were insured.

GENERAL TANGLE IN OMAHA

Police Captain is in Jail—Arrest of the City Attorney Threatened.

Hoodle Charges, Excise Board Contempt of Court, and Mayor to be Ousted.

Omaha, Feb. 1.—Omaha city business may soon have to be transacted from the jail unless a solution is found for the fission and the charges of crookedness now being investigated. Some time ago Police Judge Gordon contested Captain Ike of the police force to jail for contempt of court. He is now pending on appeal. He threatens to order the arrest of City Attorney Connell unless papers in the hands of the city attorney which the judge asserts belong to police court records be returned to the city court. Is debating the question of bringing impeachment charges against Police Judge Gordon, and probably will do so unless the legislature can be induced to deprive him of his office.

The board of education is investigating the charges of corruption made in connection with the school book company's contract for furnishing geographies to the public schools. The city council is also labouring with charges made by the city engineer that a ring exists between the officials of the city affairs for its own political and pecuniary benefit. A clash between Judge Scott and the city council is on, the latter had body in jail for contempt of court for refusing to comply with the court's order to dismiss a charge against Judge Scott have been filed with the legislature, and finally the quo warranto proceedings against Mayor Mayor Broatch to oust Mayor Moore are still pending in the supreme court.

TWO MEN KILLED.

Powder Factory at Youngstown, Ohio, Blows Up, with Fatal Effect.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 1.—The press mill of the Youngstown Powder Company's works, located four miles north of this city, exploded with terrific force shortly before noon today, killing two men, Joseph Evans and Henry Cavis, and totally demolishing the building.

Hotel Fire in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 1.—The Oxford hotel, seventh and St. Charles streets, was gutted by fire today, and the lodgers, guests who were sleeping soundly at the time had a narrow escape.

Nearly half the hotel's guests, most of the guests, were aroused, left the burning building partially dressed, many without shoes, hats and coats. Three in the top story were rescued by firemen with ladders. Among the guests who had their quarters invaded by the flames were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leopold, Miss Thomas, Frank Gore and Lew Wells, all whom are playing here at the Columbia theater this week. The loss, which is not comparatively small, mostly caused by smoke.

Constable Shoots a Man in Arizona.

Winkelman, Ariz., Feb. 1.—Henry Wilson, a constable, is in custody, held by a coroner's jury, charged with the killing of James Dougherty. Wilson is under heavy guard, for threats of lynching are made.

Wilson was visited by A. B. Kellogg who sought settlement of a debt owed him by Wilson.

After an altercation, Wilson shot at Kellogg with a double barrel shot gun. Kellogg was not hurt, but Dougherty, a bystander, was killed. Kellogg and his brother carried weapons and surprised Wilson, who fired a second shot, during which Wilson's gun was shot off.

Christian Scientists in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Chicago Christian Scientists have subscribed $20,000 within the last ten days towards the erection of this county one temple, one for the north side and another for the west side congregations, to be dedicated some time before the close of the present year, and will be used exclusively by the First church on Drexel boulevard, the Southside dedicated one year ago. The main idea of the Christian Scientists is to possess three temples in Chicago, one for each division of the city, which will be the nucleus for the spread of the belief in those divisions of the city.

TEUTONS ARE VERY FRIENDLY.

Germany is Not Seeking Any Trouble with Uncle Sam.

RECALL OF SAMOAN AGENTS

Will be the Next Step, Provided They Have Violated the Treaty of Berlin.

New York, Feb. 1.—A special from Washington says:

In reply to the representations of Ambassador White, Germany has assured the United States that she will investigate the conduct of her agents in Samoa, and should it be shown that they have acted in violation of the treaty of Berlin, she will recall them.

By this assurance Germany has removed the serious question from the dangerous position it occupied. The authorities had anticipated that Germany would decline to accept responsibility from representations recently made by Ambassador Von Holleben, the German representative here, who informed Secretary Hay that he had satisfied that the German consul and Herr Rafael had acted without authority from Berlin.

Secretary Hay is quite willing to give Germany all the necessary time to investigate, and it is expected that by this time she has taken action. That the action will be satisfactory to the United States to protect the American representatives, Rear Admiral Kautz, who left San Diego for Samoa on Saturday, will make a thorough investigation and report the facts without delay.

The state department has received from Apia by mail copies of proclamations issued by the American and British consuls and Chief Justice Chambers and his family. A proclamation by the German consul is conspicuous by its absence and the question of what is issued is explained by dispatches sent by Chief Chambers.

The German consul, it was reported, refused to hoist his flag over his residence and issue simultaneously with the American and British representatives and issue a proclamation declaring that the action of the chief justice would be considered an attack on the German flag, but sent to the chief justice a proclamation which he requested him to hoist. He failed to issue the proclamation and did not appear to the chief justice's residence for the purpose of witnessing the hoisting of the flag. In view of these facts the flag was returned to him.

The report of the chief justice also contains a statement of the trial in the supreme court of Malietoa Tanu, who, however, being represented by a foreign naval officer named Von Bodeke, who is a member of the German navy, has not received the chief justice's decision, which he said has been submitted to be in favor of Malietoa Tanu.

GERMANY WON'T INTERFERE

Ambassador von Holleben Protests Against Intimations of Unfriendliness.

New York, Feb. 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Dr. Theodore Von Holleben, German ambassador, has given out a published review which may be regarded as an official statement of the attitude of Germany.

Speaking of immediate questions, the ambassador said: Without discussing the question of expansion, which has become a vital one, I can say that Germany at least is not interfering in what is strictly the affair of the United States.

"The United States does not object to the acquisition of a part of Africa. We have not in the Philippines any more vital interest than America has in China. Since the United States, although urged to do so, did not protest against our entrance into her commercial sphere in the celestial empire, we cannot be a more courteous act than to follow her example and abstain from all criticism of her acts in Asiatic waters.

"The ambassador emphatically protests against continued intimations of unfriendliness upon the part of Germany, and he gives out the instructions of Germany to the United States. "Any trouble which might occur between the two countries would be to millions of their citizens as great a calamity as civil war. Commercial friendship is not the only one that has the question of higher politics. I know the American people are too fair minded to allow themselves to be carried away by hasty judgment in the great things at stake.

"It is true that tariff regulations in Germany and the Samoan question in one have caused ill-will, but this is a natural result of the great struggle for commercial supremacy. I can say with perfect truth, notwithstanding much which has been said to the contrary, that there never is a moment when the officials of this government believed one iota of the rumors of German intrigue against the United States. That has late war.

"Much you talk of the Philippines and the interest of a large German fleet in those waters you must remember that Germany has more valuable and important interests in Samoa than any other power. England not excepted. In addition to the commercial interests of Germany, Switzerland and Portugal. It must be remembered that the United States, although urged to do so, did not protest against our entrance into her commercial sphere in the celestial empire, we cannot be a more courteous act than to follow her example and abstain from all criticism of her acts in Asiatic waters.

"The ambassador emphatically protests against continued intimations of unfriendliness upon the part of Germany