nine children. (Laughter.) The president is innocent and we are innocent, because we put faith in the pledge and promise of the pious covenant-breakers." (Applause and laughter.)

The Leaders Are Polygamists.

He further asserted that three of the members of the first presidency and ten of the twelve apostles who signed the petition for amnesty were polygamists.

"Of these fifteen leaders who solemnly pledged their honor and faith for the future obedience to the law by the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, three have probably kept their pledges, namely, Wilford Woodruff, Franklin D. Richards and Anthony H. Lunn. The two first named at the time of the signing of the petition for amnesty were over eighty years old and for all practical purposes barred by the statute of limitation. (Laughter.)

"George Q. Cannon, first councillor to the president of the church, is also morally guilty. On the death of Elizabeth Hoagglin Cannon, his lawful wife, and after taking unto himself three additional wives, Mr. Cannon now claims to be legally married to one Caroline Croxall, a fifth wife, by whom he has had two children, and he and all his wives live in a suburb near Salt Lake City, having no neighbors, and it is known as Cannonville. (Laughter.)

Records of Some of Them.

"Mr. Rawlins might have said that Joseph F. Smith, second councillor to the presidency, has three women among whom he distributes the title of wife. Mr. Rawlins might have asked that Lorenzo Snow, now prophet, president, seer and revelator and at the time of the signing of the petition for amnesty president of the quorum of the apostles, is also trampling under foot the solemn compact, made by the government.

"He took his first two wives in Nauvoo, Ill., over forty years ago by one and the same ceremony, in a block of two, as it were. (Laughter.) The elder of the two women has since died and he has since married, in the order named, Sarah, Harriet, Elinor, Mary, Phoebe, Minnie and Caroline. (Laughter.)

"Would not you like to sit down to breakfast in that family? (Laughter.) Snow is now living with the youngest and last wife by whom he had his youngest child during the winter of 1896-7, six years after the manifesto pledging the faith and honor of the church had been issued.

"Moses Thatcher, one of the apostles who signed the petition of amnesty, has three plural wives, two of whom bore him children, one on January 8, 1899, and the other on January 11, 1899. They just lacked three days of being twins. (Great laughter.)

Thatcher Could Have Been Senator.

"Mr. Roberts truly said yesterday that Moses Thatcher was by a majority of the members of the Utah legislature tendered a seat in the United States senate and that Moses Thatcher having more discretion than Mr. Roberts or the people of Utah, declined the honor, stating that he would add fuel to the flames already kindled by Mr. Roberts. So you see we had a narrow escape from having trouble in both ends of this capitol. (Laughter and applause.)

Utah Admitted by Fraud.

"Pages must be written," continued Landis, "of the violation of the compact by which Utah was given a star. Ah, Mr. Speaker, that star is a fallen star; it does not shine with the brilliancy and luster of her sister stars. It shines by cunning and by deceit, by treachery, by fraud. It speaks of crime and of violation of the most solemn covenant ever made between territory and the Union. (Applause.)

"We have as a representative from Utah a man with three wives, the last one taken, the report says, as near as we can ascertain, before 1897. It is in evidence that he did not hold her out as his wife, nor she him as her husband, until 1897. Up to 1896 she lived under the name of Shipp and under the roof of Shipp. I don't believe if any marriage ceremony was ever solemnized that it was solemnized prior to 1896. I believe, and he did not deny, that that woman became his plural wife after Utah came in as the result of a deliberate conspiracy to free that people from the heavy hand of the Federal authority and then enable them to live their religion unhindered.

How Roberts Was Elected.

"In 1896 Mr. Roberts was a candidate for congress and the church disciplined and defeated him because the time was not then ripe for a polygamist to come to the American congress. He became a candidate in 1898, and the man who placed him before the convention said he ran by permission of the church. In 1898 we were engaged in a war with a foreign foe. American manhood was away from home or all absorbed in country. Valor was at war and virtue was at prayer. The North and the South under one flag. They hoped in this general condition of magnanimity to come back and it was then this perjured cheat attempted to crawl in. Sir, it came by itself, but it will be hurled back boldly and in the open day by the outraged indignation of the American people. (Applause.) And across yon threshold will be written in letters large enough to be read from the national capitol to the Mormon temple:

"'No polygamist shall ever sit as a member of the American congress.' (Applause.)

The Missionaries Defended.

"The gentleman from Utah (Mr. Roberts) has been particularly severe on the missionaries. I do not wonder at it. The missionary has given attention to the polygamist, has stood in his path, has scattered thorns along his way, and for this he is branded as a spotter, an informer and a spy. History will bear out this statement, that although these fanatical priests and their deluded followers put a thousand miles of trackless wilderness, a thousand miles of desert waste infested with savages, between civilization and their camp of bigotry and crime, yet the distance was not too great nor were the hardships too severe to daunt the spirit of the missionary of the Christian church. He tracked polygamy and faced it in its lair. The Danites, as cruel and pitiless a band of cutthroats as ever handled the glittering steel, carried on the murderous work of the church. Still the missionary rolled on.

"The blood atoners silenced forever in death the voice of apostasy, but that hindered not the missionary. The government practically abandoned the field, considering that it was powerless to hinder that monster, fortified in those mountain fastnesses; but the American Christian missionary with a courage that now seems sublime, with a fidelity to purpose that is now an inspiration, battled on in the fear of God and for the love of humanity. (Applause.)

"But the gentleman says: 'We took these women in good faith and we should not abandon them.' There are 2,000 polygamous families in Utah. Provide for your plural wives, take care of your plural children, but refrain, for God's sake refrain from multiplying the illegitimates in the new state of Utah." (Applause.)

Roberts Sneers at Helen Gould.

Continuing, Landis said:

"Mr. Roberts has sneered at a good and noble woman (Miss Helen Gould), who helped to organize this movement against him. When our boys fell from disease or in battle, her millions wept. And who knows but that today the same name that was spoken of so reverently at Santiago and Montauk point by American soldiers, is lisped in reverence out there in Utah by those women, doomed by brutal bigots to the beliefs that their celestial exaltation will be in proportion as they ministered to the rotten and lustful notions of a corrupt priesthood. (Applause.)

Protests Against Admitting Roberts.

"I say that the people of this country expect us to turn him back," said Landis, in conclusion.

"I protest against his coming in. I protest on behalf of a constituency that has read the ten commandments and the sermon on the mount. I protest on behalf of the American homes made beautiful by love and devotion and holy by the virtue of our womanhood. I protest on behalf of the American mother and her child and the American father, who will never consent to the enthronement and deification of human passion. I protest on behalf of those doomed to illegitimacy. I protest on behalf of the honest Mormons, those who believe in keeping inviolate the condition upon which Utah was admitted to the American Union. The country is waiting for us to act. The people are waiting off in New England, whose homes have been made a pattern for this continent. They are waiting in the broad sweep of the Mississippi valley, a section of this country purged of this very infamy a half century ago. They are waiting in the new states of the West, states whose territory has been invaded and whose atmosphere has been poisoned by this very plague. And way down South in Dixie, where honor is religion, where gallantry is law and virtue is the high ideal of beautiful womanhood, states are waiting today, waiting for the American chivalry to speak." (Loud applause.)

Lacey Talks on His Proposition.

Mr. Roberts was not in the house when Landis spoke.

Lacey of Iowa argued in behalf of his proposition for the expulsion of Mr. Roberts without swearing him in. If he were driven to choose between the procedures raised by the majority and the minority, he would vote for the former on the ground that exclusion means expulsion.

While he was speaking Clark interrupted to say that if he had been Mr. Roberts' legal adviser he would have had him on the first day of the session object to every member whose name was on the roll. He would have had the whole concern in the hole, said Clark, "but," he added, "I was neither his legal nor spiritual adviser."

Lacey combatted this statement, arguing that the members on the roll could have passed upon each obligation.

Other Speeches on the Subject.

Miers of Indiana, a member of the special committee, supported the majority resolution. He denied vigorously that the people of Utah were to be charged with disloyalty to their compact with the Union. So far as the state was concerned, polygamy, he insisted, was dead.

McPherson, another member of the committee, also advocated the adoption of the majority report. He said the minority could not sneer down the objection to Roberts on the ground that Utah had violated her compact with the United States, and quoted a decision of the late Chief Justice Chase to the effect that a state could violate her compact to such an extent that congress could deny her representation. McPherson declared that once seated, Mr. Roberts could never be expelled. He devoted much of his time to answering the argument of Littlefield. At times he was exceedingly caustic.

Crumpacker was unable to agree with the resolutions of either branch of the committee. He wanted the majority report amended so as to require a two-thirds vote to adopt them.

Wilson Defends the Mormons.

Wilson (Idaho) challenged some of the statements made against the Mormon people. He said he represented 30,000 Mormons, and in all that made good citizenship they were the equal of any constituency in the country. He affirmed that the Mormon church abandoned polygamy as a doctrine in 1890, in good faith, and he believed they had lived up to their promise. Upon his responsibility as a member he stated that polygamy was not being entered into in Idaho, and the church had recently issued a proclamation against it, which he had read. He was opposed to polygamy as much as any member, and he repudiated the statement that the church was teaching, advocating or advising its practice. At 5:15 p. m. the house adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Alleged Slavery in the Sulu Archipelago Causes Senator Pettigrew Many Pangs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—When the senate convened today Hale reported from the appropriations committee the urgent deficiency bill, and gave notice that he would call it up tomorrow.

Allen offered a resolution calling upon the secretary of war for all information and correspondence relating to the administration of customs affairs in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines since the war with Spain.

Objection being made, it went over.

Pettigrew offered a resolution declaring that the United States government could not recognize the right of any nation to declare as contraband and seize food products as such. Any such seizure would be an act unfriendly to the United States. The resolution went over under the rules.

The resolution offered yesterday by Pettigrew calling upon the president for the report of Gen. John C. Bate concerning the treaty made with sultan of Sulu was considered. The resolution recited the salaries paid to the sultan and his officials, and inquired what fund they were paid from and what services the officers rendered. Pettigrew supported the resolution in a speech. He said that slavery in its worst form existed in the Sulu group of islands, and the treaty itself provided that every slave could purchase his freedom at the regular market price. He said the amount of the salaries paid to the sultan and his officials under the treaty was $9,120, yet the Spanish government paid to them only $6,300.

A translation of the treaty, he said, was withheld from the people until after the Ohio elections. This was merely a part of the policy of concealment and censoring adopted by the administration.

Spooner of Wisconsin asked Pettigrew if he meant to hold the president responsible for the slavery clause in the Sulu treaty.

"I do," Pettigrew replied.

"Then," said Spooner, "read from the message of the president to congress. The president says:

"'I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of congress and with the reservation which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago.'"

Pettigrew replied that there was no assurance that the president's statement would ever reach the sultan. He declared it was simply a case of double dealing and nothing else.

At the conclusion of the address of Pettigrew, Lodge of Massachusetts said that while the resolution was covered by one previously adopted, there was no objection to its passage. It was then adopted. A joint resolution diverting and setting apart $50,000 out of the sums heretofore paid for jetty work at Cumberland sound, in the states of Florida and Georgia, for sluicing and dredging at the entrance of the sound, was passed.

Carter, chairman of the census committee, made a partial report of the conferees on the bill conferring additional authority on the director of the census.

The partial report was agreed to.

Cockrell moved that the senate recede from its disagreement as to the collection of the statistics of the deaf, dumb and blind.

Hale spoke strongly against the letting down of the bars of the census, as the passage of the motion would do. If a special inquiry regarding the deaf, dumb and blind were made, special inquiries would be asked for all sorts of class information. He insisted that the senate should adhere to its original purpose of restricting the limits of the census proper.

Cockrell spoke in favor of his motion.

Chandler warned the senator that any extension of the work of the census would result in clogging it so that it would be years before any tangible results would be obtained.

Cockerell's motion to recede was lost; ayes, 30; nays, 32.

Pettigrew moved that the house amendment relating to the collection of statistics of mines and mining be agreed to by the senate. The motion was defeated, 35 to 16.

The senate further insisted upon its disagreement and Senators Carter, Hale and McEnery were named as conferees.

The senate then, at 2:40 p. m., adjourned.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL

Senate Committee Reports It Favorably With Amendments Increasing the Total.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The senate committee on appropriations today reported favorably the urgent deficiency appropriation bill with amendments increasing the total amount of the appropriation to the extent of $485,483, thus bringing up the aggregate appropriation to $93,012,948.

The principal items of increase are $154,855, to pay judgments in Indian depredation cases, $122,832 on account of national and state soldiers' homes; $18,000 for six additional commissioners to the Paris exposition. The committee also inserted a provision directing the use of $130,000 of the sum appropriated for the construction of soldiers' barracks at Galveston, Texas.

This latter action was taken on the recommendation of the secretary of war. Another amendment extends to the heirs of men and officers engaged in the Spanish war, the provision of a former appropriation bill giving them two months pay.

CHAPLAIN SHIELDS IS OUT.

Dismissed From the Service by Court-martial Sentence for Drunkenness.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Post Chaplain David H. Shields has been dismissed from the army of the United States to take effect February 1, and Rev. Edmund T. Easterbrook, of New York, has been selected for the appointment to the vacancy.

The action from the case of Chaplain Shields was the result of court-martial proceedings. He was tried at San Francisco for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in consequence of alleged use of intoxicating liquor and was convicted and sentenced to be dismissed.

HEARING IN HAWAIIAN BILL.

Objections Urged to the Property Qualifications for Voters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The hearings on the Hawaiian bill were continued today before the house committee on territories. Mr. Edward Kahiss, of Honolulu, spoke in opposition to it on the ground that the property qualification would work the disfranchisement of the natives.

He asserted that the present administration of Hawaii was unfit to rule the natives and that the latter should have the sovereign care of this government.

Disabilities of Confederates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The house committee on pensions today ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove the disabilities against those who aided or abetted the Southern troops during the war of the rebellion in the matter of drawing pensions.

NAVAL OFFICER HONORED.

Citizens of Washington Present Him With a Sword and a Silver Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Commander Richard Cartwright, who was in command of the Gloucester at the battle of Santiago, was presented with a sword of honor and a silver service by a committee representing the citizens of the District of Columbia in the Columbia theater this afternoon. President McKinley and Secretaries Hay and Gage and Gen. and Mrs. Miles occupied boxes.

Secretary Long and Admiral Dewey had seats on the stage, with Commander Cartwright, immediately behind whom were the officers of the Gloucester in full uniform. President McKinley was warmly received as he came into the house, and Admiral Dewey was given an ovation, as, escorted by the committee, he accompanied Secretary Long and Commander Wainwright to the stage. Mr. P. B. F. Sands, representing the committee, made the presentation speech.

Commander Wainwright responded briefly, expressing thanks and giving credit to the officers and men of the Gloucester for the work that had been done.

RACE WAR IN ALABAMA.

Negro and White Miners Arming for the Fray.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 25. — News has just reached this city of a riot between negroes and white miners at Coalberg, a small station twelve miles out.

A negro was found dead in one of the mines yesterday. The negroes believe he was shot by a white man and are arming themselves for vengeance. The white miners have been hunting for them all night. The operator at the station left his office, fearing that he would be killed.

New Chaplain in the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The president today announced that he would appoint Father Reynolds, of St. Mathew's Catholic church, of Washington, chaplain in the navy to succeed Father Harks, resigned.

POTOMAC ROE HERRING

Is only one of the many kinds of Salt Fish we carry in stock. Holland Herring, Norway Herring, Killisnoo Herring, Norway Mackerel, Black Cod, Atlantic and Pacific Codfish, Lake Superior Whitefish, Anchovies, Sardellin, are to be found in our stock at all times.

In barrels, half barrels, kits or less quantity; wholesale or retail.

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815-817 First Avenue.

DEATH OF J. B. MONTGOMERY

WAS A PIONEER RAILROAD BUILDER OF THE WEST.

Constructed the Northern Pacific Road Between Kalama and Tacoma—He Was a Man of Wealth and Great Force of Character.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 24.—James B. Montgomery, a well known capitalist and railroad contractor, died this afternoon at his home in this city, after an illness of one year and a half. Mr. Montgomery, from 1870 to 1890, built several hundred miles of railroad in the West, including 100 miles of the Northern Pacific between Portland and Tacoma.

James Boyce Montgomery was born in Pennsylvania, December, 1832. He attended the public schools of his native place and, though he had no subsequent collegiate training, he put in three years of study with an uncle who was a scholarly and practical man, that was of perhaps more real service to him than a college education would have been. At the age of 16 he went to Philadelphia, where he became an apprentice in the office of the Evening Bulletin, and learned the printers' trade.

JAMES B. MONTGOMERY.

After some years in newspaper work, during which time he was associate editor of the Sandusky (Ohio) Register, and later, one-half owner of the Pittsburg Morning Post, he sold his interest in the latter paper and began his career of contracting for railroad work. His first contract was, in connection with two associates, to construct the bridge across the Susquehanna at Linden, Pa. He, later, built the wire bridge at Williamsport. After constructing several roads in Pennsylvania he became a director in the Pennsylvania & Erie road. In connection with such men as I. D. Potts, J. Donald Cameron, Thomas A. Scott and George W. Cass, he was a charter owner of the Baltimore & Potomac, which after a partial construction was sold to the Pennsylvania.

In 1870 he came to the Pacific Coast and to Oregon in 1871. Soon after his arrival he secured the contract, over fifteen competitors, to build the first portion of the Pacific division of the Northern Pacific. He built over 100 miles of this road and erected the drawbridge over the Willamette at Harrisburg for the Oregon and California road. He went to England in 1879 and organized a company to build and did build and acquire 163 miles of railroad in the Willamette valley.

His work has not, however, been confined to railroad building but he has executed large contracts for the government, built and operated lumber mills, wharves and docks and taken a leading part in the business of Portland.

In politics, since 1860, Mr. Montgomery was a Republican, but not an office holder, except in 1890, when he was elected to the Oregon legislature. In 1896 he became a follower of Mr. Bryan and after that time continued to agitate the silver question whenever an opportunity presented itself.

His successful career alone would prove that he was a man of great activity and energy of mind and body, fertile of resources and with the driving power that forces itself through obstacles that would daunt weaker men.

He was first married in 1861 to Rachel Anthony, a daughter of Judge J. B. Anthony, of Pennsylvania. She died in 1863, leaving one son, and in 1866 Mr. Montgomery married Mary Phelps, only daughter of Gov. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, by whom he has seven children. He leaves three sisters also, Mrs. Samuel L. Russell of Bedford, Pa., mother of Dr. Montgomery Russell, of Seattle; Miss Julia Montgomery, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. T. T. Minor, of Seattle, and Mrs. Julia McRae, of Pittsburg.

Congressman Walton Dead.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 24.—Ex-Congressman Charles W. Walton, for twenty-five years a justice of the Maine supreme court, died tonight.

FUNERAL OF JOHN RUSKIN.

Body Removed to the Church Where Services Will Be Held.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The remains of John Ruskin were removed today from Brantwood to Conistan church. The coffin was borne by twelve villagers and was followed by Mr. and Mrs. Severis and a few friends and neighbors. The bier was covered with a wealth of blossoms.

The public will be admitted to view the casket until the time of the funeral, which takes place tomorrow.

CALLED ON THE PRESIDENT.

Members of the National Board of Trade Pay Their Respects to the Chief Magistrate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The members of the National Board of Trade called at the White House today and paid their respects to the president.

Gov. Stannard, the chairman pro tem., speaking on behalf of the board, delivered an extended address to the president in which he outlined the desires and purposes of the board, concluding in these words:

"We congratulate you, Mr. President, upon the prosperity of the country and the success of your administration."

In replying the president said:

"I cannot conceal the pleasure it gives me and the honor I feel in this call on the part of the National Board of Trade, representing as it does great and varied and important interests of our country. I rejoice with you all upon our universal prosperity and I trust that that prosperity may be long continued to the American people. Its continuance will very much depend on the wisdom and conservatism of the business men of the United States. We shall rely upon them to help us to solve the great and momentous problems to which your chairman has referred, in the hope that their settlement may not only be to the highest interest of the American people, but for the highest good of those who by the fortunes of war, have come within our jurisdiction and commerce."

Upon reassembling the National Board of Trade adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the National Board of Trade earnestly favors the adoption of an American system of navigation and urges upon congress the passage of a law providing for the creation of the same.

"Resolved, That the National Board of Trade reiterates its action on former occasions and respectfully urges upon congress the grave importance of enacting a national trademark registration law at the earliest moment possible."

Indorsement of Shipping Bill.

The following resolution respecting our merchant marine was adopted:

"Whereas, United States vessels in 1826 carried 92 per cent. of the nation's imports and exports; 81 per cent. in 1945, 75 per cent. in 1856 and only 8 per cent. in 1899, showing a lamentable decline in our merchant marine in the foreign trade, owing to the fact that it is conducted on a free trade basis; and

"Whereas, The tonnage of vessels in the coasting trade in which foreign competition is absolutely forbidden increased from 722,330 in 1826 to 1,223,218 in 1845, and to 2,247,663 in 1856 and to 3,965,313 in 1899, thus demonstrating the ability of this country to meet all its needs in the matter of shipping when properly protected; and

"Whereas, The United States is now paying to foreign shipowners nearly $200,000,000 annually to do our ocean carrying trade which sum increases yearly; and

"Whereas, The enormous decline in our ocean merchant marine is due to the lower wages paid abroad and to the subsidies paid by foreign governments, Great Britain alone according to document No. 470, miscellaneous series, issued by the British government in 1899, paying last year $3,266,880 in postal subsidies and $233,005 additional to the same steamship lines in naval subventions, while for mere wages alone the cost of operating an American ship is almost exactly one and a half times the cost of operating a similar British ship, and the same difference in wages gives greater advantages to foreigners in every way, including lower cast in the construction of ships; and

"Whereas, The protective principle should be extended to our shipping in the foreign trade, that it may be built up as has been done in the case of other industries, including our coastwise shipping; and

"Whereas, The profitable employment of the surplus productive power of the farms, factories, mines, forests and fisheries of the United States imperatively demands the increase of its foreign commerce; and

"Whereas, The merchant vessels, officers, engineers, machinists, electricians and seamen necessary to the increase of the commerce of the United States are also essential as auxiliary to the forces of the United States in time of war and otherwise tend to the better security of the nation and to the protection of its possessions; and

"Whereas, It is deemed specially expedient to make immediate provision to these ends;

"Therefore, This memorial of the National Board of Trade, assembled in Washington January 23, 1900, respectfully presents to the honorable house of representatives and senate of the United States, that the delegates here find it to be a matter of supreme interest that our foreign exports have now reached the largest figures ever known and offer further opportunity for increase in still wider fields. To give force and emphasis to these opportunities, and to give some permanency to the exceptional advantages of the past year, this country needs a revival of its merchant marine.

"Your memorialists, the National Board of Trade, respectfully represent that the Frye senate bill or the Payne house bill will be effective to this end. The principles embodied in these bills have met the approval of the president of the United States, the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of navigation, and they have been indorsed by nearly every trade and commercial organization in the country and by the press, to an extent to which shows an overwhelming sentiment in their favor.

"The argument for an American merchant marine has had the further distinct recommendation of foreign delegates to the recent export convention as essential for the further cementing of the trade relations with the countries they severally represented.

"In view of these considerations, your memorialists, the National Board of Trade, look with confidence for your early and favorable action on this subject."

SHIP OFFICER MURDERED.

Mate of the Bement Found in His Cabin on Board the Boat With a Fractured Skull.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 24.—William Kirk, first mate of the American ship Clarence S. Bement, died tonight from the effects of wounds received some time last night while in his cabin aboard his ship, which was lying at Weidler's dock. He was found this morning in an unconscious condition, lying in a pool of blood, with his skull fractured.

It is known that Kirk had in his possession $630, and this money is missing. A boatswain recently employed by the ship's master, but whose name is not known, is missing and the police suspect that he committed the crime. Four of the sailors on the Bement are detained at the police station, but they are not suspected of the murder.

Capt. Fernand, of the Bement, is now in San Francisco, and Kirk was in charge of the ship.

Levere Knocks Out Livingston.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 24.—Before the Butte Athletic Association tonight Chester Levere, of St. Paul, earned the right to go into the first class of lightweights by knocking out Jack Livingston, of Denver, in the sixteenth round. When the sixteenth round opened Levere started to rush things. He ran Livingston around the ring, landing on the body and head, and finally sent in a left uppercut on the chin and Livingston could not get up.

Bowling at Portland.

PORTLAND, Jan. 24.—In the interstate bowling contest tonight the Commercial Club took four straight games from the Arlington Club.

LADIES' GARMENTS REDUCED. AT NEWHALL'S SEATTLE. FINE MILLINERY REDUCED.

Our Great Clearance Sale

—OF—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

OFFERS MANY

Money-Saving Opportunities

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WOOL DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, UMBRELLAS, KID GLOVES, MEN'S FURNISHINGS, FINE MILLINERY, LADIES' SUITS AND WRAPS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS on Table Linens, Lace Curtains and Bed Blankets.

Hours of sale each day from 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

E. W. NEWHALL & CO.,

SEATTLE.

BRYAN MAKES A HIT AT JERSEY CITY.

Continued from Page One.

great leading questions of the day—namely, trusts, money and imperialism." Which of them is paramount depends upon the point of view of the individual. He said:

"Personally, I don't care to specify."

His remarks which followed were in line with his recent utterances.

Talks at Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., Jan. 24.—W. J. Bryan arrived here from New York at 10:55 and addressed an audience of over 1,000 people at the town hall.

TRANSPORT PEKING BACK.

Brings as Passengers a Large Number of Naval and Army Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The United States transport City of Peking arived from Manila via Nagasaki today. On board the Peking were a large number of naval and army officers, including the following:

Col. R. E. Thompson, Capt E. H. Lautze, of the cruiser Monterey; Capt. Benjamin Tappan, of the gunboat Callao; Capt. V. T. Cottman, of the steamer Brutus; Capt. J. H. H. Peshine, Capt. F. R. Shunk, Capt. E. R. Butler, Lieuts. H. B. Nelson, James Romaine, J. B. Cocke, A. N. Wood, U. S. N.; Dr. E. P. Howell, Dr. C. Y. Brownlee.

In the steerage were 170 men returned to this country from the Philippines for various reasons. The Peking also brought the bodies of fifty-six soldiers, including that of Commander James W. Carlin, U. S. N., who died December 31.

Otis' List of Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis has cabled the war department the following list of casualties:

Killed in action—Vigan, Luzon, December 4, Thirty-third infantry, Arthur Wright, Lawrence L. Spencer, Sergt. Frederick J. Bell, Sergt. Alfred Wachs, Corpls. Dave Puckett, James Bennett, William Braden, Norman M. Fry, sergeant.

Near Santa Nicholas, November 19, Third cavalry, Irving H. Palmer.

Near Lemeri, Luzon, January 18, Fourth infantry, Frank Carr.

Wounded in action—Vigan, December 4, Thirty-third infantry, James Montgomery, musician; Fred Loyea, William H. Bostwick, John Patterson. Tangadan mountain, Third cavalry, Hubert Muggy, Frank J. Kaiser; near Binanan, January 7, Fourteenth infantry, William C. Geiger, first lieutenant.

Near Lemeri, January 18, Forty-sixth infantry, William Boese; January 16, Albert Nelson, John Nolen; near Santa Tomas, November 19, Third cavalry, Charles Gray.

MOVEMENT OF TRANSPORTS.

Many of Them Now on Their Way Back to Coast Ports.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Gen. Otis has informed the war department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Victoria on January 6 and of the Flintshire on the 23d.

The transports which carried the various regiments to the Philippines have started on the return voyage to San Francisco.

The Ohio and the Indiana started on the 5th; City of Puebla and the Siam on the 6th; Pathan on the 7th; Meade on the 8th; Dalnivostock on the 12th; Sherman on the 14th; Logan on the 14th, and Columbia on the 15th. The Lennox left for Portland, Or., on the 2d.

SOLDIERS' BODIES BROUGHT HOME.

Forty-three Men Who Died in Cuba Interred at Arlington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The remains of forty-three soldiers who died of yellow fever in Cuba were interred at Arlington today. The exercises were conducted according to the ritual of the Catholic and Episcopal churches.

President McKinley, Secretary Root and Attorney General Griggs were present. The burial was with military honors.

MUCH WRECKAGE SIGHTED.

Lumber Off the Farallones Indicates Some Vessel Has Come to Grief.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—The steamer City of Peking reports that 1,300 miles east of the Japanese coast she passed what looked like the mainmast of a fore-and-aft schooner. The wreckage was new, and as it was blowing hard at the time some vessel bound this way has evidently met with a mishap.

On January 22, when about thirty miles west-southwest of the Farallones, the British ship Samoena passed what looked like a deck load of a lumber vessel and a considerable quantity of wreckage. Several of the lumber fleet are making long trips from the Sound, and it may one of them that has met with a mishap.

President Gives a Reception.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—President and Mrs. McKinley gave a brilliant reception at the White House tonight in honor of the judiciary. About 2,500 guests had been invited, including a large portion of resident society and many out-of-town visitors.

Molineux Trial Adjourned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The trial of Roland B. Molineux was adjourned today on account of illness of Manheim Brown, a juror.

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