

If anything went amiss at the office today which a want ad, may remedy—and you happened to fix up the want ad—you may stop worrying about the matter.

ESTABLISHED EVENING NEWS.

From the view-point of the man who wants to buy a house the paper is not complete unless it carries the ads. of all houses in the city that are for sale.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

M. WITTE SEES A GREAT LIGHT.

Is Now Said to be Willing to Make Terms With Japan.

ON CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

Russia Willing to Trade the Railroad For Island of Sakhalin.

THE MAKADO WANTS A BILLION.

In Addition to Vladivostok, Immediate Evacuation of Manchuria and Other Concessions.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Dispatches received here from Portsmouth, N. H., indicate that Minister Pokotloff's arrival has resulted in an important modification in Mr. Witte's views. Mr. Witte is now willing to make terms with the Japanese conditions on the surrender of the Chinese Eastern railway between Harbin and Port Arthur and to satisfy the financial demands of Japan if reasonable, provided Russia is permitted to retain Sakhalin. These terms have been communicated to Peterhof and are satisfactory to the emperor.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10.—Eijiro Terasaki, professor of English at the Imperial university at Tokyo, in an interview after a lengthy conference with Mr. Sato, who has been the spokesman so far for the Japanese peace commission, said that the Japanese peace commission said that the Japanese terms, in his opinion, would include the immediate evacuation of Manchuria and an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000. Vladivostok also will be demanded. The indemnity, Mr. Terasaki said, might be reduced if peace can be brought about in no other way. Mr. Terasaki said:

"The Portsmouth conference will end in a treaty of peace."

The following official statement was made by Mr. Korostovetz on behalf of the Russian plenipotentiaries:

"In the meeting of Aug. 10, the question of full powers had been regulated so that there will be no more difficulties on that subject. After this the Japanese plenipotentiaries handed to the Russian plenipotentiaries conditions of peace in writing. It has been decided that the Russian plenipotentiaries will study the question and will as soon as possible give their answer in writing. In the meantime the meeting of the conference has been adjourned."

The presentation of the Japanese terms came at the very end of the morning session. Baron Komura himself handed the momentous document in duplicate in French and Russian to Mr. Witte who thrust the papers in his inside pocket and the session was declared adjourned.

Navyyard, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10.—The morning session of the peace envoys ended at 12:45 o'clock, when the envoys adjourned and immediately repaired to the lunch rooms in the naval stores building. The next meeting, according to the schedule of business agreed yesterday, is to begin at 2 o'clock.

Immediately after the plenipotentiaries and their secretaries gathered in the conference rooms and exchanged complimentary words partly in Japanese. Mr. Witte produced a diplomatic note addressed to the Japanese plenipotentiaries in connection with their failure to present their credentials at yesterday's meeting. What the contents of this note are cannot yet be learned, but there is a basis for the belief that Mr. Witte in this note took occasion to give expression to the surprise which he undoubtedly felt that the Japanese plenipotentiaries after having from the outset of the preliminary negotiations laid so much stress on the necessity of examining credentials before the first step was taken, should, at the first meeting, have failed to bring with them full official letters. It was the understanding of the Russian envoys that Baron Komura would decline to even open up negotiations of a formal character unless he had satisfied himself of the validity of the full powers of Mr. Witte. Historical precedents are quoted in the note to show the irregularity of yesterday's proceedings. The purpose of the Russian note was to make the permanent record complete and make it show clearly the attitude of the plenipotentiaries from the beginning of the conference.

PRELIMINARY SPARRING.

Considerable Speculation Indulged In Before the Meeting.

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 10.—In glorious sunshine shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, the peace plenipotentiaries of the warring nations of the east, went to the navy yard to hold their second session at which, according to general belief, the Japanese might be expected to show their hand to their adversary. Upon the moderation or stiffness of the terms will depend the continuation of the war in the far east.

In some well informed quarters, however, doubt existed whether the Japanese would today lay their cards on the table. For some reason the Japanese expressed that Baron Komura was sparring for a little more time. Indeed, it has been vaguely intimated that some preliminary negotiations, regarding procedure remain to be settled and that the whole day possibly might be consumed in decision upon these details.

JAPAN SILENT.

The Japanese envoys gave not the slightest hint of what was to be expected. With all the secrecy observed by Onuma in planning a forward move

against the Russian commander in chief in Manchuria, Baron Komura and his suite have prepared their diplomatic program here. Mr. Witte and his colleagues are in the dark here. They can only wait and watch for the decisive moment to arrive. It is known, however, that they went to the meeting this morning strongly inclined to believe that the adversaries would not reveal their position today.

Although intimations have been thrown out from Japanese sources that when the time arrived they would lay down their terms and practically announce that Mr. Witte must take or reject them as a basis and that the issue would probably be decided at the first clash, the Associated Press has the strongest reason to believe that no such summary tactics are to be pursued. While it undoubtedly is to the advantage of the Japanese plenipotentiaries to reduce the chances for diplomatic sparring over the basis of the negotiations to the narrowest possible limit, there will still be some room for maneuver. The Japanese will present their maximum, but also have their irreducible minimum, and in the first real passage at arms it will be the aim of the Russian negotiators to force the adversary back to her last line of defense.

SOME FORECASTS.

Just how this is to be accomplished will constitute the interesting tactics of the conference. It is regarded as certain that the Japanese will accept the Russian terms to accept or decline the basis of negotiations as a whole. To allow them to proceed by a process of elimination would give the Russians a big advantage and inevitably prolong the period during which the main question as to whether a basis of settlement could be reached would remain in doubt. Mr. Witte perfectly realizes this and when faced with the Japanese conditions he will doubtless ask for time to ascertain what points come within his instructions. While no time limit will be fixed, Mr. Witte will doubtless give his reply within 24 hours, probably within a few hours, as upon the main issue the question of the acceptance of the basis of negotiations is a foregone conclusion, and in his reply he is expected to point out clearly the points he can and what points he cannot accept. It will be the Japanese negotiator to this reply which will probably determine the fate of the negotiations. Japan will then come forward with her minimum, and if the Russian negotiator is not satisfied, the conference will have ended in failure.

TWO ISSUES.

Two passages, and the issue will be decided—this is understood to be the determination of the Japanese plenipotentiaries. Mr. Witte has said he expected the Japanese to demand a week. With a basis agreed to, the chance for sparring over details will increase. Every facility has been placed at the disposal of each mission for the deliberations of any point. Opening from one end of the conference room is a suite of three spacious rooms which the Japanese are occupying, which on the other side are the same number of rooms for the Russians.

Under President Roosevelt's directions everything is being done to see that the plenipotentiaries are not disturbed and that the negotiations take place "exclusively" between the plenipotentiaries. Secy. Peirce, who is making reports to the president, is confining himself to looking after the comfort and entertainment of the nation's distinguished guests, avoiding scrupulously any interference with the plenipotentiaries as a desire on the part of the United States to interfere in the negotiations.

A clear sky and a cool breeze ushered in the day. The weather has not been excessively hot since the arrival of the plenipotentiaries, although in the middle of the day in the harbor there has been a hot sun. Mr. Witte has remarked several times on the warmth which seems to affect him somewhat unpleasantly. The Russian plenipotentiaries have become a custom, thronged the verandas even before there was a possibility that the foreigners would appear. It was a few minutes after 9 when the Japanese plenipotentiaries, the first of the peace mission to appear, came out of the hotel, and at 9:10 in automobiles, took their departure for the navy yard. The Russian plenipotentiaries, Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen, accompanied by Mr. Nabokoff, also left in a motor car. They were preceded by a mail coach in which were the plenipotentiaries Mr. Korostovetz and Mr. Deplanche.

KOMURA LEFT FIRST.

The Japanese plenipotentiaries had about 10 minutes start of the Russians from the hotel. Baron Komura, Mr. Takahira and Mr. Sato sat three in a motor car. Mr. Denison was beside the chauffeur. The plenipotentiaries were accompanied by a suite of cars, which is supposed to have contained the plenipotentiaries' baggage. He refused to let the plenipotentiaries see the contents of the boxes of the plenipotentiaries' baggage. The plenipotentiaries' baggage was loaded into the automobiles. Neither Baron Komura nor Mr. Takahira seemed to notice the plenipotentiaries' baggage. Both were nudging intently on their cigarettes and looked straight ahead, a pose which was advantageous to the plenipotentiaries. The plenipotentiaries' baggage was loaded into the automobiles. Neither Baron Komura nor Mr. Takahira seemed to notice the plenipotentiaries' baggage. Both were nudging intently on their cigarettes and looked straight ahead, a pose which was advantageous to the plenipotentiaries.

As Mr. Witte and Baron Rosen passed the hotel veranda they bowed their heads and waved their hands to the crowd and laughed good naturedly at the photographers. At 9:15 o'clock Mr. Witte sent Mr. Korostovetz to ask Mr. Peirce whether it was not possible to have a motor car for the conveyance of his secretaries to the navy yard, as otherwise they would have to walk. The plenipotentiaries' baggage was loaded into the automobiles. Neither Baron Komura nor Mr. Takahira seemed to notice the plenipotentiaries' baggage. Both were nudging intently on their cigarettes and looked straight ahead, a pose which was advantageous to the plenipotentiaries.

Mr. Peirce answered that he was very sorry that he had not at his disposal either a motor car or a stevedore launch, while the coach had been ready since half past seven o'clock this morning. After reporting this to Mr. Witte, the plenipotentiaries' baggage was loaded into the automobiles. Neither Baron Komura nor Mr. Takahira seemed to notice the plenipotentiaries' baggage. Both were nudging intently on their cigarettes and looked straight ahead, a pose which was advantageous to the plenipotentiaries.

ON A NOISY SEAT.

Russian Sentiment is One of Pessimism Over Outcome.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—Pessimism in St. Petersburg shows signs of changing to a pessimistic tone. Decisive news from Portsmouth is awaited most anxiously, especially as rumors are in circulation that the Japanese terms are high and that the plenipotentiaries on both sides will maintain a firm attitude.

POLAR EXPEDITION IS RESCUED.

Fiala-Zeigler Party Safe and Sound With Exception of Norwegian Sailor Who Died From Natural Causes — Their Ship America Was Crushed in the Ice Two Years Ago—Statement by Anthony Fiala, the Leader.

Honningsvaag, Norway, Aug. 10.—The Arctic steamer Terra Nova, which went to the relief of the Fiala-Zeigler polar expedition, has rescued Anthony Fiala and all the others connected with the expedition with the exception of one Norwegian sailor who died from natural causes. The ship America, which took out the expedition, was crushed in the ice early in the winter of 1903-4 and lost with a large part of her coal and provisions.

The 37 members of the expedition who returned to safety are all in good health despite their deprivations and prolonged experiences and prolonged imprisonment.

Anthony Fiala of Brooklyn, N. Y., the

leader of the expedition, in a brief statement said:

"The rescue was most timely. By my order the America wintered in Nephth bay, where early in the winter of 1903-4 the ship was crushed in the ice and became a total loss, together with big quantities of coal and provisions.

"Supplies of stores left at Franz Josef-land by various relief parties saved us very serious privations. Three attempts to reach a high latitude failed. The scientific work, however, as planned, was successfully carried out by William J. Peters of the United States geological survey.

"Our rescue was due to the splendid efforts of William S. Champ secretary of the late William Zeigler commanding the relief expedition, who, owing to the terrible weather, failed to reach

us last year and to the untiring zeal of Captain Kjeldsen and his Norwegian officers and crew, who for six weeks persistently forced their way through solid floes of ice and finally reached us.

"An abundance of stores had been left on the Franz Josef archipelago by the expedition commanded by the Duke of Abruzzi and the Andre relief expedition, so that we did not suffer serious difficulties on that score."

New York, Aug. 10.—A cablegram was delivered at the office of the Zeigler estate confirming the Associated Press dispatch from Honningsvaag and stating that three attempts northward of the present expedition were made without success. The scientific work, however, was successfully carried out.

SMELTERS PROMISE SOLUTION SOON.

In Answer Filed Today Pledge is Made Trouble Will End Next Year.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

Disclaim Farmers' Right to Complain Or Close the Smelters Now—Say That Time Has Gone By.

In the injunction proceedings brought to close the smelters at Murray and Bingham Junction by the allied farmers of Salt Lake valley, the answers of two smelting companies were filed in the federal court this afternoon. They were to have been the last answers in the case as filed, but one more will be required before the case proceeds, this on account of the fact that the Bingham Consolidated Mining & Smelting company denies the ownership of the Bingham Consolidated Smelter, located at Bingham Junction. It has since been learned that the Bingham Copper & Gold Mining company owns this smelter, and a motion will be made before Judge Marshall by the plaintiffs to incorporate the name of this company in the bill of complaint.

DISCLAIM FARMERS' RIGHTS.

The answer of the United States Mining company, and the American Smelting & Refining company, which were filed today, both allege that the plaintiffs have no legal right to seek to have the smelters closed, because they stood quietly by while the vast sums of money spent to build them, were being invested, and then allowed them to run unimpeded for a long period of time.

This plea was successful on a former occasion when an attempt was made by people around the smelters who were not parties to the suit, to get out an injunction, and one of the principal reasons why the farmers refused to delay this suit and try to let the smelters work until the time when they could legally complain. The area of damage spread greatly last year on account of the public work. I am of the opinion that Mr. Moran could not be compelled, under the former contract, to do this additional three blocks of work and, therefore, if he is not obliged to do it, I believe he is not privileged to do it."

WHAT SMELTER CLAIMS.

As in the case of the Utah Consolidated smelters put forth the claim that infinite damage would result to Utah should the smelters close. In support of its claim the Utah Consolidated smelter advanced a set of figures that ran away into the millions.

It states that it spent in building the smelter and equipment \$1,300,000. It smelts no ore containing arsenic or antimony, and its smoke sends out only a trace of arsenic.

That no sulphur in injurious quantities is emitted.

That its smelter employs 1,000 men, its lime quarries, 50 men, its coal mines, used to supply coal to the smelter, 185 men. Its coke plant, 50 men, and its iron mines, 40 men, a total of 1,333 employees.

That depending on its employees for support are 5,322 people, members of their immediate families.

That engaged in working mines which sell their ore to the smelter are 2,667 employees, upon whom are 13,663 dependent people.

That the annual payroll for the smelter is \$600,000; for the lime kiln, \$40,000; for the coal mines, \$184,500, making a total of \$824,500.

In addition to this the men who work in mines shipping ore to the smelter receive annually \$4,270,000.

That in buying supplies for its plants the smelter company expends annually \$394,970.

That in area, it handles 214,705 tons annually, turning out in bullion \$12,045,554.27.

FOLLOWING this formidable list of figures, the answer recited that should the smelter be closed so that great numbers of people will be thrown out of employment with no other employment open to them in the state, their families and those dependent upon them will be destitute and in distress and the business of those depending on the mining industry for support which is a large part of the business of the state, will be paralyzed and imperiled.

PROMISE SOLUTION.

Regarding the prospect for solving the smoke problem, the answer of the companies state that they have been at work experimenting for many months on devices to control the smoke from their smelters so that it will do no harm, and they allege that "within the next year means can be and will be found and adopted that will absolutely and permanently prevent the emission from said smelter of any smoke, dust, fumes, or gases that are deleterious or harmful."

The answer for both the smelters was prepared by Judge Dickson, and both are similar except for the difference of figures as to output and expenses.

MORAN PAVING CONTRACT VETOED.

Mayer Morris Holds that Bids Should be Called for According To Law.

WOULD BE BAD PUBLIC POLICY.

To Let \$60,000 Worth of Work Without Giving Due Notice All Wrong—What The Mayor Says.

Mayor Morris today vetoed the action of the city council on Monday night in granting authority to the board of public works to let the contract for the paving of South Temple street from Seventh to Tenth East street to P. J. Moran under his present contract without re-advertising for bids. It was contended by the board that it would save considerable time to not advertise for bids but let the contract to Moran at the old rate of \$1.50 per square yard, and in so doing pay the street for from State to Seventh East.

The mayor was of the opinion that such action would not be legal, but an opinion from Assistant City Attorney Bramel states that it is legal. However, Mayor Morris believes that it would be against public policy to let a contract for the expenditure of \$60,000 without advertising for bids and letting it to the lowest bidder. He therefore vetoed the action of the council.

BRAMEL'S OPINION.

In his opinion on the matter, Mr. Bramel said in part:

"The situation is such that the work to be done could well be deemed an extension of his present work or a part of the contract. There is no legal objection to the ordering of the present contractor to do the work contemplated."

WHAT MAYOR SAYS.

Following is a part of the mayor's veto:

"Notwithstanding the opinion of the assistant city attorney that there is no legal objection to letting the contract for this additional work to the present contractor, I am compelled to take the ground that such action would be contrary to public policy and contrary to the spirit of the laws and ordinances governing the letting of contracts for public work. I am of the opinion that Mr. Moran could not be compelled, under the former contract, to do this additional three blocks of work and, therefore, if he is not obliged to do it, I believe he is not privileged to do it."

ROOF OF TUNNEL SPRUNG A LEAK.

Twenty-Two Men at Work Narrowly Escape Drowning in North River Bore.

ONE CRUSHED AND DROWNED.

Three Laborers Retained Presence of Mind and Pluckily Plugged Up The Break.

New York, Aug. 10.—Under pressure of the weight of the North river, the roof of the northern tube of the twin tunnels being bored from Fifteenth street, Jersey City, to Morristown, Manhattan, partly gave way yesterday and 22 men at work behind the boring shield, narrowly escaped drowning. One man lost his life, having been crushed by the shield, stunned and drowned.

The workmen took flight when the water began to trickle down upon them and fled toward the gate of the air lock. Three retained their presence of mind and plugged up the break in the roof. When they finished their work they were hip deep in the water.

Work on the southern tube of the tunnel was finished last fall. The northern bore had been carried to within 200 yards of the New-York shore when yesterday's leak began. The three men who retained pluck, the hole with bags filled with sawdust, which are always kept near the shield for that purpose. The pressure of compressed air was increased and it held the bags of sawdust against the opening until planks and timbers could be placed in position.

NEARING END OF REGISTRATION.

Marked Interest in Provo Land Recording Work as Time Grows Short.

MANY MAKE APPLICATION.

Next Reservation Opening Will be in Montana—What is Happening in And About the Garden City.

REGISTRATION AT PRICE.

Big Business is Anticipated from This Time On.

(Special to the "News.")

Provo, Aug. 10.—The total number registered yesterday at the Provo registration office was 1,155, making a total registration of 11,783 for Provo up to last night. The registration here shows an increase each day over the preceding day, and it is expected this will continue till the close of the registration on Saturday.

There is considerable dissatisfaction with the railroad companies refusing to make excursion rates to Provo. The people here cite the willingness to always make excursion rates out of Provo, and a line of autos may be put on between Provo and Salt Lake, so that people need not patronize the railroad which have shown no disposition to offer inducements for people to come here. This is rather complimentary to Provo than otherwise, if the people could look at it that way. Inducements have to be offered to get people to temporarily leave Provo, but none are needed to make them come here.

MAY TAKE TEAMSTER.

Registered applicants for Utah lands who desire to go on the reservation to inspect the land may take a teamster. He must, however, go before a notary public and make affidavit that he is a teamster and going for no other purpose, and the affidavit must contain the names of the party for whom he is acting as teamster. Registered applicants will also be permitted to take their families.

NEXT OPENING.

The next Indian reservation to be opened is the Flathead reservation in Montana. The act providing for its opening has been passed and approved, and as the surveys are nearly all completed, the proclamation of the president is expected to be issued in the near future. Frank W. Parker, field manager, and C. E. Woodworth, representatives of the Flathead Reservation Information agency of Missoula, Montana, are here in the interest of their company, giving information in regard to the reservation, which contains 1,433,600 acres of land, 800,000 acres of which is agricultural land and 200,000 acres timber land. The country is very rich with a mean temperature averaging the same as between Provo and Salt Lake. There are 2,112 Indians on the reservation, each of whom is to receive 80 acres of land, and the rest is to be thrown open to settlers. The gentlemen who are here have photographs of farms and ranches owned by the Indians, some of whom are rich. One Babler, part white, is said to be worth \$100,000. He is the owner of the largest herd of buffaloes in the world. The company which has been organized to assist settlers has made a complete survey of the reservation and examined each 40 acres of land. The result of this examination is made easily available by the use of a card system used by the company which gives the description, legal subdivisions, quality of soil, etc., of each 40 acres, together with its value, which is from \$10 to \$20 an acre. The company has also secured all the water coming into the reservation and can give as complete and accurate information on this part as on the land. This work has been done under the supervision of Mr. Woodworth who was for 18 years the chief land inspector of the Northern Pacific Railway company. The company's methods are endorsed by Governor Toole and other state officials, and prominent Montana men, and the great amount of information collected by the company will be of great aid to settlers in locating desirable lands. Mr. Parker has appointed Joseph Dusenberry of this city, the state agent for Utah.

TWO NOTARIES FIGHT.

Two of the notaries entered into competition at the depot yesterday in landing a victim for an affidavit for registration. One of them was from Salt Lake and the other from Provo. After some arguments the Salt Lake man struck the Provo man, who complained to City Marshal Henry, and the Salt Lake man was arrested. He put up \$15 for his appearance with Bail Commissioner Henry, and will probably leave it there. He will have to register 60 men before he gets even. He acknowledged

that he was in the wrong and apologized to the Provo notary.

RUSHING TO PROVO.

One Thousand Three Hundred Registered There This Morning.

(Special to the "News.")

Provo, Aug. 10.—One thousand three hundred and eleven applicants for Utah lands registered here this morning. The day opened light but Salt Lake trains brought in large crowds from Murray, Bingham, and way stations. Conspicuous among the applicants were tourists from Missouri on their way to Portland, Ore. Some of them will wait till after the drawing but the majority will go on to Portland. Many ladies were in the party. As the trains drew near the depot many jumped off and rushed to the registration office as though this were the last chance to register.

To allay any doubt as to the rights of prospectors to enter the reservation, the president's proclamation of July 11, opening the reservation, should be looked up. It provides specifically that prospectors can enter, as it says that such parts as are reserved, "are subject to the rules and regulations governing forest reserve, and subject to the national rights secured by the act of Congress of May 21, 1902. This act gives prospectors the right to locate on mineral claims.

Many expressions of congratulation are heard for Senator Smoot by people who wished to enter the reservation with their teams and families on account of the successful outcome of his efforts to allow such parties to go to the reservation lands.

REGISTRATION AT PRICE.

Big Business is Anticipated from This Time On.

(Special to the "News.")

Price, Utah, Aug. 10.—The total registration at Price for Utah lands up to last night and including yesterday was 1,137. Yesterday's registration footed up 105. The largest number for any one day has been 184, last Monday, according to the first day's work by just one.

This week a larger number of miners from coal camps and railroad men from Helper appeared than was the case last week. Of those in from the mine camps quite a large percentage are foreigners, the Greeks predominating. After arriving at Price many took out their first naturalization papers. The registration at Price, in the matter of numbers has been a disappointment both to the registration officers and the citizens. Grand Junction being selected of course kept thousands of people away from Price who would otherwise have come here. Most of the Helper railroad men registered at that end of the line. Chief Clerk Norcross wishes to state that the registration here are to close next Saturday evening, promptly at 6 o'clock. This does not mean, he states, one minute or five minutes after that exact time. It is expected the last two days will be record breakers at this point. This morning the registration is above the average, the number at noon being 31.

AT GRAND JUNCTION.

Yesterday Was Banner Day in Registration—2,237 Entered.

Grand Junction, Colo., Aug. 9.—This was the banner day in the registration for lands on the Uintah reservation, Utah, 2,237 names being entered.

PREST. ROOSEVELT AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Aug. 10.—From every section of the anthracite region miners and temperance workers came here today and before daylight crowds with lunch boxes and umbrellas had camped out in advantageous spots to await the arrival of President Roosevelt.

Mayor Kiriendall said today that he expects there will be 25,000 visitors in this city. All the mines are closed and many of the mills and stores have suspended business.

The Catholic Total Abstinence delegates transacted but little business in the forenoon and at noon the 10,000 uniformed cadets and soldiers of the two regiments of the order paraded. This parade ended in time for the regiments to line up in front of the city hall and keep back the great crowds.

The president arrived here at 2:50 p. m. The president's son, Kermit, his nephew Hal Roosevelt, and his cousin Philip Roosevelt, accompanied the president on his trip. Other members of the party included Acting Secretary of the Interior, John R. and Dr. Charles F. Stokes, U. S. N.

The president was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people of Wilkesbarre. He was met at the station and in adjoining streets.

PIONEER DEAD.

William Stewart Passes Away at His Home in Kayville.

(Special to the "News.")

Kayville, Aug. 10.—William Stewart, an original settler and founder of the town of Kayville, died at his home here shortly after midnight, at the age of 89 years. He was one of the most respected citizens of the community, and ever since this region began to be settled has worked earnestly for its improvement. He was a resident of Kayville and vicinity, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, who resides at Marietta, Weber county, she is at present in Idaho, and would have reached here in time, the funeral services will be held Sunday at 2 o'clock in the Kayville meetinghouse.

William Stewart was born at Col. Wood, Bedfordshire, England, Jan. 23, 1824. He was baptized into the Church by Elder Geo. G. Adams, May 7, 1841, and since that date he has labored faithfully in its cause. In 1852 he was married to Mary Ann Marriott of Honeydon, Bedfordshire, England, and the couple emigrated to America in 1856, landing at New Orleans, and continuing overland west to Utah in 1861. In that year they both went to Kayville to settle.

By his first wife, who died 28 years ago, he had five children, all but one of whom survive. They are Mrs. Christopher Burton, Mrs. John B. Barnes, Ulysses Stewart, Mrs. Helen A. Phillips. He afterwards married Susanah Mandell, and is survived by seven children by her.

The sympathy of the entire community is extended to the family of the veteran pioneer, who is known by everyone as one of the most loyal workers the community has had.

DR. ILIFF THE SERMON SWIPER.

Digs Up the Body of John D. Lee And Waves Flag of the Mountain Meadows.

ROASTS "MORMONS" PLENTY.

That After His Successor Had Said That Bitter and Violent Policy Must Be Changed.

SOMETHING HERE TO CONQUER.

A Principality and Power to Conquer—Annual Conference of Methodists Now in Progress.

Dr. Iliff the notorious sermon thief and "Mormon" eater was one of the attractions—in fact he was the feature for a few brief minutes at the annual conference of the Methodist church which commenced at the old First M. E. chapel this morning. It was expected he would say something sensational, and in this there was no disappointment. Dr. Iliff always does that sort of thing. He is the big and flaring sky rocket among the makers of ministerial fireworks. And like all rockets he goes up with a great whizz and whir and like them all he comes down like a stick. He is to repeat the performance tonight. He may have more hee-haws then than he had today when just 55 persons listened to his diatribe.

At the time indicated in the program for him to speak he came forward with that celebrated smile that will never come off and with those splendid leonine looks that has made him a lion in the fold for more than a generation. He shook them up as does the king of beasts when aroused to passion. The doctor threw out a large piece of sail from the first and then turned loose. He thanked God for Methodism in Utah, everything but "Mormonism." He was glad that it was a Methodist who arrested John D. Lee; aye, it made him rejoice to think that a Methodist who sentenced him to be shot and that it was a member of the same faith who said a prayer in the awful moment of his execution. His apostrophe to the work of the Methodists in Utah was a peach. In it, however, he did not include the record of Hermanns, the Methodist minister who murdered two boys and then burned them in the furnace in the furnace of the same diatribe. Nor did he say a single word of the "Mormon" misrepresentation in Utah. He was there to dig up the body of John D. Lee and wave the flag of the Mountain Meadows.

Oh, no. He wasn't there for that purpose. He was there to dig up the past as it might relate to the "Mormons" whom he has maligned and misrepresented for a grand part of his life. He was there to cast a stone against a people entirely innocent of the slanders and shameful charges made against them. He was there preaching something beside peace on earth and good will to men. He was there to cast stones at a people with more virtue than he ever possessed. And he did it to the satisfaction of himself at least. The reports read at the meeting said that the work of the Methodists is growing harder in Utah every year. Will anyone wonder why?

What the Methodist ministers present thought of Dr. Iliff's needless attacks and references to the "Mormons" there was no public protest of them. It must be a fact, though, that they were displeased to Dr. Talbot who now occupies the position in this state. Dr. Iliff once before in Utah preached the late Dr. Leitch who took the place vacated by Iliff. The conclusion that Dr. Talbot would not take kindly to "Mormon" misrepresentation is drawn from his report in which he says violence and bitterness will not win.