ed by General Shafter. In July, 1898, he was chosen for the important duty of opening the military operations against the Spaniards by the capture of Caney, and the interception of Spanish reinforcements then nearing Santiago de Cuba.

General Lawton sailed for the Philippine islands on the transport Grant, Jan. 19, 1899. His distinguished services in the Philippines are recent history. He received a special message of thanks from President McKinley after his capture of San Isidro.

TRIBUTE FROM GENERAL KING.

Was Greatly Depressed Over Death of His Former Commander.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 19.—General Charles King, who commanded a brigade in General Lawton's division up to June last in the war against the Filipinos, was much depressed on hearing of the death of his former commander. General King paid a warm tribute to the dead general in the following words:

"The death of General Lawton is a calamity, yet one that I have been in dread of ever since he took command of our division last March. In point of dash, energy and endurance he was our best. His one fault lay in his utter contempt for danger. We could not prevail upon him to use 'cover' or shelter of any kind. He was perpetually running into every kind of danger, exposing himself to death or capture when there was no need in it. He wanted to see everything for himself, and would stalk out in front of the lines, the most prominent figure on the field.

"We loved him—we always have, ever since old civil days, when he was the hardest and most daring of all the band of young officers that won distinction under Crook, Miles and Merritt. He was Mackenzie's right bower, and his later work in the Philippines was incomparable. As a friend and comrade he was lovable as he was great and heroic as a soldier."

GEN. ALGER WAS SHOCKED.

Regarded Lawton as Greatest Soldier That Late War Produced.

Detroit, Dec. 19.—Ex-Secretary of War Alger, when told today of the death of General Lawton, was shocked. Speaking of the general, he said:

"I regard General Lawton as the greatest soldier that the late war produced. His loss is a terrible one. It is strange that a general should be killed in action, but it is hardly strange that General Lawton should meet death at the head of his troops, for he was the most fearless man I ever knew. His great bravery was the cause of his death.

"The present military governor of Cuba, General Wood, brought General Lawton to my notice. He told me about a long chase he and Lawton had after five renegade Indians, who had crossed the mountains into New Mexico. Lawton and Wood alone followed those Indians 2,400 miles over the mountains. That incident is an index to Lawton's intrepidity."

HARRISON IS GRIEVED.

Ex-President Pays Splendid Tribute to the Soldier.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 19.—In speaking of General Lawton, ex-President Harrison said: "I had the highest appreciation of General Lawton as a soldier and a citizen, and his loss will be deeply felt by Indiana. He was heroic, courageous and we will miss him. It is distressing news, coming when the trouble in the Philippines is so near an end. It is too bad that he did not live to come home.

"'Killed while in front of his troops.' This would not indicate that he met death while in action, but would indicate treachery somewhere."

MONEY FLOWS BY MILLIONS

(Continued from page 1.)

carried the day in favor of the relief measures.

Decision of the Banks.

The decision of the banks was to place all their available resources at the disposal of borrowers without regard to the effect on the surplus reserve. The knowledge of this determination had much to do with allaying the apprehension. The higher rates for money made during the day were due to discrimination on account of the charter collateral where industrials were included.

The clearing house committee was in session during the day, but by the time the market closed, had come to the conclusion not to call a meeting for tomorrow, though further recessions can be had at need.

A comparison of prices with those of Saturday's close show that the level is still materially lower, though very substantial recoveries were made of yesterday's extreme loss. The day's advances range all the way from 2 to 12 points in the prominent active stocks.

BOSTON BANK GOES UP.

Squeezed By Flurry In Stocks and Globe National Failure.

Boston, Dec. 19.—Dillaway & Farr, bankers and brokers of this city, have assigned. The assets and liabilities have not yet been computed. The firm is one of the most prominent of the kind in the city, and is composed of Charles W. Dillaway, George H. Flint and A. W. Lawrence.

The firm, it is understood, with two other houses, carried a large quantity of mining stocks. The embarrassment of the Globe National bank and the subsequent flurry in the stock market is said to have been the reason for the assignment, as the firm was a heavy loser.

Assignee Hovey, at noon, said that no statement would be given out today.

Couldn't Stand Pressure.

New York, Dec. 19.—The National bank of Port Jervis, N. Y., did not open its doors for business today. A notice signed by President Francis Marvin and Vice President Sharp was posted, saying that temporary suspension was necessitated by the stringency in the New York money market. The suspension is attributed to the recent defalcation of L. E. Goldsmith, the assistant cashier.

Deposit Bonds For Cash.

Washington, Dec. 19.—At the close of business today the amount of bonds which had been offered by the national banks as security for public deposits was about $5,000,000. The applications came from all parts of the country.

ROB PASSENGERS ON A TRAIN

BOLD HOLDUP BY THREE MEN NEAR KANSAS CITY.

Victims Were In Pullman Coach—Five Gold Watches and About $100 In Cash Secured.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 19.—Passengers on the Missouri Pacific's Omaha and Nebraska City passenger train which left here at 9:15 tonight, were robbed by two masked men who boarded the train in Kansas City, Kan. They levied their forced contribution after the train started, holding up the passengers in the Pullman coach. The conductor was among the persons robbed.

At Nearman, Kan., six miles out of the city, the train slowed up for the station and the bandits dropped off and disappeared.

The booty secured was five gold watches and about $100 in money. No shots were fired and no one was injured.

The telegraphic report made by the conductor to the Missouri Pacific officials stated that there were three robbers. Two men, who wore masks stood the passengers up at the muzzles of the pistols, while a third robber, who wore no disguise, collected the booty.

TWO HOURS' SESSION

Little Business Transacted in the House Yesterday.

M'KINLEY IS CRITICISED

BOASTS OF A PROSPERITY THAT IS FICTITIOUS.

Bell of Colorado Refers to the Recent Panic On Wall Street—Congressmen Getting Ready to Go Home For the Holidays—Confirmations By the Senate.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The house was in session two hours today. A large number of perfunctory resolutions for printing for committees, leave to sit during sessions, etc., necessary to get the committees under way, were adopted, and the several portions of the president's message distributed in accordance with the usual custom.

Speeches were made by Mr. Grow, the venerable ex-speaker of the house, in defense of the administration's course in the Philippines, and by Mr. Bell, a Colorado Populist, criticising the president's utterance upon the prosperity of the country.

Scores of the members left for their homes this afternoon to spend the holidays.

Mr. Payne presented a resolution for the distribution of the president's message to the various committees having jurisdiction. Mr. Payne stated that Mr. Grow, the venerable ex-speaker of the house, desired to address the house for forty minutes upon the resolution, and it was arranged that the Democrats should have an equal amount of time if they desired it.

Defends President's Policy.

Mr. Grow read a carefully prepared speech in defense of the policy of retaining possession of the Philippines as a logical result of the war with Spain and Dewey's victory in Manila. He said the people of the District of Columbia would have just as much right to rebel against the authority of the United States as the people of the Philippines. "The copperheads" of 1861-65 were succeeded by the "anti-imperialists" of today. Both sought to ambarrass the government.

Mr. Bell (Colo.) submitted some remarks in criticism of the statements in the president's message about the prosperous condition of the country. He charged that a large proportion of the alleged prosperity was fictitious and instanced the case of the numerous industrial trusts which, he said, had been inflated with wind and floated. Many of these bubbles had been pricked within the last few days, and today the newspapers were filled with the stories of distrust in Wall street.

Mr. Gaines (Tenn.) spoke briefly in opposition to Mr. Grow's statement last Friday that from 1860 to 1878 "coin" was understood to mean and did mean "gold." The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. Mercer (Neb.) announced the death of the late Senator Hayward of Nebraska and the house, at 2:05 p. m. adjourned.

FINANCE BILL IN SENATE.

Discussion of the Measure Will Begin Thursday, Jan. 4.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Discussion in the senate of the financial measure drafted by the Republican majority of the committee on finance will begin Thursday, Jan. 4, the day after the holiday recess. This announcement was made in the senate today by Mr. Aldrich (R. I.), chairman of the finance committee, in connection with his report of the senate substitute for the financial bill passed yesterday by the house. Mr. Aldrich declared his purpose to press the measure to passage as soon as possible.

Senator Allen (Neb.) took the oath of office.

The financial bill passed by the house yesterday was received from the house, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Aldrich (R. I.), chairman of the finance committee, it was referred to that committee.

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) offered a joint resolution granting the Commercial Cable company the right to lay a cable to Cuba.

A bill creating a commission of five to revise and codify the pension laws of the United States was passed.

The resolution of the house announcing the death of the Hon. R. P. Bland, long a representative in congress, being read, on motion of Mr. Cockrell of Missouri, the senate, at 3:15, adjourned.

CONFIRMED BY SENATE.

On the List Was the Postmaster at Nephi, Utah.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

Consuls—M. J. Baehr, Nebraska, at Santos, Brazil; W. D. Davis, Ohio, Alexandretta, Turkey; P. Loeber, Ohio; Dusseldorf, Germany; R. E. Mansfield, Ind., at Zanzibar; E. Watts, Pennsylvania, at Kingston, Jamaica; H. W. Harris, at Mannheim, Germany.

E. P. Kingsbury, to be surveyor general at Washington.

Receivers of public moneys: A. J. Apperson of Oregon, at Sitka, Alaska; F. M. Foote, at Evanston, Wyo.; J. S. Scott, at Perry, O. T.; O. Scribner, at Visala, Cal.

Justices of the court of private land claims—J. R. Reed of Iowa; W. F. Stone of Colorado; M. C. Sluss of Kansas; H. W. Murray of Tennessee; T. C. Fuller of North Carolina.

O. Summers of Oregon, appraiser of merchandise in the district of Willamette, Ore.

Indian agents—Major G. W. H. Stouch, U. S. A., retired, for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Oklahoma; W. R. Logan, Blackfoot agency, Montana; Ira Hatch, Cheyenne River agency, South Dakota; J. E. Edwards, Crow agency, Montana; A. A. Armstrong, Fort Apache, Ariz.

Postmasters—Utah, E. R. Booth, Nephi; California, H. B. Gaines, Crockett; H. F. Myers, Yuba City; A. L. Paulsen, Weaverville; Arizona, F. H. Hudson, Clifton.

The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

Justice—Horace Speed, to be United States attorney for the territory of Oklahoma; H. G. Ewart, to be district judge for the western district of North Carolina.

Navy—Captain George W. Melville, to be engineer-in-chief of the bureau of steam engineering in the department of the navy, with rank of rear admiral.

Postmaster—Washington: W. R. Baker, Colville.

Memorial By Wilson.

(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Dec. 19.—Representative Wilson of Idaho has presented in the house the following memorials of the Idaho legislature: The American merchant marine; the free coinage of silver; the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; the free homestead bill; the establishment of a branch soldiers' home at Fort Sherman, Ida.; the immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal, and the improving of the Columbia and Snake rivers and their tributaries.

Silk Mufflers, Full Dress Protectors.

New contrast lined goods; a variety of Full Dress Protectors.

BROWN TEBAY & WOODRUFF CO., 166 Main Street.

THEIR CAUSE IS LOST

Mabini Admits That Filipinos Have Been Vanquished.

PEACE OF THE ISLANDS

DEPENDS ON GOVERNMENT FORMED BY AMERICANS.

If It Is Liberal, Secure and Free, the Satisfaction and Contentment of the People Will Result and There Will Be No More Trouble—Disturbance In Panay.

Manila, Dec. 19.—Mabini, formerly a member of the Filipino cabinet, and considered the strongest and most intellectual of the insurgents, said to a correspondent of the Associated Press at Manila today:

"The future peace of the Philippines dpeends entirely upon the form of government the Americans establish. We are vanquished because we lacked food and munitions and mismanaged our affairs. But the spirit of independence is craving for recognition. The individuality of the Filipino people still lives.

"If the government eventually established here is liberal, secure and free, the satisfaction and contentment of the people will result, and there will be no trouble. If it is otherwise, the people will be dissatisfied, and will aid revolutionary movements which surely will occur sooner or later.

"Without the people's support such a movement is impossible. Everything depends on what the Americans do. The subsequent guerilla warfare will be easily terminated if the people do not support it, which they will not do if they are satisfied. Otherwise it will be possible to prolong it indefinitely.

Should be Consulted.

"I believe that Filipino people should be consulted as to the nature and details of the government to be established. If the war results in the recognition of our desired rights and necessities as a people to be governed, it will not have been in vain."

Mabini spoke unofficially, expressing his own opinions.

The Panay insurgents have been driven out of the island by General Hughes, and are passing to Negros, where they are courting trouble. Two hundred recent arrivals there from Panay ambushed Lieutenant A. C. Ledyard with a party of fifteen men of the Sixth infantry. It was in this fight that Lieutenant Ledyard was killed, falling at the second volley.

Colonel Smith, governor of Negros, has been obliged to arrest several prominent natives on a charge of conspiracy. The native municipal constabulary in three towns recently mutinied and went into the mountains, but the native soldiery are reported loyal.

AMERICAN FORCE REPULSED.

Two Killed and Two Wounded On the Island of Cebu.

Manila, Nov. 21 (via San Francisco, Dec. 19.)—Belated mail reports have reached Manila of an expedition on the island of Cebu last month by a small force of American soldiers of the Sixth infantry, which was repulsed by insurgents, mainly through the desertion of native allies upon whom the Americans depended. Two of the Americans were killed and two wounded, and in the force of native police accompanying them one was killed and four wounded. No official report of the affair has reached General Otis, consequently the censor refused to permit the incident to be cabled, but the correspondent of the Associated Press has obtained an account from a thoroughly reliable source.

The Sixth infantrymen killed were: Daniel E. Adams, company A; Charles N. Cotey, company A.

Wounded: William Stowell, company A, through chest; Bert Hutchinson, company C, through hips.

The American commander at headquarters in the town of Cebu received information that a force of insurgents had occupied the village of Maulbaul, on the west coast of the island, that they were levying heavy taxes and taking food and horses, and that the villagers would be glad to have them driven away. Captain Walker took a detachment of ten soldiers aboard the steam launch Powerful on the 14th of October, and proceeded along the coast, stopping at the towns of Naga and Carcal, where ten men were added to the force from each garrison.

At the latter town a body of 160 native policemen who were friendly to the Americans were mustered into the service by their captain, Senor Majia. These natives were armed with spears, and bolos, and had but a few guns among them.

On the evening of the 16th the Powerful reached Maulbaul and her passengers landed with difficulty through a rough sea. The insurgents had retreated to the hills, so the force camped for the night. Early in the morning they were on the march. The company C detachment acted as advance guard and the natives brought up the rear. For three miles they advanced along a narrow road with the sea on one side and high cliffs on the other. Finally they were compelled to enter a rocky pass approaching it across a bridge so narrow that they were compelled to march two abreast.

Just as they entered the pass there was a great explosion almost in their faces, and they were covered by a shower of soft earth. The insurgents had prepared a gunpowder mine to annihilate the party, but the soil and the rocks were so powdery that the Americans suffered no injuries beyond bruises.

The explosion was followed by a brief but exciting experience. Immediately after the report, Filipinos hidden in the cliffs opened fire. Two Americans and five natives fell at the first volley, which came from very short range. The commander of the police was hit in the hand, and a pair of field glasses which he carried was shattered.

The police were thrown into confusion, and after a moment's hesitation they fell back and began to run, leaving the few Americans to bear the attack. This the men of the Sixth did bravely. They retired in good order, carrying their dead and wounded and returning the insurgent fire with such effect that eighteen of the enemy were killed.

The party returned to Maulbaul and re-embarked for Cebu, where they arrived the following day with their dead and wounded. The conduct of the native police found some excuse in their very poor equipment.

UPISING IN NEGROS.

Hongkong Junta and Priests Are Responsible Says Otis.

Washington, Dec. 19.—General Otis today cabled the war department as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 19.—Information from Hongkong and Negros shows that the late Negros uprising was the work of the Hongkong junta. Three junta agents visited Negros in the latter part of November and took in 300 Tagalos from Ponay and much junta literature, which they circulated. They announced great victories in Luzon; that insurgent independence would be recognized soon by the United States, and warned Negros of punishment in store, and directed an uprising throughout the island for December 2. The result was a gathering of a few hundred of the insurgent masses and robbers, and consequent fright of the better element.

"General Smith has imposed on the towns concerned a fine, to be paid into the general treasury. He reports the guilt of two priests, and says American clergymen are needed; that Negros would be easily controlled if left to itself, but they fear Tagalo vengeance when Aguinaldo fully establishes himself by driving the Americans out of Luzon. The most improbable statements are believed by ignorant natives."

ARRIVED FROM MANILA.

Major Noble Returns From Islands On Sick Leave.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—The following officers arrived from the Philippines on the transport Rio de Janeiro, and will probably be landed today, as there is no infectious disease on the vessel, and its detention in quarantine will be brief:

Major Noble, Twenty-fourth infantry, on sick leave; Captain French, Sixteenth infantry; Captain A. A. Augur, Twenty-fourth infantry, and Captain Rodgers, Twentieth infantry, on recruiting duty; Captain Pondexter, medical department, sick leave; Captain Dunning, Sixteenth infantry, recruiting duty; Lieutenant P. Schaeffer, Thirteenth infantry, sick leave; Lieutenant W. A. Lelabor, Twenty-third infantry, recruiting, and Lieutenants Titus, Heffleflinger and Pray, acting assistant surgeons.

The transport is to be turned over to its owners, the Pacific Mail Steamship company.

BOERS DESTROY BRITISH GUNS

(Continued from page 1.)

that the war office has not yet received a full list of the casualties at Tugela river.

Statements are published from Boer sources in Brussels and Berlin that President Kruger is willing to conclude peace on the basis of the status quo, but that otherwise he will call upon the Boers in Cape Colony to join in proclaiming the independence of the Cape territories of Great Britain.

RUMORS ARE DISCREDITED.

No Official News Regarding Buller Crossing Tugela River.

London, Dec. 19.—Only the most optimistic gave any credit to the rumors that General Buller had crossed the Tugela river, and even they speedily realized that it was incredible that the war office would refrain from the immediate publication of news of such importance.

There is also no confirmation of the statement that General Methuen's line of communication has been cut, though there is a probability of such an event occurring at any moment. According to the latest news from General Methuen, dated Sunday, December 17, the situation appeared to be a complete compasse. The Boers were gathering reinforcements and extending their fortifications on both flanks, but he believed they would be unable to attack the British position.

On the other hand, it was regarded as impossible for the British to turn the Boer flank, which was resting on the river to the west. The Boer lines of entrenchments are continuous and capable of rapid connection at many points. From elsewhere at the front there is absolutely nothing to throw additional light on the situation.

NEWS OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Incomplete Reports Received Show the Work of the Censor.

New York, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: At last details of the battle at Tugela river are coming through, but it is very slowly, and the stories are most incomplete.

The dispatches bear evidence of being severely censored. For instance, General Buller's official report stated that he had lost eleven guns, but this fact has been carefully cut out of every message by the censor, who evidently was in ignorance of what news the war office had given to the public.

We now know that General Hart's brigade did actually cross the Tugela, but had to be withdrawn, losing very heavily; that General Hildyard's brigade was also checked, and that General Barton's brigade, of whose doings nothing had been heard, failed to carry Inhlawe hill, which is a position on the south side of the Tugela to the west of Colenso.

There is no further explanation of the loss of the artillery. It is said that Colonel Long who has been much blamed for taking his guns too near the Boers, was probably obliged to do so. In this connection it is pointed out that Colonel Long has the reputation of being a very good officer. We are expressly told the reason—namely, that he was anxious to get within effective range of the enemy.

"It is the old, old story," said an artillery expert. "The officers and gunners of the Royal artillery are second to none, but their guns are obsolete."

It is certain that the reverse which of late has been suffered by the British have been for the most part the result of imperfect scouting—not merely the general scouting duties, which are under the direction of the headquarter staff, but of the duties of which the generals commanding brigades, the colonels commanding battalions and regiments, and the majors and captains commanding batteries and companies are responsible.

The British officer is, as a rule, especially in the early part of a campaign, so keen to get at his work and so eager to join issue at once with the enemy that he is very apt to forget or to hurry over the preliminary precautionary measures.

"So much depends upon Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener that it is to be hoped," says the Daily Mail, "that no further war office red tape and none of the jealousies between generals that are said to exist there will tie the hands of the new chiefs. In the important matter of artillery, if the two men who go forth under such immense national responsibility think it necessary that they should have the best artillery that England, America of Germany can provide, let them have it.

"And the government should insist that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach shall be no longer allowed to further sacrifice officers and men in South Africa by his hopeless notions of imperial finance."

Many letters written to the London papers direct criticism against some departments of the war office, and against Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, General Buller and Lord Wolseley. In the eyes of many, Lord Wolseley is held responsible for maintaining his position as commander-in-chief for several years, knowing as he must have known, that the antiquated British artillery would be outraged on its first meeting with any adequately armed force.

ENGLAND IS RIDICULED.

Shown That Cat's Claws Were Not So Fearful After All.

New York, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says: General Du Baril, former minister of war, represented the ultra-Anglophobes in France when he said:

"I hope that England will be forced to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs. She deserves it. I shall be glad to see poetic justice accomplished. For years Europe has bowed before the prestige of British arms and has been cowed and overcome by English threats. Every modern state has suffered at England's hands. Now, at last, we see that the cat has not such fearful claws after all. Every fresh British defeat makes greater fools of us all.

"Personally, I believe that the Boers will bring England to terms in short order. I do not believe that Great Britain will think for a moment of accepting defeat or making overtures, but I am confident that she will be forced to do so. Her recent discomfitures are not ordinary ones. They disclose fearful incompetency on the part of the British generals, who have not faced a civilized foe for nearly half a century.

"In a word, the turning point of British power has been reached. I consider that the Transvaal war will rank in history as one of the most significent conflicts on record."

Colonel Chapelle, editor of one of the leading French military journals, said: "The war this year has disclosed three things. It is shown that the Boers are being directed by men who have studied closely the conditions in South Africa, for nearly every mishap which has befallen the British has been mainly due to superior knowledge of topography on the part of the Boers.

"Second, the Boers appear to have studied particularly the art of strategy, which has mostly been abandoned by the civilized nations at present.

"Finally, the Boers are less self-confident than the English. Consequently they have gone into the struggle with more spirit to perform what is regarded as impossible. The English troops seem to have thought they were dealing with half civilized foes or entire barbarians, like the Dervishes. Apparently, they did not expect to find military intelligence shown in battle against them, and were drunk with a sense of their own power. This is why they are so often taken by surprise. Any good leader of soldiers knows that the best army is that which goes on the battlefield filled with uncertainty."

TALK OF MEDIATION.

Austrian Government Inclined to Offer Its Services.

New York, Dec. 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The Berliner Tageblatt is informed that the Austrian government is inclined to offer its mediation in the conflict in South Africa.

It is considered that the diplomatists of Europe who only a few months ago signed the protocol of peace, cannot admit that the present loss of life, which only in the end end in favor of the black population, should continue.

The Berliner Tageblatt, however, considers that mediation would be premature. Germany at least has for the moment no intention of taking part in any steps of the sort.

MASON'S COURSE ENDORSED.

Senator Receiving Hundreds of Letters of Approval.

New York, Dec. 19.—A special to the World from Washington says: Senator Mason, since he made his speech in favor of extending the sympathies of the United States to the Boers, is daily receiving hundreds of letters and petitions from citizens all over the United States, indorsing his action and asking the United States to offer mediation.

He said today that he would present to congress every petition received, with their thousands of names, and that by the presentation of these petitions members of congress could gain a clear understanding of the feelings of the people regarding the Boers.

Sympathy For Boers at Denver.

Denver, Dec. 19.—By a vote of 7 to 5, the board of aldermen of Denver adopted a joint resolution expressing sympathy with the Transvaal republic in its war with Great Britain, and hope for the success of the Boer arms. The resolution was introduced by Alderman Kelly and was supported by every Democrat but one in the board.

Spanish Ship Overhauled.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—The Spanish ship Cuidad de Cadiz, which has just arrived at Las Palmas, Canary islands, from Cadiz, reports that she was pursued and overhauled last Saturday by a British cruiser, which fired guns compelling her to heave to, interrogated her as to name and route, and then allowed her to proceed.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Directors of the S. F., P. & P. Hold a Meeting.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 19.—At the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad company, the following-named officers were elected:

F. M. Murphy of Prescott, president and general manager; D. M. Ferry, Detroit, vice president; C. C. Bowen, Detroit, secretary and treasurer; G. W. Kreixinger, Chicago, general counsel; R. E. Wells, engineer; F. J. Sarmiento, Prescott, assistant secretary and treasurer; J. J. Wragovich, Prescott, auditor; executive committee, F. M. Murphy, N. K. Fairbank and C. C. Bowen.

Rescuers Now Lost.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 19.—During the latter part of last August Corporal Shirving, of the northwest mounted police, and two comrades, were sent out from Dawson to search for ill-fated parties on the Edmonton trail. Nothing has been heard from the rescuers since, and fears are entertained for their safety.

Hanna's Christmas Presents.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 19.—At the request of Senator M. A. Hanna, the Little Consolidated Street railway of which he is president, will distribute $5,000 among employees Saturday night as a Christmas gift. The senator, in a telegram to the directors says he wants to show the company's "appreciation of the manly course taken by its employees during the late strike," on the Big Consolidated lines when they refused to go out.

Hawaii's Sugar Crop.

San Francisco, Dec. 19.—Reports received for this season's sugar crop in the Hawaiian islands gives the total product as 282,807 tons, which is one of the largest in years.

Marquis of Queensbury Ill.

London, Dec. 19.—The Marquis of Queensbury, who was found insensible in bed at the Raleigh club yesterday, is now in a very critical condition.

Real Estate Transfers.

E. V. Carter to J. E. Shorten, 4x5½ rods southwest from northeast corner of lot 8, block 132, plat A	$ 50
C. C. Lester to Mt. Olympus F. & L. S. Co., north half of northeast quarter of section 1, township 2 south, range 1 east	1
John Lundgren to P. J. Westlund, et ux., three-eighths of an acre of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 31, township 2 south, range 1 east	100
Mary A. Harrison to H. W. Reed, 3 rods by 3 feet southwest from northeast corner of lot 2, block 2, plat D	20
Ellen Strickley to Salt Lake City Railroad company, 4x2 rods northwest from 3 rods north and 10 rods west of southeast corner of lot 8, block 72, plat A	400
Utah Savings & Trust Co., to A. W. McCune, interest in parts of lots 34 and 35, 1 north 1 west, etc.	10
W. W. Wilson to Averilda Jones, lot 12 to 15, plat A, Eastern addition to Sandy	100
Alice T. Heaton and husband to Wyatta S. Marcroft, 40x90 feet southwest from northeast corner of lot 22, block 1, Heath's subdivision, block 40, plat C	200
Mary A. Ingham to W. H. Ingham, 3x2¼ rods northwest from 10 rods west of southeast corner of lot 6, block 35, plat A	1
W. H. Ingham to Mary A. Ingham, 7¾ rods southwest from 12¼ rods west of northeast, same	1
Mary A. Ingham to C. H. Ingham, 10x2¼ rods southwest from 12¼ rods west of northeast same	300
John Merkel to Julia P. Merkel, lot 1, block 21, plat C, Garden City	200
G. H. Dansie to Daniel Densley, jr., 12 acres in lot 2, section 2, township 2 south, range 1 west	1,000
Samuel McIntyre to Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, 10x10 rods northeast from 4 rods north of southwest corner of lot 4, block 80, plat A	6,000
S. B. Miller to Hattie W. VanPelt, lots 8 and 9, block 2, Perkins' Second addition	85
J. E. Dooly to A. W. McCune, interest in part of block 35, plat C	1

BASIS OF OPPOSITION

Resolutions On Philippines Introduced By Senator Bacon.

FAVORED BY DEMOCRATS

FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM TO BE MADE ON THESE.

They Declare That United States Has Not Waged War For Acquisition of Territory and Independence Will Be Given Filipinos as Soon as Peace Is Restored.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The joint resolutions upon the Philippines, introduced in the senate yesterday by Senator Bacon of Georgia, were shown to a number of Democratic senators before being presented to the senate, and the impression gathered is that they will be the basis of opposition in debates on the Philippines. The text of the resolutions, which were carefully prepared by Senator Bacon, is as follows:

"First—That the government and people of the United States have not waged the recent war with Spain for conquest and for the acquisition of foreign territory, but solely for the purposes set forth in the resolution of congress making the declaration of war, the acquisition of such small tracts of land and harbors as may be necessary for governmental purposes being not deemed inconsistent with the same.

"Second—That in demanding and in receiving the cession of the Philippine islands, it is not the purpose of the government of the United States to secure and maintain permanent dominion over the same as a part of the territory of the United States, or to permanently incorporate the inhabitants thereof as citizens of the United States, or to hold said inhabitants as vassals or subjects of this government; and the United States hereby disclaim any intention of exercising permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said islands.

Duty of United States.

"Third—That the United States, having accepted the cession of the Philippine islands from Spain, and having, by force of arms, overthrown all organized authority and opposition to the authority of the United States therein, the duty and obligation rests upon the United States to restore peace and maintain order throughout the same; to protect in said islands the enjoyment of life and property and the pursuit of lawful avocations, and to continue such protection until the power and duty to maintain said protection shall have been transferred and intrusted by the United States to a government of the people of said islands deemed capable and worthy to exercise said power and discharge said duty.

"Fourth—That when armed resistance to the authority of the United States shall have ceased within said islands, and peace and order shall have been restored therein, it is the purpose and intention of the United States, so soon thereafter as the same can be practically and safely accomplished, to provide the opportunity and prescribe the method for the formation of a government by and of the people of the Philippine islands to be thereafter independently exercised and controlled by themselves, it being the design of the United States to accord to the people of said islands the same measure of liberty and independence which have been pledged by the congress of the United States to the people of Cuba.

Want Only Coaling Station.

"Fifth—That when a stable government shall be the method aforesaid, have been duly formed and erected in said islands, competent and worthy, in the judement of the United States, to exercise the powers of an independent government and to preserve peace and maintain order within its jurisdiction, it is the purpose and intention of the United States, reserving to themselves only such harbors and tracts of land as may be needed for coaling stations or other governmental purposes, to transfer to said government, upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights and territory secured in said islands under treaty with Spain, and to thereupon leave the dominion and control of the islands to their people.

"Sixth—That when said government has been thus formed and set up in the Philippine islands and approved by the United States, it is the design and intention of the United States, through treaties with the leading nations of the world, to secure the guaranty of the continued independence of the same."

SEVEN BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal Fire In Two New York Tenement Houses.

New York, Dec. 19.—Two early morning tenement house fires in this city resulted in the death of at least seven persons today. The greater loss of life resulted from a fire in the Mentor apartment house, at the corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Second street, where five persons were burned to death and nearly a dozen more or less seriously injured through burns or suffocation by smoke.

The other fire occurred in a five-story tenement at 48 Tenth avenue. Mrs. Martin Fox and her son, George, 2½ years old, were burned to death.

CALL FOR COMMITTEE.

Democrats to Meet In Washington On Feb. 22.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee to be held at the Raleigh hotel in this city on the 22d of February next. The purpose of the meeting is to fix a time and place for holding the national Democratic convention next summer.

Finances of Prussia.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—Dr. von Miquel, Prussian minister of finance, has just submitted to Emperor William a special report regarding Prussia's finances from 1897 to 1899. The report on the whole is favorable, showing a diminution of the Prussian debt. The interest on the debt had diminished from 242,000,000 marks to 221,000,000 marks. The state railways, despite the very heavy traffic, make a less profitable showing, the surplus now being 449,000,000 marks, against 462,000,000 marks in 1896.

Sol Smith Russell Better.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—Sol Smith Russell, who collapsed last night in the second act of "The Hon. John Grigsby," is confined to his apartments at the Virginia, and no one is allowed to see him but his wife. According to Mrs. Russell the actor is suffering from nervous prostration and mental collapse, due to overwork. It was announced that Mr. Russell's condition was improved and his physicians believed he would be sufficiently recovered by Monday to continue his engagement at the Grand.

Senator Martin Re-elected.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 19.—United States Senator Thomas Martin was today reelected for the term beginning March 4, 1901, by both houses of the assembly, acting separately. Tomorrow the houses will meet in joint session to canvass the vote and declare the result.

TRADING CITY WATER

Engineer's Conclusions on Big Cottonwood As Source of Supply.

BIG FIGURES STATED

TWO PLANS OF EXCHANGE AND PIPING TO CITY.

Increased Flow of 16,000,000 Gallons Daily For $300,000 to $400,000—City Canal From Utah Lake a Prime Factor In the Schemes—Cost of Making Reports Wanted

The last installment of Engineer Kelsey's report on the results of his researches for data on the subject of procuring a supply of water from Big Cottonwood for this city was submitted to the council last evening and, together with the Mill Creek report submitted a few weeks ago, was ordered filed. The engineer was directed to state to the council next week the cost of his work.

The report presented last evening is devoted to the engineer's conclusions from the matters submitted last week on Big Cottonwood creek as an available and desirable source of supply.

General Scheme Outlined.

The proposed plans are to secure all of the Big Cottonwood creek water, except that part claimed by the owners of Butler ditch, the Brown & Sanford ditch and the upper canal. Their claims amount to fifteen shares, or one-fourth of the stream, and would give the city three-fourths of the stream. The minimum amount of water secured would be twenty-five second feet, or 16,000,000 gallons, per day—33 per cent more water than the city has ever had.

The engineer does not favor the proposition to acquire only the rights to the lower canal, the big ditch and the Hill ditch, for the reason that most of the water which feeds these ditches comes from springs and it would not be feasible to deliver the flow of these ditches high enough up to serve the pipe line. This objection applies also to part of the Tanner ditch. Unless the waters of Tanner, Green and Farr & Harper ditches can be secured, Engineer Kelsey's report declares, the owners of the lower ditches, for apparent reasons, will object to the diversion of the flow at the mouth of the canyon.

This One to Cost $300,000.

The first of the two plans for acquiring the major portion of Big Cottonwood creek to supply the city, suggested by the engineer, is to enlarge the East Jordan canal to carry the city canal up to the higher grade contour, exchange canal water to farmers using canyon water below the probable future route of the city's ditch, buy the balance of the land above with primary water right, except along the three upper ditches from Big Cottonwood.

The estimated cost of this scheme would be $300,000. If the small ditches have a right to use canyon water at the primary stage of the creek the cost would be $20,000 more. These figures are exclusive of the cost of increasing the present supply from Utah lake.

The second plan is to trade canal water for Big Cottonwood rights on the basis of the city canal running as it does now and buying 1,080 acres above, except along the three upper ditches. To do this and conduct the water to the city would cost from $400,000 to $420,000.

Pipe Line Plan.

With reference to the pipe line, the report states that if it were built from the highest point up it could discharge 25,000,000 gallons daily along a grade from east of Mt. Olivet cemetery to the center of the city cemetery and out west at the end of Sixth street.

The estimate of $235,000 for the forty-eight-inch pipe line contemplates running from the tail race of the old Granite paper mill to a line 150 feet below the higher contour. But the higher line, on account of the greater fall, need be only thirty-six inches in diameter to equal the capacity of the larger main. The smaller size would cost less, but with the more uneven surface above and the acquisition of the paper mill's power right the expense would about equal the former undertaking at $235,000.

Capacity of City Canal.

In discussing the exchange questions, the report states that it is assumed the city has not lost the right to divert the city's canal at the upper dam and still has a right to one-sixth of the Jordan river's total flow. The canal can furnish from 25 to 38.8 cubic feet of water per second to Big Cottonwood farmers, 12 to 15 cubic feet per second to Parley's farmers and 10 to 20 cubic feet per second minimum and maximum flow, to the city, as now, for irrigation purposes.

If either plan is adopted the amount of water that can be furnished from the city canal is not sufficient to supply the owners of Big Cottonwood creek water below the upper grade contour or the city canal, in addition to the amount required by the city and Parley's creek, but by saving the loss in the canal or increasing the amount of water stored in Utah lake, the supply will be sufficient.

BRITISH ARE DISPLEASED.

Samoan Residents Object to Being Ruled By Germany.

Chicago, Dec. 19.—The correspondent of the Evening Post, writes as follows from Apia under date of Nov. 21:

"The news that Samoa—that is Upolu and Savaii is to be handed over to Germany, was received here with great annoyance by those British who have so long and so conspicuously worked to bring the place under British domination. The chances are that most of these people will leave Samoa for good. The small Malietoan party who had hoped to get in power long enough to officially