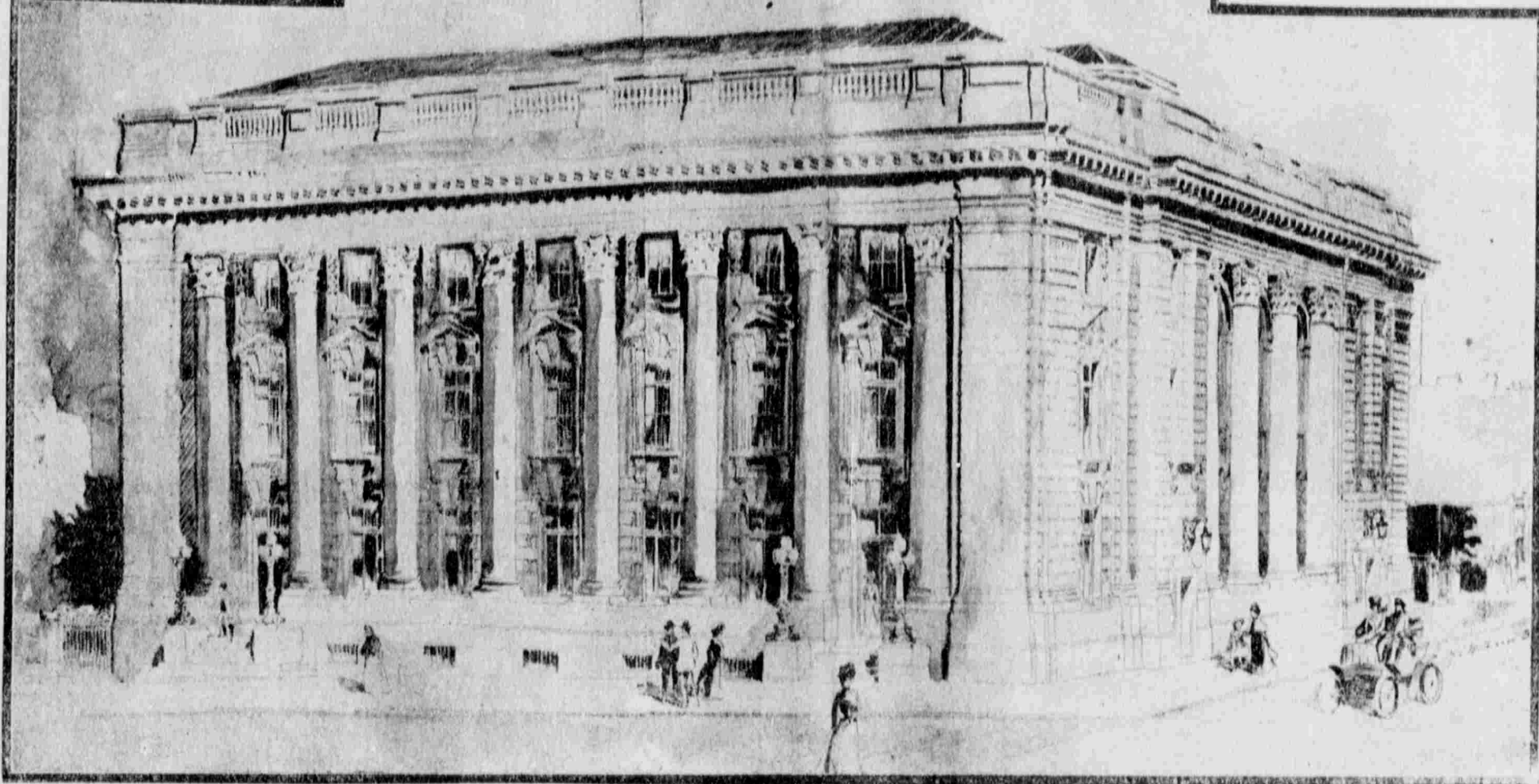


## SALT LAKE'S HALF MILLION DOLLAR FEDERAL BUILDING.

Handsone Structure in Which Uncle Sam is to House His Utah Officials in This City at the Corner of Main and Market Streets—Ground to be Broken in the Near Future—What the Dimensions Are and the Offices it Will Accommodate.

Bids for Construction to be Advertised For Without Delay—Will Take Two Years to Build and Will Give Employment to An Army of Workmen—Something Of the Conflicting Business Interests That Struggled For the Site—Change in Location Not Probable Now.



THE accompanying half tone is a reproduction of the new \$500,000 Federal Building for this city which is to be erected in the southwest corner of South Main and Market streets, during the current year. It is to be of stone, in the later Italian renaissance style of architecture, and will be a compact, and yet an imposing, dignified and handsome structure. The designer was James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the national treasury. When completed Salt Lake's Federal building will be an ornament not only to this city but to the entire state.

The area of the building is 130x140 feet, practically square, four stories and a basement high, with an open area in the center above the first story. The basement will include extensive toilet and retiring rooms, with space for heating apparatus, storage apartments, staircases near each of the front corners of the building, with elevators adjacent to each, and rooms for the use of the letter carriers. The first floor is to be occupied by the postoffice, with commodious apartments for the postmaster and assistant, and the various departments of postoffice administration; also the necessary cloak and toilet rooms. Some radical changes have been made in the arrangement of the office and fixtures from the original plan, as the designer, not being acquainted with the necessities of Salt Lake and the constantly increasing scope of its postal service and requirements, had laid out a scheme of floor arrangements that would not have answered at all. Postmaster Thomas immediately wrote to Architect Taylor advising him in the premises, suggesting what the requirements here demanded, and changes have been made accordingly.

The postoffice floor will be lighted in the center through skylights over that story, leaving the stories above to be lighted from an open inner court extending from the apartments in the front of the building to the rear looking towards West Temple street. The second story will contain the United States courts, court chambers, clerk's offices, United States marshal's office, and the court rooms extending up through the third story, thus making for the latter lofty and commodious apartments. In the third story the plans provide for internal revenue offices, library and jury rooms. The fourth floor will be occupied by the land office, railway mail service, and such sleeping rooms as may be necessary. The interior finish will be plain, with the exception of the court rooms where some elaboration will be attempted. The flooring will be marble and terra cotta, with marble wainscoting in the corridors and lobbies. It is claimed that the Federal building will

be the most imposing of any government building in the west; it certainly will be an improvement on the Federal building at Denver, which was only completed after years of political agony and uncertainty. The specifications will be completed in two weeks and then bids will be called for in the Salt Lake papers. Ground ought to be broken next month.

This is the successful crowning of long and well directed efforts on the part of Salt Lake citizens to secure a much needed Federal building in this city. The government offices have been scattered pretty well over the city, the land office for instance being in the Templeton block on South Temple street, while the other offices are scattered all the way to the Doody block on West Second South street to the City and County building at State and Fourth South street. However, during the old territorial days the federal offices were pretty well grouped in the Groesbeck block, now the Kenyon hotel.

Not an unimportant feature in the effort was the struggle at home between diverse business interests as to the location of the government build-

ing. A strong pull was made for upper Main street; another strong, and as it proved, a stronger pull was made for the present location on South Main, and several other sites were pressed forward to attention by parties interested in those localities. But with the decision of the authorities at Washington to accept the South Main street location, opposition to that section of the city lessened, and it is not now likely that any change will be made. A move recommended, urged by ex-Gov. Thomas and others was made towards securing the land south of the accepted site, that the entire east half of the Federal building plot, thus giving three fronts, and making the general area and appearance more symmetrical, but the ground desired was not acquired, and the plot remained as is. Property has gone up in that as well as other parts of the town, and it is predicted that there will be a steady move thither of certain lines of local business, and that the neighborhood of the Federal building will be speedily built up. The site was given to the government by the business men of the city for the consideration of \$1.

## MILLIONS ASKED FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Washington, March 5.—The two committees on public buildings and grounds are preparing omnibus bills for public buildings. Senator Fairbanks has the matter in charge in the senate and Representative Mercer in the house. Both are endeavoring to reconcile all demands with what seems a just public expenditure for this session. The senate has already passed a number of bills and sent them to the house, but the latter body has not yet acted because it is impossible to get such bills through singly. The only way public buildings can be taken care of in the house is in an omnibus measure carrying a sufficient number to insure a majority of votes. Unless this is done the members who are not in early are afraid they will "get left," and so they object. It has not yet been determined how many bills or what the amount of the total appropriation will be, but it is said that the house bill will carry \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000, and the senate will add enough to make it \$20,000,000. Then there will

be a compromise on about \$15,000,000. Three cities—New York, New Orleans and San Francisco—will have an aggregate of over \$5,000,000, and many other cities are asking a half million each. Then there must be a large number of smaller places recognized or the bill could not go through. The actual expenditure will not be made until sites are secured and plans prepared by the supervising architect.

## MINISTER WU'S ACTIVITY.

Minister Wu is taking a very active interest in the Chinese exclusion bill and has been fighting it at every point. He can talk to senators and representatives "unofficially" and does so when he happens to meet them. He cannot go before committees and make arguments, but has taken the diplomatic method of writing to the state department protesting against the proposed law. More than this, prominent attorneys who are known to be employed by the Chinese minister have appeared before the committee of both senate

and house and argued against the Mitchell-Kahn bill. All of the bristly Chinaman's efforts, however, will be unavailing. There will be a Chinese exclusion bill law, and the prospects are that it will be much more drastic than the present Geary law.

## A BILL FROM TOPEKA.

Representative Curtis of Kansas introduced a certain bill, and I asked him what it meant. He said it was sent him by a man from Topeka, and he unloaded a lot of literature upon me and said, "Search for yourself." After diligently looking into the mass of stuff I know less about it than before. The bill directs "that it shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ and use in the computation of time the system of chronology devised and developed by James H. Cruzen and known as the 'prophetic Biblical system of chronology,' or 'Cruzen's Christian chronology,' and no contract or pleading in any court shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the dates expressed or referred to therein are the dates of 'the prophetic Biblical system of chronology.'" There is a lot

more to it, but the above is the simplest portion, as the remainder relates to "charts," "perpetual calendars," "tables," etc. The accompanying charts and papers are bewildering.

## "SMELL OF THE SMOKE."

Representative Swanson of Virginia tells this one on himself. With his family is one of the old time darlings of whom we read so much and see so little. This old man thought the representative should spend more money, could indulge in such luxuries as an observed other men having, and of which he was a little jealous. "Way don't you only an eternal and have a span of spanking, high stepping horses or a lot of things?" he asked. "You know I have not the money to spend on all those things," replied Mr. Swanson. "Oh yes, you do," argued the old man. "You ought to have a barn, but the trouble with you is you don't like the smell of the smoke."

## THINGS HEARD AND SEEN.

When there is a big day of debate on in the senate, the members of the house come over in great numbers to listen. They fill the chairs and sofas around the hall and range themselves up along the walls and remain while the excitement lasts. In fact, there is nothing more interesting in official life here than a clash of the brightest intellects of the senate.

"Oh, yes," said a millionaire senator, "some of the big moneyed men are angry because the president directed the attorney general to bring suit against the merger. You see, the fellows who have organized these big companies will have to carry six or seven hundred millions of stock that they wanted to unload on the public."

"Chandler would have been willing to serve without pay," said a newspaper man, "if he could have been at the head of the committee on privileges and elections and handled this Tillman-McLaurin affair. And it would not have been settled without some 'Chandlerisms' in the senate, either." He was speaking of William E. Chandler, formerly senator from New Hampshire.

## Ethel Foraker's Thrilling Experience.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 8.—Miss Ethel Foraker, daughter of United States Senator Foraker, had a thrilling experience at French Lake Springs with an unmanageable horse while she and Miss Katherine Maitland of Michigan were horseback riding. The horse became frightened and ran for over three miles. Gerald Swegenmiller of Chicago, who was with the ladies and Miss Maitland followed as rapidly as possible. At a turn in the road Miss Foraker's horse vaulted a fence and continuing across the open field, leaped a small brook. There he became more tired on the soft earth and Miss Foraker succeeded in holding him in check until her friends' arrival. Miss Maitland was thrown in the chase but no seriously hurt.

## COURT-MARTIAL ORDERED

To Try Major Waller and Lieut. Day of the Marine Corps.

They are Charged With Severe and Brutal Treatment of Native Children in Samar.

Washington, March 7.—Acting Secy. Darling of the navy department has received a cable message from Rear Admiral Rogers, commanding the Atlantic station, confirming press dispatches to the effect that Maj. Waller and Lieut. Day of the marine corps have been ordered before a court-martial to meet on the 17th inst. This is the extent of the information contained in Admiral Rogers' dispatch. Nothing is said with regard to the composition of the court, the place of meeting or the charges against the officers named.

From other sources, however, it is understood that the court-martial proceedings were instituted by Gen. Chaffee because of the charges against the officers named that they were unnecessarily severe and brutal in their treatment of children natives in their memorable march across the island of Samar. The expedition in question was made under the direction of Gen. Chaffee and the marine battalion was temporarily detached from service under the naval commander for that purpose. In view of these circumstances, it is assumed that the two marine officers will be tried by a court composed of, in part or in whole, officers of the army, although it is possible that one or more marine members may be members of it.

## Will Adopt London Form of Contract

New York, March 8.—The board of managers of the New York Metal exchange has decided to adopt the London form of contract for trading in G. M. B. coppers. This movement, the members hope, will cause to be transferred to the New York exchange a large amount of trading in options which heretofore the London metal exchange has enjoyed exclusively.

## MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT.

It Has Been Decided That She Will Not Attend The Coronation.

Reason is That It Is Practically Impossible for Her to Go Simply as a Young American Girl.

Washington, March 7.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, daughter of the President, will not attend the coronation of King Edward VII. While the White House officials decline to discuss the matter, it was stated by those in a position to know that the president had directed that she should not go.

It was learned tonight that the reason why Miss Roosevelt will not attend the coronation of King Edward VII is because it has been found practically impossible for her to go simply as a young American girl traveling privately in the household of Special Ambassador Reid. Notwithstanding it was stated that she would not go to London as daughter of the president, but simply as Miss Roosevelt, it was learned that London court circles were considering seriously the question of the status she was to occupy in all coronation functions.

When Miss Roosevelt's status became a matter of international discussion, the president first considered the advisability of cancelling the visit, but not until it was found that an invitation was on the way to America was it decided that in view of the extreme national conditions, as well as the courtesy she would be called upon to meet the English visit and all its delights would have to be relinquished.

## SHERIFF GUDEN'S CASE.

He is Barricaded in Courthouse And Ready for a Siege.

New York, March 8.—As the outcome of Gov. Odell's order removing Charles Guden from office as sheriff of King's county, Guden is now barricaded in the county courthouse and is said to have given instructions that Col. Norman S. Pike who was appointed as his successor, shall not be admitted to his office there, nor to the Raymond street jail.

## He has provisions sufficient, it is said to withstand a long siege.

Gen. Benj. F. Tracey, who now represents the interests of Mr. Guden, having been recently employed as special counsel, will see the former sheriff in the King's county courthouse this morning and it is believed he will move for a writ of prohibition to prevent Col. Pike from carrying the case into the courts in some form and it is his desire and that of his client that possession of the office shall remain with Mr. Guden pending a decision.

On orders of the "commander-in-chief" only the most faithful were placed on guard at the courthouse where there were said to be some signs of weakening among the deputies. It was apparent that the men in the Raymond street jail were more loyal than those at the county courthouse. Wardens Roach accepted orders to the assistants and to the doorkeepers. Everything was tightly barred and no one was admitted who did not carry a pass signed by Mr. Guden.

## Breakman Kills Colored Chef.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 8.—Herbert Callaghan, a Northern Pacific brakeman, shot and killed S. H. Collins, the colored chef of the San Angelo hotel last night in the kitchen of the hotel. Mrs. Callaghan has been employed at the hotel and had reported to her husband that the negro had offered insults to her. Callaghan was arrested.

## To Bestow Unusual Masonic Degree

Austin, Minn., March 8.—Prominent members of the Masonic fraternity from all parts of the state are gathered here to witness a ceremony believed to be unique in the annals of Masonry. This was the conferring of the degrees of Master, William, David and George Ault-father. About 400 Masons witnessed the ceremony last night and at its conclusion sat down to a banquet. Gov. Van Sant was among those present and delivered an address at the banquet.

## A New Trust Company Organized.

New York, March 8.—A new trust company, to be known as the Lincoln Trust company, is being organized in this city. Its offices probably will be in Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street. Leading financiers are interested in the new company.

## Cape Colony Peaches in Chicago.

Chicago, March 8.—Peaches from Cape Colony, South Africa, yesterday made their appearance in the Chicago market. This was the second lot that

has come here within 20 days. Considering the distance traveled, and the length of time required, the fruit was in good condition, but it lacked the high color that makes the peach a favorite with consumers. There were only a few boxes with a dozen peaches in each.

The price was not high, considering the long distance over which they were shipped—\$4.50 a dozen, or 37½ cents each. A few dozen plums came with the peaches. They command \$2 a dozen.

## Electric Switch Lights.

Chicago, March 8.—Electric switch lights are to replace the old-time oil lamps on the Illinois Central system, and that of the road have been experimenting with the new style lamps at the terminal at Park Row station, Chicago, and they are so pleased with the results that contracts have been let for equipping the yards in Fulton, Ky., and Fort Dodge, Iowa, with the new device.

## HOOF AND MOUTH DISEASE.

## Sure Means Discovered to Render Cattle Immune.

Berlin, March 8.—At a session of the budget committee of the Prussian diet, Privy Councillor Kirchner made his important announcement that a sure means had been discovered to render cattle immune from the foot and mouth disease. He added that it was justifiable to assume that preparations would shortly be available whereby individuals could immunize their stock comparatively cheaply. Prof. Löffler who had conducted the experiments in this successful end, had tested the bacillus remedy and had found it dangerous and ineffectual.

## Automobilists Sail for Europe.

New York, March 8.—Two noted automobilists will sail for Europe today on the Kronprinz Wilhelm to uphold the prestige of the United States in races for power-driven carriages that are to be held on the continent within the next three months. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and David Wolf Bishop, both members of the Automobile club of America, are the pair who will compete in the pace killing journey. In order to prove that Americans are not lacking in the nerve and skill required for a racing chauffeur. At least two of the races promoted abroad will occupy the attention of Messrs. Vanderbilt and Bishop. The 375 mile dash from Paris to Bordeaux will be their first test. Their second race will be the trip from Paris through France, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria to Vienna to be held

in June or early in July. More than 125 entries already have been received for this event. Messrs. Albert C. Bostwick and Foxhall P. Keene have also entered for the Paris-Vienna event and if they start it will render the contest still greater interest to sport-loving Americans.

## Rode on a Snowslide.

Telluride, Colo., March 7.—Two men were carried down the mountain about 1,000 feet by two snowslides at the San Miguel mine today. Neither was killed. They are Isaac Johnson, a trimmer, and Herman Goettinger, cook. Johnson was severely injured.

News from the Ingram basin was received today. The seven miners for whose safety much alarm has been felt are alive and well.

The mill at the Silver Chief mine, owned by former Gov. Alva Adams, has been destroyed by a snowslide. No one was hurt.

The work of recovering the bodies of slide victims at the Liberty Bell mine has been suspended on account of recent storms.

## Swiss Casts for Howard Museum.

Berlin, March 8.—Prof. Francke of Hamburg society has received a letter from the United States minister at Bern, A. S. Hardy, announcing that the Swiss federal council will contribute to Harvard's Germanic museum plaster casts of representative Swiss sculptors. The selection will be made from plaster casts now in preparation at the National museum, Zurich.

## Sapphire Discovery in Montana.

Fort Benton, Mont., March 7.—Great excitement exists over the discovery at Highwood of an extensive deposit of what experts class as sapphires. The name of each bird which it is forbidden to buy or sell will be given in order that ignorance cannot be pleaded as an excuse for law violation.

## After Wearing of Bird Feathers.

Chicago, March 8.—The Illinois Audubon society is going to strike a blow at the root of the fashion of wearing sea gulls and terns for hat decorations. The society has decided that moral suasion with the women is not effective, and that the people to get after are the dealers.

Every milliner's house in Chicago, wholesale and retail, is to be served with a notice that the selling of skins of gulls and terns and song birds is illegal under the law of Illinois. The name of each bird which it is forbidden to buy or sell will be given in order that ignorance cannot be pleaded as an excuse for law violation.

A committee chosen by the directors

of the society will visit the retail milliners and after an inspection of the stocks will point out to responsible persons the birds which it is unlawful for them to sell. The committee will then request that the prohibited birds be returned to the supply house from which they were purchased. If the merchants agree to do this they will avert prosecution.

## Want Sugar Tariff Retained.

Washington, March 7.—Senator Teller today presented in the senate a memorial from the Colorado legislature urging that the present tariff on sugar be retained and protesting against any reciprocity with Cuba as opposed to the rapidly-developing beet-sugar interests of the western states.

## Rector E. McLeod Missing.

Omaha, Neb., March 8.—Rector E. McLeod, contracting agent for the Merchants' Dispatch Transportation company, has been missing since Monday when he drew his month's salary. He had a good position and stood well with the company, for which he had worked 15 years, first in New York, and later in Chicago, before he came to Omaha in 1899. No one knows of his whereabouts in which he was involved, and his disappearance is a mystery. He is 35 years old and unmarried.

## To Promote Southern Education.

New York, March 8.—Announcement is made that there has been organized in this city an organization to promote southern education to be known as the general education board, and that more than a million dollars has been placed at the disposal of the board of trustees. The association will seek gifts, large and small from those in sympathy with its plans.

## Earl Hall, Columbia, to Open Today

New York, March 8.—Earl Hall, Columbia's new building for the promotion of the religious, social and philanthropic side of university life, will be formally opened today. The hall cost approximately \$125,000 and was a gift to Columbia from William Earl Dodge.

## New York Drink Shops Must Close.

New York, March 8.—Continued agitation of the excise question has brought forth an order from Police Commissioner Patridge that every drinking place in New York not having a hotel license shall be closed from midnight tonight until Monday morning. It will be the driest Sunday known in many years.

Every saloon law hotel which has

not the bona fide rooms for lodgers also must close.

Dist. Atty. Jerome is credited with bringing matters to a climax in his effort to force legislation at Albany on the excise question. Last Sunday, it is said, he had detectives at work in every precinct in Greater New York collecting evidence. These men furnished him with a list of 3,000 saloons which failed to comply with the law.

Dist. Atty. Jerome, it is said, presented this list to Col. Patridge. "We are willing to close next Sunday," said one of the saloon men last night, "as an object lesson to the people of New York. We realize that public sentiment is in our favor, and that Jerome and Patridge are opposed to the present law. We want to co-operate with them in order to bring about the passage of a more conservative law."

## NEW YORK SALOONS.

## Scheme to Model Them After London Public Houses.

New York, March 8.—A committee of the city club meets next Monday to discuss the feasibility of the establishing in New York City a scheme of saloons modeled after the famous Central Public House association of London. The idea is to place drinking of intoxicants in moderation on a respectable basis. The father of the plan is R. Fulton Cutting, who viewed his workings on the other side. He collected data concerning it, which were placed before the city club for consideration. The general plan includes a big corporation which will buy selected saloons, combine them with restaurants and conduct them in ideal respectability and in strict observance of the law. The hope is that these places may become popular because of the purity of the goods dispensed and the absence of "gum miles" atmosphere.

The London saloon scheme is endorsed by many of the leading citizens and clerics of Great Britain. Its secretary is Earl Grey and among its vice presidents are the bishop of Chester and Joseph Chamberlain. The managers and assistants of the public houses are paid a commission and salary and are made responsible for the proper conduct of the places. They are not permitted to sell liquor to any one who is habitually a drunkard.

## Judge Noyes' Clerk Sentenced.

Oakland, Cal., March 7.—C. A. Frost, who as clerk for Judge Noyes of Chester was mixed up in the Nome mining trouble and recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment for contempt of court, arrived today from Washington and began serving his sentence in the Alameda county jail.