

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 34.

HEAVY FIRING AT STORMBERG

It is Expected that General Gatacre is Endeavoring to Reopen Communication with the Indwe Collieries.

Boers Have Mounted Another Howitzer Near Ladysmith—Garrison is Capable of Holding Out Almost Indefinitely—Schalkberger Makes Report—A Sample of Boer Lawmaking—Men of Army Enthusiastic Over Coming of Roberts—They Anticipate Everything from His Presence, from Victory to Caperbeer—Matt Steyn, Brother of President of Orange Free State, Refuses to Continue War.

Capetown, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Cradock report heavy firing in the direction of Stormberg. It is supposed this is connected with Gen. Gatacre's attempt to reopen communication with the Indwe collieries.

London Says No Change.

London, Dec. 29.—A dispatch received by the war office, dated Capetown, Thursday, December 28th, says there is no change in the situation so far as Gen. Gatacre and French are concerned.

They Avoid Assault.

Pietermaritzburg, Wednesday, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from Ladysmith, dated December 26th, says that the Boers have mounted another howitzer on a hill replacing the gun captured in the sort of the rifle brigade. While they watch us nightly with a searchlight and bombard the place daily they show no signs of assaulting the town. They probably think they can starve us out, but we have plenty of provisions. The total casualties since the siege began are seventy men killed and 276 wounded.

Schalkberger Reports.

Pretoria, Monday, Dec. 25.—Gen. Schalkberger reports under date of December 23rd, that trains are now running to Colesburg, indicating that the Boers have built a connection around Ladysmith.

Gen. Cronje reports from the Modder river, December 24th, that the Boers captured two British forts at Kuruman December 11th. It is rumored that Gen. Methuen's big naval gun has exploded.

HERE IS A SAMPLE.

The Transvaal government has promulgated a new gold tax law by which individuals and companies working their own mines are taxed thirty per cent of the output, while mines worked by the government will pay fifty per cent. Suspended mines will pay thirty per cent on their probable output, calculated on three months' workings. Reducing works will pay thirty per cent of their net profits. The law is retroactive to October 19th.

TROOPS ARE GLAD.

Enthusiasm Over Appointment of Generals Roberts and Kitchener.

London, Dec. 29.—Dispatches from all parts of South Africa emphasize the great enthusiasm among the troops and public, occasioned by the appointments

and will inform the Filipino congress through us, its representatives in this country, the Filipinos will lay down their arms and the war will be ended within the next month or two.

"Many of the natives and particularly the army, are not satisfied with Aguinaldo, and it was through their efforts that the Filipino congress, without consulting Aguinaldo, decided on terms and sent us here to lay them before your President. Much of the success of the army of the Philippines was won because there was harmony, but since Aguinaldo ordered one of his best and most loved generals killed, the army has not been satisfied with Aguinaldo.

A Chance for Genins.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—Commissioner General Fred W. Peck received from the Paris exposition officials today the final regulations governing the competition for the Anthony Pollock memorial prize of 100,000 francs for the best life saving device in disasters at sea. Mr. Pollock, a prominent patent attorney of Washington, with his wife, perished in the sinking of the French liner Le Dauphine off Sable Island on July 4, 1893. His heirs and friends founded the prize to his memory.

The competition is to be open to the world, and will be judged by an international jury. The jury selected in behalf of this country is Lieut. W. S. Sims, naval attaché of the embassy of the United States at Paris.

The regulations require the services may be exhibited, but that working models or drawings to reduced scale will also be accepted.

The jury may require trials and tests, all expenses of which shall be borne by the exhibitors.

Wants to be Senator.

New York, Dec. 29.—Joseph F. Johnston, governor of Alabama, and candidate to succeed Mr. Morgan as Senator, is now in this city.

The governor, discussing his candidacy, said he was standing squarely upon the Chicago platform. The Democrats of my State believe in free silver and Bryan. Before my campaign opened Senator Morgan tried to create new issues, and to divide the party between silver and Bryan. His stand cost him many votes, and when he took the stump there he soon found out how the people stood. Our people are opposed to imperialism and trusts, but in the campaign the issues of 1896 will be the main issues, I am confident that I shall be elected."

To Rival France.

Chicago, Dec. 29.—The Post says today: Within a few months there will be established in Monrovia, Cal., the first perfume farm and perfume manufacturing plant operating on an extensive scale that has ever been established in this country. A party of New York and Chicago capitalists have been working on the scheme for several months. Thousands of acres of land have been bought in Southern California. Expert German and French chemists have already been engaged and early in the coming spring the plant, it is said, will be in full operation. A meeting of the promoters of the enterprise will be held in New York in a week or two and final arrangement for the organization of a stock company completed. It is intended to incorporate under the laws of Illinois.

Blanes The Quartermaster.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—Captain Pubus, of the transport Tartar, which returned here from Manila yesterday, makes the following statement concerning the charges of neglect of sick soldiers and the treatment of Mrs. Collins on the Tartar's previous voyage, when she brought home the Kansas volunteers.

"Mrs. Collins was very ill from seasickness nearly the entire voyage, and the doctor prescribed champagne. I saw that she got that. As to any kind of being extended to her by other ladies on board, I have nothing to say. The stewardess never near her. The officers of the Kansas regiment, it is true, refused to give up their state-rooms to the sick woman. They claimed that it was the government's duty to send her home on one of the regular liners where the accommodations were better.

"As to the sick men in the hospital, I do not know much about them. I know nothing of the conduct of military officers here in this city. As to the fact that there was a want of discipline, Quartermaster Van Voorhis, was to blame, for he did not know who was really on board. Men came to the ship at Manila and presented their tickets entitling them to transportation on the Tartar, and I suppose they had to be taken. I presume that the Twenty-third Kansas regiment could take care of itself, but there was no one in charge of the discharged men. Dr. Her- man, of the Twentieth, looked after the sick men among the discharged soldiers. The soldiers had their own cooks and stores and the only provision made for the sick were the regulation ration fare for 50 cents a day. I cannot tell whether the sick got the luxuries intended for them.

"The officers of the Kansas regiment made complaint at the season fare, but the complaints to my mind were pretexts to avoid paying their subsistence. The majority of them objected to paying \$1.50 a day. I do not know that the hospital was in a filthy condition; it was untidy. There was no one to take care of it.

"Steward Hawes said that requisitions had been made upon him for luxuries for the sick, and that he had prepared food, giving the patients a ration fare for 50 cents a day, which meant a loss to the ship.

"I do not know that the sick men never got the dainties. I know that it was hard work getting food from the galleys into the serving room of the saloon. The soldiers would steal cookies and lick the waiters and the cooks. They broke into the pantry after time, and when they found nothing to eat would throw the crockery overboard."

Means Bread for Thousands.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 29.—A special from Hartford City, Ind., says: Tonight at midnight 44 window glass factories, representing 1,700 pots' capacity, of the American Window Glass company, go into operation. The plants have been idle since last June, and will furnish employment to 15,000 glass workers in this State.

Charles S. Kendall a Bankrupt.

New York, Dec. 29.—Charles S. Kendall, formerly a manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$335,875, of which \$151,875 is unsecured.

NOTICE.

The Christmas "News" consists of 40 pages, 5 sections, not including the cover. With the cover 44 pages. Purchasers should see that they are furnished with all the parts.

The postage on the Christmas "News" will be 4 cents domestic, 7 cents foreign.

Price 10 cents—bound in magazine form, 15 cents.

AMERICANS TAKE BIG STRONGHOLD

Place Formerly Considered Impregnable Taken by Boys in Blue.

As Well as a Large Quantity of Arms and Ammunition—Lieut. Taylor Killed by a Train.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The adjutant general received a cable message from Gen. Otis this morning telling of the capture of a mountain stronghold beyond Mont Alban, northeast of San Mateo, formerly supposed to be impregnable and the capture of many prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. The dispatch is as follows:

"Manila, Dec. 29, 1899.—Adjutant general, war department, Washington: Col. Lockett, with regiment, two battalions, forty-sixth (Col. Schuyler), forty-fifth (Col. Dorst), and company Twenty-seventh Infantry, two guns, Capt. Van Deusen, attacked enemy 600 strong on mountain stronghold beyond Mont Alban, northeast, San Mateo. Large number killed and wounded; twenty-four taken prisoners. Lockett captured one cannon, forty rifles, 20,000 rounds of ammunition, 500 pounds of powder, arsenal fortifications, all food supplies, and considerable other property. This captured point located on mountain trail, and formerly supposed to be impregnable. Our casualties: Lieut. Enlow, Eleventh cavalry, and five enlisted men wounded, mostly slight. Private Matson, Forty-fifth Infantry, drowned.

Gen. Otis, at Manila, today called the war department that First Lieut. Edward B. Taylor, Twelfth Infantry, was run over by a train crossing the Agno river near Bautista on the 26th inst. and died in a few hours.

Highlander War in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The Hip Sing and the Sui Sing Tong, both Highlander organizations, are openly at war in Chinatown. The first night of hostilities resulted in one murder and an attempted killing. Hon. Tong, Chinese cook, who had been a member of the Hip Sing, was shot and fatally wounded by a couple of Sui Sing, as he stood on the corner of Sacramento and Stockton streets early in the evening. He died at an early hour this morning. The police were informed by the wounded man before his death that the men who did the murder were Chin Wing and Ny Ah Poy, both of whom escaped. The latter is said to have killed another Chinese about a year ago. Soon after the shooting of Tong, a gambler belonging to the Hip Long society, was pursued by three armed members of the Sui Sing Tong, but succeeded in securing police protection.

Caught Monsieur.

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.—Monsieur Pierot was arraigned before United States Attorney W. E. Bundy today on a charge of violating the laws of neutrality. M. Pierot has been known as a recruiting officer here for some time, and through him many men have been transported east. He claimed today that he was engaging these men for the hospital corps and not for enlistment in the army. Still he was advised by the United States district attorney that he must stop engaging men even for the hospital corps or he would at once be arraigned for contempt of the United States court, that issued the order through Attorney Bundy.

Gone Up in Smoke.

Burlington, La., Dec. 29.—The building and contents of the Biken-Wisner wholesale grocery were destroyed by fire entailing a loss of \$150,000, with insurance of \$95,000. Intense cold prevented the firemen from doing effective work.

Enormous Charity.

Calcutta, Dec. 29.—Almost three million persons are receiving famine relief. The government is spending nearly two lakhs of rupees daily. It is estimated that the cost of the relief to the end of March will be three crores of rupees. Owing to the rapid increase in the numbers of people seeking relief the viceroy, Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, invites a closer scrutiny of the claims of the applicants.

LOVE FEAST IN ILLINOIS.

Republicans to the Number of Several Thousand Participants.

Springfield, Ills., Dec. 29.—The Republican love feast prior to the meeting of the State central committee tonight was held to day at the capitol. Several thousand Republicans were in attendance. The practice of withdrawing of Gov. Tanner as a candidate for re-election last night precipitated an eager scramble for the head of the Republican ticket. Cook county Republicans lined up strongly today for Judge Eldridge O. Hancey. The love feast today was presided over by Chairman Charles B. Runnels of the State central committee. The candidates announced are Judge Hancey and Richard Yates, Morgan county, for governor; O. F. Berry, Hancock, and Charles S. Worke, Rockford, for attorney general and M. O. Williams for state treasurer.

Senator Cullom, Gov. Tanner and State officers spoke this afternoon. Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the

currency, made a speech which aroused the greatest enthusiasm, and was regarded by many as outlining the policy of the administration on two points, the Philippines policy and the attitude of the Republican party toward trusts. After comparing the conditions prevailing in 1896 when the Republican party came into power, with the present, Mr. Dawes claimed that as the party had proved itself able to cope with adverse conditions, it would be able to continue in prosperity. Speaking of trusts Mr. Dawes said it was the duty of the Republican party to take hold of the subject energetically and without wavering. It was its duty to conserve public interests. Wherever trusts proved themselves inimical to the public weal, they must be restrained and controlled, and if necessary laws must be passed that would so much to encourage active competition as to bring about the disintegration of trusts. Mr. Dawes did not claim all trusts were in restraint of trade, but those that proved to be such should be legislated against.

"Rather than have in the hands of any corporation the power to absolutely fix the price of a necessity of life at an arbitrary figure, the people of the United States will eventually and rightfully do one of two things," said Mr. Dawes. "They will enact legislation for the actual protection of the people from extortion by governmental regulation more or less extended as public necessities may require or they will enact legislation for the forced creation of a competition by the disintegration of trusts. With nothing less than one of these two things will or should the people of this country be satisfied.

The question of the proper legislative treatment of these great combinations, formed for the purpose of monopolistic control of production, and the distribution of some of the necessities and comforts of life is one of the greatest and most practical which confronts the political parties of the nation and our party must take the first steps in its solution."

Mr. Dawes spoke at some length on the Philippine question, asserting that encouragement received from anti-imperialists had much to do with the prolongation of the war. He said that as President McKinley had refused to be hurried by the clamor of jingoes before the Spanish war, so now would he refuse to be hurried by the clamor of jingoes in regard to the Philippines by the so-called anti-imperialists.

Terrific Accident.

New York, Dec. 29.—Alfred Morrison, a professor, and his wife, took their wife for a burglar during the night and shot her at their home in Mount Vernon, New York. Mrs. Morrison exonerates her husband from all blame. He is almost insane from grief. Mrs. Morrison may die.

Gave Himself Up.

New York, Dec. 29.—Lewis E. Goldsmith, assistant cashier of the Port Jervis National Bank, of Port Jervis, N. Y., who is alleged to have robbed that institution of \$45,000 on Nov. 11, last, and also to have satisfied the bank's books today surrendered himself. Goldsmith left Port Jervis four days before a warrant was issued for his arrest. He waived examination and was held in \$10,000 bail.

DEATH LIST.

STYLEREST MALONE.

New York, Dec. 29.—Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the Roman Catholic church of Saints Peter and Paul, Brooklyn, and a member of the board of regents of the University of New York died today, aged 79 years. He had been failing heavily for some time past and took to his bed about three weeks ago.

Dr. Malone was born in Trim county, Meath, Ireland, and came to America in 1839. He was ordained in 1844, and was assigned to the church of which he was still the pastor to the day of his death. At the beginning of the Civil war, Father Malone hoisted a Union flag on his church spire, and there it remained until it was taken down by order that it might be carried to the front by Williamsburg men. All through the war he labored arduously in behalf of the Union cause.

THOMAS MACKELLER.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—Thomas Mackellar, senior member of the firm of Mackellar, Smiths & Jordan, type foundry, died today of pneumonia, at his home in Germantown, at the age of 68. Mr. Mackellar, who was a printer, poet and author, was born in New York, August 12, 1812. He was the author of numerous books, poems and hymns, among them "The American Printer," "Fables on Practical Religion," and "The President of the Typefounders' association of the U. S. and was a member of a number of other organizations.

J. W. ANDREWS.

Elgin, Ills., Dec. 29.—J. W. Andrews, the old time "Watermelon man" of the Haverly Minstrel company, died at the Elgin asylum today, aged 64 years.

ACCUSES UNITED STATES.

Imparical Says Columbia is Out For Slices of Territory.

City of Mexico, Dec. 29.—Imparical, the leading organ of the liberal party, has a significant article on what constitutes imperialism, and tends to show that the United States has joined England, Russia, Germany and France in a career of conquest and aggrandizement. Imparical declares that imperialism and expansion are symptoms of national unhealth and argues that no nation which has ever played the imperial role has endured but has seen itself shorn of provinces and possessions as fast as the outlying provinces grew strong enough to shake off the yoke of their subjugators. It compares the conduct of the United States in the Philippines to that of Great Britain in South Africa, and ends by predicting that all existing imperialisms will be forced to prodigal expenditures to maintain their hold on the new possessions and so will become bankrupt.

This utterance from the chief liberal organ is significant of the sentiments of the members of that party, now dominant here.

There is a marked display in the press here of sympathy with the Boers. It is reported that British residents are raising volunteer corps to join the army in South Africa.

El Pais, the Catholic penny daily attacks the American missionaries, charging them with misrepresenting Mexico in their home organs, depicting as barbarous the land where they labor among the heathen and asks why they do not publish articles showing the great progress made here in railways, telegraphs, education and manufacturing, but concludes that if they did not make the American people believe Mexico to be steeped in paganism and barbarism, they would not secure funds to maintain their missions. The religious question is the basis of the clerical party opposition here to all things American.

MAJOR F. A. GRANT ILL.

Confined to His Home by a Painful Carbuncle.

Major F. A. Grant, of the Penn. Mutual Life, is confined to his room. He is suffering from a carbuncle, which requires surgical attention, and it will be several days before he can attend to business again.

THREATENED LIFE INSURANCE WAR

How it is Viewed by the Salt Lake Representatives of the Big Companies.

Manager Wood, of the New York Life Branch, Says it Would be a Calamity—Would Increase the Expenses and Decrease the Earnings, Thereby Affecting Dividends—Question of Peace or War Will Probably be Determined Within Twenty-four Hours—Cause of the Present Difficulty—An Expression from Manager Nolan, of the Equitable—Manager Rulon S. Wells, of the Mutual, Says Such War Would Affect All.

Since reading the Associated Press dispatches relative to the trouble between the New York Life and the Equitable, two of the biggest insurance companies in the world, visions of tumbling rates and policies to be obtained for a song have flitted through the minds of Salt Lakeers. The representatives of the two companies here, and in fact life insurance men generally tried to make light of the alleged difficulty this morning, and discouraged the idea that a rate war was probable or even possible. But they received so many calls from parties interested who wanted to know all about it that a little information was finally given out.

At present the situation seems to be this: There has been no cutting of rates by any of the companies so far in this field. But the trouble may break out at any moment. Should either of the big companies make a move indicating war, the word will at once be passed and the contest will be waged as bitterly in one field as another.

MANAGER WOODS.

Manager Woods of the local branch of the New York Life, was seen at his new office in the commercial block this morning. He stated to the "News" that so far there had been no change in rates here. He sincerely hoped there would not be any war, for it would be in the nature of a calamity should it come. At this time negotiations are going on in New York City, he said, to effect a settlement of the difficulties between his company and the Equitable, and he had every reason to believe they would be successful. In any event twenty-four hours would probably tell the story. Should an agreement be reached, the equilibrium of the insurance world would not be disturbed in the least by the rumors so far spread and all would be well. If such a conclusion was not

MANAGER WOODS.

reached, no one could foresee to what limits the war would reach.

The anti-rebate agreement between all companies was abrogated recently through the withdrawal of the Equitable. That left the companies free to make such a rebate on the premiums as they saw fit. Following this, the agreement between the New York Life and Equitable only, under which each was bound not to employ or undertake to employ any agent or employee of the other, was abrogated by the Equitable, which withdrew. We are now at liberty to engage any agent of the Equitable if we can get them.

"The indications at this time are," concluded Mr. Woods, "and I am in communication with New York—that these agreements between the companies will be renewed within twenty-four hours, and that will put a quietus on the war proposition. I say that war would be a calamity, because it would necessarily increase the expenses and decrease the earnings of the companies, which control millions upon millions of capital belonging to the policy holders."

MANAGER WELLS.

Rulon S. Wells, of the Mutual Life, was not aware of the actual commencement of hostilities in Salt Lake yet, but like every insurance man seen, would not be surprised at such an outbreak at any time. While the trouble originated between the New York Life and the Equitable, a rate war might in fact, involve many other companies, and in fact, would affect every one of them.

MANAGER NOLAN'S VIEW.

The view taken at the local office of the Equitable is that the situation is neither serious nor alarming. Manager Nolan stated that the withdrawal of the Equitable from the anti-rebate compact was not for the purpose of breaking down rates, but especially for the purpose of correcting the evil of rebating, so far as his company was concerned. This was specially set out in President Alexander's letter to Hon. Thomas B. Reed, referee, in September. Mr. Nolan does not think that any rate war will follow, and inclines to the belief that the situation has been exaggerated in reports from New York.

THE FUNERAL.

The remains were then conveyed to Sydney for interment and the funeral took place from the young Salt Lake magnate. Notwithstanding the intense heat, over four hundred persons attended, among them being Viola Pratt-Gillette, of Salt Lake City, who is single in "Robin Hood" at Sydney. Mrs. Ellison and her little daughter, Frank Ellison, Louis J. Lake, who went from Melbourne to be present, and a large number of professional people who entertained a high regard for the young Salt Lake magnate. The deceased was a Latter-day Saint and the burial service was not of any set order. Rev. Geo. Walters delivered a touching address.

The grave is at Waverly, close to that of Sadie McDonald, the young American actress, who died in Australia just three years before "Dante" passed away. Upon the grave were placed porcelain wreaths by Harry Richards, an Australian actor of note, Harry S. Hunter, Paul Cinquaralli, of the Tivoli theater and Hoyt & McKee's American company. "Dante's" managerial and working staffs and by many prominent theatrical, business and social people of prominence.

BODY WILL NOT BE BROUGHT HOME.

Ellison left British Columbia for Australia in Oct., 1898. His success in that country was phenomenal. The body will remain in that country, where he achieved his greatest triumph. Mrs. Ellison and her daughter and Frank Ellison, it is expected, will return home soon from Wood & Co.'s parlors. It is more than likely that letters from them came on the Australian steamer which arrived yesterday, and will be here in the course of a few days.

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