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DESERTER EVENING

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1906. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

HOWELL COMES TO SEE CUTLER

Congressman Arrives From Logan to Try and Talk Down Special Session.

MEETING WITH GOVERNOR.

What is Done, Says Mr. Howell, Should be as Adjustment, Not Constitutional Amendment.

Intimates That Salt Lake's Desires Are Selfish But That Logan's Are Of Different Spirit.

The protest of Logan residents against an extra session of the state legislature to discuss the matter of consolidating the University of Utah and the Agricultural college assumed a definite shape today at noon when Representative Joseph Howell arrived on the Cache valley special over the O. S. L. to confer with Gov. Cutler. Representative Howell will meet the governor this afternoon and place before him such reasons as he deems fit, against an extra session.

A report reached the "News" that Representative Howell came at the head of a Cache county delegation, and had been selected to lead the anti-consolidation forces in the coming conflict. However when met at the depot that party was found to consist of Representative Howell, alone, and he continued the meaning of his mission as a peaceful and a very informal one.

NOT BY AMENDMENT.

"We think," he declared when asked for a statement of his position, "that it is not a matter that needs to be settled by the radical action of a constitutional amendment. In our educational problems we must consider the effect of state institutions on a community, as well as on the students, and the Agricultural college has been entrusted a large part of the state, that is the section near it, with a large impetus towards scientific agriculture, and has become intertwined with the community life.

"The matter of expense must be adjusted," he continued, "but it will not take a constitutional amendment to do it. Each institution can be adjusted to its proper sphere, so that the state can maintain them both without the necessity of consolidating either. This is the solution we are hoping for."

AS TO THREE CAMPS.

In a recent review of the situation the "News" held that there appeared to be three camps forming with more or less sharply defined lines. One considered the question as it would affect Logan, another as it would affect Salt Lake, and a third as it would affect the Agricultural college of the state, as not allied with any locality.

Representative Howell denied the existence of a camp in Logan working to that city's interests, and met the charge that there is such a camp. "I never move," he declared. "I have charged that the boom for consolidation was inspired in Salt Lake for the interests of Salt Lake, and had taken up a cry of reduction of expenses which had become very popular."

LOGAN'S POSITION.

"The attitude in Logan is not understood," he declared. "Up there we do not believe the University of Utah, and we do not love the Agricultural college merely because it is located there. We respect the university and we give it every allegiance. We are not fighting consolidation because it will save the Agricultural college to Logan, but because it is not for the best interests of the state to consolidate them. We feel that we can show how the desired saving in expenses can be made without consolidating."

"How about the attitude of Salt Lake?" he was asked. "I would say that Salt Lake wants the college down here for the town's advantage over that of Logan."

"Yes," was the answer. "I think the movement for consolidation was largely inspired in that spirit, and I would hold out no hope when it made it a matter of expense."

PEOPLE ARE AROUSED.

"There is no denying the fact that the people of the north are intensely stirred over the attempt to uproot and destroy the Agricultural college in Logan. And while there is undoubtedly a strong feeling of indignation, the reports as to its manifestation are ridiculously exaggerated. It was confidently hoped and believed that when the framers of the constitution, by far the wisest and most able legislative body that has ever assembled in this commonwealth, after careful and thorough discussion and deliberation, decided this question of the Agricultural college that it was settled wisely. Certainly the action of such a representative body ought not to be lightly or hastily to be set aside. A careful reading of the constitution, provision for amending the constitution impresses me that such proposed amendment should originate in a regular session of the legislature and the people be given two years in which to determine the question. To amend the constitution in the fashion urged by the signers of the petition asking for it, is contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and hasty and unwise method, and establishes a precedent fraught with danger to the state. Our system of higher education ought not to be hastily disrupted, involving as it does such grave questions affecting not alone the economies but the unity and patriotism of the people. The people of Cache county are not the only community affected by this radical departure from an established system of education, but it is of grave concern to the entire state.

HEADQUARTERS HERE.

"The headquarters for consolidation finds its headquarters in Salt Lake City, where is located the University and in the same sense the people of Cache county are expected to take the initiative in defense of the interests of agriculture and the Agricultural college. The people are desirous of seeing the University of Utah, develop its full influence in the state, but they also believe that it is of prime importance not to disavow an opportunity now so effectively offered for instruction in agriculture and the mechanics thereof. The people of one section of our state are no more disposed to favor excessive taxation than another, and feel that exorbitant demands for the support of higher education have been made in view of the

resources of the state, but that these matters are easily with the province of legislative correction and that when it is determined that a tax should be levied for this purpose, with due regard for the revenue of the state, and the proportion of it designated for each institution, the question will be solved not only to the satisfaction, but ultimate welfare of the state."

DOCUMENTARY ACTION.

The documentary evidence in the case of consolidation continues to pile up in a manner to neutralize itself. To forestall a calling of the Legislature by Gov. Cutler, on the grounds that a large number of citizens have asked for it, Logan people are circulating a counter petition among prominent citizens urging a contrary action, and a text of this petition is being below. To offset the committee's report, which was meant to be an impartial and expert document on the question, two minority reports are being urged against the majority report, finding within the body itself a lack of harmony which will dissuade any particular move of authority. Now citizens of the Manufacturers and Merchants' association with a set of resolutions on the subject, condemning the question as one which will disturb pleasant business relations with Cache county, and objecting to an extra session on the grounds that it is uncalculated for.

The resolutions passed by the board of governors of the Manufacturers and Merchants' association at a meeting Saturday evening are as follows: Whereas, The Merchants and Manufacturers' association of Utah regard themselves as deploring any action which will disturb the pleasant business relations with Cache county, and objecting to an extra session on the grounds that it is uncalculated for, and that in order that this information be properly disseminated, copies of these resolutions be sent to the Cache Commercial club and the newspapers."

LOGAN'S UNITED PROTEST.

The protest of Logan as formally made in printed fashion is couched in the following language: To His Excellency John C. Cutler, Governor of the State of Utah: We are advised by newspaper reports that certain prominent citizens of the state have petitioned your excellency to convene the legislature in special session for the purpose of considering such amendment to the constitution as may be necessary in order to consolidate the Agricultural college and the University of Utah. We are further advised officially that counter petitions will be unavailing unless filed at once. We, therefore, without entering upon any argument, respectfully, but most earnestly remonstrate against calling the legislature in special session, and urge that in our opinion there is no such emergency at this time, as to justify such extraordinary executive action.

"We respectfully submit the following considerations: First—That the statements for consideration in the petition above referred to are not only not germane to the question now under consideration, but are manifestly and obviously inconsistent and misleading.

Second—The several reports of the commission to investigate the duplication of the work in the two institutions have not yet been printed, and the people of this state are being misled by the statements made therein, or the arguments for or against consolidation, and to determine for themselves the merits of the question.

Third—The present members of the legislature were elected at a time when there was no issue as to the question of consolidation and they may or may not reflect at this time the views of the voters of the state should have the opportunity of electing to the legislature members who are in accord with the majority sentiment of their respective districts, before the question of consolidation is acted upon by the legislative body.

Fourth—That the period intervening between the time of the submission of an amendment to the constitution by the legislature, providing that body the same would order, and the election upon which the voters of the state to allow the merits of the question. That the college-university commission reached such conflicting conclusions after admitting that necessary investigation, submitting three widely different reports; that educators and statesmen of conspicuous ability and standing hold opinions upon the subject in diametrical conflict; can it be expected that the people as a whole can arrive at any safe or satisfactory conclusion in a short period allowed for such purpose if the question is to be submitted to the voters at the next state election?

Fifth—We are in hearty accord with all efforts calculated to secure economy in the expenditures required for the development of the higher educational interests of the state, but we do not believe that undue haste should characterize the consideration of a question involving the removal of a state institution, which has been expended \$1,500,000 of money and which has entered so vitally into the life of the people. Whatever our personal views may be with reference to the merits of consolidation, we believe that no emergency exists at this time demanding an extraordinary session of the present legislature, and we respectfully urge that your excellency deny the petition asking for same."

WYOMING POSTMASTER.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., July 29.—Wyoming postmasters appointed: Penrose, Richard C. Annis, P. Shumway, vice C. A. Johnson, resigned, Shoshone. Fremont county, Arnold O. Meyer, vice R. H. Knutson, resigned.

THE JUVENILE BAND

With Prof. Stephens' Class Will Give Concert Tomorrow Evening.

The Salt Lake Juvenile band and Prof. Stephens' class of 400 young singers will appear in concert at the tabernacle tomorrow, Tuesday, evening, July 31. The soloists of the evening will be Miss Millie Williams, child soprano, Master Ward Cassidy, boy baritone, and Miss Sarah Parkes, youthful alto. Prof. Charles Kent will also take part.

The evening should be highly entertaining. The members of the Juvenile band, 22 in number, have lately returned from attendance at the Elks convention in Denver, where they won laurels for the splendid manner in which they acquitted themselves. At Glenwood Springs, on their return trip, the boys stayed two days, as guests of the mayor and city council. Prof. Stephens' singers are under careful training and will give a good account of themselves Tuesday night. To insure comfort for the patrons of the engagement, the windows and doors of the tabernacle will be left open, tickets being taken at the south entrance of the grounds.

THE LAST FEAT OF AERONAUT MANN

While Attempting the "Cannon Act" He Fell Two Hundred Feet.

DEATH CAME THIS MORNING.

Benefit Performance Will be Given at The Salt Palace This Evening—How Accident Occurred.

Aeronaut Joseph McMann is dead as a result of venturing a daring feat in mid-air about 8 o'clock last evening. The act that cost the man his life was witnessed by thousands of people, many of whom were at the Salt Palace grounds, while others viewed the fatal performance from their own yards. Nightly for a week past the balloon ascension has been made, and remarks have been heard on every side that the bold performer would take a trip into the region of the clouds once too often. The "cannon act" was the feat undertaken by McMann, after an ascension had been successfully taken by another performer. McMann was concealed in a canon which was fastened to the parachute of the balloon. When a necessary height is attained, usually from 800 to 1,000 feet, the parachute is cut loose and after descending a certain distance the man is shot into the air, falling safely to the ground. The chute impedes his speedy descent and the former lands safely on terra firma. The balloon ascended properly until the desired height was reached. McMann's partner fired the pistol which was a signal for the loosening of the canon. The signal was obeyed by the aeronaut, who, however, failed to hear, or at least to heed, the second shot, which was intended to let him know when to cut loose from the first parachute. C. M. Hawley, who was on the ground when the act was performed, for the second parachute to be of much avail, and while the descent was somewhat impeded in velocity, McMann struck the ground with great force, and was picked up shortly afterwards unconscious, with the injuries already mentioned.

Rather than view the terrible fall that threatened instant death to the performer, many people averted their gaze, while the eyes of others were removed transfixed upon the scene. It is said that some of the spectators among last night's spectators who will never again wish to behold a balloon ascension.

Noting the direction that the balloon was taking before the descent was attempted, C. M. Hawley had gone to a point where he thought the aeronaut would alight. When the performer was asked to the ground he was picked up by Mr. Hawley and Adolph Levey, of 714 East street, who at once saw that McMann was seriously injured. He was taken to the office of Dr. Parmenter and later removed to the Holy Cross hospital. At first it was thought that McMann might possibly recover, but he grew steadily worse during the night, and expired between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning, despite all that could be done for him.

The unfortunate man was a native of Iowa, was about 29 years of age and unmarried. He had followed the life of an aeronaut for some years, and many times had successfully performed the feat that last night proved fatal. It is said that he never before met with an accident of any consequence.

The body is at an undertaker's, awaiting arrangements for disposition of the remains. A balloon performance will be given at the Salt Palace at 7:30 this evening, to raise means to assist in the burial of McMann. The performer made good money, but is said to have died almost penniless.

DOWIE WILL APPEAL FROM JUDGE LANDIS' DECISION.

Chicago, July 30.—John Alexander Dowie will appeal from the decision of Judge Landis of the federal court declaring that Zion city, a trust estate and holding the property of the late apostle has no individual proprietorship in the estate.

Dowie himself made the announcement that action toward an appeal has been taken at a meeting yesterday at which House Zion city, attended by nearly 100 of his loyal supporters. Notice of appeal will be sent at once to Judge Landis and Atty. Patrick C. Haley and Emil C. Werten expect to have the appeal perfected within two weeks. Whether the appeal will be taken to the supreme court of the United States or the United States circuit court of appeals has not been decided definitely.

In his address Dowie appeared to be more concerned over Judge Landis' decision than over the "restoration of Zion" as a "treasonable" act, but his point in the opinion. He declared that the judge himself in his oath of office was compelled to put God above man and family ties.

In regard to the trust estate finding, he declared that he never received money as a trustee, but that it was always simply a matter of contract evidenced in writing showing all payments to be debts, payable in one year on call. If the election ordered by Judge Landis be carried out, he said, the people of Zion will be violating the whole doctrine of the church. He emphasized that God had not called him nor placed him as head of the church, but that he as God's chosen man had admitted each individual member into the church. He held further that Judge Landis erred in confining votes to those living in Zion city. These constitute only one-fourth of the entire church and thereby three-fourths of the members are prevented from having a voice as to their spiritual leaders.

Simultaneously with the Dowie meeting Overseer Voliva conducted the regular Sunday services at the tabernacle. The meeting was attended by 3,500 persons. Those who came in expectation of hearing the overseer and other leaders expressing their views regarding the reversion of Zion city, were disappointed, for not once did Voliva make even the slightest reference to the new conditions.

TREPOFF NOT ASSASSINATED.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—The rumor in circulation last night that Trepoft had been assassinated turns out to be as baseless as the report to the same effect which was current early last week.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN WRECK.

Charleroi, Belgium, July 30.—An attempt was made last night to wreck the Northern express from Paris. A rail was removed, the engine and tender were derailed and the engineer and fireman killed. The train, however, was stopped before it reached the place where the tracks and the passengers were uninjured.

Pacific Express Ran Into Landslide, Engineer and Fireman Being Killed.

PASSENGERS ALL ESCAPE.

Engine Overturned—Track Badly Twisted—Two Coaches Slightly Telescoped.

Newburg, N. Y., July 30.—The wrecking crews are at work this morning clearing the debris of the wreck of the New York Central's Pacific express which ran into a landslide one mile south of New Hamburg at 11:30 last night, resulting in the death of Edward Wells, the engineer, of Albany, and Edward Warren, fireman of New York, and injuries to about a dozen passengers, none of which will prove fatal. There are three tracks at the point where the accident occurred, but they were all torn up or badly twisted for a hundred feet or more.

The wreck was the worse that has occurred on the Hudson river division since the New York tunnel disaster. It seems miraculous that there was no casualty or serious injury, considering the passengers, especially with regard to the 20 or more men who were in the locomotive turned over after plowing for 48 feet into the great heap of gravel which has fallen down upon the track and, turning on its side, and turned almost at right angles, came down with a crash across all three tracks. Joseph Shine of Ploughkeepsie, who was in the forward part of the smoker, fell the floor knocked out from under him and as the car landed, without a netting, he was dropped into the river swim ashore uninjured.

Dr. B. E. McCambridge, of Poughkeepsie was thrown through a window and with another man fell upon the tender which had turned over on its side and lay embedded in the gravel bank. Neither was hurt in any extent. Other passengers who were in the narrow escapes, getting off with slight cuts and bruises. The most seriously injured were E. W. Kelly of Poughkeepsie, who sustained a broken shoulder, and Harry Taylor, a member of the Poughkeepsie baseball team, who suffered a badly fractured leg.

Fireman Warren was dead, when he and the engineer were lifted out of the locomotive, which turned at right angles from the train, dived across the track and, turning on its side, lay on the embankment with the front of the boiler in the river. The highest died two hours later. John Carstens, baggage man, was thrown through a window of the smoker and received a deep cut on his wrist, notwithstanding which he seized a lantern and ran north to prevent any southbound train from running into the wreck. The second and third coaches were slightly telescoped but of the eight cars that composed the train only three left the rails, although the track was so badly twisted under the weight of the others that the cars inclined to one side and the panic among the hundred passengers was at first general throughout the train.

A southbound freight had just cleared the point when the slide came down in front of the northbound express.

WEIGHED 400 POUNDS.

Took Ten Men to Carry Coffin Containing Jose, Rodcape's Body.

Chicago, July 30.—A dispatch to the Record Herald from Anderson Land says: Five thousand people were attracted to Anderson cemetery yesterday by the burial of Jose Rodcape, a farmer and the heaviest man in the world. His coffin weighed 400 pounds. His coffin was 3 feet wide, 25 inches deep and 7 feet long. No hearse could carry it and a wagon was used as a funeral car. Ten men were required to carry the coffin and 16 men to lower it into the grave. Mr. Rodcape died of cerebral embolism. He was 51 years of age.

EX-MAYOR BELCHER OF PATERSON SURRENDERS.

Pateron, N. J., July 30.—William H. Belcher, former mayor of this city, surrendered to Paterson early today on a train on the Erie railroad, and surrendered himself to David Morris, night warden of the county jail.

Belcher was forced by his poverty to give himself up. He had been in New York for several days. He declared he had no means with which to make restitution of the funds which he had obtained from the city, and he was obliged to have obtained before he fled from the city, and that he was back to answer the charges against him.

Belcher has not been out of the country in ten years and the rumors that he was in the Hawaiian islands and that, since his disappearance he has wandered about the country, obtaining employment where and when he could and finally forced by stress of circumstances to return to the city, where he once had friends.

Belcher has been missing since Aug. 19, 1905. At the time he left Paterson, a few of his closest friends were ready to draw him out of a financial difficulty. They did not know at the time that he was charged with having obtained \$25,000 by fraudulent representation, and that \$5,000 was taken from the Manchester Building & Loan Association, of which he was the president. What Belcher did with the money he obtained has never been told. He neither smoked nor drank, was an exemplary family man and had never got into any difficulties. When it was evident that his absence was to be permanent an effort was made to obtain as much as could be raised by a sale of his property which included a good-sized farm near Paterson. A receiver was appointed a few days after he left Paterson, and eventually the former mayor was adjudged a bankrupt. His farm was sold on June 8.

Belcher, during the several days he spent in New York making up his mind to return, was in the humblest circumstances. He has aged perceptibly and his hair is gray from the worry to obtain a livelihood.

CHRISTIAN SOCIALISTS.

Expected Pope Will Issue an Encyclical Against Them.

Rome, July 30.—A papal encyclical against Christian Socialists, Italian and foreign, is expected to be issued tonight. It is understood that the pope will deal with the situation of religious affairs in France growing out of the separation of church and state.

IOWA REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE

Meets in Des Moines to Arrange Preliminaries for Convention Next Wednesday.

ARE TWO HUNDRED CONTESTS

Cummins Candidate for Renomination—Perkins Wants Governorship—Feeling Between Factions Bitter.

Des Moines, Ia., July 30.—The Republican state central committee met this morning to arrange the preliminaries for the state convention which will be held here Wednesday. The number in the state are entitled to 1,640 delegates. About 250 seats are contested. It was expected that the committee would take up the contests this morning, but they decided to defer consideration until this afternoon.

The control of the temporary organization of the convention will depend upon the action of the state committee regarding these contests.

Gov. Cummins, who is a candidate for re-nomination, claims to have a majority of the delegates. The adherents of George D. Perkins, who is also a candidate for governor, maintain that there were irregularities in quite a number of the county conventions and have contested the delegates selected by the majority of such conventions. If the state central committee decides to take up the matter of contested seats and to prepare a preliminary roll of the delegates for the convention, to take part in the temporary organization, it is asserted by friends of Perkins that they will control the preliminary organization. The friends of Gov. Cummins, insisting that they have the majority, intend, it is said, to assert their rights and to take charge of the convention.

The feeling on both sides is apparently very bitter and if the state central committee makes up a preliminary roll which shows the Perkins men controlling the delegates, it is not unlikely that the proceedings of the convention, from the beginning, will be characterized by the liveliest kind of a verbal warfare, and a bolt is among the possibilities. The committee is understood to stand seven "stand-pats" and four "progressives." The former being the war cry of the Perkins men, and the latter the slogan of the Cummins followers.

The outcome is uncertain, since, with the contested delegates eliminated, the two factions will be about equally divided, the majority either way not exceeding perhaps 25.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—The full text of the appeal to the army and navy adopted July 17 by the radical groups of the outlawed parliament, in conjunction with the central committee of the proletarian organizations, is as follows:

"Soldiers and sailors! The government has by its military command dissolved parliament and troops have been assembled from all sides to oppress the people by armed force. The people's representatives were elected from among your fathers and brothers in order to lay before the emperor the needs of the people to obtain land and liberty. But the emperor would not listen to the elected of the people. He hearkened to his former counselors, the grand dukes, ministers, generals and the wealthiest of the landowners who did not want to give up their lands, their properties, their emoluments amounting to many thousands of roubles, and their irresponsible power. Russia is now divided into two parts. On one side is the vast majority, all the peasants, workmen and poor, and oppressed, the best educated and the most enlightened citizens, the soldiers and sailors, and the people's officers, and all the military in the jails including many thousands of soldiers and sailors. On the other side is a collection of oppressors such as Trepoft, Pobedonostsev and the Manchurians, who ran away from the Japanese but who fired on the people at Moscow and Odessa and Tobolsk, petty government officials of the police spies and whole Black Hundred and these rely on your strength to beat down the whole Russian people. Will you not rise up and defend the blood of the people and transform the people's breasts with bayonets? Remember that you are the children of the Russian people, and that at the same time in the villages where you were born your own brothers who are remaining loyal are also fighting, are also demanding land and liberty and that the government is sending other troops to shoot and beat them. Why will you defend the government? Do you yourselves live so well? Are not you yourselves in a state of servitude? You are in a worse state of bondage than all the others. You are given slavish employment as others' servants, you are tormented in discipline battalions, labor or shot. We, the representatives of the people, wished to promulgate laws providing for a reduction of the term of military service to two years, the abolition of soldiers' employment as servants, for the payment of a monthly wage to soldiers and the effective prevention of all insults to the rank and file by those placed over them. We wished to improve the lot of the soldiers, but the great aim before us was to improve the lot of the whole working population. To prevent all this the government hastened to dissolve parliament.

"Soldiers and seamen, we, the legally elected representatives of the peasants and workmen, declare to you that without parliament the government is illegal. Orders of the government have no legal force. We call on you. Firstly, to cease to obey the illegal government and in actively oppose it in conjunction with us and the whole of the poor population. You have taken an oath to defend the fatherland, stand beside us for land and liberty."

"Secondly, any man who shoots at the people is a criminal, a traitor and the enemy of the people. We inform all such, in the name of our fathers and brothers, that they will not be allowed to return to their homes and that over their names will hang the eternal curse of the people. Thirdly, the government entered into negotiations with the Austrian and German emperors and sold our country to defend the government which opposes the people, with the power of foreign arms."

"By such negotiations, we declare the government to be a traitor and the enemy of the people and is now outside the limits of the law."

"Soldiers and sailors, your sacred duty is to free the Russian people from the treacherous government and defend parliament. Every man falling in this holy war will be considered with eternal fame, and the Russian people will bless his name. In this struggle, your elected representatives will be with you. Be brave for the fatherland, for the people and for land and liberty against the criminal government."

"Denounces Mutual Life's Administration Ticket."

New York, July 30.—Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, president of the Mutual Life Policyholders' association, just returned from Europe, sent to Richard Olney of the executive committee of the International Policyholders' association a dispatch yesterday asking for a conference on Tuesday regarding a so-called "administration ticket" to be put up in opposition to the Mutual's so-called "administration ticket" for trustees. Mr. Baker charged that the "administration ticket" was a "fraudulent" in its purport and "futility."

Mr. Baker brings home, he said, the assurance of Wilford Lawson of the British committee of the Mutual Life Policyholders that that association will co-operate against the present management of the Mutual Life. He said a meeting had been arranged with Mutual policyholders in France but did not come off because it was announced that the Mutual Life probably would withdraw from France.

COREY DIVORCE CASE.

Suddenly a Great Air of Mystery Being Thrown Around It.

Reno, Nev., July 30.—The air of mystery being thrown over the case by the attorneys is the chief matter of interest in the Corey divorce trial, which was begun in the Second district court of Nevada at Reno this morning. Promptly at 10 o'clock, this morning, Mrs. Corey, defendant, appeared in court. She was called, Mrs. Corey, attended by her son, Allan Corey, and her sister-in-law, Miss Corey, appeared in court. William E. Corey, president of the U. S. Steel corporation, defendant in the action, is not present. He is represented, however, by T. L. Chadbourne of Pittsburgh, and Sardis Summerfield of Reno, formerly United States district attorney. The plaintiff at once declared that she was the wife of the defendant, and the task of selecting a jury is now in progress. A jury is being closely questioned in regard to his scruples upon the matter of divorce and his knowledge and prejudices in the present case.

Mrs. Corey and her attorney declined to make a statement this morning. "You must excuse me," she said, simply, when questioned. "What I have to say will become public when I am placed on the witness stand."

None of the attorneys involved would make a statement, outlining the line of defense or prosecution. They have determined to be interviewed by newspaper men.

Mrs. Corey is represented by Joseph B. Redding of New York City and several local attorneys.

In her complaint she charges Corey with desertion, claiming the act was committed in May of 1905. This is denied by Corey in his answer to the complaint. He also charges that she is a non-resident of Nevada, and that her cause, therefore, will not stand.

MURDER OF THE PEARCE FAMILY

Elmer Dempster, a Young Negro, Said to Have Made Confession of Crime.

TRIED TO OUTRAGE CHILD.

Mother Started to Get a Pistol To Shoot Him But He Got it First.

While Officers Were Taking Him to Jail Crowd Boarled Train and Tried to Lynch Him.

Canonburg, Pa., July 30.—Coroner W. H. Sipe and constable John J. Miller, of Canonburg, drove into town today with Elmer Dempster, a nineteen-year-old negro, who had been arrested for the murder of Mrs. Samuel Pearce and two children, and the shooting of a third child last evening.

Dempster was taken to the Washington county jail at Washington, Pa. While no bloodstains were found on the prisoner, suspicion first rested on him last night when it was learned that he was the last person seen about the house before the tragedy. Dempster was a helper on the Pearce farm, and after the departure of Samuel Pearce with his sister, Miss Fanny Pearce, for the Canonburg railroad station, Dempster is said to have been at the scene of the tragedy looking after the stock. He was taken from his bed at 2 o'clock this morning and put through a course of swagging, which lasted until daylight, when it is alleged he made a complete confession.

The only things missing from the Pearce home are \$12 and the revolver with which Mrs. Pearce and her two children were murdered. Robert Pearce, 2 years old, the only survivor of the awful tragedy, who was shot through the body, will be brought to the Canonburg general hospital in an effort to save his life. According to the story told in his confession young Dempster attempted to assault the 4-year-old daughter after the departure of Mr. Pearce, but was frustrated by the mother who went to a bureau to get a revolver to shoot him. The negro says he secured the gun first and after killing the mother and shooting the child set fire to the house to hide the crime.

PERCE STRUGGLE TO SAVE HIM.

Washington, Pa., July 30.—Dempster was safely lodged in jail here at 6 o'clock. The officers had an exciting trip from Canonburg. Two attempts were made to take the negro from them. Shortly after leaving Canonburg a crowd of about 20 men boarded the car and with shouts of "lynch him, kill him," dragged the prisoner and officers from the car.

A fierce struggle followed but the officers succeeded in keeping possession of the negro and finally drove him to the mob off at the points of their revolvers.

When Washington was reached nearly 300 people had gathered at the courthouse, but the crowd was eluded by taking the prisoner through the back to the jail.

AUTO HILL CLIMBING.

Forty-eight Machines Have Entered The Contest.

Breton Woods, N. H., July 30.—Forty-eight automobiles were entered for the hill-climbing contest scheduled for today for the motorists of the United States in the 1,000-mile road run from Buffalo, N. Y., to the White mountains. The course Crawford house from a point about two miles below.

LT. ENGLAND'S DEATH.

French Embassy Instructed to Express Regrets for It.

Paris, July 30.—The French embassy at Washington has been instructed to express the deep regrets of the French government for the death of Lieut. Clarence England, navigator of the United States cruiser Chittanogoa, who was mortally wounded at Chefoo, China, July 29, by a rifle bullet fired from the French armored cruiser Dupetit Thouars while the crew of the latter were engaged in small arms practice. The authorities here are awaiting further reports before releasing the responsibility for the accident and determining on the disciplinary measures to be taken.

H. H. WEAKLEY DEAD.

Troy, O., July 30.—H. H. Weakley, president of the Troy Herald, and one of the well known newspaper men of the state, died today at his home here, aged 59 years.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Brig. Gen. Allen is Going to Europe To Investigate It.

Washington, July 30.—Brig. Gen. James Allen, chief of the signal corps of the army, will sail for Europe on Aug. 4, where he will investigate the signal service in various foreign armies preparatory to attending the international conference on wireless telegraphy which will convene at Berlin, Oct. 1. Gen. Allen will represent the state department at the conference. Rear Admiral H. N. Meyer, U. S. Navy, will represent the navy. Gen. Allen will be the army representative, and John L. Waterbury of New York, who is now in Europe, will represent the department of commerce and labor. Practically every great power will be represented at the Berlin conference, which will take up the work of international regulation of wireless telegraph, where it was left by the preliminary international conference held in Berlin in 1902. Germany, Austria, Russia, United States, France, Italy and Russia were signatories to the preliminary agreements that framed the laws for an international conference regulating wireless telegraphy. Since then most of the other nations of importance have signed their intention to participate in such a convention.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Lexington, Ky., July 30.—The United Brethren of Friendship and Sisterhood Mysterious Ten opened an international fraternal convention here today. It is the largest fraternal assembly of kind ever organized in the world and has a membership of 20,000. All parts of the United States, Canada, Great Britain and Cuba are represented by delegates.