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TRUTH AND LIBERTY

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CHICAGO GETS NEXT CONVENTION

Went to the Windy City by an Overwhelming Majority on the First Ballot—Bounties for Wild Animals.

Every delegate to the National Live Stock convention that had journeyed to Salt Lake in order to participate in the business and pleasures incident to the gala week, was in his place at the convention hall this morning. All personal business which would otherwise keep the stock grower from his seat on the floor was temporarily shelved, and for the first time this week the delegates arrived in shoals, bunches and battalions ere the assembly was called to order. The occasion of this unprecedented state of affairs was the fact that a motion was put and carried yesterday afternoon to the effect that the vote on the selection of the next place of meeting would be in order at 10 o'clock this morning.

By the time the preliminary business was disposed of, and the various resolutions adopted by the executive committee yesterday had been read and carried by a unanimous vote of the various delegations, a sea of faces confronted President Springer in the body of the hall; they had gathered to vote upon the selection of the place for next year's convention.

CHICAGO VS OMAHA.

Contrary to expectations this morning it was manifested that the fight for the selection of the place of the meeting of the next annual convention narrowed down to two cities—Chicago and Omaha. Both cities had able champions in the field, and the nominating speeches and seconding orations were veritable gems of spontaneous humor and good fellowship. The principal objection to the selection of Chicago on the part of a number of western delegations, as set forth by some of the speakers, was apparently the fact that the Windy City was too much of a metropolitan village for the rangers of the boundless plains to tackle. It was asserted by one delegate that he was afraid that he might get lost if he strayed from the fold. On the other hand Omaha came out nobly, and, through her spokesman, said she was ready to offer a reward of $25,000 providing any delegation was so indiscreet as to allow himself to get kidnapped. The primary objection to Chicago, however, was the fear expressed that the convention would be tacked on to the tail end of the National Live Stock Show, and that it would thereby never be heard from.

CHICAGO AN EASY WINNER.

As the various speakers warmed up to their subject and respectively proceeded to paint the glories of Omaha and the advantages of Chicago in bizarre tints with a twelve-inch brush of eloquence the enthusiasm waxed loud and long until President Springer roped the oratorical efforts by curtailing the speakers to three minute talks. This ultimatum had, to an extent, the effect of shortening the remarks of the men of countless herds and enthusiastic synonyms. Amid enthusiasm the balloting was finally launched. It soon became apparent that Chicago with all her attractions would capture the next trysting place; so much so that when the vote stood at Chicago 849, Omaha 381, Senator Carey of Wyoming arose and moved that the Windy city capture the plum without any further proceeding with the balloting. This motion from the ranks of a delegation that was in favor of Omaha brought a second from W. B. Cheek of Nebraska, and the motion went through with a whoop that caused the presiding genius at the bass drum to wake up under the delusion that there was a fire and vehemently smite his instrument in a place that sounded. In all there were 1,412 votes to hear from, but the balloting was not finished. While Idaho registered a solid 170 votes in favor of the winning city, the Utah delegations, out of compliment to their friends in both places, split their vote into equal halves, the Wool Growers' association voting a solid 100 in favor of Chicago, and the Utah Live Stock association a like number for Omaha.

The morning proceedings opened with the reading and subsequent passage of the following resolutions which had been adopted by the executive committee:

PRICE ON WILD ANIMALS.

Resolved that the mountain lion, wolf and coyote must go. The continued presence of these pests on our ranges, killing horses, cattle and sheep to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars every year is not in accord with the business methods of the twentieth century. That besides being a serious leakage in the profits of the individual owners, they reduce the amount of taxable propery in the State, and in that way, cost in a few years many times as much to the public as a sufficient bounty would amount to, for their local extermination.

Therefore, this convention earnestly urges those States and Territories so infested, to put a uniform bounty of $5 on mountain lions, $5 on wolves, and $1.50 on coyotes, and to prevent the possibility of fraud the mark of identification should be uniform, namely, a perforation not less than one-inch in diameter on the right paw of each skin.

AS TO FOREST RESERVES.

Be it resolved by the National Live Stock association, that the forest reserves of the United States should be limited to timber product areas, and that the vast areas of timberless plains and brush lands on the borders of many of the present reserves should be excluded therefrom and opened for settlement at the earliest practical date.

Resolved, that the honorable secretary of the interior be respectfully requested to scrutinize closely the reports and petitions of the many forest reserve enthusiasts, official and otherwise, who are unintentionally injuring the cause of practical forestry, by unwarranted reports and unwise and unnecessary recommendations, which restricts and annoys the settler and creates a damaging public sentiment among the honest settlers on whom the government must depend for the protection of the forests.

OFFICERS THANKED.

Whereas the National Live Stock association delegates, desiring to show their appreciation of the untiring efforts in our behalf by our executive committee and officers have adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, that the thanks of the National Live Stock association are hereby extended to the officers and the executive committee, who have so ably and so faithfully performed the arduous duties that have devolved upon them during the past year; and be it further resolved, that this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this association.

ABOUT GERMANY.

Resolution, introduced by W. P. Neff, Kansas City, Mo.:

Whereas, there was introduced in the House of Representatives on May 28, 1900, by Congressman Bailey, of Kansas, a bill known as House Bill No. 11,928, which is now in committee on ways and means, and

Whereas, said bill provides that "Whenever the President of the United States shall be informed that the government of the German empire has passed a law imposing prohibitory duties on meat products which may be imported into that country from the United States, he shall issue a proclamation fixing a time when all articles produced or manufactured in the German empire, when entered for consumption at the ports of the United States, shall pay a duty of 10 per cent in excess of the duties imposed thereon prior to passage of this act; and all such products and manufactures when so entered for consumption after such time fixed by the President shall pay such increased duties."

Therefore, be it resolved, that the National Live Stack association considers this said bill of vital importance to meat-growing interests of the United States, and it urges upon Congress the necessity of protecting this great industry against the threatened discrimination by Germany.

Resolved, further, that the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives be requested to report the said bill back to the House with favorable recommendation.

AN OREGON INVITATION.

The first and perhaps most important matter of the convention—choosing a place for next meeting, was taken up at 10 o'clock. President Springer first read a communication from Gov. Floyd of Oregon, extending to the delegates an invitation from Oregon to hold their next meeting in that State.

A short interruption in the proceedings was occasioned by the secretary, at the instance of the delegates reading the list of the representation or the respective voting strength of the delegations.

THE FIGHT BEGINS.

A lively discussion ensued, arising from an effort on the part of Mr. Daugherty of Nebraska urging the literal enforcement of the rule which provides that only delegates who are in good standing; a clear effort to throw out the votes of the new delegates.

The question of selecting a place for next meeting was then opened. Mr. Gavin of New Mexico secured the floor and in a very spirited speech pleaded for Chicago as the place for the next meeting place of the association. Chicago, he said, was entitled to the honor because of her central location; "the heart from which flows the commercial life blood of the world." As a further inducement Mr. Gavin said that he was authorized to say in behalf of the governor of Illinois and the mayor of Chicago, that the city would pay all the expenses of the convention, including printing of the official records, and every other expense entailed by the action of the convention.

OMAHA'S CLAIMS.

Mr. F. E. Sandburn then gained the recognition of the chair and proceeded to put in a plea for Omaha, "the city which had never asked for the favor before." On behalf of the Commercial club and the people of the Nebraska metropolis he presented the claims of Omaha as being an ideal city wherein to hold the next annual convention of the National Live Stock association. Mr. Sandburn proceeded to dilate upon the geographical advantages of the city he espoused; transportation facilities were dwelt upon at length. He said that 100 trains daily arrive at and depart from Omaha. The speaker contended that the city was even better prepared for the entertainment of a huge body of visitors than is was at the time of the exhibition held there a few years ago. He averred that at an hour's notice Omaha could comfortably house 8,000 people in her hotels. At the present time the project to build a huge auditorium was under way, and Mr. Sandburn stated that by the time the next convention would be ready to meet, the mastodonic building would be completed and the doors thrown open to the visiting stockmen. "We will unlock our gates," said Mr. Sandburn," and throw the keys in the Missouri river." Mr. Sandburn's plea was received with whoops and stamping of feet on the part of the Nebraska and Wyoming "rooters."

NIAGARA FALLS' INVITATION.

President Springer said, amid derisive applause, that he had an invitation from Niagara Falls.

The Oregon delegation then withdrew the invitation of their governor for the time being.

Mr. Janson, of Nebraska, spoke in favor of Omaha, directing his appeal more particularly to the sheepmen, as over 1,000,000 head of sheep are fed there annually. Omaha with her splendid auditorium and magnificent hotels could entertain the convention in the finest style. He understood that there was a strong lobby here in favor of Chicago, but he didn't think that the convention should tack on to the tail end of the Chicago show. "The convention in Chicago would be swallowed up, it would be a matter of business, in Omaha it would be an event."

SECONDED CHICAGO.

Mr. Pickerell, secretary of American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, then rose to second the Chicago proposition. He maintained that it was to the advantage of the stockmen to go east and get acquainted with the stockmen from the east. He went on to state that the selection of Chicago as the next place of meeting was simply a matter of business and business always came before pleasure, "as the man said as he kissed his wife before he went over to his neighbor."

Mr. Pickerell then put in a plea for Chicago as the most desirable place to hold the convention; during the process he paid a compliment to the Salt Lake decorations especially as regards the interior of the Assembly Hall but took exceptions to the stuffed ducks that formed a portion of the trophies suspended among the bunting. "We are not dead ducks by any means," he said, "although," turning to Clerk (Miss.), Crowe, "we have the nicest lady Crowe in our midst." This sally brought down the house. The champion of the Windy City concluded his plea for Chicago amid tumultuous applause from the Chicago side of the house.

FOR MISSOURI RIVER.

Mr. Wells, of South Omaha, representing the South Omaha Commercial club, spoke in favor of Omaha, saying that that city would furnish amusements to suit the tastes of all. Shows to suit the bald headed man, the water that made Milwaukee famous—for the people from Wisconsin. "Chicago is not the logical place for the convention because there it would be swallowed up, but in Omaha every man, woman and child would know about the convention and would vie with each other in making it pleasant for the delegates. Omaha is the logical place for the convention because the men who raise the stock will meet the men who feed their stock."

TEXAS FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Cowan of Texas made a plea for Chicago, indulging in many pleasantries keeping the house in a constant uproar. He said that there was no danger of the convention being swallowed up in Chicago, and even if it was it would come out again as Jonah did, and he was reminded that that is the way Jonah obtained most of his notoriety.

He addressed himself to the gentleman who had claimed that South Omaha had experienced the most rapid growth in population of any city in the United States. He thought that reference to the census would indicate that Omaha had moved to South Omaha. He thought that Chicago was the logical place for the convention, on account of the attentions it would receive and the facilities, etc.

HARDER FOR OMAHA.

H. H. Harder of St. George, Utah, followed with a strong plea for Omaha. He stated that he did not live in Omaha. "I have lived there," he said, "but I have reformed." This remark aroused the risibilities of the Chicago "boosters," who yelled amid the cheers that followed, "that's one on you." "Oh, you don't understand what I mean," protested Mr. Harder, "If I lived there I might be prejudiced perhaps, but I do not. If it were possible for the convention to be held at St. George, I might talk to the galleries and tell you about our beautiful daughters and wives—. No, don't misconstrue me," said the speaker amid the laughter which followed. Continuing he said that in Chicago the convention would be tacked on to the tail end of the stock show. He then related his experience in Chicago, where he found himself advertised next morning in the stray pen. He concluded by begging the delegates in the names of "our wives and daughters" not to take the convention past Omaha.

MOYLE FOR WINDY CITY.

Hon. J. H. Moyle of Utah, spoke in favor of Chicago. He said that the majority of the Utah delegation was in favor of that city, because they deemed that the best interests of the association would be subserved by the association getting near the heart of the great commercial and industrial center.

BIG HEARTED, BUT—

Mr. Stickney, of Wyoming, on behalf of the delegation of that State, followed with a plea for Omaha. He urged the delegates to confer with their wives and daughters ere voting. Continuing, he paid a eulogy to the hospitable attributes of Chicago's citizens, who, he said, "had hearts as big as the Union Stock yards." He concluded by stating that Chicago could not take charge of the visitors on the occasion of the recent cattle show, and he doubted when the National Live Stock convention was there at the same

(Continued on page two.)

DELEGATES PRAISE SALT LAKE HOSPITALITY.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted late yesterday afternoon amidst an outburst of applause by the delegates of the National Live Stock association:

"Resolved, That a unanimous vote of thanks be, and the same is hereby tendered to the various committees in charge of the arrangements for the management and entertainment of the delegates to this convention for the most complete, interesting and attractive series of entertainments ever tendered the delegates of the National Live-Stock association, and for the most elaborately decorated hall in which the sessions of these conventions have ever been held; and we wish to express a special thanks for the universal interest, courtesy and enthusiasm, not only of all the committeemen in charge of these arrangements at Salt Lake, but also of the magnanimous treatment accorded all of our delegates during their entire stay of a week in the beautiful city of Salt Lake; and we desire to assure all of these magnanimous workers that for every effort expended in our behalf and for our pleasure and instruction, that the people of Salt Lake and Utah will ever be gratefully remembered by the thousands from every State and Territory of this Union who have enjoyed your hospitality during the week that is now ending."

REPUBLICANS CAUCUS ON CANAL

Decide Not to Take Up the Bill for the Present.

AWAIT ENGLAND'S ACTION.

Not Deemed Advisable to Take Matter Up While British Cabinet Has Subject Under Consideration.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Republican senators decided today not to set a day, at least for the present, for taking up the Nicaragua canal bill. The decision was reached after an hour and a half spent in caucus and was unanimous. The caucus was called largely because of Senator Morgan's importunities in behalf of the bill and an effort was made to effect a satisfactory solution of the problem. There was a general exchange of views and many speeches were made but after all had been said, the senators concluded that so long as Great Britain's attitude toward the amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is undefined it would not be wise or expedient to agitate the question of the construction of the proposed canal. Senator Allison, chairman of the caucus, was authorized to make this statement to Senator Morgan and other friends of the canal bill and to the public in general. In giving it out he laid stress upon the fact that this conclusion was "for the present." He also stated that the question of what attention should be given to the ship subsidy bill and to the appropriation bills was not discussed, and that "the matter is in the hands of the Senate."

The decision of the caucus as above given was embodied in a resolution presented by Senator Lodge, who stated that the conclusion as thus set forth was the result of the best deliberations of the committee on order of business. He expressed his own firm conviction that at least for the present it would be out of place to press the canal question while the treaty is still a subject of negotiation and England's attitude is not completely defined. Notwithstanding the formal decision to leave the canal question in abeyance for the time being, several senators gave notice that in case there should be a motion to take up the canal bill they would not be bound by the resolution adopted, but would vote for a motion to consider. In this expression of independence, Senator Platt, of New York, was the leader. He said he considered the proposed canal of prime importance and would not refrain from voting to take it up whenever a motion to that effect was made. Senators Simon, Foster and Bard followed with similar declarations. No decision was reached upon other questions because no formal action was considered necessary. There was, however, considerable discussion of other questions. Among these were the ship subsidy bill, the war revenue reduction bill, the confirmation of Mr. Harlan as attorney-general of Porto Rico, the ratification of the treaty with Spain for the acquisition of some of the Philippine islands not included in the original Paris treaty and the appropriation bills.

CABINET DISCUSSES TREATY.

London, Jan. 18.—The amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty was discussed at a protracted cabinet conference today. The secretary of state for foreign affairs, the Marquis of Lansdowne, has taken no action so far. He probably will embody the result of the deliberations in a dispatch or in an interview with the United States ambassador Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Monday. The exact decision arrived at is guarded with secrecy. An impression exists that the cabinet confined itself to authorizing Lord Lansdowne to have further conference with Mr. Choate, the lines of which, naturally, are not given out.

TREATY RUMORS OFFICIALLY DENIED.

Washington, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from London dated yesterday says:

"There is authority for the statement that Lord Pauncefote informed the Washington government months ago that England would not object either to the fortification of the waterway or the suspension of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

"The secretary of states authorizes the absolute contradiction of this statement. He has never received any such assurance from Lord Pauncefote nor from any one else."

ROSEWATER GETS INJUNCTION.

Directed to South Omaha Officials to Stop Them From Arresting Him.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18.—Edward Rosewater today obtained an injunction restraining Police Judge King of South Omaha from issuing any more warrants for his arrest; County Attorney Shields from filing any more complaints against him, and Chief of Police Mitchell, of South Omaha from serving any more warrants upon him until further orders of the court. The case comes up before Judge Fawcett in the district court January 26.

These injunctions apply to the complaints, warrants and arrests on charge of violating the "corrupt practices" act by unlawful expenditure of money to secure votes. In his application for the injunction, Mr. Rosewater declares that the issuing and serving these papers is injuring his candidacy for United States senator.

Scorpion's Orders Countermanded.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The orders to the Scorpion to proceed to Guanoco from LaGuayra have been countermanded, and she will remain at La Guayra, where her presence is regarded as necessary.

By direction of the state department, Minister Loomis has protested to the Venezuelan government against the exercise of censorship over any of his official communications, and it is understood that the protests have been effective.

Army Reorganization Bill.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The army reorganization bill is being considered by the Senate. Mr. Hale (Maine) said he would prefer that a temporary increase in the army be provided rather than a permanent one. He would, he said, vote for this bill because he could not get anything better. He thought that the argument that the army should be increased according to the increase of population was fallacious.

Mr. Hale said that aside from the emergency in the Philippines 30,000 men were sufficient for our needs, 15,000 for coast defense, 5,000 in Alaska and the balance on the frontier, would be ample. He did not know where the men would come from. With all the war feeling men did not seem to enlist.

Mr. Hale declared that it was not true that the army should be increased to keep pace with the navy. The fighting of this country would be on the sea, and not upon land. He would vote for this bill, however, because he feared its defeat might result in disastrous consequences to our arms in the Philippines.

Esterhazy's Appeal Rejected.

Paris, Jan. 18.—The council of state has rejected Count Esterhazy's appeal against the decree cashiering him from the army.

Four Children Burned to Death.

Elkhart, Ind., Jan. 18.—Four children of Benjamin Miller were burned to death early today. Their ages ranged from eight to 16 years. The mother and father had gone to the barn to milk the cows. The lamp exploded, setting fire to the house.

President Much Better.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The President was feeling so much better this afternoon that he took a drive behind his new team. Before doing so he went to his office and signed some mail matter. He will not receive visitors before next Wednesday.

The usual Friday cabinet meeting has been dispensed with.

Refined Sugar Reduced.

New York, Jan. 18.—The American Sugar Refining company reduced today all grades of refined sugar ten points.

House Proceedings.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The House went into committee of the whole, (Mr. Hemmeway, of Indiana in the chair), for consideration of bills on the private calendar. The first bill on the calendar was the bill to refer to the court of claims the claims of the Wm. Cramp and Sons, ship and engine company arising out of the delay of the government in furnishing armor for the New York, Columbia, Massachusetts and Indiana. It was agreed, however, that other bills to issue duplicate checks and bonds for lost originals should take precedence. These were ordered favorably reported. They were as follows:

For the relief of Abbie N. Waterman, C. C. Sniffen, E. B. Atwood and Wm. H. Comegys.

To Prohibit Celebration of Mass.

Paris, Jan. 18.—In the chamber of deputies, M. DeJeante, socialist and a working man, moved the prohibition of the celebration of mass on the occasion of the opening of parliament.

The minister of justice, M. Monis, opposed the motion, pointing out that public prayers are in accordance with the provisions of the concordat and that the ceremony announced by the archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, for Sunday next, was therefore in no wise illegal.

The chamber by a vote of 317 to 151 shelved the motion.

KILLED IN R. R. COLLISION.

Four People Meet Death on the Grand Trunk Railroad in Maine.

Four Locomotives and Twelve Cars Demolished—Going Off of Explosions Retards Rescue Work.

Norway, Maine, Jan. 18.—A headend collision between freight trains on the Grand Trunk railroad near Lock's Mill early today resulted in the death of four men and the serious injury of several others; four locomotives and twelve cars were demolished. Both trains were very heavy, each being drawn by two engines.

THE DEAD:

Peter Thompson, engineer, Montreal.
W. C. Oliver, brakeman, Bangor.
Two unknown tramps.

One of the trains had a large quantity of explosives on board. The cars took fire, explosions scattered the embers in all directions and prevented effective work in putting out the fire.

Hundreds of Boers Routed.

London, Jan. 18.—Gen. Kitchener, telegraphing from Pretoria today, says Col. Grey, with New Zealanders and bushmen, has vigorously attacked the enemy eight miles west of Ventorsburg, completely routing eight hundred Boers.

Gen. Kitchener adds details of the insignificant casualties of both forces and continues:

"Colville's mobile column was attacked north of Staderton Jan. 17 by a concentration of the enemy, who were driven off with severe loss. Our casualties were 15 wounded and one killed.

Nebraska Senatorial Contest.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 18.—The vote on United States senator today was as follows:

Allen, 53; Hitchcock, 56; Thompson, 32; Crounz, 10; Currie, 19; Hainer, 6; Kincaid, 4; Hinshaw, 16; Meiklejohn, 28; Rosewater, 15.

VOTE ON ARMY BILL.

Test on Party Lines on Motion to Strike Out Section 26.

Washington, 18.—The first vote taken on the amendment to the army bill was on a motion of Senator Mallory to strike out section 26 of the bill. The motion was lost—26 to 42. It may be considered a test vote as the division was on political grounds.

Section 26 relates to the appointment to staff positions by the President.

Hoar's Credentials Presented.

Washington, Jan. 18.—When the Senate convened today, Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Hoar, who was elected recently for a term of six years, beginning March 4 next. This is the fifth election of Mr. Hoar to the Senate. With the expiration of his present term, he will have served 24 years in the Senate.

Clark Buys Copper Mine.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 18.—It is stated this morning that the Britannia Copper mine on Howe Sound, 25 miles from Vancouver, has been sold to Senator W. A. Clark of Butte, Mont.

It is said that Clark's agents have been here for the past two weeks examining the property. The purchase price is reported to be $1,100,000, of which it is understood $10,000 is to be paid by the 19th inst. to hold the property while some further development work is carried on. Negotiations for the securing of this mine have been in progress for the past year on behalf of various English and American syndicates.

ALARMING RUMORS ABOUT VICTORIA.

Her Majesty Said to be Seriously Ill—Master of Queen's Household Refuses to Discuss the Matter.

London, Jan. 18, 3:13 p. m.—Alarming rumors were circulated today to the effect that Queen Victoria is seriously ill and that her family had been summoned to Osborne. Inquiries by the Associated Press at Osborne at 3 o'clock this afternoon elicited a flat denial of the reports.

The prince of Wales is now at Marlborough house, where no news has been received indicating that her majesty is not enjoying her usual health.

The duke of York went to Sandringham this afternoon.

In spite of the denials from Osborne and Marlborough house, the rumors about the queen's illness have alarmed the public and adversely affected the stock exchange.

According to early Cowes telegrams, the queen was not well yesterday, and had not improved today, but later news from Cowes says the queen had been suffering from insomnia, but was better this evening.

Sir Francis Laking, surgeon to her majesty, has been called in to consult with Sir James Reid, her majesty's resident physician.

The Associated Press communicated with Osborne house at 6 o'clock this evening, and the master of the queen's household, Lord Edward Wm. Pelham-Clinton, replied that he was unable to discuss the matter further, but that a statement on the subject would appear in the "Court Circular" tomorrow.

The Associated Press has received assurances from the foreign office that there is no reason for apprehension regarding the queen's health.

The following official announcement regarding the queen's health has been made known:

"The queen during the past year has had a great strain upon her powers which has rather told upon her nervous system. It has therefore been thought advisable by her majesty's physicians that her majesty should be kept perfectly quiet in the house and should abstain from transacting business."

THE PHILIPPINE MUNICIPALITIES.

Public Discussion of General Code of Government Began Today—Those Who Violate Oath of Allegiance to America Cannot Vote—Taxation Features.

Manila, Jan. 18.—The public discussion of the general code of government for municipalities began today. Commissioner Dean W. Worcester outlined the bill and explained the changes from the general orders of the military governorn under which many local governments were operating. Commissioner Worcester offered two amendments, disqualifying from voting and holding office, men who violate their oath of American allegiance and who remain in armed opposition after February 1.

The commissioner elucidated the taxation features, referring to the benefit of taxing lands and buildings instead of the present special taxes on occupations and industries.

One-fourth of one per cent of the proceeds of real estate assessments will be devoted to public schools.

Municipal councils are authorized to license theaters, places for liquor selling, public conveyances, hotels and cock-fighting or to prohibit cock-fighting, for the first year, until the tax collections are available.

Half of the internal revenue of each municipality will be paid into the municipal treasuries.

Commissioner Worcester did not enlarge on the section confining the exemption of church property to properties used exclusively for religious, charitable or educational purposes. This much-discussed feature received the approval of the administration at Washington previous to the making public of the bill.

The bill centralizes considerable responsibility in the provincial governments for the establishment of which another bill is being prepared.

The public discussion which is taking place in the municipal hall is procee ing by sections, the natives participating.

It is rumored that Aguinaldo visited his mother in Cavite province, and narrowly escaped capture during the recent round-up of one of the villages in Cavite.

BUCKLE WRONG, COUNCIL DITTO.

Two Positive Opinions Expressed by Mayor Thompson—Former Should Not Have Removed Dooly, and Latter Should Not Have Removed Buckle.

Mayor Thompson returned home from California late yesterday afternoon, and was waited upon by a "News" reporter this morning, with reference to the Buckle-Dooly-engineer controversy that has so disturbed the Salt Lake public during his short absence.

Mayor Thompson said he had not as yet had time to look into the different phases of the situation and therefore could not tell what method he would adopt to straighten out the existing tangle.

Regarding the suspension of Chairman Dooly of the board of public works by acting Mayor Buckle, the city's executive said: "I do not approve the action of Mr. Buckle in trying to remove or suspend Mr. Dooly. If there was any reason why Mr. Dooly should be removed—and I express no opinion at this time on that one way or the other—and if Buckle thought he should be removed, he ought, in my judgment, to have made his fight on the floor of the council, where he belongs. The way Acting Mayor Buckle has proceeded looks very much as though he was trying to take snap judgment against Mr. Dooly."

"What opinion have you with reference to the council's action in trying to remove Mr. Buckle," asked the reporter

"I think," said the mayor, "that the council was wholly wrong in attempting to depose Mr. Buckle from acting as mayor. I believe he was legally and duly elected to that position and he could not be deposed in the manner adopted by the council. In my opinion its action is void and illegal, both as regards the attempted removal of Mr. Buckle and the election of Mr. Canning as acting mayor."

Mayor Thompson when interrogated as to Mr. Dooly, stated that he had not looked into the matter, but, said he, "If the chairman of the board of public works is legally disqualified I should think he would resign. When I appointed him he was not under any disqualification, as far as I knew, and in my judgment he is not now legally disqualified. This, however, is my judgment without thoroughly investigating existing conditions."

The mayor continued, saying, "At this time I cannot say as to what I shall do toward reinstating Mr. Dooly, for I have not investigated the situation. I will do so this evening and perhaps call a special meeting of the Council for tomorrow night if anything should turn up needing their attention."

Mr. Thompson was not prepared to say whether he regarded Mr. Dooly as being suspended by Mr. Buckle's action or not, when the Council refused to confirm it and returned Mr. Buckle's communications to him without any record of the same being made in the Council's mainutes.

The Mayor approved the appropriation list passed by the last Council meeting today. Auditor Reiser refused to draw warrants till this was done, notwithstanding Mr. Canning signed the list.

Mr. Thompson went to California to look into some oil lands investmets which he has near Los Angeles. He reports them looking well. The mayor would have remained away longer but for the tangle in matters here, which needed his presence and attention.

THE FIRST BALLOT TONIGHT.

"This is the night.
That either makes or undoes me quite."

Hamlet's famous couplet might be quoted today as reflecting the ideas of more than one of the gentlemen who have entered the senatorial race. If the Republican program is followed out several of the candidates will, this evening, be finally made aware whether or not they have any chance in the contest. At least one ballot will be taken, and should any one of the seven candidates poll the necessary nineteen votes, the thing will be ended. No one supposes, however, that the momentous question will be disposed of at one sitting. Tonight's balloting is likely to be a mere preliminary skirmish, a sort of "feeling out," all along the line, and without doubt there will be a good many complimentary votes cast, that mean nothing more than the fulfilling of a promise or the laying of a wreath upon the altar of friendship.

As the result of a morning sprint around the various headquarters, and in and about the sections where politicians "most do congregate," the "News" reporter obtained the following estimate of the order in which the candidates will probably stand on the first ballot. It is given only as a probability but it reflects the views of those best informed:

1. Arthur Brown.
2. A. L. Thomas.
3. W. S. McCornick.
4 and 5. George M. Cannon and Thomas Kearns, probably tying.
6. O. J. Salisbury.
7. Thomas Fitch.