

Silver, 47 1/2¢ per ounce.
Copper, 11 1/2¢ per pound; New York.
\$12.12 1/2 per 100 pounds.
Lead, \$3.50 per 100 pounds.

THE SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

WEATHER TODAY.
FORECAST FOR SALT LAKE.
Fair.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1903.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REED SMOOT FOR SENATOR ON THE FIRST BALLOT

Republican Members of the Legislature Got Together and Held Caucus Last Night.

Was Complete Walkover For the Apostle, Although There Were Seven Absentees.

Apostle Reed Smoot	35
Congressman George Sutherland	5
Gov. Heber K. Wells	2
George M. Cannon	1
Total	43

THIS was the result of the first vote taken in the Republican caucus for senator from Utah, held last evening in the city and county building. Before the vote was announced, however, Senators Stephen H. Love and Willis Johnson, who had voted for George M. Cannon, and Senator C. P. Larsen, who had voted for Sutherland, changed to Smoot, swelling the apostle's total to thirty-eight, with five for Sutherland, and two for Wells.

By the rule of the caucus, all present are bound to vote for the successful nominee when his name comes before the legislature.

There were seven absentees—Senators George N. Lawrence and Hoyt Sherman of Salt Lake county and Representatives J. A. Stewart and Charles Brink of Salt Lake county, William E. White of Piute county, Edwin C. Lee of Carbon county, and John C. Child of Weber county. Of these Child sent word that he would vote for Smoot. The others will not support the caucus choice when he comes before the legislature.

Smoot was placed in nomination by Senator A. B. Lewis of Beaver county, who is not a member of the dominant church. E. P. Evans of Summit county named Gov. Wells, Senator S. H. Love of Salt Lake county named George M. Cannon, his choice, and Senator E. M. Allison, jr., nominated his law partner, Congressman Sutherland.

HOW THE MEMBERS LINED UP.

There were a score or so of seconding speeches, nearly all for Smoot. When the vote was taken, the line-up was found to be as follows:

For Smoot—Senators Love and Johnson, Lawrence, McKay and Williams; Representatives Anderson, Austin, Barrett, Chipman, Condon, Coulter, Done, Fishburn, Hall, Haslam, Hawley, J. E. Johnson, J. H. Johnson, Luther, McFarland, McRae, Merrill, Nash, Reid, Richards, Roberts, Smith, Spry, Stone, Tietjen, Watts, Williams and Wood.

For Sutherland—Senators C. P. Larsen and Allison; Representatives Hamlin, Metcalf, Molyneux and Peterson—6.

For Wells—Representatives Cahoon and Evans—2.

For Cannon—Senators Love and Johnson—2.

Of the members who voted for Smoot, Lewis, Love, Barrett, Condon, Mrs. Coulter and Nash, are non-Mormons. The others are members of the dominant church.

Mrs. Coulter is to be rewarded by Speaker Hull by being made head of the committee on judiciary, the most important in the house. Her principal opponent for the position, Representative William E. White of Piute county, refused to go into the caucus because he was elected as an anti-Smoot man, and he is to be punished. Barrett is to be made chairman of the committee on railroads and of the committee on mines and mining. Condon and Nash are also to be well taken care of in the distribution. The appointments were held back until today in order to make sure that the representatives "delivered the goods," and voted for Smoot.

After the caucus had adjourned, Apostle Smoot said to The Herald:

MR. SMOOT MAKES A STATEMENT.

"It came out just as I expected. When I am elected and the proper time comes, I shall go with my credentials to Washington, prepared to take my seat. I cannot say whether I shall be there on the 4th of March to be sworn in with the other new members, as I have not considered that phase of it, but I certainly expect to be seated. I know of no reason why I should not be, and I am confident that when the senate learns the facts of the case, there will be practically no opposition to my being seated."

When the time came in the caucus to hear testimony and to explain votes, a number of those present announced that Smoot had been the issue of the campaign, that those who voted the Republican ticket were voting for Smoot for senator, and therefore, regardless of personal convictions, they, as representatives, must vote for Smoot. Dr. A. S. Condon of Ogden explained his vote in that way.

Senator H. S. Larsen of Box Elder county said that as long as a political party sought the influence of high church officials on the stump or to contribute to campaign funds, the party should be ready to give the officials a share of the offices and honors, although he was for Sutherland personally, as long as his constituents and the majority of the people in the state wanted Smoot, he was for the apostle.

ROOSEVELT'S INTERFERENCE RESENTED.

Several speeches were made indicating resentment of the recent action of President Roosevelt in seeking to influence the result. Representative F. W. Fishburn of Box Elder county spoke along these lines, and said he was for setting up on either whether a high church official could sit in the senate.

Senator Allison took the case of Senator Kearns, while eulogizing his candidate, Congressman Sutherland.

When the time came to count noses, it was found that the Salt Lake county delegation was for Smoot, with the exception of Hamlin, who voted for Sutherland; Carbon county, who supported Cannon, changing later to Smoot; and Piute county, who supported Cannon, changing later to Smoot. With the exception of Allison, the Weber county delegation went body, breeches and skirts to Smoot. The work of N. P. Nelson, Congressman Sutherland's secretary, was seen in the attitude of the Sanpeters, who all stood for Sutherland, although Senator C. P. Larsen changed to Smoot before the result was announced.

In changing to Smoot at the last minute, Senator Love announced: "I will go with him to the last ditch."

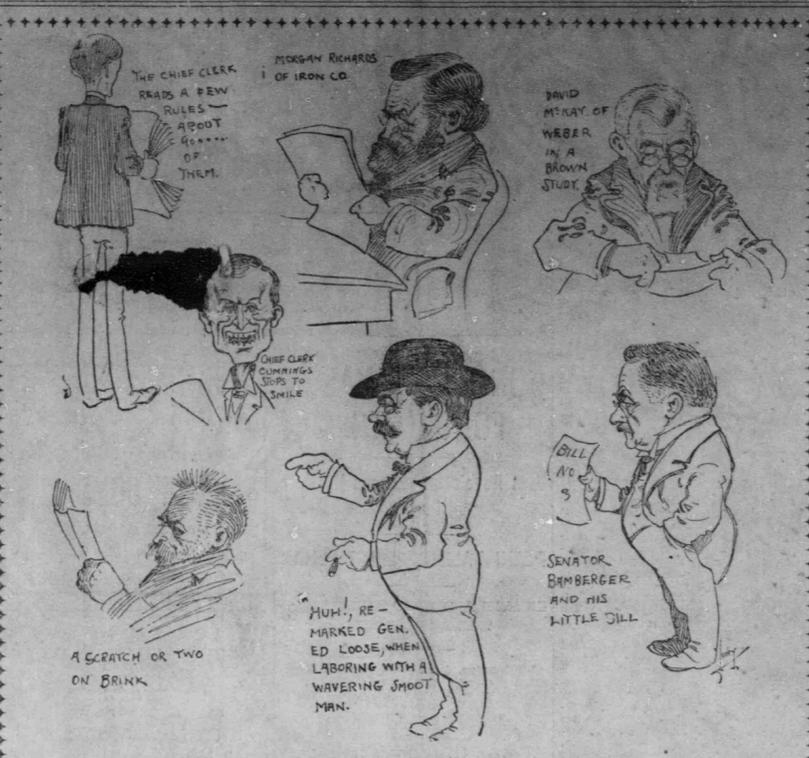
The members who remained out of the caucus, it is expected that Sen. Lawrence, Representatives Stewart and Lee, and possibly Representative Fishburn will vote for Governor Wells. Senator Sherman has not expressed a representative Brink is understood to be for Sutherland.

DEFLECTION TO APOSTLE SMOOT IN CAUCUS WAS SLIGHT AND SCATTERING

The caucus was held in one of the court rooms on the fourth floor of the county building. After some time had been spent in this way, Senator Allison nominated Congressman Sutherland, who was eulogized by some of the other members. The testimony borne was substantially as follows:

Nominating Speeches.
Senator A. B. Lewis of Beaver

(Continued on Page 7.)



UTAH LEGISLATORS IN ACTION

POWDER WORKS EXPLOSION HE VOTED AGAINST IT

Two White Men and Ten Chinamen Blown to Atoms in British Columbia—No Cause Assigned For the Terrible Accident.

NANAIMO, B. C., Jan. 14.—A terrific explosion occurred at the Hamilton Powder company's works, Deception bay, at 8:40 today. George Simonetta, James Fulmore and ten Chinamen were killed. Only one body, Chinaman were recovered. The others were absolutely blown to fragments. The gunnison storage house exploded first, the concussion exploding the gelignite mixing house, 400 feet away, where the great loss of life is supposed to have occurred. The ground was excavated to a depth of six feet where the buildings stood. The buildings were blown into kindling and scattered, with fragments of human flesh, over several acres.

The tramway was torn up and a length of steel rail twisted spirally around a tree like a whiplash. James Preston, a nitro-glycerine maker, had a miraculous escape and owed his life to his coolness. He was running his machinery, 4,000 feet from the explosion, when it occurred and he was thrown down. The window and a part of the wall were blown in, but he kept his machinery running in spite of the concussion, which almost stopped it, and never left his post, thus preventing a third explosion.

The works are three miles from Nanaimo and broken windows here testify to the tremendous force of the explosion. The management state that it is utterly impossible to assign any cause. No witnesses survived.

MINIONS OF THE LAW GATHERED HIM IN AMERICAN WOMAN ROBBED IN ALGIERS

Guthrie Okla., Jan. 14.—Luther Ernest, alleged to be the most notorious cattle thief in the southwest, was captured today in Comanche county, Oklahoma, by officers of Oklahoma and Texas. He is wanted in Hood county, Texas, on an old charge, but his whereabouts have been a mystery for a long time. He has been quietly working on a farm in Comanche county, his identity unknown.

London, Jan. 14.—A dispatch to a news agency from Algiers says that the wife of Daniel S. Kidder, the American consul there, was assaulted by footpads in the street last night. She was knocked down and robbed of her purse and jewels. The police are searching for Mrs. Kidder's assailants.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND NOT GUILTY

(Special to The Herald.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—Senator Dubois today punctured a statement recently made in the press of the country generally that President Roosevelt had a precedent for interfering in the Utah senatorial election in the action of President Cleveland, who was said to have requested Apostle Moses Thatcher to withdraw from the senatorial race in 1897. In response to telegraphic inquiry as to the facts, Senator Dubois today received the following:

"As I have not the slightest recollection of the incident, the statement you refer to must be entirely incorrect."

"GROVER CLEVELAND."
Apostle Thatcher telegraphed from Logan, Utah, as follows: "President Cleveland made no request that I should not be a candidate for the senatorship because I was an apostle, or at all. He did not, to my knowledge, interfere in any manner whatever."

The Herald published a denial from Mr. Thatcher Monday morning.

DEMOCRATS SUCCEEDED IN MAKING COAL DUTY FREE

Rebate Bill Passed by the House With the Necessary Amendment Attached by the Senate.

Mr. Mondell Depreciated the Fact That Chinese-Mined Coal Would Now Be Imported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The bill reported from the ways and means committee yesterday to provide for a rebate of the duties on foreign coal for a period of one year was passed in short order by the house today by practically a unanimous vote—258 to 5—those voting against it being Messrs. Cushman and Jones (Wash.), Gaines (W. Va.), Mendell (Wyo.) and Patterson (Pa.)—all Republicans. The bill was considered under the view that it did not go far enough to amend. The only opposition to the measure came from some of the members representing the coal states, who expressed the fear that the admission of Chinese-mined coal in Canada would injure the coal industry of their states. Both Mr. Daise (Pa.) and Mr. Payne (N. Y.), the Republican leaders, expressed the opinion on the floor that the bill would not relieve the existing distress. They said it would satisfy, however, public demand for action, and show the disposition of congress to do what it could. The Democrats, although they all supported the bill, took the view that it did not go far enough, saying that coals should go on the free list, and when the bill came back from the senate with a provision which virtually placed anthracite coal on the free list, they applauded vigorously. Mr. Dalzell in the course of his remarks today, said that there was practically no anthracite coal in the world except that in the United States and a little in China. The amendment was adopted without dissent.

Rapid progress was made with the army appropriation bill after the coal bill had passed.

Special Rules Brought In.
The attendance in the house galleries today was an evidence of the general interest in the proceedings, which were to take place upon the bill providing for the rebate of the duties on foreign coal for a period of one year. An unusually large number of members were on the floor and the leaders on both sides were in their places. After the transaction of some preliminary business, Mr. Groves of Ohio, from the committee on rules, presented a resolution supplemental to that adopted yesterday directing the committee on rules to investigate and report on the coal situation. The resolution authorized subcommittees of the committee to take testimony in the coal fields of the coal producing states. Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, from the committee on rules, then presented the special rule for the consideration of the coal rebate bill. It provided for the immediate consideration of the bill, with provision for one hour's debate, at the end of which time the previous question should be considered and ordered without intervening motions. Twenty minutes on a side were allowed upon the rule. Mr. Dalzell, after reviewing the history of the present duty on coal, said the pending bill needed no defense. It was designed to relieve the existing distress. Nevertheless, he said, he did not believe it would accomplish its purpose. He did not believe it would result in the importation of a single pound of coal.

"I don't believe," said he, "that anything now can stop the greed and avarice of the cornerants who are taking advantage of the already oppressed people, but it will satisfy a public sentiment and show the disposition of congress to do everything in its power to relieve the situation."

Mondell's Fears.
Mr. Mondell of Wyoming said the bill would injure the coal industry of his state and of the coal west generally by permitting competition, and in view of the stated belief of Mr. Dalzell that the bill will give no relief, he asked the committee would not consider the question of reducing the period of its operation to six months.

Mr. Dalzell said the proposition had been considered, but because of the impossibility of forecasting the future of the coal trade, it had not been adopted.

Mr. Richardson of Tennessee called attention to the fact that the rules prevented all possibility of amendment by protest against such a course in such a crisis. Proceeding, Mr. Richardson said when the stress of emergency came there was, perforce, a recourse to Democratic doctrine.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, who followed Mr. Richardson, contended that the removal of the duties would result in raising the price of coal a cent.

In concluding the debate upon the rule, Mr. Dalzell declared that the hypocrisy of the other side was apparent from the remarks of Mr. Richardson. The opposition, he said, was simply playing politics. The Democratic "perfidy and disonor" bill had conferred a duty on coal.

Gag Rule Adopted.
A rising vote upon the adoption of the rule resulted.

Resolved, that no party vote, with the exception of Mr. Perkins (Rep., N. Y.) and Mr. Gaines (Rep., W. Va.), who voted with the Democrats.

A rollcall was demanded and the rule adopted 146 to 33. Messrs. Perkins and Gaines voting with the Democrats.

Mr. Richardson said that neither he nor any of his colleagues were opposed to the bill.

Mr. Payne of New York, in support

of the measure, sketched briefly the emergency which made its passage advisable. He did not believe its enactment would result in the importation of much coal or in much reduction in its price.

Mr. Maddox of Georgia denounced the whole proceeding as a humbug.

Mr. Cochran of Missouri declared that this was "late day repentance" on the other side. If the president and department of justice, he said, had done their duty months ago when they were gravitating around dumping trusts, the situation would be different now.

Mr. Goldfogie of New York spoke along the same line.

In reply to a question by Mr. McCall of Massachusetts, Mr. Payne said that, in his opinion, the rebate on coal would apply to coal in bond.

Not the Right Remedy.
Mr. Layton of West Virginia said he wanted to do everything in his power to relieve the existing distress, but he did not believe the bill would accomplish anything. A drastic method, he said, might be effective—the suspension of the clause of the interstate commerce law which prohibits discrimination against classes of freight for sixty days. He said that the mines of his state were running half time because they could not get cars to move their coal.

Mr. Gaines of West Virginia opposed the bill, declaring that it would give no relief. He defended the price charged by coal importers.

Mr. Mondell also opposed the bill, saying it would injure the coal industry of his section by allowing Chinese-mined coal from Canada to come in competition with it.

Mr. DeArmond, Missouri, said the pending bill should have passed the first day of the session. Notwithstanding that the high protectionists of the other side were reluctant to admit it, he believed the bill would be productive of some good.

An Attempt to Deceive.
Mr. McClernott, New Jersey, declared that the bill was an admitted pretense, and was virtually an attempt to deceive the public into believing that something was being done. The limitation of time on its operation would prevent foreign coal producers from permanently investing additional capital to increase their production for the market.

Mr. Groves of Ohio, who opposed the bill, said that by his vote he did not expect to invite foreign competition to destroy the American coal mining industry. We could produce our own coal when normal conditions re-established themselves.

The bill then was passed.

The house then resumed the consideration of the army appropriation bill.

After some delay, which the argument was made that the signal corps was becoming one of the most important branches of the service, an amendment offered by Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) was adopted, increasing the number of lieutenants in that corps by one, two lieutenants colonels, four majors and eight captains and six first lieutenants, to be filled by promotion and then by assignment from the line of the army.

Coal on the Army Bill.
While the army bill was under consideration a message from the senate announced the passage of the coal rebate bill with an amendment (New York) moved to concur in the amendment. Its reading was approved on the Democratic side of the house. Mr. Richardson remarked that the privilege of making the motion should have been on the Democratic side of the house. The amendment was unanimously concurred in, which passed the bill.

The debate on the army bill was then resumed.

An amendment was adopted, on motion of Mr. Hay (Virginia), providing that no action looking to the discontinuance of the army transport service should be taken without the consent of congress. Another, offered by Mr. Shafter (Colorado), was adopted, providing that no stockpile in the transport service shall be sold or disposed of without the consent of congress.

At 5:30 p. m., after disposing of twenty-eight pages of the bill, the house adjourned.

SALT LAKE BOY WON.

Freshmen Debaters Selected at Stanford University.

(Special to The Herald.)
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14.—An final try-out at Stanford university last night to select a freshman team for the annual debate against the sophomores, Joseph Nibley Salt Lake won first place. The others are J. L. Muley and E. A. Cunha, both of San Jose. All are studying law. The professors were judges.

NUMERG STATE'S CHOICE.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 14.—In a caucus lasting only three minutes Senator O. H. Platt was unanimously renominated by the Republican members of the general assembly for another term in the United States senate.

NO ANXIETY FELT.

New York, Jan. 14.—No tidings of the overdue steamer "El Louisa" have been received up to midnight.

At the offices of the American line it was said last night no anxiety was felt regarding the safety of the vessel, and that her detention was doubtless due to bad weather and arrival and could be in Philadelphia.

Plus for a general overhauling. It is the company's intention to take her out of service on her arrival and send her to Philadelphia for a general overhauling. It is the company's intention to take her out of service on her arrival and send her to Philadelphia for a general overhauling.

As her return trip is a day later, and that on her last westward passage she did not reach here until late last night.

The captain of the "El Louisa" is Mr. Payne of New York, in support

MEMBERS OF THE UTAH SENATE, WITH GOVERNOR WELLS IN THE FOREGROUND.

