

PRISONERS ARE TREATED WELL.

What Released Newspaper Man Says of British at Pretoria.

SHOT NEAR BLOEMFONTEIN.

Roberts Reports Officer Wounded—Support Affairs—Boers at Biggarsberg—Natal Advice.

Durban, Monday, March 26.—William Cox, a newspaper correspondent who was released from imprisonment at Pretoria, has arrived here. He made his first statement to the press, saying that the prisoners by the good treatment of the British authorities, though the subjugation sometimes subjected the prisoners to annoyances.

Mr. Cox said Secretary Reitz, and says he was evidently worried at the turn of events. Prominent persons at the time of the capture of the prisoners, Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikaner leader, and Premier Schreiner, of the Boers, they say they expected a hundred thousand Cape Colonists to join the Boers.

Mr. Cox said that he was in danger of being half heartedness, and Mr. Cox gathered that his life was in danger at the hands of the Boers. He said that he was in danger of being half heartedness, and Mr. Cox gathered that his life was in danger at the hands of the Boers.

London, March 27.—Reconnaissance of slight importance continue to be the chief features of the war in South Africa. Lord Roberts wires to the war office as follows:

London, Monday, March 26.—The Boers have been slightly wounded in an affair of outposts north of the Modder river March 25.

This statement is all that comes from the commander-in-chief. A dispatch from Bloemfontein dated Monday, March 26, and published in the second edition of the Times, supplies Lord Roberts' account as follows:

A cavalry reconnaissance was made yesterday toward Brandfort. The sixteenth lancers, by skirmishing drove the Boers from their position in the open, when the ninth lancers attempted to flank the enemy while they were engaged from the front by a dismounted section of the sixteenth lancers. Our casualties are reported to be few.

A dispatch from Maseru, Basutoland, dated the 26th says:

The Basutoland government is busy collecting natives to be employed at Bloemfontein in repairing and laying telegraphs.

Natives report that the Boers have returned to go to Kransdorp and are staying on their farms, as it is now the ploughing season and they are inclined to keep their hands and submit rather than give it up and fight.

Boer reports from Natal show no developments of importance had occurred there up to March 23. A dispatch from the Boer camp at Glencoe dated March 23 says:

No attack is expected to be made on the Boer forces in Natal. Generals Botha and Meyer have been joined by their wives. Pretorius with a patrol of 100 men advanced toward the Boers and its main body March 22. One Boer who refused to surrender was shot.

Botha denies the reports that the Transvaal women were wounded in the Tugela trenches. Gen. Buller has sent the Boers a list of their wounded, stating that he buried sixty men. Gen. Buller says this is impossible, as his list does not show any such losses.

A ladyship special says:

HE WOULD NOT BE LENTZ'S GUARDIAN

Hot Passages Between Congressmen in the Idaho Case.

STEUNENBERG PROTESTS.

Cried No Arbitrary Power—Calls Question of Mr. Lentz an Insult—Affairs in Shoshone County.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Washington, March 27.—Gov. Steunenberg continued his testimony in the Coeur d'Alene investigation today. Representative Cox of Tennessee, Representative Hay of Virginia and Representative Lentz of Ohio directing the cross-examination.

The governor stated that he knew nothing of the selection of an alleged convict as chief of the state deputies, or alleged depositions by this deputy, including the forcing of doors in dwellings, the breaking of windows, etc. He would not have allowed such conduct, he said, if he had known of it. The governor said he had no consultations with the President as to continuing the investigation in the Coeur d'Alene. The last inquiry came from the war department in October, 1899, as to whether the investigation had been quelled. There had been no communications between the governor and federal authorities since that time.

Mr. Lentz' cross-examination brought out that the governor was 35 years old and had been elected twice as governor, in 1896 and 1898. He had visited the Coeur d'Alene during his political canvass and held public meetings. Subsequently he recognized him in the bullpen as among those he had met in his campaign. In 1898 he received the bulk of the vote of Shoshone county, and in 1899 he lost this vote.

Mr. Lentz asked if the governor changed his mind as to the character of the men in this district after the loss of this vote. The governor replied that his impression of these men began to change about January, 1897, soon after he received their vote. He denied he had agreed with one Flannigan, a member of the legislature, to disband the militia in Shoshone county, but the legislature if Flannigan would vote for a bill relating to the mines. A delegation had waited upon him to learn his policy as to Shoshone county. The delegation wanted the militia disbanded, and a complaint was made that men in the militia were enrolled as militiamen, thus avoiding payment of a road tax. He examined the adjutant general's list and found 290 men enrolled from Vardner and Kellogg and he directed the adjutant general to furnish these names to the assessor of Shoshone county whenever he called for it. He did not know, he said, that these men were employed in the Bunker Hill mine.

Gov. Steunenberg interposed a protest when Mr. Lentz asked him if he had not exercised "absolute and arbitrary power" in making one of the arrests. He cited no such power, he said.

"But you do believe in breaking into citizens' houses through your soldiers?" queried Mr. Lentz.

"I decline to answer such a question," said Gov. Steunenberg. "It is an insult."

This precipitated a lively controversy among the members. Some wanted the question stricken out; other wanted it to stand. To criticisms on the question Mr. Lentz replied that he "needed no guardian" and Mr. Cannon responded that he would dislike to become Mr. Lentz' guardian.

The controversy was closed by directing the examination into other channels.

At noon the investigation went over until tomorrow. Gov. Steunenberg requested that his examination be closed as early as possible as he wished to return to his duties in Idaho.

STRICKEN DUMB.

Saloonkeeper Shot and Killed His Partner—Soon Became Speechless.

Chicago, March 27.—Vito Paoletti, a saloon keeper at 107 Ewing street, was stricken dumb last night after having shot and killed his partner, Frank Ann, who was a partner in the saloon. Paoletti was shot while Ann's back was turned. All the bullets took effect, two in the neck and three in the back.

Paoletti, who is a cripple, his left leg having been amputated a few months ago, hobbled away from the saloon on a crutch. He went to a barber shop a few doors away and told the barber what he had done. He had great difficulty in speaking. Paoletti hobbled into a passage way between two buildings to hide from the police. There he was found by officers and was taken to the Maxwell street police station, where Captain Wheeler tried to get a statement from him. Paoletti was silent and the captain at first thought it was a piece of obstinacy. Finally a doctor was called to examine the man and Paoletti was taken to the county hospital, where he was examined by the physicians and stated they could do nothing for him until morning, and he will be taken back to be treated today. It is thought the excitement attending the shooting caused him to lose his power of speech.

Talking on Puerto Rico. Washington, March 27.—At 2:15 p. m. the Puerto Rican bill was taken up by the Senate and Mr. Stewart (Nev.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the tariff.

MAN WITH THE BLACK MOUSTACHE

Arrest of Person Said to Have Received the Key to Powers' Office.

NO BAIL FOR MR. POWERS.

He is Held to Await a Kentucky Grand Jury's Action, for Alleged Conspiracy to Murder.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Frankfort, Ky., March 27.—H. E. Youtsey, Republican Auditor Sweeney's private secretary, was arrested today by the man with the black moustache whom Golden mentioned in his testimony as the man to whom John Powers gave the key to the office of Caleb Powers.

Youtsey is a half-brother of John L. Crawford, a prominent Republican of Newport. The warrant charges him with being an accessory before the fact to the murder of Gov. Goebel.

HELD FOR CONSPIRACY.

The fourth day of the examining trial of Republican Secretary of State Caleb Powers began with the court room cleared of all people excepting attorneys, newspaper correspondents and officers of the court.

The attorneys for the defense held a consultation, after which Gov. Brown for the defense announced that no testimony would be introduced for the defense and that they would waive further examination. The pardon issued to Powers by Gov. Taylor was tendered by ex-Gov. Brown as a bar to the prosecution, and he asked that the defendant be dismissed.

Col. Campbell said the commonwealth denied Gov. Taylor's right to issue a pardon at the time the pardon was granted.

Gov. Brown moved that the prisoner be dismissed upon the evidence. The motion was overruled. Bail was asked for.

Judge Moore said:

"It is not my belief that Powers fired the shot which killed Gov. Goebel, but in the evidence it is my opinion he was connected with the conspiracy to kill him. I shall therefore order that he be held over without bail to the Franklin county grand jury, that the case may be further investigated."

After the Powers case had been disposed of, County Attorney Potsgrove asked the case of Captain John Davis and William H. Cullen, who are also charged with being accessory to the murder, be postponed until 2 o'clock this afternoon, the attorneys having agreed, and court adjourned until that hour.

BISHOP WOOLLEY'S FUNERAL

Remains of the Departed Veteran Laid to Rest Today.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Washington, March 27.—The House today without parliamentary business resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill. Talbert (S. C.), the first speaker, complained of the vast extravagance involved in the bill and replied to some of the criticisms passed upon him for his course in regard to private pension legislation.

Mr. Pierce (Tenn.), who stirred up something of a hornet's nest last Saturday by bringing to the attention of the House an article in a local paper with an alleged Republican representative, charging that the Puerto Rican tariff was the result of a bargain for campaign funds, read that newspaper's affirmation of the accuracy of his charge. He also read Senator Hanna's denunciation of the story that the Puerto Rican tariff bill was framed for the purpose of raising a Republican campaign fund and challenged the investigation of the charge.

Mr. Steele (Rep. Ind.), engaged Mr. Pierce and there was a sharp exchange. Mr. Steele said he would not believe the anonymous Republican congressman, who he alleged to have told the story, on oath.

Mr. Pierce said he did not believe any man employed on the newspapers would deliberately misrepresent the facts, and from surrounding circumstances he (Pierce) was inclined to think the story was true.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN MARYLAND.

Frightful Scene as the Mob Did Its Awful Work.

VICTIM SAID HE WAS DRUNK

When the Crime Was Committed, and He Did Not Remember It—Assaulted a Woman.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Belair, Md., March 27.—Lewis Harris, the negro who was arrested here Sunday charged with a criminal assault upon Miss Anne McIlvaine, was taken from the jail last night and lynched by a mob of twenty men.

A fusillade of shots was exchanged between the sheriff and deputies and the mob, resulting in the wounding of Robert L. Bull and one of the crowd, whose name was not learned. Neither was badly hurt.

The jail door was finally forced and Harris was taken out. While in the hands of the mob he exclaimed: "If I did it, men, I was drunk and did not know what I was about. I have no recollection of it."

The mob hustled him to a neighboring door yard and placing a noose around his neck hung him from the end of a rope which was attached to the limb of a tree. Harris was taken down and the body was left hanging until this morning.

Miss McIlvaine, Harris' victim, is about 34 years of age. She lives alone in a small house on the corner of the city. She was called to her door at midnight Saturday and attacked by a negro whom she afterwards identified as Harris. The indignation aroused by the crime was such that a mob of about 20 men gathered in front of the house. It is the second of the kind within a month. William Black, a negro, being now confined in the Baltimore jail, awaiting trial for assault upon Miss Jessie Bradford of Aberdeen from which place last night's mob is said to have come.

It is asserted that Miss McIlvaine, Harris' victim, was with the mob when the body was taken down last night, but this cannot be confirmed, and it is certain that she was not present at the actual hanging.

STIRRED UP A HORNET'S NEST.

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Mr. Steele wanted to know how the Puerto Rican tariff bill could be used to raise a campaign fund.

Mr. Pierce replied that he could not give the exact steps, but that "vast sums of money had been raised by the Republican party in 1896 from various quarters could not be denied. The contributor in the case had even joked the memory of the secretary of the treasury, and he had not dared to resent the insult." (Democratic applause.)

Mr. Hepburn (Rep. Ia.) said that if an investigation of the charges in all human probabilities when the editor of the paper was asked to furnish the name of the Republican credited with the statement he would refuse to give it. If he did, Mr. Hepburn asked Mr. Pierce if he and his colleagues would be willing to punish him for refusing.

"I will cross that bridge when I come to it," replied Mr. Pierce, amid Republican cheers. He added, "I believe the paper told the truth."

SNOWDEN GUILTY OF ADULTERY.

Richfield Dentist Convicted by Jury This Afternoon.

SENTENCED ON THURSDAY.

The Defense Offered No Testimony, but Expected an Acquittal.

The jury in the Snowden adultery case, after forty minutes' deliberation, came into court this afternoon with a verdict of guilty as charged in the information. The defendant will be sentenced Thursday morning. The maximum penalty prescribed by law is three years in the State prison and a fine of \$1,000.

The whole of the morning was devoted to the taking of testimony in behalf of the State, and the afternoon was reserved for argument.

The defense, strange to say, offered no testimony.

Arguments were through by 2:30 this afternoon, when the jury was charged by Judge Norrell, his honor occupying about ten minutes' time.

Forty minutes later a verdict of guilty was returned.

Mrs. Schuler testified that some gentleman about the 1st of October, 1899, visited a rooming house in the Midway block. She could not identify the defendant, but remembered the man who rented the room had a smooth face. Witness could neither identify Miss Keeler.

Mrs. Cody testified that last October she saw a woman in a room with Dr. Snowden in the Midway block. The woman, upon witness' entrance into the room, covered the upper part of her face with her hands.

CHANGES HER MIND.

When court opened this morning Mrs. Cody was further questioned by Mr. Van Cott. Speaking of Dr. Snowden she said she was introduced to a man and his wife in a rooming house. She was an elderly person. His hair appeared white. Was surprised to see Dr. Snowden at the preliminary hearing with dark hair.

At the preliminary hearing the witness positively identified Miss Keeler as the person she saw in the room.

A LOVING BROTHER.

Mrs. E. A. Childs testified that she lived in Lehi, where she kept a boarding house. Knew Dr. Snowden. Met him on Thursday, October 5, 1899. Defendant came to witness' place in the evening of that day and said he would like to make arrangements for his sister's burial at Lehi. The next day the defendant engaged two upstairs rooms for one week paying witness \$5 therefor, in advance.

Dr. Snowden introduced Miss Keeler to witness, saying: "Mrs. Childs, this is my sister, Miss Keeler." It being Conference week, witness came to Salt Lake on the Friday and did not see "Did the defendant and Miss Keeler ever sit together in the parlor the Thursday evening?" asked Mr. Putnam.

"Yes, sir."

"Did you notice anything between them?"

"I did."

BRITAIN DID NOT APOLOGIZE.

London Dispatch Contradicts the New York Journal.

NO ACTION BY SALISBURY.

Opening of Macrum Letter was Called to His Attention—Lord Pauncefoot Acted.

London, March 27, 6:17 p. m.—The report published in the United States that Lord Salisbury has apologized for the opening of American consular mail in South Africa is untrue. Nothing whatever has passed between the two governments on this matter, and the British premier has taken no action to investigate the allegations of Charles E. Macrum, formerly consul of the United States at Pretoria, nor has he been requested to do so.

A printed facsimile of a letter to Mr. Macrum, alleged to have been opened, was given to Lord Salisbury by a representative of the Associated Press, but he made no comment, nor did he direct that anything should be done.

PAUNCEFOTE DID APOLOGIZE.

Washington, March 27.—It is said at the state department, regarding the story that Great Britain has apologized to this government for the action of the censor in opening letters addressed to the United States consul at Pretoria, that the United States government has made no demand upon the British government for an apology. The officials there at Pretoria who were consul say that Mr. Macrum, who was consul at Pretoria when the mail is said to have been opened, made no official complaint on that subject, and thus the state department had nothing official before it to serve as a basis for a demand for an apology.

As stated before, however, the British government itself voluntarily took notice of Mr. Macrum's complaint, and finding that as an incident to the transfer of a large quantity of mail from Durban (which was the place where our consular mail was usually landed) to Capetown, resulting in great confusion and in the handling of mail by new agents, there had been an indiscriminate opening of letters which probably had affected the consular mail with others. Lord Pauncefoot speaking for his government disavowed the action of the censor and declared that it was authorized in respect to Mr. Macrum's mail.

This assurance was given long ago and some of the members of the House committee on foreign affairs were acquainted with it at the time.

AT THE HOSPITALS.

Nephi Boy Operated on Today—Railroad Victims Improving.

James Lunt, the little seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Lunt, of Nephi, underwent a surgical operation at the Keogh-Hosmer hospital this afternoon for empyema. The lad was brought to this city by his parents and Dr. Steele of Nephi this morning and taken to the hospital, where a consultation was held and the operation decided upon. The patient had been ill for a considerable period from typhoid fever and is in a serious condition. It was not known whether he would be able to survive the surgeon's knife, but he passed through the ordeal much better than was expected. His recovery is now anticipated.

Inquiry at St. Mark's hospital this afternoon elicited the information that the three men who were injured in the wreck on the Oregon Short Line, below Juab yesterday, as chestnut, but were improving nicely. They are Hans Mortensen, Edward Brankamp and Lewis Miller, all of whom have bodily bruises.

THE CLERGYMEN AND POLYGAMY.

Preachers Tell Congressmen How Fearful They Are of Committing It Unless a Constitutional Amendment Stops Them.

Washington, March 27.—A delegation of prominent clergymen appeared before the House committee on judiciary today and were heard in advocacy of Showalter anti-polygamy resolution. The delegation was composed of Dr. T. P. Stevenson, of Philadelphia; Dr. Hugh Johnson of Baltimore; Dr. Kerr B. Tupper of Philadelphia; Dr. Jos. E. Smith of Baltimore; Dr. Byron E. Sunderland of Washington; and Dr. Sylvester F. Scovell of Ohio Wesleyan University. They argued earnestly for the adoption of the resolution. Dr. Scovell urged that morality was the supreme law, and Dr. Smith that polygamy threatened American womanhood. He said that history would show that just in proportion as a nation was polygamous, in that proportion woman was sunk in degradation.

Dr. Scovell said that the pedestal had been erected in the Edmunds law, the plumb in the exclusion of a Mormon representative at the doors of the national legislature, and we were now ready to plant the perfect figure on the summit of the column to defend the national capital and the great West from further pollution and shame.

POSTMASTER GRAHAM STEPS OUT

Resignation Requested From Washington Today—Hon. Reed Smoot, Bondsman, Temporarily in Charge—Mr. Graham Goes Back to His Newspaper.

Provo, Utah, March 27.—This evening Hon. John C. Graham retires as postmaster of this city in accordance with telegraphic instructions from Washington and Reed Smoot one of Mr. Graham's bondsmen will take charge of the postoffice until his successor is appointed. Mr. Graham was appointed postmaster by President McKinley in October, 1897, and he retires with regrets and best wishes of the citizens of the Garden City. Mr. Graham has been looking for the removal for some time but it comes as a great surprise to the people as they believed the case against him had been dropped at Washington. Mr. Graham will assume the editorial management of his paper the Provo Enquirer, which he laid down upon accepting the office.

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