

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

UTAH CAPITAL GOES TO MEXICO.

Moses Thatcher and Associates to Manufacture Sugar and Rubber in Montezuma Land—Other Business.

A party of Utah and Chicago capitalists left Salt Lake over the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific at 12:45 this afternoon on their way to Mexico City. From there they will go down to the Gulf and look over some valuable sugar and rubber properties with the object in view of purchasing a large tract of land in the state of Oaxaca, where the products will be cultivated and in due season shipped to New Orleans by water.

Those who were in the party were Moses Thatcher, Mrs. and Miss Ida Thatcher, of this city; Jacob West, James Mack, A. G. Barbour, Thomas Smart and another gentleman.

Just prior to his boarding the train, Mr. Thatcher was seen by the "News" and expressed surprise that anyone knew of his contemplated departure. "We are just going down to spend the winter in Old Mexico," he said. In answer to further questions, however, Mr. Thatcher said in part: "Yes, we will look into the proposition of the cultivation of sugar and rubber and what we have in mind proves to be a very profitable investment. Some of the sugar plantations in the state of Oaxaca are now being cultivated by the United States but not as it should be; the trusts are getting their hands on the factories and the future does not look exceptionally bright. If we succeed it is our intention to counteract this state of affairs to as great an extent as possible."

"What about the proposition in which you are interested?"

"We will visit one of the properties and look into affairs connected with it. It is situated in the state of Oaxaca and embraces some 7,000 acres on the border of the state of Vera Cruz, some 250 miles from the city of Mexico and 75 miles from Vera Cruz. The land is especially adapted for the cultivation of sugar cane and rubber plants and is situated on the banks of the Ton Ton river which is navigable for deep sea vessels. Sugar can be manufactured very cheaply there as labor costs barely twenty-five cents a day. Then, too, alcohol and other by-products find ready sale to the wine-growers. Water transportation is very cheap and all the output from that district can be put aboard vessels and carried across to New Orleans ready for distribution to any part of the United States."

Mr. Thatcher was very enthusiastic regarding the project and expressed himself to the effect that he wanted to share with the other Utah men who might become interested in the good thing that was before them.

The party expects to be absent from Utah for at least two months.

"JUMP FOR YOUR LIFE, BURT!"

That Was the Cry of an Old and Trusted Engineer as He Cast Himself Headlong Out of a Cab to Escape A Phantom Train.

Peru, Ind., Jan. 15.—As the result of a strange hallucination, J. E. Sible, an old and trusted engineer of the Washburn railroad, was fatally injured last night. Sible was at the throttle of the big locomotive of the limited which was thundering along at a rate of forty miles an hour. When the lights of the train of Africa appeared the old engineer gave a start and shouted to Fred Price, his fireman, "Jump for your life, Burt, the switch is turned; we'll crash into—"

The sentence was not finished, for in an instant Sible had applied the safety brake, reversed the lever and had jumped to escape the specter his hallucination followed but was not injured. The train came to a stop and Fred Price went back to his engine. The locomotive lay on the road bed, horribly injured. His skull had been crushed, an arm and leg broken, his ribs fractured and his spine injured. He was carried aboard the train. Meanwhile an investigation showed that there had been no danger to the train. The signal lights of the switch showed in unobstructed path. Sible was brought to a hospital here where he managed to outlive his story.

According to Fireman Price, Sible had been more or less nervous since he was in a wreck at Lafayette some time ago. The passengers were shaken up by the sudden stopping of the train, but none of them was injured.

QUARTER OF A MILLION WAS LOST.

Fire in a Shirt Factory at St. Louis Causes Heavy Damage—Stock, Machinery and Building Were Almost Totally Destroyed.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—The four-story building at 1009 St. Charles street, occupied by the Premium Shirt Manufacturing company, was burned today and the contents destroyed, causing an estimated loss of \$250,000. This loss was partially covered by insurance. Rice, Stix & Co., owned the stock and machinery. On the former the loss was \$200,000, and on the latter \$50,000. The building was the property of Leonard Tinklen and was damaged to the extent of \$30,000.

POLISH FAMILY SELF DESTROYED.

Man and Wife Fight, the Latter Being Killed and Three Small Children Fatally Injured, as Was Also The Father.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 15.—Neighbors made the discovery of a terrible tragedy at 209 Spring alley, this city, this forenoon.

A family named Vensulek, Polish, was found horribly beaten with a rail cutter. The wife was dead, the husband dying and the three small children badly cut and bruised.

It is supposed the husband attacked the wife, who succeeded in inflicting injuries on him so that he will die. The father and children were taken to the hospital. Doctors say all will die.

It appears that some neighbors heard cries coming from the residence and knocked upon the doors. They found the bedroom of the house saturated with blood. Mrs. Vensulek lay on the bed, her face and head all over blood. Three little children, three and four years old, were lying on the floor. The father was lying on the floor, his face and head all over blood. The children were lying on the floor, their faces and heads all over blood.

By the time he had killed his wife, Vensulek was exhausted. He sank to the floor and lay there throughout the night unable to move. The means of the children this morning was what attracted the neighbors.

Vensulek, it is said, was not married to the woman whose name it developed later was Rosa Lock.

A strange man who was found in the house by the police was locked up. He refused to talk.

Arrested for Murder.—Harry G. Crippie Creek, Colo., Jan. 15.—Harry G. Crippie, Christian Wideman, M. J. Kearns, and James E. Kearns, miners, who had worked in the Wild Horse mine, are under arrest on the charge of having been implicated in the murder of Wm. C. Crippie, the mine manager, whose body was thrown into the Kola madow shaft. Bail has been refused for them.

SENATOR FORAKER MAKES A SPEECH.

Was Delivered at the Joint Session of the Legislature.

ELECTION A FORMAL AFFAIR

Ohio Senator Says He has His Fair Share of Enemies and Detractors, Like Every Public Man.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 15.—The Senate and House met in joint session today and re-elected Joseph B. Foraker to the United States Senate.

Senator Foraker had practically no opposition, the division being purely partisan, the Democrats supporting Hon. Charles W. Baker of Cincinnati. Every Republican present cast his vote for Senator Foraker.

The election of Senator Foraker was a purely formal one. There were no addresses except that of the senator, who said, in part:

"I have my fair share of enemies and detractors, as every other public man has had since the beginning of the government and will have until the end of time. It is not pleasant to have enemies, but it is a great satisfaction to be able to set down against all the evil that has been said of me the unswerving fact that of all the many honors it has been my good fortune to enjoy, at the hands of the Republicans of Ohio, without a single exception, have come to me with this same unanimity of expression and most of them by acclamation and without solicitation."

"I cannot sufficiently thank the Republican party of Ohio for such long continued confidence and unprecedented marks of their confidence and good will. I can assure them, however, that I shall earnestly strive to meet such uncommon honor."

"Since I stood here six years ago on a similar occasion a great deal of important history has been made. At that time the country was suffering from universal business paralysis and prostration. There was a serious controversy going on as to the cause and the remedy. All agreed that prosperity should be restored, but there were wide differences as to methods. All then recognized that the first great work of the immediate future had relation to our economic conditions. There has passed the record has been made. It is before you. It speaks for itself. My contribution has been small, but whether much or little it went to swell the grand aggregate of effort by which the greatest industrial wonders of all time have been wrought. Long wished prosperity has returned and never in the history of the world has there been anything like what we now enjoy."

"The great industrial problem of Europe at this time is not how to sell in our markets, but how to protect their own from our commercial invasion. And one of our greatest industrial problems is how to go on indefinitely collecting the stupendous balance of trade in our favor without bankrupting all the rest of the world and thus destroying the customers we are acquiring."

"The floods of gold that are pouring in upon us are rapidly making us the great creditor nation of the earth, so that henceforth we shall have the securities of other peoples and collect interest from them on their obligations instead of, as heretofore, paying them tribute on ours."

"If there were more than this had been accomplished it would be enough to entitle all who participated in the good work to the gratitude and plaudits of American people."

"But great as have been these economic achievements, others there are, and greater. Unexpected emergencies have arisen and unforeseen responsibilities have been devolved upon us. This is not a proper time for their discussion or even for their enumeration, but it is a fitting opportunity for the statement that all emergencies, whether peace or war, have been successfully met and all responsibilities have been faithfully discharged."

"Grave questions of a vital character relating to our power to acquire, hold and govern territory to the necessities of the people governed have been settled for all time."

"As a result we are today more than ever in our history with world power in the fullest meaning of that phrase. In that connection the term for which you have now re-elected me will doubtless be distinguished for new problems of grave importance and far-reaching consequences."

"The inter-oceanic canal, our merchant marine, our navy, the government of the insular possessions, our relations with Cuba and especially our trade relations with other commercial countries will demand most receive the highest and best thought of the legislative mind."

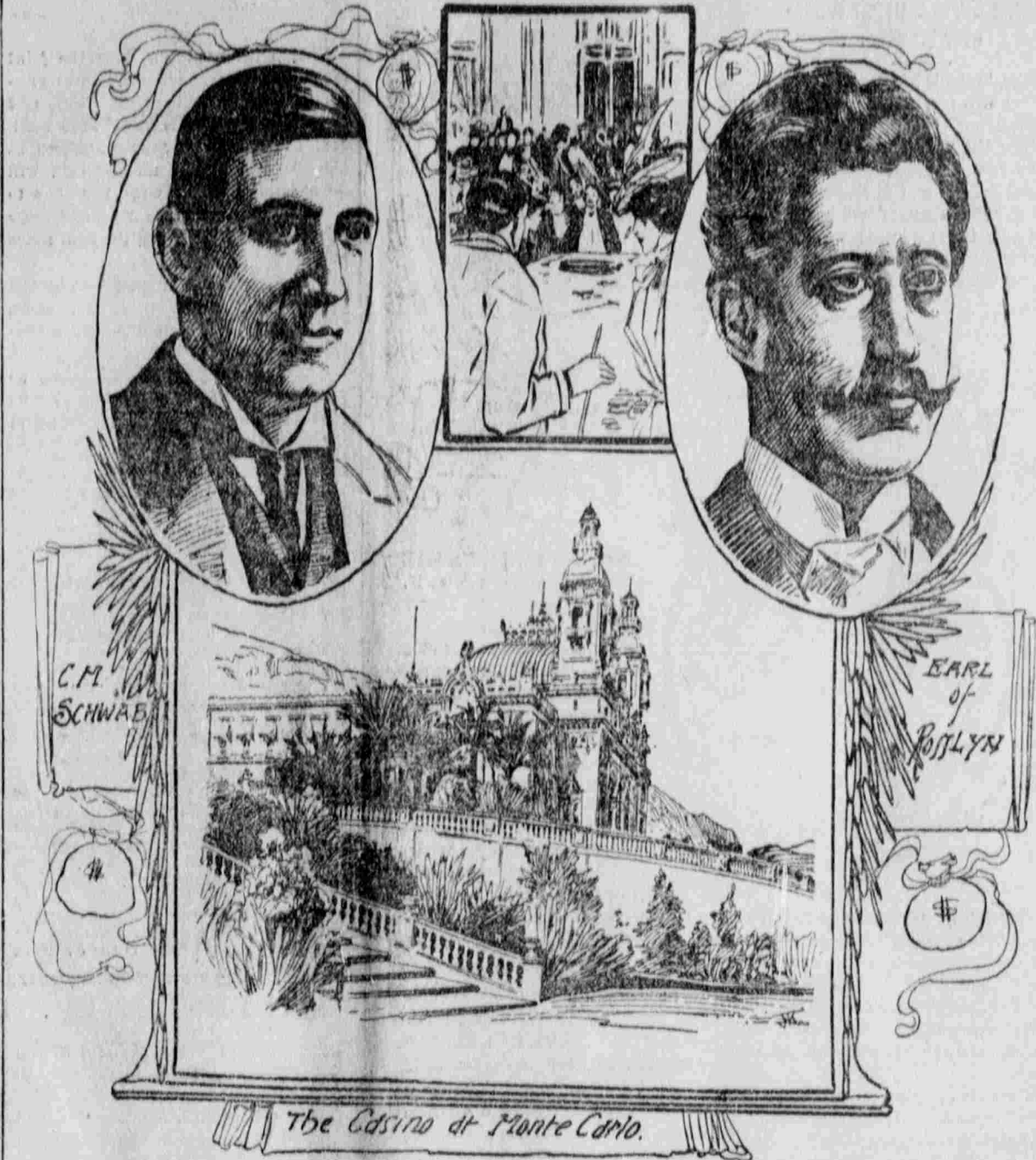
"In all I have done in the commission I have been holding I have sought faithfully, zealously and unflinchingly to represent the people of this great state. As to the questions of the future I can only promise to go forward in the same spirit and with the same purpose. I know your Americanism, your patriotism and your wishes and shall strive honestly and earnestly to represent your views."

"In closing I cannot refrain from recalling that when I stood here six years ago another graced the occasion with his presence, who is now gone from among us forever. He was at that time just retiring from the governorship of this state, but we all knew that the higher honor of the presidency awaited him and that his most distinguished public services yet remained to be rendered."

"But how little we knew of what was soon to be unfolded. When we only then claimed the world claims now. Not only as a great president, but as the greatest and most noble type of humanity is the place in history that will always be held by Wm. McKinley. His life and his death were alike unsurpassably noble."

"I call attention to his career at this time because it is an impressive admonition to us to be patient, forbearing and faithful in all the relations of both public and private life."

"We cannot any more have the benefit of his helpful leadership, but it is the just cause for the most sincere congratulation that we find an altogether worthy to be his successor in the person of Theodore Roosevelt. He may be less patient and more aggressive but in intellectual endowment, nobility of character and in patriotic purpose he has never been excelled by



STEEL KING SCHWAB AND THE EARL OF ROSSLYN, WHO ARE TRYING TO BREAK THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel corporation, the highest salaried "hired man" on earth, and the Earl of Rosslyn, a British aristocrat with a "system," are, if the cable tells the truth, trying to emulate the late "Old Hoss" Hoey and break the bank at Monte Carlo. In his first day's trial at the Casino Schwab is said to have won \$20,000, and the talented earl is said to be cleaning up about \$500 per day.

BINGHAM MAN'S ORIGINAL PENSION

S. S. Anderson Recommended for Postmaster at Fairview—Civil Service Examination—Hearing on Subject of Sugar Interests Here and in Cuba.

(Special to the "News.") Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—A civil service examination will be held on February 19 for positions of clerk and letter carriers in the postoffice at Boise, Idaho, and Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Pensions granted: Utah, original, Augustus R. Ballard, Bingham, \$5, Idaho, Increase, Shubel T. Giles, Whitbird, \$5.

Theodore Schrieder, formerly of Salt Lake and now of New York, is in the city.

FAIRVIEW POSTMASTER.

Congressman Sutherland has recommended S. S. Anderson as postmaster at Fairview, Sanpete county.

SUGAR HEARING.

At the hearing before the ways and means committee of the House this morning Mr. Atkins, a large sugar planter from Cuba, testified. Mr. Sutherland, who was present, said to the "News": "The statement made by Mr. Atkins was not calculated, in my judgment, to advance the cause of Cubans who are asking for a reduction in sugar duties. Atkins admitted that he had always made money from his plantations, and that he had made money in the Hawaiian sugar plantations, and he gave no facts or figures to substantiate the general statement."

He also said that some other planters were not as fortunate as he, but gave no facts or figures to substantiate the general statement.

The hearing will continue tomorrow.

GONE TO NEW YORK.

Major Young has gone to New York. LEASE HEARING TOMORROW.

A hearing will be held tomorrow by the Senate committee on Indian affairs on the Tintah reservation lease. Senators Hawkins and Keams and Congressman Sutherland will be heard. Senator Keams will urge the committee to take no action in the case while the pending application is in the interior department for the opening of the reservation for settlement if it is desired by the secretary.

MORTENSEN CASE IN THE BALANCE

Prisoner Has Talk With His Attorney Regarding Hearing This Afternoon—Will Probably Go Over Until Next Week.

The positive statement of County Attorney Christensen that the Mortensen case would not be continued beyond this week bids fair to be set aside by Mr. Christensen's own office. The claim is made that the defense is now ready to proceed though that may and may not be true.

Attorney Bernard Stewart had a conference with his client in the county jail this afternoon and the presumption is that the preliminary hearing was the principal theme discussed. Mortensen is still at work on his books and it is understood that they are practically ready for the use to which they will be put at the time of the hearing and trial. It was reported this afternoon that Mr. Stewart had gone to Provo to see Mrs. Mortensen but the rumor proved untrue as Mr. Stewart was at the county jail at the time.

As to the date of the preliminary examination, Assistant County Attorney Loofbourrow said today he knew it would not be this week.

POPE IS REPORTED TO BE DYING

He is Only Just Alive, Takes Very Little Food, and is Nearly Always in a Half Unconscious State—Suffers No Pain.

London, Jan. 15.—Vanity Fair's correspondent at Rome writes: "The death of the pope may be expected any day as his holiness can only be said to be just alive. He takes little nourishment and is generally half unconscious. He suffers no pain and simply loses the hours away without comprehension of what is going on around him."

KILLED BY A UTAH BATTERY SHELL

The innocent, childlike and bland son of Confucius did not know it was loaded; and thereby hangs a tale. The scene of the same lies near Calicoan, and the Celestial was in an inquisitive mood of mind. He recently found a shell that had been fired from the Utah batteries, but had not exploded, and which was just mean enough to wait for some unsophisticated son of the yellow dragon like him. The Chinaman thought the shell might have something valuable inside of it, and took it to his shack to break it open and find out. He succeeded after awhile, and the feat was accompanied by an explosion that frightened the entire neighborhood.

The Chinaman's mourning relatives showed up the fragments of his anatomy from over a wide area of territory. The Chinaman's curiosity was fully satisfied; he found out what was in that shell, but for some reason which he failed afterward to satisfactorily explain, he neglected to publish the facts in the case to a wide and interesting constituency. The Manila American chronicles this sad demise.

HENRY C. PAYNE IS NOW POSTMASTER.

Was Sworn in This Morning in the Cabinet Room at the White House—Other Doings at Capital.

Washington, Jan. 15.—In the presence of the President and his cabinet, the entire Wisconsin delegation in Congress, Gov. Durbin of Indiana, Senator Hanna and a number of other friends, Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin was sworn in as postmaster-general at 10:05 o'clock this morning in the cabinet room at the White House. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Fuller. The retiring postmaster-general, Chas. Emory Smith, also was present, as well as Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Payne, wife of the new member of the President's official family.

At the conclusion of the ceremony President Roosevelt advanced toward Mr. Payne and with a smile and hearty handshake addressed him as "Mr. Postmaster-General." Mr. Payne then received the congratulations of all present, after which he engaged in a long private conversation with the President.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

Ways and Means Committee Began a Hearing of Subject Today.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The ways and means committee began hearings today on the subject of Cuban reciprocity with a large representation present from the various interests which would be affected by legislation of this character. The Cuban industries were represented by Messrs. Place, Mendonza, Dumois and Francke, chosen by commercial organizations in various parts of the island.

The American interests engaged in sugar production in Cuba were represented by Edwin F. Atkins, spokesman for an organization controlling a large part of the sugar production of the island, Hugh Kelly, of New York, and John F. Craig, of Philadelphia. William Haywood was present in behalf of the Hawaiian sugar planters, and Henry T. Oxnard for the domestic beet sugar interests. The tobacco and other interests affected by Cuban production also were well represented.

THE OBJECT.

Chairman Payne stated at the outset that the hearing was in reference to that portion of the McKinley message relating to reciprocity with Cuba. The committee would first hear those favorable to Cuba, and Mr. Payne stated that the committee desired to be informed as to the cost of reciprocity both on Cuba and on the people of the United States.

Edwin F. Atkins, of Boston, made the opening statement in behalf of reciprocity. He spoke of the enormous over-production of sugar throughout the world, amounting to about 1,500,000 tons, which had resulted in a crisis in the industry. European countries had met this by bounties so that the German producer, by means of a bounty, was able to sell sugar at a half cent per pound below its cost of production. The cost of production in Cuba was 24 cents per pound, which was somewhat above the selling price. Mr. Atkins stated that there was now about \$25,000,000 worth of standing cane in Cuba and at present prices a considerable part of this would not be harvested. While not an alarmist he said the effect would be a serious loss to the planters and the labor employed. The loss to labor, he thought, was likely to lead to disturbances. At the time set for the withdrawal of American troops from Cuba, he said, his opinion was that the insular revenues which were largely recruited from the sugar industry.

"KNOCKS" BEET SUGAR.

Mr. Atkins stated that a 50 per cent reduction of duties was desired on the various large products of the island, but in response to inquiries from Mr. Payne he stated that the industry felt they should have a 100 per cent reduction. Mr. Atkins stated that the opposition to Cuban reciprocity came from several sources, namely, the domestic beet sugar industry, the Hawaiian planters and the sugar interests of Porto Rico and Louisiana, aggregating 800,000 tons production. To Mr. Atkins he stated that a very large percentage of the Cuban sugar industry was owned by citizens of the United States.

REDUCE SUGAR PRICE.

Aside from the advantage of reciprocity to Cuba Mr. Atkins said it would be of material advantage to the United States, including a reduction of the price of sugar to the people. Asked by Mr. Payne if his sugar business was profitable last year, Mr. Atkins said he conceded that it had been, but general inquiry among planters showed that they had not done a profitable business.

President's Nominations.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Collectors of customs—Francis L. Lee, District of Galveston, Texas; James J. Haynes, district of Corpus Christi, Texas.

United States circuit judge, second judicial circuit—William K. Townsend, Connecticut.

United States marshal—John Grant, eastern district of Texas.

Collector of internal revenue—Ben Westhus, first district of Missouri.

United States attorney—David P. Dyer, eastern district of Missouri.

Register of land offices—Stephen J. Weekes, at O'Neill Nebraska.

Surveyor of customs, district of New York—Silas C. Croft, of New York.

House.

Washington, Jan. 15.—When the House met today Mr. Montague Loomer, who was recently elected to succeed Mr. Nicholas Muler of New York, was sworn in. Many of Mr. Loomer's friends were in the gallery and gave him a rousing reception when he took the oath.

Mr. Grosvener of Ohio then presented the resolution for holding the McKinley memorial exercises at the hall of the House February 25, and it was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Moody of Massachusetts reported a joint resolution appropriating \$99,000 in connection with the exhibition at the Charleston exposition. Mr. Payne of New York opposed the measure. Mr. Moody said that with this resolution the government expense in connection with the Charleston exposition would cease. The resolution was passed.

Mr. Payne called up the bill to allow the redemption of war revenue stamps issued in 1900 and it was passed.

A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of the treasury to return bank checks and drafts with war revenue stamps after such stamps were cancelled.

The House then went into committee of the whole to consider the pension appropriation bill. No amendments were adopted.

FORECASTED BY BRIGHAM YOUNG

Predicted Railroad Would Cover Route Contemplated in Proposed Salt Lake-Lucien Cut-Off.

(Special to the "News.") Ogden, Jan. 15.—Brigham Young, as long ago as 1860, predicted that a railroad would be built through the mouth of Weber canyon and going west around the southern end of the lake. This is vouched for by H. C. Wardleigh, the local music dealer, who declares that he heard President Young make the statement. Mr. Wardleigh affirmed today that while he was not a member of President Young's church, he believed devoutly in the latter's sagacity and foresight, and had faith that the cut-off would be built because it had been foretold by a man who seems seldom to have gone amiss in making such predictions.

"President Young made the prediction," said Mr. Wardleigh, "in 1860, in the old tithing office right where the

Z. C. M. I. is now standing. I was only a youth of 17 years but I shall never forget the emphatic and confident manner with which he spoke. As I remember, there were present, W. W. Burton, the late Bishop West, and Browning, myself and several others whom I cannot recall. Most of the company had just come down from Logan with teams and the conversation turned to railroads. Presently President Young raised his cane and pointing to the mouth of the Weber canyon, he said that some day a railroad would be built through there, and sweeping his cane around and pointing to the west, in the exact direction of Lucien, he added that the road would extend around the southern end of the lake and be projected west."

The remarkable feature of this statement is that it outlines exactly one of the proposed cut-offs that is being considered by the Union Pacific companies at this time.