

SILVER AND LEAD.

Silver, 55¢ cents per ounce. Copper, 1 1/4 cents per pound (local setting price); in New York, casting copper, 1 1/2 cents; New York selling price, 1 1/2.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

WEATHER TODAY.

Forecast for Salt Lake. Rain or snow.

TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1902

NUMBER 221

COLUMBIA HAS NO ROOM FOR YELLOW HEATHEN HORDES

Chinese Exclusion Law Is to Be Made More Stringent Than the Geary Act.

All of the Mongolians Must Register Again or Be Deported in a Summary Manner.

By the terms of the Chinese exclusion act which will soon be presented to congress, all the Chinese in the United States will have to register again and to establish their right to remain in this country. The new law is more stringent in its provisions than the Geary act.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senators and representatives of the Pacific coast who have been considering a bill for Chinese exclusion, have perfected a measure which will be introduced in both houses in a few days. It is much more comprehensive than any bill that has been presented heretofore on this subject, most of which simply provide for exclusion of Chinese or re-enacting the Geary law. The bill under consideration contains forty-five pages. It does not limit itself to any term of years, as the Geary act, but if passed in its present form would be perpetual unless repealed.

The bill declares that all Chinese, other than citizens of the United States, or those who are captured in coming to and residing in the United States under the present treaty with China, shall be refused admission and returned to the country whence they came at the expense of the transportation company bringing them.

Transportation companies bringing Chinese to the United States shall detain them until their right of admission shall be ascertained. Penalties are provided for not complying with the provision of the act, \$1,000 and one year's imprisonment being the minimum, with a liability to forfeiture of the vessels violating any of the provisions of the law.

Classes Entitled to Admission. The only Chinese persons permitted to enter the United States under the act are those who have become citizens by birth and naturalization and officials of the Chinese government, teachers, students, merchants, travelers for pleasure or curiosity, returning laborers, who must have certificates, or domiciled merchants, Chinese coming as above enumerated must have certificates with a photograph attached.

The secretary of the treasury is to ask the Chinese government for the list of names of all officials other than diplomatic and consular officers, who desire to visit the United States. Several sections are devoted to providing how Chinese laborers shall be registered and provided with certificates when returning to this country.

Certificates for any Chinese laborers are not good after such laborer has been absent for two years. Domiciled merchants are compelled to file annually a full and complete report of the nature and character of their business, to better identify them. No Chinese, except diplomatic or consular officers, are allowed to enter the United States at any other ports than San Francisco, Port Townsend, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; Boston, New York, New Orleans, Honolulu, San Juan and Manila, or such other ports as the secretary of the treasury may designate.

Other Ports May Be Named. Ports may be designated on the Canadian or Mexican boundary after contracts have been made with the transportation lines to comply with the act. Provision is made for the inspection of Chinese, and enforcement of the provisions of the act under the direction of the commissioner of immigration, also for the deportation of Chinese who come to this country. Appeals from the commissioner or his officers to the United States courts are provided for and the method by which cases may be brought to the supreme court is defined.

Following are the provisions relative to Chinese in the islands:

That no Chinese person being lawfully in Hawaii or Porto Rico or the Philippines, or any other insular possession of the United States shall by reason thereof be entitled to enter or remain in the United States or any of the territory of the United States other than that in which he was in the first instance permitted to enter or remain.

The words "United States" wherever used in this act, it is provided, shall be deemed to mean "the lands and waters included in the United States and its territories, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and any and all other territory or possessions now owned or hereafter acquired by the United States."

Provision is made for the registration of all Chinese now in the United States, to be completed within six months after the passage of this act. Each registered Chinese shall have a certificate with photograph attached, and those without certificates at the end of six months shall be deported.

Greene and Gaynor have sought by habeas corpus proceedings in New York to avoid being sent to Georgia for trial. The New York court refused to grant the writ and the opinion rendered today confirms that verdict. The opinion was delivered by Justice Peckham.

Commenting on the action of the New York court in ordering the removal of defendants to Georgia for trial, Justice Peckham said:

"We think that a fair interpretation of the language used by the district judge in granting the application for the warrant of removal, shows beyond question that from the evidence taken by the commissioner, the judge was of the opinion that there existed probable cause and that the defendants therefore should be removed for trial before the court in which the indictment was found. The judge says he did not express any opinion whatsoever on the merits of the case. He was not called upon to do so. It was sufficient if all the evidence being taken into account there existed such probable cause for believing the defendants guilty as to warrant their removal for trial on the offense charged."

London, Jan. 6.—When the hearing of the charges of fraud, brought in connection with the recent robbery of the Bank of Liverpool, was resumed at the Bow street police court today, associates of Lawrie Marks and James Mances, the American bookmakers, testified to their sudden departure for the continent and their subsequent movements in Paris. The witnesses, however, denied any knowledge of their movements after that.

Lawrence Somers, a cousin of Marks, said Marks was so ignorant that he could not write a check and had only read a single book, a philosophical work by the late Colonel Robert Ingersoll, from which he was constantly quoting. Marks told the witness he was going to Monte Carlo.

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Ultimatum to Chile. Valparaiso, Chile, Jan. 6.—In replying to an interpolation in the chamber of deputies concerning rumors to the effect that Argentina had given Chile twenty-four hours in which to reply to the question of police in the Ultima Esperanza territory, Senor Yanez, the Chilean minister of foreign affairs, announced that the dispute between the two countries was in the same status today as it was on Dec. 22.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Secretary Long has appointed John A. Kearney of Cohoes, N. Y., as the successor to E. S. Macley, the historian-laborer, at the New York navy yard, who was removed by order of the president for his strictures upon Rear Admiral Schley. The office is officially designated "special laborer" in the department of supplies and accounts, navy yard, New York, with pay at the rate of \$2.48 per diem. The appointment reads "vice E. S. Macley," and omits all reference to the manner of that individual's departure from the service.

New York, Jan. 6.—Harry Angell Smith, a well-known actor, in many years leading man with the late Roland Reed, died today at Flushing, L. I.

Kauaika Prince Married. San Francisco, Jan. 6.—Prince David Kawananonui of Hawaii was married today to Miss Abigail Campbell of San Jose. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Riordan at the Occidental hotel. Only a few relatives and friends were present.

Two policemen then ascended to the bench and each seizing Dooley by an arm, lifted him bodily from his chair. As soon as the chair was empty Dooley sprang into it and declared the robbery unadvised. Dooley, after his forcible removal, went to the office of his attorney.

Justice Marean, in the supreme court, issued an order Saturday directing the sheriff of Kings county to recognize the appointed magistrates on the ground the law under which the contesting magistrates were elected was unconstitutional. At about the same time Corporation Counsel Rives gave an opinion to the police department holding it to be their duty to regard the elected magistrates as legally entitled to possession.

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The opinion of the court was read by Judge Morrow, who said: "I concur in the cases of Arthur H. Noyes, Joseph K. Wood and C. A. S. Frost. I am also of the opinion that the evidence does not establish the charge against Thomas J. Geary. In my judgment the evidence establishes the fact that there was a conspiracy between the respondent, Noyes, McKenzie and others to secure possession of certain valuable

mining claims at Nome, Alaska, under proceedings involving the appointment of a receiver for the purpose of working the properties and obtaining the role deposited in the claims. To carry these proceedings to a supposed conclusion Noyes, McKenzie and others found it a necessary part of their scheme to resort to the process of this court. In pursuance of this conspiracy the contempt charges against Noyes was committed, but I agree with Judge Gilbert that this conspiracy is outside the charge of contempt, and in view of the fact that the respondent, Noyes, holds a judicial position, I concur in his judgment that the respondent be required to pay a fine of \$1,000."

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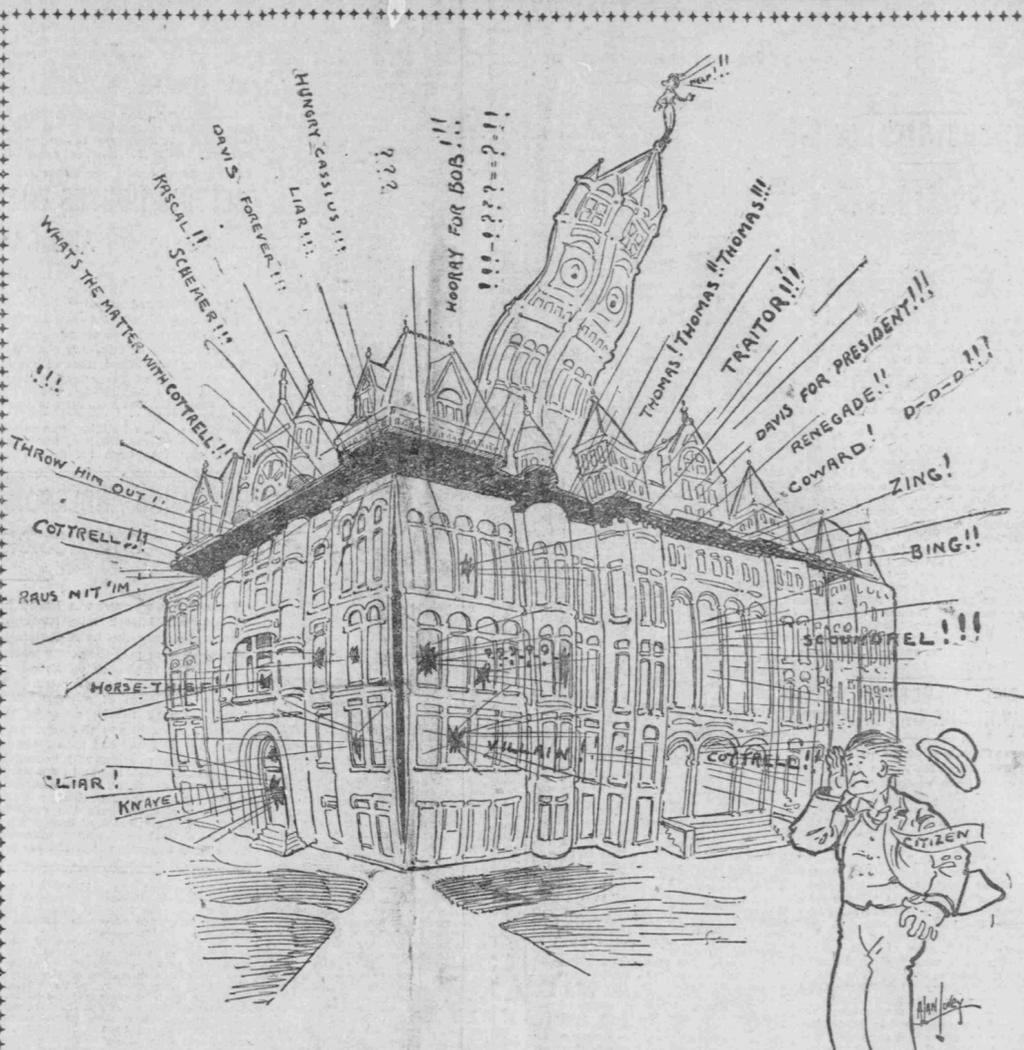
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Earthquake? Oh, no. The Republicans Are Simply Electing a Council President.

RICH MEN IN NAVY FRAUDS. THE FIRST DAY OF CONGRESS.

Carter Must Stay in Jail and the Supreme Court Declares There Is Cause to Extradite His Wealthy Associates to Georgia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States supreme court today refused to interfere in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter. The decision was rendered in the proceedings instituted by Captain Carter for the purpose of securing a writ of habeas corpus that would release him from prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

The case originated in the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, by which petition a writ was denied. Today's opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Fuller, and affirmed the opinion of the circuit court.

The supreme court also affirmed the decision of the United States court for the southern district of New York in the case of Benjamin Greene, John F. Gaynor, William T. Gaynor and Edward H. Gaynor. Greene and the Gaynors are charged with being in conspiracy with Captain Oberlin M. Carter in defrauding the government of a large sum of money while Carter was superintending public works at Savannah, Ga.

Greene and Gaynor have sought by habeas corpus proceedings in New York to avoid being sent to Georgia for trial. The New York court refused to grant the writ and the opinion rendered today confirms that verdict. The opinion was delivered by Justice Peckham.

Commenting on the action of the New York court in ordering the removal of defendants to Georgia for trial, Justice Peckham said: "We think that a fair interpretation of the language used by the district judge in granting the application for the warrant of removal, shows beyond question that from the evidence taken by the commissioner, the judge was of the opinion that there existed probable cause and that the defendants therefore should be removed for trial before the court in which the indictment was found. The judge says he did not express any opinion whatsoever on the merits of the case. He was not called upon to do so. It was sufficient if all the evidence being taken into account there existed such probable cause for believing the defendants guilty as to warrant their removal for trial on the offense charged."

AMERICANS ACCUSED OF FRAUDS ON A BIG BANK IN LIVERPOOL

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HE GETS MACLAY'S JOB.

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National Lawmakers Assemble at the Capital—Bill to Exclude Anarchists—Proposal to Tunnel Under San Francisco Bay—Honor Sewell's Memory.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—When the house met today after the holiday recess there was a large attendance in the galleries, but more than half the seats on the floor were unoccupied. The chaplain, in his invocation, referred feelingly to the death of the late Senator Sewell of New Jersey.

Representative Kahn of San Francisco today introduced a bill for submarine tunnel under San Francisco bay, with openings on Goat island, where the United States military reservation is located, and permitting the transportation of freight and passengers between San Francisco and Oakland.

Representative Grosvenor of Ohio today introduced an anti-anarchist bill, which is similar to other measures on this subject except that the death penalty is provided for criminal assaults on an officer of the government without specifically designating the president as the one assaulted.

The creation of another assistant postmaster generalship, to have charge of the free city and rural delivery service, is contemplated in a bill shortly to be introduced in the house by Representative Watson of Indiana. The new office, if the bill shall pass, will be the fifth assistant postmaster general.

A bill restricting immigration was introduced today by Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania. It materially increases the disabilities of alien immigrants. Among those excluded are "persons who have been engaged in any plot against any government or any of its officers, or who are anarchists, polygamists, nihilists or members of any secret societies, whose constitution or compact to any of the laws of the United States."

The oath was administered to Messrs. Smith of Iowa and Weeks of Michigan. Representative Shattur, chairman of the house immigration committee, today appointed Representatives Lawrence Kahn and Robb as a special committee to consider in a bill shortly to be introduced the bills excluding alien anarchists.

Representative Jenkins of the judiciary special committee, which is forming an anti-anarchist bill, today introduced a measure which, in addition to providing the death penalty for assaults on the president, requires alien immigrants to take an oath not to assault those in government authority and not to publicly uphold the subversion of the government by violent means.

The house transacted no business today. Immediately after it met Mr. Loudermeyer of New Jersey announced the death of Senator Sewell, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions, the house, as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

The senate met today after a recess of more than two weeks, but no business was transacted on account of the recent death of Senator William J. Sewell of New Jersey. In his invocation, the chaplain, Rev. Dr. William Milburn, made touching reference to the death of Senator Sewell. He referred also to the disability of Senator Berry of Arkansas, and prayed that he might be able soon to return to his duty in the senate.

Mr. Keane of New Jersey formally announced the death of Mr. Sewell and offered the customary resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the senate, and providing for an immediate adjournment in respect to his memory. The senate adjourned at 12:07 p. m., immediately upon the adoption of the resolutions. The seat formerly occupied by Senator Sewell has been assigned to Senator Depew of New York.

AMEND IRRIGATION BILL.

Alterations Proposed Will Probably Procrastinate Its Passage. (Special to The Herald.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The meeting of the western irrigation committee called for tomorrow, has been postponed until Saturday, when the bill prepared will be submitted by the sub-committee on revision to the full committee of seventeen.

Several amendments will then be offered to the bill, which are calculated to provoke much discussion, and it is believed definite action will not be reached by the committee for some time.

Representative Mondell will propose two amendments, one to make water acquired by the bill an appurtenance to the land it will irrigate, and one withdrawing from the secretary of the interior discretionary power to dispose of water for irrigating private lands.

GIVE SAME RIGHTS TO OTHERS.

Department Will Grant Concessions to Responsible Concerns. (Special to The Herald.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The affidavits in the Florence Mining company lease matter, which were mailed to Congressman Sutherland Jan. 2, have not reached here, but it was reported here today that the lease will undoubtedly be ratified in a day or so. The department is ready to receive and act favorably upon applications for concessions identical with those granted to the Florence Mining company if the department is assured of the ability of the parties to carry out the obligation.

THEY LOCATE THE ARMY POSTS.

Members of the Board of Officers Assembling at Capital. (Special to The Herald.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—The board of army officers having the settlement of the locations of permanent army posts and the abandonment of undesirable stations will reconvene here just as soon as General MacArthur, commanding the department of Colorado, gets here. He will attend and report upon the posts in his department.

PETITIONS FROM THE CITIZENS.

Representative Sutherland Receives Requests. (Special to The Herald.) Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Representative Sutherland today introduced (Continued on Page 2.)

HOW ISLANDS WILL BE RULED.

Administration at Last Announces Part of Philippine Policy.

ACCESSIBLE TO THE TRUSTS.

LODGE'S BILL PROVIDES FOR RIGHTS OF CORPORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee on the Philippines, tomorrow will introduce a bill for a temporary government of the Philippines, drafted after many consultations with war department officials directly interested in insular affairs and the government of the Philippines.

The bill will not be a part of the Philippine revenue bill, which has passed the house, but will be an independent measure. The bill does not attempt to establish a new reform of government in the Philippines, but confines the action of President McKinley in creating a commission, and ratifies the acts of that commission under the instructions of the president, dated April 7, 1900.

It also gives the president authority while there is armed resistance in any part of the islands of the United States to regulate and control interest and commerce. Section 4, following the Porto Rican act, gives the president of the Philippines power to improve the harbors and other instruments of commerce, and section 5, also following the Porto Rican act, turns over to the government of the Philippines all the lands devoted now to public use, bridges, highways, etc.

To Dispose of Public Lands.

Under section 6 the government of the Philippines is empowered to make rules and regulations for the disposition of public lands other than timber and mineral lands, such regulations to have the force and effect of the law only after they have been approved by the president and congress.

Then follows a series of provisions to enable the commission to perfect the title of persons now occupying public lands and to lease and sell lands to such persons or to them to occupants without compensation. This is to provide for the small native land holders who are occupying and for a long time have occupied public lands, but who have no titles to protect them in their holdings.

Next come provisions in regard to the timber lands, which are not to be sold or leased by the commission, who have power only to issue licenses to cut timber under the forestry regulations now in force in the islands. The provisions in regard to the timber lands are followed by a number of sections as to mineral lands.

Harmonize With Spanish Laws.

These are very elaborate, and embody the mineral laws embraced within the report of the commission and which have been prepared by them with great care, so that they shall be in harmony with the existing Spanish laws. The mineral land sections cover also coal lands and saline lands.

One of the most important provisions in the bill is that empowering the Philippine commission to purchase the lands of the religious orders and dispose of them on proper terms to the actual occupants. An appeal from the supreme court of the islands to the supreme court of the United States is provided in certain cases.

Municipalities of the city of Manila are authorized to borrow money and to issue bonds for municipal improvements. There are two sections which provide for the granting of franchises, so that the city shall be in harmony with the existing Spanish laws. The mineral land sections cover also coal lands and saline lands.

Provisions are embodied for establishing a coinage system on the lines of Special Agent Conant's report. The final sections of the bill make provision for a banking system and authorize banks of the United States to be established in the Philippines.

SCHLEY SEES PRESIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Rear Admiral Schley called at the White House today by appointment, and spent nearly an hour in conference with the president. The admiral refused to discuss the controversy, saying it was of a personal character. The president also declined to intimate the nature of the conference.

Another Schley resolution was introduced in the senate today by Representative Schirm of Maryland. It provides an appropriation of \$12,000 for bronze tablets commemorating six great naval victories, beginning with those of Paul Jones in 1757 and closing with the battle of Saratago bay, Commodore Winfield Scott's Schley, commanding.

GOMPERS TELLS HOW TO REDUCE THE STRIKES

New York, Jan. 6.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who attended the recent meeting of the Central Civic Federation, was expected at the meeting of the Central Federated union, just held here, to make his report on the conference. As he was unable to leave Washington, however, a written report, Mr. Gompers stated that the movement of which the conference was part would help establish rightful relations between capital and labor and prevent or reduce the number of strikes. Several socialist members of the Central Federated union made an attack on the National Civic Federation. The socialists wanted a resolution passed denouncing the recent conference, but it was decided to leave the matter to a referendum vote of the different affiliated unions.

THIS COUNTRY LEADS IN MARINE CONSTRUCTION

Berlin, Jan. 6.—Herr