

MCKINLEY'S TOMB GUARD ATTACKED

One Man Engaged His Attention
While the Other Struck Him.

FIRE UPON THE PROWLER.

Capt. Biddle Thinks it Was Intended
to Blow Up Vault Containing
President's Body.

Canton, O., Sept. 30.—Private De Prend, who was doing guard duty beside the vault in which the body of President McKinley rests was mysteriously attacked last night by two men. Capt. Biddle, in command of the company of regulars, thinks an attempt was made to blow the vault to pieces as one of the men carried a white package. While one of the strangers engaged the attention of the sentinel, the other struck him over the head and also attempted to stab him.

It was nearly 8 o'clock when Guard De Prend saw a prowler in the rear of the vault behind a tree and in a shadow. Upon being challenged by the soldier the man remained motionless behind a tree. He was then about forty feet from the soldier. De Prend advanced, made a second challenge and brought his gun ready to fire. The man in the meantime had dodged away to a second tree about ten feet distant from the first. The soldier renewed his challenge and fired, but as he did so a hard blow was given the gun and his aim missed. A second man had stealthily come up to the soldier and dealt the blow. At the same time another man struck the soldier with a heavy instrument in the back and attempted to stab him. A gasp "L" shaped and about two inches long each way was cut through the clothing, including the overcoat and a small scratch was made on De Prend's body. The blow was so hard that De Prend was knocked down a small hill and was unable to regain his feet before the men disappeared in the darkness. Lieut. Ashbridge, who was officer of the day, as soon as he heard the challenge and shot, rushed to the assistance of the guard. He was followed by other soldiers.

The sentinel attacked, however, was in the rear of the vault, on a hill, and before the relief force could climb the hill the men had escaped. A hunt was made for the prowlers, but no traces could be found of them. The vault is but a short distance from the west edge of the cemetery and the men evidently escaped from there into the fields and woods near by.

The man who doled about the trees, De Prend says, carried a shining weapon in one hand and a package done up in white in the other. He says he could recognize the man if ever seen again. The man who attacked him was masked.

That Capt. Biddle believes an attempt was made to blow the vault to pieces is shown by the fact that he put on an extra guard around the vault and in various portions of the cemetery the balance of the night. All the men of the company, seventy-five in number, were ordered to be ready to turn out on the first alarm sounded.

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENT.

Blitter Debate on a Minute Accepting Principle of Mr. Chamberlain.

London, Sept. 30.—The Melbourne correspondent of the Times reports another bitter debate in the commonwealth parliament.

An amendment to the immigration restriction bill, proposed by Mr. Isaacs and providing that prohibited immigrants be expelled by joint resolution of the federal houses, was opposed by the government and defeated without a division.

A renewed attack was made by Mr. Reid on Premier Barton's minute to the right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain.

This attack was answered by Mr. Kingston, who vehemently denounced Mr. Reid's changed attitude and urged that the minute was only courteous intimation of the increasing burden of the empire and a response to the favors poured out on the commonwealth by the home government in the most sympathetic spirit.

Price of California Raisins Cut.

Fresno, Cal., Sept. 30.—The directors of the California Raisin Growers' association have cut prices and entered into a contract with a new packing company to handle the crop. The prices announced are on a basis of somewhat lower than three cents in the sweatbox but at other points no guarantee that these prices will be maintained.

COMMENTS ON THE RACE.

London Papers This Morning Have Very Little to Say.

New York, Sept. 30.—A Herald dispatch from London says: The papers have very little to say this morning about Saturday's race. The Daily Telegraph and Daily News are silent.

The Daily Mail says: "There will be but little difference in the all-round capabilities of the rival yachts when they are tried over the triangular course."

The Daily Express says: "When it is all over we shall be alike satisfied, English and Americans, that either of us could beat any rival in the world, but each other—a healthy international prejudice that is good to maintain even at a loss of many yacht races."

The Daily Graphic says: "The triangular course should be more favorable to Shamrock II."

The Morning Post says: "The next race to be decided is over a triangular course, each side of the triangle being ten miles in length. Judging by Saturday's struggle, this should be in favor of Shamrock II."

The Daily Chronicle says: "Sir Thomas Lipton has considerable reason for his flashing spirits. His yacht has astonished these American experts who decided after Thursday that Shamrock II was a negligible quantity. We cherish the hope that in the next race it will blow hard."

BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON

Two Hundred Have Said They Would Swear Allegiance to King Edward.

London, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Colombo says that Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, the governor of the island, has announced that 300 of the Boer prisoners in Ceylon have expressed their willingness to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward.

The prisoners not only desire to take the oath, but also wish to enlist in the British army. They are willing to serve anywhere but in South Africa.



MISS ELLEN H. STONE.

Miss Stone is the American missionary worker who was recently captured by Turkish brigands in the mountains of Macedonia. She is a woman fifty-two years of age, and for twenty-three years has been a missionary in European Turkey. Her home is in Chelsea, Mass., where her mother, Mrs. Benjamin F. Stone, is still living.

GEN. KITCHENER REQUESTS TROOPS

Wants 25,000 Mounted Men and
Larger Powers.

BRITISH ARMY CRITICISED.

Sir Charles Warren Tells of His Dis-
satisfactions—Re-enlistment of Imperial
Yeomanry Unsatisfactory.

New York, Sept. 30.—Explanatory of the enlistment problem the London correspondent of the Tribune says:

The re-enlistment of the imperial yeomanry is not proceeding at a rate to suit the military authorities. Very few sound men are forthcoming and it is doubtful whether the order will have any real effect. Numbers of unfit men have been re-enlisted, but as Lord Kitchener does not want them the war office has had to refuse their services. During the last four days only 100 men have been re-enlisted. The men of the old yeomanry do not think the terms, five shillings a day, good enough, as there is no separate allowance for families. Medically unfit yeomanry have been arriving in thousands from South Africa, every transport bringing some home. Out of 16,000 men over 1200 have been sent back as useless. No doubt when the parties responsible for passing these men are found censure will be very severe.

There seems to be no doubt that Lord Kitchener has requested 25,000 more mounted men and larger powers for dealing with the Boers in the field. All sorts of rumors are in circulation and it is even said that the king summoned a meeting of the cabinet to consider the question of Lord Kitchener's position, and that he closely questioned Mr. Brodrick in regard to the recruiting, which has fallen off so much of late. All that is known definitely is that the British commander is eager to bring hostilities to an end as quickly as possible.

BRITISH ARMY CRITICISED.

New York, Sept. 30.—Discussing the South African situation, the London correspondent of the Tribune says: Very little has been heard about Sir Charles Warren since he was recalled from South Africa after his disastrous defeat at Spionkop. The October number of the National Review will, however, publish an article which he has written entitled "Some Lessons from the South African War." Sir Charles criticizes the preparations that were made by the war office and asserts that the efficiency of the army was limited to bringing troops into the field. To

what extent mistakes in the conduct of the war had been caused by the cabinet now and again taking direct control of the army operations has, he says, not yet been ascertained, but it is known that political questions have in some instances overruled military expediency. A well organized army should be capable of adapting its operations to the ever changing views of the cabinet although these changes may lead to lavish expenditure and greatly deferred success. The increased number of troops required was due to imperfect training of the British soldiers and the absence of regulations defining the duties and functions of the several officers in their several grades. Sir Chas. Warren, probably speaking from personal experience points out that the keeping of an officer second in command of a battalion on tenorhooks for four years may sap his character of the most essential qualities for command that he may when his turn comes be of less value when selected for command than he would have been under a system of seniority.

IRISH ARE FOR BOERS.

London, Sept. 30.—Discussing the Irish question and the South African situation, the Times in an editorial today says the nation will never again trust the government of the British empire to a party which can be made and unmade by the British nationalists. The South African war and the attitude of the Irish during the war have brought home the danger of such a step more forcibly than ever to the whole people. Throughout the war the Irish party have spared no pains to show that they are persistent and determined enemies of the empire. The demonstration has not been lost on the nation.

NO INITIATIVE IN INTERVENTION

London, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Times from Brussels says that the council of the Hague permanent court of arbitration has unanimously decided that the question of assuming the initiative in arbitration or intervention in any form in regard to the South African war must be definitely abandoned.

This decision, it is stated, probably accounts for the fact that the date of the meeting of the council to consider the appeal of the Boer representatives in Europe had not been fixed, and it is not likely that such a meeting will take place for a considerable time.

PROMOTION FOR THE PRESIDENT

To be Brevetted Brigadier-General for Gallantry at Santiago de Cuba.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Adjt.-Gen. Corbin announces that the board of brevets, recently appointed to meet at the war department Monday, would devote its attention solely to the cases of officers and enlisted men who especially distinguished themselves in the campaigns in China and in the Philippines. It will have nothing to do with respect to the cases of officers who rendered special service in the West Indian campaign.

The latter class of cases was disposed of by a similar board, which concluded its sessions over a year ago. While the fact that a brevet has been recommended to Congress for Col. Roosevelt was published at the time the nominations were sent to the Senate, it appears that the fact that there were two separate recommendations, and the exact basis for the board's action, were not made public. Therefore the adjutant-general today furnished these transcripts from the proceedings of the board:

"Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt, First United States volunteer cavalry, to be brevetted colonel United States volunteers for gallantry in battle, at Guayama, Cuba, June 24, 1898. For gallantry in battle, Santiago de Cuba, July 1, 1898. Lieut.-Col. Theodore Roosevelt to be brevetted brigadier-general."

Priest for N. Y. Greek Catholics.

New York, Sept. 30.—After being without a priest of their own for nearly a year, Archimandrite Anthemos Jeanides has been sent to this city by the metropolitan of Athens to take charge of the Greek orthodox church of Holy Trinity, and the Greek colony here is greatly pleased with the appointment.

Archimandrite Jeanides was born in Calavrita, in the Moraea Greece, about 42 years ago. After several years of theological study in the University of Athens, he went to Leipzig, where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Jena. He was pastor of the Greek church at Mar-selles for a time and then spent several years in Paris. In 1897 he was called to Athens to take charge of the bureau of the metropolitan of Athens. He speaks French and German fluently but as yet knows nothing of English.

FORTY-EIGHT SOLDIERS KILLED

Co. C, Ninth U.S. Infantry, Attacked
By Filipinos.

NEAR BALANGIGA, SAMAR.

Were Surprised at Breakfast—Only
24 Escape—Stores and Guns Cap-
tured by Insurgents.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The war department has received the following dispatch from Gen. Chaffee:

"Manila, Sept. 29.—Adjt.-Gen. Wash-
ington—Hughes reports the following
from Rasey, southern Samar:

"Twenty-four men, Company C, Ninth regiment, United States Infantry, wounded, have just arrived from Balangiga, remainder company killed. Insurgents secured all company supplies and all rifles except twelve. Company was attacked during breakfast morning September 28; company seventy-two strong; officers, Thomas W. Connell (captain), Edward A. Bumpus (first lieutenant), Dr. R. S. Griswold (major surgeon), escaped."

"CHAFFEE."

A DISASTROUS FIGHT.

Manila, Sept. 29.—A disastrous fight between United States troops and insurgents occurred yesterday in the island of Samar, near Balangiga.

A large body of insurgents attacked Company C, Ninth Infantry, only two of the members of the company escaping. All the others are reported to have been killed.

The company were at breakfast when attacked and made a determined resistance, but the overwhelming number of the insurgents compelled them to retreat.

Of the survivors who have arrived at Basey, eleven are wounded. According to the latest returns, the strength of the company was seventy-two. The survivors include Capt. Thomas W. Connell, First Lieut. Edward A. Bumpus and Dr. R. S. Griswold, surgeon.

Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller of the Ninth Infantry reports that Gen. Hughes is assembling force to attack the insurgents.

The insurgents captured all the stores and ammunition of the company and all the rifles except twenty-six.

NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sept. 29.—News of the disastrous fight between the troops of the Ninth Infantry and the insurgents, in the island of Samar, yesterday, was sent promptly by Gen. Hughes, commanding the island, to Gen. Chaffee at Manila, and by him transmitted to the war department. It reached the department during the early hours today, and Adjt.-Gen. Corbin, realizing its importance, at once made it public after sending a copy to the White House.

The news created a sensation in official circles. It was the first severe reverse that has occurred for a long time, while the officials were not prepared for news of just this character from Samar, in which the revolution started by Aguinaldo still continues.

Samar is a country about as large as the state of Ohio, and the American forces never made efforts to occupy it between 2,000 and 2,500 men. These are distributed among various posts in the island, a large number being located at the more important centers. Spain never made efforts to occupy Samar, and it only has been for probably three months past that the United States has undertaken that work.

The latest report made by Gen. Hughes to the war department, was that the number of insurgent rifles in the island aggregated about 300. The Filipinos carried on a guerrilla warfare, and operations against them were difficult.

The disaster to Company C of the Ninth Infantry occurred, it is believed, while it was engaged in an expedition to clear the country of roving bands of insurgent forces. The fact that the Americans were attacked while at breakfast indicates the daring and pluck of the insurgents.

Immediately on receipt of the dispatch Adjt.-Gen. Corbin cabled Gen. Chaffee to send a complete report of the fight and a list of the casualties.

A well-known official of the government, in speaking of this outbreak against the American forces in Samar, said he regarded it as a consequence of the assassination of President McKinley. In all probability the insurgents had received, he said, only meager reports of the tragedy, and possibly beyond the shooting to be the result of some popular outbreak against the President. The natives had seized the opportunity in the flickering hope of retrieving some of their losses.

Company C was a portion of the Ninth regiment of United States Infantry which went to China at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and which there performed valiant service. Later the troops went to Manila and were engaged in proving duty in that city. During the past summer a battalion of the Ninth was sent to Samar.

All the officers connected with com-

pany C, which was almost wiped out by the insurgents, are named in Gen. Chaffee's dispatch, there being no second lieutenant now with the company. Capt. Thomas W. Connell, who commanded the company, was appointed to the military academy from New York in September, 1889, and First Lieut. Bumpus was appointed to the army from Massachusetts, having served as a private in company A, First Massachusetts heavy artillery. Surgeon Griswold is a recent addition to the army, having crossed the Pacific ocean with a freight train, many of those in the interior are regarded as dangerous guerrillas.

During his trip Gen. Corbin visited the island of Samar. It was just seven weeks ago tonight, he remarked when discussing the news of the disaster to company C, that he was talking with Gen. Hughes at Iloilo about the condition of affairs in the islands.

The point where company C was surprised, he said, was a considerable distance from Gen. Hughes' headquarters. He was not surprised at the attack on the troops in Samar, as that was one of the islands considered particularly troublesome. The natives to the east have friendly, but many of those in the interior are regarded as dangerous guerrillas.

M'ARTHUR'S VIEW.

Milwaukee, Sept. 29.—When his attention was called to the dispatch announcing the disaster that had overtaken company C of the Ninth Infantry, Gen. Arthur MacArthur said: "This is one of those deplorable, isolated incidents which will have no effect upon the general result. It is a portion of the insurrection which has been conducted by Gen. Lukban, who has never been suppressed. There are plenty of soldiers there to ultimately subdue the rebellion in the island of Samar."

GEN. OTIS' OPINION.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Gen. Elwell S. Otis, in command of the department of the lakes, said tonight that the slaughter of members of company C of the Ninth Infantry in Samar did not mean that there is anything like widespread revolt in that province. Concerning the disaster, Gen. Otis said:

"Samar is in the department of Visaya, over which Brig.-Gen. Hughes has command. This department includes all the central islands of the Philippine archipelago. During the last month our soldiers have been active in an attempt to subdue rebellion, which is confined to the boundaries of that island. The insurgent leader Lucban has been the nucleus of the Tagalo followers have been instrumental in keeping alive the spirit of opposition to this government's authority."

"The location of the ambushade is in southern Samar, in which the insurgents are ignorant and barbarous. Probably Lucban got a party of bolomen together and surprised the American soldiers while at breakfast. I think Lucban knows something about the attack, and by him transmitted to the war department. There has been trouble in that section for two years, and the character of the country and the barbarity of the natives combine to make its suppression difficult."

SKETCH OF CAPT. CONNELL.

New York, Sept. 30.—Capt. T. W. Connell, who commanded the unfortunate company of the Ninth United States Infantry, which was almost annihilated on the island of Samar, Saturday, and who is one of the twenty survivors, is a New York man, and is a brother of Asst. Dist. Atty. John J. Connell.

He is 28 years old, graduated from West Point in 1894, and was appointed to the Ninth Infantry immediately upon graduation. In 1898 the regiment was sent to Cuba, where Lieut. Connell was made brevet captain. After the war with Spain the Ninth regiment was sent to Manila, and in the outbreak of hostilities in China was sent there. Young Connell distinguished himself at the storming of Pekin, and in last February was made captain of company C. The regiment was moved back from China to the Philippines several months ago. Capt. Connell's most recent letter to his parents was dated August 14, from Samar.

Bad Year for British Farmer.

New York, Sept. 30.—This will rank as a bad year for the farmers throughout Great Britain, says the Tribune's London correspondent. Alike in England and in Scotland, the crops of wheat and barley are smaller than they were last year, and there is a decline in the number of cattle, sheep and pigs kept in England. Nor is the decline an unimportant one. In many respects it leaves British agriculture in a more restricted plight than for years. In Scotland the position is not so bad as in England.

Celebration of Spanish Revolution.

Madrid, Sept. 30.—The anniversary of the revolution of 1808 was celebrated at Madrid and other towns yesterday. At a meeting of twenty thousand republicans and socialists at Barcelona the crowds proceeded to lift a wreath upon the monument of Gen. Prim, the only famous insurgent leader in Spain. The mobs collided with the police who fired in response to a volley of stones. Three of the persons participating in the demonstrations and two police officials were wounded.

Fatally Wounded His Wife.

Hobart, Ind., Sept. 29.—Frederick W. Hartman, an aged farmer living near here, fatally wounded his wife, aged 59 years, by striking her several times on the head with a piece of iron. Leaving her for dead, he went into his bedroom and committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Mrs. Hartman's skull is fractured. The couple had been married forty-five years and had raised a family of five children. Of late they had quarreled over money matters.



TO THE MAN WHO THINKS.

LOOK yourself squarely in the face and see if you are not half ashamed to be without Ivory Soap in your house. Worse than this, your wife is without it. It is bad enough for a man, though a man often doesn't care how his comfort is mis-spelled. But a woman misses all these little helps to housekeeping. And Ivory Soap is one; its great potency makes it actually cheaper than yellow soap for general work. It floats.

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RIOT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Strikers and Policemen Fight a Regular Pitched Battle.

Seven Men Wounded—Many Rioters Arrested—Harm Done to Non-Union Men.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—A pitched battle between strikers and special policemen occurred shortly after 1 o'clock this morning on Kearney street, between Post and Geary. Seven men are positively known to have been wounded, one probably fatally, and it is thought that several others who escaped notice were injured. Not less than fifty shots were fired. Several of the injured were innocent passers-by. A number of plate-glass windows were broken by flying bullets. Four special policemen and a recently discharged naval man were made the targets for a combined assault by a mob of strikers and sympathizers numbering, according to the declarations of the special policemen, at least 200. The following are known to have been wounded in the fray:

WOUNDED.

William Miller, teamster, shot in the left breast; will probably die.

H. F. Beecher, special officer, shot in the left leg.

G. Wiesel, druggist, shot in the knee.

Eddie Fuller, messenger boy, shot in the leg.

J. Boyne, lacerated scalp wound, inflicted with the butt end of a revolver.

McDonald, shot in the left hand.

Peter Johnson, a bookmaker, shot in the leg.

The party of special policemen were on their way home from a variety theater. When they turned into Market street from Turk they noticed a large crowd following them, and they asked Police Officer John Tillman to accompany them. Just as the party reached Kearney street a shot was fired. It was followed in quick succession by several others. A regular fusillade ensued.

The crowd scattered in all directions, but not before a number of policemen arrived and succeeded in arresting about thirty of the mob. Four were identified as striking teamsters. They were heavily armed.

While Officer Tillman was attempting to protect the specials when the first shots were fired, one of the mob fired at him at short range. The ball just grazed Tillman's ear.

J. Boyne, who was among the injured, is a non-union man.

Publication was made to a number of hucksters to carry him away, but they refused to do so because he was not a union man.

Beecher was formerly a member of company E of the Forty-fifth United States volunteers. His home is in Elkhart, Ind.

Phoenix-Atlas Amalgamation.

New York, Sept. 30.—The directors of the Phoenix and Atlas Assurance companies have fixed Oct. 23 as the date upon which the shareholders of both companies will meet for the ratification of the amalgamation, says the London

correspondent of the Journal of Commerce.

The details of the plan will then be made public, but it is known that those controlling the stock will approve the scheme so the meeting is really only a legal formality. The life evolving from the controversy between the Phoenix and Atlas as it is arranged in the provisional agreement, will go to the Phoenix Life, which will then be styled the Phoenix and Atlas life. The Phoenix and the Phoenix Life have the same directors and are most intimately allied, which is evidenced by the naming of the subsidiary company of the Phoenix in New York. The funds of the Phoenix are about \$1,400,000 and the life funds of the Atlas approximate \$1,600,000.

Labor Question in Assam.

London, Sept. 30.—The Simla correspondent of the Times reports that the Assam planters will probably present a memorial embodying a request for the appointment of a commission to consider the present relations between capital and labor in Assam. There is said to be no chance of anything definite evolving from the controversy between the planters and the chief commissioner from the provinces.

Memorial Services for Bp. Whipple.

New York, Sept. 30.—At Holy Trinity Episcopal church this city a memorial service has just been held in honor of the late Henry B. Whipple, bishop of Minnesota. An address on Bishop Whipple's life was delivered by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. H. J. Nichols. Dr. Nichols dwelt upon the bishop's great accomplishments among the Indians of that state. He said Bishop Whipple's principal work was among the Indians of Minnesota many of whom became Christians through his ministrations. Dr. Nichols said that during the Sioux massacre in 1862, the Christian Indians had caused the white settlements in Minnesota to be left unharmed.

Free Trade on Moroccan Coast.

London, Sept. 30.—The correspondent of the Times at Tangier says a Sherrefian edict has been received permitting free trade between all the coast ports of Morocco and cancelling the former "ridiculous restrictions." This action, says the dispatch, will increase the popularity of Sultan Abdul Aziz by lowering the price of wheat throughout northern Morocco. The sultan also promises the speedy promulgation of measures improving the financial administration.

Bank Failures in Southern Russia.

London, Sept. 30.—The Odessa correspondent of the Times says that the recent bank failures in south Russia were caused by the general feeling of insecurity among commercial circles in the south.

The collapse of the Kharkoff Land bank, with liabilities of 7,000,000 roubles (\$3,570,000) and almost no assets, had a specially injurious effect.

Kharkoff business concerns have lost their reputation to such an extent that Odessa traders have told them openly that if they want goods they must pay cash down.

Jap Wants to be a L. L. D.

New York, Sept. 30.—Kazuo Hatoyama, speaker of the lower house of the Japanese parliament, is in the city. He has come to America to secure the degree of doctor of laws from Yale university.

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