

ON SATURDAY NIGHTS the Real Estate columns of the "News are closely studied by those interested in buying or selling Real Estate.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

IT IS HOMES That the advertisers want to get into. The "News" is the Home paper of the community.

PART TWO.

TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

HIGH BINDERS MAKE CONFESSION

Three Hundred Men Were to be Murdered.

PRICE FOR VICTIMS VARIED

Those Under Arrest are Identified With Educational Society—Ramifications of Conspiracy Very Wide.

San Francisco, May 11.—Two of the four Chinese high-binder societies' presidents arrested for alleged complicity in the killing of Tom Yick, a member of the Chinese Educational society, on Friday night, have signed confessions in which they admit that a conspiracy existed among the different ramifications of the powerful See Yup society to put out of the way 300 members of the educational organization; that a price of \$500 was to be paid for the murder of each of those suspected of giving information to the police relative to the plans of high-binders and gamblers; that \$300 was to be forthcoming for every other one of the 300 members put out of the way; that \$200 in gold would be paid to the gun men and hatchet men for each one killed; that in the event of arrest and prosecution, for the purpose of butchery the society would pay all the expenses of the defense, and that in the event of conviction, \$1,500 would be sent to the relatives of the convicted men in China.

The four men in custody are Gee Hong On, president of the See Yups, and a member of the On Yick high-binder society; Lee Ying, president of the How Long high-binder society; Kwong Wah and Wong Doo Kong. All were arrested after the assassination of Tom Yick. The first two named are the confessors. Both of them are identified with the educational society, besides claiming affiliation with the high-binders, and both claim that as soon as the See Yups entered into their compact placing a price upon the heads of educational society members, they immediately warned their friends in the organization what had happened and advised them to be on their guard.

The other men in custody insist that the confessions are absolutely false. They brand the educational society as a blackmailing organization and insist that the confessions were made to work the undoing of the See Yup society. The presidents of the branches of the See Yup society already in custody will be charged with conspiracy to kill and murder and will be booked on a like charge as soon as they are apprehended.

Root Congratulates Capt. Pershing

Washington, May 11.—Secy. Root today sent the following cable to Gen. Pershing: "I congratulate you on the work done in the Mindanao. Express to Capt. Pershing and officers and men under his command the thanks of the war department for your able and effective accomplishment of a difficult and important task."

Destruction by Santa Maria Volcano.

Mexico City, May 11.—News brought here from Guatemala by people who have seen the ruins wrought by the recent eruption of Santa Maria volcano confirms all the previous reports. The situation could hardly be worse.

"All the coffee plantations in the vicinity of the volcano," says Manuel Huerfano, just arrived here from Guatemala, "have been destroyed for all time. Ashes 10 to 15 feet deep cover the country. In the neighborhood of the volcano ashes are so deep that only some of the tops of tall trees can be seen. Scoria and ashes cover 1,000 square miles of land to a depth of five to 15 feet, and 5,000 square miles to depths of one to five feet. One-third of the entire coffee crop has been destroyed. About 300,000 quintals of the choicest coffee have been lost, and all land upon which it was grown is doomed to eternal sterility."

Court Martial of Student Officers.

Leavenworth, Kas., May 11.—The court-martial trial of the eight student officers opened this morning at Fort Leavenworth, with Col. C. C. Carr as president and Capt. Brown as judge-advocate. First Lieut. Leonard T. Baker of the First Infantry was the first officer called. He was represented by

TO BUILD A HARBOR BY DESTROYING NEARLY HALF OF GIBRALTAR.



An engineering feat which will astound the world is shortly to be attempted. This involves nothing less than the blasting away of the western half of the supposedly impenetrable rock of Gibraltar for the purpose of constructing on that side a harbor which will be out of reach of the Spanish guns to the east which now command the British position. An English captain recently circulated a pamphlet entitled "Gibraltar: a National Danger," in which he demonstrated that the "rock," so far from being an advantage to its government, is in its present form with the harbor on the eastern side really a menace. The illustration gives an idea of how the harbor will appear when completed. The cost of the work will be close on to \$25,000,000.



THE CASE OF FATHER WALSER, ACCUSED OF MURDER.

The arrest of Father Walser at Lorain, O., for the murder of Miss Agatha Reichlin, sister of Rev. Charles Reichlin, has attracted attention in every portion of the country. The lady was killed with a stone which she had used to keep a door open. A bloodhound, which was immediately put upon the trail, followed tracks which led to Father Walser. The latest sensation in the case was the denunciation of the authorities by Father Reichlin, the murdered woman's brother, for the arrest of Father Walser.

IN THE MIDST OF TALL TIMBER

President Wanders Among the Santa Cruz Big Trees.

HE DENOUNCES VANDALISM.

Says People of California Should Preserve Monarchs of Forest and Prohibit Their Use for Advertising.

San Jose, Cal., May 11.—President Roosevelt today gave the people of the country an object lesson of the evils of vandalism. While at Santa Cruz the foreman he was taken to the Big Tree grove. Almost the first sight that greeted his eyes as he entered the park was one of the huge trees with thousands of business and personal cards tacked on it. Tourists for years have been placing their cards upon this tree, and it began to look more like a receptacle for bits of pasteboards that it did of the wonders of nature, placing large placards or signs on the trees. He was informed that the committee wished to name one of the trees after him. While desiring that some other name be given to the tree, the president said he did not want to act as a name in the matter, and if the committee really desired to name a tree after him he would not object. He stipulated, however, that the card bearing his name, that was to be placed on the tree, should be no more than three-quarters of an inch by an inch and a half in diameter.

The president made speeches today at Coljars, Watsonville, Santa Cruz and San Jose, addressing the largest audience of the day at this place. He was taken on a drive through the country here, stopping for a few minutes at Camp Hill, where he participated in the planting of a tree. The president spent the evening quietly on his car and will leave at 8:30 o'clock tomorrow morning for Palo Alto.

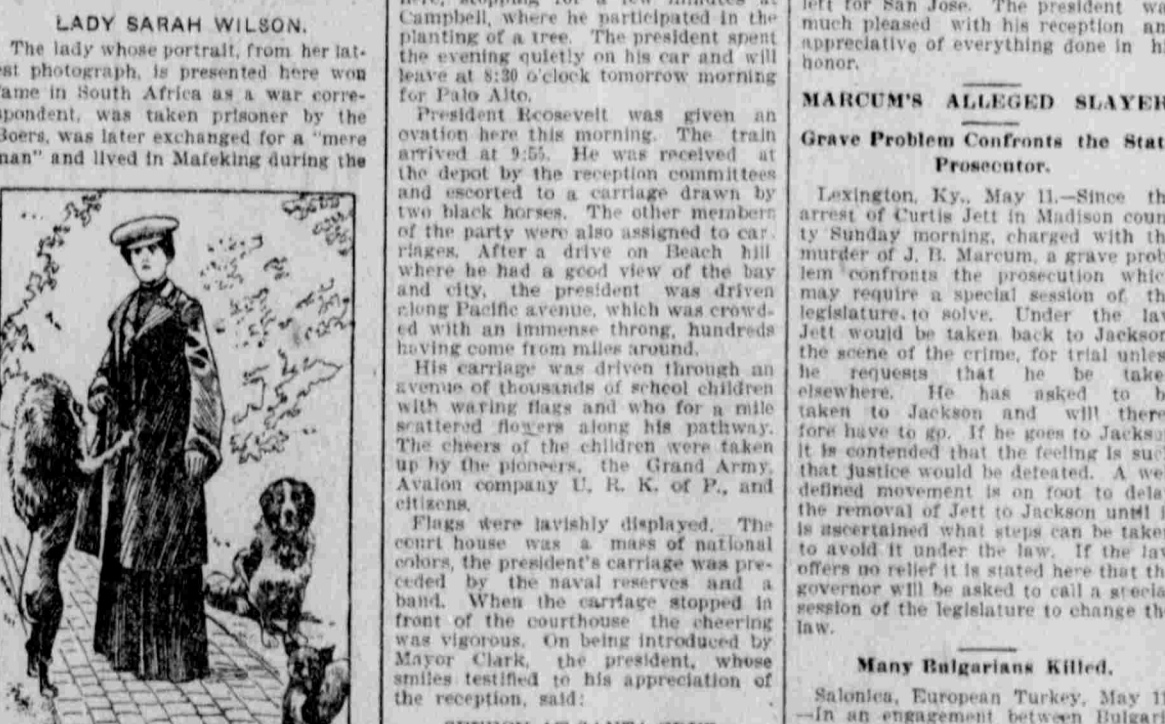
President Roosevelt was given an ovation here this morning. The train arrived at 9:55. He was received at the depot by the reception committee and escorted to a carriage drawn by two black horses. The other members of the party were also assigned to carriages. After a drive on Beach hill where he had a good view of the bay and city, the president was driven along Pacific avenue, which was crowded with an immense throng, hundreds having come from miles around.

His carriage was driven through an avenue of thousands of school children with waving flags and who for a mile scattered flowers along his pathway. The cheers of the children were taken up by the pioneers, the Grand Army, Aviation company U. R. K. of P., and citizens.

Flags were lavishly displayed. The court house was a mass of national colors, the president's carriage was preceded by the naval reserves and a golden wreath for their country. In front of the courthouse, the cheering was vigorous. On being introduced by Mayor Clark, the president, whose smiles testified to his appreciation of the reception, said:

LADY SARAH WILSON.

The lady whose portrait, from her latest photograph, is presented here was born in South Africa as a war correspondent, was taken prisoner by the Boers, was later exchanged for a "mere man" and lived in Mafeking during the famous siege. She is Lady Sarah Wilson, a daughter of the seventh Duke of Marlborough, aunt of Winston Spencer Churchill, and like all Churchills, she has the gift of literary expression and yearns to write a book. It is betraying no secret to state that she is thirty-seven years old and was married a dozen years ago to Captain Gordon Chesney Wilson.



Every one of the large automobile factories is far behind its orders.

"I thank you for this greeting. I thank you for your esteem. I wish to say a word, and especially to the men of the Grand Army and the representatives of the pioneers, to the men who proved their loyalty in the supreme test of '61 to '65, and to the pioneers who showed their patriotism in winning the golden west for their country. I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

"It is a pleasure for me to see the men of the naval militia. If there is one thing this country is alive to, it is our navy. We must have a first-class navy. We already have a good one, but we must have a better one. Not only should we have good guns, good con-

TRACES OF EARLY INDIAN LIFE

Archaeological Expedition Unearths in Jefferson County, Missouri, Immense Cooking Pans Used by the Aboriginal Americans Something Like Two Hundred Years Ago—Look Like Great Punch Bowls

Cambridge, Mass., May 8.—That the aboriginal Indians of North America did considerable cooking in their time has been made evident by the discovery in various parts of the United States of earthenware vessels apparently adapted to no other purpose. These vessels, ordinarily called salt-pans by the archaeologist, because their chief purpose seemed at first to have been the evaporation of salt from the salt springs near which the Indians established so many of their villages, are the largest known specimens of native North-American pottery. The largest one ever found has recently come into the possession of the Peabody museum at Harvard. It measures some 31 inches in diameter by 11 inches deep. In appearance, therefore, it is very much like a big, shallow punch bowl. It was discovered not long ago by an archaeological expedition under the joint auspices of the Peabody museum and the University of California and is an important part of the instructive spoil taken from what is now a farm near the meeting of the little Merrimack and the big Mississippi rivers in Jefferson county, Mo.—once the site of a small Indian village.

This big salt-pan, in which the Indians not only evaporated salt from the water of salt licks which still exist in the immediate vicinity, but probably cooked their elk meat or venison, is only one of a goodly number of similar but smaller utensils found in the same locality. The larger pans were all sunk in the clay bottom upon which the encampment had rested and were therefore as permanent as any modern stove or oven. The difference was that first, instead of being built under or against the oven, was brought to it in the shape of heated stones, some of which, still showing evidence of the many heatings to which the Indians had subjected them, still remained in the salt-pans recovered by the Harvard and California archaeologists.

Near the salt-pans or native cooking apparatus still remained portions of the ancient fireplaces in which the stones had been heated, together with the bones of several different kinds of animals which formed part of the Indian bill-of-fare of about 200 years ago. These remains included elk, beaver, deer, fox and turkey, but there were no traces of the buffalo, although buffalo remains are often found among the relics of the Indians who once roamed the more western prairies. How these aboriginal American villagers prepared their meat, beyond their method of heating their earthenware pans, is as much a mystery as how they transported the red hot stones from the fireplaces to the cooking pans.

The big salt-pan and its smaller companion pieces of aboriginal kitchen and dining-room economy were naturally not the only evidence of early Indian life found in the old village so long hidden under the plowed furrows of modern agriculture. The excavation, not yet fully completed, has already revealed a cemetery as well as a village, the cemetery differing from most of the Indian burial places already found and opened in various parts of the United States in that it was very much smaller than was usually the case. Although occasional isolated graves have been discovered, the experience of previous archaeological investigations would have led naturally to the expectation of

finding either a very small group of graves, each containing one skeleton or several skeletons, or a very large one embracing hundreds of burials. In this case only 27 graves were discovered, although this number represented the burial of several times as many Indians. In the graves, which were probably not earlier than the seventeenth century, were found many similar specimens of pottery, chiefly earthenware bowls in which the larger cooking pans they were departed warriors had placed what they considered would be food enough to last them during their journey to the happy hunting grounds—one bowl in some cases having evidently been considered sufficient for two warriors, while in other cases a single warrior, perhaps a very hungry one during his lifetime, had been supplied with several. These bowls, in interesting contrast with a somewhat similar custom that existed among the European nations of antiquity, in which the buried food vessels were almost always broken in pieces before burial, were nearly all unbroken. Like the larger cooking pans they were made of clay—in many cases, perhaps, the clay taken from the banks of the small creek that still connects the site of the village with the Mississippi river, about one and a half miles distant—mixed with finely broken up shells and modeled by hand. But whether the Indians actually made their pottery is one of the debated questions of archaeology and it has been argued, especially in the cases of the larger and more difficult cooking pans, that it may have been an inheritance from more civilized ancestors.

The bowls, whether inherited or made by the owners by some now unknown process, were very common and were found abundantly in the old village. With them were also many of the shells that archaeology supposes once served the Indians as spoons, all of them chipped in such fashion as to lead to the belief that they were once furnished with handles. With these culinary articles were found many of the stone implements with which the earlier Americans, roughly fashioned their arrowheads, chipped pieces in their spoon shells for the insertion of handles, or performed other primitive manual operations. Other shells, perforated and doubtless used as jewelry to adorn long ago "braves" for their places at the council fire, were found in the village, some of which were identified as having come from the little nearby creek while others came from the Mississippi river and a very few from as far away as the Gulf of Mexico.

One of the interesting things about the excavations as so far conducted is that nothing has been found that suggests intercourse with the whites—such, for example, as beads of European manufacture or the little silver crosses frequently found in regions penetrated by the early Jesuit missionaries or by the adventurous early French traders. It is known historically that the French were operating lead mines not so very far from the site of the village early in the eighteenth century and the village therefore undoubtedly antedates this period. In fact the whole region belongs to various degrees of the past, for it contains, near the site of these recent explorations, the famous mastodon bed from which was excavated one of the first mastodon skeletons ever dug up in America. Northeast of the village, moreover, is the great Cahokia mound, the latest survival of the Mound Builders, although it has not yet had the good fortune that has befallen the many other similar monuments of prehistoric America that have been preserved from imminent utilitarian destruction by being made state or national parks.

MARCUM'S ALLEGED SLAYER.

Lexington, Ky., May 11.—Since the arrest of Curtis Jett in Madison county Sunday morning, charged with the murder of J. B. Marcum, a grave problem confronts the prosecution which may require a special session of the legislature to solve. Under the law Jett would be taken back to Jackson, the scene of the crime, for trial unless he requests that he be taken elsewhere. He has asked to be taken to Jackson and will therefore have to go. If he goes to Jackson it is contended that the feeling is such that justice would be defeated. A well defined movement is on foot to delay the removal of Jett to Jackson until it is ascertained what steps can be taken to avoid it under the law. If the law offers no relief it is stated here that the governor will be asked to call a special session of the legislature to change the law.

Many Bulgarians Killed.

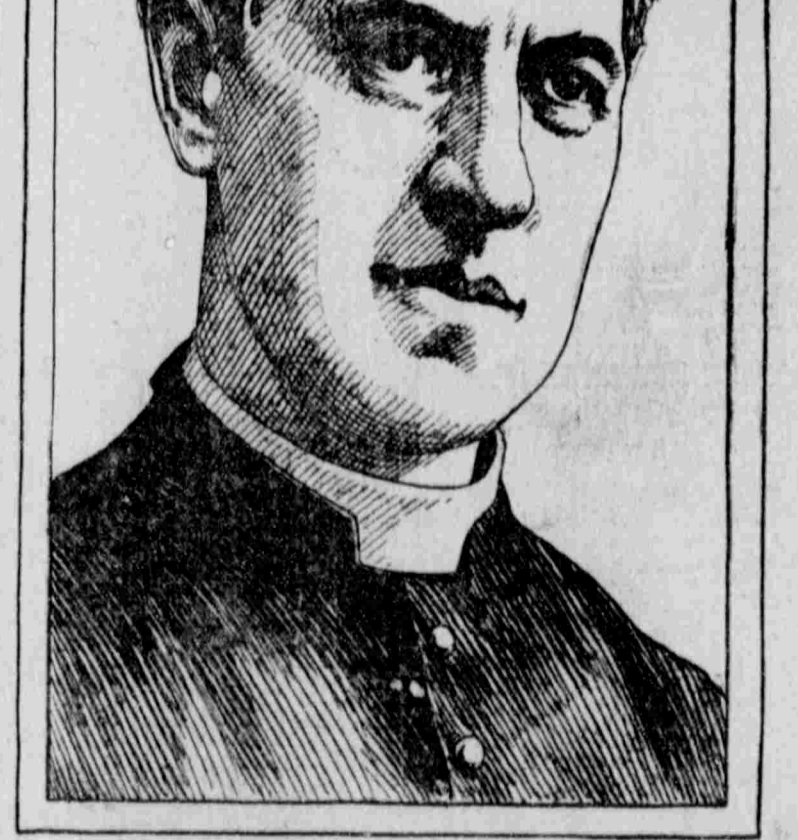
Salonica, European Turkey, May 11.—In an engagement between Bulgarians and Turkish troops recently fought at Ispahani, near Monastir, many Bulgarians were killed and 74 were made prisoners.

Another fight is reported to have occurred near the village of Gurestovo, near Demir-Hissar. The village was burned.

The panic in the Monastir district has not abated.

Has No Political Significance.

London, May 11.—The admiralty says the sudden sailing of the British cruisers Drake, Brilliant and Rainbow from Portland for Gibraltar is not connected with events in Morocco and has no political significance whatever.



THE NEW BISHOP OF BUFFALO.

Father Charles H. Colton of St. Stephen's parish, New York city, whose appointment as bishop of Buffalo to succeed former Bishop Farley of Buffalo, now archbishop of Chicago, was recently informally announced, has made an enviable record in his present charge. Born in New York in 1848, he was ordained priest in 1876. Since then he has been connected with St. Stephen's parish. In 1894 Archbishop Corrigan appointed Father Colton vice-chancellor of the archdiocese, and a little later he was elevated to the chancellorship, a post which he has since retained.