

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

PRESIDENT ISSUES  
HIS PROCLAMATION

Orders Flags on All Federal Buildings Half-Masted Out of Respect to Gen. Harrison's Memory—Mourning of a Nation.

Washington, March 14.—The national flag is flying at half mast today for the death of Gen. Harrison. The act of 1893 prohibits the flying of public buildings in black as a mark of mourning.

President McKinley directed that the flag on the executive mansion be at half mast and that the flag on the White House be at half mast.

THE PROCLAMATION.

By the President:

JOHN HAY, Secretary of State.

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Mrs. Harrison asked him if he recognized her and he replied that he did. At noon of the same day he recognized his aunt, Mrs. Newcomer, who was greeting her as "Auntie" when she came to his bedside.

In the sick man's delirium which lasted from late Sunday night until he became totally unconscious Tuesday afternoon, his mind wandered back over the great scenes of his life. Now he was the soldier charging with his column and again he was the statesman speaking before the convention that named him for President.

A DEATH MASK TAKEN.

Indianapolis, March 14.—Late this afternoon John H. Mahoney, the sculptor, of this city, took a plaster cast for a death mask of Gen. Harrison.

ALL STATES NOTIFIED.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—Acting on the instructions of Gov. Durbin, Charles E. Wilson, his private secretary, today sent telegrams to the governors of every State and Territory in the Union, informing them that the body of Gen. Harrison will lie in state in the Indiana capitol Saturday, that the military display of the State will be made on that day and that the funeral on Sunday will be of a private nature.

Acting on an order of the governor, Adjt. Gen. Gore issued an order calling out the entire State militia, consisting of thirty-two companies and three batteries of artillery. The troops will arrive Friday night and Saturday morning and will remain until Sunday evening.

It was arranged to have the body lie in state from 12 noon, or shortly before that hour, until 10 o'clock Saturday night, when it will be returned to the Harrison home, where it will remain until time for the funeral services Sunday afternoon. The militia will form under the command of Brig. Gen. McKee in Washington street, in front of the capitol, at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and will move to the Harrison home. Promptly at 11 o'clock the body will be taken from the home and placed in the funeral car to be taken to the state house in addition to the troops of the guard the escort will be made up of several grand army posts. The Seventeenth Indiana regiment, to which Gen. Harrison belonged, will be the guard of honor, marching immediately in front of the funeral car. Immediately ahead of the regiment will be the Grand Army posts and in front of them the State troops.

The same day the funeral car, containing the body of Gen. Harrison, will leave the Harrison home and will be taken to the state house in addition to the troops of the guard the escort will be made up of several grand army posts. The Seventeenth Indiana regiment, to which Gen. Harrison belonged, will be the guard of honor, marching immediately in front of the funeral car. Immediately ahead of the regiment will be the Grand Army posts and in front of them the State troops.

While the body is lying in state it will be guarded by detachments from the artillery battalion.

AN EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—An embarrassing condition has been caused by the fact that the St. Patrick's Day parade is set to take place at the same time as Gen. Harrison's funeral, 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. It has been thought that perhaps the managers of the St. Patrick's Day celebration will change their plans. They will make final decision tonight.

SEED FOR INDIANS.

Those in Southern Utah Soon to be Supplied.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., March 14.—Senator Kearns called at the Indian office this afternoon to see the commissioner about having seed sent to the Indians in Southern Utah. He stated to the commissioner that \$500 will be sufficient to supply the Indians seed who are now in need. Mr. Jones said that he would be able to let the senator know in a few days if he could grant the request.

IDAHO NATIONAL BANKS.

The abstract of the condition of the National banks of Idaho at the close of business on February 5, as reported to the controller of the currency shows the average reserve held at 37.76 per cent against 35.10 per cent on December 31. Loans and discounts increase from \$1,851,059 to \$1,922,256. Gold coin decrease from \$754,269 to \$224,985. Total assets from \$2,707,328 to \$3,930,316. Lawful money reserve from \$397,520 to \$386,704. Individual deposits from \$3,395,509 to \$3,704,662.

PENSIONS.

Pensions granted—Idaho, original, John Rhodes, Boise, 36. Wyoming, widow's, Sarah M. Hoagland, Embar, 38.

DAYLIGHT M. & M. COMPANY.

The Daylight Mining and Milling company filed its articles of incorporation with County Clerk James today. The general and commercial office of the company is to be in this city. The capitalization of the concern is placed at \$150,000, divided into 300,000 shares of 5 cents each. The purpose of the company is to develop the Japan, the Japan Nos. 2 and 3 mining claims, situated in the Ophir mining district, Tooele county, Abial B. Sawyer is president; Joseph P. McGeath, vice president; Josiah G. Sawyer, secretary, whom, together with Shand Smith and Robert W. Clough, constitute the directorate. Messrs. McGeath and William F. Shelton each own 20,000 shares of stock; Messrs. Smith, Ellis Bishop, Sawyer, Henry Eisenman, John F. Corey, George M. Dever, Josiah G. Sawyer, Robert W. Clough, David B. Breese, Charles S. Martin and Robert S. Hill each own 10,000, and Julius Young, Argyle T. Miller and Charles W. King each 5,000 shares. A. B. Sawyer holds 35,000 shares as trustee, and 100,000 shares remain as treasury stock.

ARGUMENTS ON FRANCHISE.

The board of county commissioners held a special session this afternoon, to listen to the arguments put forth in behalf of the two street car companies, who are striving against each other to obtain a franchise on Seventh street. County Attorney Christensen was in attendance for the county, Attorney E. B. Critchlow for the Salt Lake line, and Charles Baldwin represented the Rapid Transit, the latter two making arguments in behalf of their respective clients. As heretofore published, the proposition as far as the county board is concerned, has resolved into purely legal questions, which was the nature of the proceedings today. After hearing what the attorneys have to say for the street car companies, Mr. Christensen will be called upon to advise the board as to how it should act, and what it can do in the premises.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE TWO CAR LINES AND A NUMBER OF CITIZENS OF FOREST DALE AND VICINITY WERE ALSO PRESENT TO LISTEN TO THE ARGUMENTS.

NEW BILL IN  
ELEVENTH HOUR.Introduced by Senator Thomas in  
Relation to Witness Certificates.

SENATE IN REFUSAL MOOD.

Bill Giving City Councils Power to  
Grant One Hundred Year Rail-  
road Franchises.

Despite the rule that was made preventing the introduction of bills in the Legislature after the fifteenth day, Senator Thomas introduced a bill today within two hours of the time the law requires the solons to adjourn this session. It is Senate bill 128, an act providing for the examination of outstanding witness and juror certificates of districts courts of the Territory of Utah with the view of determining the amount thereof and the liability of the State thereof and barring from payment all certificates not presented within the time prescribed in this act.

The time limit fixed by the act is February 1, 1902.

On the earnest solicitation of the House the Senate decided to reinstate House bill 23, referring to the library of the State prison which was killed last evening.

The House also insisted on the Senate again taking up Glasman's registration bills 14 and 15, and appointed a committee to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the Senate for the purpose of re-installing the bills. The Senate refused to appoint a conference committee thereby showing that the summary death to which it put the bills last evening met the approval of all the senators.

HUNDRED YEAR FRANCHISE.

The first special order today was Senate bill No. 125, giving the power to city councils to grant to railroad corporations 100-year franchises. The bill was passed, those voting against it being Allison, Lawrence and Love.

Senate bill No. 126 was passed unanimously. The measure provides for the prevention of minors entering saloons.

IRRIGATION BILL.

Senate bill No. 127, substituting for Senate bill No. 16, and House bill No. 51, came up as the special order at 11 o'clock. The measure is known as the irrigation bill. While the measure was being read the second time Senator Smoot moved to strike out the enacting clause, but withdrew the motion on request of Senator Howell. The measure is quite a voluminous one, calculated to create the irrigation system of Utah, under the care and supervision of irrigation commissions of water districts into which the State will be divided. There is a section in the bill providing for the weekly measurement of the water. A controversy arose as to where those weekly reports should be filed. Senator Howell thought that they should be filed with the county recorder, but Senator Allison opposed the plan, for the reason that he thought the filing of the reports with the county recorder would entail an expense which the farmers would not care to shoulder. He moved that the records be filed with the State engineer instead of with the respective county recorders, which was carried, and a compromise was made by inserting a proviso that no charges shall be made for the filing of the reports, the counties to pay the expense.

Further consideration of the bill went over until the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The clock is stopped in the Senate chamber, time is at a standstill, and so far as the minutes of the Senate are concerned that dignified body will have adjourned several days before the actual adjournment takes place. One senator expressed the belief that the Senate would not get through with its business this week, but would require several days of next week.

After convening this afternoon the Senate resumed the consideration of the irrigation bill. Senator Smoot renewed his motion to strike out the enacting clause, he was ruled out of order. He appealed from the decision of the chair, but the chair was sustained.

DEATH OF SALARY BILL.

It is tacitly conceded that Senator Tanner has compassed the death of the State salary bill, by his notice to move for a reconsideration. The manner in which it is to be brought about is by a parliamentary technicality. He can withhold his motion for twenty-four hours after notifying the Senate of such intention. Before that time has elapsed this session of the State Legislature will have expired, together with the bill. The bill may be taken out of the hands of Senator Tanner by a two-thirds vote, but there is not only an improbability of securing the two-thirds vote, but there has been no manifestation on the part of any senator to make such an attempt.

The appropriation bill may be introduced later in the evening.

IN THE HOUSE.

Last Actual Day of Legislation Finds  
the Work Well in Hand.

The last day of the third session of the Utah Legislature commenced with a somewhat sparse attendance in the House. The work was well in hand, and the House was waiting for reports from its various committees. Gardner's irrigation commission bill had been drawn up in typewriting as there was not time to have it printed, and copies of it were distributed among the members.

Word was received that the Senate had rejected House bills Nos. 14 and 15, on registration, and on motion of Mr. Holmgren the Speaker appointed Messrs. Holmgren, Stuart and Wells as a committee to confer with the Senate, regarding their recommitment.

The House concurred in some imma-

terial Senate amendments to Hamlin's street car vestibule bill.

The Senate requested the return of House bill No. 211 exempting city property from taxation, which it had rejected. That body also sent word that it refused to appoint a conference committee to confer with a similar House committee to look into Axton's defunct penitentiary library fund bill.

This message raised the ire of the House and Messrs. Van Horne, D. C. Johnson and Billings were appointed to visit the Senate and inquire into its arbitrary methods of dealing with House business.

Senate bill No. 107, by Murdock, relating to the issuance of patents for State lands by the Governor, came from the committee with an unfavorable report just after this action, and was killed with righteous indignation by adopting the report of the committee.

Phillip's bill No. 121, relating to the sale of stray animals, was reported unfavorably. The only material change in the bill is that it calls for advertising of strays in newspapers instead of notices being posted in three public places as the existing law demands. After some little discussion the bill was called on final passage of the bill and it passed unanimously in spite of its adverse report.

Just then Mr. Holmgren reported that the Senate had denied the House conference committee the privilege of a conference regarding House bills Nos. 14 and 15.

Mr. Gardner's irrigation commission bill was then in order as a special order of the day. Mr. Lambert asked for postponement, as there was a substitute bill to Holmgren's bill pending in the Senate. The postponement was voted down and first reading of House bill No. 243 proceeded with. The speaker proposed some radical amendments to the bill, the chief of which was that the governor appoint one person from each county at a salary of \$200 each, instead of a commission of four at \$1,500 each, as the original bill reads.

Mr. Pond proposed to amend the amendment by making the appointments, one from each judicial district. Mr. Gardner thought that the large commission would be too cumbersome. He would not seriously object to one from each judicial district, however. That would leave them \$800 salary each.

Mr. Harmon thought that the county proposition was all right, but he would be glad to compromise on the judicial district amendment.

Mr. Lambert said that he favored the speaker's amendments. He was strongly in favor of the counties commission. So was Mr. Anderson, but he considered that the money spent on a commission would be to little purpose as the Legislature could hardly have more information on the subject than it had now. Mr. Holmgren thought that four men could do the work as well as twenty-seven.

At this stage Mr. Van Horne interrupted with the information that his committee had brought the Senate to time and it would reconsider Axton's prison library bill and moreover the conference committee would go the length of reporting it favorably.

On motion of Mr. Smith Senate bill No. 77, allowing none but attorneys admitted to the bar of the Supreme court to practice in the State engineer's office, was ordered recalled from the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Van Horne Senate bill No. 115, a substitute for Axton's prison library bill, No. 23, was killed. Consideration of Gardner's irrigation bill was then resumed. Mr. Page was the only member who objected to the bill in toto. He said there was no need for an irrigation law any way.

A vote was then taken and the judicial district proposition carried. After, who was a hot country man, moved to strike out the enacting clause, but Mr. Anderson then moved that the commission number three, but the motion had few friends. After various votes were taken the commission was diminished to four members, as in the bill originally. Mr. Wells tried to have it reduced to one, and that one be the State engineer, but the motion did not meet with favor. Mr. Van Horne's proposition to make the State engineer a member of the commission—ex officio—to serve without salary. Mr. Page moved that each of the commission be irrigators of ten years experience. It was questioned who would give them certificates. Mr. Van Horne suggested that they take water instead of whisky. Mr. Page then proposed that the title of the bill be changed to read: "An act to provide places for office seekers, not otherwise taken care of, and providing for exhausting any unexpended balance in the State treasury."

The spirit of levity was then suppressed and a vote was then taken on the bill with four members, and a \$5,000 appropriation. The bill was killed by a vote of 17 to 24. Mr. Harmon moved for reconsideration with the county amendment. The vote stood as follows:

Ayes: Messrs. Axton, Barrett, Bench, Christensen, Davis Evans, Gardner, Hamlin, Hewlett, Holmgren, Horn, Johnson, D. C., Morris, N. L., Sharp, Smith, Stuart, Van Horne—17.

Noes: Anderson, Billings, Cutler, Fry, Hall, Harmon, Hatch, Johnson, G. W., Kelly, Lambert, Langton, Maughan, McGregor, Mohr, Page, Phillips, Pond, Redd, South, Stevens, Van Wagenen, Wells, Williams, Mr. Speaker—24.

NO FORMAL RECESS.

There was no formal recess in the House this noon. The members just walked out and were in their places again at 2 o'clock. A number of reports were received at that hour, among which was that allowing the appropriation of \$22,000 for the industrial school.

Under suspension of the rules House bill No. 244, a substitute for No. 113, by the committee on municipal corporations was read the first and second times. The bill allows heads of police and fire departments and subordinate officers a hearing before their commissioners in which cause must be shown before they can be removed from their positions.

The report on Senate joint memorial No. 6, by Sherman, for the creation of forest reserves, was adopted and the memorial passed.

Under the head of third reading of bills Senate bill No. 84, by Murdock, defining the duties of the dairy commissioner, was first called up. Mr. Williams explained the few immaterial changes in the bill from the existing law, and the bill was passed unanimously. Senate bill No. 122 by the committee on judiciary, was the next bill acted on. The purpose of the bill is to amend the law relating to the notice of intention to levy local assessments in cities. The committee report was accepted and the bill passed.

House bill No. 244 was then read for

SEMBRICH WILL  
NOT SING TONIGHTGreat Prima Donna Will Not Appear at  
Tabernacle Tonight, and Concert is Can-  
celled—Public Disappointment.

"Sembrich will not sing tonight."

That was the word Manager Graff brought to the "News" at noon today when he drove up from the Knutsford in a cab, jumped out and ran up the steps into the editorial department, supplemented by the statement: "The madam has a cold—an affection of the throat. I have just had a consultation with Dr. Niles of your city and he declares on his word as a physician that her vocal organs are not in a condition to permit of her appearance at the Tabernacle this evening."

Continuing Mr. Graff said: "I assure you that she is quite ill. I know the Salt Lake public will be greatly disappointed at not seeing and hearing her as it expected; for she is the world's greatest vocal artist without doubt. If the Salt Lake public is disappointed I am doubly so. It is the only performance that Madame Sembrich has failed to appear in, where she has been billed, this season, with one exception, that was in Boston and she has sung forty times. But as I say she has throat trouble and that ends it."

Mr. Graff's attention was called to the statement which he made to the Ogdens correspondent of the "News" on the arrival of the company yesterday to the effect that every artist in the organization, including the noted prima donna herself, was in excellent voice and that the latter was feeling particularly well and looking forward with pleasant anticipation to her appearance at the Tabernacle this evening.

Mr. Graff responded: "Madame Sembrich did not tell me of her indisposition although she had really been all evening since we left Denver. She stated to me today that she had nothing for the reason that she hoped to be able to make her appearance as advertised. Again I repeat that I regret more deeply than I can express the fact that we are compelled to cancel our engagement in Salt Lake. I thought for a time today that the difficulty might be largely overcome by us remaining here and giving the concert tomorrow night. But the madam tells me that she knows her own voice so well that she would be able to sing no better than now. That of course ends it."

The public was very loth to accept the news of the cancellation of the concert as bonafide, and many persons expressed themselves to the effect that Manager Graff saw that the engagement was not going to be a success financially, and that the cancellation was the result. Upon that point Mr. Graff said emphatically to the "News": "The sale of seats was very large—larger than I at first anticipated. The interest was great and a big house certain. There was much more than expenses in it, and the loss financially is mine. I am making a jump half-way across the continent this week, and have given but one performance—that

the third time, under suspension of the rules. Mr. Axton started the debate. He said that when members understood the bill they would reject it. It seemed reasonable on the face of it that cause should be shown for removal. Men, when they remained long in the service became dead on their feet. Such men were pensioned off. But it would be a sin to go back to old conditions by putting obstacles in the way of the removal of such men who had outlived their usefulness. Under the old law men were suspended and then reinstated, drawing salary for the time of their suspension, thus costing the city double salaries. Mr. Smith argued that the system of removing firemen without cause crippled the service. N. L. Morris took the same view. He said he knew of cases where officers who had been discharged for the proper performance of their duties, by Mr. Van Horne cited some of the evils of the old system which, he said, the passage of the bill now before the House would again plunge the city into.

His wedding day.

Messenger Kelly Celebrates Close of  
Legislature by Marriage.

The third session of the Utah Legislature had a romantic ending for the House inside messenger, James A. Kelly. On all the legislative junketing trips Kelly has been accompanied by a young woman from his native Millard, of quite as prepossessing an appearance as the handsome and accommodating inside messenger. It is this young woman who became his wife in the Temple this afternoon.

It has been patent to all who went on the junketing trips that Kelly was very devoted, but he has kept very still about his arrangements for the wedding. Even his own cousin, Eugene W. Kelly, who is representative from Millard knew nothing of it. It was noticed that Kelly's face was absent from the House yesterday and that a substitute was serving out bills to the members, but it was not known that Kelly had gone to Provo where his in-laws were visiting at the house of her sister, Mrs. Emily John, and where he brought her to Salt Lake for the marriage.

The bride, nee Frances Thompson, was a telegraph operator at Scipio, Millard county, in the employ of the Western Union company, and is a daughter of Daniel Thompson, who was a member of the State Constitutional Convention.

LATE LOCALS.

County Clerk James this afternoon issued a license to wed to Albert E. Oliver, aged 28, and Amelia Overt, 22, both of Salt Lake.

Dean Harris of the High Episcopal Church of Toronto, Canada, and dean of the college there, is a guest registered at the Knutsford. The dean has been to Western Canada to look into affairs of the banking of an Episcopal missionary, which occurred some time ago.

Robt. F. Harrison, the Los Angeles mining man, came up from the south today and is at the Knutsford.

Ellen Peterson, mention of whom was made in last night's "News" in connection with the arrest of a girl named Kate Knox, called at the "News" this afternoon and stated that she attended a dance on Tuesday night and at no time during the evening was she in the girl's company as stated by the latter.

Senator Thomas Kearns recently wrote Representative McMillan asking that he forward to Washington a list of the district and county schools of Utah. In response to Mr. McMillan's letter today from Senator Kearns to the effect that each school would shortly be supplied with government maps.

at Denver. It would have been to my monetary advantage to have given the concert, as billed.

Prof. Stephens, of the Tabernacle choir, did not fail to show his chagrin, though he said little. It was evident, however, that he was doing a great deal of thinking, and it was stated that he was overheard to say to an intimate friend: "Never again will I attempt a proposition of this kind. I know when I have had enough."

The professor agrees with Mr. Graff that the failure of Madame Sembrich to appear was entirely due to her physical incapacity, and that the matter of appearance of the great star tonight, Manager Graff, as an evidence of good faith, offered to include Salt Lake in the schedule on his return trip next month, but Prof. Stephens respectfully declined, saying that he could not expect to hold the choir together and keep it in such excellent voice for that time, as he now has it.

Inquiry at Daynes' music store this afternoon elicited the information that \$1,200 worth of tickets had been sold there. In addition to this there was a good sale from outsidetowns and special excursions were to be run from Ogden and intermediate points and from various towns south on both the Oregon Short Line and Rio Grande Western; so that it is quite certain the receipts would not have been insignificant when the fact is taken into consideration that there was a steady inquiry for tickets during the entire afternoon. Of course all holders of tickets will be able to secure a refund of their cash by calling at the Daynes music store, where they received