THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1899. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 67.

ILOILO IS TO BE ATTACKED.

General Miller Will be Reinforced Within Twenty-four Hours.

IMMEDIATE ASSAULT EXPECTED

First Tennessee Regiment En route to Iloilo—All is Quiet in Manila—Filipinos Are Entrenching Themselves—Soldiers Impatient of Restraint While Enemy is in Sight.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Probably within forty-eight hours Gen. Miller will have begun the attempt to occupy Iloilo on the island of Panay. No specific orders on this score have been sent to him since the battle of Saturday and Sunday nor has he been heard from recently respecting the matter, but it was his known intention to make the important movement as soon as he felt that conditions warranted it, and statements contained in the press reports from Manila convince the officials here that Gen. Otis has at last authorized the landing. The best indications of this determination was the dispatch this morning from Manila of the First regiment of Tennessee volunteer infantry for Iloilo. So long as the massing of insurgents around Manila appeared to convey a serious threat against its safety, Gen. Otis felt bound not to weaken his forces by sending any additional troops to Iloilo, but now that he has the insurgents demoralized he can proceed to carry out his plan for the occupation of Iloilo. This movement might have been made some time ago, but for the necessity the commanding general was under orders of withdrawing the Fifty-first Iowa regiment from before Iloilo. These troops had been on their transport so long that they were really unfit for active service until they had an opportunity of stretching themselves ashore for a few days. The last time they had been ashore was at Honolulu en route from San Francisco for Manila.

Gen. Miller has with him the Eighteenth infantry (those will be reinforced in the course of twenty-four hours by the First Tennessee regiment, making a force quite equal to the occupation of Iloilo.

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

Troops are Anxious to Lock Horns with the Enemy that is in Sight.

Manila, Feb. 8, 4:40 p. m.—All is quiet here today.

The Filipinos are lying low except on the extreme left and right. They are entrenching themselves between Caloocan and Malabon. Judging from appearances the Filipinos are being reinforced by better drilled men from the northern provinces.

In front of Caloocan they are as thick as swarms of bees.

The American troops feel the heat at noonday in the open, but they are anxious to proceed. The soldiers are impatient of restraint, while in sight of the enemy.

The Filipinos are still entrenching themselves on the left of Caloocan.

Brigadier Major Smith of the Tennessee has been ordered to proceed to the United States by the next transport as an escort of the remains of Co. Wm. G. Smith, of the First Tennessee volunteers, who died of apoplexy during the recent battle with the Filipinos.

BURN THE TOWN.

Natives Fearing a Bombardment, Set Fire to Their Bamboo Huts.

Manila, Feb. 9, 5:50 p. m.—The natives fearing the Americans were about to make an attack on Caloocan, set fire to the town of San Roque, set fire to it today. It is still burning as this dispatch is sent, and, as it is composed in the main of bamboo huts, it will probably be totally destroyed.

Telegraph operators are now worth their weight in gold and the members of the signal corps are working night and day.

EAGAN TO BE RETIRED.

Is Placed on the List on His Own Application—Col. Weston's Record.

New York, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says:

Gen. Eagan is to be placed on the retired list of the army in a few days on his own application after thirty years' service, and Col. John P. Weston, the senior officer of the subsistence department, is to be nominated to the Senate as commissary general of subsistence. The arrangement for Gen. Eagan's retirement was made before the President committed the solecism of disapproving the sentence of dismissal imposed upon him by the court martial.

By his retirement, Gen. Eagan will forfeit $1,875 from the annual pay to which he would have been entitled for the next six years under the sentence of suspension.

Report of a Truce Denied.

Manila, Feb. 9, 12:10 p.m.—The report that Aguinaldo had sent a representative to Manila to arrange for a cessation of hostilities is denied at headquarters. Gen. Otis says that he accredited representatives had yet entered the lines.

WORD FROM DEWEY.

Armed Insurgents are Ordered to Leave San Roque by Sunrise.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The navy department today received the following dispatch:

"Manila, Feb. 8.—After continued interference and intimidation of our workmen, I ordered armed insurgents to leave San Roque by nine this morning. They refused even the night, a few remaining who burned the village this morning. It is now occupied by our troops. All quiet. DEWEY."

San Roque is a village on the neck of land connecting Cavite and the main land of Luzon.

CASUALTIES AGGREGATE 208.

General Otis Sends an Additional List of Killed and Wounded.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The following cabled dispatch was received today from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Feb. 8.—Adjutant General, Washington—Additional casualties:

THIRTEENTH MINNESOTA.

Wounded: M—Private Alexander F. Burns.

FIRST MONTANA.

Wounded: C—Private Lester Pierstoff.

FIRST NEBRASKA.

Killed: H—Artificer Gustave Eklund; F—Private Wm. Phillipot; M—Private H. G. Livingston.

Wounded: A—Charles Keckler; B—Geo. L. Clother, Robert E. Childers; C—Fred Kuhn; E—Oral E. Gibson; F—Douglas T. Bridges; H—Harry Sautbode; K—Grant Bird; L—Francis Hansen; M—Moro C. Shepard, Daniel Campbell.

THIRD ARTILLERY.

Wounded: Battery K—James J. Grady; L—James T. Leahy.

FIRST COLORADO.

Wounded: A—Clyde A. McKay.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Wounded: Wm. Bush.

Total casualties resulting from all engagements since receipt of Feb. 4th aggregate 208, as follows:

Killed, three officers, fifty-six enlisted men; wounded, eight officers, one and ninety-nine enlisted men; missing, two enlisted men. OTIS.

POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES

President McKinley's Intention is to Establish a Government of and by the Natives.

The Same to be Protected by the United States from Any Foreign Interference.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

Proofs which official of the Aguinaldo insurrection has been learned some facts in connection with the policy which President McKinley intends to put in force in the Philippines, which show his serious intention to establish in those islands a government of and by the natives which shall be protected from foreign interference by this country.

This official said that had Aguinaldo succeeded in forming a government in Luzon that could have stood the test of operation some would have been more gratified than the President.

Secretary Alger, at the close of his term as ambassador to Great Britain, consulted with British foreign officials regarding the government of Indian states under British crown. As a result of his inquiry it has been determined to accept the rule of the Sultan of the Sulu archipelago. Two self-government will be accorded to a portion of the new colonial possessions from the beginning, and self-government will likewise be accorded to other portions of the territory which are capable of exercising it.

It cannot be stated with definiteness that any action looking to the establishment of a government in the Philippines and Sulu archipelago of the change of sovereignty will be made for the present. Aguinaldo Dewey will distribute the proclamation which will be issued, but such action may not be taken until after Dewey has been a full consideration of the entire Philippine situation by the commission of which Rear Admiral Dewey and Gen. Otis are members.

MILES IS IGNORED.

Will Not Receive a Brevet for His Conduct of the Porto Rican Campaign.

New York, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Gen. Nelson A. Miles will not receive a brevet for his conduct of the campaign in Porto Rico. This has been decided upon by the board considering the rewards to be given to officers and men who performed acts of courage and gallantry during the war.

It is asserted by members of the board that their decision is not due to the feeling in administration circles against Gen. Miles, but to the fact that there is no reward, which, under the statutes, can be given him. He would only be entitled to a lieutenant general, and that off—does not exist.

Should it appear desirable to recognize the services of Gen. Miles it can pass a resolution authorizing the President to grant him the brevet of lieutenant general. Friends of the major general may try to get such a measure through.

Some comment has been occasioned by army circles by the failure of the war department to consult with Gen. Miles concerning the operations in the Philippines. It is stated by the officials that Gen. Otis has the situation fully in hand and that it is unnecessary to hamper him with instructions of any kind.

Final Test of Japanese Cruiser.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—The Japanese cruiser Chiitose will have her final test on Saturday, should the weather permit. On Friday her builders will give her a preliminary run on the bay and early the next morning the speedy new ship will pass out into the bay for her final test of a six hours' run at top speed. If the results prove satisfactory she will be formally delivered by the United States Works Co., to the Japanese government on February 20 or 21.

Mexico Releases an American.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 8.—The Mexican authorities have surrendered James Temple, who has been in prison at Magdalena and Guaymas for the last three months to Sheriff Leatherwood of Tucson. Temple was held for killing a Mexican in Arizona. The United States government, to prevent the Mexican government from exercising jurisdiction over American soil, undertook his release with the success noted.

Two Hundred Soldiers Seek Discharge.

New York, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says:

Gen. Lee has returned from the Isle of Pines. He found everything quiet and will send a single company to act as a garrison.

Two hundred enlisted men in the Tenth infantry have asked for their discharge on the ground that the ratification of the peace treaty releases them from service under the terms of enlistment, claiming that they are in the same position as the volunteers.

STORM ON ATLANTIC COAST

Railroads Blocked in New York State by Snow Drifts—Damage to Property.

Long Island Sound Swept by High Tides—Shipwrecks Off Boston Harbor.

New York, Feb. 8.—Throughout New York State the past twenty-four hours all railroad traffic was delayed several hours. Short suburban lines were completely blocked by the snow, which on the level averaged a foot deep and in many places drifted twenty feet high. The Hudson river overflowed its banks wherever it could get at a channel, flooding brick kilns, lumber yards, freight piers and private piers, and causing thousands of dollars damage.

Long Island felt the full severity of the storm. Greenport had the highest tides in a quarter of a century. The wind blew in from the east along with the snow and submerged all the piers. Vessels moored there were on a level with the string pieces. The village of Orient was completely cut off from the rest of Long Island by the water from a long distance inland during four seven hours the beach into Orient Bay.

The cold wave also hit Connecticut. Hartford reported eight inches of snow and 12 below zero. Bridgeport had the highest tide on record and all the freight on the steamboat docks had to be removed to higher ground to keep it from being washed out into the pound.

Long Island sound was swept from end to end by high tides, the highest in the history of the State of Connecticut. All the water front at New Haven was submerged. Greenport was swept except and E. F. Brundell's palatial yacht Oneida was blown so hard against the dock that it broke her keel as her stock through. It was hoisted off with only a few hundred dollars damage. This is the yacht on which former President Cleveland has made so many of his famous trips.

Boston, Feb. 8.—A howling northeast snowstorm prevailed in the bay and along the Massachusetts coast the past twenty-four hours.

A three masted schooner, name unknown, is reported wrecked off Nantasket beach. The Hull life-saving crew have sent out a boat. At the present writing it is not known whether or not the vessel's crew is still alive.

Boston harbor was a fury of driven snow and scattering spray. The ferry boat slips were under water and passengers had to wade for it.

The storm played havoc with property along the Lynn and Swampscott shores. The exceptional high tides swept away all the bathhouses and the polished yachts and other small craft lying upon the shore at Kingsbeach in Swampscott.

At Lynn, at high tide, the water went a considerable distance up New Washington street and washed the cellars of several residences and making car and foot traffic difficult. The sea demolished about twenty of the bathhouses on the water front. Down on Cape Cod a howling northeast blizzard such as prevailed here Thursday night set in last night when the steamer Portland went down with all on board, raged all day.

No news has been yet received, however, but great anxiety is felt for the safety of shipping, as it is believed the storm is even worse off on the Maine coast. The sea is tremendously high and the roar of the waves could be heard for miles. Many anxious eyes were cast across Pollock Rip.

Note of the lightships could be seen and it was impossible to learn whether the Pollock Rip light ship was holding to its moorings or not.

Salmon Packers Elect Officers.

Astoria, Ore., Feb. 8.—The Columbia River Packers' association has elected the following officers:

President, A. B. Hammond; first vice president, Samuel Elmore; second vice president, J. O. Heathorn; secretary, Geo. H. George; treasurer, Geo. W. Goselin.

Besides these, under the plan of organization adopted, an executive committee having full charge and control of the association's affairs was elected, as follows: Samuel Elmore, chairman, George H. George, J. O. Heathorn, A. B. Hammond, T. D. McGowen.

New Mexican Ambassador Confirmed.

City of Mexico, Feb. 8.—The Mexican senate has confirmed the appointment of Manuel Aspiros as Mexican minister to the United States. Mr. Aspiros will soon leave for Washington. He will be accompanied by his wife and their daughters Mrs. Lea Rivera and Miss Helen Aspiros. Mrs. Rivera is a widow.

Federico Aspiros, the ambassador's son, who is now the third secretary of the Mexican legation at Tokio is now on his way to Washington. He will have the same post in his father's embassy as in the Tokio legation. Jose F. Godoy and Mr. Arellanes will continue as first and second secretaries respectively at Washington.

ENGLAND WILL BACK UP CHINA.

She Deliberately Throws Down the Gauntlet to France.

CHILDREN ARE MURDERED.

Hundreds of Young Christians Seized by Orientals and Brought News Budget from the East.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 8.—Empress of Japan arrived yesterday from Hongkong and Yokohama. Mikasaiya say that the steamer Kinshiu Maru, which sailed from Seattle December 26th, lost six men overboard on her trip across. When two days out the wind blew a gale from the northeast with mountainous seas. Some of the crew, led by Mr. Lapsack, chief officer, were securing hatch covers and all movable fittings on the after deck when a very heavy sea broke on board, completely filling the after deck and washing overboard the apprentice, an officer and four sailors.

Chapin Brady at once put about in search of the men but could not find their several compatriots crops of the Kinshiu were carried away, besides large pieces of bulwark.

Lord Beresford left Yokohama January 25th for San Francisco on the steamer American Maru.

Chinese rebels recently raided Aleiffu. Several hundred children, under the care of Russian Catholics, were seized and drowned.

Later advices from Formosa state that the insurgents were defeated, repulsed at Choshusho by the Japanese guards who recovered the city. About eighty insurgents were killed.

At Kiaochow, January 10th, the City of Peking narrowly escaped total loss by colliding with the Japanese protect Amazat. A number of her lifeboats and davits and twenty feet of bulwark rail were carried away. Passengers rac the order maintained on board at the time of the collision was splendid, and they pay high tribute to Captain Smith's coolness and seamanship.

Mr Chang Ai-Shaku has obtained assurance from Tsung Li Yamen that China will not accede northern extension railway to any foreign power, this news received from Hung Chow report a rising among a nearly close belonging to the Tung Lohsien. Yesterday a party of Chinese rushed against the native converts of the American mission, resulting in the burning if the mission chapel and the wounding of the converts. It is stated that the project to extend the branch of the Hankow-Canton railway to Fukien, for which American money is advance a loan, has been abandoned.

Protestant Christians celebrated Noel Noke on his way to Manila. He delivered an address to the young people's society connected with various Christian missions. At the conclusion of his address the Merrimac hero was accorded a reception by the children rising and shouting "Banzai" for the American officer.

It is learned from official sources that the Japanese government intends to make no distinction between the rebels of Formosa and those of the island of travel after next July.

A Peking dispatch states that the British minister has informed the Chinese government not to concede the extension of the French settlement at Swatow under any circumstances, adding that Great Britain will assist China to oppose any pressure, and resist any forcible seizure of Swatow.

Russian troops stationed in Port Arthur to the number of 20,000, were preparing to pass the winter under tents. Owing to the severe weather the tents afforded scant shelter to the men, great numbers of whom are suffering from frost bites. Several have died. The commander-in-chief has ordered preparations for the erection of barracks.

COLD SNAP IS UNIVERSAL.

Terrible Weather in the Majority of States—People Frozen to Death in the Streets.

Central Portion of the Country Gets the Worst of the Record Cold Wave.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—This city is in the grip of the coldest weather since 1872. The thermometer began to fall steadily at midnight and by 8 o'clock registered 20 below at the weather bureau. Many thermometers throughout the city, however, showed the mercury down to 25 and 28. Out in fashionable western suburb Lagrange it is claimed 30 below was reached. About twenty people were so severely frost bitten during the early morning hours that they had to be removed to police stations and hospitals. The last time that there was snow on the ground causes the frost to penetrate to the water mains and several hundred families are suffering from a lack of water supply.

H. Blumenfeld was found frozen to death on Halsted street by a police officer. It is believed that the man while intoxicated, lay on the ground and succumbed to the cold.

Huron, N. D., is about the coldest spot in the United States today. Bismarck, N. D., Duluth, Minn., and Lacrosse, Wis., reported 22 below zero.

The cold wave has spread southward to the central portions of the country. The line of zero temperature extends from Cheyenne, all Nebraska, over Tennessee, Arkansas and Oklahoma. Freezing temperatures today are reported as far south as central Florida. The indications are that the extreme cold will moderate somewhat Friday.

Rockford, Ill., Feb. 9.—The thermometer registered 24 degrees here, the coldest of the winter. Thomas Keegan, night watchman for the water power company, was found frozen to death on the ice under the Burlington bridge.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Feb. 9.—The winters cold record was again broken last night. The official local mercury tracked 32 below zero.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 9.—This was the coldest day of the winter in New York and extremely cold for this latitude. At 7 a. m. the temperature was 1 degree above zero. The local forecaster gives warning of still lower temperature tonight.

KANSAS.

Kansas City, Feb. 9.—The local low temperature record was broken this morning, the official thermometer at 8 o'clock registering 20 degrees below zero. A steady rising temperature is indicated for Friday. Through the southwest still colder weather prevails. In the northwest corner of the State Hoxie reported 36 degrees below zero this morning.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Feb. 9.—The weather bureau thermometer registered a fraction on sday 23 below zero this morning. This is the coldest weather recorded at this station since Feb. 4, 1893, when the record was 25 below.

OHIO.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 9.—The thermometer today registered 14 below, or within three degrees of the low record which occurred on January 7, 1873, when the mercury touched 17 below zero. A biting west wind combined with the severe cold makes life out of doors almost unbearable.

The telegraph service is demoralized to a more or less extent, the wires being broken in many places owing to the intense cold and high wind.

Nearly all trains from the east are coming in from one to two hours late.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9.—The coldest weather for a long time is now here. The temperature by the weather bureau registered 18 below zero. The thermometer is located on the government buildings. On the hills it was much lower. The record at the weather bureau at Mount Lookout is 26 degrees below zero.

Bowling Green, O., Feb. 9.—The thermometer registered 22 degrees below zero this morning. Work here is practically suspended in the oil fields. All the gas lines in the city are frozen and the fuel supply is cut off.

Chillicothe, O., Feb. 9.—With the thermometer two degrees below and still falling the natural gas supply was cut off by an accident in the gas fields. An effort to supply fuel by factory has not prevented great suffering.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 9.—The lowest point reached by the official thermometers in Detroit this morning was 12 below zero, at 8 o'clock this morning. This is the coldest weather in two years. Niles reports 18 below.

INDIANA.

Evansville, Ind., Feb. 9.—This is the coldest day in twenty years. The government observer's thermometer registered 15 below zero. At exposed points it showed two degrees lower and on the river front where a strong west wind has full sweep the mercury shows 22 below.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 9.—Louisville is experiencing the coldest weather since 1884. The government thermometer today registered 16 below zero. Many private thermometers registered as low as 18 below.

There is much suffering among the poor.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—Not since Jan. 5, 1884, has the weather been so cold in St. Louis and vicinity as today. At the government observatory on the Federal building, the official thermometer registered 16 below, while at the suburban town of Clayton and Kirkwood the record was 22 degrees below.

According to the local weather observer, the present cold wave lasted several days. Since yesterday the river has risen three feet, indicating a gorge at some point below. The present cold snap has caused much suffering among the destitute. Last night hundreds of homeless unfortunates found shelter in the police station and mission houses. One death from freezing is reported, that of Sam Kennedy, a colored whose body was found in a coalshed.

IOWA.

Webster City, Ia., Feb. 9.—With the mercury down to 34 below zero, a disastrous fire broke out in the town of Williams, 15 miles east of this city last night. Before the flames were extinguished six business blocks in the heart of the town had been reduced to ashes. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $30,000.

SAMPSON AND SCHLEY.

Incidents Regarding Coaling that are Made Public for the First Time.

New York, Feb. 9.—A special dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Officials of the navy department maintain that the president and Secretary Long's reply to the Senate resolution calling upon him for an explanation of the most recent phase of the controversy between Admiral Sampson over Rear Admiral Schley. However, some details have been published.

The secretary received on Monday the data and explanatory remarks of the board, consisting of Captain Chas. Evans, formerly commanding the Iowa, Captains Henry Taylor, commanding the Texas, Lucien A. H. Bears, flag lieutenant on the staff of Admiral Schley and Ensign H. H. Ward, of the bureau of navigation.

Though Bears was placed on the board as a direct representative of Admiral Schley, the secretary of the navy post sanitized the data which was collected by the board and referred to the secretary.

The board expressed no opinion on the case but simply furnished information with explanatory remarks to the secretary, who transmitted it to the Senate.

The most important point which the secretary makes in his reply to Senator Schley deals with the latter's action in signalling to the fleet to proceed to Key West after he had left Santiago, the 25th, a dispatch from the department informing him that all the department's information indicated that Admiral Cervera's division was still at Santiago and that "The department looks to you to ascertain facts and then to act promptly and do all in your power to destroy the enemy wherever it may be."

The secretary quotes Admiral Schley's answer: "Much to be regretted can't obey orders of department. Have strong reason to believe Cervera proposal to Key West by way of Yucatan Passage."

The secretary shows that there was no necessity for the squadron proceeding to Key West for coal, as each vessel with Admiral Schley with the exception of the Eagle, which had been to Jamaica, had sufficient coal in her bunkers to last at least 6th days, the lowest being on board on May 27, 52 tons and the Texas at 12 o'clock on May 29, 129 tons. The coaling of the squadron from the collier, after Admiral Schley called that it was impossible to do so, is referred to as the opportunity given to the enemy to escape is carefully described.

The secretary believes that the department was justified in promoting Admiral Schley, but before Sampson because of his conduct in the battle of Cervera's fleet, but he declares his position opinion that the commander-in-chief is entitled to the reward given him by the President.

ALL IS QUIET TODAY.

Resolutions of Respect to Utah's Volunteers--Speeches by Rideout and Mrs. Horne.

100TH BALLOT WAS TAKEN.

Cannon Nine, King Eight, McCune Twenty-Eight, Nebeker Two, Powers Two, Sutherland Twelve—Senate and House Busy.

The joint assembly convened at 12 o'clock.

Resolutions of respect to the Utah volunteers were submitted and adopted as follows:

Resolutions of respect to the memory of Utah's sons who fell at the battle of Manila.

Whereas, Lieutenant Harry A. Young, Corporal John G. Young, and Privates Wilkerin Goodman, who on Feb. 5, 1899, slain on the field of battle at Manila, and also Privates Geo. H. Hudson, Albert Luff, and Morley Hansard, in the course of duty, called to the eternal camping ground, and

Whereas, said volunteers were numbered among those worthy patriots who rendered notable service in liberating the Philippine insurgents from the tyranny of Spain; and who won for Utah and her people the proud distinction of being among the foremost states of the American Union in bringing liberty to an oppressed people;

Therefore, be it resolved, in the death of her patriotic sons that Utah mourns the loss of her gallant heroes and extends her heartfelt sympathy to the parents, relatives and surviving friends in the dark hour of their bereavement.

Be it further resolved, that the Americans be hung at half mast over the Legislative halls for one week, in honor of the departed dead, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Senate and House, and a copy be sent to the parents of the deceased heroes.

STEWART, Chairman.

Senator Rideout's said:

Mr. President, I favor this resolution with all my heart. I have not as yet spoken to any motion or resolution before this assembly, and but few words uttered on this floor to the heat of debate. I would not propose now to do so. I am a Democrat, but I must always remember that I am a citizen of the Republic by a greater right than I am a Democrat. The spirit which burned in the hearts of our boys who laid their lives in one hand and their muskets in the other and offered both for the cause of humanity is the same spirit which the "weather vane" displayed in the hearts of all men. The power of ambitious men and despotic governments has made it possible for it in all ages and everywhere, but it has lived to be fanned to a flame, and caused thousands to bleed, and empires to crumble. The cry for help wafted to our shores from suffering Cuba was answered by the respective hearts of our liberty loving people, by placing men, ships and money at the disposal of our President, and the wave that broke upon freedom's shore rolled back to Cuba with the message "Thou art free." Our patriotic people, our President and upon sea, but, lo! upon that eventful morning when the smoke of battle cleared away at the harbor of Manila a new problem confronted the people of this Union, and while we despise the necessity of turning guns that were made for a different purpose, upon the semi-civilized, but liberty loving people of the Island of Luzon, we cannot depart from the path of destiny. We cannot, must not, take away one jollar of support from our President, who has placed the great trust, that from the dim ages come to us in the words of Ruth to Naomi, "Where thou goest I will go; where thou dwellest there will I dwell; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

And now to him who guides our destiny, the President of the United States, we say, whether thou goest, there will we go; whether thou dwellest there will we dwell; thy debate shall be our debate; thy enemies shall be our enemies; thy God our God.

Do I favor this resolution? Yes, I would that I could grasp the sunbeams, weave them into bands expressive of these sentiments, and, with lightning speed, cast them across the broad heaven above our boys at Manila in order that they might know that the great Republic has sent to them the Utah sons out in prayer to the God of battles for their victory, and for their safe return.

TODAY'S BALLOTING.

The result of the 99th ballot was: Cannon, 9; King, 8; McCune, 21; Powers, 2; Nebeker, 2; Sutherland, 12. Tabiner was placed with McCune. There was no change on the 99th and 98th ballots. The 100th ballot gave McCune 28, Tanner and King 8 each, Sutherland and Powers voted for Nebeker.

The assembly dissolved till 11:15 tomorrow.

SENATE.

The Senate convened at 11:30 a. m. The title to Chambers' bill to punish for injuries to railroads was amended.

The University removal bill was taken up and read for the third time. On motion of Senator Howell, the consideration of the bill was made the special order for tomorrow, the bill was of such importance that he desired all the members to be present at its discussion.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. B. No. 39, by Evans, to amend section 872, relating to fees of county officers. It inserts after the words "for filing cross-complaint," the words counter claim or any answer demanding affirmative relief." Referred to committee on judiciary.

S. B. No. 20, by Rideout, an act to amend section 1139 of the statutes.

It makes eight hours a legal day's work on all institutions carried on by State, county or municipal government.

TOBACCO BILL.

S. B. No. 5, by Evans, to prohibit the use of tobacco by persons under the age of 21 years. The age limit was, on motion of Rideout, fixed at 18 years. The bill provides a fine of $100, or three months' imprisonment, or both, for offending minors.

Rideout said he believed in extending as much individual liberty as possible, yet the restraint of young men would be his judgment be beneficial.

Thurber said that he looked the bill as one among others to conserve the public health; he had heard evidence of it, and believed it to be like the curfew law, intended to restrain.

Judge Bartch had told him that many of the leading lawyers, naturally fore him, were said by the physicians to be due to the early use of tobacco. This ordinance may not abolish, but it will restrain the use of tobacco of the young and inexperienced, who do not know what is best for themselves.

Mr Robison said:

We are spending large sums to educate our young people, and it would be simply suicidal to allow our young men to contract habits that will weaken dull their mental capacities, to weaken their physical powers. And through some think this legislation is extreme, yet I think it will accomplish much for the young men of the State.

MR. KIESEL OPPOSES.

Mr. Kiesel said: I am opposed to the bill. I am not a friend of any Puritanical blue laws in our Legislature. It is true that tobacco using is restrictive in its effects, as tobacco contains the virulent, subtle, narcotic poison. But coffee also contains caffeine, likewise a poison, and tea contains the poison called tannin.

The leaders of the dominant Church in Utah have seen fit at one time to prohibit the use of tea and coffee. Such a law is moral suasion. Such a law is this would be abortive. Should we attempt to enforce it, we have not point institutions enough to compel the officers, and if they were sent to the prisons what good would come of it?

I believe in leaving this to parental care.

Every evil or vice has its own punishment and that is the corrective. Tobacco was introduced into England by Sir W. Raleigh, and the penal laws of King James could not stop its use, and neither can this law.

The Senate then took a recess, and on reconvening adjourned till 2 p. m.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Bill by Rapkaere to Subdue Lawlessness, and Appropriate Money for Killing Back Robber.

The House met this afternoon and considered several committee reports and received a message from the Senate of which was introduced by Speaker Replogle. It contemplates that $1,000 be appropriated out of the State treasury to J. W. Allen of Springville, Utah, for services as set forth in the following preamble:

"Whereas, on May 23, 1898, the Springville Banking company was entered by robbers and robbed of $7,000 in bank robbed by two outlaws, one C. L. Maxwell and the other unknown; and,

"Whereas, the authorities, consisting of the city marshal and county sheriff, the citizens did pursue and overtake said robbers, wherein a conflict did ensue, wherein one of said robbers was killed, and J. W. Allen, a citizen of Springville, U. S. Marshal, was shot, in consequence of which he has lost his limb, and is unable to work at his trade, that he is a poor man, and has long a large family of children, and no other means of support, should he disabled; and, whereas, said Allen, etc.

"Whereas, such recognition would encourage citizens in all parts of the Republic to assist and aid the civil and of officers for help to suppress crime and bring criminals to justice.

"That the sum of $1,000 be appropriated out of the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, and that the State Treasurer cashed as above set forth, and appropriation to be paid by the Governor on order of the Senate.

On motion of Shepard H. H. Hudson, by Hansen, "As act granting a right of way to the Utah Central Railroad company over the northeast quarter of section 21, township 1 south, range 1 west, Salt Lake meridian, which Mrs. Hansen cited an amendment as follows, which carried:

Sec. 2. That said Utah Central Railroad company, its successors or assigns shall within four months after this act takes effect, erect and maintain substantial fence on the floor of the right of way of said railroad and thereafter maintain such fence during the existence of such grant. It shall also erect and maintain such gateways, crossings and cattle-guards as the board of corrections may require."

The measure was vigorously opposed by Representative Smith of Weber, who attempted to have it referred to the attorney general for an opinion as to its legality. The bill passed on a vote of 35 to 2, those voting against it being Smith and Joe Smith; seven members were absent and one excused.

STATE LAND BILL.

The committee on public lands reported favorably with amendments H. B. No. 15, by Mansfield, "An act amending sections 1231, 1237 and 1237 of the Revised statutes of Utah, in relation to state lands."

PARDON OF PRISONERS.

H. B. No. 47, by Sorensen, "An act authorizing the board of pardons to reduce sentences of State prisoners for good behavior. Forfeiture of such reduction, and pardon of prisoners," was taken up on third reading, amended and placed upon its passage.