

FUNERAL DETAILS ABOUT COMPLETE.

Committees Make Final Report Today—
Line of Procession Agreed Upon—
The Tabernacle Services.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Remains will lie in state from 7 a. m. until 9:45 a. m.
At 9:45 the public will withdraw and the family be left with its dead until 10 o'clock.
At 10 o'clock the funeral party will move towards the Tabernacle and occupy seats specially reserved for it.
Services will begin promptly at 10:30 o'clock and last for a period of just two hours when the start for the depot will be made.
The funeral train, consisting of seven coaches and one baggage car, and bearing more than three hundred persons will leave for Brigham City at 1:30 p. m.
Arrive at Brigham City at 3 p. m., where the funeral party will be met by citizens in carriages and escorted to the cemetery, where burial will take place about 4 p. m. Funeral train will return to Salt Lake tomorrow evening.

The details of the arrangements for President Snow's funeral were practically completed this afternoon. The general arrangement remains substantially as outlined in the Deseret News of last evening.

The authorities were besieged with requests today for tickets from persons who are anxious to accompany the funeral train, but it must be understood that the train is a private one and that only invitation tickets will be issued. It was estimated this afternoon that about three hundred and thirty people, aside from the band, will make the trip.

President Bancroft has kindly placed at the disposal of President Joseph F. Smith a special train which will leave the Oregon Short Line depot promptly after the close of the Tabernacle services. No person will be admitted to this train unless provided with a special ticket; the number of tickets issued necessarily being limited. Those holding tickets are requested to take seats in the Tabernacle near the family, under the direction of ushers, and at the conclusion of the ceremonies to follow the family in the procession, as nearly as possible, so as to promptly take their places in the train, thus avoiding unnecessary delay and confusion.

TABERNACLE DRAPINGS.

The interior of the Tabernacle will present a very beautiful appearance tomorrow morning when the funeral services over the remains of President Lorenzo Snow take place. Under the direction of Henry Dinwoodey and others the entire western portion of the building is being elaborately and appropriately decorated and it is doubtful if ever before such care and good taste has been exercised. The organ, choir enclosure, altars, columns and gallery railings are all draped in white, relieved with cream colored trimmings and strings of autumn leaves. One of the most striking features of the decorative plan is a magnificent life size painting of the late President. This painting is placed on the front face of the organ under the word Utah and is elaborately draped with the materials used throughout in the decorations. Special lights have been placed so that the picture in all its forcefulness can be seen from all parts of the building. The altars and railings are draped with white in semi circular figures, relieved with cream colored bows and autumn leaves.

The casket will lie in state upon a finely decorated support nearly as high as the lowest altar. This stand is placed upon a raised platform to which three steps lead. The casket will lie with the side views towards the altars and auditorium. Directly under the casket on the front of the stand supporting it is a bee hive on either side of which are the numbers 1814 and 1901.

NO AFTERNOON SERVICES.

In view of the fact that the funeral services in the Tabernacle will not end until 12:30 p. m., it has been deemed wise to dispense with the regular Sunday afternoon services at 2 o'clock. The church authorities also concluded today that memorial services could be held in the various wards tomorrow evening, beginning at the usual hour of meeting.

WHERE PUBLIC WILL ENTER.

The Tabernacle gallery will be thrown open to the general public. It will have access only to a part of the down stairs.

P. E. Convention Sight Seeing.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The delegates to the triennial convention of the Episcopal church of America having accepted an invitation to participate in an excursion by water to the various points of interest on San Francisco bay, only brief business sessions were held this morning. Previous to the calling to order of the house of deputies prayers were read by Rev. James O. Glass of South Carolina and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Leonard of Ohio.

Over 1,500 persons joined in the several bay excursions and all thoroughly enjoyed the trip, the weather being clear and warm and the water calm as a mill pond.

The Woman's Auxiliary held several informal meetings at its headquarters, where the fine exhibit of missionary work continues to attract much attention.

The Brotherhood of St. Andrew met this morning in the Young Men's Christian association building and later on

portion of the auditorium; the remainder will be roped off for the family, Church authorities and friends.

FLORAL TRIBUTES.

Floral tributes will be received at the north door of the Tabernacle from 9 to 9:30 o'clock.

AS TO TRAIN TICKETS.

Holders of tickets entitling them to accompany the funeral train to Brigham City must, in each case, without fail, present their tickets before entering the train.

PALL BEARERS.

The pall bearers who will carry the remains from the Bee Hive house are Apostles Brigham Young, John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, M. W. Merrill, M. F. Cowley, A. O. Woodruff, Rudger Clawson and Reed Smoot. The pall bearers from the Tabernacle part of the train will be O. G. Snow, Lucius A. Snow, Frank Snow, Lorenzo Snow, Dr. L. W. Snow, Dr. Milton Snow, Mansfield Snow and Le Roy C. Snow, all sons of the President. The third relief will consist of six members of the Seventy Presidents of Seventy quorums: Seymour B. Young, George Reynolds, R. H. Roberts, J. Golden Kimball, Rulon S. Wells and Joseph W. McMurry.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

At a meeting of the First Presidency and Twelve Apostles this morning the following order of procession was agreed upon:

- 1—Police.
- 2—Band.
- 3—First Presidency.
- 4—Twelve Apostles.
- 5—Pastor.
- 6—Pall-bearers, comprised of Apostles, sons of President Snow and Presidents of Seventies.
- 7—Casket.
- 8—Family.
- 9—Presiding Bishopric.
- 10—Wives of General Authorities.
- 11—Presidents of Stakes and Missions.
- 12—Bishopric of Eighteenth Ward—ward in which President Snow resided.
- 13—General Board, Deseret Sunday School Union, General Board of Relief Societies, General Board Y. M. M. I. A., General Board Y. L. M. I. A., General Board Primary Association, General Board Church Education, other Church School Boards, General Board Religion Classes.
- 14—Business Directories Z. C. M. I. L., Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Company, Utah Light and Power Company, Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway Company, Salt Lake Beach Company, Grass Creek Coal Company.
- 15—General Public.

AT BRIGHAM CITY.

At Brigham City the Boxelder presidency and Priesthood will precede the band in the procession, otherwise the column will remain the same en route to the cemetery as in Salt Lake.

COMMITTEES RETURN.

Members of the committee which went to Brigham City yesterday to arrange for details of the funeral there returned last night. They report that citizens will have eighty carriages there to meet the funeral party and convey it to the cemetery. Yesterday afternoon workmen began the building of a brick and stone vault in the Snow family burying ground in which the remains of the late President will be consigned. Work on this continued throughout the night and day, and will be completed by this evening or tomorrow morning at latest. The stone used in the construction of the vault is of the Mt. Nebo variety such as is used in the construction of the Deseret News building.

held an open air session on the Berkeley hills overlooking the cities of Oakland and San Francisco.

Burglars Terrorize a Town.

Saginaw, Mich., Oct. 12.—Early today burglars who had previously blown open the safe in the office of the United States Graphic company here and secured \$25 in cash and \$500 in checks, terrorized the inhabitants of the village of Fosters, near here. They captured Night Watchman Jones, bound and gagged him. Then they took him to Harden's hardware store, where they blew open the safe. Unable to open the strong box they made the watchman conduct them to Harden's home, expecting to compel Harden to go to his store and open the cash drawer for them. Harden was prepared for them and opened fire. The burglars used the captive watchman as a shield to Harden's fire. Jones was shot in the hand but none of the burglars was hit. The shooting aroused the villagers and the burglars fled.



REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY, RETIRED, AND NOTABLE SCENES IN HIS CAREER.

Having reached the age of sixty-two years on his birthday, Oct. 9, Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley has been placed on the retired list by the navy department. Schley entered the Naval academy Sept. 20, 1856, and the two most conspicuous events of his career of forty-five years in the navy were his rescue of Lieutenant A. W. Greely of the ill fated Lady Franklin bay polar expedition in June, 1881, and his part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago in 1898.

GEN. BULLER'S REPUTATION.

He Has Shattered It by His Ill Advised Speech.

THE WAR WILL CONTINUE.

A High Official Thinks It May Last Two Years—Many Difficulties To Be Overcome.

London, Oct. 12.—The South African campaign has a curious effect on British generals. Public attention is centered on Gen. Buller's extraordinary exhibition, while society is gossiped about the remarkable action of another general. This one is a knight commander of the Bath, holding a high command in South Africa. He is over sixty years of age, has been a widower for two years, and has engaged himself by letter to marry a woman of fifty whom he has not seen for twenty years. The bride-elect, who is an Irish woman, is preparing to go out to South Africa.

As for Gen. Buller he seems forever to have shattered every vestige of his reputation. A representative of the Associated Press learns that previous to Gen. Buller's speech of Thursday he had received several plain hints from the office, expressing the hope that he would not accept invitations to make speeches. His appointment to the command of the army corps was made in a spirit of generosity. It was thought that Gen. Buller could not do much harm in the two years remaining before he retired. Failure to appoint him would have signified a public disgrace, which the war office was not willing to inflict on him, believing that Gen. Buller had done his duty to the best of his ability.

One of the highest officials connected with the administration of the army said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"The utilitarian spirit of the age has taken away those sincere, such as governor of Tibury and commander-in-chief of Berwick with which a hundred years ago, Buller might be shelved and at the same time rewarded. We had no alternative but to reward Gen. Buller's long and conscientious period of service by kicking him out or giving him a command which his rank demands. Of the two evils we chose what we thought was the least. Our justification is perhaps somewhat sentimental, but no army can be run without a certain amount of sentiment."

"As for the public dissatisfaction with our progress in South Africa, I fear that Lord Roberts and other optimistic prophets are, unintentionally, more to blame than any one else. No one got up and said the Burmah war was over, or that it would be over in a foolishly short space of time. It lasted nearly four years, and the British public took it as a matter of course. The South African war has probably got another two years to run, developing like the Burmah affair, into a subaltern's campaign. Continual local disturbances are being put down by the small garrisons. To supervise such work we know of no one better than Lord Kitchener. His chief complaint, which seems to have missed the attention of the critics, is that having non-combatant natives populating the war area, he is prohibited from destroying supplies to any degree of military thoroughness. If we could concentrate or deport the natives I think an effective devastation would quickly end the campaign."

Choate Sails for New York.

London, Oct. 12.—The United States ambassador, Joseph Choate and his family, sailed for New York today from Southampton on board the American line steamer Philadelphia.

Ammunition Shipped to China.

Canton, Oct. 12.—The viceroy of Canton has received an intimation from the Chinese minister in London to the effect that large quantities of dynamite, arms and ammunition have been shipped to China, presumably for the use of the reformers.

A Boy Shoots Three Other Boys.

Silver Creek, Neb., Oct. 12.—Thomas Bauder, Andrew Nowicki and Gustave Gonsior were wounded seriously by Jake Struman at Duncan, Neb. He is said to have shot the boys to demonstrate his ability to shoot straight, which was disputed by the other lads.

CANDIDATES PUT TO THE TEST.

Reform Committees Will Ask Them A Few Questions.

MAKE CLEAR THEIR STAND.

All the Candidates of the City Will Be Called Upon to Announce Their Exact Positions.

No man who is out after an office in the city government will be able to escape the responsibility of stating in unequivocal terms the position he will take in relation to the closing of saloons on Sunday, gambling, selling liquor to minors and allowing minors in saloons and billiard halls. The Deseret Sunday school union and other religious organizations are camping on the trails of the candidates and they propose to bring the latter face to face with the above proposition. Those who decline to answer will be regarded as being not in sympathy with the reform movement and therefore a large enough support will be withdrawn from them as to insure their defeat at the polls.

But if they all express themselves as being unqualifiedly in favor of the reform measures then the members of the various societies will vote according to their political affiliations and if after their election the successful candidates should violate their pledge they will be remembered two years hence and will meet with the determined opposition of the societies that are now active in the reform work.

PAT CROWE HEARD FROM.

Offers to Surrender and Stand Trial on Certain Conditions.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 12.—Chief of Police Donahue has received from Patrick Crowe through a friend of the latter, an offer to surrender himself and stand trial in the courts if the reward of \$50,000 hanging over his head for the alleged kidnapping of Edward A. Cuddey, Jr., is withdrawn. The chief is now negotiating with him for surrender.

Chief Donahue did not accept the proposition, but made a counter offer to waive the reward himself, saying no body else could secure it. The chief says Crowe is tired of being hunted and is willing to take chances of a trial if the reward is withdrawn, but expresses the fear that manufactured testimony would convict him if the reward were allowed to stand. He says Crowe is less than 500 miles from Omaha and is not with his relatives.

SCHNEPER CAPTURED.

Kitchener Does Not Say Whether His Command Was Caught.

London, Oct. 12.—Lord Kitchener reports to the war office from Pretoria under today's date that Gen. French's column has captured Commandant Schaeper, but does not state whether Schaeper's command, which has been active in Cape Colony, was captured or not. The British have been in pursuit for a couple of weeks. Schaeper himself was so ill that he was obliged to travel in a buggy.

RHODES SERIOUSLY ILL.

He Suffers from Heart Disease and Is No Longer Robust.

London, Oct. 12.—Cecil Rhodes, whose part in politics and empire-making is vividly recalled by the Schnadhorst letters, is lying almost absolutely alone at a quiet hotel, on a diet and with the attentions of a man who is seriously ill. There is no doubt that he is suffering from heart disease, and is no longer the robust man of former times, yet he never missed a day this week at the office of the British chartered South African company, burying himself in details and conducting tedious meetings without complaint or mention of his ill-health.

After these duties, however, in the quiet of his hotel, he seems to become almost a wreck, "like a man liable to go off at any moment," as one of his few visitors said on coming out of his room.

Usually Mr. Rhodes is supremely indifferent to public sentiment, preferring rather to ride rough-shod over criticism, but in the matter of the Schnadhorst letters he has expressed the keenest desire to hear public comment. His efforts, however, have met with slight success.

Bp. Hartzell Leaves for Africa.

London, Oct. 12.—Bishop Hartzell, missionary bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in Africa, left England this week for East Africa. He will organize a new American Methodist conference at Umtali, Rhodesia, November 3, and will thence make an extended tour through his diocese. The bishop has quite recovered from the malarial fever, with which he was laid up for months in England.

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But if they all express themselves as being unqualifiedly in favor of the reform measures then the members of the various societies will vote according to their political affiliations and if after their election the successful candidates should violate their pledge they will be remembered two years hence and will meet with the determined opposition of the societies that are now active in the reform work.

This is the situation as presented last evening at a meeting in the Templeton building, at which were present H. S. Cutler, James W. Seville, H. J. Walk, Eugene M. Cannon, representing the Sunday School union; R. R. Lyman, George A. Smith, representing the Y. M. M. I. A.; Mrs. Matilda Lyman, representing the W. C. T. U.; Louise Moore, president, and Miss Bertha Moore, representing the Young People's Christian union. The Y. M. M. I. A. was represented by proxy.

A letter was received from the Ministerial association in which the reverend gentlemen were disposed to look over the Sunday School Union, but stated they would be pleased to join with the authorities of the Church in any reform measure, either city, county or state.

Richard R. Lyman, president of the Y. M. M. I. A., introduced a resolution directing the secretary to forward to each candidate in the city a communication asking him to state plainly his position on the reform measures already indicated. After a little discussion the resolution was adopted unanimously. The president of each organization will sign the communication and Mrs. Martha Lyman and Messrs. Lyman and Cannon were appointed a committee to call on the presiding officers of the organizations which were not represented and secure their signatures to the communications.

Mr. H. J. Walk made a short speech in which he said that it had not been for the Deseret Sunday School Union, in stirring the matter up, the Mayor and the chief of police never would have made an attempt to enforce the city ordinance in relation to Sunday liquor selling.

Miss Unger, president of the Y. P. C. U., said that the members of the union would support clean men regardless of their political affiliations. They wanted men who would enforce the law.

WANTS HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Dowler Wires Authorities to Send Back Her Spouse.

Ogden, Oct. 12.—The county commissioners this morning were in receipt of a dispatch from Mrs. Dowler of Bertrand, Neb., asking that her husband, who was arrested in this city a couple of days ago, and subsequently committed to the insane asylum, be sent home and that she would furnish the necessary expenses. As the officers had already left for Provo with the unfortunate man a telegram was sent them requesting that they return with Dowler.

CERVERA'S FLEET AT SANTIAGO.

Lieut. Com. Staunton Tells How Information Of Its Presence Was Obtained—Hawk Sent With News to Schley.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Capt. F. E. Chadwick, who was Admiral Sampson's chief of staff during the war with Spain, continued his testimony before the Schley court of inquiry today under cross-examination at the hands of Mr. Raynor. Other witnesses of the day were Lieut. Sidney A. Staunton, who was Capt. Chadwick's principal assistant, and Lieut. Nathan C. Twining, who was aboard the battleship Iowa as an officer during the Santiago campaign. Most of yesterday's witnesses were recalled for the purpose of correcting their testimony.

There was only one session of the court today, a decision having been reached yesterday to adjourn at 1 o'clock today until next Monday in order to give the members of the court and counsel an opportunity for recreation and recuperation.

Capt. Lemly said today that he expected to conclude the presentation of the government's side of the case on Monday. It is understood that Mr. Raynor will be prepared to immediately begin the introduction of Admiral Schley's witnesses and it is his intention to press the case forward as rapidly as possible.

When Capt. Chadwick took the stand Mr. Raynor formally addressed the court requesting permission to ask the witness two questions which he outlined. He called attention to his question put to Capt. Chadwick yesterday concerning a telegram of congratulation which Admiral Sampson had sent to Commodore Schley on May 23. He asked the witness if he remembered that message and the witness replied that he did remember it very well, adding: "Because I protested against his congratulations." Mr. Raynor said that this last expression was purely voluntary on Capt. Chadwick's part and was not necessary in response to the inquiry. The questions which he stated to the court were as follows:

"First, when did you first learn of the existence of dispatch No. 8?"
"Second, did you then in protesting against the sending of this congratulatory dispatch, refer to his blockade of Cienfuegos in dispatch No. 8?"
Admiral Dewey stated the court had no objection to the questions and Capt. Lemly said he would not object providing he could cross-examine on the points raised. Mr. Raynor did not concede this right, but before the point was decided Mr. Raynor asked his first question as hereby given to the court. After reading the dispatch in question the witness said:

"I was informed of its purport at the time it was sent to the Marblehead." "Did you see it when it was sent to the Marblehead?"
"I did not read it."
"When did you first read it?"
"I did not read it until the dispatch was received from Commodore Schley brought by the Hawk."

"Was that on May 26, when your ship was at a point between Havana and Cape Francis in the vicinity of Cape Pedras?"
"Yes."

"Did you have the blockade of Cienfuegos in mind when you protested against the sending of the congratulatory dispatch?"
"May I ask if you mean I had only that in mind?"
"I do not mean that. I mean whether you had it in mind at all."
"I can say I had it partially."

After Mr. Raynor had formally asked his second question, Capt. Chadwick offered a written reply that Mr. Raynor stated, saying: "I must first read what he has written before he answers. It might be something very objectionable. Suppose he did protest. How does that affect the congratulatory dispatch? Now he brings in something entirely different. If the witness in answer to my second question says 'Yes,' or 'No,' I won't object but if he says anything else I would like to have the opportunity of seeing what he has written."

Capt. Chadwick then tore up his written reply and answered verbally.

"I had it partly in mind."

On direct examination Mr. Hanna brought out the information that the telegram of congratulation to Commodore Schley had been based partially upon the capture of a collier with coal for the Spanish fleet, which capture was made by Capt. Sigbee.

Capt. Chadwick also said that he had drafted Admiral Sampson's second dispatch of May 21, the one sent from Key West, designated as No. 8, was sent at 8 o'clock, the second was sent between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Lt. Com. STAUNTON.

Capt. Chadwick was then excused and Lieut. Commander Sidney A. Staunton was called. Before the witness took his seat Judge-Advocate Lemly asked and received permission to put in as evidence Admiral Sampson's official report made at Guantanamo bay, August 3, 1898.

Lieut. Commander Staunton related the particulars of his securing information of the presence of Cervera's fleet at Santiago. He said that while the fleet under Admiral Sampson lay at Key West on the morning of May 29 he sent ashore. While in the office of the signal office, he had called him aside and told him that he had received information of the presence of the Spanish fleet at Santiago which he believed to be correct. The information was to the effect that the fleet had entered the harbor on May 19. The information came from an employee of the telegraph office at Havana, who could only send his information at 6 o'clock when others were absent from the office.

Capt. Allen had the witness said, asked that great secrecy be observed for the protection of the operation, only agreeing that the commander-in-chief and his staff should be informed. Later the witness had returned to Key West and received confirmatory information. He then stated that on the next morning, May 21, the fleet proceeded to the blockade of Havana, and that the dispatch from Key West, designated as No. 8, was sent at 8 o'clock, the second was sent between 5 and 6 o'clock.

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