HOUSE MAKES SENATE YIELD

Refuses the Amendment Retaining the Tax on Bucket Shops

WORST FORM OF GAMBLING

SPEAKERS SO STIGMATIZE THE TRADING INSTITUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Much time was consumed by the senate today in the discussion of the conference report on the bill to reduce war revenue taxes. As passed by the senate, the tax on transactions in so-called bucket shops was retained. The conferees struck out that provision, it being explained that the house would not consent to its retention.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas, Mr. Bacon of Georgia and Mr. Pettus of Alabama insisted that the senate should demand the retention of the tax. Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Allison of Iowa and Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, while they were in favor of the tax, explained that it could not be retained without endangering the entire measure. The conference report finally was adopted—34 to 20.

Mr. Simmons of North Carolina explained briefly why he should support the Chinese exclusion bill. The exclusion bill was read for committee amendment, the reading occupying much time.

Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island presented the conference report on the bill to repeal the war revenue taxes.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas urged that the senate amendment taxing bucket shops should have been insisted upon.

Mr. Pettus of Alabama opposed the removal of the tax.

Says They Are Gambling Deals.

Mr. Berry of Arkansas maintained that to remove the tax on bucket shops and leave it on other transactions was utterly unjust. Bucket shops, he declared, were gambling establishments of the worst character, and he considered the proposition to remove the tax upon bucket shops as bad legislation.

Mr. Aldrich explained that the contention of those who insisted upon the removal of the bucket shop tax was that the effect of the senate provision would be to remove the tax upon transactions in big exchanges and to tax the transactions of small brokers. This, it was maintained, would be in the nature of discrimination.

Mr. Bacon of Georgia maintained that as the tax upon bucket shops was a proper source of revenue and the tax manifestly was properly laid, it ought to be continued.

In answer to an inquiry by Mr. Lodge, Mr. Allison, one of the conferees, said the senate would have to agree to the report or perhaps lose the bill.

Mr. Allison explained that the house conferees maintained that the senate tax on bucket shops was prohibitive and in effect struck down a business that was as legitimate as were transactions on the board of trade. Personally he was in favor of the retention of the tax upon bucket shops, but he was satisfied, in view of the position of the house conferees, that the tax could not be retained.

Opposition of the House.

Mr. Bacon maintained that the law applied to both boards of trade and bucket shops, except that as to the latter it applied to both legal and illegal contracts. Mr. Spooner said he was satisfied with the retention of the tax on bucket shops, which he considered a most insidious and destructive form of gambling. The tax was, in his opinion, wholesome and well justified, but when he was informed by the senate conferees that the house was irrevocably opposed to the retention of the tax he was not willing to jeopardize the bill, which generally reduced taxes, by insisting on his views. The conference report was agreed to—36 to 20.

Consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill then was resumed, Mr. Simmons of North Carolina addressing the senate. He said he expected to vote for the bill, but was reluctant to do so, especially because the cotton manufacturers of his state and of the south generally were working against its enactment. They fear, he said, that it will lead to retaliatory action on the part of China and that their market in the Orient might be checked, if not destroyed. Mr. Simmons explained that he did not agree with the cotton manufacturers, and, therefore, as the people of the Pacific coast and other sections were demanding the passage of the bill, he would vote for it. The bill was read at length, and then the senate, at 5:30 p. m., adjourned.

TO TEST THE NEW OLEO BILL.

Stockmen Intend to Carry the Question to Supreme Court.

Denver, April 7.—President John W. Springer of the National Livestock association, when interviewed with reference to the passage of the oleomargarine bill in the senate, said:

"The livestock interests of the United States are not discouraged at the small vote by which they were beaten in the senate on the oleomargarine bill. We had hoped to beat the bill in the senate, and expect to defeat it before we are done with it. It is the most vicious measure in principle ever voted on by an American congress, and we shall contest the matter in the house, where the bill now goes, in conference and before the president and, if forced to do so, through the supreme court of the United States.

"If the senate of the United States can, by a narrow margin of eight votes, enact a law which strikes down our industry, which has been built up under federal enactment, to directly benefit the creamery trust of the United States, then any other one industry can be singled out for destruction, and it would only be necessary to spend enough money and threaten enough congressmen and senators with the farmer vote to completely encompass the annihilation of any American industry. The livestock people of the United States firmly believe that the supreme court will never uphold such a principle."

NATIONAL BANK CHARTERS.

Republicans, by a Ruse, Extend Franchises Twenty Years.

Washington, April 7.—The house today passed the Chinese exclusion bill, after incorporating in it several amendments, which increased the drastic character of the measure. The principal one not only excludes Chinese by birth and descent, but all Chinese of mixed blood. The chief struggle was over an amendment to prohibit the employment of Chinese sailors on American ships. An amendment covering this proposal was ruled out on a point of order, but subsequently was modified to evade the ruling and was adopted, 100 to seventy-four.

As passed, the bill practically reenacts all the existing exclusion laws and incorporates with them the existing treaty regulations. It extends these exclusion laws to the Philippines and the other possessions of the United States, and forbids Chinese labor in our colonial possessions coming into this country.

The Philippine commission, by the terms of the bill, is directed to adopt proper measures for the enforcement of the provisions of the bill in the Philippines. The conference report on the war revenue tax repeal bill was adopted and the bill sent to the White House.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Fowler of New Jersey moved to pass, under suspension of the rules, the senate bill to extend the charters of national banks for twenty years. The Democrats were taken completely by surprise. As it was after the usual hour for adjournment, the attendance was slim. The Democrats attempted to filibuster, but a roll of the house finally secured a quorum and the bill was passed.

CAUCUS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Opposition to Cuban Reciprocity Object to the Call.

Washington, April 7.—Representative Hay of Virginia, chairman of the Democratic house caucus today issued a call for Democratic members on the subject of Cuba reciprocity at 8 o'clock tomorrow night. The call followed a petition, signed by more than twenty-five Democratic members, requesting the conference.

The move caused agitation on both sides. In connection with the opening of the debate on the Cuban bill it was thought was to introduce a new element of doubt as to the final vote on that measure. The movement for a conference was understood to have begun by those opposed to the bill with a view to concentrating the minority in opposition.

It was conceded by the supporters of the Payne bill that a combination between the minority and the Republicans who oppose reciprocity would make the final issue doubtful. Representative Watson of Indiana, who is acting as the Republican 'whip' on the Cuban bill, expressed confidence that the bill will pass.

ADLER CONDEMNS BEQUEST.

Says American Youth Should Be Educated at Home.

New York, April 7.—In his address before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie hall, Felix Adler contrasted the methods and life work of Cecil Rhodes and Booker T. Washington, and argued that Mr. Washington is the better entitled to rank as a benefactor of humanity.

"From our point of view," said he, "I am sure that while the Americans see the brilliant side of the proposed union they will be quick to see the practical objections and ask if the flower of our youth should spend three years of their lives at Oxford—not the most progressive, by the way, by far, of the world's colleges. In these years public sentiment will say they should become rooted to their own soil and fit themselves for the conditions that exist here and the ideals handed down by their fathers."

"Mr. Washington," concluded Dr. Adler, "contrasted with Cecil Rhodes, seems of very small stature. He is much magnified when we think of his life work, the real benefits he has conferred and his influence on the moral character of his race. He has taught them no dream of conquest; no theory of perfect equality with the whites. He found the two chief faults of his race to be a desire for social equality and industry. He has given up none of their rights, nor has he taught them to forego these rights. He has taught them that recognition would come if he deserved it, and has shown them how to deserve it."

FIRE IN CALDWELL.

Damage of More Than $5,000, With Very Little Insurance.

Boise, Ida., April 7.—Caldwell was visited by a fire this morning that burned three buildings on the corner of Main and Second avenue west. The fire originated in a Chinese restaurant. The losses are as follows:

G. W. Gwinn, $1,000; insurance, $500; Chris Fahy $1,000, no insurance; S. S. Foote $800, no insurance; Chinese restaurant $200, no insurance; Loran Thomkins $800, no insurance; Charles Davis $1,000, no insurance; — Canon $150, no insurance. Total $5,050, insurance $500.

The houses burned were all old timber buildings. The Gwinn building was the oldest structure on Main street.

Killed by Live Wire.

Seattle, April 7.—William Ward, a shoemaker, was electrocuted on Yester Way Sunday evening by a fallen electric light wire. After warning several others of the danger he was instantly killed. A crowd collected, and several became entangled with the wire, but escaped serious injury.

The wire had been burnt through by another one, and was hanging from the pole to the sidewalk at the entrance of a restaurant.

A newspaper clipping describing the death at St. Louis of a Mrs. Clara Ward and her child was found on his person. Otherwise there is no clue to Ward's past history.

Kritsinger Will Not Be Shot.

London, April 7.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener, dated Pretoria, says Commandant Kritsinger, who was captured by General French at Hanover road, Cape Colony, Dec. 17 last, and who has been tried by courtmartial on the charge of having committed four murders, in addition to the train wrecking and cruelty to prisoners, has been acquitted, and is being well treated as an ordinary prisoner of war.

He is Minus Two Million.

Chicago, April 7.—Henry V. Lucas was one of 164 bankrupts for whom the United States district court today wiped out $40,000 in debts. The schedule filed by the petitioner contained no assets, and showed that in 1882 Mr. Lucas fell heir to $2,000,000 as his portion of an $8,000,000 estate left by his father.

Fight About a Boer Flag.

Cork, April 7.—A performance of the "Dandy Fifth" at the opera house here was brought to a premature close tonight by the hostile demonstrations of a crowd of students in the gallery. The demonstrators then paraded through the town, headed by a Boer flag. They were challenged by a loyalist crowd, which tried to capture the flag. A fight then ensued, in which the police interfered, with their batons, and many persons were injured.

Aid for Victims of War.

London, April 7.—At the suggestion of Lord Milner, the British high commission in South Africa, the lord mayor of London has issued an appeal for gifts of money or household necessaries for the families of artisans at Johannesburg whose houses were plundered during their absence from the Transvaal. Lord Milner's suggestion was transmitted to the lord mayor of London through Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary.

Alaska Wires Cut.

Seattle, Wash., April 7.—Dispatches from Dawson announce, by authority of Lieutenant W. B. Grimm, U. S. A., that the government wires from Valdes to Eagle will soon be completed. Near Rampart the service has been interrupted by some one having cut the wires. No clue has been found to the culprits.

New Smelter in Mexico.

Laredo, Tex., April 7.—A Mouterey, Mex., special says: The organization of a company to build a smelter at Saltillo is about completed. The company will have a capital of $1,000,000 in gold and will be composed of English, Scotch and Mexican interests represented in the Mazipil Copper company. The smelter will be a custom plant capable of taking care of all kinds of ore.

Sultan's Job Precarious.

Vienna, April 7.—Some sensation has been caused here by a prediction published in the Neue Freie Presse that Austrian troops will be employed to restore order in the district of Nobzar, in European Turkey. Such action, it is held, would be a step toward the partition of Turkey.

WANTED A MARRIAGE LICENSE, BUT COUPLE GOT INTO THE WRONG OFFICE

An amusing error occurred in the office of the internal revenue collector yesterday, in which a clerk and two young people who wanted to get married were the principals. When the young people came in they were accompanied by a party known to the clerk, who said to him:

"This gentleman wants to get a license."

The clerk drew out a retail liquor license blank and began to fill it out. After asking the prospective groom his age, the clerk said:

"Now, where are you going into business?"

"At Sunnyside," was the reply.

"Going in by yourself, or will you have a partner?"

"Well, just this woman here," said the applicant.

Then a light broke in on the clerk.

"Say," he asked, "what kind of a license do you want, anyway?"

"Why, a marriage license, of course," answered the nervous individual on the outside of the counter.

Mutual explanations followed, and the couple were directed to the fourth floor, where Deputy Clerk Emery issued the coveted document.

VOTE ON THE LOCAL ISSUES

Elections Held in Many Cities of United States.

SOCIALISTS IN MICHIGAN

FOR THE FIRST TIME WOLVERINE STATE ELECTS TWO.

DETROIT, Mich., April 7.—Except in Grand Rapids little interest was manifested in the city and township elections held throughout Michigan today and none but local issues entered into the contests. The weather was cold and raw, and in the western part of the state snow fell. In Grand Rapids, where the water supply scandal has figured as one of the prominent issues of the campaign, the Republicans gained a sweeping victory, electing their entire city ticket, headed by W. Millard Palmer for mayor, who was named last Saturday after the death of Arthur R. Rood, the regular nominee.

Mayor George R. Derry, who was seeking re-election for a third term, was beaten by at least 2,500 majority. Two years ago he carried the city by 1,800 and carried all the other candidates with him. The Republicans also elected seven of the twelve aldermen, giving a majority of four in the council.

At Battle Creek the first Socialists ever chosen to office in the state were elected as aldermen in the First and Second wards. They are F. R. Kulp, an attorney, and Charles Jackson, a laboring man. The rest of the ticket went Republican.

The People's party candidate for mayor at Ludington, W. J. Goodsell, was elected by nineteen majority, defeating Mayor Danaher, Republican.

TOM JOHNSON TOOK PART.

Democrats Get a Plurality at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., April 7.—The following Democrats were elected in this city today: Starr Cadwallader, school director, defeated H. Q. Sargent by 3,000 plurality. H. D. Coffinberry, city treasurer, defeated W. F. Hoppensack, Republican, by a like plurality. Mr. Coffinberry was temporarily appointed to the office of city treasurer upon the recent death of George P. Kurtz. Mayor Tom Johnson took an active part in the campaign. The new council will be composed of twelve Democrats and ten Republicans.

Light Vote at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, April 7.—In today's election of W. H. Jackson, Democrat, who has served on the superior bench for the past five years, was defeated for re-election by Probate Judge Howard Ferris by over 16,000, on a total vote of 42,000, which is only about half of the total vote registered last November. While the vote cast in Cincinnati is one of the smallest on record in recent years, the Republican plurality is the largest. Ferris received 28,391; Jackson, 11,591; and the Socialist ticket less than 2,000.

Republican Candidate Defeated.

St. Paul, Minn., April 7.—Most of the towns and cities of North Dakota held municipal elections today. The most notable result was in the mayoralty contest at Fargo, where Mayor J. A. Johnson, Republican, who is serving his fourth term, was defeated by W. D. Sweet, who ran as the business men's candidate. Mayor Johnson's defeat is attributed to division in the party ranks. Mayor Johnson is well known throughout the country, having been president of the American league of municipalities.

Republicans Win at Helena.

Helena, Mont., April 7.—In the city election today the Republicans elected their entire ticket, with the exception of two aldermen, by majorities ranging from 150 to 300. F. J. Edwards was re-elected mayor, E. S. Walker police judge, and T. B. Kirkendall city treasurer. The contest was on local issues.

Victory for Organized Labor.

Hartford, Conn., April 7.—Organized labor won a victory in Hartford today. Following the example of Bridgeport and Ansonia, they have elected a mayor of the city. Ignatius A. Sullivan, clerk in a clothing store, receiving practically the solid vote of the trades unions. Major D. M. Dwight was the Republican nominee. The Republicans elected a majority of the common council.

Election at Toledo.

Toledo, O., April 7.—The Republicans have elected their city ticket headed by Frank Van Loo for street commissioner by an average majority of 1,100. They also have ten majority in the board of councilmen and a two-thirds majority in the board of aldermen. This is a complete political reversal.

Returns at Buckeye Capital.

Columbus, O., April 7.—The municipal election in Columbus resulted in the reelection of Edward C. Fraas, Republican, for clerk of police court, and L. D. Andrews, Republican, for justice of the peace, by 600 and 400 majority respectively. The Republicans also retain control of the council, electing eleven out of nineteen members.

Butte Goes Democratic.

Butte, Mont., April 7.—In the municipal election held in this city today the Democrats carried six out of the eight wards. The Republicans and labor party each carried one. In Anaconda the Democrats carried five out of the six wards.

Citizens' Ticket Wins.

Dubuque, Ia., April 7.—Mayor Berg was today re-elected by over 3,000 majority, running on the citizens' ticket. The remainder of the citizens' ticket also went through except the office of treasurer, which was carried by the Democrats. The citizens gained two aldermen and will control the council.

The First Skirmish.

(Detroit Free Press.)

Newlywed (after the first cloud has passed)—Kitty, you must not feel unhappy; why, is my opinion never to count for anything?

Kitty (after thinking it over)—Surely—sometimes—when we have the same opinion yours will count and when we differ mine will.

BEET SUGAR IN TRUST

Factories at Lehi and in Adjacent Regions Concerned in Combine.

Denver, Colo., April 8.—A News dispatch from Fort Collins, the center of the northern Colorado beet sugar field, says that there is no longer any doubt that the American Sugar Refining company has entered the beet sugar industry. The dispatch asserts that they now control the Penoyer interests, and, in fact, all the Michigan beet sugar factories that are paying properties. The factory at Lehi, Utah, the dispatch continues, has passed into the American Sugar Refining company's hands. To complete matters, at a meeting of the stockholders of the proposed sugar factory at Fort Collins, to be built by the Penoyer people, a proposition for its absorption by the American Sugar Refining company, the dispatch says, was unanimously accepted.

DONS PAINT TO GET DIAMONDS

Youthful Chicagoan's Expedient to Acquire Carbons.

Chicago, April 7.—In the guise of a messenger boy, made perfect by his clever use of grease paint and hair dye, Ernest R. Erikson, the 19-year-old son of Mrs. Lawrence Erikson, a diamond merchant of Evanston, successfully victimized two downtown jewelry firms, and only for a mistake due to his own carelessness might have succeeded in one of the most clever confidence games ever brought to the attention of the Chicago police.

Diamonds valued at $1,500 were secured by the youth, who, after intrusting them with friends, all of whom were ignorant of his deception, boldly returned to his home and assumed his natural character as that of clerk in his mother's store.

Detectives were already at the store trying to solve the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the diamonds and traces of grease paint and dye still on the boy's face and hair aroused suspicions which led to young Erikson's arrest and the discovery that for three days he had successfully played two roles. Erikson at first denied the accusations against him, but finally confessed and assisted the police in recovering all the stolen gems.

Big Irrigation Project.

Washington, April 7.—The president has declared that more than seventy townships in northern Montana be withdrawn from public entry for use in the big irrigation scheme known as the St. Mary's canal and Milk river project.

Four Thousand on a Strike.

New York, April 7.—The employes of the American Cap company in this city, to the number of 4,000, went on strike today. The men struck because they objected to making a detailed statement of their work every day.

PUREST PARAFFIN.

Turned Out Ready For Market by Gulf Geysers.

(Houston Cor. Galveston News.)

A box of the purest paraffin, picked up along the shores of Matagorda island, has been received at the Southern Pacific industrial headquarters, and the product is upon exhibition as a souvenir of the sea. There is a great supply to be secured at the point where this was found. In the words of an expert, "it is of the very best."

And yet this paraffin is known as a manufactured product, the residue derived from oil after its second boiling. Along the coast of Texas it is cast up by the sea, fully refined, pure as any that was ever placed upon the market and ready for its commercial use. Not only is it to be found on Matagorda, but upon St. Joseph's island and all along the sea coast of Arkansas county.

It was shipped to Mr. S. F. B. Morse in Houston by Mr. E. H. Norris, the discoverer. The explanation for the phenomenon by that gentleman deals with all the wonders of natural history and only emphasizes the greatness of Texas. It is set forth in a letter dispatched with the sample of the product.

The theory advanced by Mr. Norris is based upon supposition, but is unique. To follow out the chemical reaction would be impossible, but would be none the less interesting if it could be done. In a few words the letter sets forth the belief that somewhere in the sea, near the point where the paraffin was discovered, exists a submarine gusher, where oil, heated to the proper temperature, rushes forth into the cold, clear sea water, is properly condensed, and, in a paroxysm of natural forces existing under exactly the proper conditions, paraffin in an exhaustless supply is thrown upon the waves to be cast later on the sand of the beach, matchless in the excellence of its quality.

A Cold Snap in Illinois.

(Alton Telegraph.)

A cold snap is as bad as the fishing season for making liars. A West Alton man says that a citizen of that town threw a cupful of water at a cat one cold morning this winter. The water froze into a chunk of ice in the air, hit the cat on the head and broke its skull.

Then he tells about a Flint hill woman who left a lamp burning all night in the kitchen, and when she tried to blow it out in the morning found the flame frozen hard. She broke it off and threw it into the woodshed, where later it thawed out and set the shed on fire.

As if those two were not enough he winds up with the story of a St. Charles doctor, who, just before he started out on a drive took half a dozen good sized drinks of fine old bourbon. It was a cold night, and his breath was frozen into chunks. He put the chunks into a pail when he got home and thawed them out, and had a quart of pretty fair whisky.

Not Expected of Them.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

"That man has no legs, but he tells me he has run the gantlet."

"That's nothing. I know a man without arms who has made money hand over fist."

Talking Fight.

(Philadelphia Press.)

To "Pen is mightier than the sword"
Prize fighters give a modern twist.
For they believe with one accord
"The tongue is mightier than the fist."

Inharmonious.

(Baltimore American.)

"Life is not properly arranged," complained Mr. Laeretes O'Hamme.

"So?" queried Mr. Polonious de Bumme.

"Aye, true. In the winter the critics roast us and when we play a summer date we get a frost."

Just a Hint.

(Philadelphia Press.)

Stinjay (playing host)—Well, old man, what do you think of that wine?

Sharpe (laying down his small glass)—The sample tasted so good I wouldn't mind having a drink of it.

HAY AND DEPEW ON DANISH DEAL

New Yorker Vastly Surprised at Use of His Name.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY

ATTEMPTED EXPLANATION OF HIS PART IN TRANSACTION.

London, April 8.—The Danish cruiser Valkyrien, which left the Danish West Indies last week, says the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail, has been suddenly ordered to return to St. Thomas, as the government is apprehensive of a revolt there.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Senator Depew of New York appeared today before the special house committee investigating charges in connection with the Danish West Indies negotiations. His statement was brief. He expressed astonishment at having seen his name in the Christmas report. He did not know Christmas and never had seen him, as far as he was aware, although he met thousands of people and could not say just who he had seen. But as to this Danish islands question, he never had a discussion with any one on the subject.

C. W. Knox of Glenelg, Md., whose name was mentioned in the Christmas report, told of meeting Christmas, whom he considered a cultivated man, who had become entangled with sharpers. The witness said he consented to assist Christmas, and a contract was submitted to the committee by the terms of which Knox was to assist in any proper manner in bringing about the transfer, Knox to receive $15,000 in case of a sale and $350 per month. As to a $5 transaction which had been referred to, Knox said he gave Christmas his check for $5 which was endorsed by Hansen, and he produced the check.

Denies Having Introduced Him.

This was the only financial transaction in the entire affair. The witness said he never bribed any one, and nothing of the kind was ever contemplated. He received no money from Christmas. In response to questions from members of the committee, Knox specifically denied that he introduced Christmas to W. J. Bryan, or that he had claimed to Christmas that he was an intimate friend of Senator Hanna.

Senator Bacon of Georgia told of two casual conversations with Christmas. As to the latter's statement that Mr. Bacon took great interest in the purchase of the Danish islands, the senator declared it was absolutely untrue, as he did not believe in the acquisition of the islands, and considered it unfortunate that the United States was in a position where it seemed necessary to take them.

Chairman Dalzell presented the following letter from Secretary Hay on the subject:

"To Hon. John Dalzell, Chairman Select Committee, Etc.—I have received your letter of the 31st of March, and in reply, beg leave to say:

"In the early part of December, 1899, Captain Christmas called upon me at this department and informed me that, through private and personal sources in Copenhagen he had become aware that there was a disposition among some of the leading members of the Danish government to regard favorably an overture from the government of the United States looking to the acquisition of the Danish islands.

Hay Meets Christmas.

"He said that he had been a naval officer, and spoke at some length in regard to the desirability of the island of St. John as a naval station for the United States. At my suggestion he conveyed what further technical information he had on this subject to Admiral Bradford of the navy department. Although he presented no credentials whatever, and expressly declared that he had no official character, I thought his story was of sufficient interest to be worth investigation.

"I told him I would send a confidential and trusted agent of this government to Copenhagen to ascertain unofficially the true state of affairs and sent to him the name of Henry White, first secretary of the embassy at London. Captain Christmas said he would like to be in Copenhagen when Mr. White arrived and bring him into communication with the members of the government, whom he mentioned. I gave him a note of introduction to Mr. White and they met in Copenhagen, where Captain Christmas had arranged for an interview between Mr. White and a member of the Danish government. Mr. Christmas was not present at this interview and his connection with the latter ceased entirely at that time.

Denies Any Responsibility.

"He afterwards returned to Washington and I saw him once or twice, but told him that there was no need for services of any private person in any negotiation which might be taken up between the two governments in regard to the acquisition of the islands. I enclose a copy of a letter which I gave to the Danish minister in Washington at the time of the signing of the recent treaty, and also a copy of a letter which I have received from the Danish minister, Mr. Brun, dated the 31st day of March, 1902.

"Very sincerely yours,

"JOHN HAY."

In a letter to Mr. Brun of Denmark, enclosed, Mr. Hay refers to the signing of the convention of cession and adds:

"The government of the United States is in no manner under obligation to the good offices of private parties in reaching the agreement now happily brought about between the United States and Denmark, and cannot admit for its own part or support in any way such claims against Denmark for commission, compensation or remuneration of whatever nature which might be made by private parties for alleged services in connection with the cession of the islands in question to the United States."

Chairman Dalzell announced that Secretary Hay was willing to appear before the committee at any time. It is probable the secretary will be called tomorrow or next day.

Copenhagen, April 7.—Two secret sessions of the landsthing were held today to discuss the Danish West Indies treaty, but no vote was reached. The opposition made a new motion, namely, to order that a plebiscite be held before and not after the ratification of the treaty. This motion will not be accepted, but it caused postponement of the vote to the next meeting of the house, which undoubtedly will be the last one. A reliable forecast indicates that the landsthing will vote for the ratification of the treaty and a plebiscite subsequent to this action.

Some Day.

(Zitella Cocke, in the Independent.)

A kindly nurse shall come some day
To us, with solemn mien and say,
"'Tis time to go to bed and sleep."
And we, mayhap, shall sigh or weep
To leave our playthings and our play,
And pray a longer while to stay.
But she, unheeding our alarms,
Shall fold us close within her arms,
Until upon her mother breast
We sink at last to sleep and rest,
And wake to read in Angel eyes
Our welcome sweet to Paradise!

Pabst beer is always pure

Brewed in a plant as clean as the cleanest home kitchen—always open to your inspection—58,971 visitors last year.

DELAY CHARGE AGAINST FELT

Officers Hesitate to Prefer Accusation of Murder.

HE IS OBJECT OF SYMPATHY

OUTSIDERS NOT PERMITTED TO SEE LAD AT THE JAIL.

THE complaint charging murder was not filed yesterday against Clyde Felt, for the reason, it is said, that no one was found who expressed a willingness to swear to the informations. It was stated yesterday that the paper would be filed, and, in fact, it was drawn, and the only part that is lacking to bring the boy before a jury is the signature of one who is willing to swear that murder has been committed, and that old man Collins is dead as the result of the wilful deed of the boy.

The paper was written in the office of the county attorney, and at his dictation, by his stenographer. It is conspicuously different from documents of similar character, in that it leaves out the clause which is usually inserted, "with malice aforethought."

It is asserted that while young Felt committed the deed with mature and careful consideration and forethought, as is evident from his own confession, and from evidence which has been corroborated by other boys, at the same time it is plainly apparent that any malice whatever is wanting. This fact will have more bearing on the case when it goes to trial than any other connected with the tragedy.

Averse to Signing Complaint.

It was suggested by the county attorney that Officers Roberts and Gillespie were the proper ones to place their signatures to the complaint, for the reason that they have devoted more time and labor to the case than anyone else on the force, and that it is largely through their efforts that the truth and the confession were drawn from the lad.

While it is not definitely known whether the officers are willing to put their names to the document, it is believed that both have a decided aversion to signing the paper which may deprive the boy of his liberty. Other officers show a similar aversion to being connected with the affair, and it is not likely that anyone will sign until it is shown that it is clearly within his duty to do so. At any rate, the complaint has not yet been sworn to, and it is possible that it will not be filed for several days.

Meanwhile the lad is beginning to realize in part the enormity of the crime he has committed. For days he has evinced no feeling whatever, further than his deep regret for having untruthfully implicated his friend Henry Potts in the death of the old man. Now he is decidedly more thoughtful than he was when he was first arrested, and has the marks of care which are at last beginning to show upon his youthful countenance.

Object of Sympathy.

He is the object of the solicitude of numbers of sympathetic women, who call at the jail daily to inquire of the lad. He receives numbers of presents from outside sympathizers who are profuse in their evidence of friendship. At the orders of the jailer, and at the request of his father, no visitors are allowed to talk with him at the jail, further than those who are directly interested. The boy has gained such widespread notoriety that crowds of morbidly curious are constantly requesting permission to see and talk with the boy. This has been prohibited, and in the future no one will be permitted to hold any communication with him, with the exception, of course, of his parents and his attorneys.

The legal firm of King, Burton & King has been secured to conduct the defense of the lad, and a member of the firm was closeted with the boy yesterday afternoon. It is not known whether Clyde will enter a plea of guilty or not guilty to the charge. It is stated, however, that efforts will be made to bring about as speedy a trial as possible, and it is believed by many that it will be impossible to find a jury that will return a verdict of guilty.

More About Collins.

With reference to the allegations against the character of old man Collins, who met his death at the mouth of Hell's hollow, further evidence is being brought to the attention of the authorities daily, which establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt that he was as corrupt and degenerate as the imagination can conjure. George Warr, a 19-year-old boy who has been delivering milk to the old man at the Wasatka building, called at the county jail yesterday and declared that he was positive he could produce any number of witnesses from the Sugar House ward who would testify as to the character of the dead man.

Attorneys who are regarded as authorities in criminal affairs were interviewed yesterday with reference to the legal phase of the case. Three declared that the boy could be given the limit, and that he was a murderer in the eyes of the law, from the fact that he deliberately waited for the old man to become under the influence of chloroform before he administered the fatal blow with the razor. Others declared that while he was the object of sympathy from every one who had heard of the case, some punishment ought to be meted out to him, for the reason that in case of an acquittal it would be a demoralizing example for other youths of the city and country who had become addicted to the habit of devouring cheap novels.

The police officers who have worked on the case are now practically satisfied that there is nothing further connected with the tragedy which has not been disclosed. They are convinced, however, that the clothes of the old man were not in the place in which they were found when they searched the mountain side. They express the belief that the boy will eventually reveal the facts about the clothing.

A Wrong Conception.

(Ohio State Journal.)

"When does he lift the planer?" whispered Uncle Eben, who had been sitting through a Paderewski concert with his city sister.

"Lift the piano! Why, he doesn't lift the piano!"

"Thet so! I thort his strength was in his hair!"

FARMERS URGE ACTION

Irrigation Congress Committee Appeals for Settlement of Reservation Controversy.

At a meeting of the Irrigation congress' committee on watersheds and forest reserves, held yesterday, the subject assigned to the committee was thoroughly discussed. It appeared to the committee that an effort is making by interests other than are directly concerned with irrigation to get control of the watershed areas in Utah, and, inasmuch as the department of the interior has withdrawn from entry and occupancy 3,000,000 acres of the mountain domain, it was decided to make an appeal to the department to speed the investigation of the needs of reserving the watersheds. In addition to a letter which Secretary Lambert was directed to send to the state's delegation in Washington, making known the irrigators' desires, telegrams mentioning the purport of the appeal were sent.

By reason of the fact that a considerable portion of the 3,000,000 acres is suitable only for grazing purposes, while much is necessary to be protected in the interest of conservation and purity of water supply for municipalities and the requirements of irrigation, the sentiment prevailed at the meeting that urging a reasonable setting apart of the unoccupied mountain domain would not be in opposition to the interests of owners of sheep and cattle.

John Henry Smith addressed the meeting by stating that he had recently interviewed the heads of departments at Washington on the subject of watershed and forest reservations, only to learn that the officials are at sea on what is the most prudent course to pursue, because of so many petitions and counter petitions coming in from the people of this state. Mr. Smith was assured that the officials at Washington are ready to do whatever will be for the best interests of the entire state just as soon as an investigation determines what ought to be done in respect to the watershed areas.

The finance committee resolved to issue an address to all of the irrigators of the state and to make an appeal for funds through membership to carry on the work laid out by the congress. The address will contain the recently adopted constitution and by-laws, lists of committees and all other needful information relating to the purposes of the organization. When this is sent out blank forms will accompany, on which it is desired to be returned data of water requirements and possibilities, land irrigated, etc.

From now on the affairs of the irrigation congress will be attended to by the board of control until the reassembling of the congress in October.

VESTRYMEN ARE CHOSEN.

Parish Meeting at St. Paul's Church is Held.

The parish meeting of St. Paul's Episcopal church was held at the church last evening. The treasurer's report showed that during the year ending Easter Sunday, the income of the church had been $2,800, of which $700 was raised to be applied on the organ. The Ladies' Guild report showed that $1,600 had been raised during the year, of which $900 was for the parish house fund.

The election of vestrymen resulted as follows: F. A. Druehl, senior warden; John A. Houghton, junior warden; L. S. Besley, Karl A. Scheid, A. M. Howard, G. M. Marshall, W. A. Sherman, J. A. Reeves, W. H. Cunningham, James T. Beless and L. S. Moore.

The only change is the increasing of the number by one, Mr. Moore being the additional vestryman. After the meeting, an informal reception was held at the rectory.

Civil Service Examination.

The United States civil service commission announces that on May 6 and 7, 1902, examinations will be held at Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah, for the position of examiner of surveys. The examination will consist of the subjects and weights as follows:

Subjects.	Weights.
1—Letter writing	5
2—Arithmetic	15
3—Theory and practice of land surveying	15
4—Public land surveying	20
5—Observations for meridian	10
6—Use and care of instruments	15
7—Experience	10
Total	100

Age limit is 20 years or over. The position is to examine public surveys under the commissioner of the general land office, and the salary is $5 per diem and all expenses, which includes assistants and subsistence. The said examination is open to all citizens of the United States who comply with the requirements.

Charged With Stealing Bicycle.

Charles Hammer, the alleged bicycle thief, appeared in the city court yesterday to answer the charge of larceny. He is said to have stolen another wheel, and to have admitted to the officers that he was guilty. He was sentenced to a term of sixty days in the county jail. Hammer is said to have stolen several dozen wheels in the city, and to have taken them to other towns, where he disposed of them in various ways. He is regarded as one of the smoothest criminals in the state. The wheel which has been the cause of his arrest was taken from the county building while its owner was attending to business on the inside.

VICE PRESIDENT VOTED.

How Adlai Stevenson Exercised Constitutional Privilege in Senate.

(Chicago News.)

The chronicles of our vice presidents are notoriously barren of incident. This probably was the reason for the way Adlai Stevenson secured the exercise of a constitutional prerogative. It was one sleepy day toward the end of his term as vice president. The United States senate was plowing through the calendar and passing many bills. Bills are considered agreed to in the senate if no oral objection is raised after they have passed through the preliminary stages, but the usual form of asking for the yeas and nays is followed by the presiding officer. The vice president had said:

"Senators in favor of the bill will say aye." Pause. "Contrary no."

Not a single response.

"The vote is a tie," announced Mr. Stevenson.

The senator in charge of the bill paused on his way to the cloak room and looked surprised.

"In case of a tie the vice president may cast the deciding vote. In the exercise of his constitutional privilege the vice president votes aye."

Thereupon Senator Hoar offered a peppermint drop to his neighbor, the late Senator Sherman, says the New York Times, and the late Senator Isham G. Harris made his way to the senate restaurant for refreshment.