

"Tis an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good." There Has, Probably, Not Been an "Ill Wind" Among All of the Want ads. Printed During the Year.

DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

You Will Not Prosper Because of the Bargains Your Neighbors Find in the Stores. Begin to Read the ads. Yourself.

12 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

FINANCIAL CRISIS BARELY Averted.

Comptroller of Currency Compels
Three Chicago Concerns to
Wind up Business.

DOMINATED BY J. R. WALSH.

Clearing House Association Came
To the Rescue and Depositors
Will Not Lose a Cent.

Cause of Trouble Was Loaning Too
Much Money to Walsh to Carry
On Railroad Enterprises.

Chicago, Dec. 18.—Failure of the Chicago National bank, the Home Savings bank and the Equitable Trust company, all of Chicago, was announced at 3:30 o'clock this morning by representatives of the Chicago Clearing House association, after a session lasting 18 hours. James B. Forgan, president of the First National bank, as head of the clearing house committee of the Chicago Associated banks, gave forth the statement. The assets of these institutions, it was asserted, were involved in coal and railway properties of John R. Walsh, president of the Chicago National bank. John R. Walsh, head of the institutions which have been declared insolvent, was not at the meeting. The committee at the meeting: James B. Forgan, chairman; John J. Mitchell, James E. Eckels, Orson B. Smith, Ernest A. Hamill.

CAUSE OF THE WRECK.

The difficulties of the three wrecks which are practically branches of the same institution, are attributed by the clearing house committee to the loans made by the Chicago National bank to the railroad, coal mining and other private enterprises controlled by Mr. Walsh.

Soon after the comptroller called the attention of the officers of the bank to the fact that they were making loans to these enterprises of Mr. Walsh, which, in his opinion, were too large for the safety of the institution. Repeated promises were made that the situation should be rectified but no action satisfactory to the comptroller was taken. Three days ago he came to Chicago for the purpose of making an investigation into the affairs of the three banks and found them in such a condition that he judged immediate action to be necessary. Some trifling delay had ensued because of the inability of Mr. Ridgely to meet the officers of the bank and officials of the state auditor's office. The fact that the Home Savings bank and the Equitable Trust company are under state supervision made the presence of the latter official necessary. The officials of the different Chicago banks were told of the situation, and a hurried call was sent out for a meeting of representatives of the Chicago Clearing House association, as well as the officers of the city banks.

A SUNDAY MEETING.

The meeting was called to order in the office of President Forgan, of the First National bank, at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon and in continuous session until 5 o'clock this morning. A careful canvass of the situation revealed that the Chicago National bank had deposits to the amount of \$15,000,000, the Home Savings bank had savings deposits to the extent of \$4,000,000 divided among about 8,000 depositors. The liabilities of the two banks and of the Equitable Trust company were roughly estimated at \$26,000,000. The assets of the three institutions made up about \$20,000,000 of the amount and the directors and officials of the Chicago National bank came to the meeting to secure the assets amounting to about \$3,000,000 more. This left a deficit of about \$6,000,000 to be faced. The Chicago banks represented at the meeting declared at once that they would meet the situation and care for the deficit.

If it proved necessary to advance any more than \$3,000,000 to meet all demands, the banks pledged themselves to make up the amount, whatever it might be. The great difficulty confronting the bankers in the meeting was to arrange a legal settlement of the case in the short time at their disposal at the hour of commencing business this morning. It was finally arranged that in addition to winding up the affairs of the three banks, the clearing house committee should take all the assets of the private enterprises, including his coal mines and railroads and stone quarries, the closing of the meeting this morning thus forming a statement as issued by the Chicago Clearing House association.

The statement was issued at the office of the First National bank. It is as follows:

FIRST NATIONAL'S STATEMENT.
"The Chicago National bank, the Home Savings bank and Equitable Trust company, which have been controlled and managed by John R. Walsh and his associates, have concluded to wind up their affairs and quit business in the city of Chicago. After a thorough and careful examination of the affairs by the Chicago clearing house committee it is stated that all of the deposits of these institutions will be paid in full upon demand, the Chicago clearing house banks having pledged their funds to this result, thus putting all the resources of the Chicago banks behind the clearing house committee. The clearing house committee of these three institutions, composed of the directors and officials of the banks, have been made in assets connected with the railway and coal enterprises of John R. Walsh.

"These assets are not immediately available to meet deposits and have been taken over on terms which will enable the three institutions to pay their depositors in full.

"Mr. Ridgely, comptroller of the currency, and Capt. Eubank of the auditor's department at Springfield, have been and expressed themselves as greatly pleased at the action of the Chicago clearing house committee, and stated that it reflected great credit upon the associated banks of Chicago which have again indicated their ability to meet any emergency in a manner entirely satisfactory to the public."

COMPTROLLER'S STATEMENT.
Comptroller of the Currency Ridgely also made a statement as follows:
"The action of the Chicago clearing

house banks in coming to the aid of the Chicago National bank, the Home Savings bank and the Equitable Trust company has relieved a most critical situation which if it had not been taken promptly in hand might have led to very serious consequences, not only in Chicago, but elsewhere. The action of the clearing house banks makes it absolutely certain that the condition of the three institutions will receive their money immediately and should thus relieve any apprehension on the part of the public in regard to financial troubles in Chicago. The condition of the clearing house banks is such that these three concerns have been placed in the hands of the clearing house committee, owned and controlled by Mr. John Walsh. This again emphasizes the danger of the banks being interested in outside institutions requiring large amounts of money. The clearing house committee has for some time been criticizing the condition of the Chicago National bank and calling upon its officers and directors to reduce the amount of these loans and the investments in the coal and railway enterprises. In spite of repeated promises that this should be done these items have been continued in the bank and in order to prevent further encroachment, it was necessary for the comptroller to take radical action. The clearing house committee has for some time been endeavoring to make an examination of the Chicago National bank and its subsidiaries, but the examination revealed such a serious condition that it was necessary to take immediate action. The comptroller telephoned to Washington instructing Bank Examiner Bessworth to bring the matter at once to the attention of the clearing house committee and left for Chicago on the first train to be on hand to personally take whatever action was necessary. On the arrival of the committee in Chicago a conference was immediately held with the state authorities and the clearing house committee which continued from 10 o'clock Sunday morning until 5 o'clock Monday morning. In addition to the clearing house committee representatives of all the clearing house banks were called into the clearing house committee on Sunday evening. The comptroller feels great credit is due not only to the clearing house committee but to all the other clearing house banks for the prompt action taken in meeting the emergency."

CHICAGO NATIONAL BANK.

The Chicago National bank was organized in November, 1883, with an authorized capital of \$300,000, which was increased to \$500,000 in 1887, and \$1,000,000 in 1901. Its resources according to the last statement filed with the comptroller of the currency, were \$2,000,000, of which nearly \$1,000,000 was in loans and discounts, with \$4,000,000 in cash on hand. The individual deposits are about \$14,000,000 in individual deposits, and \$2,500,000 due to other banks.

The Home Savings bank was organized in 1867 with a capitalization of \$100,000, which was increased to \$1,000,000 in 1901. It was an independent institution and about 12 years ago became a part of the Chicago National bank. It was primarily a savings institution. Its last report showed resources of \$4,000,000, the most part in railroad and municipal bonds. The savings deposits aggregate \$2,932,000.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

The Equitable Trust company was chartered in 1857 to act as administrator, executor, trustee and to receive and execute trusts of every character. The capital stock is \$500,000, and the resources are \$4,612,000. The liabilities include \$2,797,563, of which amount \$454,000 are deposits in trust and \$500,000 in certificates of deposits.

IN LOCAL POLITICS.

The Chicago National bank has been an active factor in local politics for several years, and the enormous funds collected from the taxes on the building and maintenance of the drainage canal have been a part of its deposits and have been available for investment by the bank. A change was recently made in the political complexion of the board and it was understood that these funds would not remain for any length of time on deposit in the Chicago National bank, but would be expended in the purchase of stock in the Chicago National bank, which was the fear of the other banks of a far-reaching collapse if they did not come to the aid of the weakened institutions.

CAUSE OF WALSH'S TROUBLES.

The enterprises which are generally connected with the name of John R. Walsh are the Bedford Quarries company of Indiana, and the Southern Indiana Railroad company, which was constructed by Mr. Walsh for the purpose of getting the stone from his quarries to the market. This railroad was constructed by Mr. Walsh at a heavy expense some years ago, because he believed that the stone which was the only outlet of his stone quarries, was charging him too high a rate of freight. He endeavored to reach an agreement with the road, and failing to do so, he constructed the railroad on his own. In addition to these two enterprises, which he practically owns, Mr. Walsh is a heavy stockholder in the Akron, Canton and Cleveland railroad, the Southern Indiana railroad, the Express Company, and a half score of gas, electric, coal and other companies. To the stone quarries and the Southern Indiana railroad Mr. Walsh made heavy loans of the funds of the bank, and it was these to which the clearing house committee was called in, or at least largely curtailed, were not fulfilled, and finally Mr. Ridgely demanded on personal investigation. The action of last night followed his determination.

It is declared by local financiers that Mr. Walsh has invested all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 in the coal and railway enterprises, and the railroad. His great desire was to gain for the railroad an entrance into Chicago, but in this he was not successful. During the last three years he has endeavored to sell the road to the Pennsylvania company, but terms could not be agreed upon and the sale never could be put through.

To the public at large which was not acquainted with the magnitude of Mr. Walsh's enterprises, the news of the difficulties surrounding his banks came as a tremendous surprise. Not a word of the difficulty had reached the public Saturday night, and the first information was conveyed by extra editions of the morning papers.

CROWDS BEFORE BANK.

Two hours before the time for the opening of the bank large crowds of people had gathered in front of the Chicago National and the Home Savings banks. The clearing house committee was gathered in front of the banks waiting for the doors to open so that they might withdraw their funds. Inside the banks ample provision has been made for the impending run, money was laid out in large piles, additional clerks were stationed at the windows and arrangements paying windows and arrangements

"DOCTORED UP" IMMIGRANTS.

A Special Inspector Says Dis-
eased People Are Sent to
This Country.

"CURING" THEM BIG INDUSTRY

Dr. Maurice Fishberg Says He Has
Seen Them Undergoing Treat-
ment in Hospitals.

New York, Dec. 18.—That diseased European immigrants are "doctored up" in great numbers for shipment to this country, is the charge made by Dr. Maurice Fishberg of this city, a special inspector of the immigration service of the United States, who recently returned from abroad. Dr. Fishberg spent several months in the old world, visiting the European terminals of the big trans-Atlantic steamship lines, and making a special study of the shipping of Russian immigrants across the German frontier. Most of the things which the doctor saw abroad, are incorporated in the report which he made to the commissioner general of immigration at Washington, Dr. Fishberg said yesterday.

The "curing" of diseased aliens for admission to the United States has become a tremendous industry abroad. Ramifications of the business may be found at Liverpool, London, Southampton, Antwerp, and at various frontier cities of Russia and Austria-Hungary. In these cities I have personally visited boardinghouses and so-called hospitals, where immigrants suffering from trachoma, at its most advanced stages were being treated that they might pass inspection and enter the United States.

Trachoma is a disease of the eye of which America has a special horror.

"In Marseilles the 'treatment' of trachoma has assumed remarkable dimensions. Here most of the immigrants come from the orient, from Syria, Armenia and neighboring countries. Most of the immigrants report, a man by the name of Anton Pares, who refers them to certain boardinghouses. Later they are sent to Dr. G. Reynaud, 20 Boulevard d'Antenne, for examination. Those who are found free from contagious diseases receive tickets and are at once shipped to Havre. But as soon as one of these orientals is discovered to have trachoma, Pares takes hold of the unfortunate immigrant and says: 'There are only two ways open to you. You can either go by way of St. Nazaire to Mexico, where I have agents to conduct you to the frontier into the United States, or you can go to a doctor and get cured. Now this plan is expensive and dangerous, but the doctor is very successful.'

Of course the fellow goes to the doctor, who, by the way, does a flourishing business.

The Russian Hebrew comes to America chiefly from Germany, either sailing directly from Bremen or Hamburg, or going to England and embarking from a British port. Little is done at Bremen or Hamburg to detect trachoma, but at London and other ports along the Russian and Austrian borders the practice is common. In most cases the so-called 'cure' is only temporary."

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS
COMMENDED AND CONDEMNED

New York, Dec. 18.—In a debate yesterday at the People's forum, in New York city, Herbert H. Casson defended strikes and boycotts, and said that unions were only following the example of President Roosevelt in his "big stick" policy.

"If any one can produce better weapons," he said, "let them come forward. I have no Andrew Hamiltons to look out for their interests at Albany."

The trades unionists, who do not own the senators from this state, they have no railroad passes to give the strikers, and they have no money on the ground floor when the house is about to collapse. The only remedy they have is the strike, and whether they grasp a blade without a handle, which cuts themselves as well as their opponents. The strike is serious business. No labor union strikes just for fun.

Opposed to Mr. Casson, defending the conservative side of the labor problem, was James A. Emery of California, secretary of the United Industrial Association of America, the national organization of open-shop employers. His argument brought forth a number of questions, and he said that the right of workmen to strike, provided they violate no laws, is a sacred right.

"There has not been a strike of any magnitude," he continued, "which has not been accompanied by violence. I have here the report of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions of the coal fields of Pennsylvania, which is approved by John Mitchell himself. What does it show? That the coal fields of Pennsylvania are a lawless region, and that the coal miners are a lawless set of men. In Chicago 75 men were found guilty of violence in the 'honest' strike, and in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, where the coal miners are a lawless set of men, then I will believe that the unions don't countenance violence."

BAD AUTOMOBILE ACCIDENT.

J. W. Spalding's Car Runs Into Rail-
way barrier at Avignon, France.

New York, Dec. 18.—A cable dispatch received in this city last night from Paris says:

A serious automobile smash occurred Sunday at a level railway crossing at Avignon. A car owned by J. W. Spalding, a New York merchant, who resides in Florence, dashed into the barrier and was badly damaged.

Mr. Spalding and a friend were seriously injured about their heads. The former is in a critical condition.

A woman was one of the party and the chauffeur received contusions.

J. Walter Spalding of the firm of A. G. Spalding & Bro., manufacturers of sporting goods, left Paris several days ago in a touring car with a party of friends to make the trip to Florence, where Mr. Spalding has his winter home. According to relatives in this city, Mr. Spalding had as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Robert Winthrop Appleton of Brooklyn. It was his intention to reach Florence with his party in time to spend the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Spalding lives at Monmouth Beach when in this country, but spends his winters at Florence, where he has a very fine home. His elder son is a student at Yale.

POLICE MAKE A CLEVER CAPTURE

Colored Man Commits All Sorts of
Depredations and Finally
Lands in City Jail.

JUMPED THROUGH A WINDOW.

Was Badly Cut and Blood Stains
Led to His Arrest at Short
Line Depot.

Was Going "Down the Line" With
Rich Cargo of Stolen Property—
All 'Round Bad Man.

After burglarizing several residences, after doing some holdup business, after breaking into four places last night and stealing about \$250 worth of property, after jumping through a plate glass window and making a dash for the 19:30 Short Line train, a colored man about 25 years of age, and giving the name of Willie Ross, was captured by the Salt Lake police this morning. And he was caught with the goods on.

To Sergeant Eddington and Officers Taylor, Sperry and Morris belongs the honor of the capture, while to Night-watchman G. F. White belongs the credit of making it possible for the police to trail their man down to a successful capture and the recovery of a great deal of stolen property.

THE PLACES VISITED.

The four burglaries committed by Ross last night will be given in the order that they appear on the "steak book" at the police station: Gus Linden's apartment at 58 East First street was broken into early this morning. The front door was kicked open, the thief secured \$25 in cash and a revolver. The next place visited was the Doll drug store, at 328 South East Temple street. One dollar in cash, a couple of toilet sets and some other articles were stolen. Next, the burglar turned his attention to Boehmer & Rothchild's tailor shop, 34 South East Temple street. From this place the thief secured about a dozen bolts of fine cloth, several articles of clothing and some minor articles.

NEEDED A TRUNK.

By this time the bold robber had a small wagon load of property. He evidently wanted something to put it in, so he went to Hatherly's trunk factory on East Temple, between Second and Third South streets. He effected an entrance through the back way and was in the act of selecting a trunk in which to place his ill gotten gains, when the night watchman observed him and tried to effect a capture.

PLUNGED THROUGH WINDOW.

Mr. Colored man saw the watchman and did not stand upon the order of going, but plunged his body and trunk through Hubert's big plate glass window. In this operation the burglar received several bad cuts on his hands, but he kept on going. Two or three police officers were called to the scene, but they were unable to get into the place until the burglar had fled. He was seen to get into a hack and drive away.

TRAIL BY BLOOD STAINS.

As soon as it was light enough, Sergeant Eddington and Officers Morris, Roche and Sperry, started out from Hubert's and trailed the burglar by blood stains to Ross's room, 4 East Second South. The burglar had left a trail of blood, and the officers did not spend much time in investigation. They lightly concluded that the burglar had fled in the direction of the train.

ASLEEP IN A COACH.

Officers Taylor and Sperry entered one of the coaches at the Oregon Short Line and quickly observed a man sound asleep in the far end of the car. The fellow was snoring away and he was holding a trunk over his head. Taylor saw the fellow's head and immediately grabbed Ross by the collar and yanked him out of the seat. The dazed and startled man wanted to know the trouble.

"Let me see your hands," demanded Taylor. Ross exhibited his lacerated mitts and Taylor jumped for joy. "Tag, you're it," said the genial officer. "Second the motion," said Sperry. Then Ross was taken from the train.

MAN HAD THE GOODS.

As he was descending the steps, he tried to "slough" his baggage checks, but the officers were on him. They got the checks and also the baggage. The patrol wagon was called for and the prisoner and his stuff were loaded into the wagon and taken to the station. There were three big valises loaded with all sorts of articles. Bolts of cloth, fine dress suits, several overcoats and a seal skin satchel—stolen from Mrs. John Hughes. It is believed that the fellow had a good deal of money and perfume and dress goods were taken from the valises.

MAKES A CONFESSION.

Ross took his arrest very coolly. He said he was "just again" up the line ways. He told the jail he confessed to Chief Lynch and the officers that he was the man who had been doing a great deal of the work complained of. He said he had a "big" trunk and a "big" bag of goods. He described one of the holdups and a burglar. Several articles of his clothing tally with the description given by victims of the sandwich fend.

A DANGEROUS MAN.

While going through the fellow's effects, the police found a formula for the manufacture of a dangerous explosive used in blowing open safes. This fact leads to the belief that the fellow is indeed a dangerous criminal. He asked: "What do I get?" "Twenty years at least," was the response.

The stolen articles are being sorted over and identified by the proper owners. It is likely that several complaints will be filed against Ross, and if convicted he will spend the greater part of his life in Utah's state prison, thanks to the able and earnest efforts of the Salt Lake police force.

Officer Taylor was to Ogden this afternoon to take into custody the man's pal, who is said to be guilty of a similar conduct.

BOUNTY FRAUDS CASE STILL ON.

Not Much of Interest Brought Out
In the Testimony Given
This Morning.

JONES USED NAME OF WARD.

Bank Tellers Testify that He Cash-
ed Certificates at 20 Per Cent
Discount.

There was very little of interest brought out in the testimony in the bounty fraud case of the State of Utah against David B. Jones in the criminal division of the district court this morning. Several witnesses were introduced to identify certain bounty certificates which had been cashed by him by Jones under different aliases. Sheriff Emery was the last witness called during the morning session, and he was asked to tell of the conversation had with Davies in the parlor at the county jail after he had been taken into custody but before a complaint was issued against him. An objection was raised to the evidence by Attorney Gustin of the defense and the matter was argued and taken under advisement by Judge Howell this afternoon.

Mrs. Helen McIntosh, a former deputy county clerk, was the first witness called today. She testified that Jones was the person to whom she had signed a number of bounty certificates issued in the clerk's office and who had signed his name John Ward.

CASHED CERTIFICATES.

Joseph E. Openshaw of the Utah National bank, H. T. McEwan of the State Bank of Utah, and Joseph E. Cairne, formerly of the Utah Commercial & Savings bank, were called to the stand by the state in the order named and stated that Jones had cashed certificates at their respective banks at a discount of 20 per cent, and that some of the certificates bore the name of Ed Cook and John Ward, which names Jones assumed on various occasions.

SHERIFF EMERY CALLED.

Sheriff Emery was the last witness called and testified that he sent Deputy Taylor to the county jail after Davies, who was at his home, and had him brought to the parlor of the county jail, where he had a conversation with him about the bounty frauds. He stated that he told Davies that Jones had been arrested in Ogden and had made a complete confession, and that the county attorney wanted to file a complaint against him, but that they would not permit that to be done until they had had an opportunity to talk with him. Attorney Gustin objected to the sheriff telling what Davies said on that occasion, and the matter was argued at considerable length by him, and the district attorney, and taken under advisement.

JOHN A. McCALL OF THE
N. Y. LIFE VERY ILL.

New York, Dec. 18.—President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance company, is, according to a story printed today, very ill at his home, 54 West Seventy-second street. Mr. McCall, the report says, was taken down with grip on Monday last and contrary to the advice of his physician, he attended on Wednesday a meeting of the directors of the New York Life Insurance company. Since then Mr. McCall has been down with pneumonia.

AS TO WHEREABOUTS OF
PUTER AND MCKINLEY.

Portland, Or., Dec. 18.—A special to the Oregonian from Salem, says that State Land Agent West has secured information as to the whereabouts of S. A. D. Puter and Horace McKinley who are under conviction of having conspired to defraud the United States of public lands.

Difficulty may be encountered, it is stated in getting some of the swindled persons to begin prosecutions of the gang of school land operators who sold them fraudulent certificates.

Several of the holders of forged certificates obtained on applications which the Marion county grand jury has found to be fraudulent. It is thought that the members of the ring which sold the fraudulent certificates will hold as a club over those of their victims who hold genuine certificates of title.

The threat to tell what they know about the false applications on which genuine certificates were issued.

NEW TRUST COMPANY.

One Now Being Formed by Prominent
Business Men.

Salt Lake is to have a new trust company, if the plans now being formulated by prominent local business men and financiers are carried out. Messrs. F. J. Hagenbarth, J. D. Wood, Joseph E. Barrett, Col. E. A. Walsh, Joseph E. Cairne and others are formulating a plan for the organization of the proposed trust company, which shall have a capital of \$1,000,000, and start out with the prospect of becoming one of the strongest financial institutions in the west. It is understood that Captain Cairne is to be the cashier.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.

Infant Son of Mr. and Mrs. John De
Grey Dixon Passes Away.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. John DeGrey Dixon will be grieved to learn of the death of their infant son, Grant, which occurred at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The cause of death was bronchitis, from which the child had been suffering for some time. The boy was nine months old, and his death is the second loss of that nature which Mr. and Mrs. Dixon have suffered.

CHRISTMAS NEWS BEATS ALL RECORDS.

A Party of Utah People Are to
Take Part in Cere-
monies.

AT UNVEILING OF MONUMENT.

One Hundredth Anniversary of
Prophet Joseph's Birth on
Saturday, Dec. 23.

The Press and Citizens Generally of
The Locality Are Taking a
Friendly Interest.

Presidents Joseph P. Smith and Anthon H. Lund with several of the Apostles, presidents of stakes, bishops, representatives of the several branches of the Smith families, including the Patriarch, also representatives of the former Presidents of the church, numbering about 25 persons, left this morning for South Royalty, Vt., to be present at the dedication of the monument erected there to the memory of the Prophet Joseph Smith on the spot where he was born. The dedication ceremonies will take place next Saturday, Dec. 23, this being the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

President Smith and his party will make the trip direct to South Royalty without any extended stop. As soon as the ceremonies are completed the party will return at once to Salt Lake, the present intention being to arrive here before Jan. 1.

Advices from South Royalty state that there is a widespread interest felt in the dedication ceremonies, and that both the press and citizens feel the truest interest in the enterprise. Many prominent people have expressed a desire to be represented on the program of the day, and on all hands the indications are that the importance of the event is thoroughly appreciated. Elder Julius F. Wells has been supervising the erection of the monument.

THE MEMORIAL.

The memorial which will be dedicated has already been erected and now simply waits the unveiling ceremonies, in which the Utah party will participate. The shaft is a magnificent one from every point of view. It is of the famous dark Barre granite, the finest in the United States, highly polished from base to pinnacle. Its total height is 56 feet and its weight 100 tons. The foundation is of concrete, 12 feet square and 16 inches thick. The second base is three feet square and two feet thick. The inscription disc a cube six feet square and the molding seven feet four inches square by two feet six inches. The shaft is four feet at the base by three feet at the top, and 38½ feet high; a year and a half of the prophet's life surmounted by a pyramid cap three feet high.

The site of the monument is the exact spot where stood the house in which Joseph Smith today very much at home, stood at Sharon, Windsor county, Vt.

INTERMENT IN SALT LAKE.

Remains of Jesse Haven, a Utah Pioneer Buried in City Cemetery.

In the death of Jesse Haven of Peterson, which occurred at the home of his grandson, at Preston, Dec. 13, 1903, Utah loses another of her early pioneers and sturdy characters. The deceased was a son of Deacon John Haven and Betsey Howe; was born at Hollister, Mass., March 28, 1811; he was educated at Andover theological seminary, but came to Utah with the latter-day Saints, having been baptized in 1837. He immigrated to Far West in 1838 with some members of the faith, and he returned to Utah the following year. He was a member of the first group of settlers who came to settle in the Salt Lake valley, and he was one of the first to settle in the city of Salt Lake.

In the fall of 1852 in obedience to a call to preach the gospel, he went in company with several other elders, west to South Africa, where he performed a good mission. Upon his return to Utah he was elected probate judge, which office he filled with credit for a number of years.

In 1852 he married Martha Hall in Salt Lake, who died soon after his return from South Africa. He afterwards married Abbie Crain, whom he survived one year and who he had one son, Jesse C., who died in 1879.

Funeral services were held in Peterson Dec. 14. The remains were shipped to this city for interment beside his companions.

ANOTHER CUTTING
SCRAPE AT BINGHAM.

There was quite a cutting scrape at Bingham on Saturday night as a result of which Lafa Peterson received a serious cut across the left ear and cheek from a knife in the hands of Frank Miekler and the latter is now in the county jail in this city with a charge of assault with a deadly weapon against him. Miekler was brought to the county jail yesterday by Marshals Coates and Williams of Bingham.

The officers state that on Saturday night Peterson and Miekler became engaged in a fight in a house of ill fame, and that the latter drew his knife and slashed Peterson across the face, making a very ugly wound. The blade struck Peterson just back of the left ear and made a gash across the ear and cheek, down to his chin. Medical attendance was secured for the injured man and it took 15 stitches to close up the wound. Miekler was arrested and brought to this city to await a hearing on the charge stated above.

GEN. SUMNER ARRIVES.

San Francisco, Dec. 18.—Major-General S. Sumner, commander of the Pacific division of the United States army, arrived here yesterday from Honolulu after having completed a tour of inspection of the army in the Hawaiian Islands. He says he found the army in the islands in good condition and is well satisfied with the condition of affairs from an army standpoint in the Hawaiian Islands.

YOUNG THIEF ARRESTED.

Milan, Italy, Dec. 18.—The police here have arrested Frederick Bachmann of New York, who is said to have been an accomplice in a theft of \$5,000. Bachmann is 19 years old.

PRESIDENT SMITH GOES TO VERMONT

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monies.

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