THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 145

WILL GO TO THE JURY TONIGHT.

Arguments Being Made in the Case of Captain Brown's Slayer.

EVIDENCE OVERWHELMING.

Little Doubt that the Prisoner Will Be Found Guilty of the Crime With Which He Is Charged.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."]

Brigham City, May 12.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon arguments are still on in the case of James Morgan, the slayer of Captain Brown of Ogden. Attorney E. H. Jones has just closed his argument for the defense and will be followed by Attorney J. D. Call on the same side, After Mr. Call puts through, Attorney E. M. Allison of Ogden will make the closing speech for the prosecution. The case will then go to the jury. The evidence against Morgan is overwhelming and there is little doubt that the jury will find him guilty.

TESTIMONY ALL IN.

Why the Desperado Did Not Surrender—Arguments of the Lawyers.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."]

Brigham City, May 12.—At this morning's session of the court here the case of James Morgan charged with the murder of Captain Brown of Ogden was continued before Judge Hart.

The first witness was Deputy Sheriff Frank Thompson, who was recalled and cross-examined as to the testimony given on the stand yesterday and as to different conversations he had had with the prisoner both on the way to Brigham City after the killing and capture near Willard and to the county which were principally along the line of the testimony already given at the time of the surrender. The reason for this important omission was, said the prisoner to the witness, that he did not want to be charged with beating it when he was being pursued by the posse; in which they believed they could be discharged, even if they were not able to reach it, but the officers were down so hard upon the fugitives that a fight and tragedy followed.

Drs. Cannon and Taylor were called as experts to testify as to the class of effects that would follow certain kinds of pistol or gun shot wounds in the human body. Sheriff Carlon was also recalled for cross-examination after which the testimony was closed and Judge Hart announced that the arguments of counsel for the prosecution and counsel for the defense could each have one hour and a half in which to make arguments. Attorney E. H. Jones opened for the prosecution and addressed the jury for thirty minutes after which Attorney E. H. Jones spoke for three hours of an hour when the court took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m.

THE TESTIMONY.

Sheriff Carlon was closely interrogated yesterday as indicated in last evening's report.

After the conclusion of his examination Frank Peterson was recalled. He stated and testified that he was acquainted with W. A. Brown, who was killed and that after the fray he assisted in the effort to wash the blood out of Brown's clothing. He gave a description of the clothing worn by Brown's body and identified the clothing and body of William A. Brown.

Deputy Sheriff Frank Thompson next took the stand and related the circumstances of his departure with Sheriff Lorin Carlon, on the night of the 3rd inst. Springs to aid in the capture of the prisoner. After procuring some shells and a rifle from Sheriff Carlon he said that it was arranged between Captain Brown, Sheriff Lorin and himself to go to Hot Springs and intercept the fugitive. They were divided into three parties and took separate roads, and how Sheriff Lorin and Captain Clark, Brown and himself followed some tracks that had been discovered, which eventually led them to the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy as soon as they saw the officers. He said they rallied at the desperadoes to stop, but would not halt and kept on and kept running. Sheriff Dalmar then graphically described the shooting of Capt. Brown and said that when Sheriff Lorin began to use the defendant fire the second shot at Brown and saw the captain fall. Witness then said that he followed some tracks that had been discovered, which eventually led them to the vicinity of the scene of the tragedy as soon as they saw the officers. He said they rallied at the desperadoes to stop, but would not halt and kept on and kept running. Sheriff Dalmar then graphically described the shooting of Capt. Brown and said that when Sheriff Lorin began to use the defendant fire the second shot at Brown and saw the captain fall. Witness then said that the defendant was the man who shot Brown. After consulting a few of the country men the sheriffs took place. Mr. Bishop identified the shoes. He said that when they were taken from him and Thompson, and the latter asked Morgan if he was the man who killed Brown, the latter said he was. He then conversed with Morgan about the hold-up. Morgan commenced in the course of the conversation to tell about the first time he had been in a tight pace. Defendant told the officers, said Mr. Bishop, that he was not in the hold-up. The first man they came across, said Mr. Bishop, was the man, and then the second, the manner of the hold-up. George Morgan is the name defendant gave to Mr. Bishop, as the name of the second man. Sheriff Bishop said that he assisted in lodging Morgan in jail, when the latter refused to surrender. Witness then told how the body of Capt. Brown was identified the coat and vest worn by the deceased. He was then cross-examined by Attorney H. B. Jones for the defense.

The same points were gone over and covered by the witness with some additions to the eye-sight of the witness being defective when distinctions were discovered, but witness maintained that his eyesight was good. Mr. Bishop was interrogated as to the movements of the highwaymen and of officers in pursuit, also the manner of the killing of Mr. Brown and the bullet, and as to whether Mr. Delmay saw Morgan shoot Mr. Brown. He said he could not be sure as told to direct examination as to what he saw and what he did.

Mr. Delmay testified that there was only about a second of time elapsed between the time Brown and the officers met. Sheriff Bishop called. He identified Morgan. He had about six feet distant from the officer when he shot Brown.

Brunson was the next witness. He told of having held up. He said that on the way home he met two men. They told him to run in my face, he said, and told me not to put up my hands. I told them I would not. One of them took my mule, and one put his hands over my shoulder, and the other walked behind and took me off from the road, and I told them there was a wire fence there. They told me to keep my mouth shut. They said they knew where they were. They took me about seventy-five yards and told me to kneel down. They held my hands behind me, and took everything I had, including my shoes and stockings. I told them they had tied my hands too tight. They said I would learn to keep my mouth shut after this. They drank my milk and then stood and looked at me. The little one put on my shoes and stockings. He said they fit him quite tight. They then told me they knew where they were. They took my shoes and told me I had not any my face. Before they left me they told me that if I made a yell after they left me that they would come back and kill me.

Witness then identified the watch and purse and money taken from him. The latter consisted of one silver dollar-pieces, one 10-cent piece, one 5-cent and two 1-cent pieces. Also a silver case, containing samples of silverware, knives, forks and spoons. He also identified a photograph taken from him. Defendant was asked to stand so that witness might see the shoes taken from him. Defendant put on the shoes and showed the shoes he had on, which belonged to and were identified by witness. After the two men left him, Brunson says they told the men got back to the wire fence; that they got up and followed them down as far as Deweyville, and Frank Chaney cut the cords that bound his hands. Then they went back to Ogden and found Deputy Frank Thompson and stated to him all the facts of the hold-up.

Sheriff Lorin Carlon recently was next called by the prosecuting attorney. E. H. Jones, and, being sworn, stated that he was a deputy sheriff of the 1st district which office he had held since Jan. 1, 1899, lived in Ogden; was acquainted with Morgan; knew him by sight; on the 3rd of April, at 5 o'clock p. m., he was called up by telephone and asked to come up to Ogden; went up to the south side of Brigham City and they were after the robbers. He told him of the crime committed; that Captain Brown was murdered and the running fight he and Deputy Thompson had with them.

DEATH OF MISS HALE.

Former Teacher of the B. Y. Academy Dies in Massachusetts.

Miss Elizabeth Hale, who was for three years, training teacher in the B. Y. Academy, died at Worcester, Mass., on May 1st, though the news of her death did not reach the academy until this morning, when it came through a private letter, and caused a great sorrow to the former fellow teachers and the students who had been in her classes. The flag was placed at half-mast on the academy building, and appropriate memorial services will be held at the opening of school next week.

Miss Hale's home was Worcester, Mass., and has been a home for the elders traveling in the Eastern States. Her death is reported as having been the result of a fall on the sidewalk. Her love for Utah was so great that she fully intended to return as soon as her health permitted. The principal of the Worcester, Mass., which she expected to do this year.

BATTERY B BOY HOME.

Another Utah Soldier Led Back From the Philippines.

Another Utah soldier boy has returned from Manila. Private Alfred L. Robinson of battery A, Utah artillery was met, strolling along Main late yesterday afternoon looking up old acquaintances and receiving congratulations upon his home coming.

Private Robinson joined the volunteers from Mount Pleasant, his home, last spring. When the call for men was made he was among the first to offer his services although he did not leave with the first company. George L. Lamond, the young man who died of fever in a Manila hospital, was a chum of young Robinson and related with him in many escapades. They attended the Mount Pleasant academy together and were inseparable companions, and his reception was marked by many touching sentiments of sorrow when speaking of the demise of his former companion.

With reference to the health of the health prevailing among the troops, and particularly the Utah batteries, Private Robinson said that they were as well as they ever were. He said that they rallied at the desperadoes to stop, but would not halt and kept on and kept running. Sheriff Dalmar then graphically described the shooting of Capt. Brown and said that when Sheriff Lorin began to use the defendant fire the second shot at Brown and saw the captain fall. Witness then said that the defendant was the man who shot Brown. After consulting a few of the country men the sheriffs took place. Mr. Bishop identified the shoes. He said that when they were taken from him and Thompson, and the latter asked Morgan if he was the man who killed Brown, the latter said he was. He then conversed with Morgan about the hold-up. Morgan commenced in the course of the conversation to tell about the first time he had been in a tight pace. Defendant told the officers, said Mr. Bishop, that he was not in the hold-up. The first man they came across, said Mr. Bishop, was the man, and then the second, the manner of the hold-up. George Morgan is the name defendant gave to Mr. Bishop, as the name of the second man. Sheriff Bishop said that he assisted in lodging Morgan in jail, when the latter refused to surrender. Witness then told how the body of Capt. Brown was identified the coat and vest worn by the deceased. He was then cross-examined by Attorney H. B. Jones for the defense.

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CONFEDERATE VETERANS' GRAVES

Care of Resting Places of the Dead a Sacred Trust.

GEN. GORDON COMMANDER.

Some Hot Heads Denounce the Government—President McKinley's Kind Sentiment Appreciated.

Charleston, S. C., May 12.—The report of the historical committee was read and adopted by the Confederate Veterans' reunion today. Robert Lee Jr., grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was introduced to the convention and then Dr. J. L. Cary addressed the gathering, reviewing the conditions that caused the war. He declared there was no rebellion and no rebels, but a fight for principles and right. His speech created wild enthusiasm. He said the heroism of the southern women had never been even approached in the history of the world.

The committee on resolutions then reported the substitute for the resolution on federal care of the Confederate graves recommending the "United Confederate Veterans record their appreciation of the utterances of the President of the United States in Atlanta, and in particular concerning the assumption of the care of the graves of our Confederate dead by the nation; it being understood that "we shall not ask any legislation which shall result in the care of the graves of our comrades in the Northern States by our government."

In regard to the Confederate dead it recommended the care of their final resting places be continued from year to the hearts of southern women, and believe we can safely let it remain there.

Rev. Taylor Martin of Prospect, Va., spoke against the adoption of the report. He said he could see no objection in reason to do with any suggestion from the President and they would never be placed in the attitude of a servant to the government that could not be done by southern men. He said the dead heroes of the south did not fall that graves kept green by loyal Southern women than sleep beneath the cautious supervision of the federal government could erect.

Theodore H. Bushby of North Carolina then offered the following which it would be a discourtesy to the chief of the nation and a disgrace to the Confederate veterans to have not adopted as received from the committee. The discussion then grew very bitter and the attitude of some delegates was somewhat obstreperous. The report was finally adopted with cheers. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

Commander-in-Chief—Gen. John B. Gordon, commander of the department of southern Virginia—Gen. Wade Hampton, commander of Tennessee—Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander of the department of the Transmississippi—Gen. W. L. Cabell.

After the election Gen. Gordon said there was no Confederate camps in New York, Boston, Chicago and Columbus, O.

Gen. Colquitt of Atlanta, was elected commander of the department of Confederate Veterans. He only opposed him was Robert E. Lee of Virginia.

The next annual reunion will be held at Louisville, Ky.

GEN. HARTRANFT'S STATUE.

A Handsome Equestrian One Is Unveiled in Harrisburg Today.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 12.—The equestrian statue of Gen. John F. Hartranft, in Capitol Park, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse. Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of War Alger and Adjutant General Corbin were present to do honor to the hero of Fort Steadman. Another guest of honor was Mrs. R. E. Hartranft, widow of the late soldier, also on the staff of Gen. Rosewell Jackson.

The statue, mounted with music by the Carlisle Indian band. The statue was unveiled by Miss Leonora Endich, daughter of Secretary of State M. Stanley Endich, of Bedford Springs, a member of the Hartranft division. Major Isaac H. Elwell, assistant secretary of the commonwealth, delivered the oration. Major Jackson served under Hartranft. The statue was presented to the State by Dr. J. F. Vaccaro, of Carlisle and was received in a short speech by Governor Stone. The ceremonies closed with music by the Scottish band.

After the exercises in Capitol Park a procession formed with Gen. Levi A. Dodd of Baltimore as chief marshal, and Col. Frank Reader as chief of staff. The reviewing party included Gen. and Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Hartranft, Governor Hastings, Secretary Alger, Secretary General Smith, Adjutant General Corbin, Mrs. Levi A. Dodd of Baltimore, Major Jackson and staff, Board of Trade and members of the Senate and House of Representatives. There were over 1,000 people in line.

Following a reunion of the survivors of the Fifty-first regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, of which Gen. Hartranft was colonel, the old soldiers marched to the executive mansion to pay their respects to Governor Stone and the latter's wife and daughters, who are the guests of Governor and Mrs. Stone.

ALASKA MILITARY DISTRICT.

Capt. Ray Will Build a Station and Establish Forest Reservation.

Washington, May 12.—Captain Ray, who will be appointed the commander of the military district of Alaska, has been busy about the war department getting everything in readiness for his departure, which will take place in July. He will sail from San Francisco or Seattle with supplies for a camp for one year. He expects to establish headquarters on the Yukon at Hooten Creek, which is now the largest settlement in the district. At this point Captain Ray will build a regular military station for the accommodation of his troops and supplies. He will have a detachment of 100 men stationed there, the boundaries of which will depend upon the judgment of Captain Ray. A local reservation will also be established, so that there will be no question about a sufficient supply of timber about the reservation. Capt. Ray will take two sawmills with him to manufacture the lumber which will be necessary for the new station. He will go by boat by way of the mouth of the Yukon river and will have all his supplies taken in by that route. Capt. Ray supposes no doubt as to the practicability of the Copper river route which Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has recently established and which will be examined by Capt. Abercrombie. Capt. Ray has a plan for the establishment of stations along this route, twenty miles apart, placed in charge of natives. He also plans for telegraphing with the military posts in the Yukon country at all seasons of the year.

FOUR MEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

They are Buried by a Slide of a Portion of a Large Coke Bank.

Shamokin, May 12.—Four men were instantly killed today by the caving in of a portion of a large coke bank at Coaldale. Five others are missing and are probably dead. Two have been rescued. The four bodies recovered were so badly disfigured that it was difficult to identify them. A hundred men and boys with a force number of Hungarians were screening coal in the Coaldale breaker.

LANGLEY'S FLYING MACHINE.

It Soars Aloft Five Hundred Feet and Sails Thereafter Unseen.

Washington, May 12.—Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, the inventor of the aerodrome which was tested by the board of ordnance to experiment with his flying machine for war purposes, made his first test at Quantico, Va., today. Prof. Langley, with the amount of money placed at his disposal, built a steel boat, fifty feet long, on the deck of which he experimented two years ago. The machine was launched from the top of the Potomac steamer on the naval ramp of the Potomac, about three quarters of a mile from the island in the river, where the naval fleet and club. The results were not as successful as were Prof. Langley's former experiments would lead one to believe. The machine sailed aloft to a height of 50 feet for distances of a mile or more, which was propelled by a small steam engine, five three quarters of a mile and only described and the steam was exhausted. It was understood Prof. Langley was to ascertain the limited power capacity to the machine. Bubbles in the boiler of the flying engine, which could repeatedly without the necessity of removing from the deck.

DR. BRIGGS WILL BE ORDAINED.

Bishop Potter Gives Notice that the Ceremony Will Be Performed May 14th.

New York, May 12.—Bishop Potter gave out the following formal notice today:

"The Rev. Dr. Briggs and the Rev. Charles H. Sondecker will be ordained to the priesthood of the church by the bishop of New York, May 14th, at the pro-cathedral, Stanton street, New York. The Rev. Dr. Huntington, D. D., the Rev. George Francis Nelson will present Mr. Sondecker. Bishop Potter chose the pro-cathedral for the ordination of Dr. Briggs and asked to be assigned to work there and will work there in future.

ANGLO-FRENCH CONVENTIONS.

Chamber of Deputies Approves Those Relating to the Niger and Nile.

Paris, May 12.—The chamber of deputies today approved the Anglo-French Niger-Nile conventions.

The agreement between Great Britain and France, signed in London, defines the boundaries of square miles of African territory, and leaves only four recognized powers in possession of the continent—Morocco, Abyssinia and Liberia, and the Congo Free State. An important feature is the agreement provides for an equality in the commercial treatment of the territory between Lake Tchad and the Nile.

Last Payment to Spain.

New York, May 12.—The payment of the last instalment of $1,000,000 of the $20,000,000 to Spain will be made to the National City bank today, it is said. The bank announces that all the exchanges necessary for the transfer of this money has already been provided.

REORGANIZING OF THE ARMY.

Major General Anderson Says Militia and Regulars Should be in Close Touch.

Chicago, May 12.—Since assuming the command of the department of the Lakes, Maj. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson has given much thought to the reorganization of the army. He says that it is preferable to the future of the national guard. The result of the study, he says, is that the militia and the regular army must be in close touch. The commanding general of the first American expedition to the Philippines, himself a veteran of the civil war, volunteers, leads him to the conclusion that the internal military organization of the United States is not what it should be, although that it ever was been.

"The reorganization of the standing army will call for a force of 100,000 men," he said. "Congress takes on the President's suggestions.

"My experience in the Philippines was that the volunteers were a brave, patriotic body, well drilled in the use of small arms, but as a rule carrying ineffectual field pieces. Company officers were good drill masters, willing under any circumstances to perform the most arduous and dangerous undertakings.

"I am still a firm believer in the worth of the system which England established in India, and which has made the militia into close harmony with the standing army of that empire—the system of linking the militia to the regular army. Under such a system the regular army would require service in the face of the enemy the national guard would be inured to the hardships of war. For as a volunteer body more capable to perform its auxiliary duty with the regulars than it is now. Under the present system has proved wonders for the militiamen of England. In this country the militia has been called out for regular army and at the same time devotion the actual fighting strength of the regulars.

Gigantic School Warrant Swindle.

St. Louis, May 12.—The arrest of three men who admit they handled some of the alleged fraudulent papers, which when exposed will be a gigantic swindle in school warrants with the name of the president and clerk of the board of No. 2, Mr. Chair county, Illinois, opposite St. Louis, Missouri, is expected. The sum of the alleged fraudulent warrants will aggregate at least $25,000 and may reach $50,000.

Patrick Spring Meeting.

London, May 12.—At the first day's racing of the Patrick spring meeting today Ted Sloan, riding Lord William Beresford's Kilmarnock, defeated Lord Durham's Brook, won the Alexandria handicap of 1,000 sovereigns. Mr. Scott was the second horse and Mr. Lake's Lady Disdain third. Eight horses ran six furlongs. The betting was 11 to 8 against Brook, Lord William Beresford's black colt, Ard Rigmonith, ridden by Sloan, won the Worth stakes of 10 sovereigns and 50 added. Mr. Lake's Parlor was second, and Leopold de Rothschild's Hubert was third. Four horses ran. The betting was 4 to 6 against Blacksmith.

CAPTAIN GRANT OF UTAH BATTERY

He Has Won the Sobriquet of "The Dewey of the Army."

FRESH TROOPS TO FRONT.

Regulars Sent to San Fernando—First Nebraska Volunteers Ask to be Relieved.

Manila, May 12. 8:50 p. m.—Fresh troops are beginning to go to the front. Two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry regulars) that had been holding the lines about the city of Manila will join Maj. Gen. MacArthur's division at San Fernando tomorrow and one battalion of the same regiment will reinforce Maj. Gen. Lawton's division near Bacoor. These troops will be replaced by the Twenty-first infantry regulars, which arrived from the United States on the transport Hancock on yesterday.

Captain Grant of the Utah battery, whose success in managing the Alexy gatling battery at Bay and Calumbayan, has won for him the sobriquet of "The Dewey of the Army," has been put in command of the recently purchased Spanish gunboats, whose arms the insurgents captured. These vessels are now being overhauled and put in readiness on the rivers and along the coast. The arming of the gunboats is being pushed with all diligence.

NEBRASKA VOLUNTEERS.

Ask to be Temporarily Relieved from Duty at the Front.

Manila, May 12, via Hongkong.—The First regiment, Nebraska volunteer infantry, is taking the unusual step of respectfully petitioning the division commander, Maj. Gen. MacArthur, to temporarily relieve them from duty at the front. The regiment is off duty at present, and while it has taken an active part, and not many more than three hundred men of the command are present for duty. On Sunday last 169 men of the regiment responded to the sick call.

The men, in view of the facts, have prepared a respectful memorial to Gen. MacArthur, asking that their regiment be withdrawn for a short time from the fighting line in order that they may recuperate. They say that they are sure the men are willing to fight, but are in no condition to do so owing to the strain of the campaign in which they have been engaged. It is argued that many of the men have been unable to have their clothing washed for months past, having been compelled to wear it day and night. The men are unfortunate to be in readiness for fighting. The memorial adds that since February 4 the regiment has had 23 men killed and wounded, and 52 since the battle of Malolos. The officers of the regiment have indorsed the sentiment. Montana, Abyssinia and Liberia, and the Congo Free State. An important feature of the agreement provides for an equality in the commercial treatment of the territory between Lake Tchad and the Nile.

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Private Whippinger, artst, slight; G, A. T. Williams, shoulder, slight.

Third Infantry, 28th: K, Private Edward Sax, thigh, slight. May 11, 1, Private Lendrum Benton, thumb, moderate.

Fourth Cavalry: I, Private Charles Cox, thigh, moderate.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Ordered from Omaha to San Francisco From There to Manila.

Omaha, May 12.—Orders have been received here for the Sixteenth infantry to leave the department in time to sail from San Francisco May 20th. The will require them to start about the 15th. One battalion is at Fort Crook, near this place, one at Fort Leavenworth and the other at Jefferson barracks.

WASHINGTON JOINT COMMITTEE.

Negotiations Have Never Been Broken Off, But Go Along Smoothly.

Washington, May 12.—With reference to negotiations by the Joint committee the correspondent here of the Associated Press has obtained from the highest authority the following authoritative statement:

"Negotiations have never been broken off or subsequently resumed since the adjournment of the commission. If matters proceed as smoothly as they are going now it is probable Sir Julian Pauncefote's return to Washington will be signalized by the conclusion of a treaty which will settle the matter in issue in a manner honorable and pleasing to the two countries."

ADMIRAL DEWEY COMING.

Mail for the Famous Olympia is to be Sent to London, England.

Navy Department Posts Such a Notice —Will Arrive Here About July the Fourth.

Washington, May 12.—Send Olympia's mail to H. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England," was the notice given out at the navy department today.

This is the first formal indication that the famous flagship is coming home immediately. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Secretary Long had last evening called Admiral Dewey personally over the cable to the United States. He has been relieved of the obligation of remaining at Manila until the Philippine commission completes its work. He is not even required to await the assertion of hostilities, but may start homeward at once. The notice posted at the navy department indicates that the Olympia will not remain long enough to receive the next outward mail. Mr. Stevens referred to is the navy department's agent at London to distribute all of the mail for the officers and enlisthe Asiatic station. The acknowledgment in no wise implies acquiescence. Immediately after communication with Admiral Dewey, Minister M. de Giers demanded the right to build a railway connecting the Murmanish system with Port Arthur. It is regarded as of the utmost importance.

THE ELDRY THOMPSON SIGHTED.

Capt. Whitney Refused Aid but Said He Wished to be Reported Well.

San Francisco, May 12.—The steamer Santa Rosa, which arrived at Seattle from seven California ports today, reports having sighted shortly after midnight the steamer Eldry Thompson, which became disabled at sea on the morning of April 30th by the breaking of her shaft.

The captain of the Santa Rosa offered the Thompson a tow, but Captain Whitney refused aid. He wished to be reported well and that he would try to make either the port of Santa Cruz or Monterey. It is expected the disabled vessel will arrive at one of these ports some time today. The Thompson is owned by Seattle parties.

BOMBARDMENT OF ILOILO.

Question of Destruction of British Property Comes Up in the Commons.

London, May 12.— In the house of commons today the Right Hon. St. John Brodrick, parliamentary secretary of foreign affairs, replying to a question by John Ellis, Liberal member for Forfarshire, relative to destruction of British property by the bombardment of Iloilo, the government had no information with regard to the intention of the United States to compensate the owners. The question of those claims, the speaker said, is under consideration by the British government and will not be lost sight of.

FORCE THE FIGHTING.

President Said to Have so Telegraphed Gen Otis at Manila.

New York, May 12.—A special to the World from Hot Springs, Va., says:

"Fresh troops will be dispatched by the Philippine expedition to the interior and captured territory as every warring Filipino.

There is now a long cipher cablegram from President McKinley sent to Gen. Otis in Manila. It was prompted by several dispatches from Gen. Otis, transmitted by Secretary Alger, which greatly encouraged the President.

FILIPINO CONGRESS.

Twenty Favor Peace, Twenty are Irreconcilables, While Sixteen are Doubtful.

London, May 12.—A special dispatch received here from Manila says that the Filipino congress, now assembled at San Isidro, is composed of 56 members, of whom 20 favor peace, and an equal number are irreconcilables. The others, holding the balance of power, are ready to admit that absolute independence is impracticable. They are, however, desirous of better terms at the hands of the United States.

On-As-You-Please Race.

New York, May 12.—The last day but one of the seventy-two hours go-as-you-please race opened with 17 men on the track. Cox's backers claimed today that Cox was dragged to the track.

Hegelman, 290; Glick, 275; Cox, 269; Fitzpatrick, 267; Jaen, 246; Haines, 229; Fay, 221; Gregg, 208; Geary, 151; Norman, 105.

The doctors from the board of health examined all the contestants this morning. They said that Haines, who is 62 years of age, was unfit for the contest, and also found fault with Geary. They said that they would call in the afternoon and if they found either of the men exhausted or suffering they would order them from the track. Both contestants, however, went to the race without showing any signs of breaking down.

SALT LAKE MAY GET THE "GO BY"

President McKinley's Health May Not Allow a Western Trip.

HE IS GREATLY RUN DOWN.

Has No Serious Organic Disturbance, but is Threatened with Nervous Prostration.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."]

Washington, May 12.—Salt Lake City people may not have the pleasure of greeting the President this summer after all, for it is generally understood that he is really in a serious condition, physically, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, and cannot undertake to the two coasts. Dr. Julian Pauncefote's return to Washington will be signalized by the conclusion of a treaty which will settle the matter in issue in a manner honorable and pleasing to the two countries.

Mr. Bishop testified that there was only about a second of time elapsed between the time Brown and the officers met. Sheriff Bishop called. He identified Morgan. He had about six feet distant from the officer when he shot Brown.

Brunson was the next witness. He told of having held up. He said that on the way home he met two men. They told me to run in my face, he said, and told me not to put up my hands. I told them I would not. One of them took my mule, and one put his hands over my shoulder, and the other walked behind and took me off from the road, and

CONFEDERATE VETERANS' GRAVES

Care of Resting Places of the Dead a Sacred Trust.

GEN. GORDON COMMANDER.

Some Hot Heads Denounce the Government—President McKinley's Kind Sentiment Appreciated.

Charleston, S. C., May 12.—The report of the historical committee was read and adopted by the Confederate Veterans' reunion today. Robert Lee Jr., grandson of Gen. Robert E. Lee, was introduced to the convention and then Dr. J. L. Cary addressed the gathering, reviewing the conditions that caused the war. He declared there was no rebellion and no rebels, but a fight for principles and right. His speech created wild enthusiasm. He said the heroism of the southern women had never been even approached in the history of the world.

The committee on resolutions then reported the substitute for the resolution on federal care of the Confederate graves recommending the "United Confederate Veterans record their appreciation of the utterances of the President of the United States in Atlanta, and in particular concerning the assumption of the care of the graves of our Confederate dead by the nation; it being understood that "we shall not ask any legislation which shall result in the care of the graves of our comrades in the Northern States by our government."

In regard to the Confederate dead it recommended the care of their final resting places be continued from year to the hearts of southern women, and believe we can safely let it remain there.

Rev. Taylor Martin of Prospect, Va., spoke against the adoption of the report. He said he could see no objection in reason to do with any suggestion from the President and they would never be placed in the attitude of a servant to the government that could not be done by southern men. He said the dead heroes of the south did not fall that graves kept green by loyal Southern women than sleep beneath the cautious supervision of the federal government could erect.

Theodore H. Bushby of North Carolina then offered the following which it would be a discourtesy to the chief of the nation and a disgrace to the Confederate veterans to have not adopted as received from the committee. The discussion then grew very bitter and the attitude of some delegates was somewhat obstreperous. The report was finally adopted with cheers. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:

Commander-in-Chief—Gen. John B. Gordon, commander of the department of southern Virginia—Gen. Wade Hampton, commander of Tennessee—Gen. Stephen D. Lee, commander of the department of the Transmississippi—Gen. W. L. Cabell.

After the election Gen. Gordon said there was no Confederate camps in New York, Boston, Chicago and Columbus, O.

Gen. Colquitt of Atlanta, was elected commander of the department of Confederate Veterans. He only opposed him was Robert E. Lee of Virginia.

The next annual reunion will be held at Louisville, Ky.

GEN. HARTRANFT'S STATUE.

A Handsome Equestrian One Is Unveiled in Harrisburg Today.

Harrisburg, Pa., May 12.—The equestrian statue of Gen. John F. Hartranft, in Capitol Park, was unveiled with impressive ceremonies this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse. Postmaster General Smith, Secretary of War Alger and Adjutant General Corbin were present to do honor to the hero of Fort Steadman. Another guest of honor was Mrs. R. E. Hartranft, widow of the late soldier, also on the staff of Gen. Rosewell Jackson.

The statue, mounted with music by the Carlisle Indian band. The statue was unveiled by Miss Leonora Endich, daughter of Secretary of State M. Stanley Endich, of Bedford Springs, a member of the Hartranft division. Major Isaac H. Elwell, assistant secretary of the commonwealth, delivered the oration. Major Jackson served under Hartranft. The statue was presented to the State by Dr. J. F. Vaccaro, of Carlisle and was received in a short speech by Governor Stone. The ceremonies closed with music by the Scottish band.

After the exercises in Capitol Park a procession formed with Gen. Levi A. Dodd of Baltimore as chief marshal, and Col. Frank Reader as chief of staff. The reviewing party included Gen. and Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Hartranft, Governor Hastings, Secretary Alger, Secretary General Smith, Adjutant General Corbin, Mrs. Levi A. Dodd of Baltimore, Major Jackson and staff, Board of Trade and members of the Senate and House of Representatives. There were over 1,000 people in line.

Following a reunion of the survivors of the Fifty-first regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, of which Gen. Hartranft was colonel, the old soldiers marched to the executive mansion to pay their respects to Governor Stone and the latter's wife and daughters, who are the guests of Governor and Mrs. Stone.

ALASKA MILITARY DISTRICT.

Capt. Ray Will Build a Station and Establish Forest Reservation.

Washington, May 12.—Captain Ray, who will be appointed the commander of the military district of Alaska, has been busy about the war department getting everything in readiness for his departure, which will take place in July. He will sail from San Francisco or Seattle with supplies for a camp for one year. He expects to establish headquarters on the Yukon at Hooten Creek, which is now the largest settlement in the district. At this point Captain Ray will build a regular military station for the accommodation of his troops and supplies. He will have a detachment of 100 men stationed there, the boundaries of which will depend upon the judgment of Captain Ray. A local reservation will also be established, so that there will be no question about a sufficient supply of timber about the reservation. Capt. Ray will take two sawmills with him to manufacture the lumber which will be necessary for the new station. He will go by boat by way of the mouth of the Yukon river and will have all his supplies taken in by that route. Capt. Ray supposes no doubt as to the practicability of the Copper river route which Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn has recently established and which will be examined by Capt. Abercrombie. Capt. Ray has a plan for the establishment of stations along this route, twenty miles apart, placed in charge of natives. He also plans for telegraphing with the military posts in the Yukon country at all seasons of the year.

FOUR MEN INSTANTLY KILLED.

They are Buried by a Slide of a Portion of a Large Coke Bank.

Shamokin, May 12.—Four men were instantly killed today by the caving in of a portion of a large coke bank at Coaldale. Five others are missing and are probably dead. Two have been rescued. The four bodies recovered were so badly disfigured that it was difficult to identify them. The dead rescued while a force number of Hungarians were screening coal in the Coaldale breaker.

LANGLEY'S FLYING MACHINE.

It Soars Aloft Five Hundred Feet and Sails Thereafter Unseen.

Washington, May 12.—Prof. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, the inventor of the aerodrome which was tested by the board of ordnance to experiment with his flying machine for war purposes, made his first test at Quantico, Va., today. Prof. Langley, with the amount of money placed at his disposal, built a steel boat, fifty feet long, on the deck of which he experimented two years ago. The machine was launched from the top of the Potomac steamer on the naval ramp of the Potomac, about three quarters of a mile from the island in the river, where the naval fleet and club. The results were not as successful as were Prof. Langley's former experiments would lead one to believe. The machine sailed aloft to a height of 50 feet for distances of a mile or more, which was propelled by a small steam engine, five three quarters of a mile and only described and the steam was exhausted. It was understood Prof. Langley was to ascertain the limited power capacity to the machine. Bubbles in the boiler of the flying engine, which could repeatedly without the necessity of removing from the deck.

DR. BRIGGS WILL BE ORDAINED.

Bishop Potter Gives Notice that the Ceremony Will Be Performed May 14th.

New York, May 12.—Bishop Potter