

# Naming of the Next Judges of the Third Judicial District

## REPUBLICANS

### IN CONVENTION.

Delegates Assemble for the Purpose of Nominating Candidates For the District Bench.

ALMA ELDREDGE IS CHAIRMAN.

Wields the Gavel and Makes a Neat Speech, Urging Convention to Nominate Good Men.

PROPOSITION FROM DEMOCRATS.

Ask for a Conference to Keep Judiciary Out of Politics—Eichnor's Memory Honored.

The Republican judicial convention, made up of 155 delegates, was called to order in Judge Morse's court room at 10:15 this morning. Chairman George N. Lawrence presiding. Parley P. Christensen, after which Chairman Lawrence announced as the temporary officers of the convention, Hon. Alma Eldredge of Summit county as chairman, James G. Brown of Tooele as secretary and B. D. Blackmarr of Salt Lake as sergeant-at-arms.

Chairman Eldredge, in a neat speech, then welcomed the delegates to the convention and said that the citizens of the Third Judicial district of the State of Utah had selected them to discharge an important duty. Said he, "The courts are measures which perhaps come as near to the homes of the people as any branch of our government, and it is therefore highly necessary that we select the very best men possible for the positions which it is our duty and privilege to fill."

Mr. Eldredge called attention to the class of men who should be selected for the places referred to and said that the judiciary should be composed of men, men who had become so through experience. "We meet here as Republicans of the Third Judicial district," said he, "the history of whose experience in the past has taught us to appoint the very best men in the community for these positions. The judiciary of the Third Judicial district should be as high as the mountain tops, therefore we should select men to whom we can point with pride, and whose conduct shall be a light unto the American people. The district attorney should be a man fearless in the pursuit of crime, no matter to what sect, party or class of people they belong."

W. I. Snyder then moved that the chairman appoint committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business and resolutions, each committee to consist of five members. The motion was amended so as to provide for the appointment of committees by the respective delegations, each committee to consist of eight members. The amendment carried and the committees proceeded to select their members, the names reported being as follows:

**COMMITTEES NAMED.**  
Credentials.—Joseph MacKnight, First precinct; Robert Smith, Second precinct; Dr. E. S. Wright, Third precinct; George W. Moyer, Fourth precinct; J. H. Gibson, Fifth precinct; William R. Lake, Salt Lake county; G. Fisher, Summit county; W. S. Marks, Tooele county.  
Permanent Organization and Order of Business.—J. B. Moreton, First precinct; J. E. Booth, Second precinct; Lindsey Rogers, Fourth precinct; Lindsey Rogers, Fourth precinct; J. W. Caboon, Salt Lake county; John B. Gordon, Tooele county.

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.**  
A communication from the Democratic convention asking for the appointment of a committee to confer with them respecting the nomination of district judges, was then read by the secretary. A motion to appoint a committee of four for this purpose was vigorously opposed by some, but after an earnest plea by J. B. Moreton, the committee was given the floor. The committee consisted of C. H. Roberts, Bingham; Peter Clegg, Tooele; L. B. Wright, Summit.

**RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.**  
The committee on resolutions then reported the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:  
"The Republican party of the Third Judicial district in convention assembled do hereby adopt the following resolution by standing vote:  
Whereas, on April 8, 1904, the Al-mighty called to his final resting place Hon. Dennis C. Eichnor, the able district attorney for this district, a stalwart Republican, a distinguished citizen, our state, a kind husband and father; and  
Be it further resolved, That we extend to his family our profound sympathy and sorrow in their loss and the state of Utah's loss."

**"HENRY SHIELDS, Chairman."**  
**CREDENTIALS REGULAR.**  
The committee on credentials, reported the credentials regular, with proxies in the following districts: 5, 6, 8, 12, 29, 31, 36, 45, 51 and 52. It also recommended that no proxy be admitted excepting in the precincts, an exception being

made, however, in the precincts outside of Salt Lake City.

**PERMANENT OFFICERS.**  
The committee on permanent organization and order of business reported as follows:  
Chairman, Alma Eldredge, Summit.  
Secretary, David N. Aitich, Murray.  
Assistant secretary, Mr. Hogan, Salt Lake county.  
Reading clerk, Joseph J. Myers, Salt Lake county.  
Sergeant-at-arms, B. D. Blackmarr, Salt Lake City; Joseph Fisher, Summit; John B. Gordon, Tooele.

**ORDER OF BUSINESS.**  
Report of committee on credentials. Selection of permanent officers. Report of committee on resolutions. Nomination of four candidates for judges of the Third Judicial district. Nomination of district attorney. Selection of a judicial district committee, to consist of eight members, one from each of the five precincts of Salt Lake City, one from that part of Salt Lake county outside the city, one from Summit county, and one from Tooele county.

**MANNER OF VOTING.**  
The committee recommended that in voting for candidates for district judges and attorney, each of the precincts of Salt Lake City vote separately, that that part of Salt Lake county outside the city vote by itself, and that the counties of Summit and Tooele each vote separately, the result of the vote to be announced by the chairman of the various organizations as follows: That all voting be by ballot, a majority of all votes of the convention being necessary to a choice.

The committee further recommended that nominating speeches be limited to five minutes, and seconding speeches to two minutes.  
The motion was adopted, and after an expression of thanks from the permanent chairman for the honor conferred, the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The above report was adopted.  
**MORSE RE-CHOSEN.**  
The nominations for district judges commenced soon after the beginning of the afternoon session. The first nomination was made by Lindsay Rogers, who in an eloquent speech named Judge C. W. Morse. This nomination was seconded by Judge Shields of the county, who moved that the motion be made by acclamation. This was done amid big and prolonged applause.

After the tumult had subsided J. E. Ingelbretsen arose and named Cleson S. Kinney.  
Following in rapid succession the following were named: C. S. Patterson by W. I. Snyder; George E. Goodwin, by W. A. Leach; and George W. Moyer, by Bismarck Snyder and Judge T. D. Lewis by Judge Fryer. An attempt to nominate the last named by acclamation failed.

**REJECT OVERTURES.**  
**Republicans Do Not Want Any Bi-Partisan Business.**

The special committee on conference, appointed by the Republican convention, to confer with a like committee from the Democratic convention, on the matter of nominations, reported at the afternoon session as follows:  
Your committee, after a patient hearing of the proposal of the Democratic committee, and after giving it due and proper consideration, have the honor to recommend that the proposal be rejected, for the following reasons:

Realizing as we must, that the members of this convention, are only the representatives of the people of the judicial district, and that the Republican party has ever in the nation's history, best served the people, we feel that the people's interests can be best preserved and the highest office of judge be the best fit for the position. The committee, therefore, recommends that the proposal be rejected, and in doing so will present to the citizens men of profound ability, spotless integrity, who can, and will, administer the law with evenhanded justice to the poor and the rich alike, and without fear or favor, or political partisanship.

**A LETTER CARRIER'S WOES**  
**Finds Himself in a Queer Matrimonial Tangle and Talks Freely.**

A Salt Lake letter carrier finds himself mixed up in a most disagreeable matrimonial affair, involving serious charges and a divorce case.  
The matrimonial status of Charles A. Inlow is the case referred to, and it being a matrimonial case, it is not proper to discuss it in detail. He came here some time ago, having been transferred from an eastern station. He located at 603 Eighth street, and with him was a slender, dark haired girl, who became known in the neighborhood as Mrs. Inlow. After remaining there for some time, she suddenly left the place. This was on May 1st. The following day Inlow came home. It is said, bringing with him a girl of blonde complexion. She remained at the place for some time, taking charge of housekeeping affairs, much to the astonishment of the neighbors. Some of them mustered up courage enough to ask her where Mrs. Inlow was. The latter replied that she was absent. The neighbors were more astonished, and also shocked.

Later, the claim is made that it was admitted by Inlow that the first woman, the brunette, was not his wife, but his cousin, and that his wife was away. The second woman to put in an appearance was represented as the "real" Mrs. Inlow, who had been in Omaha, and who was sent for by Inlow. In April the brunette put in a second appearance and the two women lived together as sisters might. Then the blonde went away and left the brunette in charge. Then it was that the blonde, the "real" Mrs. Inlow, told the story that she married Inlow on May 1st. The neighbors were shocked, not knowing that he had been living with another woman. She asked Inlow about it, and according to his story, they decided to be divorced.

She says that when she, the brunette, whose name was Jennie McDonald, returned, she and Inlow used to "spoon" together for hours. Inlow states that he will bring his wife's attorney into the case and will show that they lived together in Provo while off on a lark. Altogether the case promises to be a salacious one.  
Inlow this afternoon made further serious charges against his rejected girl-wife, saying that she had been criminally intimate with an Omaha man and that she had been forced to submit to a case of malpractice. He admits that he held the "other woman" in the case out as his wife, but he says he did so at his wife's request.

## Combined Attack on Port Arthur.

One Expected to Take Place Very Soon—Japanese Hope to Occupy it Shortly—They Are Ready to Lose Two Thousand Men in the Assault—Well Informed Chinese Say that Entrance to the Port is Not Blocked.

Che Foo, May 16—4 p.m.—A combined land and sea attack on Port Arthur is expected to take place between May 20th and May 23rd.

The Japanese hope to occupy Port Dalny within a few days. Dalny is not fortified, the only fort in the vicinity being one midway between Talienwan and Kin Chou. After the destruction of the submarine mines at Talienwan the Japanese intend to land additional troops there and commence an attack on Port Arthur.

A Japanese officer informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Japanese are ready to lose two thousand men in the attack. This he did not confess to be a large number in view of the great percentage of sick and wounded who will be able to re-take the field as a result of modern hospital equipment.

Well informed Chinese say that the entrance to Port Arthur is not blocked.

Washington, May 16.—An intimation has reached the officials here to the effect that a great battle is imminent in the vicinity of Liao Yang, where the Russians are determined to make a stand. The rumor cannot be traced to its source.

## JAPANESE CRUISER STRIKES A MINE.

Lost While Engaged in Clearing Russian Mines from Kerr Bay.

SANK IN TWENTY-TWO MINUTES

The Miyako Was Unprotected—Was Completed in 1901—Casualties Not Very Great.

Tokio, May 16 (3:30 p. m.).—The Japanese dispatch boat Miyako was destroyed in Kerr bay by striking a submerged mine. Eight casualties are reported.

The Miyako was lost while assisting in the operations of clearing the Russian mines from Kerr bay northeast of Talienwan bay on which Port Dalny is situated. Admiral Kataoka, commander of the Third squadron, returned there Sunday with a detachment of his squadron, protecting two flotillas of torpedo boats which had been detailed to complete sweeping the harbor by the removal of mines. Five mines were discovered and exploded and the work was being suspended for the day when the Miyako struck an undetected mine, which exploded with tremendous force under her stern of the port side and inflicted immense damage to the hull. The Miyako sank in 22 minutes. Two sailors were killed and 25 men were wounded. The rest of the crew were rescued.

The news of the loss of the Miyako has been carefully received in Tokio. The dangerous character of the work in which the Miyako was engaged is generally appreciated, but it was thought that the loss of torpedo boat No. 8 under similar circumstances, Thursday last would serve as a warning to those engaged in the work to exercise the greatest care.

Admiral Kataoka reports that the Japanese withdrew from Robinson Point, north of Kerr bay, after the explosion of the mine. The vessel, which was a temporary fort on a height north of Robinson point, was completely destroyed. The vessel was a torpedo boat, mounted six guns and constructed for protecting trenches. The vessels of Admiral Kataoka's squadron shelled the Russians throughout Sunday but the latter stubbornly retained their position.

The Japanese flotillas while sweeping the bay were exposed to the Russian fire all day, but continued their work unharmed.  
When the Japanese torpedo boat No. 48 was destroyed May 12 in Kerr bay, while removing Russian mines, seven men were killed and seven were wounded. The No. 48 was the first war ship lost by Japan during the war with Russia.

The Miyako was one of the warships that took part in the operations at Kerr bay, Talienwan bay and Blackney (or Deep) bay, the day No. 48 was destroyed. The Miyako was a steel cruiser of 1,300 tons displacement and 6,300 indicated horse power, completed in 1901, and having an estimated speed of 20 knots. She was 314 ft. long and 32 feet beam, and drew 13 ft. of water. Her armament consisted of two 2.7 inch quick-firing guns and 10 1.8 inch guns and four torpedo tubes.

**NEWS AT THE LEGATION.**

Washington, May 16.—The Japanese legation has received the following telegram from Tokio:  
"Admiral Kataoka reports that on May 14 our torpedo boat flotilla continued sea sweeping operations under cover of the fleet. The enemy constructed temporary batteries on the promontory at Kerr bay, Talienwan, mounting six field guns, besides a hastily constructed fort and with one company of soldiers stubbornly resisting our attack. Our torpedo flotilla, defying the enemy's fire, carried out the operations and destroyed five mines laid by the enemy. Unfortunately, one of the mines exploded near our cruiser Miyako. In this accident six men were killed beside the two who were wounded during the fight."

**Club Women in Salt Lake.**

St. Louis, May 16.—Hundreds of club women who are delegates to the General Federation of Women's clubs are already here or are coming on special trains for the opening session of the twenty biennial convention tomorrow. There are a number of candidates for president and the contest for the office promises to be a spirited one. Among the delegates are Mrs. Naves, a well known club woman of Milwaukee, is the latest to be mentioned in connection with the position.

## CHINESE GIVE MORE ASSURANCES.

Do so to Allay Apprehension of Russia as to Attitude of China.

WILL BE PERFECTLY NEUTRAL.

No Reason Whatever to Suspicion Her Motives or to Question Her Conduct.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—(2:10 p. m.)—In order to allay Russian apprehensions as to the attitude of China, the Chinese minister here has given Foreign Minister Lamsdorff fresh assurances of the purpose of his government not to violate its neutrality and to preserve tranquility throughout the empire.

These assurances, which are based on dispatches received from the Chinese foreign office and Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, set forth in the most positive terms that there is absolutely no ground to believe that China will depart from her proclaimed attitude.  
"While there has not been the slightest fear that the peace of the empire would be disturbed or that my government would intervene in the war," said the Chinese minister to the correspondent of the Associated Press, "it was still deemed wise to communicate to Pekin and Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai the separation rumors circulating in Europe."

The Chinese foreign office reiterated that China is determined to continue to observe the strictest neutrality, giving support neither to Russia nor Japan.

Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai telegraphed that the rumors of impending uprisings were without foundation and assured me that a repetition of the Boxer revolt of 1900 was impossible.  
He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry, but had been discharged in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Secondly, he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin with one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted in Rome. Both of these men, Fragaola said, worked for foreign governments and had sometimes sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesare Gollo and that of the Frenchman was Jeanne Merle. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had come to Russia five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Gollo had left documents behind and these he wanted to sell.

He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry, but had been discharged in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Secondly, he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin with one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted in Rome. Both of these men, Fragaola said, worked for foreign governments and had sometimes sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesare Gollo and that of the Frenchman was Jeanne Merle. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had come to Russia five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Gollo had left documents behind and these he wanted to sell.

He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry, but had been discharged in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Secondly, he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin with one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted in Rome. Both of these men, Fragaola said, worked for foreign governments and had sometimes sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesare Gollo and that of the Frenchman was Jeanne Merle. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had come to Russia five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Gollo had left documents behind and these he wanted to sell.

He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry, but had been discharged in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Secondly, he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin with one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted in Rome. Both of these men, Fragaola said, worked for foreign governments and had sometimes sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesare Gollo and that of the Frenchman was Jeanne Merle. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had come to Russia five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Gollo had left documents behind and these he wanted to sell.

**No Change in Tibetan Mission.**

New York, May 16.—There is no change in the situation which confronts Col. Younghusband's mission to Tibet, says a Times dispatch from Gyang-Tse, under date of May 13. There is nothing to indicate the Tibetan plan of operations, but it is clear that they are not likely to rest content with the present occupation of Jong Aeng and molesting of the mission at long range.

The thin line of British communication with the outer world remains uncut, a curious proof of the entire lack of initiative or capacity of action except in large bodies on the part of the enemy.

**ANARCHIST TURNER LOSES HIS CASE IN U. S. SUPREME COURT.**

Washington, May 16.—In an opinion today by Chief Justice Fuller the United States supreme court sustained the action of the immigration authorities at the port of New York in ordering the deportation of the Englishman, Turner, alleged to be an anarchist.  
The chief justice said in his opinion that Turner himself denied that he is an anarchist. The opinion upheld the law for the exclusion of anarchists and affirmed the decision of the circuit court for the southern district of New York which refused a writ of habeas corpus for Turner.

## PLANS OF TOULON FORTIFICATIONS.

A London Correspondent Obtains Nearly 100 of Them and Other Compromising Documents.

THERE IS TREASON SOMEWHERE.

Disclosures Promise to Create a Sensation as Great as That in the Dreyfus Case.

Paris, May 16.—The Matin's London correspondent having obtained nearly a hundred authentic plans of the fortifications of Toulon, besides other compromising documents, that paper this morning begins the publication of the history of a treason affair which seems likely to exceed in importance the disclosures with which Capt. Dreyfus was charged.

On April 21 the correspondent received a letter written in a queer semi-French, semi-Italian jargon and signed "Fragaola, Pierre," telling him that the writer, who was employed at a hotel, had been acting as a guide to two persons who had come to London to sell a large parcel of documents of the highest importance concerning French naval defenses. The letter stated that the men had gone to Brussels, leaving the writer penniless. He, therefore, wanted to negotiate for the transfer of certain documents, but was unwilling to part directly with the French government, preferring the deal with the Matin or some other paper.

The correspondent thought the latter was probably a begging trick, but replied, addressing his answer to the post-office, to be called for, and making an appointment with Fragaola daily kept. The man's desperate state of hunger evidenced his sincerity. Fragaola told the following story:  
He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry, but had been discharged in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Secondly, he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin with one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted in Rome. Both of these men, Fragaola said, worked for foreign governments and had sometimes sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesare Gollo and that of the Frenchman was Jeanne Merle. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had come to Russia five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Gollo had left documents behind and these he wanted to sell.

He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry, but had been discharged in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Secondly, he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin with one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted in Rome. Both of these men, Fragaola said, worked for foreign governments and had sometimes sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesare Gollo and that of the Frenchman was Jeanne Merle. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had come to Russia five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Gollo had left documents behind and these he wanted to sell.

He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry, but had been discharged in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Secondly, he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin with one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted in Rome. Both of these men, Fragaola said, worked for foreign governments and had sometimes sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesare Gollo and that of the Frenchman was Jeanne Merle. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had come to Russia five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Gollo had left documents behind and these he wanted to sell.

He was formerly, he said, employed at the war ministry, but had been discharged in a case of espionage and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Subsequently he came to London, living from hand to mouth. Secondly, he had acted as guide and secretary to two men of Italian origin with one of whom, a naturalized French citizen, he had formerly been acquainted in Rome. Both of these men, Fragaola said, worked for foreign governments and had sometimes sold important secrets to Germany at high prices. The Italian's name was Cesare Gollo and that of the Frenchman was Jeanne Merle. The latter had long been a contractor on public works at Toulon. They had come to Russia five days ago, leaving him entirely without means of living. He found after their departure that Gollo had left documents behind and these he wanted to sell.

**RAILROAD TO PORT ARTHUR.**

It is Closed.

Newchwang, May 15.—The Russians now admit that the railroad is practically closed to Port Arthur. Nothing has been heard from there by wire for three days and six days' mail consigned to points south of Hsia Yen was returned this afternoon. The furniture of the administration buildings here has been taken away. The Russians say that Gen. Libenstein is determined that there shall not be any further rail communication between Gen. Kuropatkin and Port Arthur. Official advice received today by the general staff says

St. Petersburg, May 16.—(4:30 p. m.)—The Japanese evidently are determined that there shall not be any further rail communication between Gen. Kuropatkin and Port Arthur. Official advice received today by the general staff says

The Japanese have destroyed 50 miles of the railroad north of Kin Chou.

**National Editorial Ass'n.**

St. Louis, May 16.—The 19th annual convention of the National Editorial association, comprising the delegates representing the state press organizations of the United States convened today in the hall of congress and will be in session for several days. Capt. Henry King, editor-in-chief of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, presided. The delegates were formally welcomed by President Francis, of the exposition.

**GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.**

Delegates from All Parts of the World Meet in St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 16.—Delegates from all parts of the United States and some from foreign countries were present today at the opening session of the convention of the National and International Good Roads association. The delegates represent various organizations, including agricultural societies, industrial commissions, railways and business-men's associations.  
W. H. Moore, president of the convention, reviewed the work so far accomplished and recommended that congress, senators and paupers be utilized in building roads throughout the country. This plan of improving highways would be of vast importance and materially aid the development of the country.  
Mr. Moore said determined efforts would be made to secure the aid of every state in the union in the matter of road construction, and that bills or resolutions would be drafted for presentation in all state assemblies. President Moore said the convention will endeavor to strengthen the movement for the improvement of roads, and that from the government would be sought later. The science of road building, the relation of road roads to the farmer, the manufacturer and the commercial advantages of better roads were among the topics embraced in the discussion by the delegates.

**Freight Engine Explodes.**

Los Angeles, May 16.—Information has reached here of the explosion of a Santa Fe freight engine near Bagnard, San Bernardino county, last night, in which Engineer Ebbitt was perhaps fatally injured and Fireman Showalter slightly hurt.  
According to the information received at the Santa Fe headquarters in this city, the engine was a "pusher" on a westbound freight train. The explosion occurred when the train was on a heavy upgrade, and the exact cause of the accident has not been ascertained. The engine was badly demolished but the track was not injured nor traffic delayed.

**Russians Suddenly Appear.**

Seoul, Korea, May 16 (p. m.).—An official dispatch has been received here saying that a Russian force estimated to number 300 men has appeared at the British mines at Eusan, northern Korea, where they seized the belongings of the Japanese and Chinese employees. They did not touch British property. Some of the Japanese escaped, while others are reported to have been captured.

**METHODISTS WILL LIKELY SETTLE DIFFICULTIES TODAY**

Los Angeles, Cal., May 16.—The third week of the Methodist general conference, commencing today, promises to see the settlement of a majority of the great church problems that are now pressing for solution. The most important of these is the determination of the number of bishops to be chosen and their final selection. At this afternoon's meeting of the committee on episcopacy, the question of how many bishops the conference shall elect will be taken up, and Dr. Buckley, chairman of the committee, has promised the conference that the report of his committee on the subject will be ready Tuesday morning. The number of new bishops that will be elected is entirely problematical. The retention of Bishop Andrews, Walden, Mallaleu, Vincent and Ford by the vote of the conference last Saturday, the acceptance of Bishop Merrill's resignation and the deaths of Bishop Nims and Hurst during the last quadrennium, make eight vacancies on the board of bishops. This number, together with two missionary bishops that are likely to be chosen, makes a total of 10 to be elected. The conference may or may not, however, fill all of these vacancies on the board.

In the meantime there is no dearth of candidates for bishopric honors. Probably 15 names are being discussed in connection with the positions. Most prominent among these are the following: Dr. W. P. McQuinn, secretary of the board of education; Dr. P. Berry, editor of the Epworth Herald; Dr. Henry Spillmeyer of Newark, Dr. J. R. Day, chancellor of Syracuse university; Dr. J. W. Bouslog, president of the Wesleyan seminary; Dr. G. F. Boyard, president of the University of Southern California; Dr. H. C. Jennings, agent of the western home concerns; Dr. George P. Eckman of New York; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, the colored educator, of Atlanta, Ga.

A constitutional provision is hinted at which may prevent the election of a colored bishop. The colored delegates, however, supported by a considerable following of white delegates, are making a vigorous campaign for the election of Dr. Bowen, and if no constitutional barrier is found to prevent, it seems likely that he will be chosen.  
The Pacific coast contingent has taken an extended leave of absence, and is renewed here with the retirement of so large a number of the present bishops, and the creation of a corresponding number of vacancies, and the vigorous campaign for the election of Dr. Bowen, and if no constitutional barrier is found to prevent, it seems likely that he will be chosen.

The morning session of the general conference was spent in hearing reports from the various standing committees and in discussing minor and unimportant changes recommended in these reports. The report of the committee on Epworth league resolved the most important of the league's business, and the conference proceeded to become involved in a parliamentary snarl before it straightened itself out again the entire report was recommended.

## DEMOCRATS ARE IN SESSION TODAY.

Make Proposition to Republicans For a Bi-Partisan Judicial Ticket.

**MOST DELEGATES FAVOR IT.**

Acceptance Would Have Meant Morse and Lewis, Republicans, and Hall and Stewart, Democrats.

**POWERS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.**

Attorney Callis of Coalville Was Permanent Chairman—Committees Named—Other Business.

The Democratic judicial convention met in Judge Stewart's court room at 10 o'clock this morning. The delegates were called to order by Colonel Ellis, who named Judge Powers as temporary chairman, and C. M. Jackson as temporary secretary. Later Attorney Callis of Coalville was made permanent chairman.

During the morning session Judge Ellis and Powers made speeches favoring the nomination of the best men the party could find. The convention also sent a communication to the Republican convention in the same building, asking that Morse and Lewis, Republicans, and Hall and Stewart, Democrats, be named as their own successors.

Subsequently a recess was taken until this afternoon. The Democratic candidates are Judges W. C. Hall, S. W. Stewart, E. A. Wilson and Joseph H. Hurd. At a late hour it looked very much as though they would be named.

The candidates for district attorney are D. B. Hemphstead, Ray Van Cott and J. Weber, the latter formerly of Weber county.

**NOTE—THROUGH AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT CAUSED BY THE BREAKAGE OF MACHINERY A LARGE AMOUNT OF COPY FOR TODAY'S ISSUE OF THE DESERT NEWS WAS LOST AT AN HOUR WHEN THERE WAS NO TIME TO REWRITE IT. THE ACCOUNT OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WAS WITH IT; HENCE THIS BRIEF RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS.**

**WILDCAT ELECTROCUTION.**

Animal Climbed an Electric Light Pole Causing an Accident and Death.

There was a peculiar accident at 3 a. m. to day, to the wires of the Light & Railway company near Ogden, unparalleled in this part of the country. A wild cat climbed a pole near the Weber river, ostensibly to attempt the tight rope act on the wire. The feline, chained to strike the two wires of one circuit, and presto! its spirit had departed this life. The force of the 23,000 volts that passed through it, was too much for the wild cat animal. The contact burned the wire through, so that the cat and the Salt Lake end of the wire fell to the ground, leaving the cat hanging by its tail, swinging clear. This enabled the Ogden power house to pick up the load so that there was no interruption to traffic.

The source of trouble was discovered at 10 o'clock, lying very much decomposed on the ground, with his whiskers all burned off, and his remains otherwise scorched. The wild cat was brought to the city today, and will be stuffed.

A somewhat similar accident occurred a year ago between the Niagara Falls power house and Buffalo, where a cat climbed up on to the great feed wires and made a short circuit. For three hours the street cars remained inactive in Buffalo, until the linemen discovered the cause of the stoppage, lying across the wires and burned to a crisp.

**OLD TIMER LAID AWAY.**

Friends of Absalom W. Smith Pay Tribute to His Life and Memory.

The funeral of Absalom W. Smith, an aged and respected resident of Draper, took place at that town yesterday, services being held in the ward meeting-house and old time friends and associates paying their respects to the life and memory of the deceased. Mr. Smith was a native of Virginia and was born in 1819. He came to Utah in 1852, and shortly after his arrival here went to live at Draper, where he continued to be his home up to the time of his demise. He left a large family. The speakers were Bishop Miller, Elders Joseph E. Taylor, S. W. Stewart, Bernard Stewart, John L. Pittner of Los Angeles, Dr. E. R. Dille of Oakland, and Dr. Edward M. Randall of Tacoma. There has been no decision on the part of the Pacific coast delegates to support any particular candidate for the reason that it is generally understood that if the conference bestows this honor upon any one of the candidates of the coast states it will be largely a matter of courtesy and the united and aggressive support of any single candidate by the western delegates would hardly result in increasing their chances for recognition.

The morning session of the general conference was spent in hearing reports from the various standing committees and in discussing minor and unimportant changes recommended in these reports. The report of the committee on Epworth league resolved the most important of the league's business, and the conference proceeded to become involved in a parliamentary snarl before it straightened itself out again the entire report was recommended.

**LEWISOLIN IN CONTEMPT.**