12 PAGES

THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

12 PAGES

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTIETH YEAR. MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1899. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 266

DEWEY AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Leaves New York This Afternoon by Special Train.

IS CHEERED EVERYWHERE.

Special Guest of the Nation at Washington, Where a Great Welcome is Prepared.

New York, Oct. 2.—Admiral Dewey arose early this morning and began preparations for his departure at 10 o'clock for Washington.

After a light breakfast, after which he started with the members of his family, the admiral expressed himself as being much refreshed after the fatiguing incidents of the past week. The admiral saw no visitors this morning, but kept to his rooms attending to some personal business until about 11 o'clock when, with the party escorting him he started for a drive before proceeding to the ferry at Jersey.

Admiral Dewey has received so many letters of warmth and congratulations since his arrival in the United States, that he finds it impossible to answer them as he would wish. He has asked me to express his appreciation of their receipt and his thanks for the kindness and good wishes of his many friends.

Major Van Wyck called about 10 o'clock and had a short talk with the admiral, when he bade good bye.

Before he allowed the mayor to leave Admiral Dewey had his mind relieved of any fear he had that the people of New York, for him for the remarkable demonstration in his honor, had spent too much money, and he asked, "and far exceeded my expectations."

Admiral Dewey and party left the Waldorf-Astoria at 11:45 for Jersey City, where they boarded the Pennsylvania special train, leaving for Washington at 1:45 p. m.

When Admiral Dewey left the Waldorf-Astoria to go to Jersey City the streets were lined from the Broadway Thirty-third street and Fifth avenue south to south ferry, a distance of over a million of his friends. Down Fifth avenue the line extended each side of the street with people. Members of the committee who had personally escorted Admiral Dewey through the parade from Washington assembled in the hotel before 12 o'clock. They were Mr. Chir McKibben, Richard Croker, Ex-Governor Hill, William McAdoo, Mr. W. Foster and James Spellman. Sonny Dewey was absent. He was to go to Washington, however, on a special train during the afternoon and be present at the reception there.

The reception committee up to Admiral Dewey's room with some of the members of the Washington committee, which is to escort the admiral to the capital. These were Senator Bedford Pratner of Maryland, Congressmen Gillet and John Jay Gilson. Mr. McKibben, who headed the local committee, went through an formality, simply saying:

"Gentlemen, here is the admiral."

Admiral Dewey bowed and when asked if he was ready to go he said he was and he and Mr. Ellison started down stairs and took carriages. His son, George Dewey, Jr., and the admiral came out of the hotel together, and Mr. Ellison handed the admiral to the carriage. The crowd immediately recognized the admiral, who was in uniform, and a great shout went up. Admiral Dewey bowed his acknowledgments.

Judge Dewey got into the carriage, and when Mr. Ellison entered Sailor Noyer of the Olympia was on the seat with the driver. The police opened the middle of the street and the carriage started off. Then there was renewed cheering and waving of handkerchiefs and hats and the admiral took off his hat and smiled. Then the carriage stopped as Mr. Ellison left the river to call for the other carriages.

The crowd tried to break through the police line, with the result that one report, but the police managed to keep the people back and the carriage was continued. The first carriage after that of Admiral Dewey contained Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewey and Sailor Porter, the second, Captain Cochran and Mrs. Cochran and Commander Wiltse, the third, Captain and Mrs. Lucbrow, the fourth, Lieut. Brumby and Joseph Caldwell, and the fifth, the Chinese servants. The police had to draw the crowds to Twenty-fifth street by the time the admiral was seated for a ride. As he moved down Broadway the people cheered him again and again, the admiral acknowledging the greeting by raising his hat and bowing. The carriages drove down Twenty-fifth street to the river, where the admiral boarded the navy yard Nipsic.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 2.—The train bearing Admiral Dewey to Washington passed through here at 1:10 o'clock. No stop was made, but at the station the principal of the city bands of reputation gave way to the State Band Concert, and the selections of various patriotic airs blown.

About 5,000 persons gathered around the station in anticipation of the distinguished hero, but he did not appear. Hundreds of people reached the railroad by cross country roads to the railroad platform by purchasing tickets for today's station.

Admiral Dewey's Uncle Dead.

Walton, Ga., Oct. 2.—H. H. Dewey of Shelby, this county, uncle of Admiral Dewey, and father of H. H. Dewey, of this city, died yesterday at Shelby. His son, Hubert Dewey, left for the admiral's home hastened his death.

TWO TOWNS BURNED.

Fire in Arkansas and One in Missouri—Men Were Away.

Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 2.—The town of Dupree, on the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf road, was destroyed by fire this morning. Fifty-four buildings were burned, entailing a loss aggregating $50,000; insurance light.

Sedgeffield, Mo., Oct. 2.—The little town of Stratford, ten miles east of here, was practically destroyed by fire Sunday morning. Nearly all the male population was in Springfield attending a meeting of the Knights of Pythias, and the women had to fight the flames alone. Drought had made water scarce and the town was swept away. At noon every building in the city could be seen. Women saved several residences by the use of wet blankets. Stratford and Thomas, general merchandise, has $3,000; was the heaviest loser; insurance light.

Today's Railway Collision.

Cross Landing, Cal., Oct. 2.—A serious wreck occurred at Cross Landing today. The southbound freight ran into a string of freight cars on a siding owing to a misplaced switch. Seven freight cars were burned, including one carload of sheep, one car of whisky, one oil tank car and eight cars of fruit. The engineer and fireman were slightly hurt.

The southbound train was too long for the siding and in cutting and switching the balance of the train upon another siding the brakeman neglected to close the switch.

The engine of the northbound freight is a complete wreck. A large warehouse belonging to Simon Newman was completely destroyed. It was nearly full of wheat, covered by insurance. Trains are running on a temporary track.

■ Two Fundamentalist Dens.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 2.—Ninety per cent of the gambling houses in this district have shut down in compliance with an order from the Missouri & Kansas Zinc Miners' association in an effort to force the matters to get a schedule of prices laid down by the association. A few weeks ago, which the miners have thus far refused to accede to. At Webb City alone 1,500 miners will be thrown out of work temporarily.

Printers Strike.

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 1.—Practically all the printers in the city struck today, closing the shops and suspending work on many buildings. They claim that their wages have been employed, and the strike was ordered because their protest was unheeded.

CEN. OTIS TALKS BUSINESS

Tells Aguinaldo He Will be Recognized Only Upon His Surrender.

Capitulation Must Come Quickly to Avoid More Trouble—Report of Deaths at Manila.

Washington, Oct. 2.—A dispatch from Gen. Otis was received at the war department this morning giving an account it his meeting with the insurgent envoys. Gen. Otis said the interview with Aguinaldo's representative indicated that the leaders were announcing surely and rapidly the dissolution of the insurgent government. All such overtures were rejected and the envoys were informed that the only thing the United States would recognize was a white flag and the giver. The envoys were informed that the terms of attack would be renewed and that such capitulation on the part of the insurgents should come quickly in order to avoid the consequences of active war, as the United States did not intend to permit any delay in the matter.

The course of Gen. Otis is approved at the war department.

Secretary Root took the dispatch from Gen. Otis over to the White House for the President's information.

CASUALTIES REPORTED.

Gen. Otis cabled the following deaths since last report:

Pulmonary tuberculosis, September 18, Corporal Frank Ellis, 20, 23d infantry, Company, Orange, N. Y.; Private Owen, 23d infantry; Allen B. Wilmoth, A, 12th infantry, Corporal Gilmore, C, 12th infantry, surname of four, 22, Joseph Hines, D, 12th infantry; accidentally shot, Corporal Thomas, 23d infantry; drowned, Corporal Owens, C, 12th infantry, Corporal Clemens, C, 12th infantry, Corporal Hoagland, C, 12th infantry; suicide, Corporal Hoagland, C, 12th infantry; Chas. Schwartz, A, 3d infantry; suicide, corporal, 21, Fred Ryerlick, F, 12th infantry; suicide, Sergeant, Luther M. Hurt, A, 20th infantry; already of the Dead, Private Mars, F, 6th artillery; traghe's disease, Sergeant, Leonard Wright, Fitzgerald, D, 6th cavalry; gunshot wound, sergeant, 36, Noel Cozzo, 20th company C, artillery; chronic, 28, John Moran, B, 1st artillery.

Captain Barker for Norfolk.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Captain Albert S. Barker has been assigned to command the Norfolk navy yard, relieving Admiral Farquhar, who takes command of the North Atlantic station.

Captain Barker will become a full rear admiral shortly. At present he is on waiting orders. Captain Barker commanded the battleship Oregon in the Spanish war, coming from New York to Manila in answer to Dewey's appeal, and during the Spanish war was one of the leading members of the war board.

BRYAN IN TEXAS.

Cordial Greeting for the Democratic Leader, in the Lone Star State.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 2.—Over two days Democratic carnival opened today, the second of the morning being the arrival of W. J. Bryan. The city is packed with Democrats representing Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Among the prominent men arriving the morning of Bryan were ex-U. S. President of New York, Judge Tarvin of Kentucky, U. S. Senator Berry, Arkansas and Chilton, Texas, Congressional leader of New York, Mathews of Georgia, Richardson of Tennessee, Davis of Florida, Jones of Texas, Bacon and Clark of Missouri, Jones of Arkansas and the Texas delegation, Governor Stone of Arkansas, Governor Adams of Colorado and Chilton and Stone of Missouri, A. W. Terrell, ex-U. S. Minister to Turkey, ex-Gov. L. D. Lyons of Kansas, who has recently come into prominence in the middle-of-the-road Populist ranks, and Senator Peffer.

St. Louis, Kansas City and Mexico have delegations here to work for the local candidate. The city has gay opened and end tonight. While the prospective arrival of Mr. Bryan was the chief topic of interest, the fact that the grounds early showed more of the good crowd that had arrived to hear the great Democrat, and were sure as had never been heard in Texas before. Meetings were arranged for the morning afternoon and evening, each with its attractions of national leaders. There was no end of enthusiasm and each speaker was made to feel that his words for the Democratic cause had fallen upon willing ears.

In order to accommodate the vast crowds the plan of speaking was changed from the auditorium to the open air platform in front of the Dallas Hotel. Mr. Bryan was received at the grounds shortly after 11 o'clock and was accorded a great welcome.

Among those who surrounded him on the speakers' stand were D. C. D. P. Hibben, chairman of the Democratic party of Texas, ex-Senator Roger and all of the Texas congressional delegation. The speaker of the day, Mr. Bryan, was introduced by Mr. Hibben, who was followed with cheers. Chairman George Clarke introduced the distinguished W. J. Bryan, and he was greeted by audience. His speech was frequently interrupted.

The best speech was the first, that of Arkansas. At the conclusion of the Arkansas governor's speech the meeting was adjourned.

BRITISH TROOPS IN CRITICAL PLACE

Fear that the Boers Will Sweep Down Upon Them

ERE ASSISTANCE COMES.

Momentary Anticipation of Hostilities—Boers Pressing Forward to the Border.

London, Oct. 2.—The announcement of the British subject to most immediate has apparently been succeeded. It is now said the meeting depends largely upon the disposition of the Transvaal. The date for which nothing positive has not been definitely settled although it is thought to be on Oct. 19.

The queen will hold a privy council at Balmoral at an early date, when the necessary proclamation will be signed.

The remarkable absence of news from South Africa this morning leads to the belief that there has been a widespread cutting of telegraph wires or that extra censorship has been established. There is no Transvaal news yet today, so there is nothing to refute the statement and hollowness of yesterday's dispatches, neither is there anything to indicate the authorities at Pretoria have the slightest desire to resume negotiations peacefully with Great Britain. Had the Boers not determined to fight it out, if they had not prepared for hostilities, they would, it is thought, have made conciliatory reply to Great Britain's last dispatch. Instead they seem to be confident of Great Britain's ability, even in spite of the numerous and war office talk of the necessity of an army corps, the work to conclusively demonstrating to a certainty before it ceases.

The departure of Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, the commander of the British forces in South Africa, has been postponed from week to week, and when the members of the cabinet left for Balmoral, they announced that Sir Redvers Buller's good will toward the Transvaal are regarded as entirely wanting of pacific aspects for peace.

The Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, in his speech in Lancashire on his health at a public luncheon at the Manchester Technical school Saturday afternoon, was careful in referring to the Transvaal situation to emphasize that the cabinet's peace proposals were moderate, and he also seemed anxious to indicate that the British government's action in forming the dispatch so as to invite a continuance of the negotiations.

It was apparent that the alleged attitude of the Boer state was more assumed than real. The circulars were issued by official permit, and the members of the reserve presented themselves at the barracks only to find that the order was a forgery. The police now have the matter in their hands.

An advertisement appeared this morning in the London Times for the formation of a corps of amateur rough riders, patterned after Roosevelt's rough riders for service in South Africa.

Advices from Lourenzo, Natal, today say that 300 Boers have been mobilized at Albertina, in the Orange Free State, with the object of proceeding in the direction of Lady Grey, and that it is feared a raid on Lady Grey is meditated.

A prominent Englishman, Dr. Wadson, has been commandeered at Harrismith by the Orange Free State.

The Natal field artillery contingent are encamped at Show Ground, on the road leading to the Orange Free State. Gen. Sir William Symons has arrived to command under Major Gen. Sir George Stewart. White, commanding the Natal forces, is expected to arrive at Ladysmith shortly.

Reports from Cape Town earlier that any possibility of a rupture between relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal is expected.

The South African News, a semi-official newspaper, announces that a special train has left to fetch Cornelius Green, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, and his staff. It adds that the formal hauling down of the British flag on the agency building at Pretoria is imminent.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Capetown, telegraphing at midnight of the statement of the South African News that a train has been detailed to fetch Cornelius Green from Pretoria, says he inquired and has yet been issued to Mr. Green. All is quiet at Pretoria.

Quiet prevails at Capetown, where it is reported the Boers have occupied Laidsys Nek. The British at Capetown expect quite a number of the Dutch at that matters have reached a state when a definite settlement of the difficulties is inevitable.

The general drift of news indicates that the position of the British troops in South Africa is critical, owing to the delay in sending reinforcements, and in the event of hostilities early reinforcements will be necessary.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg, dated September 29, gives the report of the arrival of the "Natalian Times."

The latest advices show that the Transvaal situation is critical and that not comprehensive. Many Boers, it is said, did not wait to be commandeered but proceeded to the border spontaneously.

It is calculated that the Orange Free State could muster 15,000 men, and that 5,000 would be available for service on the border. Cape company officials at the Cape say it is impossible to reach Kimberley, which is 100 miles from the Capetown to Pretoria line is still working, but it is guarded with official speed.

It is announced that Gen. Buller will sail for the Cape about Friday or Saturday next.

Advices from Capetown per a dispatch received here today from Lourenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, the capital of Portuguese East Africa, that the Orange Free State artillery, with six guns, have been ordered to Ladysmith, and that the Boers have taken up their position in the Natal border, and that a number have been ordered to the Zululand exhibition.

The officers at Charlestown have received a telegram from the district commandant at Wakkerstroom, that the Boers are ready to begin hostilities and are offering volunteers for service. The Boers have taken up a position at Laidsys Nek, and are carrying Charlestown. The officials will remain but are ready to leave at a moment's notice. Dr. Leyds, the envoy of the South African republic, and the president of the South African republic, and the commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, has arrived at Volksrust and his presence there will probably have a calming effect.

The advices from Johannesburg say by commandeering took place there Saturday.

Many of the Boers, it is said, are anxious to have and make of the concessions are forming circle of civilian police and are acting in conjunction with the mercenary association. The town is quiet. The merchants committee adopted that British subjects under a permit will be allowed to remain, and that commercial intercourse will be not interrupted if the persons concerning them are of good character.

A dispatch from Durban, Natal, timed 10:45 a. m. today, reports that all trains from the Transvaal are arriving at every late, having been delayed in places to the Boer military cordon. It is added that the trains which arrived late evening were packed with refugees, and that no train was boarded by friends of the passengers. The latter said they had endured great hardships and had been subjected to insults by the Boers.

The dispatch continues and that incidents are reported from Ladysmith. The streets are thronged with mounted troops and the increasing crowds that the Boers may attack Ladysmith at any day. Altogether over 1,000 Natal volunteers have gone to the front, and 1,000 regulars are expected. Despite this, we are bringing extensive crowds, probably minors. The Natal Mercury has arrived at the border town of Glencoe, reports.

The British government is chartering a large number of steamers, ostensibly for the purpose of transporting 40 army corps. Already 20 have gone or are to be chartered, and the steamers Pavonia of the Cunard line, and Bavarian of the Allan line are among those already taken.

APPLIES TO PRIEST M'KINLEY.

New York, Oct. 2.—Charles Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State, today received a telegram relative to affairs in the Transvaal.

Consul Pierce says that the cable was not given to reporters and would not make it public, but he was at liberty to say that the president of the Orange Free State had made an important effort to induce President McKinley to request other powerful nations to act with the United States and prevent a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Mr. Pierce says that the wars and rumors of wars between Great Britain and the United States prevented President McKinley having to do monument a matter.

BRITAIN ALARMS SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 2.—El Liberal today declares that Spain is anxious and uneasy, fearful to the steady proceeding in the Transvaal in view of the existence of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty by the terms of which in the event of Great Britain's demand a guarantee, it is to be answered by Portugal is obliged to mobilize 10,000 men and allow the troops of the enemy to pass through, the assurance of Great Britain's good will toward the Transvaal are regarded as entirely wanting of pacific aspects for peace.

The Duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council, in his speech in reference to his health at a public luncheon at the Manchester Technical school Saturday afternoon, was careful in referring to the Transvaal situation to emphasize that the cabinet's peace proposals were moderate, and he also seemed anxious to indicate that the British government's action in forming the dispatch so as to invite a continuance of the negotiations.

It was apparent that the alleged attitude of the Boer state was more assumed than real. The circulars were issued by official permit, and the members of the reserve presented themselves at the barracks only to find that the order was a forgery. The police now have the matter in their hands.

An advertisement appeared this morning in the London Times for the formation of a corps of amateur rough riders, patterned after Roosevelt's rough riders for service in South Africa.

Advices from Lourenzo, Natal, today say that 300 Boers have been mobilized at Albertina, in the Orange Free State, with the object of proceeding in the direction of Lady Grey, and that it is feared a raid on Lady Grey is meditated.

A prominent Englishman, Dr. Wadson, has been commandeered at Harrismith by the Orange Free State.

The Natal field artillery contingent are encamped at Show Ground, on the road leading to the Orange Free State. Gen. Sir William Symons has arrived to command under Major Gen. Sir George Stewart. White, commanding the Natal forces, is expected to arrive at Ladysmith shortly.

Reports from Capetown earlier that any possibility of a rupture between relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal is expected.

The South African News, a semi-official newspaper, announces that a special train has left to fetch Cornelius Green, the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, and his staff. It adds that the formal hauling down of the British flag on the agency building at Pretoria is imminent.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Capetown, telegraphing at midnight of the statement of the South African News that a train has been detailed to fetch Cornelius Green from Pretoria. No instructions have yet been issued to Mr. Green. All is quiet at Pretoria.

Quiet prevails at Capetown, where it is reported the Boers have occupied Laidsys Nek. The British at Capetown expect quite a number of the Dutch at that matters have reached a state when a definite settlement of the difficulties is inevitable.

The general drift of news indicates that the position of the British troops in South Africa is critical, owing to the delay in sending reinforcements, and in the event of hostilities early reinforcements will be necessary.

A special dispatch from Johannesburg, dated September 29, gives the report of the arrival of the "Natalian Times."

The latest advices show that the Transvaal situation is critical and that not comprehensive. Many Boers, it is said, did not wait to be commandeered but proceeded to the border spontaneously.

It is calculated that the Orange Free State could muster 15,000 men, and that 5,000 would be available for service on the border. Cape company officials at the Cape say it is impossible to reach Kimberley, which is 100 miles from the Capetown to Pretoria line is still working, but it is guarded with official speed.

It is announced that Gen. Buller will sail for the Cape about Friday or Saturday next.

Advices from Capetown per a dispatch received here today from Lourenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay, the capital of Portuguese East Africa, that the Orange Free State artillery, with six guns, have been ordered to Ladysmith, and that the Boers have taken up their position in the Natal border, and that a number have been ordered to the Zululand exhibition.

The officers at Charlestown have received a telegram from the district commandant at Wakkerstroom, that the Boers are ready to begin hostilities and are offering volunteers for service. The Boers have taken up a position at Laidsys Nek, and are carrying Charlestown. The officials will remain but are ready to leave at a moment's notice. Dr. Leyds, the envoy of the South African republic, and the president of the South African republic, and the commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, has arrived at Volksrust and his presence there will probably have a calming effect.

The advices from Johannesburg say by commandeering took place there Saturday.

Many of the Boers, it is said, are anxious to have and make of the concessions are forming circle of civilian police and are acting in conjunction with the mercenary association. The town is quiet. The merchants committee adopted that British subjects under a permit will be allowed to remain, and that commercial intercourse will be not interrupted if the persons concerning them are of good character.

A dispatch from Durban, Natal, timed 10:45 a. m. today, reports that all trains from the Transvaal are arriving at every late, having been delayed in places to the Boer military cordon. It is added that the trains which arrived late evening were packed with refugees, and that no train was boarded by friends of the passengers. The latter said they had endured great hardships and had been subjected to insults by the Boers.

The dispatch continues and that incidents are reported from Ladysmith. The streets are thronged with mounted troops and the increasing crowds that the Boers may attack Ladysmith at any day. Altogether over 1,000 Natal volunteers have gone to the front, and 1,000 regulars are expected. Despite this, we are bringing extensive crowds, probably minors. The Natal Mercury has arrived at the border town of Glencoe, reports.

The British government is chartering a large number of steamers, ostensibly for the purpose of transporting 40 army corps. Already 20 have gone or are to be chartered, and the steamers Pavonia of the Cunard line, and Bavarian of the Allan line are among those already taken.

NORTH POLE BUOY FOUND.

The Article Andree Said He Would Drop if He Passed the Pole.

Was Opened at Stockholm, Sweden, in the Presence of Experts and Government Ministers.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 2.—The long missing "Andree's Polar Expedition," which, with an anchor attached, was found near the Island of Ross, north of King Charles' Island, by the master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larsen, was opened yesterday in the presence of a number of experts and members of the cabinet. The buoy, which Andree called North Pole buoy, which Andree had arranged to drop if he succeeded in reaching the Pole.

Roosevelt's Wife.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—The international cricket match between Prince Bonaparte's English eleven and the Philadelphia cricket club, which was contested on the Merion Cricket club grounds at Haverford today. The contest was a tame affair, the home team winning by an inning and 50 runs, leaving the Englishmen without a chance to bat. Roosevelt's wife was in the box.

Five Persons Drowned.

Hollister, Cal., Oct. 2.—While Gus Oxenbolster and his wife were aboard from home Sunday night the house was burned to the ground. Oxenbolster, aged three and five, were drowned.

Florence Mayer, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Two Frenchmen, Capeman and Lemaire, and their female companions, aged 16 and 18, were drowned in death in a fire which destroyed their home.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 2.—A lodging house was destroyed by fire today and five persons were burned to death.

It is feared that other bodies will be found in the ruins as there were a great number of people in the building. The loss was about $10,000.

BRITAIN AND VENEZUELA.

Prediction that the Decision Tomorrow will Favor British.

Paris, Oct. 2.—The Anglo-Venezuelan commission has once after concluding its deliberations. The award will be read tomorrow in the presence of the representatives of Great Britain and Venezuela. The committee has now writing out the award and have notified Messrs. Harbaucs and Pepin.

Q.Q.p. mo.ll is said on good authority that the award will be a decided victory for Great Britain.

MEASURING THE YACHTS.

Columbia Has 1100 Pounds of Lead Put on—Wind Will so Blow Tomorrow.

New York, Oct. 2.—The yachts Columbia and Shamrock were measured at the navy yard today. Measurer John Bridge, of the New York Yacht club, completed the work on the Columbia in one hour and a half. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger and the most of the Lipton party were present during the measurement of the Columbia.

After the yacht had been measured for the first time 1100 pounds of lead was put on her and she had to undergo the ordeal of being measured the second time. The lead was placed in the forward part of the hull.

The Columbia's crew boom is to be set, and the yacht will be ready for the Defender. The Columbia's new sail has been used by the Defender.

The weather bureau today received the following:

"Washington, Oct. 2.—There is every indication that the wind will be fresh to brisk from the southeast over the racing course Tuesday.

WILLIS L. MOORE,
Chief of the Weather Bureau."

COMPLIMENTED BY THE PRESIDENT

McKinley on the Philippine Record of Utah Batteries.

MAJOR YOUNG VISITS HIM.

Also Talks with the Secretary of War—Returns to New York Tonight.

(SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS.")

Washington, D. C., Oct. 2.—Major B. W. Young had an interview with the President and the secretary of war today, and returns to New York tonight.

The President has congratulated the major on the record of the Utah boys in the Philippines.

IN DANGER OF FIRE.

Simultaneous Use of Street and Lawn Sprinklers.

Superintendent Cline of the waterworks department called attention this afternoon to the fact that many people are spending their money and wasting water by using the prohibited hours under the impression that the injunction has expired for the season. Cline stands ready to enforce the ordinance, which is still in effect and will be throughout the month of October. It is illegal to sprinkle in the upper Avenues between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and in the lower district between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. The ordinance is in force now, it is due to the fact that street sprinkling and lawn sprinkling are both used at simultaneously, which is the water mains in the mains in such an extent as to make the pressure impossible to use a conflagration in other business or residence districts.

TWO NEW CITIZENS.

Enoch Littlefield, late of England, and James Hay, late of Scotland, now of Salt Lake, were admitted to citizenship by Judge Cherry today.

HAS AN EYE TO BUSINESS.

Recipient of Charity Who Has Work and Will Not Support His Family.

M. Levy, a representative of the Hebrew Benevolent Society attended the meeting of the relieving commissioners this morning and stated that a man named Samuel Bernstein had been received assistance from his society, and also from the county, and he had spent his time in was employed at Hudson and was making considerable money. Mr. Levy said that Bernstein had a wife and family and refused to support them. One of the children, a boy of 10 years of age, has an injured knee and an operation is necessary. Mr. Levy said that the Hebrew society did not feel disposed to bear the expense of maintaining the family and paying the doctor's bill, and asked the commissioners if they could not force the man to furnish funeralds to support his family. Commissioner Whitlock stated that the county had a case of that kind pending now, and after the case is tried the board would be governed by the results. Case against the county is pending for trial. A notice will be served on Bernstein to appear and show cause why he should not support his wife and children.

WITH THE JUSTICES.

"Art Jones, James Clark and that an-that Jones," John Clark, "are the names of three men arrested this afternoon on the charge of burglary.

The first two, it is said, this was seen in a Denver Rio Grande court this afternoon by Joseph Wilcoxon who attempted to get the money from Jones. Clark, the third, is alleged to have been with Jones when the burglary was committed. Jones is a very common character in this country, that we have heard about wherever we went. But prosperity seems to be interest this year. Especially in England, where you never hear of anyone being out of work now, though they have been the city there for many years. The Rockefellers, the great traders, they study the trade position to a nicety, and their wholesale business is enormous. He drew good quantities of material to South America, as does Germany also. England seems to have a monopoly of the peculiar business for many years past.

"What about England and the Boers?" asked the reporter.

"Well, the only sentiment in England is that Kruger should be brought to a reckoning. Cecil Rhodes, the man who was prime minister in South Africa, is one of Kruger's best back down, and he is certainly a man of money. He is a Hebrew, and for years a Hebrew was personally liable, about $1,000 of the money of money of Kruger's. Cecil Rhodes is a Hebrew. A. B. Richardson became interested in the loan. The Hebrew gentleman, who by the way is a 32° Scottish Rite Mason, and a Hebrew, was made—A. B. Richardson, at the request of A. B. Richardson, at the request of A. B. Richardson, consulting as to the "Don't make any difference I tell you, I'm a Hebrew." Lipman, "A. B. Richardson, consulting as to the "Don't make any difference I tell you, I'm a Hebrew." Lipman, "I know you, I don't account to anything." The back commissioner will be about 12 a. m. tomorrow. I want it to be ready for my engagements.

The court finds the evidence conclusive that A. B. Richardson, at the time the assignment was made, and for months prior thereto, was indebted to the Hebrew in excess of $10,000. Hence, of this the court finds he had no authority to act for the corporation in the matter of the loan. Richardson's action in the matter was had, because he ran through the corporation of his. The court finds that Richardson's action in the matter of the assignment was done before the back at Salt Lake and Ogden, and holds the assignment void, and holds that the money received and the property in controversy, and that it belongs to the Hebrew subject to Clark's lien.

As the other creditors of the defunct bank did not join with Clark in the suit, he is the only one affected by Judge's decision.

The opinion is by District Judge Morris, concurred in by Justice Bartch. Justice Miner concurs in the judgment only.

RETURN HOME FROM EUROPE.

A.W. Carlson and Wife in Salt Lake After an Absence of Six Months.

TALKS OF HIS TRAVELS.

Great Trade Revival in England—No Cry of Hard Times—Was Prosperous—Friendly to America.

A. W. Carlson, Esq., of E. C. M. T., and wife, arrived home yesterday from a six months' tour through Europe.

When seen at his home this morning, Mr. Carlson spoke interestingly and at length of his trip.

"Of course," said he, "we are glad to get home again, and without wife one was sick, the industrial prosperity of the country, that we heard about wherever we went. But prosperity seems to be interest this year. Especially in England, where you never hear of anyone being out of work now, though they have been the city there for many years. The Rockefellers, the great traders, they study the trade position to a nicety, and their wholesale business is enormous. He drew good quantities of material to South America, as does Germany also. England seems to have a monopoly of the peculiar business for many years past.

"What about England and the Boers?" asked the reporter.

"Well, the only sentiment in England is that Kruger should be brought to a reckoning. Cecil Rhodes, the man who was prime minister in South Africa, is one of Kruger's best back down, and he is certainly a man of money. He is a Hebrew, and for years a Hebrew was personally liable, about $1,000 of the money of money of Kruger's. Cecil Rhodes is a Hebrew. A. B. Richardson became interested in the loan. The Hebrew gentleman, who by the way is a 32° Scottish Rite Mason, and a Hebrew, was made—A. B. Richardson, at the request of A. B. Richardson, consulting as to the "Don't make any difference I tell you, I'm a Hebrew." Lipman, "A. B. Richardson, consulting as to the "Don't make any difference I tell you, I'm a Hebrew." Lipman, "I know you, I don't account to anything." The back commissioner will be about 12 a. m. tomorrow. I want it to be ready for my engagements.

The court finds the evidence conclusive that A. B. Richardson, at the time the assignment was made, and for months prior thereto, was indebted to the Hebrew in excess of $10,000. Hence, of this the court finds he had no authority to act for the corporation in the matter of the loan. Richardson's action in the matter was had, because he ran through the corporation of his. The court finds that Richardson's action in the matter of the assignment was done before the back at Salt Lake and Ogden, and holds the assignment void, and holds that the money received and the property in controversy, and that it belongs to the Hebrew subject to Clark's lien.

As the other creditors of the defunct bank did not join with Clark in the suit, he is the only one affected by Judge's decision.

The opinion is by District Judge Morris, concurred in by Justice Bartch. Justice Miner concurs in the judgment only.

PARK CITY BANK ASSIGNMENT.

Supreme Court Finds it Was Void as to Thomas Capit.

PROPERTY SUBJECT TO LIEN

Court Holds that Neither the Assignee Nor the Receiver Acquired Title to Bank Building.

The Supreme court handed down an opinion today in the case of Thomas Capit, appellant, vs. the Park City bank and David C. McLaughlin, receiver, reversing the judgment of the trial court with directions to enter a decree perpetually enjoining the defendants from selling the property in controversy, and directing that the same be sold to satisfy Capit's judgment and lien.

This was a contest, and brought by Thomas Capit against the Park City bank to have set aside the assignment, so far as the property in this case was concerned, and that a certain judgment held by Capit be declared a first lien against the bank building, and the ground upon which the building stood.

In June, 1897, the Park City bank assigned to the insurance of its creditors. One week later Capit commenced an action against the bank to recover $2,111. He alleged that $1,000 was deposited seven days before the assignment, at a time when the bank was in a bad condition, and then in immediate contact of the company that the corporation was insolvent. Capit sued out a writ of attachment, which was duly levied upon the bank building and grounds. He procured judgment in the district court in this case, and after he had advertised the property for sale under the execution, D. C. McLaughlin, the receiver of the bank, brought suit against Capit and the sheriff of Summit county and succeeded in procuring a restraining order against the sale of the property, in February, 1897. Capit commenced a similar action in the Third district court for Salt Lake county. It was transferred to Summit county and finally and subsequently dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Then Capit brought the action twelve years, ago, but that the property levied upon to be discharged from the receivership, and that it be declared subject to the lien of his judgment. The court found against Capit, and the lower court decreed that Capit's judgment was void as to Thomas Capit, and that the property was subject to the lien of the judgment. The court also found that the assignment was void, and that the property was subject to the lien of the judgment. The court also found that the assignment was void, and that the property was subject to the lien of the judgment. The court also found that the assignment was void