

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

Plan for That Purpose Making Much Headway.

A CENTRAL BOARD FORMED.

At First Most Attention Will Be Given The South—Many Wealthy Men Are Interested.

New York, Feb. 12.—A movement to organize educational work in the United States, especially in the South, on a scale larger than has ever been attempted heretofore has been gaining strength rapidly in this city within a few weeks, says The Tribune. It has attracted the favor of a dozen or more men of great wealth among them John D. Rockefeller and his son, who are said to have determined to give needed financial support. Several millions of dollars are ready to be pledged to the great undertaking and abundant means will be available as soon as the plans for organization are completed.

While there have been frequent conferences of late regarding the educational organization to be formed, it may be several weeks before the men who are busy with their plans are ready to apply for charters. So far as there has been substantial agreement, however, the plans indicate the formation of a strong central educational board which will direct in a general way the educational work to be performed in various states by branch organizations. For a time the efforts of the organization will be directed to educational work in the South, but later on, when the educational systems and the southern educational board have been brought up to a high standard, the organization probably will direct some of its energies to educational work in northern and western states. The organization is to be organized on such a substantial basis that it will be self-perpetuating, and it will be expected to continue to increase in power and influence long after the men who have it in the start are dead.

When the central board has been formed under the charters to be obtained, it is expected that Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., will be placed at its head. Mr. Baldwin has been active in municipal work while he has been president of the Long Island railroad. He has been devoting much thought and study to the question of educational work in the South, and has been a prominent member of the executive board of the southern educational conference of which Robert C. Ogden is chairman.

The great educational organization will be in some measure a result of the investigations made by the southern educational conference. For several years men of means have been interested in the conference and have been working to improve educational facilities in the South. It has been made plain at last conferences that the South was poor to provide for its people, both white and black, as good schools as were needed. Several of the men concerned in the southern educational conference have been interested in the work done under the supervision of the conference and have been working to improve educational facilities in the South. It has been made plain at last conferences that the South was poor to provide for its people, both white and black, as good schools as were needed. Several of the men concerned in the southern educational conference have been interested in the work done under the supervision of the conference and have been working to improve educational facilities in the South.

Portland Opposes Chinese Exclusion

Portland, Ore., Feb. 11.—The Portland chamber of commerce today adopted resolutions opposing the restriction of Chinese immigration as proposed in the bills now before Congress.

The resolutions set forth that the trade of Portland with the Chinese empire is of great and increasing importance and for the proper conserving and promoting of this trade it is of the utmost importance that all facilities in commerce and the commercial life of the friendly nation be extended, particularly to that class of the Chinese empire which operates, controls and has in it the means and power of furthering this trade.

A FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

Occurred on Lake Shore Drive, Over Land, One Man Being Killed.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—During a fight with Winchester rifles that evening between the followers of rival claimants to property lying along the Lake Shore drive, the most aristocratic boulevard in Chicago, Frank Kirk, a watchman for one of the claimants, was shot through the head and killed.

The property in dispute consists of a large land lying east of the Lake Shore drive and between it and Lake Michigan. Capt. George W. Street, who has for many years been a thorn in the side of North Side property owners because of his propensity to settle on the ground and then claim the rights of the owner, has been erecting several small shanties upon this ground and asserts that inasmuch as it was not originally included in the government surveys of the state of Illinois, it does not belong to the state, but is public property open to settlement.

Tonight Henry L. Cooper, a lawyer who has been active in his opposition to Street, accompanied by Police Officer O'Malley, went on the ground of the "district" and was attacked by Street, who knocked him down with the butt of a revolver. Several of Street's followers covered O'Malley with their weapons and he was ordered to leave or be shot.

Shortly after Cooper and O'Malley broke out between the two rival claimants, William McManis, William Bickley and John Holdrege and two claimants employed by Cooper, Frank Porteous were standing just outside a small shanty of Cooper's when the first shots fired struck Kirk in the top of the head. Porteous entered the shanty and returned the fire

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

of the Streeter men with a Winchester. A riot call was hastily sent to East Chicago avenue police station and a wagon filled with policemen was sent on the run toward the place. When the officers arrived, they found the rioters outside the shanty, while from the window Porteous kept up a steady fire upon the three men in the other house who were returning his fire with their rifles.

NORA FULLER'S MURDERER.

Still at Large But Police Working Hard on Case.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Nora Fuller's murderer is still at large, and probably thousands of miles from the scene of his terrible crime, but the fact that he has not been seen since the commission of his heinous deed, has enabled to place a wide area of search between himself and the city's criminal-hunters has in no way discouraged the local police, who are eagerly searching for the mysterious John Bennett, alias C. B. Hawkins.

Capt. Seymour's confidence in the evidence which entangled Bennett has steadily increased. The chain of circumstances, together with the facts, has been carefully weighed, and it is certain that in bringing the accused before the bar of justice the authorities would be able to present a stronger and more damaging case against the prisoner than in the famous Durant case.

Capt. Seymour's investigation is being carefully made in two directions, one toward finding the much-wanted murderer and the other toward detecting the motive that prompted the crime.

He is also looking into the record of Atty. Hugh Grant, who is figuring quite unfavorably in the case, a fact which he seemed to suddenly realize today, when he was further informed by the newspaper reporters.

Mueller Plan of Arbitration.

Brussels, Feb. 12.—The plan of arbitration drawn up by Dr. Mueller, the former consul of the Orange Free State in Holland, who is now on his way to New York with dispatches to the Boer delegates in Europe to President Roosevelt, includes the formation of two standing committees, one more or less political, to include the Boer senators and representatives and other prominent men, who it is claimed, have already promised their co-operation.

The other and larger body will be chiefly concerned in the collection and forwarding of money for the Boer cause. The Boers here allege that there has been much difficulty heretofore in accounting for all the money subscribed, and that not all of it has reached its destination.

Dr. Mueller will be president of the finance committee and will remain in the United States as long as necessary. He is entrusted with the letter from Mr. Kruger to President Roosevelt, the joint production of Dr. Leyds and the other delegates but which Mr. Kruger approved and signed.

Dr. Mueller is charged to personally deliver this letter to President Roosevelt, whose permission to publish it will be asked.

After a discussion, in which the opinion of the Boer delegates was much divided, Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds convinced the others that it was not wise, in view of the reply of the British foreign minister, Lord Lansdowne, to the notes of the Netherlands to the vote of the Netherlands to make overtures to Great Britain for permission to open telegraphic communication with the Boer leaders in the field. Dr. Kruger, the Dutch premier, declined this view, and therefore it has been provisionally determined to maintain the status quo.

A Sensational Kidnapping Case.

St. Joseph, Mich., Feb. 12.—Lawrence, the 6-year-old son of Mrs. A. J. Courtney, who has been a victim of two sensational kidnappings cases, has again disappeared from the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Van Brunt. He left the house at night, and his whereabouts is unknown.

For the last six years Mrs. Courtney lived in Chicago, where her husband was employed in the Union stock yards. One year ago they quarreled, and the mother, with her two children, returned to this city to live with her parents. On July 4 the boys, Lawrence,

aged 5, and Albert, aged 8, were mysteriously stolen in broad day light from in front of their grandfather's home in a densely populated section of this city. The mother later found her boys in a negro den in Chicago and escaped to an exciting chase through the streets. Countryman pursued her to the boat but passengers prevented him taking the boy, who has since been living here.

Venezuelan Revolutionists Sanguine

New York, Feb. 12.—Senor Monagas, ex-secretary of the Venezuelan legation, Washington, has received a letter from Gen. Hernandez Monagas, one of the leaders of the Matos' revolution. It was smuggled from the interior of the state of Bermudez to the coast, and then taken by a fisherman to Trinidad.

"I feel satisfied that by March," the letter states, "we will be victorious and be able to substitute the corrupt and despotic government with one of honest men and conducted on honest business principles."

"All this portion of the country is opposed to Castro and there has been no trouble in finding men to join our army. I also learn that several of Castro's best generals have deserted and joined the rebellion. It is no exaggeration to say that the Libertador could easily engage the entire government fleet and defeat it."

No Pro Boers in Lord Strathcona.

New York, Feb. 12.—Lord Strathcona, who appears to have completely recovered his health, presided Tuesday night at a meeting of the Colonial Institute, when J. H. Turner read a paper on the subject of the Boers in the Colonies. The British Columbia, since the London correspondent of The Tribune, both the high commissioner and the agent-general spoke of the locality of the Canadian people and Lord Strathcona was in the habit of saying that no single individual in the whole Dominion could be got to profess himself a pro-Boer. He anticipated that swift communication with Canada will shortly bring the Pacific coast with eight days of England. Admiral Fremantle and Gilbert Parker, M. P., referred to the strategic advantages of British Columbia to the empire.

PANAMA CANAL.

Colombia Ready to Duplicate Any Concessions Nicaragua Will Make.

Laredo, Tex., Feb. 11.—A Monterey, Mex., special says: Colombia stands ready to duplicate any concessions Nicaragua is willing to make. There need be no question about the title of the Panama waterway. The United States can have it with a guaranteed title.

Colombia is willing to give the United States full control of the territory through which the canal passes. It wants the canal built, and in the event the United States seek fit to accept the Nicaragua route, the government of Colombia will take steps to interest European powers in the completion of the Panama canal.

These declarations were made tonight by Gen. Rafael Reyes, Colombian delegate to the Pan-American congress, and in all probability the future president of Colombia, who is among the visiting Pan-American delegates who are at present the guests of this city.

Gen. Reyes stated that he had not fully decided, but intimated that he would return to Colombia within the next few weeks and take the presidency.

"The Panama canal can be completed in four years' time," continued Gen. Reyes, "it would take at least eight years to build the Nicaraguan waterway. Reports stating that the territory of the Panama canal is deadly to workmen are false. The climate of the section is more healthful than Nicaragua. There is every reason why the United States should decide on the Colombian waterway, but, regardless of what action that country takes, the Panama canal will be built. With the United States out, the European powers will take hold and the Colombian government will certainly give them all the assistance possible."

Tenant Farmers' Agitation.

New York, Feb. 12.—The government whips are attempting to exclude Messrs. Russell and Wood from the Unionist side as a result of the down election, according to a London dispatch to The Tribune. They hope to prevent a spread of the tenant farmers' agitation in favor of compulsory purchase by driving the tenant farmers to the opposition benches and charging them with being Mr. Redmond's allies.

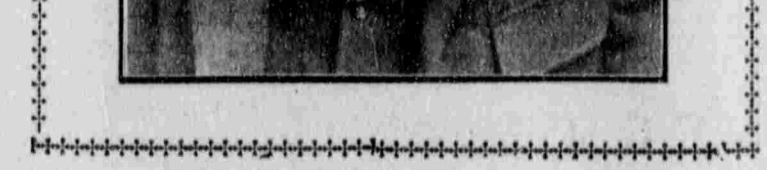
MAY LOSE EYESIGHT.

Job Hamsley Victim of Accidental Discharge of Shotgun.

Job E. Hamsley, a mason whose home is at Cleveland avenue and Ninth East street, is laid up with a severely burned face that may result in the loss of one of his eyes. He was at his father's home late yesterday afternoon, practicing with a shotgun, when the breech blew out of it and the powder was discharged in his face. The metal and wood cut his forehead in a painful manner but not dangerously. Dr. S. J. Richards was called in to dress the injuries, and while he has no fears as to fatal results, says the sight of one of the eyes is in a precarious condition. Hamsley is 56 years old and has a wife and family.

NOTED CHARACTER LAID TO REST

Remains of the Late Bishop Archibald Gardner Consigned to the Tomb This Afternoon—A Pioneer Who Built Well And Lived a Life of Goodly Deeds.



BISHOP ARCHIBALD GARDNER.

As set forth on another page of this paper, the remains of the late Bishop Archibald Gardner were consigned to the tomb this afternoon, the funeral services taking place at the Fourteenth ward assembly rooms and the interment at the city cemetery. With those offices comes the pleasant memory that he had lived well, both as to character and things material and that his life's pages are everywhere brightened by the record of goodly deeds.

Archibald Gardner was born in Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, Scotland, on Sept. 2, 1814. When he was 9 years of age his parents moved to Canada, he of course accompanying them. In 1839 he married Miss Margaret Livingston, and in 1845 he was baptized into the Mormon Church with nearly every member of his family. The same year of his baptism he moved to Nauvoo in company with his father, brothers, one sister and their families, numbering twenty-four in all. He reached the ill-fated city just as the Saints were being expelled from their homes, so he, with his relatives across the river and settled in Winter Quarters. Remaining there all winter, the Gardner's prepared their outfit for the spring, and in June, 1846, they joined Bishop Hunter's company and set out for the Salt Lake Valley, reaching here on Oct. 1st. The following spring Mr. Gardner moved to Mill Creek, where he lived for ten years. At this time the move south was instituted and Mr. Gardner took his family to Spanish Fork, but he was not permitted to remain there long for in the following year he spent his first winter in this valley.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS MEETS.

Commercial Club Perfects Its Organization and Elects W. A. Nelden President—S. P. Shelp, Secretary—The Other Officers—Naming of Permanent Committees.

New Storm of Indignation Rising In the House.

Why Lower Branch Yields To Regain Their Lost Privileges Representatives Must Take Firm Stand for Legislative Rights.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The newly aroused indignation which the members of the House of Representatives have shown against the encroachments of the senate upon the legislative prerogatives of the lower branch of Congress is interesting if for no other reason than that the house itself has often surrendered when there is a great contest, and the senate stands out with firmness. The house passes a bill, and the senate amends it out of all recognition. The house rejects the senate amendments, and a conference is ordered. The senate confers talk to the house conference in about this way: "We don't like these amendments, but if you don't agree to them there are a dozen senators who will talk the bill to death. You can put them through the house, and you'll have to do it."



W. A. NELDEN.

The board of governors of the Commercial club met last night, and chose the following officers: President, W. A. Nelden; vice president, John C. Cutler; treasurer, J. E. Dooley; secretary, S. V. Shelp. On Gov. Wells' motion, it was decided to hang the certificate of incorporation in the office of the club, and Mr. Dooley stated that until permanent quarters had been secured, the club might occupy the rooms over the Wells, Fargo bank, and furniture from the old clearing house would be moved in to make things comfortable. An attempt was made to place the governor in the presidency of the club, but he declined as questions might arise in which he would as president of the club have to favor one city as against another, so Mr. Nelden was chosen, the voting in all cases being unanimous.

Bonds are provided for the officers as follows: Each member of the board of governors, \$100; president, \$1,000; vice president, \$1,000; secretary, \$500; treasurer, \$500.

The board of 15 governors is as follows: Samuel Wells, John C. Cutler, F. A. Druhl, E. W. Genter and W. A. Nelden, for one year; Heber M. Wells, G. P. Holman, R. S. Campbell, Henry M. Dinwiddie and S. V. Shelp, for two years; John J. Daly, Joseph A. Silver, C. N. Strevel, C. P. Mason and John E. Dooley, for three years.

Gov. Wells presented a letter from Secy. Irving Mahon, of the International Mining congress, asking that the people of Utah, interested in the mining industry, send a petition to him to be presented to Congress, asking for the establishment of a department of mines and mining in the government. It was unanimously decided to draft a resolution of support in favor of the establishment of such a department. Gov. Wells was appointed to draft the resolution, and was instructed to send it to Mr. Mahon, and copies of it to the congressional representatives from this state.

Gov. Wells proposed some action towards securing a government mint for this city, as Salt Lake is the center of a rich and productive mining district, and it was unanimously decided to draft a resolution to be sent to our congressional representatives, asking that steps be taken to secure the desired mint. J. E. Dooley was appointed to draft the resolution and send it at once to the proper parties.

The following list of names was then presented as applicants for membership, and they were ordered posted in the office of the club, to be acted upon at the next meeting: S. H. Auerbach, G. S. Holmes, Wm. Bartling, Frank Knox, Theo. Bruback, J. C. Lyon, C. S. Burton, W. Morrison, John Clark, George Mullet, Chas. Cottrell, Jr., J. G. McDonald, G. P. Culmer, W. H. McIntire, Wm. W. Chisholm, Lloyd Park, John Dorn, Samuel Paul, Samuel Patterson, J. W. Delano, Wm. R. Witter, P. J. Enright, F. C. Schuchert, F. J. Gardner, Charles Syme, Jos. Geoghegan, Joseph F. Smith, B. F. Grant, C. J. Merrill, R. E. Hewitt, J. L. Frank, C. R. Howe, J. L. Frank.

An adjournment was then taken until next Tuesday night, when the club will meet in the temporary quarters over Wells, Fargo bank.

SMOKELESS POWDER FOR UTAH GUNS.

Cannon Used in the Philippines by "Our Boys," Shipped to Watervliet Arsenal, Massachusetts, to be Recambered for the Less Dangerous Explosive—Historic Artillery.

The guns taken to the Philippines by the Utah batteries have been boxed up and shipped to the Watervliet arsenal in Massachusetts to be recambered for the use of smokeless powder.

While in the Philippine service the regular black powder was used in them, and the annoyance—to say nothing of the dangerous exposure now incurred by the use of black powder in battle was evidenced strongly enough by the experience of Capt. Grimes' battery in the siege before Santiago. But those Utah battery cannon have an honorable history that will make them memorable as long as they are in existence. They are the regular 3.2 in. breechloaders, the same as the guns now in possession of the Utah National guard, and those at Fort Douglas were the Twelfth and Twenty-second light batteries of the regular service.

Said a former artillery officer today: "Excellent as this class of guns may be, but so far they are obsolete. I have seen a new gun for which the war department of the larger nations have been striving to develop and perfect for some time. The scheme is the perfection of a device which takes up the recoil and also a device for a horizontal motion of the gun on its axis. The recoil from 10 to 20 feet is the recoil record of guns at times so that after their discharge some time must elapse before the gun can be hauled back to its original position and the range found again."

A recall jacket and sometimes springs are used, as in naval ordnance, but so far these devices have been hardly more than makeshifts. However, I understand that our ordnance officers in the east have at last hit upon an appliance which will take up this recoil, so that it will be reduced to a minimum, and there is also being perfected in our ordnance shops a mechanism which is attached to the axle of a gun carriage, and will allow the gun within certain limits to oscillate right and left at the will of the gunner. This combination will enable a gun crew to fire it more rapidly and with much less trouble and continued accuracy of aim than under the old style of operation, and a battery provided with such guns will be able to do up an opposing battery of the old style in very short order. The nation that develops this idea under the perfection point before the next war comes on will be the superior of all others."

Men's Money Saver

Beginning Wednesday, February 12th, we will, for a short time, make the above prices on 16 styles of Walk-Over and Bill-Well Shoes, respectively, as we must make room for our Spring Stock.

RIGHT NOW You Can Buy a Pair of WALK-OVER SHOES FOR \$2.95 and \$1.95.

As you know our goods are all New, no old styles, every pair strictly up to Date. This assures you a Bargain for every dollar you spend.

Why Dont You?

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE, JONES & HARDING 259 MAIN STREET.

IS THE SENATE ARBITRARY?

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AND THE HOUSE YIELDS.

In most cases the house will give in. It did so on the McKinley, Wilson and Dingley tariff bills, and on the house gave way rather than have the bills fail. It is argued that in the days before the Fifty-first Congress, when the filibuster was an effective weapon of the minority, a threat of defeat by debate in the senate would be met by a threat of filibuster in the house, and a compromise would be brought about. It is an acknowledged fact that a minority in the senate can secure absolutely no concessions.

CANNOT GO BACKWARD.

Of course it is not to be expected that the house will go back to the old rule by which a minority of one-fifth of the house, the number necessary to order a roll call, could tie up business indefinitely by a succession of parliamentary motions. It is to be expected that the old system by which a man silent and refused to vote could break a quorum can be restored. Some of these motions are being offered to have gone forever, as no party in power would surrender its rights to the other party by giving them weapons to defeat legislation. It is not by turning back the clock and restoring these features of the Reed rules that the House of Representatives is to recover its lost prestige.

MORE LIBERALITY NEEDED.

Here is a suggestion of one member who has been watching the course of events: "The men who manage the house should be more liberal. There should not be such an effort to prevent amendments being offered and voted upon. Let the house have every opportunity to get its legislation in the shape it wants it, and there will be less backwardness to the senate. Let there be fewer points of order, which prevent the house from securing amendments to bills. Let the leaders of the house consider the expediency of a bill, majority of even a large minority want considered. I know of an instance where three of the members signed a petition for the consideration of a bill, which consideration was denied. This bill had already passed the senate. Some day this bill will be tacked on to the appropriation bill in the senate, and there will be another story for the senate."

AS TO CLAIM BILLS.

In this same connection I recall the fact that the house leaders would not allow the consideration of claim bills, and many men knocked at the doors of Congress for what the senate and house committees considered just dues from the government. Let Senator Hall, who was opposing the proposition to place these claim bills upon a deficiency bill, said that if a fair and just claims bill should be prepared and passed by the senate, and then considered in the house, then he would consent to have the claims made a part of a deficiency bill, and he added that they would be retained in the bill, but there would be no bill. Again the house gave in, the bill was passed, and the senate got the credit for forcing its views upon the lower branch.

AN INTERESTING CONFLICT.

If the house really means business, if it is determined to assert its rights, there is a mighty war time ahead. But the house is thus far only fighting a phantom or a threat. The senate has not done what the pending resolutions say it must do. Nor will it go to that length. But this can happen. If the war revenue measure passes and contains a provision for the repeal of the duty on tea, the senate may hang quite an elaborate tariff measure upon it, leading a provision for reciprocity with Cuba. In fact, this Cuban reciprocity scheme may be attached to the Philippine tariff bill, in which event there is a prospect that quite a merry war would follow, but whatever the senate does will be well within its constitutional rights, so no issue can be had on that ground with the house. If the house wants to restore lost prestige, it will have to make a stand on its legislative rights, in which case there would be a fight well worth witnessing.

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