

PREST. CANNON'S FUNERAL WEDNESDAY

Remains Will Arrive Monday Morning— Railroads Will Give Conference Rates —Many People Coming.

The remains of President George Q. Cannon, accompanied by the members of his family, who were with him during the closing hours of his life at Monterey, will arrive in this city on Monday morning and be taken to the home of the deceased. The funeral will take place from the Tabernacle on Wednesday noon as announced in last evening's "News." Every indication points to a very heavy attendance of people from far and near, who will be present to pay their last respects to the memory of the honored and illustrious dead. In response to the popular desire of the people to be present at the services, the railroads have all granted "conference rates" for the occasion, a fact that will contribute largely to an increased attendance from points outside of Salt Lake City.

On Monday morning the family of

TELEGRAMS OF CONDOLENCE.

The family has received telegrams from all parts of the country conveying expressions of sympathy and respect. Some of the telegrams are as follows:

From Theo. F. Meyer and J. M. Allen, of St. Louis, Mo., to Superintendent C. G. Webber, of J. C. M. L.:

"We have just learned with deep sorrow of the death of our friend and brother, George Q. Cannon. Please extend to his family our sympathies and to the bereaved family with an appropriate floral offering."

From the National Park bank of New York to Zion's Savings Bank and Trust company:

"Please send appropriate flowers to the remains of about \$50 to be placed by the remains of Richard D. Caldwell, president of the National Park bank, and charge our account."

From William J. Curtis, of New York, to R. S. Campbell, secretary of the Union Light & Power Company:

"A personal loss. My intercourse with him taught me to honor and respect him as one of the finest types of the Christian gentleman. I have ever known. Please extend to his family my profoundest sympathy."

BIG SUIT OF THE FERRYS.

No Answer Yet Filed in the \$2,000,000 Dispute.

No answer has yet been filed in the Summit county suit in which the sons of Edward Payson Ferry ask for an accounting of some \$2,000,000 worth of property, mostly stock and dividends of the Silver King mine from David Erwin et al. The story goes that Erwin was the confidential friend and adviser of E. P. Perry, and some time in the year 1899, it is alleged, Perry purchased with his own money an interest in the lease of the Mayflower mine, and that Erwin, who at the same time was placed in the name of the defendant Erwin, to be used for the use and benefit of Perry; that Erwin received large sums of money from the mine, the amount of which is unknown to the plaintiff; that Erwin was to receive 100 shares of the Silver King Mining company, which was organized and it took over the Mayflower property, and it is further alleged that Erwin, as the plaintiff, was to receive 1,000 shares of the Silver King to D. C. McLaughlin, 3,000 shares to Thomas Monahan, and in consideration, and that notwithstanding transfers, Erwin received the dividends of the stock.

It is further alleged that Erwin, prior to February, 1892, purchased the real estate of the Mayflower mine, and that Erwin, as the plaintiff, was to receive 1,000 shares of the Silver King to D. C. McLaughlin, 3,000 shares to Thomas Monahan, and in consideration, and that notwithstanding transfers, Erwin received the dividends of the stock.

It is further alleged that Erwin, prior to February, 1892, purchased the real estate of the Mayflower mine, and that Erwin, as the plaintiff, was to receive 1,000 shares of the Silver King to D. C. McLaughlin, 3,000 shares to Thomas Monahan, and in consideration, and that notwithstanding transfers, Erwin received the dividends of the stock.

LATE LOCALS.

Zepraim Jensen, the custodian of the cemetery, who sustained a fracture of the collar bone in a bicycle accident a few days ago, is getting on very nicely at his home.

Tuesday evening, April 16th, at 8 o'clock, Miss Mary will give a Lecture in the First M. E. church, on "The Natives, Their Customs and Customs." This lecture is narrated by beautifully colored slides.

George Smith and Edward Powers

SLANDER SUIT FOR \$5,000 BEGUN

Mrs. Jennie Paul Institutes it Against Mrs. Hester Price. WAS ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Charge is Rejected by a Suit for Damages to Name and Reputation—Other Court Cases.

A slander suit for \$5,000 has been commenced against Mrs. Hester Price, proprietress of the Miller hotel, by Mrs. Jennie Paul formerly housekeeper in that hostelry. Mrs. Paul alleges that on April 2, before she left, Mrs. Price accused her of having stolen linen and silverware and insisted on searching her trunks. The stolen property was not found and Mrs. Paul considers her character injured.

WATER RIGHTS CASES.

In the water rights case on trial before Judge Morse, E. A. Wedgwood presented an argument for the East Jordan Canal company this morning. George Sutherland, for the Galena Canal company and Judge Hiles for the Power company. In the afternoon Lindsay Rogers spoke for the Power company and F. S. Richards for the plaintiffs. It looks as if the arguments might be spun out for several days yet.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

Judge Hall today overruled the demurrer as to the second cause of action in the case of Minerva A. Parrott vs. George W. Parrott. Defendant was given five days to amend demurrer. That motion for temporary alimony and counsel fees was denied.

NON-JURY CASES.

Judge Morse made the following rulings today after setting for trial 59 non-jury cases and 54 jury cases:

S. E. Cavasene vs. E. O. Transfer company, amended complaint allowed.

Katie Guthrie, administratrix, vs. J. T. Gilmer et al; demurrer overruled.

Salt Lake Meat company vs Salt Lake Rapid Transit company; dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Mountain Summer Resort company vs Salt Lake City; dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

R. D. McDonald vs John McNally et al; allowed to withdraw demurrer and file reply to answer.

BOY FINED \$25.

John Julian, one of the three boys who stole an 18-gallon keg of beer from the R. G. W. Ry. ice house on January 16, and who appealed from the decision of Justice Lochrie, was today fined \$25 by Judge Stewart.

TURNBOW VS BECKSTEAD.

The case of John G. Turnbow against Martin Beckstead will be tried without a jury by consent on Thursday next.

BRINTON CASE.

The damage suit of David B. Brinton against the city was argued before Judge Stewart this morning and taken under advisement.

BACKMAN WILL DEFEND.

In the cases against William Dean and Frank Brown, charged with crime against nature on the person of John Backman, a young boy; the time for pleading was set for 10 o'clock Thursday. G. H. Backman was appointed to defend Dean. Brown will provide his own counsel.

FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH.

Gina Wittenberg has brought suit against the Salt Lake City Railway company for \$10,000 damages for the death of her husband, which she blames to the sudden starting of one of defendant's cars on August 18, 1899, while Wittenberg was dismounting, whereby he was thrown violently to the ground. Plaintiff claims that his death a year later was the direct result of the fall from the car.

The School Board will have to borrow \$30,000 if the schools are continued for the term. Vote "Yes" on Tuesday.

P. O. CLEARING HOUSE.

Postmaster Thomas Urges Establishment of One for Salt Lake.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., April 13.—Postmaster Thomas was at the postoffice department today and had a long talk about the establishment of a clearing house, Grey order system, in the Salt Lake office. The department recommends to him that some arrangement be made by him on his return home with the bank about the designation of one of the banks as a clearing house to cash money orders as it will save the trouble. When they receive money orders, they will not have to go to the postoffice to have them cashed but can deposit them with one of the banks. This system is in vogue in all of the larger cities.

The School Board will have to borrow \$30,000 if the schools are continued for the term. Vote "Yes" on Tuesday.

WM. IZATT DROPS DEAD.

Old Resident of Logan Succumbs to Heart Failure.

(Special to the "News.")

Logan, April 12.—William Izatt, an old resident of the Fifth ward, dropped dead today while digging in a ditch on south Main street. His sudden demise was caused by heart failure. He was about 65 years of age and leaves a large family.

PRESIDENT SNOW'S HEALTH.

We are pleased to state that the report published by a morning paper that President Lorenzo Snow was prostrated with sickness on Friday was entirely incorrect. The venerable President attended to business as usual on Friday and today looks remarkably well.

THE COMING SCHOOL ELECTION

President Newman States the Proposition Clearly Today. MEET EXPENSE ANYWAY.

Sum Required Must be Spent Now When It Can Do Good, or Next Fall When It Can Do Little Good.

There is considerable talk anent the coming special school election in regard to the raising of funds for the maintenance of the schools until the end of the year. The sum required is \$30,000 and unless the people by their vote empower the school board to borrow that amount the schools of the city will be thrown into a state of demoralization from which it will take years to recover. That is the grave manner in which President Newman of the board of education reviews the matter. "If the \$30,000 is not used this spring," said he today, "it will have to be used next fall in securing quarters for the new pupils and employing extra teachers. It will throw the schools into a state of demoralization from which it will take years to recover. The question is, do the people want the money spent this spring when it will do the most good, or wait until next fall when it cannot be of half the benefit. It will not cost any more in the end, and I say the time to apply it is this spring when it can rescue the schools from a most baneful calamity."

The people of the Fourth precinct seem to be in entire accord with the object of the school board. This is evidenced through the following note that has been distributed among the people by James Maxwell, chairman, and Joseph V. Smith, secretary of the Fourth precinct committee:

In voting on the school fund question at the various polls on Tuesday, April 16th, it should be remembered that the tax for the coming year is already levied and will not be affected by the result of the election on that date. If you vote "yes," the schools will be continued until the end of the year. If you vote "no," the schools will close, but the tax will have to be paid, just the same. Remember, the required amount can be raised without additional assessment or the payment of interest.

All who paid taxes in 1900 on either real or personal property are entitled to vote at this election.

The polling places will be as follows: First Precinct—Annet's Ninth ward meeting house.

Second Precinct—304, south West Temple.

Third Precinct—Union School, old University normal building.

Fourth Precinct—Taggart's Hall.

Fifth Precinct—Thirteenth ward school house.

THE QUESTION TO VOTE UPON ON TUESDAY IS, SHALL THE BOARD BORROW THE MONEY TO KEEP THE SCHOOLS GOING FOR THE REST OF THE TERM?

FROM THE ANTIPODES.

Mr. Millet, the Well Known Mining Engineer, Returns from Australia.

Interesting Facts Relative to Hawaiian Sugar Conditions.

R. D. Millet, the well known mining engineer and capitalist, returned on Friday from a five months' visit to Australia, where he went to visit his brother, whom he had not seen since they parted as boys in England forty-four years ago. Mr. Millet returns more than ever impressed with the vast superiority of American ideas, American good and American methods. In all parts of the antipodes, he says, American wares are forging to the front, and in Melbourne he found shoes, such as he could buy in Salt Lake for \$3.50, selling at \$7 and \$8 a pair. Machinery, typewriters, cash registers and mechanics' tools, were all of American make, and people whom he consulted did not hesitate to say that American goods were forcing out all others everywhere. Americans had charge of the biggest mines, and capable American engineers were paid \$1,000 a year, while Colonial engineers commanded but \$500 or \$600.

Mr. Millet is heavily interested in the Utah Sugar company, and he took much interest while in Honolulu in investigating the cane sugar industry of the islands. He says that while the growth of cane and the manufacture of raw sugar there is profitable in the most favored districts, there are many where it has never paid, and where they have to contend with enormous difficulties. The water for irrigation has to be pumped; the land has to be cultivated with very expensive fertilizers, and a destructive beetle preys upon the cane. The growers had brought down scientific men from the United States to investigate these beetles and they had introduced other beetles, but the latter were more destructive to the cane than the originals. He had taken great pleasure in telling the Hawaiian sugar men of the success of the best sugar industry in Utah, and he said he found the general feeling to be that the cane sugar industry of the world would always have to take second place with the beet.

Mr. Millet says he found Honolulu the center of seedling industrial and speculative activity, building was going on by night as well as day, mostly on borrowed money; stocks were climbing to unheard of heights; excursions were pouring in, and the boom spirit was rampant. He regarded financial conditions there as unhealthy and said a reaction was bound to come.

If the election on Tuesday is in favor of borrowing money it will NOT increase the taxes.

THE PANAMA NEGOTIATIONS.

Hay Decides to Pursue the Subject Further. IS SOUNDING THE SENATE.

Impossible to Predict the Result—As Yet There is No Question of a Quid Pro Quo.

Washington, April 13.—There is authority for the following statement of the status of the Panama negotiations: "After the adjournment of the senate and the lapse of the pending Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Secy. Hay decided to pursue the subject further. But to avoid the possibility of another failure for the same reasons as brought about the loss of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the secretary determined to reverse the usual method of procedure in framing treaties. He therefore concluded to first consult the ratifying power of the United States Senate to ascertain if it was possible for the senators to agree upon the basis of a treaty, which should be at the same time acceptable to the executive branch of the government and to Great Britain. It was realized that unless two-thirds at least of the Senate could be brought into agreement in advance upon the basis of the treaty it would be perfectly useless for the executive to embark in negotiations with Great Britain for the formation of another convention.

"Secy. Hay is devoting himself now to the ascertainment of the feelings and desires of the senate. He is, however, not having completed this work, he has not begun negotiations for a new treaty. It is not an easy undertaking, to test the Senate in this fashion, not only because of the number of senators who must be sounded, but also because of the indecision of some of the men who rank as leaders. It is not even possible to predict now, because the results obtained are so inconclusive that the state department will not be able to acquit Lord Pauncefote with the basis upon which it is willing to negotiate for a treaty before the ambassador sails for London next June. It is even possible that Lord Pauncefote may feel it incumbent upon him to delay his departure for a time, or even to omit his leave altogether if by so doing he can better ascertain the senatorial conditions for the ambassador's success before he again undertakes to frame a treaty which shall bear his name. It follows, negotiations not having been started, that nothing has passed between the governments of the United States and Great Britain respecting a quid pro quo to be demanded by Great Britain in consideration of the release of the United States from the restrictions imposed by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty."

PRESIDENT'S WESTERN TRIP.

Will Reach Yellowstone Park May 20, then Anaconda, thence to Salt Lake.

Washington, April 13.—Several matters connected with the itinerary of the President's western trip were decided today. Former Senator Carter and Mr. Vache, representing the transportation company of the Yellowstone Park, arranged for the trip through the park. Usually the park is opened to tourists until the middle of June owing to the fact that the park is at an elevation of 7,000 feet and is not completely clear of snow until that date. For this occasion, however, it will be opened this year a fortnight earlier. The presidential party will reach Butte, Mont., May 28 and will then proceed, in the afternoon, to Helena, where dinner will be served. The party will reach the park on the morning of May 29, and spend three days traveling through it. In this brief time all the features of the park cannot be visited, and several of the features will necessarily be missed. But the plan is to have the party see the best of the scenery and the most picturesque of the great natural wonders in which the park abounds. Upon leaving the park on the evening of May 31, the party will double back to Anaconda, and thence southward for Salt Lake City. The Kansas itinerary will include stops at Topeka, Emporia, Ottawa, Baldwin, Lawrence and possibly Junction City. Capt. Pitcher, of the First cavalry now stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco is to succeed Capt. Goode as superintendent of the Yellowstone park.

WHAT CHINA MUST PAY.

Most of the Powers Will Demand Enormous Indemnities.

Washington, April 13.—The last advice to the state department from Mr. Roosevelt regarding the details respecting the amount of the indemnities claimed from China by the powers. It appears that these claims have been much exaggerated in some statements although the sum total is still far in excess of the amount of money it is believed here that China can raise. It is the belief of the state department that the total claims should not be allowed to exceed \$10,000,000 or \$20,000,000. According to information received here the British claim, so far as formulated, is reasonable in amount as compared with other claims. In fact the United States and Japan represent in these negotiations the moderate element whose desire is to prevent the imposition of charges that shall destroy the Chinese government and result in the division of the empire. None of the claims exceed \$500,000,000, and even the largest is something less than this amount. This is believed to be the Russian claim, which is fixed at \$90,000,000. The German claim is flexible, ranging between \$60,000,000 and \$80,000,000, but is nearer the former mark at present, though it doubtless will grow. As already stated, the claim of the United States is \$25,000,000, and with these few totals it will be seen that if the remaining powers are to be allowed a proportionate share, the aggregate will be beyond China's ability to pay, which has been tentatively estimated at \$300,000,000.

Nothing has yet been determined respecting the method of raising the indemnity fund, even after an agreement is reached.

Big Coal Miners' Strike.

Cumberland, Md., April 13.—A big strike is on at the mines of the Maryland Smokeless Coal company in the Meyersdale region, a scale rate demand receiving 55 cents a ton, a scale rate at other mines. The mines are closed.

ASSASSINATION OF GOV. WM. GOEBEL.

Testimony That Powers Knew He Would be Killed—Ripley's Company Was Illegally Gotten Up—Taylor's Questions.

Frankfort, Ky., April 13.—In the Ripley trial this morning, W. P. Reeder, ex-county clerk of Knox county, testified that he talked with Caleb Powers and Charles Finley frequently in regard to the crowd they were getting up to go to Frankfort January 25. Witness asked Finley if there was going to be a fight at Frankfort. Finley replied that he thought so and would not be surprised if Goebel should be killed.

Town Marshal Jesse, of Pleasureville, testified that Ripley's military company had its first drill January 27 and the second drill was on January 30, both in secret.

County Judge Bruce testified that Ripley's company was illegally gotten up, no application having been made for its organization was required by law.

Wharton Golden told of the organization of the mountain army. He got it up in conjunction with Powers, who gave him the money. He also told of a conversation with Taylor in which Taylor asked him if he and his men would back up the Republican members of the legislature in case they started a fight. He told Taylor he would. Witness said that in January Caleb Powers told him that the killing of Goebel was the only way to settle the contest; that several hundred men should be brought here from the mountains and that Taylor would pardon the man who did the shooting.

Touching Ripley, witness said he saw him in the adjutant general's office a few days preceding the assassination. Gen. Collier told Ripley that no gun with which to equip the company that Ripley had organized. Ripley said he would buy Winchester if he could not get others. He saw Yontsey get the key to the secretary of state's office January 29. The prosecution then rested.

A motion for peremptory instructions for acquittal on evidence presented by the commonwealth was overruled, and Mr. O'Neal made the opening statement for the defense. He said that he was convinced this client was innocent, that he did not even know Caleb Powers, Finley or Yontsey. He barely knew Taylor and had only met him on two occasions just prior to the assassination, and the proof showed no link connecting him with the conspirators or with any part of the conspiracy.

In explanation of the testimony of ex-Gov. Bradley and Judge Yost, O'Neal said a mountain had been made of a molehill. There was great excitement in the city, and when Ripley went into Gov. Taylor's office he found the latter nervous and wringing his hands. He asked what was the matter and Taylor said: "Oh, my God, Ripley, these are terrible times. Goebel will be killed, will be killed and there will be a riot here." Ripley told him he thought these things could be avoided and inquired when he should get his company ready. To this Taylor said, "My God, haven't you got them ready yet?"

"This was all there was to this," said Mr. O'Neal, "and no such construction could rightfully be put on it as has been done in this trial." O'Neal said both Gov. Bradley and Judge Yost were mistaken as to the point Ripley was endeavoring to make when he told of the conversation with Taylor in which he used the words, "Goebel will be killed." Ripley said he was passing about that time and recommended him as the man he had seen coming out of Taylor's office on January 29. Ripley related the whole conversation, but at no time did he mention Taylor's statement. Court then adjourned until Monday.

BIG SALT MOUNTAIN LOCATED.

Utah and Nevada Parties Make Valuable Entries of Saline Lands in Lincoln County Along Line of the Proposed Los Angeles Road.

Word has just reached Salt Lake from St. Thomas on "The Muddy," Lincoln county, Nevada, to the effect that Utah and Nevada people have made a number of important locations in that section, covering practically all of the big salt mountain along the railway route, which is being so vigorously disputed at this time.

It appears that the locations were quietly made some time ago, on telegraphic advices from Hon. A. C. Cleveland of Nevada, to business associates in Utah and his own state while he was in the East himself. The locations are said to be under some new rule of the general land office, or modified congressional law, but which, it is not quite certain. Associated with Mr. Cleveland are Hon. Robert C. Lund of St. George, and other Utah and Nevada gentlemen, who are in the possession of a railroad to the coast another big salt ponding section will be given to the West. It is claimed that this mountain will prove a veritable bonanza to the men who have located it.

In the old days Salt Mountain was the principal saline supply point of southern Utah and Nevada, and the article was conveyed to the settlements for a long time, by the Indians who carried the crude salt down the mountain, and traded it for such articles of food and wearing apparel that they did not themselves possess. The whites in turn, carried it down and "refined it" for domestic use. For years it was hauled into St. George by freighters who quarried it from the mountains and retailed it at ten cents a pound.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSARY FRAUDS.

Manila, April 13, 2:25 p. m.—The trial of Sergeant Memson, the first case in the commissary scandals, began with the startling disclosures expected. Two witnesses testified that quantities of flour were taken from a government warehouse and sold by three commissary sergeants and two others, who divided the proceeds. Finnick, proprietor of an American bakery, was incriminated and other business men were also involved. The extent of the illegal sales has not been ascertained. The wife and mother of Aguinaldo have been almost his only visitors during the past week.

Gen. MacArthur considers inappropriate the suggestion made here that Aguinaldo visit the United States.

By the treachery of a native guide, Lieut. Mills, of company C, Forty-third volunteer infantry, was almost "trapped while pursuing insurgents in the interior of the island of Leyte. After a sharp skirmish the attacking insurgents were defeated. Surgeon Lewis Thompson and Private Frouzet were severely wounded.

At Silang, in Cavite province, the insurgents have surrendered several Nordenfildts.

SALOONS IN PHILIPPINES.

Manila, April 13, 2:25 p. m.—MacArthur has forwarded to Washington a special report on saloons and the social evil in the Philippine islands.

POPE RECEIVES SENATOR KEARNS

Rome, April 13.—The pope today received in audience Senator Kearns and Perry S. Heath, secretary of the Republican national committee.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH WRECKED.

Outrage at Ingalls, Okla., Resulted in a Church War.

Sulphur, O. T., April 13.—Arrests are expected to follow an investigation now being made into the wrecking of dynamite of the new Christian church at Ingalls. It is alleged that the explosive was placed under the structure by members of a warring faction in the church. No one was injured in the explosion.

Arkansas River Rising.

Arkansas City, Kansas, April 13.—The Arkansas river at this point has risen 5 feet and 4 inches since the rain began a few days ago. The back water has forced the mills at the lower end of the canal to shut down. A much greater rise within the next 24 hours is likely. The Walnut river, a tributary of the Arkansas, is also up and below the point where the water surges in the Arkansas, just south of here, the Arkansas is very high and threatening damage.