

SILVER AND LEAD.  
Bar silver, 59 1/2 cents.  
Lead, brokers', \$3.50.  
Copper, castings, 1 1/2 cents.

# THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.  
Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:  
Fair, Colder.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898

NUMBER 266

## ANTI-MORMON HYSTERIA GIVEN A QUIETING DOSE

### Mr. Roberts Will Be Seated and Civilization Will Doubtless Survive.

#### Washington Post Belittles the Silly Efforts to Work Up a Scare Over the Polygamy Question.

(Special to The Herald.)  
Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Washington Post today has an extended editorial on the subject of the right of Representative-elect Roberts to his seat. This article is headed "Don't Get Hysterical," and reads as follows:  
"Congress will not expel or refuse to seat any senator or representative bearing proper credentials, because he belongs to the Mormon church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Congress never inquires and has no business to inquire what church an applicant for a seat belongs to, or whether he has any religion whatever. Its doors are wide open to men of all creeds, or men of no creed, to the devout believer in Christ, or to the infidel. Atheists, deists and agnostics sit side by side in the senate and one of the greatest of our presidents, a statesman and patriot whom all Americans respect, held views on religion very much like those of the author of 'The Age of Reason.'"  
"If a state sends a lawbreaker to either house of congress, it is within the constitutional power of that house to expel him. Each house is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. If the next house of representatives should decide to expel the representative from Utah, its action will be based on moral, not on sectarian or denominational grounds."  
"Congress has nothing to do with Mormonism in any state. The day when Utah ceased to be a territory, the right of congress to interfere with the religious or irreligious beliefs of her citizens terminated forever. Any state has full authority to put polygamy into its constitution and congress could not lawfully interfere. All that the congress could do would be to unseat polygamists on moral grounds, but if they were lawfully elected they would in all probability hold their seats. The only precedent is that of a polygamist delegate who held his seat in the house of representatives for several terms."  
"The Louisville Post, with a warmth unsurpassed by any of the sectarian newspapers, charges that: 'It is now proposed by falsehood, by chicanery, by double-dealing, by violations of every obligation, to defy the people of America, the sober-minded, home-loving people of America, and have Mormonism in its worst phase, polygamy in its last expression, recognized and accepted by the congress of the United States'; wherefore our contemporary declares that the people of every congressional district, regardless of party, should formally notify their representatives that this issue must be boldly and promptly met and settled by a refusal to receive in either house any representative practicing polygamy."  
"The Washington Post has more faith than many of its contemporaries in the progressive force of our civilization. It does not believe that the polygamy tenet, formally dropped out of the Mormon creed, will ever be put back. It does not believe that polygamous marriages are now contracted in Utah, and it does firmly and with great cheerfulness believe that Christian civilization is not going to suffer a knock-out at the hands of any sect or religion. If the churches of the United States believe there is danger in Utah, it is for them to avert it. The United States government surrendered its right to dictate to the Mormons in Utah when it admitted them into the family of states. To the federal eye all churches in the states look alike."  
Senator Rawlins was at the capitol today. He has secured quarters for the winter at the Cochran Hotel. Senator Rawlins is not at all in doubt as to Congressman Roberts' retention of his seat. He believes no effort will be made against Roberts, and if the effort is made that it will surely fail.  
F. H. HOSFORD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Washington Post today has an extended editorial on the subject of the right of Representative-elect Roberts to his seat. This article is headed "Don't Get Hysterical," and reads as follows:  
"Congress will not expel or refuse to seat any senator or representative bearing proper credentials, because he belongs to the Mormon church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Congress never inquires and has no business to inquire what church an applicant for a seat belongs to, or whether he has any religion whatever. Its doors are wide open to men of all creeds, or men of no creed, to the devout believer in Christ, or to the infidel. Atheists, deists and agnostics sit side by side in the senate and one of the greatest of our presidents, a statesman and patriot whom all Americans respect, held views on religion very much like those of the author of 'The Age of Reason.'"  
"If a state sends a lawbreaker to either house of congress, it is within the constitutional power of that house to expel him. Each house is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. If the next house of representatives should decide to expel the representative from Utah, its action will be based on moral, not on sectarian or denominational grounds."  
"Congress has nothing to do with Mormonism in any state. The day when Utah ceased to be a territory, the right of congress to interfere with the religious or irreligious beliefs of her citizens terminated forever. Any state has full authority to put polygamy into its constitution and congress could not lawfully interfere. All that the congress could do would be to unseat polygamists on moral grounds, but if they were lawfully elected they would in all probability hold their seats. The only precedent is that of a polygamist delegate who held his seat in the house of representatives for several terms."  
"The Louisville Post, with a warmth unsurpassed by any of the sectarian newspapers, charges that: 'It is now proposed by falsehood, by chicanery, by double-dealing, by violations of every obligation, to defy the people of America, the sober-minded, home-loving people of America, and have Mormonism in its worst phase, polygamy in its last expression, recognized and accepted by the congress of the United States'; wherefore our contemporary declares that the people of every congressional district, regardless of party, should formally notify their representatives that this issue must be boldly and promptly met and settled by a refusal to receive in either house any representative practicing polygamy."  
"The Washington Post has more faith than many of its contemporaries in the progressive force of our civilization. It does not believe that the polygamy tenet, formally dropped out of the Mormon creed, will ever be put back. It does not believe that polygamous marriages are now contracted in Utah, and it does firmly and with great cheerfulness believe that Christian civilization is not going to suffer a knock-out at the hands of any sect or religion. If the churches of the United States believe there is danger in Utah, it is for them to avert it. The United States government surrendered its right to dictate to the Mormons in Utah when it admitted them into the family of states. To the federal eye all churches in the states look alike."  
Senator Rawlins was at the capitol today. He has secured quarters for the winter at the Cochran Hotel. Senator Rawlins is not at all in doubt as to Congressman Roberts' retention of his seat. He believes no effort will be made against Roberts, and if the effort is made that it will surely fail.  
F. H. HOSFORD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Washington Post today has an extended editorial on the subject of the right of Representative-elect Roberts to his seat. This article is headed "Don't Get Hysterical," and reads as follows:  
"Congress will not expel or refuse to seat any senator or representative bearing proper credentials, because he belongs to the Mormon church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Congress never inquires and has no business to inquire what church an applicant for a seat belongs to, or whether he has any religion whatever. Its doors are wide open to men of all creeds, or men of no creed, to the devout believer in Christ, or to the infidel. Atheists, deists and agnostics sit side by side in the senate and one of the greatest of our presidents, a statesman and patriot whom all Americans respect, held views on religion very much like those of the author of 'The Age of Reason.'"  
"If a state sends a lawbreaker to either house of congress, it is within the constitutional power of that house to expel him. Each house is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. If the next house of representatives should decide to expel the representative from Utah, its action will be based on moral, not on sectarian or denominational grounds."  
"Congress has nothing to do with Mormonism in any state. The day when Utah ceased to be a territory, the right of congress to interfere with the religious or irreligious beliefs of her citizens terminated forever. Any state has full authority to put polygamy into its constitution and congress could not lawfully interfere. All that the congress could do would be to unseat polygamists on moral grounds, but if they were lawfully elected they would in all probability hold their seats. The only precedent is that of a polygamist delegate who held his seat in the house of representatives for several terms."  
"The Louisville Post, with a warmth unsurpassed by any of the sectarian newspapers, charges that: 'It is now proposed by falsehood, by chicanery, by double-dealing, by violations of every obligation, to defy the people of America, the sober-minded, home-loving people of America, and have Mormonism in its worst phase, polygamy in its last expression, recognized and accepted by the congress of the United States'; wherefore our contemporary declares that the people of every congressional district, regardless of party, should formally notify their representatives that this issue must be boldly and promptly met and settled by a refusal to receive in either house any representative practicing polygamy."  
"The Washington Post has more faith than many of its contemporaries in the progressive force of our civilization. It does not believe that the polygamy tenet, formally dropped out of the Mormon creed, will ever be put back. It does not believe that polygamous marriages are now contracted in Utah, and it does firmly and with great cheerfulness believe that Christian civilization is not going to suffer a knock-out at the hands of any sect or religion. If the churches of the United States believe there is danger in Utah, it is for them to avert it. The United States government surrendered its right to dictate to the Mormons in Utah when it admitted them into the family of states. To the federal eye all churches in the states look alike."  
Senator Rawlins was at the capitol today. He has secured quarters for the winter at the Cochran Hotel. Senator Rawlins is not at all in doubt as to Congressman Roberts' retention of his seat. He believes no effort will be made against Roberts, and if the effort is made that it will surely fail.  
F. H. HOSFORD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Washington Post today has an extended editorial on the subject of the right of Representative-elect Roberts to his seat. This article is headed "Don't Get Hysterical," and reads as follows:  
"Congress will not expel or refuse to seat any senator or representative bearing proper credentials, because he belongs to the Mormon church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Congress never inquires and has no business to inquire what church an applicant for a seat belongs to, or whether he has any religion whatever. Its doors are wide open to men of all creeds, or men of no creed, to the devout believer in Christ, or to the infidel. Atheists, deists and agnostics sit side by side in the senate and one of the greatest of our presidents, a statesman and patriot whom all Americans respect, held views on religion very much like those of the author of 'The Age of Reason.'"  
"If a state sends a lawbreaker to either house of congress, it is within the constitutional power of that house to expel him. Each house is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. If the next house of representatives should decide to expel the representative from Utah, its action will be based on moral, not on sectarian or denominational grounds."  
"Congress has nothing to do with Mormonism in any state. The day when Utah ceased to be a territory, the right of congress to interfere with the religious or irreligious beliefs of her citizens terminated forever. Any state has full authority to put polygamy into its constitution and congress could not lawfully interfere. All that the congress could do would be to unseat polygamists on moral grounds, but if they were lawfully elected they would in all probability hold their seats. The only precedent is that of a polygamist delegate who held his seat in the house of representatives for several terms."  
"The Louisville Post, with a warmth unsurpassed by any of the sectarian newspapers, charges that: 'It is now proposed by falsehood, by chicanery, by double-dealing, by violations of every obligation, to defy the people of America, the sober-minded, home-loving people of America, and have Mormonism in its worst phase, polygamy in its last expression, recognized and accepted by the congress of the United States'; wherefore our contemporary declares that the people of every congressional district, regardless of party, should formally notify their representatives that this issue must be boldly and promptly met and settled by a refusal to receive in either house any representative practicing polygamy."  
"The Washington Post has more faith than many of its contemporaries in the progressive force of our civilization. It does not believe that the polygamy tenet, formally dropped out of the Mormon creed, will ever be put back. It does not believe that polygamous marriages are now contracted in Utah, and it does firmly and with great cheerfulness believe that Christian civilization is not going to suffer a knock-out at the hands of any sect or religion. If the churches of the United States believe there is danger in Utah, it is for them to avert it. The United States government surrendered its right to dictate to the Mormons in Utah when it admitted them into the family of states. To the federal eye all churches in the states look alike."  
Senator Rawlins was at the capitol today. He has secured quarters for the winter at the Cochran Hotel. Senator Rawlins is not at all in doubt as to Congressman Roberts' retention of his seat. He believes no effort will be made against Roberts, and if the effort is made that it will surely fail.  
F. H. HOSFORD.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—The Washington Post today has an extended editorial on the subject of the right of Representative-elect Roberts to his seat. This article is headed "Don't Get Hysterical," and reads as follows:  
"Congress will not expel or refuse to seat any senator or representative bearing proper credentials, because he belongs to the Mormon church, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Congress never inquires and has no business to inquire what church an applicant for a seat belongs to, or whether he has any religion whatever. Its doors are wide open to men of all creeds, or men of no creed, to the devout believer in Christ, or to the infidel. Atheists, deists and agnostics sit side by side in the senate and one of the greatest of our presidents, a statesman and patriot whom all Americans respect, held views on religion very much like those of the author of 'The Age of Reason.'"  
"If a state sends a lawbreaker to either house of congress, it is within the constitutional power of that house to expel him. Each house is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. If the next house of representatives should decide to expel the representative from Utah, its action will be based on moral, not on sectarian or denominational grounds."  
"Congress has nothing to do with Mormonism in any state. The day when Utah ceased to be a territory, the right of congress to interfere with the religious or irreligious beliefs of her citizens terminated forever. Any state has full authority to put polygamy into its constitution and congress could not lawfully interfere. All that the congress could do would be to unseat polygamists on moral grounds, but if they were lawfully elected they would in all probability hold their seats. The only precedent is that of a polygamist delegate who held his seat in the house of representatives for several terms."  
"The Louisville Post, with a warmth unsurpassed by any of the sectarian newspapers, charges that: 'It is now proposed by falsehood, by chicanery, by double-dealing, by violations of every obligation, to defy the people of America, the sober-minded, home-loving people of America, and have Mormonism in its worst phase, polygamy in its last expression, recognized and accepted by the congress of the United States'; wherefore our contemporary declares that the people of every congressional district, regardless of party, should formally notify their representatives that this issue must be boldly and promptly met and settled by a refusal to receive in either house any representative practicing polygamy."  
"The Washington Post has more faith than many of its contemporaries in the progressive force of our civilization. It does not believe that the polygamy tenet, formally dropped out of the Mormon creed, will ever be put back. It does not believe that polygamous marriages are now contracted in Utah, and it does firmly and with great cheerfulness believe that Christian civilization is not going to suffer a knock-out at the hands of any sect or religion. If the churches of the United States believe there is danger in Utah, it is for them to avert it. The United States government surrendered its right to dictate to the Mormons in Utah when it admitted them into the family of states. To the federal eye all churches in the states look alike."  
Senator Rawlins was at the capitol today. He has secured quarters for the winter at the Cochran Hotel. Senator Rawlins is not at all in doubt as to Congressman Roberts' retention of his seat. He believes no effort will be made against Roberts, and if the effort is made that it will surely fail.  
F. H. HOSFORD.

## TREATY WILL BE DEFEATED, DECLARES SENATOR HOAR

#### Worcester, Mass., Nov. 30.—Senator Hoar announced himself today as positively opposed to the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States. In a communication to the Gazette, he says:

"We have not so far any news which is absolutely trustworthy of what they are doing in Paris. But if the report is true that it is proposed to buy of Spain the 'sovereignty of the Philippine Islands' and to pay \$20,000,000 for it, I do not believe that such a treaty will be agreed to, and I don't believe it ought to be agreed to. Spain has very little sovereignty in the Philippines to sell just now, and I do not think the people of the United States are in the market to buy sovereignty or that the constitution has conferred upon anybody the right to buy any such commodity."  
"The constitution was framed upon the theory that sovereignty is not saleable. The people of the United States have conferred upon nobody the power to make such purchases in their behalf. We have acquired territory, either vacant or so sparsely settled that there was no people capable of governing it, and no germ of a national life. We have also in one recent case acquired a territory where the original germ of national life had perished. But neither of these precedents applies to the Philippine archipelago with its millions of inhabitants."

## INDIANS WANT POLYGAMY IF MR. ROBERTS IS SEATED

#### Wichita, Kan., Nov. 30.—If Representative-elect B. H. Roberts of Utah is given a seat in the national house of representatives, which he may fail to secure because of his having three wives, all of whom he states he took out of wedlock before the forbidden marriage went into effect, the Cheyenne Indians will immediately demand a repeal of the order compelling them to separate themselves from all but one wife or forfeit their rations. The order effected hundreds of Indians, some of the older ones having as high as five or six spouses, each with her children. The order broke into the domestic relations of a large number, who are now awaiting results to either abandon hope, in case his seat is refused him, or demand a repeal of the order at once if he is recognized by the house.

The plea put forth by the Indians against the carrying out of the order was the same as now made by Mr. Roberts, and in case he is seated the department will be in no position to refuse the demands of the Indians, and the recall of so prominent an order may result disastrously to the influence of the department with the Indians.  
A commission of the Cheyennes are now in Washington, and although nothing has been said of the matter there, or, in fact, at any place, save in secret, it has been found that this is no small part of their mission in Washington. No action, however, is to be taken by them, until the case of Mr. Roberts is decided by the house.

## VOLUNTEERS AT MANILA MAY SOON BE RELIEVED

#### Regulars From the Western Posts Will Probably Go to Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Plans are maturing for the muster-out of as many volunteers now in service as is possible. The demand of the enlisted men to go home and leave the service is growing greater every day. This is true in nearly every garrison, and the arrival of senators and representatives with requests for the muster-out of regiments or of men in the regiments has largely increased during the past three days.  
It is well known that the volunteers at Manila desire to come home, and the war department is considering the question of sending regular regiments to replace these volunteers as soon as arrangements can be made. The regulars who are available for this service comprise those regiments on the western coast which saw service at Santiago, and there is a disposition to have them reorganized and recruited to their full strength before sending them to Manila.

## WHIPPING-POST A NECESSITY.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—The whipping-post as a legal instrument of corporal punishment for certain classes of criminals was favored by President John G. Shortall of the Illinois Humane society, in a paper read at a meeting of representatives of charitable organizations today. Bodily punishment for the women-beaters, incorrigible and dangerous vagrants, and more particularly the "hoodlum" class was, according to Mr. Shortall, an absolute public necessity.

## INJUSTICE TO SPAIN

#### Ex-Minister Taylor Attacks the Peace Commission.

## SPANIARDS HELD UP

#### PEACE DEMANDS WERE "A VAST RAVISHMENT."

#### Puerto Rico Alone, Mr. Taylor Says, Is Worth Double What the War Cost Us—No Reason Why Cuban Debts Should Not Be Assumed—Case of Mexico.

New York, Nov. 30.—Hannis Taylor, late American minister to Spain, publishes in the December number of the North American Review a scathing criticism of the work of the American peace commission. Mr. Taylor contends that in the negotiations with Spain respecting Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, the members of the commission should have been guided by the precedent established by this country in its dealings with Mexico after the victorious issue of Mexican war. Then, he says, we refused, as Mexico lay helpless at our feet, to take from her a single square mile of territory by right of conquest. Our commissioners were instructed to offer her \$10,000,000 in cash and the assumption upon

## ROW BETWEEN

#### ARMY AND NAVY

#### Admiral Sampson Reports That He Was Snubbed.

## SEVERE CRITICISM

#### OF GENERAL SHAFTER

#### Army Officials Talked Too Much and Published Everything.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The navy department today made public a report from Admiral Sampson, covering the operations of the United States blockading fleet of Santiago after the de-

## ARTICLES OF TREATY

#### Peace Commissioners May Complete Their Work This Week.

## LONG SESSION HELD

#### SEVERAL ARTICLES WERE AGREED UPON YESTERDAY.

#### Draft of Thirteen Articles Laid Before the Commissioners — Spain Refuses to Renew the Protocol of 1877, Relating to Protection of Americans—Hold Daily Sessions.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The United States peace commission held a session today for the purpose of discussing the draft of the treaty articles made yesterday by Secretaries Moore and Ojeda. The final preparation of these articles was concluded, and the revised draft was then turned over to the typewriters, while the commissioners hastily lunched, prior to the hour fixed for the joint session. The typewriting, however, was not finished at 2 o'clock—the time set.  
The Spaniards arrived first at the conference chamber. They were subsequently followed by the American commissioners, with the exception of Judge Day and Secretary Moore, who waited for the prepared copy of the

## THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE.  
John Beck in Bankruptcy Court. Sampson Criticizes Shafter. Peace Commissioners Criticized. Discussing Peace Treaty.  
PAGE TWO.  
Two Hundred Storm Victims.  
PAGE THREE.  
Financial and Commercial. The Trial of Mrs. Hutchinson. Foster Farms Out the Contract.  
PAGE FOUR.  
Editorial.  
PAGE FIVE.  
Critchlow and McGowan Nominated in Railway Circles. A Matrimonial Mixup. School Tax Funds. Lieutenant Cooper Returns.  
PAGE SIX.  
The Day in the Pit. State News.  
PAGE EIGHT.  
Marriage of Miss Harkness and Mr. Sharp. Loomis Is Removed. School Election Contest in Second.

## SPANISH INSTRUCTIONS.

#### Protocol of 1877 Will Not Be Ratified.

Madrid, Nov. 30.—The cabinet's instructions to Senor Montero Rios, which were drawn up last evening, were to request the immediate release of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands to facilitate navigation and tariff advantages in the Philippine islands in favor of Spain, to obtain a ratification of several treaties of commerce with former Spanish possessions, and an arrangement of the debt of the Philippines, and, if possible, of the Cuban debt. The government also agreed to ratify a ratification of the protocol of 1877.

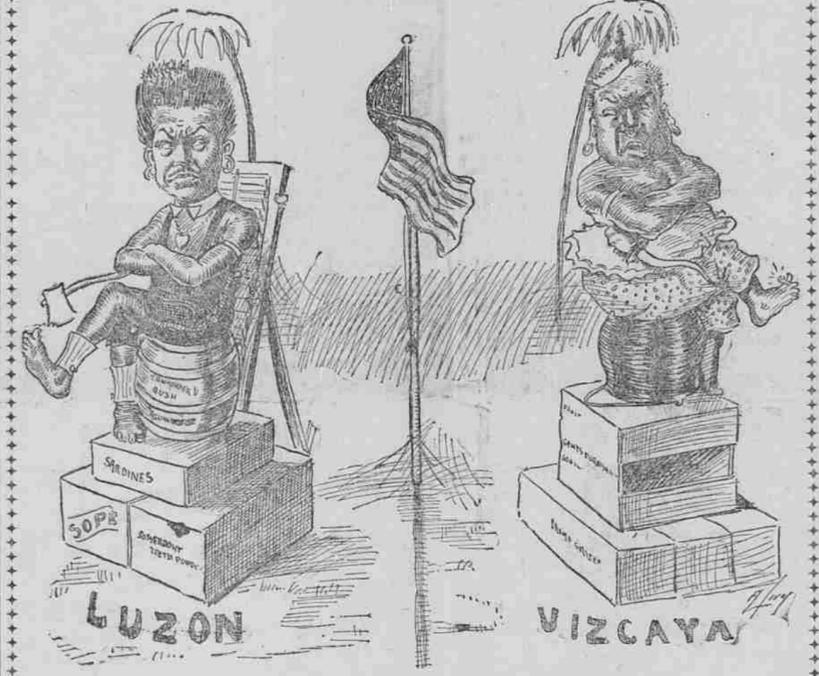
## UTES RETURN TO RESERVATION

#### VERY SMALL NUMBER WENT TO COLORADO.

#### Soldiers Now Take Their Feed With Them, and There Will Be Fewer Indian Scars in the Future.

(Special to The Herald.)  
Price, Utah, Nov. 30.—Telephone messages were received here tonight that Lieutenant White, who, a few days ago, went over into Colorado with troop C, to bring back the Indians who were reported hunting game over the line, had returned to the post. Lieutenant White found but a few Indians in Colorado, and these were on their way back to the reservation with their supply of venison for the winter. The Indians were surprised that they should be wanted, and said they had left none of their number behind.  
When the cavalry went into Colorado this time, the hay and grain for feeding the horses was sent after them from Fort Duchesne, and it is believed that if this custom is kept up Indian scares will be fewer in the years to come. There is no doubt but many of these reports of Indian depredations are gotten up by the ranchers of Colorado, in order to dispose of their surplus feed to the soldiers. The Indians are now all back on the reservation.

## "RIVAL REVOLUTIONISTS"



## "INCLUDED IN THE BARGAIN."

our part of more than \$2,000,000 due from her American citizens, as compensation for the area out of which has been carved California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. "And thus," says Mr. Taylor, "was established a new principle of moral law, which stands alone, perhaps, in the annals of nations."  
Mr. Taylor contends that now, when, for the first time since the conquest of Mexico, we have another vanquished nation at our feet, we owe to Spain all the consideration and justice that can be due to the weak from the strong, especially as Spain has been an old and good friend, with whom we had never before broken off diplomatic relations. The agreement which has been concluded by the American commission, Mr. Taylor characterizes as a vast ravishment.  
"We have refused arbitration. We have summarily demanded the surrender of the entire Philippine archipelago and as a salve to Spain we have tendered \$20,000,000."  
"The war has cost us directly about \$165,000,000, and as compensation for that outlay, we have appropriated Puerto Rico, which can hardly be valued at much less than the whole of that amount. It is difficult to understand, therefore, why in dealing with Cuba and the Philippines we should have been unwilling to ransom the reasonable and natural equities which follow acquired territory."  
"In the case of the Philippines, we have admitted that, so far as the debts of these islands represent expenditures for the improvement of the country, they must 'run with the land' and constitute a charge upon it. Upon what grounds have we rejected the application of that elementary principle of law and common honesty in the case of Cuba. The pretense that it cannot be there applied because we do not intend to accept sovereignty over Cuba will not avail, for as soon as Cuba is evacuated by the Spanish troops the United States will exercise a quiet sovereignty over the island and bring a military government there and rigidly enforce all the laws for the purpose of collecting a quiet and regular revenue, a condition which must exist until congress orders otherwise. In the case of Cuba, as well as in that of the Philippines, the amount of Pacific expenditures made by Spain for the permanent improvement of the island should have been recognized as a legal charge upon it."

struction of Cervera's squadron. The report begins with a dispatch dated the Flagship New York, July 15, and winds up with one from the same flagship, dated Guantanamo, Aug. 4.  
In the first report Admiral Sampson tells of the demonstration made against Aguaduro by the Michigan troops under Duffield, the point of which was that as soon as the ships took part in the firing the Spaniards disappeared. He says the bombardment of Santiago on the 2nd of July served no particular end, because Shafter's attack had been postponed. He quotes dispatches from himself to Shafter, stating it was impossible to force an entrance to the harbor until the mines had been removed and that work could be accomplished only after the troops had taken the forts. Shafter replied he could not tell when he could take the batteries. If they were as difficult as those against which he was pitted it would take some time and a great loss of life. Says he:  
"I am at a loss to see why the navy cannot work under a destructive fire as well as the army. My loss yesterday was over 200 men. By all means sweep up fire until heights are demolished. I expect, however, with time and sufficient men, to capture the forts along the bay."  
An hour later on the same day, July 2, Shafter again appealed to Sampson to immediately force the harbor entrance, so as to avoid future loss among his men, already very heavy. He says: "You can operate with less loss than I can."  
In reply on the same day Admiral Sampson pointed out that the channel of the harbor was well strewn with mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of his ships if he attempted to enter the harbor, and that by sinking them the harbor would be blocked against the entrance of the others. He had hoped Shafter would take the batteries from the rear, so he might drag the torpedoes, but it was Shafter's earnest desire that he should force the entrance. He would prepare to undertake it, thinking, however, up fire until heights are demolished. He says: "You can operate with less loss than I can."  
In reply on the same day Admiral Sampson pointed out that the channel of the harbor was well strewn with mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of his ships if he attempted to enter the harbor, and that by sinking them the harbor would be blocked against the entrance of the others. He had hoped Shafter would take the batteries from the rear, so he might drag the torpedoes, but it was Shafter's earnest desire that he should force the entrance. He would prepare to undertake it, thinking, however, up fire until heights are demolished. He says: "You can operate with less loss than I can."  
In reply on the same day Admiral Sampson pointed out that the channel of the harbor was well strewn with mines, which would certainly result in the sinking of one or more of his ships if he attempted to enter the harbor, and that by sinking them the harbor would be blocked against the entrance of the others. He had hoped Shafter would take the batteries from the rear, so he might drag the torpedoes, but it was Shafter's earnest desire that he should force the entrance. He would prepare to undertake it, thinking, however, up fire until heights are demolished. He says: "You can operate with less loss than I can."

articles, and who arrived at the conference at an hour late. The two commissions then began the discussion of the formulated protocol agreements and the subjects for negotiation, all of which were presented to the joint commission in a form acceptable to the Americans.  
The joint peace commission devoted two hours and a half—from 2 to 4:30 p. m.—to drafting the three first articles of the peace treaty protocol, dealing with the cession of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, upon which the commissioners agreed in principle. A general discussion upon the other articles followed, but no decision was reached, and the joint commission adjourned until tomorrow.  
There were thirteen articles laid before the two commissions, covering the following subjects:  
1. The relinquishment of sovereignty over and claim of title to Cuba.  
2. The cession of Puerto Rico and other Spanish possessions in the West Indies, together with Guam, in the Ladrones.  
3. The cession of the Philippines.  
4. The terms of the evacuation of the Philippines.  
5. The pledge of the United States to preserve order in the Philippines, pending the ratification of the treaty.  
6. The release of military prisoners mutually.  
7. The cession by Spain of the island of Kahae, or Strong Island, in the Carolines.  
8. The mutual relinquishment of indemnity claims.  
9. The religious freedom of the Carolines, assuring the rights of American missionaries there.  
10. Cable landing rights at points within the Spanish jurisdiction.  
11. The release by Spain of political prisoners for offenses in Cuba and the Philippines.  
12. The pledge of the United States to inaugurate in the Philippines an "open-door" policy and to guarantee the same to Spain for at least twelve years.  
13. A revival of the treaties broken by the war.  
The first three articles were mutually agreed upon today, as was also the article embodying the terms of the evacuation of the Philippines, which will be principally the same as in the evacuation of Cuba and Puerto Rico.  
The mutual release of military prisoners was agreed upon, Spain liberating the rebel prisoners and the United States liberating the Manila garrison and the Spaniards held by Aguinaldo.  
The political prisoners to be released by Spain are such as are now in exile at Ceuta, in Morocco, or at other Spanish penal settlements.  
Daily sessions will be held here, and it is now believed the work will be possibly concluded this week, although so early a termination is not probable.  
The foregoing list of subjects under consideration does not show the precise order in which the articles were laid before the Spanish commissioners

## JOHN BECK MAY GO TO THE WALL

#### Petition Demanding That He Be Declared Bankrupt.

## IT IS FILED IN THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT

#### The Claims of the Petitioners Are Comparatively Small.

#### Alleged That He Has Transferred His Valuable Bullion-Beck, Buckeye and Other Stock to George Romney—Has Many Times Been a Millionaire and Has Now Practically Lost All—His Fine Residences Gone With the Rest.

John Beck, once the millionaire mine-owner and promoter of various enterprises, but whose wealth has gradually slipped from him through mismanagement and bad investments, is brought face to face with what, if effected, will prove the climax of his financial downfall—involuntary bankruptcy.  
A petition was filed in the United States district court yesterday afternoon, demanding that he be adjudged a bankrupt. The petitioners and claims are: Gottlieb Kimmick, Stuttgart, Germany, \$2,000; William H. Ray, \$24,450; Jacob Moritz, \$25,000; D. H. Twomey, \$3,250. The total alleged debts amounting to \$55,700.  
Service was performed by United States Marshal (Chas. Miller upon Mr. Beck immediately, in the McCormick building. He has twenty-five days in which to appear in court and make a showing before action is taken by Judge Marshall.  
THE PETITION.  
The petition sets forth the names of the above persons as bona fide creditors of John Beck, who has been a resident of Salt Lake City for more than one year previous to the filing of this petition. The demands of the petitioners are in accordance with the provisions of an act of congress, entitled, "An Act to Establish a Uniform Law of Bankruptcy Throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898.  
It is alleged that John Beck owes debts to an amount exceeding \$5,000; that he is not a wage-earner or engaged chiefly in the occupation of farming or the tillage of the soil; that he has been insolvent since July 1, 1898, and ever since has been insolvent, and that the aggregate of his property is not sufficient to pay his debts.  
The claim of petitioner Gottlieb Kimmick is for \$2,000, and the nature and character of said demand against John Beck is as follows:  
A certain judgment in the Third Judicial district court, county of Salt Lake, state of Utah, entered April 30, 1898, and docketed June 29, 1898, for the sum of \$3,000.  
That the petitioner William H. Ray's

## THE BULLION-BECK.

Utah Cavalry Reviewed. (Special to The Herald.)  
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30.—Today there was a review, under heavy marching order, of all the forces at this garrison. Captain Calne commanded the review, and Lieutenant Kimball served as post adjutant. Lieutenant Smith commanded the Utah troops.

## THE BEE-HIVE HOUSE.

demand is for \$24,450, cost and interest, and the character of said demand is as follows: A judgment rendered in the justice court at Park City, in the case of H. A. J. McCraig vs. Maria McGrath and John Beck, which judgment was assigned to William H. Ray.  
That the petitioner Jacob Moritz' demand is for \$25,000, the nature of the demand being an open account for goods, wares and merchandise sold by Moritz to Beck, between March 1, 1898, and June 15, 1898.  
That the demand of D. H. Twomey is for \$3,250, being a judgment in the Third Judicial district, Salt Lake county, Sept. 16, 1898, in favor of Charles St. Morris, against John Beck, which was assigned to the petitioner.  
That all the said judgments and accounts are now in favor of petitioners and against John Beck, and that the full amount is due and unpaid, and not in any manner secured.  
THE ACT OF BANKRUPTCY.  
The petitioners further represent that within four months preceding the date of this petition, said John Beck did,

## JOHN BECK.



## THE BULLION-BECK.

Utah Cavalry Reviewed. (Special to The Herald.)  
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30.—Today there was a review, under heavy marching order, of all the forces at this garrison. Captain Calne commanded the review, and Lieutenant Kimball served as post adjutant. Lieutenant Smith commanded the Utah troops.

## THE BEE-HIVE HOUSE.

demand is for \$24,450, cost and interest, and the character of said demand is as follows: A judgment rendered in the justice court at Park City, in the case of H. A. J. McCraig vs. Maria McGrath and John Beck, which judgment was assigned to William H. Ray.  
That the petitioner Jacob Moritz' demand is for \$25,000, the nature of the demand being an open account for goods, wares and merchandise sold by Moritz to Beck, between March 1, 1898, and June 15, 1898.  
That the demand of D. H. Twomey is for \$3,250, being a judgment in the Third Judicial district, Salt Lake county, Sept. 16, 1898, in favor of Charles St. Morris, against John Beck, which was assigned to the petitioner.  
That all the said judgments and accounts are now in favor of petitioners and against John Beck, and that the full amount is due and unpaid, and not in any manner secured.  
THE ACT OF BANKRUPTCY.  
The petitioners further represent that within four months preceding the date of this petition, said John Beck did,

## THE BULLION-BECK.

Utah Cavalry Reviewed. (Special to The Herald.)  
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 30.—Today there was a review, under heavy marching order, of all the forces at this garrison. Captain Calne commanded the review, and Lieutenant Kimball served as post adjutant. Lieutenant Smith commanded the Utah troops.

(Continued on Page 2)