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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION | TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1904. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. | FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES.

Preparations all Complete and the Machinery is Working Smoothly.

ALL QUIET AT PORT ARTHUR.

It is Believed Makaroff's Fleet Has Abandoned it and is Making For Vladivostok.

TOGO WON'T DIVIDE HIS SQUADRON

Effect of Japanese-Korean Protocol Felt in Seoul—American and British Gunboats Leave Newchwang.

Mukden, March 15.—(From a Russian correspondent of the Associated Press.)—The machinery for the advance of the Russian forces is working smoothly from Harbin southward. The running of passenger trains has been resumed and Russian families are proceeding on their way to Europe without confusion. Severely cold weather, accompanied by blizzards and snow storms, has been followed by a succession of fine days. The health and spirits of the troops are good.

Information has been received at headquarters to the effect that the Japanese are strengthening their positions in Korea.

Gen. Lenevitch, acting commander of the Russian forces in Manchuria, visited headquarters here on Sunday.

Gen. Zilinsky, who is to succeed Gen. Ping, Viceroy Alexieff's chief of staff, arrived here March 10. Grand Duke Cyrill arrived here today on his way to Port Arthur, whither he is going to act as chief officer of the squadron flagship.

ALL QUIET AT PORT ARTHUR.

Tokio, March 15, Tuesday.—It is strongly believed here that the Russian fleet abandoned Port Arthur after the fourth attack was made upon it by the Japanese fleet and is endeavoring to reach Vladivostok. Confirmation of this movement is not obtainable from any reliable source, but recent scouting in the vicinity of Port Arthur has failed to reveal the presence of any Russian warships. It seems logical enough that the Russians should attempt a dash for Vladivostok, where it is possible to dock larger ships, effect a junction with their armored cruiser squadron and secure a base for operations while possessing adequate land defenses. The hopelessness of continuing at Port Arthur is manifest, while a dash for Vladivostok might succeed, contrary to the opinion previously expressed. Vice-Admiral Togo is unwilling to run the risk of dividing his battleship squadron and continues to operate the six battleships together. If the Russians should make an attempt to reach Vladivostok it is believed they will try a dash through the Korean straits rather than enter the Japan sea through the Sugaru straits.

JAPANESE-KOREAN PROTOCOL.

Seoul, March 15.—The effect of the Japanese-Korean protocol has already been felt. It was learned today that sweeping changes will be made in the Korean administration. Corrupt officials will be cashiered, cruel punishments will be abolished and the postal system will be extended. A Japanese officer is about to be appointed adviser to the war office and prefects who have kept the money intended for the peasants in payment for the grain bought for the Japanese will be prosecuted.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of Marquis Ito.

AMERICAN GUNBOATS LEAVE.

Tien Tsin, March 15.—The haste of the British and American gunboats to leave Newhewang, while the intentions of the Japanese are unknown, and while consular jurisdiction and the full treaty port rights of neutrals are unquestioned, thus prematurely abandoning the protection heretofore maintained has provoked the indignation of residents and an official protest has been made to the United States government.

This was done especially in view of the action of the Japanese in placing their consulate and other property under British protection, their example being imitated by the Russians transferring, as indicated in previous dispatches, their extensive bank, consular and also civil administration properies to the French, thereby rendering the Russian, Japanese and other interests alike neutral. The protest was also sent because the manner of withdrawing a British gunboat and what is understood as the American intention of withdrawal are regarded as palpable neglect, inviting depredations upon British and American interest.

NO THOUGHT OF MEDIATION.

Paris, March 15.—Official denial is given of the report printed here this morning that exchanges of views are now going on between Paris, London and Washington relative to offering mediation in the far eastern war. The foreign office here is not aware of such an exchange and considers that mediation is impracticable, as neither party would consider it.

TO SUCCEED DEITRICH.

Lancaster County Primaries Declare for Congressman Burkett.

Lincoln, Neb., March 15.—At the Lancaster county primaries practically every precinct declared for Congressman E. J. Burkett for United States senator to succeed Charles H. Dietrich. This practically insures Burkett's nomination, as many counties had pledged support to him and others were waiting for this county's action. The Republican state convention, which meets here May 25, will select a senatorial candidate.

SCHOONER ANTELOPE.

Given Up for Lost She Arrives At Port Townsend.

Port Townsend, Wash., March 25.—The schooner Antelope, which had been given up as lost, arrived here today. The Antelope sailed from San Francisco for Coquille river 57 days ago. She arrived off Coquille river on Feb. 9, and was about to sail over the bar when a heavy squall carried away the foresail and the vessel was obliged to put to sea. During the next four days southerly gales of hurricane force were experienced, which drove the little packet north as far as the Columbia river. For 32 days Capt. Cuthrell endeavored to get south, but without success. Finally northerly wind enabled the vessel to arrive within 37 miles of Coquille river on last Tuesday, March 8, but wind changed southerly again, and on Wednesday and Thursday the severe southerly gales which swept the Oregon and Washington coasts drove the Antelope so far north that her master decided to run for Puget sound. During the gale of March 9 the Antelope lost her mainsail and also carried away her fore and jib stays. Four weeks ago provisions began to run low and when the craft reached here she had only a few days' rations left. The Antelope is a vessel of 117 tons, and is engaged in lumber trade.

Presidential Nominations.

Washington, March 15.—The president sent to the senate the following nominations:

Secretaries of Legations—Henry M. Shoemaker of Ohio, at Lisbon, Portugal; Nelson O'Shaughnessy, New York, at Copenhagen, Denmark.

Consul—Lewis A. Dent, District of Columbia, at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada.

Register of Wills for the District of Columbia—James Tanner, District of Columbia.

Pickets and Teamsters' Riot.

Chicago, March 15.—In a riot between pickets and non-union teamsters about the stables of the American Can company today, a number of men were injured and two pickets were arrested. When the police arrived the pickets fled. The teamsters on strike demand an increase in wages and pickets have been endeavoring to prevent non-union drivers from working.

Admiral O'Neil Retired.

Washington, March 15.—Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil was retired today on account of the age. He was then detached from duty as chief of the bureau of ordnance and assigned to make a personal inspection of the principal ordnance establishments in the United States and Europe. He is authorized to extend his researches to China and Japan.

ENGLISH IRON.

May be Protected Against Canadian Bounty-Fed Product.

London, March 15.—Asked in the house of commons today if the government intended to take any steps to protect the iron trade of the United Kingdom against Canadian bounty-fed competition, the chacellor of the exchequer, Austin Chamberlain, said the abolition or modification of the Canadian bounties would be a subject for consideration when the fiscal and commercial relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies come up for settlement.

House Proceedings.

Washington, March 15.—The house today passed a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to segregate certain coal and asphalt lands in the Choctaw and the Chickasaw nations, Indian Territory.

The house then went into committee of the whole for the consideration of postoffice appropriation bills.

Attention Postmasters.

Washington, March 15.—Acting Postmaster-General Wynne has called the attention of all postmasters to the law restricting the mailing of first class matter to not exceeding four pounds in each package. The statute has not been strictly enforced for some time, but will be in the future.

THREE KILLED

In Explosion That Wrecked Toy Novelty Co. Building.

Chicago, March 15.—Three persons were killed and eight injured today in an explosion that wrecked the plant of the Chicago Toy Novelty company. The explosion was caused by the ignition of a great quantity of toy pistol caps.

One of the dead is Henry Jordan, a foreman, who perished in the burning ruins after helping a score of girl employes to escape.

The building was valued at $30,000.

MRS. BOTKIN'S TRIAL.

Work of Securing Jury is Proceeding Slowly.

San Francisco, March 15.—The work of securing a jury for the second trial of Mrs. Cordelia Botkin on the charge of murdering Mrs. John P. Dunning by means of poisoned candy is proceeding slowly in the superior court. As the result of the first day's examination of talesmen, only five jurors were passed. Several declared that they would not render a verdict to hang a woman, and a number had already formed opinions regarding the case. None of those examined were anxious to serve, and it is not expected that a jury will be obtained for a day or two. The Delaware witnesses are due to arrive here on Thursday and Dist.-Atty. Byington has announced his intention of placing them on stand before the evidence of others for the prosecution has been presented.

CANADIAN SECURITIES CO.

Will Absorb Northern Securities Co. of United States.

New York, March 15.—A Montreal dispatch today gives R. G. Foget, vice president of the Montreal Light & Power company, as authority for a statement that the Northern Securities company of Canada had been granted a charter by the Dominion government, that it is backed by the Hill interests, and is intended to absorb the Northern Securities company of the United Sacs.

W. A. MILLER DEAD.

He Was a Member of the Famous Light Brigade.

New London, Conn., March 15.—William H. Miller, who claims to be a survivor of the light brigade, which made the famous charge at Balaklava in 1855, is dead at his residence in Groton. He was born in Scotland in 1828. He served in the United States navy during the Civil war.

COAL MINERS VOTING.

On Question of Accepting a Reduction of Wages.

Indianapolis Ind., March 15.—Two hundred thousand coal miners from Pennsylvania to Iowa are voting today on the question of whether or not to accept the offer of the mine owners for a two years' scale 5½ per cent lower than the wage scale during the year which closes April 1. During the past 10 days the national officers of the United Mine Workers of America have been urging the acceptance of the proposal, and the national officers have been in the several fields working with the men to secure a favorable vote. It is blieved today at the national headquarters that there is no doubt that the offer will be accepted, and there will be no strike. Reports of sentiment in the different fields are nearly all in favor of following the advice of the national officers. The votes will be canvassed here Thursday, when the result will be made known.

ANOTHER NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Took Place Sunday, the Russian Protected Cruiser Diana Being Injured—Imperial Chinese Ry. Co. May Withdraw from Newchwang, Against Which Proposal British Consul at Tien Tsin Protests—No Russian Steamers Sunk at Entrance to Port Arthur.

Tien Tsin, March 15.—A foreigner just arrived from Port Arthur reports that a short engagement took place between the Russian and Japanese fleets on Sunday last, the protected cruiser Diana, belonging to the former, receiving some injuries. About 20 or 30 shells were exchanged.

The imperial Chinese railway company is considering the withdrawal of its station force and all of its moveable property from Newchwang.

Tien Tsin, March 15.—The British consul here has filed a protest with Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister at Pekin, against the projected abandonment of the Newchwang end of the Chinese railway by its directors and the management in Great Britain. The reasons given by the consul for his action are that the British government had previously made known its intention of protecting the road, and also that its abandonment at this time means the probability of its destruction by the Russians, should they eventually be forced to retreat.

Port Arthur, March 15.—All is quiet in the Port Arthur district and no news has been received here from the scene of the land operations, where the movements of the opposing forces are evidently confined to reconnoissances.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—The report from Newchwang that four Russian steamers have been sunk at the entrance to Port Arthur after the removal of the battleship Retvizan, is authoritatively denied here. The Associated Press is assured that with the exception of the dispatch of yesterday from Gen. Zilinsky no official telegrams containing news of fighting have been received in the last 48 hours. Several telegrams relating to the movements of troops have arrived, but as these were only of strategic importance their contents will not be made public

Seoul, March 15.—The Japanese authorities have ordered the newspaper correspondents at Ping Yang and Anju to return. They also refuse to honor the permits formerly given for correspondents to acompany troops to the front and are holding them at Seoul. This action is regarded as significant.

CHARLES KEARNEY DEAD.

Was Son of Gen. Kearney and First Governor of New Mexico.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 15.—Charles Kearney, son of Maj.-Gen. Stephen Watts Kearney, Mexican war veteran, and first governor of New Mexico, is dead here. He was a grandson of Gen. Roger Clark, of the Lewis & Clark expedition.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Express Train Runs Over Some Unsupported Rails.

Redding, Cal., March 15.—As the Oregon express, due in San Francisco this morning, was running at the rate of 45 miles an hour at a point 13 miles south of here at midnight last night, the engineer and fireman saw that they were bearing down upon a washout, three rail lengths of track being without ties. The unsupported rails were not seen until the pilot was almost upon them. The horrified crew applied the brakes and waited for the catastrophe they felt sure would occur. Wonderfully enough, the entire train, with the exception of the last Pullman, passed successfully over the washout stretch of track before the train could be brought to a stop. The last car stopped on the unsupported and toppled over. No one was hurt. The passengers of the derailed car were transferred to other cars and the train proceeded.

SECURITIES OFFICIALS.

Hold a Conference on Merger Decisicion but Decline to Talk.

New York, March 15.—President Hill and other officials of the Northern Securities company were in conference today, but declined to make any statement for publication. Vice President and General Counsel Clough had a long talk with Mr. Hill. Daniel S. Lamont, vice president of the Northern Pacific railway, was another visitor. Col. Clough returned from Washington today. Contrary to expectations he said he had not brought back with him an official copy of the decision in the securities case.

"The official copies are not yet public property," he said. "So far we know little beyond what the newspapers have told us."

Col. Clough refused to discuss the conditions produced by yesterday's decision and would give no hint as to the securities company's next move. He was closeted with President Hill for upwards of two hours.

Northern Securities stock was strong on the curb today, selling up to 87¾ soon after the opening.

PANAMA CANAL.

American Embassy Members Are Looking Up the Title.

Paris, March 5.—The officials of the American embassy are considering all the possibile points of French law to insure the protection of the United States when the payment of $40,000,000 for the Panama Canal company's property is made. One of the points considered is whether it is desirable to have the courts appoint a liquidator to receive the money, instead of paying it directly to the officers of the old company. Some legal authorities assert that this would be the best means of protecting the United States against any subsequent claim on the part of the stockholders of the old company that the officers of the new company were not authorized to receive payment.

United States Ambassador Porter is satisfied that no such claims would be valid, and that a liquidator is not necessary. Another question is whether the sale of all the property of the company comes within the charter rights granted to the company. Inquiries made lead to the conclusion that the company has ample rights to sell.

Kingsbury to Relieve Goodwin.

Chicago, March 5.—Lieut.-Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, Eighth cavalry, has been ordered to St. Louis to relieve Lieut.-Col. Ward A. Goodwin, Ninth cavalry, of his duties in command of the Jefferson guard at the Louisiana purchase exposition. Lieut.-Col. Goodwin is ordered to the Pacific division.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMS.

Secy. Williams of the local civil service commission has received notice of the holding of examinations in this city, April 13 next for the position of assistant photographer, department of agriculture, with salary at $840 per annum. Also on April 19, for the position of librarian of the coast and geodetic survey. There will be an examination also on April 19 for physician in the Indian service, at Grand river, N. D. at $1,000 per year. Age limit, 25 to 55 years.

WHAT HAPPENED AT PROTEST MEETING.

Document Prepared and Adopted At Anti-"Mormon" Gathering Last Night,

TO BE SENT TO WASHINGTON.

Session Notable for the Absence of the Old Anti-"Mormon" Leaders—Another Meeting to be Held.

Here is the protest adopted last night by upwards of 175 "representative" non-"Mormons" at the meeting in Bamberger hall. It will be circulated for signatures of Gentiles generally, and sent to Congress:

To the Congress and People of the United States:

The law-abiding people of Utah have read with amazement, indignation and disgust the declaration of President Joseph F. Smith of the Mormon Church that they are broad-minded enough to consent to the shocking violations of law and public decency which he confesses to have committed.

We protest that we are not deserving of this sort of praise; on the contrary we most emphatically repudiate and repel the statement, which, in fact, is an allegation that we, knowing of his defiant lawlessness, are accessories to his crimes.

We declare, on the contrary, that he and the other polygamists have surrounded themselves with an impenetrable wall of secrecy in their perpetration of the misdeeds testified to, have systematically suppressed the record of births required by law, and it has been impossible through court process or otherwise to obtain any exact knowledge of what was being done, much less legal evidence of the offenses; that the public sentiment of the law-abiding people here has at all times been zealous for the punishment of polygamy and polygamous practises, as well as of other crimes.

Owing to the power and control of the polygamist hierarchy over their people and the pressure they have constantly brought to bear upon them in support of the special crime to which they are prone, it has become a matter of discipline with all who are under that dominance to refrain from talking about polygamous relations and to deny knowledge of the same on all occasions. The one who would reveal his knowledge of these matters has been stigmatized as a traitor, a spy and an informer and among the devotees of the Mormon Church is held to be infamous. Whoever betrays the polygamist is subject to ostracism, abuse, deprivation of business and to every penalty which unbridled, unscrupulous power can inflict.

It has therefore been impossible to know what was being done in this regard, notwithstanding strong suspicions of the facts entertained by many persons. The veil has been lifted in part for the first time in the testimony that has just been given by the Church leaders in Washington, and nowhere in the whole country did this testimony occasion so much astonishment and humiliation as in Utah. The investigation thus far has been so fruitful that we call for its rigid continuance, confident that further disclosures, equally startling, may be expected, as there are certainly deeper depths than have yet been sounded.

We therefore denounce President Smith's statement that the people in Utah palliate or condone his and like offenses as a libel upon their citizenship and consciences. We repudiate the statement as one wholly untrue, and protest against being classed with those whose minds are dead to the enormity of the offense of which these self-confessed law-breakers have been and continue to be guilty.

We also most earnestly protest against the continuance of the state of degradation and immoral living the testimony referred to discloses, and demand that the laws against this crime shall be enforced with such vigor as to compel the defiant transgressors to come within the law and keep good faith with our generous nation.

We therefore show to the country that our protest is two-fold: first, against the attempt to place us in the false position of condoners of this crime; and second, we emphatically protest against its further continuance, and demand that this law-breaking be given up in all its forms, and that Utah shall keep, in spirit and in letter, the faith it has pledged to the people of the United States.

This matter disposed of, the meeting turned its attention to the really interesting proposition—that of organizing a non-Mormon party. It heard this report from the committee appointed last week, and then, upon motion of Judge Street, authorized the present committee of five to add twenty-five names to its membership.

Your committee appointed by this meeting of citizens, held on the evening of Friday the 11th inst., begs leave to report:

That your committee is unanimously of the opinion that the present social and political conditions existing in the state of Utah warrant the formation of an organization in sympathy with American methods in civic matters and utterly opposed to "Mormon" domination and control of our state, municipal and school governments.

Your committee recognizes, however, that the questions involved in such action require such wisdom as can only come from careful consideration and further deliberation by a larger committee. Entertaining that view, we respectfully recommend to the meeting the propriety of the selection and appointment of a committee consisting of twenty-five representative citizens in sympathy with this movement, and who shall be authorized to confer together and give the matter such careful consideration as will enable them to present a definite plan of organization for the purpose of furthering such views.

E. D. R. THOMPSON,
P. L. WILLIAMS,
A. R. DERGE,
P. J. DALY,
GEORGE WESTERVELT.

NOTABLE ABSENTEES.

Had Official Messenger Meeks gone out on the street at the same hour last evening and dragged into Bamberger hall the first 200 men he met, the crowd could hardly have been less representative. The appended list of those present will demonstrate the truth of this assertion. The meeting was notable, in reality, for the absentees. Such men as Judge C. C. Goodwin, C. S. Varian, W. S. McCornick, C. E. Allen, Judge Zane, Judge Baskin, Judge Howat, Judge Dickson, Judge Royle, Judge Powers, Judge Marshall, Jerrold Letcher—Well, what's the use?—all of this class, bitter as they have been, stayed away from the meeting, leaving the business to Parley L. Williams, Walter J. Meeks, Sam McDowell, Howard King, Col. William Nelson, A. F. Lawson, Peter Lochrie, Joe Cottle, William Ochs and other distinguished and staunch upholders of civic virtue.

JUDGE HENDERSON VANISHES.

Judge Henderson peeped through the doorway at one moment, with an air that suggested he had got into the wrong hall, and precipitately vanished when the protest was handed to him to sign. But, nothing daunted, the only Walter took new hope when those other stalwart luminaries of the local bar, Peter Lochrie and E. D. R. Thompson, gallantly, yea, eagerly, affixed their signatures. Morris Sommer stayed away, creating a slight sensation, but the meeting went on.

A SEXTON SENTRY.

On the sidewalk in front of the building stood the gallant young Howard King, assistant city sexton, filling the role of sentry. Everybody he saw coming towards the door, he grabbed, and, taking them confidentially aside, whispered "First door to your left, sir; first door to your left." This probably scared more people into the meeting than any other cause, for to revolt against King's wishes and suggestions on such occasions is to invite the same result as in stepping from an elevated express train between stations.

The visitor drills up the staircase and sure enough the meeting is going on. The guards have been removed from the entrance. Nearest the door, where it is easy to escape, stands Judge Henderson, hat in hand and coat all buttoned up. Next to him Max Smith. In close proximity is "English," the ex-newsboy, and Frank McGurrin. This is the audience.

Through the large open door the play goes on. Col. Nelson, in a rubicon burst of eloquence, gives expert testimony on the size of the protest, but first reads it.

ADMIRAL NELSON SPEAKS.

"Nelson, Nelson," cries the crowd, lustily.

As the veteran arises, there are more cheers, the throng sways to and fro, and an air of intense excitement pervades the scene.

"Well, gentlemen," speaks the hero, "there is nothing further to say, I believe (applause). The report covers the ground. You see, the Associated Press would not send out more than three or four columns on this matter, and would therefore have to summarize the report. So we made it as brief as possible, so they would send out as much as possible. I thank you." (Cheers, led by W. J. M.)

MEEKS EXCITED.

The colonel again takes the floor to suggest that the original resolution to Congress be preserved and signatures be obtained all over the city to be pasted onto it. This is decided upon, amid wild excitement on the part of Official Messenger Meeks.

SING A GOOD SONG.

A voice then suggested that the audience rise and sing "America."

The motion was received with joy, and, led by the peerless chorus master, Walter J. Meeks, the entire 170 1-3 voices joined in the mighty chorus, Viking Lawson alone subsiding.

Judge McDowell, one of the conspicuous patriots of the occasion, here made his last speech of the night.

A LONG TIME SILENT.

"I haven't voted since the division on party lines," he announced, as the applause died away, "for I refused to take my instructions from John Henry Smith as president of the Republican club. (Meeks: "Hooray!") I am tired of being played for a sucker (W. J.: Here, here), and I favor the organization of something along the lines of the old Liberal party."

The only Walter fell off a bench in his enthusiasm, but was picked up carefully by that long-suffering statesman, G. Westervelt.

At this point P. J. Daly took the floor and moved the appointment of a committee to arrange for a mass meeting.

"Sure," cried George Hancock, (descendant John), "let's take some other time for talking."

The committee appointed consists of P. J. Daly, E. W. Wilson, H. J. Dininny, W. A. Nelden and H. G. McMillan.

CIRCULATING COMMITTEE.

The following committee will circulate the protest for signatures: Hal W. Brown, W. F. Earls, Samuel Hammel, R. B. Hildebrand, Sam McDowell, Frank E. McGurrin, Willard Hansen, H. B. Burton, N. D. Corser, S. D. Chase, H. J. Lawrence, George Hancock, J. N. Courtney, Walkover J. Meeks, Arthur Brown and B. S. Rives.

Adjournment was taken until next Monday night.

SOME OF THOSE PRESENT.

The following is a partial list (108 names) of those who signed the protest. The signatures were gathered in two divisions and the News was able to get only one of them for copying purposes:

William Ochs, C. H. Dowse, S. Blundell, W. H. Wyman, H. J. Tarrant, E. S. Urry, A. G. H. Overn, H. B. Burton, Thomas Harris, W. F. Wilson, W. H. Skillhorn, Warren Brady, S. E. Wishard, Rev. Josiah McLain, Edward Bierer, James H. Warall, D. M. Helmick, Peter Lochrie, John Richardson, D. B. Blackmarr, H. F. Evans, D. W. Gamble, George Williams, L. N. Lightfoot, F. M. Benedict, John Blair, J. W. Smith, John Durk, D. H. Bowers, E. J. Leiff, Edgar Lumatter, P. Edward Connor, Jr., F. E. McGurrin, W. P. Minor, F. A. Boyle, J. W. Cottle, Max E. Smith, A. E. H., Peterson, William Husbands, S. D. Chase, H. Cartwright, S. M. Patterson, R. L. Patterson, N. D. Corser, James Vertch, Charles Fallonton, Alfred Kent, J. R. Maxwell, Mrs. Martha Fallonton, Mary B. Allen, George Westervelt, F. H. Schoppe, A. R. Derge, E. O. Howard, J. D. Johnson, F. D. Senior, P. E. McKinney, W. F. Earls, A. F. Cartwright, P. A. Snell, A. R. Carter, F. M. Wheeling, Fred L. Davis, W. H. Beadle, R. C. Simons, F. H. Jcakson, A. F. Lawson, J. H. Reeves, F. R. Davis, J. H. Powers, James E. Berridge, B. C. Holcomb, James H. Saunders, H. C. Lawrence, R. W. Foster, A. H. Shaw, Willard Hansen, A. Brown, H. W. Smith, Gus Kenger, J. G. Hutchinson, A. J. Olthin, W. J. Meeks, Rev. P. A. Simpkin, Walter Morgan, Arthur Brown (not the ex-senator), William H. Brown, B. B. Hildebrande, W. B. Burton, S. F. Irvine, W. F. Raybould, P. J. Daly, E. D. R. Thompson, F. F. Bailey, George F. Hancock, Simon E. Flanders, J. F. Blackburn, A. J. Lathin, J. A. Place, F. F. Laculer, F. M. Woolf, B. F. Rives, R. S. Rives, H. W. Graham, S. B. Hammel, W. W. Reeves, R. L. Patterson.

As on the previous occasion, Parley L. Williams acted as chairman, and again J. B. Moreton was secretary. Both served with great acumen. Mr. Williams, in fact, was unusually sagacious. After examining the list of names in his possession he concluded to allow it to remain in his pocket. Hence the shortage in the list given above, of those present.

Official Messenger Walter J. Meeks was the busiest man in the room, almost. In order to relieve the nervous tension that would have resulted had the report gone out that he was not present, he buzzed around the speaker's stand almost continuously, and at frequent intervals drank copiously from the broken water jar—which contained the only refreshment available for the protestants.

SIDELIGHTS.

Friends of Countryman Walter Meeks were inclined to criticize the meeting for its failure to bestow a vote of thanks upon him for his magnificent leadership in the exquisite rendition of "America." The only voice that failed to qualify under his magic baton was that stern and astute defender of the people's liberty, Col. William Nelson, who lost one high note which he has been looking for ever since.

An unfortunate omission in the patriotic decorative scheme was a huge banner with the blazing words: "Walter expects every man to do his duty."

Col. William Nelson's great speech, in which he announced that, as the Associated Press would not handle more than 12,000 words, the immortal document had been compressed into an area of 800 or 900, but all of scathing rebuke, was thunderously applauded by the editor of the Plain Dealer.

It was stated on good authority that Judge McDowell is out of politics. He strongly implied that in case Smoot were unseated he would not be a candidate to succeed him. After some good friend has been elected mayor, however, it is thought his friends may revail upon Judge McDowell to reconsider his first determination and accept the appointment to the office of sealer of weights and measures.

When Judge McDowell made his announcement of withdrawal from the senatorial race, all eyes turned instantly upon Patriot Joe Cottle, whom, it was thought, would take a similar view of the situation. Nothing doing, however.

Already it is in the air. A gentlemanly politician inquired last night: "If we put Dininny up for governor, McDowell for senator, Williams for city attorney and Meeks for sexton—do you think Williams can be induced to vote?"

Another rehearsal of "America" will be held by the upholders of American liberty next Monday night, at which Conductor Walt Meeks will drill the liberty loving minstrels in that beautiful anthem.

IRISH DEFEAT THE GOVERNMENT

Nationalist Members Plan a Coup That Nearly Routs the Ministerialists.

WAS ENGINEERED BY REDMOND.

While Not Important it is Regarded As a Straw Showing Which Way The Wind Blows.

LOUD CRIES OF "RESIGN! RESIGN"

Mr. Balfour Did Not Heed it, but Another Such Defeat Might Prove to Be Very Serious.

London, March 15.—The government was defeated in the house of commons today by 141 to 130 votes on a motion of John Redmond, the Irish leader, for a reduction of the Irish education estimates. As it was in the nature of a snap division engineered by the Nationalists, the government refused to resign, but it is regarded as another straw showing the direction of the wind.

Mr. Redmond's motion was made with the object of calling attention to Irish grievances. The division was taken almost immediately after the commencement of discussion when the Liberals and Nationalists were in strong force. The result was greeted with great cheering, especially from the Irish benches. Premier Balfour admitted amidst much laughter, that it was obvious the government had been defeated on a proposal to reduce a vote by $500, but there was a considerable amount of financial business to be transacted before March 31, and he did not see why any time should be wasted.

Mr. Balfour added that the honorable member had succeeded in reducing the vote for Irish education by $500 and the government accepted the opinion of the house on the subject. Mr. Redmond retorted: "We have defeated the government."

Then Mr. Redmond moved to report progress. This was defeated by 171 to 146 votes, the government majority being 25. The government in the interim had succeeded in mustering enough ministerialists to save the situation, as in the event of a second adverse vote the ministers would have been bound to resign.

A SUCCESSFUL COUP.

The defeat of the government was the result of a successful coup planned by Mr. Redmond and the senior whip of the Irish parliamentary party, Sir Thomas Esmond, yesterday afternoon. Seeing a short line of questions for today and knowing that the majority of the house expected the Irish members to occupy all the afternoon in discussion of Irish education Mr. Redmond and Sir Thomas decided to force a division almost immediately after question time, when the greater number of the government supporters would still be quietly lunching at their clubs. The maneuver succeeded to perfection.

HOW DONE.

Mr. Redmond rose holding a large sheet of notes in his hand as if intending to make a lengthy speech, but to the astonishment of all except those in the secret, the Irish leader spoke only a few words and then sat down, while his party demanded the division for which such careful plans had been laid. A scene of indescribable excitement occurred when Sir Thomas Esmond and Anthony J. Donelan, the two tellers, went to the right of the speaker's chair, thus showing that for the first time in many years the Unionist government had been beaten.

When the clerk of the house handed the division paper to Sir Thomas Esmond there was a perfect hurricane of cheers from the opposition lasting several minutes.

William Redmond in his exuberance snatched a hat from the head of a colleague and waved it wildly. The members rushed in and a terrible din prevailed.

Ultimately sufficient quiet was restored to enable the figures of the vote to be called out.

BALFOUR ASTOUNDED.

Mr. Balfour, who was in the distinguished strangers' gallery at the time, appeared momentarily astounded at the jubilant uproar.

The cheering of the opposition was resumed when Mr. Balfour entered the chamber, and he was greeted with derisive cheers and cries of "Resign" and "Another message for Joe."

The premier, who had by this time regained his accustomed composure, philosophically surveyed the excited house.

The long sustained jubilation did not tend to the advantage of the opposition. The government whips had time to collect their disordered forces from haunts in London. Driving and running furiously came the sedate supporters of the present government.

John Gordon MacNeill (Nationalist), who designated the defeat "An end to the farce," unintentionally gave the government further advantage by a too lengthy speech, and when another division was taken on the motion to report progress, Mr. Balfour had 25 votes to the good.

REDMOND EXPLAINS.

John Redmond said to a representative of the Associated Press subsequent to the division:

"To sum it up briefly, as to the cause of the division, it may be said that the government recently introduced a rule forbidding teaching Irish in four of the first classes of the Irish national schools. This caused widespread indignation, to voice which I moved for a reduction of the vote.

"Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, gave no satisfactory explanation, and we defeated the government. As a result of the defeat the objectionable rule undoubtedly will be withdrawn.

"While the general position of the government has not been weakened my impression is that a dissolution will follow another such blow. Naturally we are elated. Yesterday evening when the Nationalists voted with the government on Catholic education in England Mr. Balfour had a majority of 120. Today with the Irish against him he had a minority of 11. The moral is that the time is at hand when Ireland will hold the balance of power."

Consols dropped ¼ from 85⅞ on the announcement of the defeat of the government.