

FIRST PRESIDENCY REORGANIZED.

Joseph F. Smith President of the Church and John R. Winder And Anthon H. Lund, Counselors—President Smith Also Trustee-in-Trust and President of Salt Lake Temple—Apostle Brigham Young President of the Twelve Apostles—Special Conference of the Church Called for Sunday, November 10th.

Lake and Fort Bridger. During the winter of 1854, working occasionally in the harvest field and in the mountains, hauling wood. On September 21, 1855, his mother died, aged fifty-one years and two months, leaving him an orphan. She had taught him to read and write by the flickering light of the camp fire and the tallow candle in the log cabin they reached Honolulu, Sept. 27, 1854. He was then appointed to labor in the island of Maui. On his way there, on board a small schooner, he was attacked with a severe fever, and on his recovery, commenced to study the Hawaiian language, praying fervently for divine assistance. In two months he was able to preach and pray and administer Gospel ordinances with ease and fluency in the native tongue. He spent about eighteen months upon that island, where he became president of the Maui conference. Afterwards he presided over the Kohala conference for six months, and subsequently for six months over the Aiea conference. He was at Hilo when the great eruption of Mount Mauna Loa, with accompanying tremendous shocks of earthquake took place. The flow of lava continued for about thirteen months. He was in the safe at the late president's office. There are over thirty heirs to the estate, all of whom expressed a willingness for the appointment of a trustee in trust to administer the estate. Judge Bowman and Alviras E. Snow are counsel for the special administrator.

Before these important steps were taken the report of the treasurer was read and accepted and considerable routine work was disposed of. A committee, consisting of Hon. John Henry Smith, Col. T. G. Webber and Hon. Reed Smoot, then drafted the following resolutions of respect to the memory of the recently deceased president of the Z. C. M. I. The resolutions which passed unanimously were as follows: Once more Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution is deprived of its presiding officer, by the relentless grasp

of death. President Lorenzo Snow departed this life October 10, 1901, at the advanced age of 57 years, six months and seven days. He succeeded the late President Wilford Woodruff at the head of this institution, and acted as its president from September 15, 1898, to October 10, 1901.

He was deeply sympathetic with his bereaved family and with the entire community, among whom he was recognized as a great leader. He was an eminently practical and business sagacious man of common order, and a remarkable comprehension of the details and needs of this institution. For this he was prepared by his long experience in the co-operative industries which he established in Brigham City, as well as his natural characteristics.

We prized him for his uniform kindness, calm dignity and gentlemanly deportment, coupled with a decision and firmness that made him truly great. He was courteous to his associates, willing to hear and weigh their opinions, ready to perceive a point of advantage and was possessed of rare discerning and presiding ability.

Resolved, further, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this board, and that copies be furnished to the family of the lamented deceased and to the daily papers of this city.

DIRECTORS OF Z. C. M. I. MEET.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Z. C. M. I., which took place in the president's office this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, upon the motion of Hon. John Henry Smith, President Joseph F. Smith was elected president of the institution to take the place made vacant by the death of President Snow; Hon. George Romney was elected vice president, and Col. T. G. Webber as a director to fill the vacancy made by the promotion.

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MAIN STREET BUILDING COLLAPSE

Buckle Tailoring Establishment Damaged by the Sudden Falling Of the Walls—Only One Man Hurt—Several Narrowly Escaped.

The crash of falling adobe and stiffening cloud of dust drew a large crowd on South East Temple street this morning at 9:35. At the same time the employees and members of the firm of Buckle & Sons, 235 South East Temple street, came out on to the street on a run.

When the dust had subsided somewhat it was seen that nearly half the north wall of the establishment had fallen into the excavation that is being made for the new store building adjacent. The upper floor also had caved in and the wreckage at the rear of the store was complete. Bolts of cloth, plaster, adobe, paper, furniture and gas fixtures were mixed together in a hopeless fashion. Fortunately, however, the big stove still stood upright, as the beams that came crashing down had missed it by inches. Had the stove been underneath the wreckage there might have been a fire to add to the excitement, and from the character of the building which a builder who was on the scene described as "an old rickety," the blaze might have been a bad one.

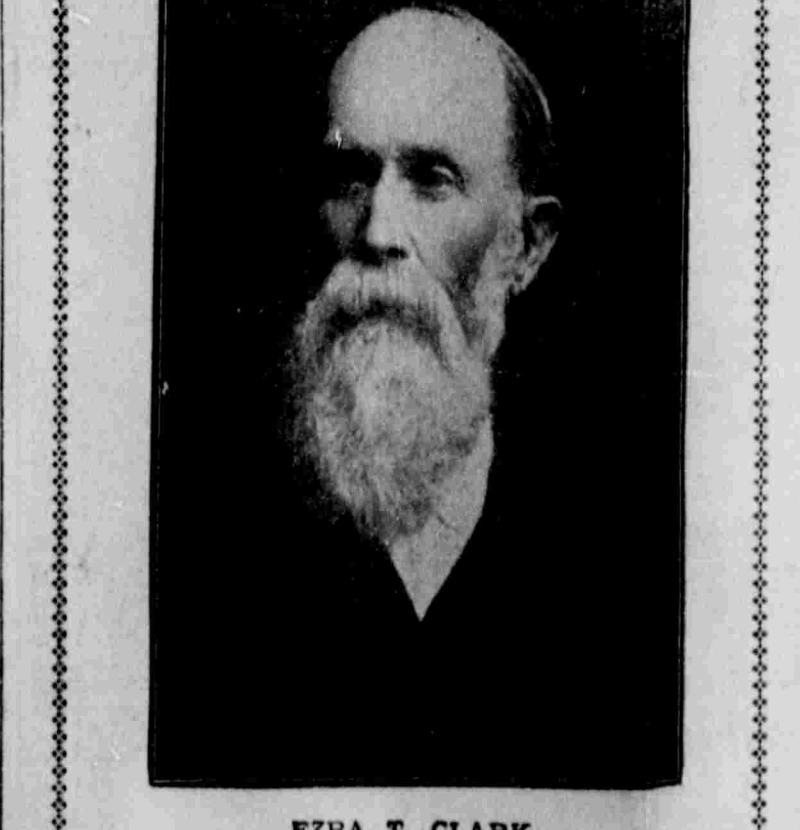
Incredible as it may seem only one person was hurt. Raymond Buckle, seventeen years of age, in his anxiety to rescue several valuable bolts of cloth was struck behind the ear by a falling nail and sustained a bad scalp wound.

The accident was directly the result of the excavating operations which were under way at the north side of the store. Contractor A. L. Hamlin has had his eye on the wall for some days past, and acting upon his advice Price & Reese, who are doing the excavating, broke the wall with 65 lbs. of timber across the alley and then commenced to put in underpinnings, as there is practically no foundation to the Buckle store. Three pins had been put in the wall to support the fourth when the wall was seen to totter. The occupants of the store were warned and with the idea of removing the pressure from the wall against which were leaning a couple of tons of bolts of cloth all hands started to work to remove the fabric. Shortly afterwards a warning crack was heard and the next minute a double-story section of wall for about thirty feet fell out bringing down the upper floor and smashing the office and furniture to splinters. John Polard of the White House, was trying a cart on at this critical minute. Polard beat the senior partner of the tailoring establishment to the sidewalk by four inches as R. L. Darling of Moon's ticket office next door carried away a portion of the screen door in his earnest endeavor to vacate the premises. Polard is a chairman and according to the spectators he was excited for the next five minutes that he talked in pure Cambrian of the days of Lewis and Clark.

Aside from the goods that were buried beneath the debris in the basement, there was a heavy coat of penetrating dust over everything. The desks and furniture were smashed while the office generally at the rear of the store is completely wrecked.

THE DEATH OF EZRA T. CLARK.

Well Known Citizen of Davis County Dies at the Age of Seventy. Seven Years—Funeral on Sunday at Farmington.



EZRA T. CLARK.

Tidings of the death in Farmington at 2:10 this morning, of Ezra T. Clark, aged 71 years on November 23 last, reached Salt Lake today. His demise was caused by an abdominal tumor which was first noticed about ten months ago, and has caused the patient a great deal of suffering, especially during the last two months. He leaves two wives and fifteen children, a large number of grand-children and several great-grand-children to mourn his loss. He was born in the town and county of Lawrence, Illinois, and with the partner of his youth and two children, came to Utah in 1848, one year after the arrival of the pioneers. The first winter was spent with a few other families near the mouth of North Canyon, in Davis county, about one mile south of Bonifant, and he located in Farmington in 1849, where he has since resided. When he ceased the plains his earthly possessions amounted to a very few dollars in value, and was drawn in an ox wagon.

He was a natural farmer and succeeded in accumulating a considerable amount of property. In 1856 he went on a mission to England, returning in the spring of 1858, when he was called on missions to all called home on account of what was called the Johnston war. Since then he has filled several missions in the United States, both East and West. The funeral will be held at Farmington meeting house at 2 p. m. on Sunday.

SCHLEY WAS VERY COOL IN BATTLE

So Says Lieut. Griffin—The Commodore Was Calm and Collected to a Remarkable Degree.

Washington, Oct. 17.—The first new witness called before the Schley court of inquiry today was Lieut. Commander T. D. Griffin, who, as lieutenant, was the senior watch officer on the Brooklyn during the war with Spain. After him came a number of the junior officers who served on the Brooklyn during that campaign. As usual before any of the new witnesses were summoned a number of former witnesses were called for the purpose of correcting their former testimony.

In had been the intention of Admiral Schley's counsel to propound yesterday a number of questions to the court which it was proposed to put to the witnesses for the purpose of determining to what extent Admiral Sampson's connection with the present inquiry could be gone into and it was not decided until the beginning of the afternoon session to withhold the questions. This decision was then reached largely because it was believed that the information intended to be elicited by the questions could be secured in a more direct and certain way by Lieut. McCauley's testimony regarding signals of July 3.

The questions which had been formulated for presentation previous to Mr. McCauley's taking the stand, related principally to the movements of Admiral Sampson's flagship, the New York, on July 3, the day of the battle off Santiago, and especially to the signals of that day directing the fleet to disregard the flagship's movements. It is still the intention to present other questions involving Admiral Sampson's relation to the inquiry before the close of the case. It seems probable that their presentation will be deferred until a time shortly before the beginning of Admiral Schley's testimony.

THE FIRST OF YESTERDAY'S WITNESSES called for the correction of testimony was Commander Mason, and after him came in succession Lieut. Commander Sears, Lieut. McCauley and Lieut. Webster by Mr. Hanna. Replying to the questions asked by the court, the witnesses said that he had seen signal lights at night on the shore while lying off shore at Santiago, Mr. Hanna asked:

"While the vessels were on blockade at Santiago from May 22 to the 31st, inclusive, were you able during the night to distinguish points on shore readily while you were on watch?"

The witness replied in the negative. "Could you make out Aguilera's and Calhoun?"

"I was not familiar with the coast at that time and would not have known those points under any circumstances but it was so dark I think I could have seen them."

"What was the background?" "The high hills back of Santiago did give me good points later when we were familiar with them. We could see them quite readily."

"Could you discover the shore line at night?" "Not the line of breakers, if there were any."

"Could you see the vessel on the inner picket line at night?" "Not without the aid of searchlights."

On re-direct examination Mr. Raynor asked Lieut. Webster concerning the bearing of the Iowa and the Texas on the morning of July 3, the beginning of the battle. The witness said they bore about the starboard beam of the Brooklyn, the Texas being to the right of the Iowa. The Brooklyn was headed south north or north-northwest.

In reply to another question by Mr. Raynor he stated that after the surrender of the Colon July 3 he had gone to the fore-castle to look for other ships. He had only seen the Oregon and the Texas. The smoke of other vessels was visible but not the vessels themselves.

LIEUT. COL. GRIFFIN. When Lieut. Webster was excused Lieut. Commander Griffin was called. He gave details of the Cienfuegos campaign, saying that the distance of the blockade was from three to seven miles, being farther out at night.

Speaking of the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, he stated that the weather was "heavy" and that there was a "short, choppy sea." He also said that the heavy sea had impeded the fleet by delaying the smaller vessels, especially the Eagle.

Asked by Mr. Raynor concerning a conversation between Commodore Schley and the commander of the Eagle the witness said: "I was present when the conversation took place, although I cannot give the exact words. When the Eagle came up astern of the Brooklyn the commodore hailed the commanding officer of that vessel and told him in substance that he could not delay the squadron any longer on his account and that he wanted him to proceed to Jamaica for coal. The commanding officer of the Eagle seemed very desirous of remaining with the squadron and expressed sincere regrets at being obliged to part company with the flying squadron."

"What kind of weather was the Eagle making on May 24 when that conversation took place?" "As I expressed it, heavy weather, a short, choppy sea, and that there was a heavy pitching considerably."

"Did you hear the commanding officers of the Eagle talk to the commodore about coal on that occasion?" "I do not remember."

"You heard the whole conversation?" "I did but I do not remember that he asked as regards coaling at sea. It would not have been safe."

At Santiago the witness said that the blockade line was a mile or two closer in at night than during the day, and on May 23 the fleet stood out three or four miles. There were picket boats inside the line but he did not see them. He never had any conversations with Schley July 3, relating to the Brooklyn going to Guantanamo for coal."

In substance, I mentioned the fact that other ships of the squadron were in the habit of following to Guantanamo for coal. We had had some difficulty in coaling in the open off Santiago. The commodore replied that he had been asked on several occasions if he would like to go to Guantanamo where he could coal quietly and give the officers and men a rest from the strain of blockade."

"He said that his answer was in each case that he preferred to remain on the station until the Spanish ships came out of the harbor."

DIDN'T SEE MUCH OF FIGHT. Referring to the battle of July 3, the witness said that he had been in charge of the powder division, and that it also was his duty to look after lower decks. Consequently he had not seen a great deal of the fight.

He said that he had seen the Viscaya going ashore, and that, looking about the Brooklyn's beam along the coast he had seen two other Spanish ships on fire, with the Colon some distance ahead on the starboard side and firing occasionally. Then he went into the fore-castle where Commodore Schley, Capt. Cook and Commander Mason were standing, remaining there until the ship was surrendered. The Oregon was, he said, not following very close to the Brooklyn.

"Were any cheering or encouraging messages sent among the men that you know of, by whom and what were they?"

"I had a messenger who made five trips to the gun deck and who reported to me what was happening. I conveyed this information to the men of my division in the different handling rooms."

"Were any of these messages of sufficient importance that you would like to speak of them?"

CHEERED THE MEN UP. "One message which seemed to cheer the men below very much was that there were three Spanish ships on our starboard beam, all firing at us."

"You do not know who sent these messages, who gave them, do you?" "I took it for granted."

Judge Advocate Lemly here interrupted the witness by stating that it did not appear that Commodore Schley sent these messages, which brought a statement from Mr. Raynor that he would prove, when Admiral Schley went on the stand, that the admiral sent these messages of encouragement to the men.

Commander Griffin said that when the Colon gave up the conflict the Oregon was close on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter and that the Texas and Viscaya were within sight astern.

"Can you speak of the conduct, bearing and manner of Commodore Schley during the engagement in which you saw him?"

SCHLEY WAS REMARKABLY COOL. "He impressed me as being remarkably cool considering what had just occurred. He was perfectly natural in manner and bearing."

On cross-examination Capt. Lemly questioned the witness closely concerning the trip to Santiago, the sending of the Eagle for coal and the blockade of Cienfuegos. Reading from the Brooklyn's log, he said that at the time of the Eagle's departure the sea was recorded as moderate. He also at Capt. Lemly's request, again detailed the position of the Oregon when the Colon surrendered, saying that vessel was from 50 to 100 yards on the starboard quarter of the Brooklyn, slightly inshore. The two vessels were headed in practically parallel lines.

Mr. Hanna asked: "Did you hear Commodore Schley say anything about leaving Cienfuegos?" "I did not."

"Or coaling difficulties?" "I do not remember. I know he was always extremely anxious and seemed to care whether there was an opportunity, I do not remember any particular conversation. The conversation about going to Guantanamo impressed me as being a very serious one."

Mr. Hanna asked the witness whether the flying squadron had "proceeded with dispatch on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, and the witness replied:

"Yes, as a unit, until we made the turn to the westward on May 23. It was a slow ship, fixed the speed and that was six or seven knots an hour."

"Then in your answer you except retrograde?" "I do not."

Having said that when the fleet left Cienfuegos it was the general understanding that it was better for Santiago, the witness under questions by Mr. Hanna stated that the fleet was headed east when it stood south of Santiago May 23. He said that the fleet was close on the Brooklyn's starboard quarter and that the squadron had continued as then headed it would have landed "anywhere to the eastward."

The court asked: "As to the roughness of the sea that the Merrimac in tow or that caused the hawsers to part?"

"I am not sure."

By the court—What difficulty did the Brooklyn have in coaling off Santiago prior to the battle?"

"I do not think there was any difficulty during those dates."

Mr. Raynor—Is not a fact that the deck beams of the collector were too short and were not coaling breeches rigged on all of the ships in order to coal?"

"That is the case of the Brooklyn. I cannot say about the other ships."

ENSIGN ABLE. Lieut. Commander Griffin was excused and Ensign C. A. Able, who, as a naval cadet, served as a junior watch officer on the Brooklyn in the Santiago campaign, was called.

Mr. Able said there was a heavy start at Cienfuegos while the flying squadron lay off that place, and that when the start was made toward Santiago the weather was rough and that, though it was not bad for large ships.

Morro castle was in sight, he said, upon the arrival off Santiago, and that he recovered about the blockade of May 23 in front of Santiago."

"Yes. At night we steamed back and forth in front of the harbor at a distance of five or six miles. At night I saw signalling going on between the harbor and the fort. The system of signals was that used in the English navy, blinking white light and I judged it was the Colon signaling to the fort. It happened on two occasions."

"Could you see that plainly?" "Very plainly indeed."

The witness in describing the battle of July 3 said that he had had charge of the port battery on the main deck forward, and that when the Spanish vessels first came out of the harbor he could not train his guns on them because of the distance. Later he opened fire and he observed that the leading Spanish ship held steady on the Brooklyn's beam.

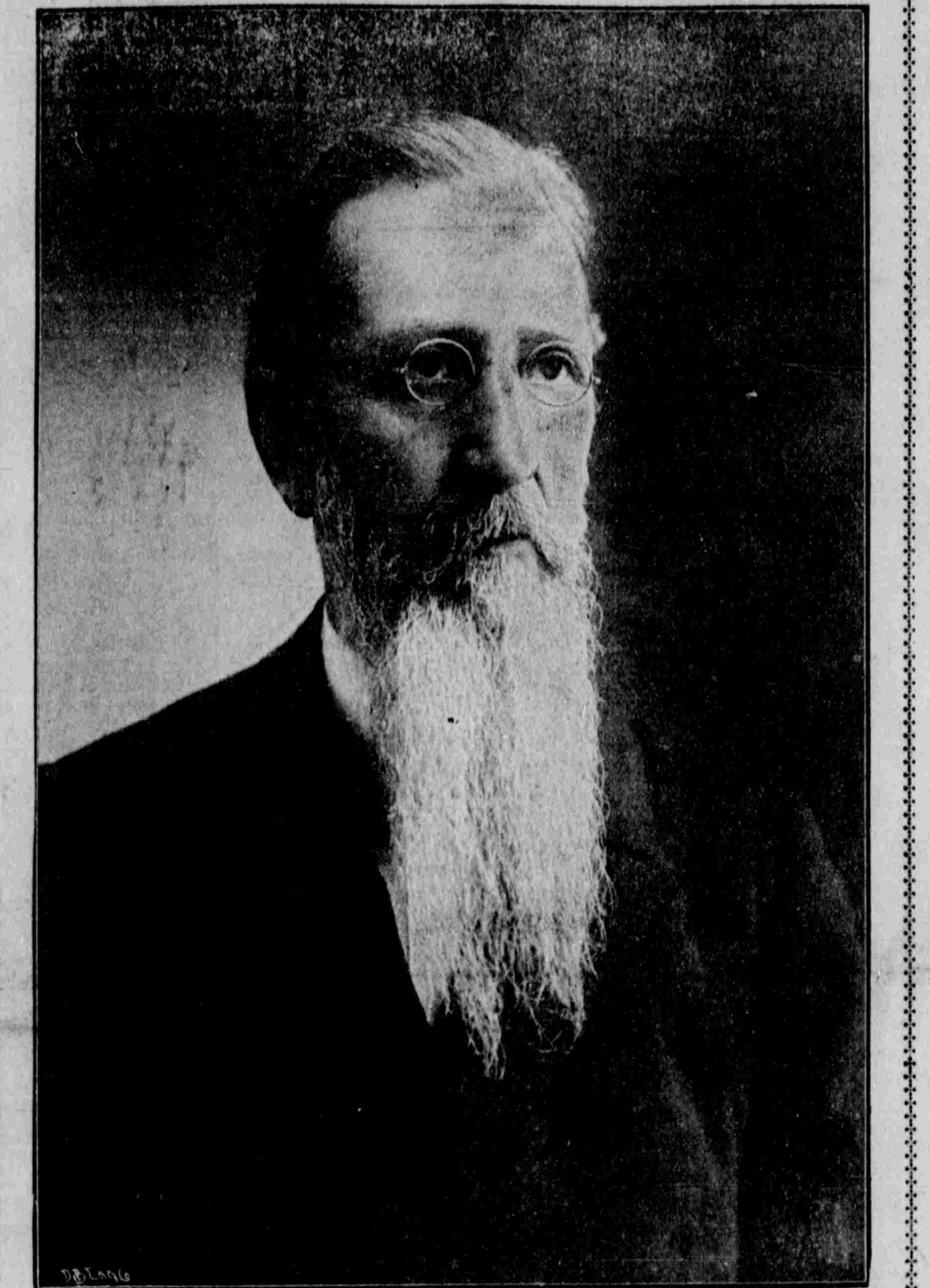


Photo by Symons.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Council of Apostles, held in the Temple today, Joseph F. Smith was chosen and set apart as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with John R. Winder and Anthon H. Lund as his first and second counselors respectively.

President Smith was also named as the Trustee-in-Trust for the Church. He was likewise named as President of the Salt Lake Temple with John R. Winder as his first assistant.

Apostle Brigham Young was sustained and set apart as the President of the Quorum of Twelve Apostles.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE.

It was also decided to hold a special conference of the Church, which has been called for the second Sunday in November, which will be the 10th, for the purpose of ratifying today's action of the Church authorities as far as this is necessary.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Officers and Members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints:

This certifies that at the regular meeting of the Council of the Apostles, held in the Salt Lake Temple, this 17th day of October, 1901, at which the following Apostles were present: Joseph F. Smith, Brigham Young, John Henry Smith, George Teasdale, John W. Taylor, Marriner W. Merrill, Anthon H. Lund, Matthias F. Cowley, Abraham O. Woodruff, Rudger Clawson and Reed Smoot; also Patriarch John Smith, the following business was unanimously transacted:

Joseph F. Smith was chosen and set apart as President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. And John R. Winder was sustained and set apart as First, and Anthon H. Lund was sustained and set apart as Second Counselor in the First Presidency of the Church.

President Joseph F. Smith was then sustained as Trustee-in-Trust for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

LIFE SKETCH OF PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH.

Joseph Fielding Smith, President of the Church, was the son of Hyrum Smith and Mary Fielding Smith, and was born November 13, 1838, at Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri. He is a nephew of the Prophet Joseph Smith. His mother, with her infant son, was driven in the following winter from her home, while her husband, with Joseph Smith and others, was held in prison on account of his religion. The family settled in Nauvoo, Illinois, which became the headquarters of the church, and after his father was murdered at Carthage, at the same time that Joseph Smith was killed, he was driven out of Nauvoo with his widowed mother, and drove an ox-team most of the way from the Mississippi to the Missouri river, reaching Winter Quarters in the fall of 1846, being then but eight years of age. At that place he had charge of a herd of stock belonging to his mother and uncle.

In the summer of 1848, he crossed the plains with his mother, driving an ox-team, and performing a man's duty, arriving in Salt Lake valley September 8th. He followed the occupation of a

herd boy until 1854, working occasionally in the harvest field and in the mountains, hauling wood. On September 21, 1855, his mother died, aged fifty-one years and two months, leaving him an orphan. She had taught him to read and write by the flickering light of the camp fire and the tallow candle in the log cabin they reached Honolulu, Sept. 27, 1854. He was then appointed to labor in the island of Maui. On his way there, on board a small schooner, he was attacked with a severe fever, and on his recovery, commenced to study the Hawaiian language, praying fervently for divine assistance. In two months he was able to preach and pray and administer Gospel ordinances with ease and fluency in the native tongue.

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Vienna, Oct. 17.—The reichsrath reassembled today. The budget for 1902 was submitted to the underhaus. It estimates the expenditures at 1,655,117,344 kroner, and the revenue at 1,655,968,337 kroner. Among the urgent motions submitted to the reichsrath is one demanding information regarding the government's attitude toward the German tariff bill, and whether the government is drafting a new tariff.

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