

Murder Case For Convention

**Kaighn-Haynes Hearing Will Go Over a Day to Petrit
Senator Brown to Go to Ogden With Other Good
Republicans Tomorrow—How Jury-Getting Proceeds
—Those Chosen.**

From present indications it is quite likely that the entire week will be consumed in securing a jury to try the Roy Kaighn murder case. Only three jurors were secured yesterday, namely, Edward White, Thomas W. Partridge and Robert N. Holt. Probably this same number will be secured today, and tomorrow there will be no court, as it was agreed between Senator Brown, for the defense, and Dist. Atty. Eichnor, who is conducting the prosecution, that an adjournment would be taken for that day on account of the Republican state convention at Ogden. The jury may be completed by Saturday, but it is regarded as doubtful by the attorneys on both sides.

Nothing new developed at the hearing today of a startling nature. The questions asked by the attorneys being along the same line as those of yesterday, touching on the question of insanity, but of a smaller nature. The attendance was smaller than that of yesterday and only two women besides Mrs. Kaighn were present.

The prisoner appeared about the same as he did yesterday, when he was brought into court by Deputy Sheriff Cummings this morning. He occupied a chair by the side of Mrs. Kaighn. His father and brother were also present in the court room.

A special venire consisting of 25 names was issued by the court late yesterday afternoon returning them this morning. The work of examining them on their voir dire was taken up by Dist. Atty. Eichnor this morning before the trial was resumed. Michael Kopp, who served on the Mortensen jury, was summoned on the special venire returning today but on account of pressing business he was excused between the attorneys that he could be excused. H. S. Young was excused on account of sickness. John S. Colbert's hearing was deferred to the afternoon. Harry Aldridge, on account of business affairs, D. O. Rideout claimed his exemption on account of being an attorney and was excused.

The names of the following jurors were called in the jury box: John M. Young, Charles Sharp, Thomas McGhie, H. J. Hayward, Alfred J. Grant, Joseph E. Edwards, J. H. Linck, R. H. Hollingsworth, C. J. Lambert, C. J. Danneberg, W. H. Kinsel, J. E. Gibbs, J. S. Tingey, George E. Wallace and A. L. Hamlin.

It developed at this point in the proceedings that A. L. Jacobs, who was supposed to be the guilt or innocence of defendant as would require evidence to remove. He expressed his opinion in court in spite of the attempt of the attorneys in the case to prevent it. He said that he had formed the opinion that the boys were getting rather handy with a gun and that it was not necessary for them to run around the streets with a six-shooter on them and he was ready to pull it on any occasion and in such a public place as the Knutsford hotel. He was challenged by Judge King and excused by the court.

Edward W. Price, a retired merchant of this city, had formed an opinion on the case and did not think he could be excused fairly and impartially. He was challenged by the court and excused. George Gebhardt was excused because he was unable to secure anyone to take charge of his bakery during his absence.

Dist. Attorney Eichnor then took an innuendo at the jury. Rufus H. M. Durrant did not believe in capital punishment so Mr. Eichnor excused him. M. Durrant would hesitate to render a verdict of guilty against a defendant because of his youth. The defense then used its first peremptory challenge and excused J. H. Bach. The state on its first peremptory challenge excused P. H. Hyde, Edward White, Robert N. Holt, and Thomas W. Partridge were selected on both sides, so were sworn and accepted as jurors to try the case.

Nine more jurors were then called to the box for examination. Of these R. F. Bauer was excused on account of being a local real estate man. Frank Dunford for having formed too strong an opinion, and W. H. Rossiter because of being prejudiced against capital punishment.

Covered Saturday afternoon and was buried the same evening.

The surgeon of the Crete-a-Pierrot, who was asleep in his cabin, and two sailors of that vessel also perished.

CITY FILLED WITH DELEGATES.

**Have Assembled Preliminary to the
State Convention Tomorrow.**

PLEDGED AND UNPLEDGED.

**Former in the Matter of Nomination
For Supreme Bench, Latter as to
Congressional Nomination.**

Salt Lake was today filled with delegates—delegates to the Republican state convention at Ogden, which convenes in the opera house there at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. They came from the north, they came from the south, they came from the east, they came from the west, and all for the one purpose of "getting together" on suitable candidates for two highly important positions—United States congressman and justice of the state supreme court. The result of their deliberations it is almost impossible to foretell, but this much is quite certain, those in the race will know it before the time comes for the convention to be held at Ogden.

The convention will be made up of 125 delegates, with 250 votes necessary to nominate. What will be the order of business is not known but during the past few days desperate efforts have been made to bring about the nomination of congressmen first. Those interested in this contest believe that if this is done their interests will be best served, as they fear that if otherwise the vote of the outside districts might be somewhat difficult to control.

As far as we are concerned it is immaterial to us what the order of business is. We believe that our man will be sufficient. A strong in the convention as to absolute preclude all fear of interference from the outside.

Salt Lake county will have the largest delegation in the convention, its apportionment being 131 delegates. Utah will come next with 52 delegates, while following in their order will be Weber, Cache, Sanpete and so on down to the smallest county, numerically, in the state. These counties, it is safe to say, have all been labored with by the delegates from the outside districts, the most encouraging as it is understood that as far as the congressional nomination is concerned, the outside delegations, for the most part at any rate, have preferred to remain absolutely unpledged. Not so, however, with the nomination for the supreme bench, for most of them, particularly those from the south, are said to be pledged to either Judge Johnson or Judge McCarty. Which will be the winner is not known.

John D. Murphy of Ogden will be temporary chairman of the convention, with Col. George B. Squires of Salt Lake temporary secretary. Gus Hendrick of Eureka, secretary-at-large, and Ber Simpson of Salt Lake, chaplain. The permanent officers will be decided upon later on.

Besides the nominations referred to the convention will elect a state committee, adopt a platform and in other particulars prepare for the waging of a vigorous and effective campaign. It is quite generally whispered that James H. Anderson will be made state chairman, and that the convention will be held at which United States Senator Beveridge of Indiana will be the principal speaker. A great many of the delegates from outside counties went to Ogden today and the remainder will follow tomorrow on a special train leaving over the Short Line at 9:30 a. m.

OHIO ON CUBA.

**Plank on Antislavery Policy by Senators
Hanna and Foraker.**

In view of the wide controversy that has arisen concerning the possible plank to be inserted in the Republican platform, Ohio tomorrow the following, said to have been written, or at least dictated by Senators Hanna and Foraker, and which was adopted by their own state is of particular interest at this time:

"We congratulate the new republic of Cuba upon the final fruition of the hopes and struggles of her people for freedom and independence. We welcome her to the family of nations. We wish her success and prosperity, peace and happiness. For such part as we, as a nation, have had in assisting her to achieve independence we ask no return, we believe it is due alike to Cuba and to ourselves, that in accordance with the Republican principles of reciprocity, peace and honorable trade concessions shall be made by our government to Cuba. In return for her concessions upon American products, so as to benefit the trade of both countries, and to fully and generously carry out every obligation of our national honor, whether expressed or implied."

WHO WILL NOMINATE.

**Names of Those Who Will Present
The Candidate for Congress.**

For congressmen from this state there are three active, avowed candidates, whose names will go before the convention tomorrow. They are Joseph Howell of Cache and James Devine and Daniel Harrington of Salt Lake. For the same place there is a very strong receptive candidate in the person of George A. Smith, also of Salt Lake. Which of these will be successful, if either, is still in question, as all are sanguine, if not personally then by their representatives. The name of Joseph Howell will be presented by Geo. M. Cannon, that of Daniel Harrington by Col. C. S. Patterson, and that of George A. Smith by A. F. Lawson. Mr. Devine's spokesman had not been selected up to a late hour this afternoon. FOLLOW POL LEAD.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

**Where Some of the Meetings Will Be
Held on Friday Night.**

Democratic primaries for the election of delegates to the state convention at Provo, Sept. 16, will be held in this county as follows on Friday night:

District No. 12—135 west Seventh South.
District No. 14—Corner Seventh South and Third West.
District No. 16—233 south Seventh West.
District No. 17—Vestry Sixth ward meeting house, Third West between Fourth and Fifth South.
District No. 19—Residence Thomas Homer, 265 west Fifth South.
District No. 20—163 west Third South.
District No. 21—A. S. Fowler's law office, 218 south Main.
District No. 22—County jail.
District No. 24—Residence Ed S. Jenkins, 116 west Third South.
District No. 27—155 north Main.
District No. 28—31 north First West.
District No. 29—107 Pear street.
District No. 30—Plymouth Rock church, Third North.
District No. 31—422 west First North.
District No. 34—Residence Mr. H. J. Hayward, 3 Piggery court, Fourth North between Second and Third West.
District No. 36—Edward Brook's store, corner Tenth North and Tenth West.

District No. 38—Gymnasium building, L. D. and Liberty corner Temple avenue and College street.
District No. 43—Taggart's hall.
District No. 45—Residence C. H. Banks, 4 Banks' court, near 850 east Second South.
District No. 47—659 east Third South.
District No. 48—516 east First South.
District No. 49—Residence Mr. Arno, 155 Third East.
District No. 52—Office Judge King, Commercial block.
District No. 53 and 54—Central school State street.
District No. 59—South Cottonwood ward house.
District No. 60—Old school house, Murray.
District No. 61—Twenty-fourth district school house.
District No. 79—North Jordan ward house.
District No. 80—School house, Bingham.
District No. 81—Telephone office, Bingham.
District No. 82—Harness shop, Bingham.
District No. 83—Central school building, Bingham.
District No. 90—Bingham school house.
District No. 92—Erdman's boarding house, Bingham.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

John C. Graham, editor of the Provo Enquirer, and a Republican heart and soul, stepped into Salt Lake today a little in advance of the Utah county delegation. When seen by a "News" man Mr. Graham pleaded that there was nothing particularly new except that Utah county was right in line with the administration and would do well for Republicanism this fall. The gentleman also stated that his delegation—36 strong—would caucus in Ogden tomorrow morning. So far as he knew they were not pledged to anyone.

N. P. Nelson, secretary of the Republican state committee, returned to Salt Lake City last night after spending several days at the bedside of his aged father, George A. Nelson, who he left here was progressing favorably.

Atty. W. D. Livingston of Manti will attend the convention tomorrow and leave for the east the beginning of next week.

V. D. Candland of Mt. Pleasant is mentioned for the state senate.

James L. Wade will represent Grand county at the Ogden convention.

Twelve names will be reserved in Ogden for Wyoming Republicans. The party will be headed by Gov. Richards, Senator Clark and Chairman Van Orsdel.

James Devine is quoted as saying concerning the congressional nomination: "Not George A. Smith nor any other dark horse will get the nomination. It will go to either Joe Howells, Dan Harrington or myself."

Summit county sends the following delegates to the state convention: Park and George A. J. Bailey, W. F. Wilson, H. F. Townsend, W. W. Armstrong, Thomas Kearns, J. M. Lockhart, E. P. Evans, John Campy, E. R. Davis, Peter Martin, Coalville, Albus F. Redge, Samuel Clark, Waship, George H. Hoffer, John Eakett, Geo. F. W. Marchant, Kansas, John Pack.

Sheriff Rigby of Cache county protests a Democratic victory in that section this fall.

ROW IN STANDARD OFFICE.

**Foreman and Bookkeeper Quarrel and
Fight Over Misplaced Ad.**

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Utah, Sept. 10.—This morning a lively scrap took place in the office of the Ogden Standard between Rudolph Werckenthen, foreman of the printing department, and Theodore Tracy, bookkeeper. The former received the worst of the bout, and as a result thereof has an ugly cut on the left temple, inflicted by a steel bar in the hands of his antagonist. When the fight arose Werckenthen had possession of the bar, but Tracy wrestled it from his grasp and dealt him the blow described. It seems that the trouble arose over an advertisement which appeared on the front page of the Standard last evening, which the wounded man says Tracy instructed him to place in that position. When Tracy reached the office this morning he asked the other why he had placed the "ad" on the front page. In answer because he was told to do so. Tracy then called the foreman a liar, or something to that effect, when the "fer immediately commenced to fly." Werckenthen had rendered his resignation last evening to take effect in ten days, but after the trouble this morning, he immediately severed his connection with the Standard.

SENTENCED FOR LARCENY.

H. Buckner, the colored porter, who was found guilty of petit larceny, was sentenced by Judge Rolapp to 100 days in the county jail.

OLD CASE REOPENED.

Judge Parker J. Hall is hearing the case of John Hamner vs. Joseph Streng. This action was brought by Hamner to recover from Streng the sum of \$130, which had been loaned to the latter in February, 1899. A judgment was secured against Streng in the same cause some time ago, but as he failed to pay the judgment the matter has been reopened.

TEMPERATURES.

Chicago, Sept. 10.—Temperatures at 7 a. m.: New York, Philadelphia and Washington, 53; St. Louis, 56; Boston, 56; Chicago, 52; Minneapolis, 56; Cincinnati, 52.

GOLD SHIPMENTS.

New York, Sept. 10.—Goldman Sachs and company announced today shipment of gold from Australia appeared for tomorrow had been increased from \$1,900,000 to \$1,500,000.

MORE ABOUT THE HUNGRY NAVAJOES

**Prominent Whites of San Juan
County Endorse Appeal for Aid.**

WRITE TO WASHINGTON.

**Also Suggest Names of Replicable
Citizens for Distributing Agents—
Their Statement in Full.**

Citizens of San Juan county, Utah, have sent the following letter to the secretary of the interior at Washington, concerning the representations recently made by Sheriff Johnson regarding the destitute Navajos of that region:

Bluff, Utah, Sept. 5, 1902.—To the Honorable Secretary of the Interior:—Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned citizens of San Juan county, Utah, and neighbors of the Navajo nation for 22 years, do submit for your consideration, to-wit:

We heartily endorse the efforts of the sheriff of this county in behalf of this suffering nation, as represented to you by the Hon. Joseph L. Rawlins, United States senator.

We also endorse the selection of the Hon. Samuel L. Shoemaker as a distributing agent, as a man qualified by years of experience and a good Indian man.

We beg further to suggest the name of Jens Nielsen of Bluff, Utah, as a suitable man to act as a sub-distributor for this vicinity, and the name of Howard R. Antes of Aneth, Utah, as a sub-distributor for the neighborhood known as the "Four Corners" (where the four states and territories join).

Through the efforts and influences of the two last named gentlemen, the sick and destitute of the Navajos and Utes have received aid to the amount of thousands of dollars, and their lives in this instance would be without charge, we feel sure.

The condition of the Navajos within a radius of 50 to 75 miles of this town is truly serious, having passed through a continuous drought, more or less severe, for eight or nine years, until they are left without any means of subsistence.

L. H. Redd, Jr., ex-Representative State Legislature; Kumen Jones, Supt. San Juan Co.; Peter Allan, County Surveyor; Hanson Bayles, County Commissioner; Jens Nielsen, Bishop; C. R. Christensen, County Assessor; P. J. Adams, Stockgrower; J. M. Redd, Postmaster.

The above was today forwarded to the secretary of the interior by Senator Rawlins, who urged its early and favorable consideration.

BRAZIER ENTERS PLEA.

Says He is not Guilty of Manslaughter Charge.

Marion A. Brazier, the waiter who shot and killed young Kiehlman on a Saltair train last Saturday night, was taken before Judge Diehl this morning to be arraigned on the charge of involuntary manslaughter which has been preferred against him.

The defendant, who has been grief-stricken over the lamentable affair, was visibly affected during the reading of the complaint, but entered a plea of "not guilty" to the charge. The case was not set for preliminary hearing this morning, but it is thought it will come up in the near future. After the arraignment, Brazier was escorted back to the county jail.

MUST ANSWER FOR MURDER.

**Eckstein Must Face the Law for the
Killing of Jennings.**

This afternoon Barney Eckstein was charged with murder in the first degree. The complaint, which is in the usual form, was drawn up by Asst. County Atty. Loofbourrow, and signed by Sheriff G. H. Naylor. It was immediately filed with Clerk Walter Meeks of Judge Diehl's court, a warrant issued and served by Sheriff Naylor. Eckstein was taken to the police station just before 2 p. m. by the sheriff. The complaint charges that Eckstein did, on the 4th day of September, kill and murder J. A. Jennings, that it was done premeditatedly and with malice aforethought. Eckstein appeared unconcerned and said he did not see how a case could be made against him. Soon after his arrival Judge O. W. Powers, of counsel for defense, put in an appearance, and held a brief consultation with his client.

As Clerk Meeks read the complaint, Eckstein stood before Judge Diehl nervously twisting his hat and looking straight before him.

"Are you ready to enter your plea?" asked the court.

"We're ready," replied Judge Powers. "Are you guilty or not guilty?" inquired the court of Eckstein.

"Not guilty," answered the defendant.

By agreement between Mr. Loofbourrow and Judge Powers, the case was set for Friday morning at 10 o'clock, and Eckstein was remanded to the custody of the sheriff without bail. The commitment was made out and Eckstein was taken to the county jail by the sheriff. It is believed that the preliminary hearing will not take up more than one day.

NEWELL IS COMING.

**Wires Geo. C. Lambert That He Will
Address Citizens Oct. 1.**

George C. Lambert received a telegram this afternoon from Chief Hydrographer Newell of the Geological survey at Washington that he had consented to come here at Mr. Lambert's request in time to deliver an address to farmers and business men the day before the meeting of the Irrigation congress, which convenes in the Assembly hall on the 2nd prox. The meeting will be a decidedly important one and will be valuable in the way of giving pointers on matters to be considered at the congress.

The British- Boer Conference

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain Meets With Generals

Botha, DeWet and Delarey—The Latter Present a

Complete List of Concessions Asked—The Feeling

Generally is Amicable.

London, Sept. 10.—A parliamentary paper issued today gives a full report of the recent conference between the colonial secretary, Joseph Chamberlain, and the Boer generals, Botha, DeWet and Delarey. Prior to agreeing to the interview which the Boers asked for Aug. 29, the colonial secretary requested a list of the subjects which it was desired to discuss and the general forwarded a list including the following:

Complete amnesty to the rebels.

A yearly grant to all Boer widows and orphans and maimed burghers.

Equal rights for the English and Dutch languages in the schools and courts.

That equal rights with the British be conceded to burghers complying with the terms of surrender, including the right to return to South Africa.

The immediate release of all prisoners of war.

The reinstatement of the officials of the late South African republics or compensation for their loss of office.

Compensation for all loss occasioned by the British troops by the use, removal, burning or destruction of other means of all private property.

The reinstatement of the burghers in the ownership of their farms confiscated or sold under the proclamation of Aug. 7, 1901.

Compensation for the use of the properties of burghers taken by the British authorities.

Payment of the lawful obligations of the late South African republics, including those incurred during the war.

The rescinding of the decision to add a portion of the Transvaal to Natal.

Granting an extension of time for the payment of all debts due by the burghers to the late governments of the South African republics.

HE IS SURPRISED.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, expressed great surprise at the number and character of the proposals, pointing out that the conditions agreed on at Vereeniging were duly accepted by the burghers and the British government, and that they could not be re-opened, or could proposals rejected at the time be again discussed. If the interpretation of the agreement was open to question his majesty's government would endeavor to remove all doubts.

At the opening of the conference the Boer generals disclaimed any desire to alter the terms of surrender in any way. On the subject of amnesty to rebels, Gen. Botha expressed disappointment that after the promise given by Lord Kitchener the rebels had not been granted amnesty at the time of the agreement was open to question which Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the imperial government would not hinder any generous intentions of the governments of Natal and Cape Colony in regard to rebels.

As to the return of burghers to South Africa, the colonial secretary declared it was the government's intention to retain the right to prevent the return of disloyal persons who had not frankly accepted the terms of peace, instancing former State Secy. Reitz, of the Transvaal, as a case in point and saying that Mr. Reitz was using language on the continent inconsistent with the declaration he had signed at Vereeniging.

Gen. Botha said he hoped that the "sins of one man would not be visited on others," adding:

"If one man says foolish things, let him suffer therefor alone."

Mr. Chamberlain informed the generals that there was no truth in the report that the government intended to sell farms belonging to burghers. Regarding some farms sold in the Orange River colony under the proclamation of Aug. 7, 1901, Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the burghers' government would be re-transferred to their former owners.

THE BIG BOODLE CASES.

St. Louis Stirring Sensation Loses Nothing by Time.

Another Offer to Make a Confession Is Declined by the Circuit Attorney.

St. Louis, Sept. 10.—All but six of the 12 members of the alleged combine of the house of delegates, who are under indictment on various counts, charging bribery and perjury in connection with the passage of measures granting valuable franchises to public corporations, are or have been under arrest.

Those who are still at large are—Delegate Charles F. Kelly and former Delegate—Emile Hartman. Louis Decker, John A. Sheridan, all resting under charges of bribery and perjury; former Delegate Julius Lehmann, charged with bribery, and already under sentence of two years in the penitentiary for perjury, and former Delegate Adolph Madera, charged with bribery and perjury. Madera is supposed to have been located in Colorado, but the authorities will not say where. It is reported that a detective has been sent to bring Madera to St. Louis.

It was learned today that Sheridan, who lived at the Hurst hotel, was last seen there Monday. He left hurriedly on that day when the Murrell confession was made public. The whereabouts of the others is not known to the authorities, who are watching the homes of the missing men and guarding all the avenues of escape. Circuit Atty. Folk is confident he will soon have them all in custody.

The friends of Messrs. Benizian, Schnetler, Gutke, Helms and Schuhammer, who were remanded to jail yesterday because of their inability to furnish bail to the amount of \$15,000 each, are making strenuous efforts to secure their release. Atty. John A. Gernese and Chester H. Krum have been retained to appear before the supreme court and secure writs of habeas corpus if possible.

Delegate Faulkner's offer to turn state's evidence and make a clean

Gen. Botha criticised the composition of the commission appointed to allot the grant of \$15,000,000 (for the purpose of assisting burghers and their families to return to their homes and for re-stocking their farms, etc.) and objected to national scouts serving as commissioners, but Mr. Chamberlain maintained that the government must be true to those who supported it. Relative to the transfer to Natal of part of the Transvaal, Gen. Botha said the burghers proposed to trek therefrom. He lived there, but he saw no chance of remaining, the feeling of the British in Natal being so strongly anti-Boer.

On the subject of martial law, Mr. Chamberlain said it would not be continued much longer. The colonial secretary refused to recognize as burghers foreigners who had been naturalized during or just before the war, saying they had been bribed by the resolution of the volksraad giving them burghers' rights as a reward for taking part in a conflict in which they were not concerned.

Gen. Botha concluded with an appeal for the widows and orphans and said he considered that the appropriation of \$15,000,000 was inadequate.

Replying to this Mr. Chamberlain compared Great Britain's treatment of the Boers with the treatment of the south by the north after the civil war in America.

"OUR CIVIL WAR CITED," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that we have undertaken similar circumstances. To take one case in my time, I recollect very well the great civil war in America, and I appeal to that because it stands out as a case in which more than ever before or, indeed, ever since, the victor, the conqueror, showed a magnanimous and generous feeling to the conquered. There was good reason for this because they were brothers of the same race, the same religion, the same everything. It was a civil war but even in that case the northern side, that is to say, the victorious side, made no provision whatever, either by way of grant, pension or allowance, to the people who had been wounded, to the side that had been conquered. They gave them their lives and their liberties, and after a period of ten years, gave them votes, but did not give them any money compensation."

"But we have gone a step beyond that, because we have contributed in addition to all our own enormous expenses, a very large sum to relieve those who are really destitute in our colonies. We have done more than I think was expected and we have done more, I think, than we could afford to do, and I think it would be undesirable for the generals to press us any further in this matter, either now or in the future."

Proceeding Mr. Chamberlain recapitulated the desire expressed by Gen. Botha that they should all live in peace in future in South Africa.

"We want in this country," said the colonial secretary, "to forget and forgive, because if you think that you may, that you have something to forgive, we also think we have a great deal to forgive. But we want to put all that on one side. The war is over. We each fought as well as we knew how, and now there is peace. All we want is to recognize you as fellow subjects with ourselves, working as we shall work for the prosperity and liberty of South Africa. How great that liberty is and how soon complete self-government will be extended to South Africa depends entirely on the rapidity with which the old animosities die out."

Mr. Chamberlain concluded with saying that the government would be glad of the co-operation of men like the generals, who had loyally accepted the new situation. As they wanted South Africa to be a happy abiding place for all, he felt sure that if the burghers met the British half way they would find them quite as good as they were in the past. They had been loyal enemies in the past.

breast of all the operations of the house combine came too late and has been declined by Circuit Atty. Folk.

The Strike Situation.

Wilkesbarre, Sept. 10.—Pres. Mitchell said today that he had received no peace proposals from the coal operators, nor had he an engagement to meet Gov. Stone or anybody else with a view of settling the strike. So far as he was aware there were no negotiations on foot to bring about a conference.

Tamaqua, Pa., Sept. 10.—Mine Workers leaders here today said that they had little hope that the efforts of Gov. Stone, P. A. B. Widener and others to bring about a settlement of the strike would be successful. They maintain that the strike will be fought to a finish and that it will be extended into the winter. The usual number of non-union men went to work in the Panther Creek valley today.

President's Trip Ended.

Washington, Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this morning in his special train over the Southern railroad and left at 7 o'clock via the Pennsylvania railroad for New York. From New York the Syph will convey the president to Oyster Bay. During the half hour his car was in the depot the president was sleeping.

Several White House officials met the train and for some time were engaged in conversation with Secy. Cortelyou.

The southern trip, which virtually ended here, covered a distance of 1,626 miles over the B. & O. and the Southern railroads.

New York, Sept. 10.—President Roosevelt arrived at the Jersey City station at 12:29 o'clock and boarded a Twenty-third street ferry boat for New York.

Pittsburg, Sept. 10.—Maj. W. D. Wilkins, a well known accountant of Pittsburg, was shot and almost instantly killed early today while trying to evade a revolver from his wife Adeline. Crazed from the effects of the excessive use of morphine the woman tried to shoot herself, and in the struggle for the possession of the revolver it was discharged, the bullet entering Wilkins' brain. Maj. Wilkins was a former officer of the national guard of Pennsylvania.

THE FACTS AT LAST.

**Capt Killick, of the Crete-a-Pierrot, Himself Destroyed the
Vessel to Prevent Her Falling Into German Hands—
He Went Down With Her.**

Conaves, Hayti, Sept. 10.—An investigation made by a correspondent of the Associated Press into the sinking of the firmist's gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot at the entrance of this harbor Sunday shows that Admiral Killick, her commander, personally fired the magazine of that vessel when the German gunboat Panther attempted to capture her, and that he apparently went down with her ship. The Panther, which had previously attempted to board the Crete-a-Pierrot, the latter being moored to the shore, reversed her engines when the magazine exploded and one hour afterwards fired thirty shots from her guns at the Crete-a-Pierrot in order to finish the work of changing her. The Panther then left Conaves.

It is claimed here that the rifles and machine guns of the Crete-a-Pierrot have been saved.