HISTORIAN'S OFFICE. Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.



FIFTY-SECOND YEAR

LAST EDITION. THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. LAST EDITION.

dvisedly.

n a strong, aggressive nationality; in bliberal construction of the Constitu-tion. What any self-reliant nation night rightly do, he felt this nation

had power to do, if required by the common welfare and not prohibited by

ur written charter. For several months before the Re

ublican national convention met in 1896, it was evident to all who had yes to see that Mr. McKinley was the

aly probable candidate of his party

lighest rank in ability, character, and

Other names were mentioned, of the

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 84

Hay Eulogizes Wm. McKinley went to the Albany law school, who he worked energetically with brillin auccess; was admitted to the bar a settled down to practice—a brevetted veteran of 24—in the quiet town of Canton, now and henceforward forever famous as the scene of his life and his dace of sepulture. Amid a Brilliant Scene in the House of Representatives, the

President and Prince Henry Being Present-He Tells the Story of the Life, Achievements and Tragic Death of America's Third Martyr.

Washington, Feb. 27.-At noon today | whom wrong or injustice was impossi ble; of moderate fortune, whose sien der means nobody could envy. The n the hall of the house of representain the presence of President were men of austere virtue, of tender heart, of eminent abilities, which they velt, Prince Henry of Prussia, had devoted with single minds to the good of the republic. If ever men bother of the German emperor, the pandiers of the cabinet, the judges of the Sapreme Court, the general of the army and others of the army and navy, have received the thanks of Conambasadors and other direpresentatives of foreign paress, and a large number ed guests, the Hon, John on his dead chief. Four the national memorial presidents who have died been held in this hab, like this, in commemora magistrates who have hand of assassins, By a neidence today was the aniversary of that on nniversary ecriess Blaine in the same his eulogy upon the arfield, and stranger still, of today's memorial serchairman of the committee rge of the arrangements

ago, less five days, at an imposing civic and assion, McKinley passed whatly along Tennsylvania aven d inaugural, Six month occurred at Buffalo different sort of pro bore his body through brief funeral oration d over his coffin and the the nations of the earth ther bespoke the universal he nation paid its last speet and publicly ex-

ing grief. broad avenue was filled wds as they were a year the streets were a sea of and waving plumes. as filled with the music d-tongued resplendent all was changed. The unorganized. No marlightened the feet of the rorg. No cheets rent the air. The sot was the clattering troop escotting Prince Henry and the Capitol and carriages. re conveying officers in uniomats in court costume to

popularity; they were supported by powerful combinations; but the nomvalked before God and man withou nation of McKinley as against the blame, it was these three rulers of our people. The only temptation to attack field was inevitable The campaign he made will be always memorable in our political annals. He their lives offered was their gentle radiance-to eyes hating the light that was and his friends had thought that the issue for the year was the distinctive offense enough The stupid uselessness of such an in and historic difference between the two parties on the subject of the tariff. To famy affronts the common sense of the world. One can conceive how the this wager of battle the discussions of the previous four years distinctly death of a dictator may change the political conditions of an empire; how pointed. But no sooner had the two the extinction of a narrowing line of kings may bring in an alien dynasty. parties made their nominations than it became evident that the opposing candidate declined to accept the field of discussion chosen by the Republi-But in a well-ordered republic like ours, the ruler may fall, but the state feels no tremor. Our beloved and revered leader is gone-but the natural process cans, and proposed to put forward as the main issue the free coinage of si of our laws provides us a successor identical in purpose and ideals, nour ver. McKinley at once accepted this challenge, and, taking the battle for

ished by the same teachings, inspired by the same principles, pledged by tender affection as well as by high loyprotection as already won, went with energy into the discussion of the the-ories presented by his opponents. Mr. Stedman, the dean of our poets. alty to carry to completion the immens task committed to his hands, and t has called him "Augmenter of the State." It is a proud title; if justly smile with iron severity every mani-festation of the hideous crime which conferred, it ranks him among the few whose names may be placed definitely his mild predecessor, with his dying breath, forgave. The sayings of celes and forever in charge of the historic muse. Under his rule Hawaii has come to us, and Tutuila. Porto kico and the vast archipelago of the enst. Cuba is tial wisdom have no date; the words that reach us, over 2,000 years, out of the darkest hour of gloom the world has ever known, are true to the life today: free. Our position in the Caribbean is assured beyond the possibility of fu-ture question. The doctrine called by the name of Monroe, so long derided "They know not what they do." The blow struck at our derr friend a 1 ruler was as deadly as blind hate could make it; but the blow struck at an-

archy was deadlier still. It would be presumptuous for me in this presence to suggest the details of remedial legislation for a malady so malignant. That task may safely be left to the skill and patience of the national Congress, which has never been found unequal to any such emer-gency. The country believes that the memory of three murdered comrades of yours-all of whose voices still

under heaven. As to those regions which have come under the shadow of cur flag, the possibility of their being damaged by such a change of circumhaunt these walls-will be a sufficient inspiration to enable you to solve even this abstruse and painful problem which has dimmed so many pages of this stances was in the view of McKinley thing unthinkable. To believe that history with blod and with tears. The life of William McKinley was, from his birth to his death, typically American. There is no environment, e could not administer them to their advantage, was to turn infidel to our American faith of more than a hundred should say, anywhere else in the world which could produce just such a char-But the achievements of the nation in He was born into that way of hich elsewhere is called the midacter. die class, but which in this country is so nearly universal as to make of other neats which took place during Mr. Me classes an almost negligible quantity. He was neither rich nor poor, neither proud nor humble; he knew no hunger Kinley's administration. Up to the time of his first election the country was suffering from a long period of depres-sion, the reasons of which I will not try he was not sure of satisfying, no luxto seek. But from the moment the bal-lots were counted that betokened his ury which could enervate mind or body His parents wer- sober, God-fearing advent to power a great and momentous movement in advance declared it people: intelligent and upright; without pretension and without humility. self along all the lines of industry and grew up in the company of boys like himself; wholesome, honest, self-recommerce Among the most agreeable incidents specting. They looked down on nobedy of the president's term of office were the two journeys he made to the they never felt it possible they could be looked down upon. Their houses were the homes of problety, plety, patriot-ism. They learned in the admirable school readers of fifty years ago the south. The moral reunion of the sec tions-so long and so ardently desired by him-had been initiated by - 104 spanish war, when the veterans of both essons or herole and splendld life sides, and their sons, had marched shoulder to shoulder together under the which have come down from the past. They read in their weekly newspapers the story of the world's progress, in same banner. The president in these lourneys sought, with more than usual which they were caper to take part, and of the sins and wrongs of civilizaloquence and pathos, to create a sentiment which should end forever the anion with which they burned to do bat-le. It was a serious and thoughtful cient feud. He was too good a politician o expect any results in the way of time. The boys of that day felt dimly votes in his favor, and he accomplished but deeply, that days of sharp struggh But for all that the good see and high achievement were before them. They looked at life with the none. did not fall on barren ground. In the warm and chlvalrous hearts of that them. wondering yet resolute eves of a young generous people, the echo of his cor-dial and brotherly words will linger squire in his vigil of arms. They fel a time was coming when to them should be addressed the stern admoniong, and his name will be cherished in many a household where even yet the tion of the Apostle, "Quit you like men. be strong." Cause" is worshipped. Mr. McKinley was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. There had been ittle doubt of the result among well About every fireside in the land, in the conversation of friends and neigh bors, and, deeper still, in the secret of informed people; but , when it was known, a profound feeling of relief and renewal of trust were evident among millions of human hearts, the battle opinion was waging; and all men fell ind saw-with more or less clearness leaders of capital and of industry that an answer to the importunate question, Shall the nation live? was due and not to be denied. And I do not mean that in the north alone there not only in this country, but every where. They felt that the immediate future was secure, and that trade and commerce might safely push forward in every field of effort and enterprise. He was this austere wrestling with conscience. In the south as well, below all the effervescence and excitement of a inspired universal confidence, which is the lifeblood of the commercial system people perhaps more given to eloquent speech than we were, there was the profound agony of question and ans-wer, the summons to decide whether of the world In that mood of high hope, of generous expectation, he went to Buffalo, and there, on the threshold of eternity, he delivered that memorable speech, worthy for its loftiness of tone, its honor and freedom did not call them to revolution and war. It is easy for partisanship to say that the one side was right and that the other was blameless morality, its breadth of view, to be regarded as his testament to the wrong. It is still easier for on indolent magnamity to say that both were right. nation. Through all his pride of coun-try and his joy of its success, runs the Perhaps in the wide view of ethics one is always right to follow his connote of solemn warning, as in Kipling's noble hymn, "Lest we forget." science, though it lead him to disaster and death. But history is inexorable. He was fortunate even in his untime-ly death, for an event so tragical called At 17 years of age William McKinley heard this summons of his country. He was the sort of youth to whom a the world imperatively to the imme-diate study of his life and character, military life in ordinary times would possess no attractions. His nature was far different from that of the ordinary and thus anticipated the sure praises of

Utah Officials **Return Home** So it came naturally about that in So it came naturally about that in \$76-the beginning of the second cen-ury of the Republic-he began, by n election to Congress, his political arear. Thereafter for 14 years this hamber was his home. I use the word He was a Republican. He could not e anything else. A Union soldier mafted upon a Clay Whig, he neces-arily believed in the "American sys-em"—in protection to home industries; o a strong arrangement of the solution.

Back from Colorado, Where They Went to Investigate Claims as to Innocence of King, Who is Condemned To Die for Murder-May Not be Guilty.

County Attorney P. P. Christensen and Sheriff George H. Naylor returned from their trip to Colorado last night, erriving in this city at exactly 11:10. They immediately went to their homes and to bed to seek rest.

The visit of these officials to Denver and Canon City to investigate the allegations made by John Mace in his af fidavit may mean much for Robert I. King, and again it may not. At all events, it looks bad for John Strange. the Colorado convlct. While the officers do not say they believe in King's claims to innocence of the mur der of Colonel Prowse, they do declare heir belief that John Strange knows more about the tragedy and the facts which led up to it than he will admit at this time, and a warrant charging him with complicity in it is to be issued and Strange will be brought back to this city.

The investigation of the county attorney and sherin' does not tend to strengthen their belief in the affidavit of Mace, nor that of Wittenburg's. That Mace swore to the allegations in his statement out of revenge to Strange, Mace admitted to Sheriff Nay-

or, but some of the statements he made were corroborated by Strange himself That Strange and Lynch are known

to each other, and that they served time in the Idaho state prison has been established by Strange's admissions That Strange was in Ogden the day after the Sheep Ranch affair has also been proved by his admissions; and he and denied by alian publicists, evokes raveled with John Mace from Ogden now no challenge or contradiction when uttered to the world. It has become o Cheyenne and thence to Cripple where both were arrested. an international truism. Our sister republics to the south of us are con-vinced that we desire only their peace and prosperity. Europe knows that we was learned that Strange has a bad record behind him and that he is now badly wanted by Colorado officers. Mace also has a bad record and served cherish no dreams but those of world-wide commerce, the benefit of which shall be to all nations. The state is sugmented, but it threatens no nation time in Idaho, California and Colorado Sheriff Naylor declares that it would not surprise him in the least to learn that Mace, Strange, Lynch and not King and one other person were mixed up in the attempted rob-

bery and holdup. It now remains to be seen whether or not the crime can be fastened upon Strange, and if King can secure a new war and diplomacy are thrown in the shade by the vast economical develop- When seen at his office this afternoon Naylor was requested by a reporter to give a detailed ac-Sheriff News count of the investigations made by imself and the county attorney. which he did in the following language 'We reached Salt Lake last night ten minutes after eleven o'clock, and went right to bed. But to start at the beginning, we met Mace in Cuneo's of-fice the day we arrived at Denver and had two hours' talk with him, but with little satisfaction. On Sunday we me him at the St. James hotel and he d to know if we had seen Mr When we told him we had not vanted teno. he refused to saw anything. We made another appointment with him but he ild not keep it. We met next morning but he again refused to talk unless Cal houn, Attorney Carwood's pa was present. We finally talked partne was present. We finally talked with him, but he did not say very much than was in his affidavit. Mace told us that three prisoners at Canyon City, Ken nedy, Collier and McDonald had heard Strange's statement. Mace admitted to us that he had it in for Strange' because, he says, Strange 'tipped him off and got him settled' at Canon City. Mace refused absolutely to say anything about his past life. "On Tuesday, we went to Canor City, and saw the prisoners Mace spoke about. They denied his story at first McDonald said it was a fact that Strange and Lynch had served time to gether in Idaho, Lynch going under name of Welsh. Strange at first de nied that he knew Lynch but after seeg his picture admitted it." "Did Strange admit to you that he ing his was present when Prowse was shot? asked the reported. "He did not." said Sheriff Naylor "He denied all knowledge of it, neverheless, I believe he knows something about it. Continuing, he said: "Strange admitted he met Mace in Ogden at the time stated by Mace, and traveled with him from Ogden to Cheyenne and Cripple Creek. One thing that convinces me that Strange was mixed up in the affair, or knows something about i is that the prisoners at Canon City has been common talk among them for some time that Strange it. They say that whenever the King case was mentioned Strange was very anxious to get a hold of the Salt Lake From the admissions he made abers. think he should be brought back, but think it would be a hard matter to convict him Sheriff, does Strange resemble King at all?

nation that King may be innocent?" "Yes, there is a possibility but not produbility. Because perhaps Strange cas in it, does not clear King unless strange confessed that he was the cullty man and that King was innothorities.

I think, as Mace says in his affi-, that there were five men in it and, that there were not not in it, and it is by no means unlikely that iace himself had a hand in it. I ould and say what we learned would and to clear King."

Will Strange be held at Canon City iny longer Yes, he will be held until tomorrow

hen we are to let them know if we ant bim. His parole papers are there now but he he does not know it. If we want him I do not think we will save any trouble in getting him as the what him I do not think we will ave any trouble in getting him as the overnor said he would assist us all he ould." Sheriff Naylor said the day they

eached Canon City, Deputy Warden Surglact who was in this city recenty, had just returned after an excit-ag chase for two escaped convicts urghart went after the men with oodhounds and caught them just sixteen hours after they escaped. The nounds "treed" the men in a clift of

CHRISTENSEN TALKS.

County Attorney Christensen gave complete statement of the actions of the sheriff and himself in investigating the case, and stated that he received the most courteous treatment from the offi-clais in Denver and Canon City, they rendering every assistance possible in clearing up the matter. Epon their arrival in Denver, about 10 o'clock the night of the 20th, he said

they immediately went to the office of Chief of Police Armstrong to find out he kind of people they had to come in contact with in the investigation. The next morning they went to the office of Shoriff Seerie of Arapahoe county, who endeavored to find Mace for them, but was unsuccessful in his efforts.

From there they went to the office of W. H. Reno, special detective for the olorado Southern Railway company, who gave them some very valuable information in regard to the criminal rec-ords of both Mace and Strance, he be-

trial upon the affidavits in the posses-sion of Attorney Wanless, and thereby the state prison we interviewed Strange escape the death penalty. The action and eight or ten prisoners. The result of the court yesterday places the ques- was that facts pointed strongly toward Strange's connection with the muster. This was rarticularly true as Strunge's actions upon being quesoned, his answers to certain questions, and his refusal to explain matters connected with his actions convinced me that he knew something about the case. "While I am reasonably satisfied that Strange was connected with the Sheep Ranch hold-up in September, 1900, and that there is sufficient showing to war Prof. White was attacked by three rant an investigation, yet this is by no menas to be taken to mean that King is innocent. There may have been more than two in that affair, and think there were, and King is probably one of them, but if an investigation Strange's case develops in favor of King and he is ultimately shown to be innocent, all concerned will be satisfled; no one wants an innocent man executed. The fact that Strange and King look considerably like each other is little, if any, reason for saying that King is innocent.' A matter which will place a different light on part of Mace's affidavit concerning Strange's clothing is the dis covery that the authorities at the Colorado state prison have destroyed the clothing he wore when brought to that institution. It is customary to burn the clothing of convicts when prought to the penitentiary, hence King's attorney will not be able to match the vest which he claims be onzed to Strange and was found in Lynch's satchel. Mr. Christensen stated that a com-plaint would be drawn immediately charging Strange with being an accesto the murder of Col. Prowse, and that the governor would be asked to ssue requisition papers. Sheriff Naylor will probably swear to the complaint and the matter will be referred to the governor this evening. LOOKS DARK FOR STRANGE. Claims There is Enough Evidence For Case Against Him. Benver, Colo., Feb. 27.-John Strange the convict at Canon City accused of being the murderer of Col. George Prouse of Salt Lake City, has been sublected to a rigid examination by Sait Lake officials and Deputy Sheriff De-Lue. He denies positively that there is any truth in the accusations made by John Mace in his affidavit, in which be

Within the embassy the prince had at his disposal the handsome suite of rooms on the first floor. Here there was opportunity for a brief rest from the constant round of festivities—there were no formalities during the morning.

WILL NOT VISIT CANADA. Berlin, Feb. 27.—There is no founda-lon for the statement cabled to the United States from London by a news gency that Prince Henry of Prussia kill visit Canada before returning to

INVITED TO VISIT CANADA. INVITED TO VISIT CANADA. Washington, Feb. 27.—Prince Henry has been invited to visit Canada, where he would be the guest of the Dominion government. While the courtesy of the invitation is fully appreciated by Ger-man officials, yet it has been tound im-possible to accept the mount time every hour of the prince's time up to the moment of his sailing for Germany already has been fixed. He will, how-ever, be on British soil when he makes ever, be on British soli when he makes the visit to Niagara Falls and crosses to the Canadian side. At that time the personal aide de camp of the governor-general of Canada will be present to ex-tend the good will of the British au-

U. S. Fire Proofing Co.

Pittsburg, Feb. 27 .- Negotiations will some of the members very much. debe consummated next Monday for the formation of the United States Firelayed progress by unimportant moions and suggestions. This action was proofing company, by the purchase and vidently the result of misunderstandconsolidation of eleven independent in-terests. The new company will have \$1,250,000 capital and \$500,000 of bonds, but this capital will be increased in ing rather than any endeavor to delay business. The discussion was indulged in upon a reading of the order of busitwo weeks to \$5,000,000. It is said that the entire capital has been subscribed ness: Mr. Dougherty of Salt Lake offered resolution expressing hearty co-opernew plant to cost \$250,000. tion with the national irrigation con-

Gold for Europe.

New York, Feb. 27.-Additional en-gagements of gold were made this merning, making the total amount to be shipped today \$3.500,000. The National City bank will ship \$1,500,000 Heidlebach, Jokleheimer & Co., \$1,000, 000 and Lazard Freres, \$1,000,000.

Secy. Shaw in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 27,--Leslie M. Shav, he new secretary of the treasury, . a the city to attend the annual ban-uet of the Business Mens' league in he Auditorium this evening, where he 'll make his maiden speech since entering President Roosevell's cabinet On that occasion he will discuss "Comerce and Industries of the West. In an interview he spoke with con siderable enthusiasm concerning the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia and expressed the belief that it would go ar toward cementing the friendship of he two countries

To Paint Alexandra's Portrait.

St. Louis, Feb. 27 .- Miss Anna West Shaw, a St. Louis artist, has been giv en a commission to paint a portrait of Queen Alexandra, and will soon depart for London. Miss Shaw is a grand niece of Benjamin West, one of the leading painters of early America.

Amos StirlingHanged.

should rarticipate in the program. Mr. Doremus said that irrigation is the fundamental basis of industry in Utah. There is more money invested in this industry than almost any other. Re-ferring to the confused conditions sur-counding irrigation in this state. the Philadelphia, Feb. 27 .- Amos Stirling, a young negro, who was the accom-plice of Henry Ivory and Charles Perry in the murder of Prof. Roy Wilson rounding irrigation in this state th speaker made comparison between th White, of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, on the

State Engineer Vs. Court Judge. Mr. Doremus Criticizes Court Decisions in Water Cases and

Is Replied to by Judge Jacob Johnson-State Izzigation Convention Listens to an Arraignment of Existing Systems And Methods-Remedies Asked For.

equipped for the rapid transaction of

business; but, perhaps without any

CO-OPERATION.

gress and the interstate irrigation con-

ress, embracing the state of Wyoming

NATIONAL APPROPRIATION.

B. F. Luke of Emery presented a

resolution making it the "paramount

issue" of the convention that the na

tional government be solicited for ale

in building canals and reservoirs in

the State of Utah and for the reclama

GREATEST TROUBLES.

Geo. C. Peart of Rich introduced a

eport the most unfavorable water

onditions in their respective counties

in order that the most important of them may be selected by the committee

for discussion and treatment by the

CONFUSION IN IRRIGATION,

Under this heading in the order o

So many appropriations of this kind have been made that nearly all streams

resent time, and for a long time past

ne case the farmer sava he owns I

'rod" of water, another an "acre," still

led the people into contention and law-suits which have become very expen-

very serious results have come about. When these contentions have been

taken into court they have resulted very unsatisfactorily as a rule. In the

livision of water no account of the

een taken-no inventory of the thing

r out of the courts. Usually a case n court is brought by a small portion

icet" of water, the allotment is en irely indefinite and unsatisfactory

The term "acre" does not mean the same in St. George as it does in Lo-

gan, and so on. Some order must b brought out of this confusion, and thi

ring the supply. However much

ust he done before we can reasonably

supply might be increased the problem of unsettled and indefinite division

ould remain the same and be as irri

ting as it is now. Reverting to court

djudications of water dispates Mr

premus stated that in some instances

nearly all the irrigation

Another matter that has been

ute the water systems.

deserts.

tirely Ignored for years is the fact that the rivers, creeks, canals and ditches

not entirely and completely consti-

supply-the lands in which these

streams have their origin—have been atterly neglected. It is true that by rrigation portions of the natural des-

ert have been converted into parks; aut it is also true that by operation of

his same system of irrigation the nat-

beginning

a be divided has been taken-either in

have been over-appropriated.

than reached.

hero has been no more available

tion of arid lands. Referred.

Colorado and Nebraska, Referred.

Completely organized the irrigation | 000,000 acres, By improved method and onvention opened this morning the most thorough system of conserva-supposed for the rand transaction of the water supply it is possible to perhaps irrigate and cultivate 12 per of this area.

dea of adopting fillbustering tactics. The speaker opposed the proposition by the government, either to lease unby the government, either to lease un-irrigable lands for two cents an acre or to make forest reserves of them. He blieved there could be devised some plan to make much of this land produce rev-ence, and this was one c^o the important questions before the convention. The irrigator should not hesitate to suggest to the state legislature or the national Congress only recasus, which he max Congress any measure which he may consider to be for his benefit, any more than does the promoter of any other enterprise or industry.

enterprise or indusity. As a rule any action proposed by the government for the purpose of reclaim-ing undesirable land is based upon the theory that the government is dissatis-fied with the progress made by the local irrigator and that its intrusion into the matter is for the purpose of remedying the defects in his system. There is no expressed intention to assist the irri-gator himself. gator himself.

WANTED A REMEDY.

As Mr. Doremus was about to resume his seat a delegate from Cache arose and said, "Mr. Chairman: 1 would like to have Mr. Dorenius suggest a rem-

edy. The state engineer pleaded press of time and inability to handle the matter. Mr. Cropper of Millard said that in dealing with the Sevier river he found that there was much fluctuation in the stream. He would like a remedy for that esolution providing that each wounty appoint one member of a committee to

that DEFENDED COURTS.

Mr. Halverson of Weber defended court decisions and the terms of allot-ment used therein, and in connection therewith moved that Judge Jacob Johnson be requested to address the

It being 12 o'clock President Evans suggested that the judge be heard at 2 p. m., which was agreed to and recess till that time was taken.

business State Engineer A. F. Doremus was unanimously requested to further continue his address of last night, which was necessarily brief because FROM SENATOR RAWLINS. of the 'ateness of the hour and his mis understanding of the time when he

During the morning session the following telegram from United States Senator Jos. L. Rawlins to Gov. Heber M. Wells was read and applauded: "Express to the convention my greet-ing and good wishes and desire of co-

operation AFTERNOON SESSION.

That was the extent of the spectacle. For the pageant patward spectacle. For the pageant than for the eye and hear. Notwithstanding it was proclatimed in advance that admission to the hall of represen tatives and even to the Capitol itself was to be restricted to those holding earls, the people congregated in un-numbered thousands about the great marks plls upon the hill. While the ketholders besleged the great bronze doors to the entrance of the rotunda and overflowed the portico and steps ing to it the crowds were kept back ies of blue-coated police walled e sides of the broad plaza in t of the Capitol. The only emblem as at the Capitol was the ing at half-mast above the and on the great arching precedent in the case of the ises was followed closely as without decoration of an The red-coated marine separated the hall from

abby of the house the doors were opened minutes the spacious gal ding the chamber th black rows of people. Even we were filled, but the crowding which have marred so occasions today Was tickets issued were limthe number of seats pro one was given to each representative, and the the galleries was a mos one. The fact that few wore bright gowns was oticeable. They had at elves in dark costumes. the occasion, and their white rendered distinct by less of their apparel. Gradually he members of the house strolled in ook their places. The big cum chairs at the desks en removed and smaller ones sub order to increase 1.11 capacity on the floor. In the of the speaker's rostrum ered upholstered fautells ced for the accommodation ent, Prince Henry, the cab eral of the army, and jus the Supreme Court. The firs two rows on the Demorcatic side were ed for the diplomatic corps, and the four row immediately behind then for the members of the senate. The fovernors of the states, commissioner: District of Columbia, the judidary of the district, the heads of de mis, and other invited guests were to sit back of the senators. soldier. He had other dreams of life, its prizes and pleasures, than that of marches and battles. But to his mind o'clock the Marine band began of the musical program. which was as follows

erture, Stabat Mater, Rossini, Paraphrase, Nearer My God, to Thee,

there was no choice or question.

was the beckoning gesture of the was the beckoning gesture of his country. The thrilling notes of the trumpet called him—him and none other—into the ranks. His portrait in

his first uniform is familiar to you all

thoughtful face; the deep, dark eyes, It is the face of a lad who could not

-the short, stocky figure; the quiet

The

ezzo, Cavaleria Rusticana, eagn Song, Load Kindy Light. Lost Chord, Sullivan.

hen the guests had all arrived and Sery, of State Hay arose and delivered his eulogy.

delivered his eulogy. HAY'S EULOGY. The third time the Congress of United States are assembled to nemorate the life and the death in the states are assembled to have entered at the bend of a division. of a president slain by the hand of an But he did what he could. He enlisted assassion. The attention of the future historian will be attracted to the fea-bistorian will be attracted to the fea-

In all three of these awful crimes; the uselessness, the utter lack tention of his superiors. He was faithful in little things they gave h uance of the act; the obscurmore and more to do. He was untiring the insignificance of the criminal; the blamelessness—so far as in our sphere of existence the best of men may be held blameless—of the vicium. in camp and on the march; swift, cool and fearless in light. He left the army with field rank when the war ended, Not one of our murdered presidents had an enemy in the world; they were all of such precediment parity of life and no preject could breveted by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle. William McKinley, one of that sensitack of passional crime; they were all demorcratic instincts

never have offended the most ous advocates of equality; were of kindly and generous nature, to of a country law library too natrow, he

posterity. There is not one of us but feels prouder of his native land because the august figure of Washington presided over its beginnings; no one but yows

it a tenderer love because Lincoin poured out his blood for it; no one but must feel his devotion for his country renewed and kindled when he remembers how McKinley loved, revered, and served it, showed in his life how a citizen should live, and in his last hour taught us how a gentleman could die.

As soon as all the visitors on the floor had withdrawn Speaker Henderson called the house to order and Mr.Payne of New York moved that as a further nark of respect the house adjourn The motion was carried unanimously and accordingly at 1:40 p. m the house was declared adjourned until tomorrow

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICANS.

Madrid, Feb. 27.-The foreign minister, the Duke of Almodovar, at the conference with the senators yesterday announced that the government was opposed to the insertion of a clause in the Spanish-American treaty prohibiting

ble million of men, gladly laid down his sword and betook himself to his books. He quickly made up the time lost in soldiering. He attacked his Blackstone as he would have done a Americans from acquiring land in Spain, as Spaniards acquired property The minister declined to promise to submit a draft of the treaty to parlia-ment before it was signed,

'Yes," was the reply. "They look cnough alike to be twin brothers. Strange is tall like King, talks like

King-same eyes and complexion, but not auite so heavy.'

'Would you say from your investi-

chapter in the national capital's wel-

come to Prince Henry of Prussia be-

gan today. Arriving at 9 o'clock this

tended the McKinley memorial ser-

vices at the capitol and at their con-

ciusion made a flying visit to pay tri-

hute to Washington at Mount Vernon. He will be the guest of President Roose-

velt at a dinaer at the White House this evening. The weather this fore-hoon was delightful.

Admiral Evans, honorary alde to

Prince Henry, was indisposed and when

he left the train at Washington it was

with the intention of resting until the

outhern and western trip commences.

The prince was met at the depot by

Asst.-Secy, of State Pierce and Count Quadt of the German embassy

and, escorted by cavalry and police, driven to the embassy.

morning he and his suite at noon at-

says that Strange confessed to him that he had committed the murd .

Notwithstanding this general denial, is selid, Strange broke down on some of the material parts of his story and enough evidence was gathered to show positively that he was close to the scen of murder at the time it was commit tod. DeLue says he has enough evi

ing each military salute. Secy, of State Hill sat beside

was no cheering.

light of May 9, 1960, was hanged today the county prison.

Stirling made a confession to his spir-itual adviser, claiming the sole respon-sibility for the murder of Prof. White. rights. In the early days an original appropriator of water in a stream had He said he did not know either Perry ometimes made his first water appro or Ivory, and asserted that neither of them was with him when the crime was priation through the medium of a sin gle plow furrow. Later on the furrow would be enlarged by the addition of ommitted. His statement is not cred ited by the police authorities. another and still another until original tiny stream grew to be a canal

olored men on a dark street in the cinity of the university. One of his as-sailants struck him on the head with an iron bolt and, after he had failer to the ground, he was beaten to death Robbery was the motive for the crime Perry, Ivory and Stirling were arrester several days later and the two firs named made confessions, accusing \$ ling of being the actual murderer. The three men were convicted Ivory and Perry were executed Octobe of flast year. The condition of Stir ing's health caused four postponements of his execution.

Boston Hotel Burned

Boston, Feb. 27 .- Fire in the upper part of the Rowdoin square hotel early oday threw 150 guests, mostly actors filling engagements at nearby play houses, into confusion, but all escaped safely except Miss Agnes Green, Miss Green jumped from the fourth floor of the hotel to a roof of a two-story building below. She was unconscious when help reached her. It is thought she will recover. The flames were confined to the three

of the water takers from a large tream against another small portion of such community. In determining upper stories of the building, but the total loss, which is placed at about the rights of these parties as related to one another no account is taken of the bost of other water takers on the stream because they have not been \$5,000, is shared by the occupants of the stores on the street floor, who suffered from smoke and water. The Bow-doin square theater also sustained some nade parties to the suit and theil rights are consequently not in the court damage from this cause.

----SEES NO STATEHOOD

FOR TERRITORIES.

Levi A. Hughes of Santa Fe, N. M. brother of the publisher of the New Mexican of that city, is a guest at the Kenyon, Mr. Hughes expresses his fears that after all the struggle for statehood now being made by a combination of the territories, the scheme will fall through at this session of Congress, although a bill admitting them may pass the house. Mr. Hughes says it is 'a mistake to suppose that the so-called Mexican element in New Mexico would Mexican element in New Mexico woul run things in the way it has bee, re ported, or that the Jesuits would tr to take the reins of government i their hands-quite the contrary. But, i does not seem to be the disposition of Congress to admit all the territories and while this policy is a matter of injustice particularly towards Oklahoma they all appear to be in the same boat likely to stay there

PRINCE BACK IN WASHINGTON. seeape the annovance. Mr. Doremus contended that such action was like jumping out of the fryingpan into the Mr. Hughes thinks the Santa Fe Central railroad scheme will be a go, al though the Rock Island is not behind it The backers are Penasylvania people treams in Utah while small and insigand the plan is to build from Santa Fe to connect with the Rock Island at ificant as compared with big streams of other states, have their beginning Cameleon, a station below Santa Rosa. The advent of the Rock Island inte and their end here. In that case there is no interstate question to confront the irrigator and for that reason it ought to be comparatively easy to New Mexico will be of great benefit to the territory. settle his difficulties

HEARD BIG ORGAN.

During the noon recess the irrigators listened to an organ recital by Prof. McClellan in the Tabernacle. The program was a popular one, the numbers having been suggested. The music was much enjoyed, the following numbers being rendered:

"Pilgrim's Song of Hope" Basinte

"Star Spangled Banner" Mozart

Provision for a Permanent Organlure in recording transactions in land and the slipshod method, or lack of method altogether, in the case of water ization of Irrigators.

At the

At the opening of this afternono's session Judge Booth of the resolutions committee recommended that a telegram to the Interstate Irrigation association, in session at Sterling, Colo., be sent, assuring that gathering that it and the national irrigation congress have the hearty co-operation of the Utah irrigators. The report was adopted and a telegram sent.

GOVERNMENT AID.

The end has been reached, and more A resolution was introduced by W. D. Livingston of Sanpete to the effect that the most feasible and practicable Go to any prominent water course in the state and it will be found that in aid for Utah from the general government must be in the form of either a properly graduated bonus related consistently to the magnitude of the pro-ject to be aided; or, when the project is promoted solely by bona fide irigators, nother a "stream," and yet another a 'toot," and so on. Such confusion has by a government loan of long period and very low interest to such promosive. In many instances much bitter feeling has resulted and in a few cases ters. It was also urged that Utah gressional representatives be urged to work for such provisions in

posed national legislation upon this subject. HERMANN CRITICISED

E. P. Ellison introduced a resolution condemning the action of Commission-er Binger Hermann in withdrawing certain lands for entry in order to create a forest reserve.

ONE REMEDY.

Mr. Howard's resolution was to the effect that where a stream is used wholly in one county it be incorporated and controlled by one general board or directors and that said board of direc-tors be elected by the water-takers from such stream, the water to be dis-tributed under the direction of one genconsideration and adjudication Even when the court decrees that the aefendant and plaintiff are each eneral watermaster. titled to so many "acres" or so many

LAND BOARD SCORED.

Peter Clegg's resolution disapproves f the polloy of the state land board in allowing the selection of state lands in tracts of 40 acres on streams and Some order must be springs in the mountain districts, the selection of which is made to suit the xpect the government to assist in betpurchaser.

FOR PERMANENCY.

O. P. Miller of Salt Lake made a motion which provided for the appoint-ment of a committee of nine to formuate a plan and a basis for a permanent Irrigation organization in this state. It was passed and President Evans named the following gentlemen to condifute such committ

ours to illigators than the stream outs to illigators than the stream ontained. Therefore, contended the peaker, the first effort should be to O. P. Miller, Salt Lakel liminate the present confusion. Some of the residents of Utah, who Jas. Curfew, Beaver. Caleb Tanner, Utah Henry Halverson, Web.4 Henry Marshal, Tooele, have been particularly irritated and hampered in their efforts at husbandry, on account of their water troubles, are moving out of the state in order to C. Thoreson, Cache.

Jno. Pasket, Summit. Jas. H. Wilcox, Davis.

W. D. Livingstone, Sanpete

MORE REMEDIES.

T. P. Page offered three resolutions, which were supposed to offer some solu-tion for the present irrigation difficul-ties, one of which was to adopt the 'second-foot" system of water measurement.

JUDGE JOHNSON.

Judge Jacob Johnson was requested o take the rostrum in reply to State Engineer Doremus, whose statements in reference to judicial decisions and awards in irrigation brought forth a vigorous protest from Mr. Halverson of Judge Johnson said that since statehood, to his personal knowledge, no member of the judiciary in Utah has rendered, nor would for a moment think of rendering, such a decision as some of those "alleged by the distinguished speaker of this morning.

warks have been converted into Judge Johnson gave a very clear ex-Under the present method of irrigaplanation of the irrigation situation as related to the judicial arm of the state government, and his remarks were fretion it is now impossible to cultivate more than 4 per cent of the entire area of Utah, which is somewhere near 52,- | quently approved by applause,

open carriage, nodding and smilling i recognition of the applause and return Asst. with Capt. Cowles, naval side to Presi-dent Roosevelt, on the other seat. The guard of honor of ten strapping United States engineers brought their guns

te "present" as he stepped inside. On the threshold of the embassy the prince "Effertoire in G" Walv

paused and facing the long lines troopers with saluting sabres and Rusticana" Marcagui Male Quartet Phots of ladies who had braved their way through the lines, gave a sweep-A crowd of several thousand people | ing bow as he turned and went inside.

Washington, Feb. 27 .- The second | bad gathered at the depot, but there At the German embassy a large crowd had also gathered. The embassy was again handsomely decorated with the mperial colors and with garlands of myrtle and pine. At 9:10 o'clock the cavalry escort consisting of troops F and G. Second cav-alry, galloped up Massachusetts avenue and swung into battallon front facing the embassy. Frince Henry drove in an

dence to make a case against Strange