THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FORTY-NINTH YEAR. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 42

DR. CHARLES M. CANNON DEAD.

End Came Somewhat Suddenly at His Home This Morning.

ILLNESS LONG AND SEVERE

Was One of Salt Lake's Leading Young Dentists—Leaves a Wife and Child.

After a long stage of sickness and suffering, Dr. Charles M. Cannon, the well known Salt Lake dentist, breathed his last at 6:30 this morning. The end came somewhat suddenly, though peacefully and without a sign of struggle. He had just taken a drink of water tenderly given him by his wife when he was seized with the throes of death. His father was at his bedside at the time, and was holding him in his arms when his spirit took its flight into the unseen world. Death was due to cardiac disease of the heart, superimposed by inflammatory rheumatism.

The deceased was a native of Utah, born in this city thirty years ago, and spent all of his life here with the exception of the time devoted to finishing his education in the East, and in filling a mission. He was the son of President Angus M. and Mrs. Ann Amanda Cannon.

His early boyhood days were spent in the district schools of this city, after which he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph company as a messenger and subsequently as an operator. Later he received a three years' apprenticeship in a local dental office, after which he entered the dental department of the University of New York, from which institution he graduated with honors, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dentistry, of the class of 1892, consisting of ten members, and obtaining one of three medals in a class of eighty-five.

On his return to Salt Lake he began the practice of his profession and immediately settled with it with called on a mission to the Eastern States. While on his mission he was suddenly attacked with illness and on their arrival at Independence, Missouri, he was taken home, then he again resumed his professional calling. He was a member of the Pi Kappa Delta Fraternity, and took a post graduate course in dentistry. He was for some time a member of the Sunday School board of Salt Lake Stake and was an assistant Sunday school superintendent.

About eighteen months ago he had an attack of inflammatory rheumatism and again about a year ago, when he suffered severely, but partially recovered from it. Last fall, however, complications arose which affected his heart and kidneys, and with a view of improving his health he went, accompanied by his wife and child, the latter two years old, to Los Angeles, Cal. While there he wrote a number of interesting letters to the "News."

Instead of getting better, as hoped for, he unfortunately grew worse. His condition became so serious that his father was telegraphed for. He at once proceeded to Los Angeles, and when he arrived the party started home, the patient expressing the opinion that unless the journey was commenced without delay, he would die before returning home. At the date they were not yet fully recovered from the effects of the trip to their comfortable second ward home where every attention known to medicine and kind nursing was given, but in vain.

During the past week prospects for recovery were considered brighter than they had been before and up to as late as yesterday, and even last night, the indications were quite encouraging. Yesterday, Mrs. Miles Cannon, resolved to lie bedside during the whole of the night. At twelve o'clock midnight, he expressed himself as feeling very well and took some nourishment at four o'clock. At four o'clock he turned over and sat up in bed, saying he felt sufficiently strong to get up. His wife was called and he was assisted into the chair at the bed. The heart was pulsating very rapidly, but was beating regularly, and he was apparently in good spirits. He was asked to be called for a glass of water, and after drinking it sank rapidly, coming into his father's arms.

The deceased had many splendid characteristics, chief among which were his generosity, his humility and loyalty to his friends. He was a kind and affectionate husband and a loving, indulgent father. He was also a dutiful son. Speaking of his faithfulness today his father feelingly said: "He never once disobeyed me in his life either before or since he left home."

His friendships were of the strongest possible kind and he never permitted to go unrequited any favor done him, or a remark or imputation that in any way reflected upon one whom he held in high esteem. In this and in his endeared friendship many persons. His death will be a shock to them and a heavy blow to the young wife and child whom he was left to mourn his early demise. He was unfitting in her efforts to promote his comfort and particularly wished upon him in his affections. They were a very happy couple.

The funeral will probably be held at the Fourteenth ward meeting house, beginning at 12 o'clock next on Sunday.

TO BRING THE BODIES HOME

Remains of Three Elders Who Died in Europe to be Buried in Utah.

President Lorenzo Snow has written to Elder Platt D. Lyman, president of the European mission, requesting that the remains of Elder Albert Paterson, who died at Upsala, Sweden, in December last, Elder David M. Stone, who passed away in Scotland in October, and Elder Myle Wilkinson, the president of the Scandinavian mission, who was buried in Copenhagen in August, be exhumed from their respective resting places in Europe, and brought home to Utah, where they will repose by the side of their departed brethren.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED.

Were Run Down by a Pennsylvania Express Train near Latrobe.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—Four persons were run down and instantly killed by express train No. 1 near Larmor Station on the Pennsylvania railway, 33 miles east of Pittsburg. The dead are:

Thomas Milne,
Mary Miller,
Albert Wilson,
Walter Ewens.

The train dashed into the group of pedestrians at full speed and the bodies were terribly mangled.

On account of a freight wreck near Latrobe, it was necessary to switch the westbound passenger trains to the eastbound track. The express was running at full speed and the engineer took the switch, but the engine evidently thought that the train would run on the eastbound track as usual.

Two were all residents of Latrobe.

Train Robbers are Captured.

Mansfield, Mo., Jan. 11.—Bryant, the well-mounted train robber, today positively identified John Kennedy, arrested in Kansas City yesterday, as the robber and leader of the gang who last Tuesday night held up and robbed a Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis passenger train at Mansfield, Mo.

"Jennings" has also been identified beyond a doubt as Bill Ryan, the famous bandit who was suspected with the James gang for many years. Ryan carries scars received in some of his raids.

Kennedy was brought here last night from Kansas City for his preliminary hearing.

BATTLE IN CONGO FREE STATE.

Belgians Telegraph Defeat a Column of the Rebels Troops.

Brussels, Jan. 11.—The position announces that the Belgian telegraph of the Congo Free State, who it was announced from here on January 6, defeated a column of rebels of the state troops on Nov. 4 and captured Kalambari on Nov. 14, in addition to killing two officers, one native and five native troops, captured 14 white, two guns, ammunition and a quantity of provisions. In addition five white were killed at Kabambari, which is the chief town of the district. It was garrisoned by the rebels at the time.

The Governor, Wahis, who is now at Stanley Falls, is sending a force of men to proceed against the Batshilas.

Transports Fitting Out for Vigan.

New York, Jan. 11.—The transport Sedgwick from Havana arrived here today. It will not be necessary to send the Meade to Havana, as it was at first intended, the Sedgwick being prepared for the same purpose. Each will carry about 1,000 men. The seven or three transports still in Havana before they leave port again, the Meade is to be known as the Sherman and the Sedgwick as the Grant.

INVESTMENTS IN ECUADOR.

American Enterprise and Dollars are Making Headway in the Country.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Minister Sampson, at Quito, Ecuador, furnishes some very interesting statements to the state department relating to American other things, he says:

Business is becoming one of the most important ventures in the west coast of South America. In its relation to the United States.

An American company has received to build a railroad from Guayaquil to Quito at an estimated cost of $17,000,000 in gold, and a number of engineers are now at work on the survey. A Chicago syndicate of Mr. Wheeler, of Chicago, is negotiating for a concession to build another railroad that will run from Guayaquil to Quito. Another American company is negotiating for a concession to build another railroad that will run from Guayaquil to Quito. Another American company has secured the right to build a tramway, which will run from Quito to the Pacific ocean.

A company has been formed by Americans to build a large hotel in Quito, which is now in the hands of the state. While there he wrote a number of interesting letters to the "News."

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PORTO RICO'S FIRST BLESSING.

American Control Brings Reduction of Taxes and Expenses.

$2,172,492 ARE STRICKEN OUT

Budget for the Ensuing Year Has Been Duly Approved by Gen. Henry.

San Juan, P. R., Jan. 5.—The first great blessing that has come to Porto Rico since the American occupation has been the reduction of taxes and the expenses expended. The budget for the year 1899 has been approved by Gen. Henry. This covers the expenses of what is called the "insular government." The following cases, which would have been included in the budget of the Spanish government for this year, have been striken out:

General pensions, $400,000; carry, $197,242; war, $1,322,277; marine, $152,000. The total of the obligations that ceased to exist and which are deducted from the sources of the budget is $2,172,492.

The difference that has been expended without the indemnity mentioned herein with detailed equals $2,022,417.

The calculated budget for 1899 is formed of the following items:

Municipal expenses, $1,000,000; state obligations, $504,000; justice department, $107,852; finance department, $364,000; interior department, $1,000,000.

The revenues for the coming year were estimated to be $1,000,000. This sum is to be raised by the amount usually raised by the duty on wheat flour, and which has been taken off by Gen. Henry, this is $500,000.

This leaves a net revenue from the customs house of $2,442,000. There will through therefore an excess of $1,130,000.

It should be understood that the above figures for the estimated budget for the year 1899 include only the necessary expenses for the payment of salaries and other fixed charges. If this amount cannot be paid from the revenues of the customs then it must be raised by other methods of taxation.

Gen. Henry has asked of Washington the right to apply the customs receipts to the expenses of the government. If this request be granted, then all and great most expenses could be paid and many improvements carried on.

Up to the present time there are many taxes collected that are a great hindrance to commerce, and if the customs receipts could be used there might be done away with.

Revolution is Going business in Porto Rico is prohibitive tax.

No one can engage in the making of the portfolio without paying to the government a tax of $500 per year. Then there are numerous taxes imposed upon every article imported for consumption. These should all be done away with as they hinder trade and prevent the trade from American entering here.

Many Americans have come here for the purpose of establishing trade with the people, representatives of capital have visited the island for the purpose of securing franchises for the building of public improvements. They have found that the law, which is under the control of the war department, which permits any town in Porto Rico from granting a franchise for the public improvements without first referring the application to the military governor. The latter must then forward the application to the secretary of war before the same may be granted.

The effect of this order is to tie the hands of the military governor and to compelling him to say to any inquiry that he can do nothing for the applicant. This ruling of the war department, with the delay in referring the field open application between the United States and Porto Rico, will delay the development of the new city.

There are very good prospects for capital, but as long as these matters are uncertain capital will not be invested in the local development of the country. When this order came then Henry requested it as an advantage to the holders of franchises granted and therefore promptly made an order revoking all of the latter. The idea was to place all the applicants on a footing fairly signed the latter order, however, before the legal questions involved were presented therefore, the order was revoked the order. A serious question was raised, and one that might have been disastrous to the holders of franchises in favor of the holders of old Spanish concessions.

HEROINES OF THE LATE WAR

Margaret Chanler and Anna Boulinq to Receive Thanks of the Nation.

Secretary Alger Informs the Sentiments, and Will Recommend Suitable Action by Congress.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Margaret Livingston Chanler and Anna Boulinq heroic women, who served without pay as nurses in Porto Rico during the war, have been recommended for that rare honor, the thanks of Congress. Mrs. Chanler died in New Jersey, and the same day began nursing American and Spanish sick. Miss Chanler, from her own purse, hired a house and established a hospital for American officers, and, as the number of sick grew, hired another and another until she had three hospitals in operation at her own expense. Mr. Boulinq also carried three hospitals over to the government trained nurses, having first provided for their care with trained attendants.

The two brave women then went to Cuba, another the dark shore, and labored in San Juan, and as soon as San Juan was under the American flag started a hospital there. General Miles says they were women of great commanding and rare worth.

Such noble and generous acts performed under the pressure of great embarrassment and danger of contracting fatal diseases prevalent at that time, he says, are so rare that they should recognize and I recommend that appropriate action be presented these ladies for the thanks of the nation. Miss Chanler on account of her contributing so largely and generously from her own private funds, without the least hope of ever being remunerated, I further recommend that the matter be brought to the attention of Congress for such action as it may deem proper.

The recommendation is indorsed by Secretary Alger, who recommends that also action be taken by Congress in the two women will be given medals and the thanks of Congress.

Senatorial Fight in Nevada.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 11.—The Nevada senatorial fight has been narrowed to the contest of A. C. Cowles of White Pine county. He now is in a full fledged candidate for United States senator, vice Senator Jones, deceased, and that it things become settled to the extent that he has a fair position at most every ballot cast for United States senators. The Nevadans from now rather upset by the nomination of Wellington Bishop, of Virginia City, by a new move which has been in progress for twenty-four hours. Wellington Bishop is a brother of Bishop Bishop, of Virginia City, and had Monday with all kinds of rumors in circulation as to his candidacy. He has never been down all day long as no outside man has been seen in the capitol. It is thought that the Bishop brothers are the only ones that Mr. Cleveland has will be forced to recognize in the matter of the Nevada senatorship. A democratic caucus will convene in Reno on Monday night.

CRUISERS FOR MANILA.

Detroit, Marblehead and Montgomery May Be Ordered Thither.

Significant Attention is Being Given by the War Department to the Transports.

New York, Jan. 11.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Naval officers are considering the advisability of dispatching the cruisers Detroit, Marblehead and Montgomery to Manila, but will probably first order to Admiral Dewey the gunboats of the vessels already attached to his command is sufficient for his purpose. The vessels so far ordered include the gunboats Yorktown, Bennington, Princeton, Castine and Helena. The Machias will be attached to his command as soon as the repairs are completed. The gunboat Marietta may also go.

The Detroit class will be splendid vessels for service against the Filipinos, having a draught of only 14 feet 7 inches, and being well supplied with rapid fire batteries. They will not be ready for service before the middle of February, unless the government that he needs more vessels.

Significant attention is being given by the war department to transports. At the request of Secretary Alger, Captain Charles Chandler, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has toured two six-inches or rapid fire guns to the war department. Two guns are to be placed on the transports going to Manila. These vessels will then be able to support any movement of the troops.

USUAL JAM FIGHTING.

Both Republicans and Democrats Fight Calm Superiority.

New York, Jan. 11.—After the fight Tom Reed had to make in Washington "I was this fight fair and square. I simply knocked the man out and did it in good time. I thought I would win about the tenth round, and told my seconds so. My eye was blacked a little but otherwise I am unhurt. The man that knocked me down was a dandy, but I knew I would recuperate. The old fellow hit hard and fast, but I have some speed myself and as for hitting I hit the pulpit jumper of that.

"When I got up from the knockdown blow I was still strong and the one minute rest put me all right again. After the fight was over I feel I give him all the credit in the world, but he can't whip me nor can anyone else in the world. I am ready to fight any man in the world and believe I have deserved at least I have met them all and each time am still standing. Nobody can say anything about this fight, but the fact is I knocked my man out. I have no apology to make for the unmanageability of the world.

Bill McKinley said: "I am defeated, but I still think I am right. The people have got the decision. I had Sharkey practically knocked out in the third round, but anyone who saw the fight will agree to, but I made the mistake of being too cautious and waiting for a better opportunity to finish the job. The blow he struck me which sent me down was one of his mid swings, all of which I knew he was good at. I was not at my working all of the latter. The idea was to place all my opponents on a footing fairly signed the latter order, however, before the legal questions involved were presented therefore, the order was revoked the order. A serious question was raised, and one that might have been disastrous to the holders of franchises in favor of the holders of old Spanish concessions.

"I realize that I was up against a hard proposition when I undertook the man who committed it. The blow of which there was some question was very fair and the man who knocked it was a dandy. I was knocked to the ground, I saw it land. The striking of through was very fair and the man who knocked it was ordered to McCoy was counted out while lying on the ropes in the tenth round. I was ready to go on and I felt I could knock Sharkey out. I felt sure I could do so if I got another chance. I don't care to say anything about the fight, I am satisfied with my opponent, but I was struck twice low in the fight. Of course I am heart over the result, but it can't be helped.

"I realize that I was up against a hard proposition when I undertook the man committed. Sharkey than myself, but anyone who saw the third round of the fight will agree with me when I say I have got a very good chance to defeat Mr. Sharkey if we meet again.

Referee Tim Hurst said:

"There were no foes committed. If there were I would have disqualified the man who committed it. The blow of which there was some question was very fair and the man who knocked it was a dandy. I was knocked to the ground, I saw it land. The striking of through was very fair and the man who knocked it was ordered to McCoy was counted out while lying on the ropes in the tenth round. I was ready to go on and felt I could knock Sharkey out. I felt sure I could do so if I got another chance. I don't care to say anything about the fight, I am satisfied with my opponent, but I was struck twice low in the fight. Of course I am heart over the result, but it can't be helped.

"I realize that I was up against a hard proposition when I undertook the man considerably heavier