

Under the head of liabilities: Capital stock paid in, \$725,000; surplus fund, \$276,774; individual deposits, \$1,823,074, a decrease of nearly \$100,000 since last December.

Average reserve held, 25.86 per cent, an increase of nearly 2 per cent.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Two bills to materially change the public land administration of Alaska were reported today by the House committee on public lands. One of them was to create the office of surveyor general for Alaska, with a salary of \$2,000. The other was to authorize the President to appoint a register and receiver for public lands.

The committee also favorably reported to the House a bill to permit persons who have located mining claims on forest reservations the right-of-way to those reservations and the right to build tramways, etc. Also a bill to open Fort Lewis reservation in Colorado, which includes 30,000 acres, to the location of mining and other claims.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The House committee on labor today decided to report favorably the bill introduced by Representative Hardman in relation to arbitration between carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees. The measure has been advocated by the representatives of a number of labor organizations.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says:

Aid from Cuba has come from an unexpected source. It is said here that England will follow the United States in recognizing the Cuban patriots. An informal intimation to this effect has been received at the state department and the status of the Cuban question has changed at once to this sudden development.

While Spain has been preparing for an appeal to European nations against the United States, Great Britain has quietly taken the other tack, and decided to join with the United States in helping Cuba. Such a communication was not conveyed in an official letter, but it is said Secretary Olney was given to understand by Sir Julian Pauncefote that Great Britain would not only not object to any action the United States might take in connection with Cuba, but would even welcome any reasonable interference which would tend to stop the war now going on in the island.

That such an intimation was given semi-officially was learned positively last night and the effect of the information when it becomes generally known will be to render almost certain speedy action by this country.

Great Britain deplores the warfare on the island, and English commercial interests could not look on unmoved while the price of sugar was moving upward as the result of the destruction of Cuban cane-fields. Therefore came the informal intimation that Great Britain would gladly stand aside and see the United States take the initial step in Cuba.

No promises were made that could bind Great Britain in any way, and the queen's government was not put on record in any way, but Secretary Olney has been given to understand that if the President decides to recognize the patriots as belligerents, Great Britain will not be far behind in doing the same thing.

British capitalists are large bondholders of the Spanish bonds based on Cuban customs revenues and they might not relish the idea, evidence of the island unless the bonds were provided for.

With the United States as an interfering power it might be possible to secure an arrangement by which the Cubans themselves would assume the bonds with this country as a guarantee.

An intervention by this country in any way, even if it did not result in the immediate independence of the island would unquestionably force Spain to grant local self government, promote the commerce of Cuba and therefore increase the value of the bonds, whose only security are the receipts of Cuban custom houses.

Such a suggestion might be expected to come later, but for the present Great Britain is contented by informing the United States that all fear of European interference with our Cuban policy is at an end.

It is also thought that if the United States, with the moral support of Great Britain interposes in the Cuban war it will make the two countries allies and hasten rather than retard the favorable and friendly conclusion of the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

It looks as though Cuba is now assured of either independence or genuine colonial government such as Great Britain gives to Canada and Australia.

LONDON, March 25.—It is now officially denied that Great Britain has intimated she would favor active intervention of the United States in Cuba.

THE PELICAN POINT MURDER CASE.

Tuesday the following jurors summoned on a special venire as petit jurors were in attendance in the Fourth District court and were examined as to their statutory qualifications and accepted: F. J. Salisbury, Provo Bench; Louis S. Robinson, Wm. M. Frampton, Pleasant Grove; Samuel Greenwood, Joseph Wild, American Fork; R. C. Kirkwood, J. K. Bishop, Provo; D. C. Huntington, Springville; Samuel Cornaby, John Moore, Spanish Fork. Louis S. Robinson of Pleasant Grove, and Joseph Wild of American Fork, were accepted as jurors in the Hayes case, completing the panel.

After reading of the indictment by Clerk Jones, charging Harry Hayes with the murder of Albert Eustrom alias Albert Hayer, on the 16th day of February, 1895, E. A. Weigwood for the State made the opening statement. He gave a minute description of the Hayer ranch and surrounding country, and a detailed account of the relationship existing between Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and the boys and others who would be called as witnesses. Then he referred to the peculiar acts of Hayes when the neighbors discovered that the boys were missing. He had said the boys were "lazy scrubs" and it was a good thing they were gone. On one occasion when Mrs. Peterson, whose husband had been placed in charge of the ranch, had spoken of the mysterious disappearance of the boys and suggested that there had been foul play, he said "I can't see why you are so bull headed

and won't see that the boys are all right." On another occasion Mr. Peterson found a broken gun stock outside of the house and brought it in, expressing the opinion that it might in some way be connected with the disappearance of the boys; Hayes angrily replied "You are always digging up something." He had also claimed that the first body found was not that of Albert till all the other persons who were acquainted with him had recognized beyond any doubt. After the body was found Mrs. Hayes had shown great distress and on one occasion pointed her finger at Hayes and said, "Hayes, he has killed my boy." Hayes had then gone into another room with a Mr. Lombard and when he came out had said they ought to keep it as quiet as possible, and some one present had remarked to Mr. Hayes that it might not be Albert; she replied "Yes, I know it's Albert. I knew he was killed all the time, but Hayes tried to talk me out of it." Hayes had also told parties that the boys had gone to Arizona before he bodies were found and had said that a brother of Albert's, who lives in Arizona had been in Utah during the winter and had persuaded Albert and the other boys to go, when in fact that brother had not been in Utah for years and Hayes knew it. Other contradicting statements had been made by Hayes and he made no effort to discover the whereabouts of the missing boys, when it came to his knowledge they were not on the ranch. Several instances where he had threatened Albert would also be testified to. The prosecution's witnesses are testifying to facts in line with this statement.

Doctor Lombard of Eureka was again placed on the stand by the prosecution Wednesday, to testify in the Hayes murder case, in detailing the story of the prosecution. He testified to a conversation with Hayes in Eureka to the latter part of April or early in May, 1895. Delos Lombard, a brother of witness, had stated that he thought Albert Hayes had been killed first and put through an air hole in the ice on the lake, and that the other two boys had been killed afterwards, in order to prevent them from testifying against the murderer of Albert, and also put under the ice. Hayes said also: "There was no ice on the lake when I was there in February—or rather in March" and in reply to a suggestion that the facts in the murder case would some time come out had said that it would not come out in a thousand years, or words to that effect.

Delos Lombard corroborated this testimony.

Israel Evans Jr., Marion Walker and David Heightsman, all of Lehi, testified to seeing Hayes on the ranch at Pelican Point, on some date between the 10th and 20th of February, 1895. The latter witness placed the date, according to his best recollection, as February 17th. This evidence is considered important for the reason that Hayes has always claimed he was not at the ranch during February and so testified at the coroner's inquest. The boys were killed about the 16th of February.

Mrs. Hannah Peterson, of Payson, a relative of the murdered boys, had