

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

HARRISON HOME IN DEEP MOURNING.

Arrangements for the Funeral Progressing Rapidly—Distinguished Arrivals at Indianapolis—Mr. Morton's Tribute.

Indianapolis, March 15.—The same atmosphere of quiet that has characterized the Harrison home since the death of Gen. Harrison prevailed today. The arrangements for the funeral progress rapidly and there were numerous arrivals of relatives and friends, but for all this there was little unusual stir or commotion.

Mrs. Harrison saw all the messages and letters of sympathy which arrived during the night and the early hours of the day and she was consulted and expressed her wishes in regard to the arrangements for the funeral and for the entertainment of the relatives who would be here for the occasion. She received calls, however, except one of her most intimate friends, Mrs. Caroline B. Stroud, who was constantly in her friend from New York. Mrs. Stroud, who was in the city last night with the body of the general, this afternoon took a plaster of the features and head of the general and the undertakers then took charge and prepared the body for the coffin.

The coffin will be removed from the front parlor to the rear of the house at noon to the funeral home, where it will be in the care of the Harrison family. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock and the body will be taken to the funeral home at 11 o'clock.

The funeral services Sunday will be in charge of the family and will be held at the funeral home.

Senator Fairbanks is here and Senator Evans will arrive tonight. Nearly all the Indiana congressmen will be here and distinguished men from all over the country are expected to be in attendance.

The business houses in the city are today draped in mourning. All flags remain at half mast. From noon until 2 o'clock tomorrow business will be discontinued.

John W. Foster, who was secretary of state in Gen. Harrison's cabinet, telegraphed Mrs. Harrison today from California that it would be impossible for him to reach this city in time for the funeral. It had been hoped that he would be able to come and officiate as one of the honorary pall bearers.

Senator S. B. Ekins, who was secretary of war under the Harrison administration, telegraphed today that on account of Mrs. Ekins' illness he may not be able to come for the funeral. He was also expected to be one of the honorary pall bearers.

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"GRANDEST ORGAN IN THE WORLD."

So Says F. W. Hedgeland of the Famous Tabernacle Instrument.

IT WILL BE A BIG WONDER.

Something in Regard to the Work Which is Now Being Done Here by Kimball Co.

F. W. Hedgeland of the Kimball Organ company has arrived in this city with a consignment of new pipes for the Tabernacle organ. With him is Mr. Wiener, the chief organ voicer of the big organ company, who will start to work upon the voicing of all the pipes of the big instrument as they are put in place. Mr. Wiener expresses himself as being rather amused at the fact that there are a number of people in the city who are being rather misled by the statement that the entire inside of the grand old instrument has been torn out and the instrument is being practically remodeled. "When they hear the new instrument," he said, "they will be surprised at the change for the better."

Mr. Hedgeland was even more enthusiastic. When seen this afternoon he was in the bowels of the grand old instrument superintending the removal of the pipes, wind chests and other portions of the organ. "What do I think of this organ?" he said in answer to query of the reporter. "I think that it is a wonder, and I can tell you that when we get through with it there will not be another organ in the world to touch it, when one takes into consideration the acoustic properties of the building wherein it stands. There may be larger organs with more pipes in them, but there will not be one which can touch it when it comes to sound and tone. The people will be surprised when they hear it."

Mr. Hedgeland speaks with a pronounced English accent, so with the idea of obtaining some comment on English instruments the reporter suggested that Albert Hall, London, was built upon similar lines to the Tabernacle and also possessed an organ that was as large as the one in Salt Lake. Mr. Hedgeland smiled and said, "The Albert Hall cannot touch the Tabernacle either. In its organ or in the acoustic properties of the building. No; without doubt this organ here will be the finest in the world when it is finished."

Continuing he said, "The people here have done just right in having these improvements to the organ. Salt Lake is essentially a town for tourists and the fame of the instrument is known all over the world. In order to keep up this ranking it is absolutely necessary to keep abreast with the times. It was a wonder twenty and thirty years ago, and when one takes into consideration the circumstances under which it was built, it is a wonder today, but it is very much like a coat that has been repeatedly out to fit the wearer. The organ has been added to a number of times and has a very old-fashioned action. We are now working to put in an entirely new action and will leave only the pedal organ and a few of the stops which were in the old instrument. The keyboard will be brought down to the front so that the organist will have the choir and conductor before him and he will be able to see and hear what he is doing. You won't know it when you see it finished."

"We expect the organ to arrive tomorrow, although I do not think that it will come before Sunday. If the railroads do not get back in time we will have the instrument ready by Conference, and with this end in view there will be gangs of men working day and night."

In answer to further queries Mr. Hedgeland stated that there would be 5,000 pipes in the new organ which was now on its way from the East, and the shipment would weigh in the neighborhood of 30 tons.

At the present time the grand old instrument presents a very forlorn aspect with the front torn out and the massive shell remaining reared up towards the roof. All the choir seats situated immediately in the front of the instrument down to the rostrum have been removed and the floor is being torn up. Already the curio and relic hunters are beginning to flock to the scene to capture fragments of wood and metal that formed part of the grand old organ which was dismantled in the days before the whistle of the locomotive was heard in Utah.

SENATOR KEARNS' GUEST. He Will Entertain the President While in Salt Lake.

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LEGISLATION IS BEING SIFTED.

What Senate is Doing in the Last Hours of Its Existence.

PASSES RAILROAD BILL.

Railroad Companies Must Fence Their Tracks Through Private Property—Other Measures.

It was nearly 10:30 o'clock before the Senate was called to order this morning, the delay being caused by the sifting committee, whose report was the first thing that was taken up.

The sifting committee reported favorably on the following bills: Senate bill No. 45, to create a domestic science course in the University of Utah.

Senate bill No. 130, compelling railroad companies to fence their tracks.

Senate bill No. 110, providing for the printing of stationery for State officials.

Senate bill No. 76, prohibiting the putting of injurious chemicals in milk and cream.

Senate bill No. 116, prohibiting the use of the slot machine.

Senate bill No. 123, providing for the furnishing of certificates to outstanding witnesses and jurors, fees.

These fees will not be paid unless the certificate is filed before February 1st, 1902.

Senate bill No. 45 was killed because there is an identical provision in the appropriation bill.

Senate bill No. 76 was passed. The bill only diverges from the present law by adding formaldehyde to the list of chemicals that are prohibited from being injected into milk.

Senate bill No. 130, requiring railroad companies to fence their tracks through private property, was the source of considerable discussion in the Senate this morning. An amendment was injected into the bill making the killing of stock prima facie evidence of the negligence of the railroad companies.

Senator Larsen made his longest speech of the session in support of the amendment. After some further parleying the bill was passed.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK. The sifting committee apparently knows what it was appointed for. The first thing that was done this afternoon was the reading of the favorable report of that committee on 23 bills, which were passed to their third reading and disposed of as fast as the representative peddlers of the senators would permit them to be.

The first bill called up was Senate bill 123, providing for the examination of outstanding jurors and witnesses' fees. Senator Howell moved to strike out the enacting clause, but the Senate refused to do it. The roll was then called and the bills were passed.

At this juncture, Senator Larsen moved that hereafter no motion for a reconsideration be entertained. The motion acted like a spark in the midst of the highest combustible substance. Senator Howell introduced a resolution authorizing the president to revise and proof read the journal of the Senate and making an appropriation of \$500 as compensation. The resolution was referred to the committee on appropriations.

TO STOP SLOT MACHINES. Senate bill 116 prohibiting the use of the slot machine was passed over the protest of Senator Kiesel, who thought that it was undemocratic. He was in favor of stopping gambling in all its forms, but people could not be made good by such legislation. Senators Murdoch and Barnes voted no on the roll call, and later asked to change their votes to aye.

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APPROPRIATIONS WERE THE TOPIC.

Smith Moves that Governor's Salary Be Increased to \$8,000.

AMOUNT TO ABOUT \$1,200,000.

Sum of Money Asked in the House Today Exceeds Total Revenue of the State.

The first bill on the calendar for third reading this morning was Senate bill No. 131, a substitute for House bill No. 44, which was killed in the Senate. It incorporates the best features of No. 44, and re-enacts all the existing law with the change that the mining inspector will have the power to direct proceedings for the safety of coal mines instead of merely suggesting them. The bill passed.

When Inside Messenger Jim Kelly appeared in the House this morning a shout was raised and on motion of D. H. Morris he was granted the privilege of the floor to explain himself. The explanation was in regard to his marriage. Kelly was not at all abashed. He said it gave him great pleasure to announce his marriage and that he did not believe he had committed any great crime in getting married. He thought the newspapers had poked too much fun at him and hoped they would "let up."

A resolution of condolence on the death of David McFarland, son of Representative Archibald McFarland, was adopted.

The celebrated "fish and game" bill was next called up. The bill has not yet been printed, but, being an important measure, Mr. Homer moved that it be considered although there were no printed copies.

Mr. Harmon was opposed to this and the matter was finally compromised by the Speaker offering fifty copies to be struck off.

At this point House bill No. 1, relating to the election of the state superintendent of the Senate, was returned from the Senate with the deputy superintendent's salary reduced from \$600 to \$400. The House at first refused to concur in the Senate amendment.

The present salary for the deputy is \$300. Mr. Anderson referred to Democratic influence in knocking out the increased salary of the deputy. Mr. Langston and Mr. Anderson explained that his reference was only to Democratic members of the Senate. Mr. McGregg said he was opposed to raising the salary of the deputy.

Mr. Page thought that the only way to save the bill was to concur in the Senate amendment. He asked that when the members from Weber made any reference to the Democrats in the Senate he should not look towards the Democratic side of the House. The Senate amendment was then adopted and the bill passed by a vote of 34 to 2.

About half an hour before noon the reading of the appropriation bill was commenced. On motion of Mr. Smith the bill was taken up by sections. Mr. Smith moved that the appropriation for the governor's salary for the two years be increased from \$4,000 to \$8,000. D. H. Morris, N. L. Morris and others questioned the constitutionality of doing so, but Mr. Smith said that the increased salary would be paid into the treasury and the appropriation was made. The motion carried. In the next section Mr. Smith moved that the figures applying to the salary of state be increased from \$4,000 to \$6,000, and the motion also carried. State of the main building be struck out. He also thought that the insurance might be reduced from \$2,100 to \$1,100. Mr. Kelly took the same view. Mr. Anderson and the speaker for the roll amount of the appropriation. Mr. Gardner said that he would be in favor of the appropriation if he was assured that there was enough in the State treasury to go around. D. H. Morris said that he had enquired into the matter, and the secretary of state assured him that the treasury would be able to meet appropriations to the amount of \$1,150,000. The appropriations asked for amounted to about \$1,200,000.

At this stage of the proceedings a recess was taken for lunch.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The House continued its deliberations on the appropriation bill this afternoon, starting where it left off for its lunch recess. By agreement the appropriation bill was passed over temporarily and then for the deaf, dumb and blind school taken up. Mr. Anderson moved that the maintenance appropriation for that institution be raised from \$45,000 to \$47,500, and the change was made.

Mr. Smith asked the attention of the House be called back to the University fund, which he asked should be made to include interest on the permanent fund. The amendment was adopted.

In the industrial school report Mr. Davis asked that \$1,000 be added for the completion of the women's cottage. The increase was allowed.

In the appropriation for the State prison Mr. Smith said that he would like to have the wording of the appropriation for certain items changed in compliance with a request from the Governor. The motion carried, and the item now reads, instead of naming the improvements, "insurance," etc., the total, \$17,155 remaining the same. When the land commissioners' department was reached Mr. Kelly asked that an appropriation of \$25,000 be added for experimental farming in the southern part of the State. Mr. Smith thought that this was a pretty big addition to the appropriation, when the purpose had not been recommended by the treasurer or by any board. Mr.

CHIN POY GOING HOME. Chinaman Who Shot and Killed Charley Holmes Preparing to Leave.

Last evening Chin Poy, the old Chinese gardener, who several months ago, shot and killed Charles Holmes in this city, has announced his determination to quit America just as soon as he can arrange his affairs and return to the land of his birth. Poy has sold his garden and what articles of value he had, and says when he collects some money coming to him he will start for China.

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COUNT VON BUELOW ON CHINA CRISIS.

In the Reichstag He Admits Differences of Opinion Have Arisen—Anglo-German Agreement Means Integrity of Empire.

Berlin, March 15.—The imperial chancellor, Count von Buelow, in a speech in the Reichstag today admitted that differences of opinion had arisen between the powers in regard to Chinese affairs, but he hoped they would be overcome.

The debate on the supplementary estimates for China furnished the opportunity for the statement from the chancellor, in anticipation of something interesting occurring, both the floor of the house and the galleries were filled. The chancellor began by declaring that the negotiations on the Chinese question were making slow but steady progress. Although it had not been easy to secure an agreement, owing to the naturally conflicting interests of the different governments, it had been possible to draw up a reasonable peace program. The harmony of the powers, thus far, had been preserved and hope was entertained that the feeling of solidarity among the civilized nations would suffice to overcome the differences of opinion which had lately become apparent in regard to the matters in China.

The chancellor traced the deliberations of the powers, following which negotiations had been entered upon with China.

Referring to the punishments inflicted on the mandarins as a result of Boxer atrocities, the chancellor declared that the powers were not actuated by thirst for blood, but by a desire to make an example of the guilty. To let them go free would have amounted to a charge for similar misdeeds in the future. He suggested that the mission of Prince Chun to Berlin was agreeable to the emperor but it could not occur until China had yielded to the demands of the powers or had given satisfactory assurances that their conditions would be carried out.

The question of indemnities, the chancellor continued, offered such difficulties as to have thus far prevented the drawing up of a program acceptable to all the powers. But China had unconditionally admitted her obligation and had granted compensation. Experts had been called in to revise the methods of paying indemnities. They were opposed to the control of the whole Chinese state system and regarded the maritime routes as the only means of recovery, as the best means of covering the outlay.

The chancellor alluded to the Anglo-German agreement, saying its tendency was to preserve the integrity of China so long as possible and to protect German trade there. The agreement did not refer to Manchuria and did not contain secret clauses.

"WHERE THE LEGISLATURE IS AT."

What the Status of Legislation Was at Noon Today—Governor Had 42 Bills, Sifting Committee 100, With 12 on President's Table.

At noon today there are forty-two bills in the hands of the governor, about one hundred in the hands of the Senate sifting committee and about one dozen on the president's table. That is the volume of work that lies before the Legislature to be disposed of as soon as possible.

With some of the senators the idea of being able to get through by Saturday night is a vain hope, but it is different with President Evans. When that gentleman was asked this morning if he thought that the Senate could conclude the work that is before it by Saturday night his response was, "It will have to. It is folly to expect to stay together any longer than that time, and if the Senate will get down to work," and the president's eyes put

Stevens said that if this was granted two years from now the southern counties would be asking for an appropriation for board and clothes. Mr. Page suggested that instead of being used for boring for water in Millard county for ore in Plute he might be induced to favor its appropriation. Mr. Axton moved that \$10,000 be a more reasonable appropriation.

Mr. McGregg and others spoke for the appropriation, which was finally passed, the amount being amended to read \$10,000.

LAUNDRY DRIVER MEETS WITH A SERIOUS MISHAP. What proved to be a very painful and somewhat serious accident happened today to Robert Breunbach, who lives between Fourth and Fifth South and Ninth West. He conducts a laundry and drives his own wagon. He had business today at No. 9 West Second South street and was driving along slowly from the West when his horse took fright and dashed forward. Hoping to be able to stop the animal he turned around the street. In swinging the wagon around the wheel caught in the opening between the paving and the car line rail and Breunbach was thrown heavily onto the pavement, striking on the base of his spine. He was carried into Hill's drug store suffering greatly and Dr. King was called. The doctor said that he had received a concussion of the spine, and that it was a wonder that the results of the accident were not more serious. He recommended a stimulant and advised absolute rest for several days.

CASE OF RAY CLIFFORD. An Unfortunate Woman Who is Almost Dead from Use of Morphine.

Without doubt the most shocking specimen of humanity in Salt Lake, if not in the State, is the woman known in police circles as Ray Clifford. She is a morphia fiend, and the constant use of the deadly drug has wrought such havoc with her that she weighs scarcely 75 pounds. She has caused the police much trouble of late and they are puzzling their brains to know what to do with her.

This afternoon Officer Hempel found her begging along Second South and he placed her under arrest and took her to headquarters. On the way there she kept up a torrent of pleading and begging to be allowed to go, and the result was that by the time the station was reached a big crowd had collected. The woman, whose husband was an army officer, draws a pension of \$12 per month from the government, and she insisted that her money was at the postoffice, and that she would get it and go at once to Denver. She begged Officer Hempel for fully an hour to let her go but he was obstinate. Suddenly one of the officers motioned her to get out, and she needed no second bidding. While Hempel's back was turned she dashed out of the hall and down State street as fast as her weakened state would permit her to go. It is thought,

THE DEAD. L. F. Henry, 48 years of age, suffocated.

THE INJURED. Stephen Collins, proprietor of the hotel, both legs badly burned, death in neck, burned about face and arms; very serious but not necessarily fatal. W. R. Catchings, of Kentucky, back sprained, legs and right side bruised; injuries caused by jumping from window.

JOHN SCANLON, head cut by jumping from window.

W. B. Ketchum, of Connecticut, bruised by falling down stairs.

Firemen, sadly extinguished the flames. The damage to the building was small.

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