

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON IS DEAD.

Venerable Leader, Broken in Body, Though Bright in Mind, and Hopeful to the Last, Gives Up the Unequal Struggle for Life, at Monterey, California, in the Seventy-fifth Year of His Age.—End Came at 1:20 This Morning—Leaves a Large Family and a Name and Fame That Belong to the Pages of National History.

President George Q. Cannon is dead. This was the sad news telegraphed by General John Q. Cannon to his brother Angus M. Cannon at 8:35 from Monterey this morning. While the receipt of such news was almost momentarily expected, it nevertheless caused a great shock to the entire community and soon a shroud of deepest gloom hung over it. Gen. Cannon's telegram was couched in the following language:

"Father passed away peacefully at 1:20 this morning. We proceed to San Francisco with remains at once. Will probably take the 6 o'clock train tomorrow night and should reach home Monday morning. Consult family and First Presidency concerning the funeral. Answer me at Palace hotel, San Francisco. Cable Liverpool to notify Sylvester and Joseph. We have wired Emily and Zannie."

Later President Angus M. Cannon, of the Salt Lake Stake received the following from his nephew, John Q. Cannon:

"Father left us this morning at 1:20. Death came peacefully. Please join with family in consulting about funeral."

President Cannon's family was completely overwhelmed on receipt of the sad intelligence, but resigned themselves to the special watch care of the Providence that willed his departure from this sphere of action at this time. Not often are family ties as strong between fathers, wives and children, as in the case of President Cannon. His remarkable power and influence over his household was a subject of uncommon remark as were also their devotion and love for him.

President Snow was deeply impressed when the information of President Cannon's death was communicated to him as was also President Joseph F. Smith. The news was not, however, unexpected as every indication and telegram for days past indicated that the end was speedily approaching.

It is yet too early to state when the funeral will be held but arrangements will be taken in hand immediately and fully made, it is expected, within the next day or two. Neither is there any more definite information in regard to the time of the arrival of the remains than that conveyed in the telegram by General Cannon to his brother Angus.

Immediately after the posting of the announcement of President Cannon's death as conveyed in the Monterey telegram from General Cannon, large crowds gathered on the sidewalk in front of the "News" bulletin windows and read the tidings for themselves. Meantime the news spread rapidly over the city and the "News" office and the President's office were overwhelmed with telephonic inquiries from far and near, in the effort to verify the report. Invariably profound regret and sorrow were expressed upon its confirmation.

THE TRIP TO MONTEREY.
President Cannon's trip to Monterey, California, was taken as the result of an attack of the grippe with which he was stricken early in March, and which caused a number of unfavorable complications to arise. He left Salt Lake on March 13th accompanied by his wife

Caroline, his son Preston J. Cannon, and two younger members of the family. The party proceeded directly to Monterey and took quarters at the Hotel Del Monte but soon changed to a more quiet part of the neighborhood, and located in a large and comfortable cottage on an eminence overlooking the bay and receiving the full benefits of the gentle ocean breezes, which it was fondly hoped would restore him to his former health and vigor.

Soon after arriving at Monterey, Chas. H. Wilcken of this city, an old and trusted friend of the family who was perfectly familiar with all of President Cannon's ailments, was sent for, and he immediately left for the sick man's bedside and assisted in nursing him to the very last. Acting as medical adviser, together with specialists, called in later, was Dr. Clift of St. George, now doing missionary work in Southern California. The dispatches that came from the sons at Monterey, while always couched in conservative language, and breathing as hopeful a spirit as the facts would warrant, were nevertheless of such character, all in all, that indicated a fatal termination of President Cannon's illness.

A SUDDEN SUMMONS.
On Friday, March 29th, a telegram came from President Cannon summoning his sons General John Q. Cannon, and Hugh J. Cannon and his nephew and legal adviser, Attorney John M. Cannon, to Monterey. These gentlemen left on the noon train of that day and reached his bedside on the Sunday afternoon following. For a few days thereafter his condition seemed to improve; and then relapse, improvement, and relapse, followed each other in rapid succession until it became apparent that his condition was growing steadily worse. On Saturday night Attorney John M. Cannon returned home, and on Saturday afternoon ex-United States Senator Frank J. Cannon joined his father and other members of the family at Monterey.

GLOOMY TIDINGS.
On Monday the telegraphic tidings clearly indicated that a crisis in President Cannon's condition had arisen. The relief that the specialists had been able to give him for the swelling that had stricken his lower limbs was only temporary, and sleep consequently became more difficult until Monday night when he secured some rest but without gaining strength. He had sustained a complete nervous collapse.

SAD BATTLE FOR LIFE.
The illness of President Cannon at Monterey, was fraught with unusual sadness. He knew all the time that he was a very sick man but fully expected that he would be restored to health and strength again. With the wife and sons who watched over him during all the weary hours of day and night with a devotion and love that were beautiful to behold, it was different. Latterly they were made to realize that his days were numbered. Nevertheless they hoped to the very last. A number of friends visited President Cannon at Monterey and were pleasantly received by him. They report that it was apparent that he was engaged in an unequal struggle with death and that the

that the administration is confident a convention will be signed which will receive the approval of the Senate, although perhaps not without a struggle. The basis of negotiation has been agreed upon and an active interchange of views has occurred.

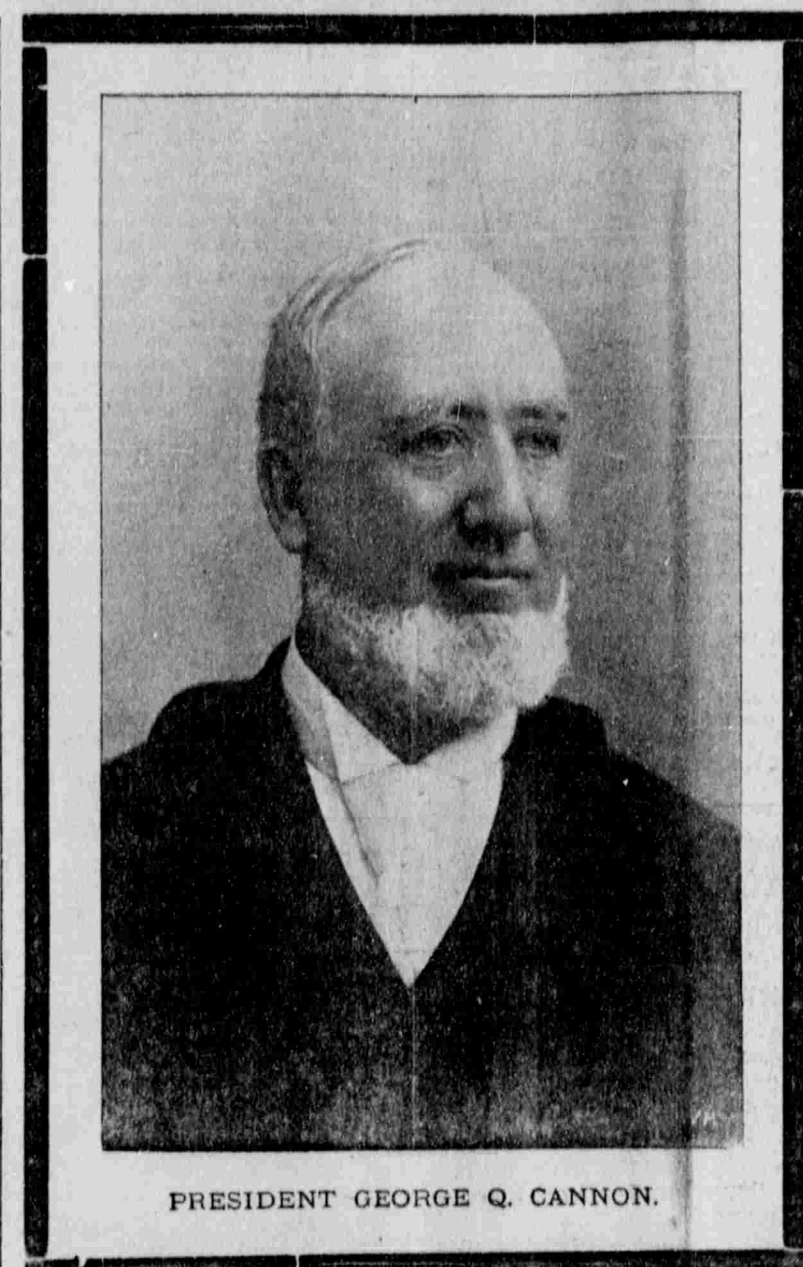
Great Britain has shown a disposition to supersede the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It is said by reliable authority, but as a condition she desires the insertion of articles specifically reiterating the prohibitions against occupation, colonization or assumption of any dominion whatever over any part of Central America by either the United States or Great Britain set forth in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Great Britain considers the Senate amendment which reserves to the United States the right of taking any measures it may find necessary to secure by its own forces the defense of the United States of greater importance than the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The amendment is altogether too vague and she would prefer that the United States be more specific. She also favors the observance of the general principle of neutrality as set forth in article 2 of the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty which was stricken out by the Senate.

There is a disposition in quarters not immediately connected with the negotiations to believe Great Britain is leading up to the submission of a proposition that in return for an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty this government will make concessions in Alaska. There have been frequent rumors of this character but it can be stated emphatically that the President and Secy. Hay will under no circumstances alienate one foot of American territory and such a proposition, if submitted, will be immediately rejected.

GUILTY OF HORRIBLE MURDER.
Barned Victim's Clothing and Completely Severed His Head.

Oklahoma City, O. T., April 11.—W. M. Yoder was found guilty today of the murder of E. J. Eck in August, 1899.



PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

spectacle was almost tragical. Yet his courage, which never failed him for a moment, was the same sublime fortitude that had characterized his daily life through the long and eventful career that he carved out for himself with such distinction and honor.

A LARGE FAMILY.
President Cannon leaves a large family—four wives and twenty-eight children—to mourn his demise. That they will miss him very much there can be no doubt; for he was a good husband, a considerate parent and wise counselor. He was the father of many of the needs of those dependent upon him. He was a strong advocate of the patriarchal family system, and was never happier than when surrounded by the members of his own household while some reunion was being held or birthday celebrated. He was firmly of the opinion that such occasions were productive of untold benefits, and so he demonstrated they were. The last family gathering held at his home was just after his return from the Sandwich Islands in January last, when his seventy-fourth birthday was observed in a most pleasant manner, a few days after the real event itself.

AN UNCEASING WORKER.
He felt much improved in health at that time and declared rapturously that it would have given him boundless pleasure to have remained on the islands for several months to come. Had he done so, it is the opinion of many that he would have been alive and well today. But speaking of the propriety of a prolongation of his visit at that time he said:

"Every interest but my own health demanded my return—therefore I am home."

This strict attention to business detail was characteristic of the man, and to it he owed his success in the affairs of life—and probably, his death as well. President Cannon was endowed with a strong physique and good health and had ever led a temperate life. In all things except work in the field of where his energy was ever active until the hand of death itself was laid upon him.

BIOGRAPHICAL.
George Quayle Cannon was born at Liverpool, England, January 11th, 1827. His parents, George and Ann Quayle Cannon, were natives of Peel on the

Isle of Man. Their ancestors were originally from the borders of Scotland and spelled their name sometimes as Cannon. George Q. was the eldest of seven children. The others were Mary Allen, Ann, Angus M., John Q., David H. and Leona. In his boyhood he was a diligent student of the Bible, and thereby was able to perceive the great lack in Christendom of divine inspiration and the authority and gifts enjoyed by the early Christians. In 1840 Elder John Taylor, who had married Leona Cannon, George Q.'s aunt, and joined the church in Canada, landed in Liverpool on a mission to Great Britain. The Cannons at once received him and the Gospel message which he bore. The father and mother, George Q., and two others of the family were baptized, Feb. 11, 1840. The family sailed from Liverpool for Nauvoo, September 15th, 1842, but the mother died on the way and was buried in the ocean, as had been foreseen by her husband and herself before their departure.

RECOGNIZED THE PROPHET.
On reaching Nauvoo, George Q. recognized the Prophet Joseph Smith as the man he had seen in his portrait. On August 17, 1844, the father of the Cannons died at St. Louis. George Q. entered the office of the "Times and Seasons" and Nauvoo Neighbor, which was in charge of Elder John Taylor, and he there learned the printing business and was a member of Elder Taylor's household. Under his hands George Q. was ordained an Elder, February 9th, 1845, and on the same day was ordained a Seventy and was received as a member of the Nineteenth ward, in 1846, when the expulsion from Nauvoo took place. He traveled with the main body of the Saints to Winter Quarters and crossed the plains in 1847, arriving in Salt Lake valley October 3rd of that year. There he labored for a living and endured the hardships of the times with the rest of the pioneers.

MISSION TO CALIFORNIA.
In the fall of 1849 he was sent on a mission to California under the direction of Elder Charles C. Rich. He suffered great privations on the way, and in the summer of 1850 was called with nine others to take a mission to the Hawaiian Islands. They landed December 12th, 1850. No success being had among the whites, most of the Elders determined to return; but Elder Cannon, seeing that the natives were in utter ignorance of the Gospel, declared

he would stay and preach to them if he had to remain alone; four of the missionaries elected to stay with him. He secured the language by diligence and study and the gift of God, in a marvelously short time, and was soon able to proclaim the Gospel in the native tongue. He also translated the Book of Mormon into Hawaiian. He and his brethren were greatly successful, and when they left the islands for San Francisco, July 29th, 1854, there were more than four thousand members of the Church in that country. He reached Salt Lake City November 25th of that year and was ordained one of the presidents of the Thirtieth quorum of Seventy.

WESTERN PUBLICATIONS.
He was soon notified to take another mission, and on May 10th, 1855, he left Great Salt Lake City with his wife and Elders Joseph Bull and Matthew F. Wilkie for California, where he was set apart by Elder Parley P. Pratt to preside over the mission in California and Oregon. He there published the Western Standard, and also the Book of Mormon in the Hawaiian language, which he had previously translated. In consequence of the approach of Johnston's army to Utah, President Young advised Elder Cannon to close up the mission and return home. He reached Salt Lake City January 19th, 1858, and was appointed adjutant general in the army of defense. He was then sent to Fillmore with the printing press and materials of the Deseret News, which he published from April to September, 1858. On his way back to Salt Lake City he was notified to take a mission to the Eastern States, which he made himself ready in three quarters of an hour.

HIS THIRD MISSION.
On this mission he was gone nearly two years, during which he labored diligently among leading editors and prominent members of Congress to correct the misrepresentations concerning the "Mormon" people which had been made by their enemies and had caused the sending of the army to Utah. He also took charge of the branches of the Church in the East, and acted as emigration agent at New York for the purchasing of supplies and forwarding the immigrating Saints. While there he was notified of his selection to fill a vacancy in the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles. On his return he was ordained to that office, August 26, 1860.

GOES TO EUROPE.
In six weeks from that time he was appointed to go on a mission to England to take charge of the Millennial Star and the emigration business at Liverpool, where he landed December 21, 1860, and established a Church printing office. He was associated with Apostle Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich in the presidency of the European mission until May 14, 1862, when he was called to Washington, D. C., to meet Captain W. H. Hooper who had been elected Delegate to Congress from Utah. They endeavored to obtain the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State. When Congress adjourned he returned to England, arriving July 25, 1862, where he presided over the European Mission until 1864, visiting the branches of the Church in Scandinavia, Germany, Holland, Switzerland and France. He sailed from Liverpool August 27, 1864, but was detained by the way through Indian troubles, so that he did not reach home until October 12th of that year.

EDITS THE DESERET NEWS.
He then became the private secretary of President Brigham Young for three years. In the winter of 1864-1865 he organized and taught a Sunday school in the Fourteenth ward. In January, 1866, he came to Salt Lake City as the first Juvenile Instructor, of which he remained the editor up to the present date. In the fall of 1867, he took charge of the Deseret News which was then issued weekly and semi-weekly, but on November 21st, he issued the first number of the daily, under the title of the Deseret Evening News, of which he was for several years the editor and publisher, but traveled a great deal through the various settlements with the First Presidency and Apostles, holding meetings and giving counsel to the people. In 1871 he was sent to Washington, D. C., where he spent some time defending the people of Utah from the attacks of their enemies. At the adjournment of Congress he returned home. He was elected a member of the Constitutional convention of February, 1872, and helped to frame the Constitution that adopted, and went to Washington with Hon. Thomas Fitch and Hon. Frank Fuller

to present the constitution and apply for the admission of the State.

CONGRESSIONAL CAREER.
In August, 1872, he was elected delegate to Congress to succeed Hon. W. H. Hooper, and was re-elected for four successive terms, making five in all. He became a noted character in Congress, serving Utah with marked ability and success, and from his excellent memory of measures and persons and names, he became an authority and source of information in congressional matters to new members from sessions to session. In 1881, although he had received 18,568 votes and Allen G. Campbell but 1,357 votes, Governor Eli H. Murray refused him the certificate of election and gave it to his competitor. However, the scheme to deprive him of his seat failed; but subsequently the Edmunds Act of March 22nd, 1882, was made retroactive in his case, and the country having been greatly aroused against the Latter-day Saints, the House of Representatives decided against his retention of the seat and declared it vacant by a vote of 123 against 79, on April 19th, 1882. He had the opportunity of defending his position, which he did in a magnificent speech that was listened to with the most intense interest, and in which he vindicated his own course and the cause of the people whom he represented.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S EXECUTOR.
When President Brigham Young died this time, August 29th, 1877, George Q. Cannon became the principal executor of his will, and with Brigham Young, Jr., and Albert Carrington, the co-executors, he was engaged for several years in the settlement of the estate. A few of the heirs were dissatisfied and in 1879 commenced suit against the executors. They had given bonds in the sum of \$300,000, and Judge Jacob S. Boreman wanted to put them under additional bonds, which they refused to give. He adjudged them guilty of contempt, and they went to the Penitentiary August 1st, 1879, where they remained three weeks, until released by the Supreme court of Utah, which set aside the decision of the lower court.

ARRESTED, INJURED AND IMPRISONED.
In October, 1880, the Church having been under the presidency of the Twelve Apostles for a little more than three years, the First Presidency was re-organized with John Taylor as President, George Q. Cannon as Vice President and Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor. In 1885 when the anti-polygamy raid under the Edmunds act was inaugurated, President Cannon accompanied President Taylor into seclusion, and they directed the affairs of the Church in secrecy, their residences being searched for them by deputy marshals on several occasions. Under counsel from President Taylor President Cannon took train for California, but was arrested at Humboldt Wells. On the way back he fell from the train while in rapid motion and injured his face somewhat and was badly shaken up. Marshal Ireland sent for a company of soldiers to guard his prisoner, and he was brought into Salt Lake City under military escort. He was placed under bonds in \$20,000 and again in \$25,000, making the enormous sum of \$45,000 while he was only charged with a simple misdemeanor; namely, living with his wives, but under two indictments for the same offense. The feeling against the "Mormon" leaders was so bitter, that President Taylor counseled him not to appear when his case was called, so his excessive bail was declared forfeited. But subsequently the amount was restored, an act of Congress being passed to release him, having previously settled in full with his sureties. In 1888 affairs having assumed a less passionate state in the courts, President Cannon surrendered himself to U. S. Marshal Dyer, September 17, 1888, and was sentenced by Judge Sanford under the two indictments to 15 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$450. He served the time and paid the fine and was released February 21, 1889.

IN THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.
At the decease of President Taylor the Twelve Apostles again took charge of the Church, and President Cannon and Joseph F. Smith assumed the places in the Quorum of the Apostles. On the accession of Wilford Woodruff to the Presidency of the Church April 7, 1889, George Q. Cannon was chosen again as First Counselor and Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor. After the death of President Woodruff and President Lorenzo Snow succeeded to the Presidency Sept. 13, 1898, he also selected George Q. Cannon as his First Counselor, and Jos. F. Smith as his Second Counselor. This was ratified at the General Conference on Oct. 9th of the same year. President Cannon remained in this important position until his demise.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERATURE.
President Cannon's name has always been identified with the Sunday school movement. At the organization of the Sunday School Union in 1857, he was made General Superintendent, which position he held till the last day of his earthly career. His heart was in this work and thousands upon thousands of the children of Zion will revere his name and memory. He was also a strong supporter of the other Church schools. He was a member of the General Board of Education from the day of its organization, April 3, 1888, and never relaxed his interest and energies in that capacity. Besides his labors on the juvenile temporal and spiritual, his interesting works such as, My First Mission, Life of Joseph Smith, Life of Nephi, The Latter-day Prophet, etc., and assisted in writing The Life of Brigham Young, a Brief History of the Church and other publications.

ACTIVE IN VARIOUS ENTERPRISES.
In addition to the onerous duties of his position as one of the First Presidency of the Church, in which he traveled very extensively among the States of Zion, attending conferences, dedicating meeting houses, counseling the people in things temporal and spiritual, he was engaged in many enterprises of importance to the public. He was a director in the Union Pacific Railroad company, and in the Salt Lake and Los Angeles company. He was vice president and director of Z. C. M. I. for many years. He founded the publishing and book firm of George Q. Cannon and Sons, and was president of the Utah Sugar Co.; Vice President and Director of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.; director of the Co-op. Warehouse and Machine Co.; President of Brigham Young Trust Co.; President of the Utah Light and Power Co.; director of the Bullion-Block and Champion Mining Co.; also of the Grand Central Mining Co. He recently organized the George Q. Cannon association, of which he was the President, and in which he placed all his property. In the interest of these associations he took repeated trips to the East and the West and gave them each the benefit of his wisdom and experience. He was President of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress for one term and attended all its sessions as a member with great regularity. He was also President and afterwards Vice President of the Irrigation Congress and addressed its meetings on several occasions as an authority on irrigation and kindred affairs.

HAWAIIAN MISSION JUBILEE.
On Nov. 29, 1899, President Cannon, accompanied by a few friends, left Salt Lake to attend the Jubilee of the Sandwich Islands mission, which was held December 12 and 13. He landed at Honolulu December 16 and the next day received the most magnificent greeting ever accorded a guest on those islands. The native Saints fairly swarmed about him, and he was in the hands of God in the introduction of the Gospel among them. Some of them he baptized fifty years before. He was crowned with the yellow lei, the emblem of royalty. Several prominent people in the present and former governments also waited upon him. During the festivities, lasting several days, he was honored and almost worshipped by the islanders. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani also attended a meeting at which he spoke half an hour in Hawaiian, which he was able to recall in a surprising manner. President Cannon addressed the ex-queen and at her request blessed her. On the day of his departure to return home he was literally covered with flowers. He arrived in Salt Lake City December 18th by request addressed the great Live-Stock convention which met in the Assembly Hall, that morning, and was received with immense applause.

FAILING HEALTH.
The health of President Cannon had been occasionally interrupted by spells of sickness for some time before the fatal attack. He had been very strong until the fall from the train already mentioned. After that he experienced once in a while a weakness in contrast to his former vigor. On visits to the East he was seized with serious symptoms. At New York in November, 1899, he was severely attacked with pneumonia, and but for his abnormally strong constitution he would probably have then succumbed. This undoubtedly prepared the way for the last illness that laid low this stalwart servant of the Most High God.

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New York, April 12.—Chairman Walker of Santa Fe railroad died suddenly at his home in this city today.

Chilian Cabinet Crisis.
Valparaiso, Chile, April 12.—Many members of the liberal convention that dissolved the German Reich have withdrawn their support and will soon publish a manifesto explaining their reasons for doing so.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
No Further News Regarding Resumption of Peace Negotiations.

London, April 12.—No further news has been received regarding the reported resumption of peace negotiations in South Africa, but the fact that the censor allowed the report to pass and the fact that the government has not issued a denial, are held to prove that negotiations of some sort are in progress.

BANK OF REAR ADMIRALS.
Howell First, Schley Fifth and Sampson is Seventh.

Chicago, April 12.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: Of special interest to officers of the

navy is an order issued today by Secretary Long announcing their relative positions on the naval register. Admiral Dewey, by the order, is the ranking officer of the navy. John Adams Howell is the senior rear admiral, W. S. Schley is No. 5 and William T. Sampson, No. 7 on the list of senior rear admirals. Frank Wilder is the ranking captain.

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On Nov. 29, 1899, President Cannon, accompanied by a few friends, left Salt Lake to attend the Jubilee of the Sandwich Islands mission, which was held December 12 and 13. He landed at Honolulu December 16 and the next day received the most magnificent greeting ever accorded a guest on those islands. The native Saints fairly swarmed about him, and he was in the hands of God in the introduction of the Gospel among them. Some of them he baptized fifty years before. He was crowned with the yellow lei, the emblem of royalty. Several prominent people in the present and former governments also waited upon him. During the festivities, lasting several days, he was honored and almost worshipped by the islanders. Ex-Queen Liliuokalani also attended a meeting at which he spoke half an hour in Hawaiian, which he was able to recall in a surprising manner. President Cannon addressed the ex-queen and at her request blessed her. On the day of his departure to return home he was literally covered with flowers. He arrived in Salt Lake City December 18th by request addressed the great Live-Stock convention which met in the Assembly Hall, that morning, and was received with immense applause.

FAILING HEALTH.
The health of President Cannon had been occasionally interrupted by spells of sickness for some time before the fatal attack. He had been very strong until the fall from the train already mentioned. After that he experienced once in a while a weakness in contrast to his former vigor. On visits to the East he was seized with serious symptoms. At New York in November, 1899, he was severely attacked with pneumonia, and but for his abnormally strong constitution he would probably have then succumbed. This undoubtedly prepared the way for the last illness that laid low this stalwart servant of the Most High God.

CHAIRMAN WALKER DEAD.
New York, April 12.—Chairman Walker of Santa Fe railroad died suddenly at his home in this city today.

Chilian Cabinet Crisis.
Valparaiso, Chile, April 12.—Many members of the liberal convention that dissolved the German Reich have withdrawn their support and will soon publish a manifesto explaining their reasons for doing so.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.
No Further News Regarding Resumption of Peace Negotiations.

London, April 12.—No further news has been received regarding the reported resumption of peace negotiations in South Africa, but the fact that the censor allowed the report to pass and the fact that the government has not issued a denial, are held to prove that negotiations of some sort are in progress.

BANK OF REAR ADMIRALS.
Howell First, Schley Fifth and Sampson is Seventh.

Chicago, April 12.—A special to the Tribune from Washington, D. C., says: Of special interest to officers of the

navy is an order issued today by Secretary Long announcing their relative positions on the naval register. Admiral Dewey, by the order, is the ranking officer of the navy. John Adams Howell is the senior rear admiral, W. S. Schley is No. 5 and William T. Sampson, No. 7 on the list of senior rear admirals. Frank Wilder is the ranking captain.

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