ROBERTS MUST GO

Findings of the House Committee of Investigation.

AGREED ON POLYGAMOUS STATUS

The Only Difference of Opinion Is As to the Mode of Excluding Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The special committee of the house to investigate the case of Roberts of Utah, today reached a final conclusion. On the polygamous status of Roberts the committee was unanimous, and agreed upon a formal statement of facts. On the question of procedure to be adopted the committee was divided.

The majority, consisting of all members except Littlefield and DeArmond, favored exclusion at the outset. Littlefield and DeArmond will make a minority report favorable to seating Roberts on his prima facie rights and then expelling him.

The statement of facts found by the committee is as follows:

"We find that B. H. Roberts was elected as a representative to the 56th congress from the state of Utah, and was at the date of his election above the age of 25 years; that he had been for more than seven years a naturalized citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of the state of Utah.

"We further find that about 1878 he married Louisa Smith, his first and lawful wife, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since their marriage, has borne him six children.

"About 1885 he married as his plural wife Celia Dibble, with whom he has ever since lived as such, and who, since such marriage, has borne him six children, of which the last were twins, born August 11, 1897.

"That some years after his said marriage to Celia Dibble he contracted another plural marriage with Margaret C. Shipp, with whom he has ever since lived in the habits and repute of marriage.

"Your committee is unable to fix the exact date of this marriage. It does not appear that he held her out as his wife before January 1, 1897, or that before that date she held him out as her husband, or that before that date they were reputed to have been husband and wife.

"That these facts were generally known in Utah, publicly charged against him during his campaign for election and were not denied by him. That the testimony bearing on those facts was taken in the presence of Mr. Roberts, and that he fully cross-examined the witnesses, but declined to place himself on the witness-stand."

The culminating session of the committee today followed many prolonged executive sessions, which left no doubt as to the attitude of the several members, with the exception of Miers of Indiana, who had been out of the city. He returned today, and it was determined to bring the matter to a direct issue. Accordingly, when the committee met, McPherson of Iowa, offered a resolution for the exclusion of Roberts. DeArmond immediately proposed a substitute, recognizing the constitutional rights of Roberts to take his seat on his credentials, and providing for his expulsion. There was no discussion beyond informal remarks. A vote was first taken on DeArmond's substitute, Littlefield joining him in the affirmative and the others voting in opposition. The vote was then taken on McPherson's motion to exclude, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Tayler, Freer, Morris and McPherson, republicans; Lanham and Miers, democrats.

Noes—Littlefield, republican; and DeArmond, democrat.

Chairman Tayler was authorized to prepare the majority report. It will be ready in a few days, and the prospects are the subject will be brought before the house early next week. DeArmond will submit the view of the minority. He will include the exhaustive review of the law, covering about 70 typewritten pages, prepared by Littlefield. The main point of this is that the house cannot add to the requirements provided by the constitution, providing for admission to the house, and that the only constitutional remedy is to admit and then expel on the finding of facts.

THE FRANKFORT TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Jury Finds the Three Men Were Killed by Colson.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 17.—At the coroner's inquest all the wintesses of the tragedy yesterday, in which three men were killed, testified that Demaree was killed by Colson. Several witnesses swore positively that Scott was not the man who shot first, and described the man who began the shooting as a tall, handsome man, who used a long pistol. This tallied with the description of Colson and his revolver. The coroner's jury returned a verdict to the effect that Scott, Julian and Demaree came to their death by pistol shots fired by David G. Colson.

Captain B. B. Golden, who was also shot by Colson, is very much improved today, and the physicians entertain hopes of his recovery. Golden says that he was hit by Colson's first shot, and that Demaree was killed by Colson's recklessness.

Colson passed the night in jail.

THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

Last Witness Called in the Molineux Case Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The prosecution today practically closed its case against Roland B. Molineux, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, with the introduction of the testimony of Nicholas Heckman, proprietor of a private letter-box agency, at which Molineux is alleged to have rented a box in which he received patent medicines from manufacturers. He testified that he had known Molineux by sight for five years, and that he had seen him 150 times. May 27, 1898, Molineux went into witness' place and engaged a box for receipt of mail. He gave his name as H. C. Barnet, correcting the witness when the latter, in entering the name, spelled it with two t's. Witness testified that Molineux came in about 22 times for his mail, which was mostly patent medicines. Witness remembered putting in defendant's box a package of powder. This powder is the one in which the alleged cyanide of mercury was conveyed to Barnet.

The next witness was Joseph Koch, another letter-box man, who testified yesterday that Molineux had talked with him in December, 1898, about engaging a box; that a few days later a second man with a heavy mustache had taken a box under the name of "H. Cornish," and that packages of medicine had come to the box. The cross-examination of Koch today was very severe. Mr. Weeks sought to show that Koch's description of the man who engaged the box last year would fit Harry Cornish, but Koch repeated positively that Cornish was not the man. Koch said that he told Weeks in May, 1899, that the man who called on him in December, 1898, to see about the box was Molineux. His conversation with Weeks was in Koch's office, Weeks having come into the office to inquire about the "H. Cornish" box.

Jailer Murdered by Prisoners.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 17.—County Jailer Alfred Henry, while feeding the prisoners in the Howell county jail today, was overpowered and killed by two prisoners, Ben Richardson and Ed Grady. Richardson was under sentence to the penitentiary for burglary, and is an escaped convict from the Tennessee penitentiary. Henry had gone to the jail to feed the prisoners, and, not returning to his home at the accustomed time, his wife became anxious, and sent a neighbor in search of him. His body was found in a pool of blood on the jail floor. The prisoners had escaped and locked the door after them. A posse was immediately organized, and is scouring the woods.

Country Bank Robbed.

PHILIPPI, W. Va., Jan. 17.—Robbers forced an entrance into the Tygart valley bank last night, and, blowing open the safe, secured between $5000 and $6000. It was first reported that they had taken $100,000. There is no clew to the robbers.

GENESIS OF THE RACE.

Selfishness the Great Aid to Civilization, Says Tom Reed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Thomas B. Reed, speaking at the annual meeting of the University Settlement Society, in this city, said that he had always been attracted by the study of what might be termed the genesis of the human race, and, in fact, he had talked and written a great deal more on the subject than he ever knew, trying to put prophecy in the place of knowledge.

"There is something in the nature of man," he said, "that makes us stop and succor the weaker man—or, if we do not, we suffer pains and penalties ourselves. Men are bound together, I say, by the Almighty. If not out of courtesy or kindliness, then for our own sake, we must hold our friends. It is not merely charity which constrains us—it is something stronger—selfishness—the great master of the human race.

"Selfishness will accomplish more than the saintlier virtues. So it is to the interest of each one of us that all should be lifted to our own level. And that interest certainly applies to this spot, where there are more people to the square mile, I had almost said to the square yard, than anywhere else on the globe."

Mr. Reed then discussed the old question as to why people will flock to the cities in spite of the fact that poets in all ages have sung the superior advantages of the country, and all literature is filled with accounts of the squalor of the cities. As an illustration of the difficulty of raising people to a higher level, he spoke of the slight progress by the first generation of negroes born since the civil war. So with the first serious efforts to educate the Indians.

"We educated one here and there," said Mr. Reed, "and sent them back to their own country, expecting them to civilize the others. We did not know that it took education to appreciate education. There should be education enough to keep the others in countenance or none at all. All over the world we must work to bring our fellows forward. That, in fact, is the one great work of man, and all earthly monuments will pass away before the results of work of that kind will cease, for whenever man ceases to help his fellow-men, the race will be no more."

HAYM SALOMON'S AID.

Congress Will Give a Medal to the Heirs of the Pole.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The present congress is expected to give a medal to the heirs of Haym Salomon, in recognition of financial aid given by him to the country during the Revolutionary war. The medal is regarded as a compromise of a claim for $300,000 which has been before congress since 1848. The history of the claim has been the subject of discussion by historians before the different Hebrew historical societies throughout the country.

The claim, which was presented to congress in 1848, sets forth that Haym Salomon, a native of Poland, contributed money for use in carrying on the war of the Revolution. He lent from time to time sums varying from $20,000 to $40,000 without a consideration. It is alleged that no evidence exists of any payments by the government in discharge of its obligations to him, and that, in point of fact, "no such payments were ever made to his widow or children."

Haym Salomon was the countryman and intimate associate of Pulaski and Kosciusco. For some time prior to the Revolution, Mr. Salomon had lived in this country and was a merchant. As early as 1775 he became obnoxious to the British government, and was imprisoned in New York in a jail called the Prevot. Escaping from prison, Mr. Salomon was next heard of as a negotiator "of all the war subsidies obtained from France and Holland," which he indorsed and sold in bills to the merchants in America at a credit of two or three months "on his own personal security," without the loss of a cent to the country, and receiving only a quarter per cent.

The secret support of Charles III of Spain is alleged to have been due partly to his efforts. He maintained from his own private purse Don Francisco Rendon, the secret ambassador of that monarch, for nearly two years up to the time of Mr. Salomon's death. On the accession of the Count de la Luzerne to the embassy from France, Mr. Salomon was made the banker of that government. A letter from Count Vergennes, minister of Spain to De la Luzerne, ambassador to this country, states that in two years 150,000,000 livres were disbursed in this country through Mr. Salomon.

DANISH WEST INDIES.

Government May Get Them at a Reduced Price.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Captain W. V. C. Dirckinck-Holmfeldt, of Copenhagen, who has been at the Hotel Manhattan for a few days, left for Washington last night. He is one of the accredited agents of the Danish government in the pending negotiations looking to the sale to the United States of the islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix, known as the Danish West Indies. Captain Dirckinck said he believed the negotiations in progress would soon reach a satisfactory termination. The price first demanded was $13,000,000; then it was reduced to $7,500,000, but now the Danish government is willing to accept $4,000,000, which sum will about enable the authorities of Denmark to pay the colonial indebtedness.

"Denmark," said he, "cannot afford to be on bad terms with the United States. Several of the European powers want the Danish West Indies, but King Christian prefers they should be the property of the United States. In the event of the construction of the Nicaragua or Panama canal, the islands will be of special value to the American people as a coaling station. I am well acquainted with the islands, of which my grandfather, Admiral Christmas, was the governor for many years.

"I believe the islands will prove valuable property for the United States, and just so soon as matters reach a certain stage I shall disappear, and negotiations will be concluded by Constantine Brun, the Danish minister at Washington. Henry White, a member of the American legation at London, has made frequent trips to Copenhagen on this matter, and the affair is about closed. If we sell the islands Denmark will still own Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe islands."

Favorable Report on Peace Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate committee on foreign relations today agreed to report favorably the convention known as The Hague treaty, negotiated last year. The treaty was not amended. The committee also acted favorably on the extradition treaties with Peru, Argentina, and also the treaty to continue the Mexican boundary commission.

Election of Senators.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The house committee on election of president and vice-president today agreed on a favorable report on the joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

Papers on New Markets for Meat Products and the Financial Part of the Industry.

FORT WORTH, Tex., Jan. 17.—The morning session of the National Livestock Association was devoted to the introduction of resolutions, reports of committees and addresses.

The Idaho delegation, 91 strong, will cast a solid vote against any leasing plan. The leasing system, feed in transit, rates and terminal charges are subjects that will bring forth hot debates.

General John F. Hobbs, of New York, spoke of "The Broadening Markets for Our Meat Products." He said in part:

"By a careful manipulation of the former wastes of the slaughter-house, the American packers have been able to produce products which have themselves become acceptable table necessities and delicacies here and abroad, suiting tastes which will now accept nothing else. The manufactured by-products of the packing-house have so unburdened the cost of the original carcass itself that our slaughterers have been enabled to market the meat in this and other countries at a close margin. The carcass has thus become the by-product of the abattoir.

"With improved breeds of stock, improved methods of killing, packing and transportation, our goods have invaded the foreign markets more and more, further and further, every year. Refrigeration has been the handmaid of our commerce in the matter of keeping and forwarding fresh meats and certain of our meat products. This assistance has enabled us to eliminate time, distance and weather conditions.

"Of England's vast bill of $200,000,000 last year for outside meat stuffs, the bulk of it was paid to the United States. Our meat bill with Albion is growing annually, and new people are yearly eating more and more of our finely cured hog products. We have preached them to the nations of the earth; we cast them upon the waters—in ships. These floating warehouses have carried our canned and cured meats into every foreign port, and these products have even routed fish from the galleys of the steamer and the schooner. I have eaten American food in every part of the world. While the population of Europe increases, the herds and flocks of that area are not only relatively, but actually, decreasing in numbers, and our meat products are going in there to a greater and greater extent to make up the loss and to fill the table needs of the people.

"The effort of our great meat shippers to reach every available market is being ably seconded by the establishment of commercial exhibition warehouses in Europe, South America and Japan. Our consuls are adding valuable aid by timely suggestions, which act as guiding lights."

W. H. Thompson, president of the National Livestock Exchange, Chicago, submitted a paper entitled "Livestock Exchange and the Stockman." It was read by Secretary Martin. The paper was in part as follows:

"The Livestock Exchange of today is an organization composed of livestock dealers at the different market centers, banded together in a voluntary association for the purpose of providing 'a gathering place' where members can meet and exchange views, and act as a unit on questions affecting their interests or the welfare of the industry they represent; for the purpose of promoting uniformity in the customs and usages of merchants, and generally securing to members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate pursuits. It is an organization formed for encouraging the production, sale and distribution of livestock and meat products, and for the defense of all interests identified therewith against everything detrimental to honest trade. It is composed of livestock producers, shippers, packers, commission men and bankers; organized not for profit, but to secure, in the mutual interests of producers, domestic distributors and exporters of livestock and meat products, uniformity of business usages and customs, adequate inspection of animals and meats, needed legislation for the protection and promotion of livestock interests, and all other legitimate advantages to be secured through the power of organization."

A. E. de Ricqles, of Colorado, spoke about "Livestock Securities." He said:

"The livestock industry is one that requires considerable sums of money, but it is a business of so many different classifications and values that in past years capital has been timid. You all know that there is a wide difference today in the value of cattle and sheep through various sections of the Southwest, just as there is a difference in the risk of wintering stock cattle among the haystacks of the Colorado valleys as compared with running them out on the ranges of the Dakotas. These differences have appeared as the country has developed, and there is no longer a value that can fairly be applied generally to the cattle of the Southwest, and conditions are so unlike in various parts of the Northwest that to have all the livestock classed under the same hazard of winter loss would be a manifest injustice. The point is that capital in New York, Boston or London, as the case may be, has not in the past been able to find a correct ready value for livestock in various sections, which has had the effect of making the standard of value the poorest stock that a section produced, and has classed all stock under the most hazardous risk. This condition has been largely responsible for the creation of livestock commission business—that is, its money-lending side, and to the men engaged in that line is largely due the better understanding now existing between the producer of livestock and capital. The commission man is the appraiser, is nearer to the actual security, knows personally the borrower, knows the local conditions that exist where the livestock is located, and, in fact, is the attorney of both parties. As a matter of fact, there are many banks, great and small, that perform these same duties for both parties. I think it is safe to say that the livestock commission firms of Chicago alone are indorsers and have out today not less than $100,000,000 on livestock paper."

The Hon. L. G. Powers, statistician in charge of the agricultural census of 1900, spoke about "The Necessity for Reliable Statistics in the Livestock Industry."

United Mineworkers' Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 17.—The third day's session of the convention of United Mineworkers opened today with President Mitchell in the chair. Routine committees were announced, and the president then read his annual report.

Nevada State University.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 17.—The board of regents of the state university has passed a resolution declaring the chair of physics, formerly occupied by J. W. Phillips, vacant. It authorized Acting President Thurtell to nominate a successor to Professor Phillips, and also to nominate educators to fill any other chairs that might become vacant through resignations, in the absence of President Stubbs. Dr. Loudebach was elected to the chair of chemistry and physics, vice Phillips. F. Ross, of the university of California, was elected professor of mathematics.

Stanford-Hopkins Holdings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Discussing a report that the Stanford-Hopkins holdings of Southern Pacific recently purchased by the Huntington-Speyer syndicate had been sold to E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff, representing the Union Pacific, President C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, said:

"There is not a word of truth in it. I know exactly where and how that stock is held. And I may say, in passing, that I am not selling any Southern Pacific stock. Rather, I am buying it. As for the interests which you say purchased these shares, I can only say that some time ago they did purchase some Southern Pacific stock at my advice. But you can rest assured that they have not gotten hold of the Stanford-Hopkins holdings. As for our relations to the Union Pacific, they are of the best."

THE RUNNING RACES.

Yesterday's Results at Tanforan and New Orleans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The weather was fine at Tanforan and the track was fast. The results were:

Six furlongs, selling—First Shot won, Coming Event second, March Seven third; time, 1:14.

One mile, hurdles—Credo won, Una Colorado second, Major S. third; time, 1:54½.

One mile, selling—Toribio won, Delpaso II second, Silver Tail third; time, 1:41½.

Seven furlongs—Geyser won, Advance Guard second, Ben Doran third; time, 1:26.

Seven furlongs—Charles Lebel won, Owyhee second, Pongo third; time, 1:28.

Three furlongs—M. F. Tarper won, Ullagon second, Briton third; time, 0:37.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The weather was fine and the track heavy. The results were:

Mile and an eighth, selling—Grangible won, Tickful second, The Bobby third; time, 2:00½.

Two-year-olds, three furlongs—Quiz won, Buda second, Choice third; time, 0:37.

Short course steeplechase—Galilee won, Cheesemite second, Brakeman third; time, 3:40½.

Handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Lackman won, Strangest second, Compensation third; time, 1:52.

Selling, mile and 20 yards—Ramiro II won, Phidias second, Voyageur third; time, 1:48.

Selling, mile and 20 yards—Lennep won, Koenig second, Schoolgirl third; time, 1:46.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE PORTLAND.

Howard D Thomas, jr, San Francisco
N W Heistand, San Fr
S Moos, New York
Thos Doyle, Tacoma
S F Juda, San Fran
N W Ridehalgh, Astoria
H A Heppner, city
W H Smith, Oakland
Francis B Clarke, St Pl
J W Blabon, Seattle
A D Graham, Chicago
Saml Ofner, Chicago
J S Forrest, New York
W B Lawler, Indp, Or
Mr & Mrs H Anderson, Seattle
J N Sims, San Fran
John Bennett, Seattle
Frank W Taylor, Omaha
A P Ray, Cleveland
E C Martin, Tacoma
Sam Thompson, St Pl
J W Nelson, St Paul
S M Cooper, San Fran
H J Ottenheimer, S F
Adam S Collins, S F
C A Johns, Baker City
J T Donnelly, Baker Cy
I Goldman, New York
E P McDaniel, Cove, Or
Dr E B McDaniel, Baker City
Mr & Mrs Max Baer, Pendleton
R Hamburger, San Fr
Wm R Bradshaw, St L
L H Clogg, New York
Dr R C Coffey, Colfax
J Feist, Tacoma
L Gerlinger, Vancouver
P Evans, Vancvr, B C
C D Ramsdell, Omaha
John A Black, San Fr
Mrs J A Fulton, Astoria
Miss Fulton, Astoria

THE PERKINS.

Mrs E K Bailey, Seattl
L E Snell, Seattle
M K Maxfield, Seattle
D Siddall, The Dalles
John A Gellatly, Corvallis, Or
A Smythe, Arlington
A A Jayne, The Dalles
T W Compton, Arlington, Or
S W Smith, Prineville
V C Belknap, PrairieC
Mrs V C Belknap, do
J Harlant, Baker City
Mrs J Harlant, do
E S McComas, Bakr C
Walter M Pierce, Pendleton
S J Donaldson, Prairie City, Or
Terry Kruzoy, do
Geo D Barton, Albany
G C Morris, Ashlnd, Or
S H Wilson, San Fran
A W Ely, Tacoma
G W Bowan, Tillamook
Mrs J J McMillan, Nelson, B C
R M Spalkamus, S F
J M Brown, Prineville
F M Warren, Warrentn
C F Chatten, Kalamazoo, Mich
J E Tuppan, San Fr
Mrs J E Tuppan, do
L Snell, Astoria
E E Willard, La Grnd
W M Jackson, do
Wm Eccles, Oregon
Chas Early, do
H E Brown, Astoria
C B Brown, Spokane
Jas Quinn, Quinn'sLdg
Mrs Jas Quinn, do
Wm Early, Oregon
A J Shinn, Grade
C W Cattam, Oakland, Cal
O V Hunt, Corvallis
F J Cram, Chicago
C E Sudden, San Fran
Mrs C E Sudden, San F
H T Jones, San Fran
A S Benioff, Chicago
Chas McAllister, Arlington, Or
T D Sweeten, do
Bertha Palmer, BridlVl
Mrs Bates, Butte, Mont
S A D Gurley, Arlingtn
F T Hurlburt, do
Mrs L M Macrum, Forest Grove
Mrs J S Buxton, do
Mrs L B McVay, San F
T Regan, Boise, Idaho
Mrs T Regan, do
W A Perkins, Drain, Or
R B Cradlebaugh, Eugene, Or
Mrs S B Huston, Hillsboro, Or
Geo E Cook, jr, San Fr
Tom R Wilson, San Fr
W F Young, Roseburg
Geo Russell, Oakld, Cal
G D Palmer, do
T E Gowing, Sumpter
Mrs Storie, Astoria
Mrs Lawson, Astoria
H E Brown, Astoria
M A Ruby, So Bend, Wn
John Gardner, do

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

P G Copeland, Skagwy
B Wall, Astoria
Richard H Ormsbee, Waitsburg, Wash
E T Gore, Scappoose
C H Buell, Pullman
Mrs F T Wilson, Spokn
D M Ward, Forest Grv
J C Hunt, Missoula
O P Coshow, Roseburg
C S Miller, Granite
F D Winton, Astoria
Hans Nyman, Astoria
Thos Daly, Astoria
F C Reed, Astoria
H G Dickson, New Yrk
Mrs Dickson, New Yrk
O Cook, Oshkosh, Wis
Mrs Cook, do
Theophile Feist, Tacoma
Adam Hannah, Minnpl
W M Gorman, Stella
W J Snodgrass, Okanogan Falls
B O Sweeney, Seattle
Mrs Sweeney, Seattle
O M Dodson & son, Baker City
W F Butcher, do
M Dilsheimer, Baker C
G W Tackaberry, Lowell, Mass
Will Wurzweiler, Prineville, Or
E R Lang, M D, Cove
Mrs Mary L Warfield, Denver
Miss E Warfield, do
W E Grace, Baker City
J E Moore, Eden City of the West
J F Steiwer, Jefferson, Or
H E Brinks, Salem
Mrs H E Brinks, do
Julius Haas, San Fran
A W Crawford, Rosebrg
W W Hoover, Fossil
Mrs Hoover, Fossil
Mrs M J Hoover, Corvallis
Wm Preston, Eugene
A Walsh, Woodburn
J F Hughes, Salem
S W Thompson, Salem
J J Dalrymple, Salem
R W Jamerson, Rosebg
Mrs F P Kendall, Astoria
Miss A C Mason, do

THE ST. CHARLES.

W M Clelland, Kan Cy
J W Gillilham, Chinook
R G Dorey, do
J S Pulliam, do
W A Bowen, do
C Carlton, Linnton
F J Smith, Linnton
C Pittsford, Emberg
J Morgan, city
R E Flippin, Oregon C
Geo Broughton, do
J T Lemon, Chinook
W Pretrow, Oregon Cy
C Forth, Catlin
L S Winter, Salem
J W Angill, Kalama
C H Wilson, Kalama
J W Knight, Silverton
D M Baker, Forest Gr
F Shepherd, city
Ed Harvey, N P
H G Fisher, city
W Semmes & w, Warrendale
R D Williams, Grangeville, Idaho
J N Dean, do
O A Rosendahl, Chinook
J H Emmond & wife, Portland
A H Wilson & w, Mist
O A Farmer, Dalles
H H McSheeny, Dallas
M D Conway, La Centr
Wm Adkins, La Center
A E Thomas & wf, Mist
F Keyser & wf, Mist
J J Gould & w, Schells
Rev E B Lockhart, Dilley, Or
W D Ewing, Hillsboro
W F Simpson, Hillsboro
Ben Simpson, Hillsboro
C Simpson & wife, city
Jas McCain, McMinnvill
C H Marsh, Kansas Cy
Jas B Marsh, Shelton
W G Rhude, Gray's Rv
Harry Engert, Kalama
B Engert, Kalama
Almer Briggs, Dilley
C Pitchford, Amberg
Geo Faver, Goble
L C Weir & wf, Goble
I T Simon, Chinook

Hotel Donnelly, Tacoma.

European plan; headquarters for commercial men. Chilberg's restaurant in connection.

Hotel Butler, Seattle.

European. Rooms with or without bath. Ladies' and gents' grillrooms in connection.

Kruse's Grill Room and Restaurant—Stark street, opp. Chamber of Commerce.

THE FIRE IN THE REAR.

By the Feebler Tories and Meaner Copperheads of Today.

Brooklyn Eagle, dem.

One will be curious to see the effect of the unbottled littleness of sundry congressmen upon the country. Heretofore, by diffusion in various cities, through a few newspapers and upon sundry platforms, the rabid anti-expansionists have amused or amazed with measurable impunity. They harmed no one here. They discouraged and disturbed the purpose of no friend of the country. They reduced not the significance of the flag, and they certainly halted not the government in its duty to its colonies or to the world. We do know now what we did not know before, that their words were injurious beyond our continental limits. They dispirited our soldiers and our sailors in the Philippines. They heartened the insurgents there, whose weapons are not merely the sword and the gun, but poison and the torch. We know now what we did not know before, that the Filipino rebellion lasted longer than it would have done, because of the words of Hoar, of the speeches of Schurz, of the pamphlets of Atkinson and of the editorials in newspapers which have made themselves the friends of the enemies of their country. We know now what we did not know before, that these persons and these papers, by the effect of what they have said, divide with Aguinaldo and his men the fame and the blame of murder and of massacre, or rapine and of slaughter—though they divide it with them at the safe distance of 14,000 miles.

But so long as these utterances of sedition and of shame were diffused throughout the country, they lacked the power of concentrated venom and of concerted cursing. Now the men who have made themselves channels of defamation and detraction are in their places in the congress. They speak from the floor of the senate and of the house. The consequence of official position and of official utterance is theirs. Their littleness is unbottled in the same place. They can be herded, counted, seen and contemplated in a group. Off and on, they have been at their bad business for some days. Their tone is as defensive of themselves as it is aggressive against others. They hate and feel the hurt of the brand put upon them, and from which they cannot escape. They writhe under the disclosure of the results of the wrongs which they have wrought, afar off, where our men are on the firing line and where our sailors have been held in the prison pens of the enemy. Their hands are red with the blood of innocence.

Their uneasiness would be creditable could it be credited to their consciences. But it cannot be. It is due to the discovery that, where they were once leaders, they have ceased to be. The only honor which Pettigrew has brought out from his campaign of reviling is the doubtful one of finding his name made into a verb as a malign addition to the language. To Pettigrew is to pettifog, plus fouling. All that sustains George F. Hoar in the senate at all is the mistaken magnanimity of Massachusetts toward his moral treason, on account of his service for liberty, for science and for the republic, when he was a man. The senate means to affirm, not only our possession of the Philippines, but our purpose to hold them and to govern them in the interests of justice, of progress, of commerce and of peace. The senate is with Lodge and Morgan and Beveridge and with other statesmen who will allow no steps backward to be taken. The senior senator of Massachusetts, at one time quoted with Webster and with Sumner, has sunk to the level of the junior senator from Illinois, and that statement exhausts, while it fatigues, comparison. An equal reduction is chargeable to the account of those who sympathize with and echo these senatorial degenerates outside the chamber.

Forbearance on this head is ceasing to be a virtue. The statements these men are making are false and can be shown to be. That they believe them to be true can be accounted for by the credulity or by the depravity of their minds. They are seeking to impeach the integrity and humanity of our men of government, with the stuff sent to them here by Aguinaldo and by his aids, for mouth and a market in the United States. Those who in the war of the Revolution aspersed Washington and his generals on tory, British or Hessian authority were dealt with with scant ceremony. Those who in the war for the Union rejoiced in abusing the armies of freedom and delighted in the victories of their foes were dealt with with even less ceremony. These feebler tories and these meaner copperheads of today deserve no more consideration.

We doubt they will have more. The great majority of the newspapers of the land are beginning to treat them as they should be treated. The great masses of our countrymen, manly and patriotic, are exchanging contempt for anger in their case. Our men of light and of leading in colleges and on platforms, in pulpits and in lyceums are teaching the nobility of patriotism, the splendor of valor and self-sacrifice, the significance of the flag, the claim of our soldiers and of our sailors to reverence and to respect and the degeneracy of recreancy to duty, when law, order, justice, and obedience are the cause and are the command of the United States. These men of surrender and of sedition are heaping up unto themselves wrath against the day of wrath. The nation is getting mad clear through, and those who have witnessed its capacity for retribution, when retribution has been challenged, will be in no doubt of the account our people will render with their enemies.

Against the Drainage Canal.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The state of Missouri, by its attorney-general, made application to the supreme court today, and asked leave to file a bill praying for an injunction against the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago, to restrain them from operating the recently opened drainage canal. The court took the motion, but did not indicate what action would be taken.

Government Yacht Boiler Exploded.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 17.—A tube in the boiler of the government yacht Caperer exploded today, scalding nine men, one of whom may die. Captain A. Cleaverer was burned about the face and body seriously.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations:

A. F. Caldwell, agent for the Indians, Fort Hall agency, Idaho; G. F. Merriman, postmaster at Medford, Or.

Seattle Fighter Won on a Foul.

STOCKTON, Cal., Jan. 17.—"Young" Peter Jackson, of Seattle, colored, won on a foul from Tom Tracey, of Australia, tonight in the seventh round. Tracey picked Jackson up and deliberately threw him through the ropes.

To Unseat Members.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 17.—A Winnipeg, Manitoba, special says:

The petitions to unseat members of the legislature were filed yesterday afternoon, six against the conservatives and four against the liberals.

Helen Gould's Contribution.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Miss Helen Gould has contributed $50,000 to aid in the building of the new home for the naval branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn.