THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 122.

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON IS DEAD.

lenerable 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 Seventyfifth 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.

stdent George Q. Cannon is dead. he sad news telegraphed end John Q. Cannon to his Cannon at 8:35 from rey this morning. While the reof such news was almost moexpected, it nevertheless ed a great shock to the entire comnity and soon a shroud of deepest om hung over it. Gen. Cannon's gram was couched in the following

"Father passed away peacefully at 20 this morning. We proceed to San neisco with remains at once. Will ably take the 6 o'clock train torow night and should reach home onday morning. Consult family and rst Presidency concerning the fun-Answer me at Palace hotel, San ancisco. Cable Liverpool to notify rester and Joseph. We have wired

ity and Zannie." Later President Angus M. Cannon, of Salt Lake Stake received the folwing from his nephew, John Q. Can-

"Father left us this morning at 1:20, ath came peacefully. Please join with

mily in consulting about funeral." President Cannon's family was comtely overwhelmed on receipt of the ad intelligence, but resigned themves to the special watch care of the ovidence that willed his departure m this sphere of action at this time. Not often are family ties as strong beeen fathers, wives and children, as in case of President Cannon. His rearkable power and influence over his schold was a subject of uncommon nark as were also their devotion and we for him.

President Snow was deeply impressed hen the information of President Can. 's death was communicated to him as also President Joseph F. Smith

Caroline, his son Preston J. Cannon, and two younger members of the fami-The party proceeded directly to 17. 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 filness.

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 such distinction and honor. reached his bedside on the Sunday afday 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 Atand on Saturday afternoon ex-United States Senator Frank J. Cannon joined lis father and other mr bers of .ne family at Monterey.



spectacle was almost tragical. Yet his | Isle of Man. Their ancestors were origcourage, 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 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 counsel-or, who always provided well for the needs of those dependent upon him. torney John M. Cannon returned home, | 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 birth-day celebrated. He was firmly of the opinion that such occasions were pro-ductive of untold benefit; and so he demonstrated they were. The last fam-ily gathering held at his home was just his return from the Sandwich Islands in January last, when his seventy-fourth birthday was observed in 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 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 allve and well today. But speaking of the propriety of a prolongation of his visit at that time

inally from the borders of Scotland and spelled their name sometimes as Canspelled their name sometimes as Can-nan. George Q. was the oldest of seven children. The others were Mary Allce, Ann. Angus M., John Q., David H. and Leonora. In his boyhood he was a diligent student of the Bible, and thereby was able to perceive the great lack in Christendom of divine inspira-tion and the authority and gifts enjoyed by the acely Christians. In 1340 Elder by the early Christians. In 1840 Elder John Taylor, who had married Leonora 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 The

he would stay and preach to them if I to present the constitution and apply he had to remain alone: four of the state. He acquired the language by diligence

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and study and the gift of God. In a marvelously short time, and was soon able to proclaim the Gospel in the na-tive tongue. He also translated the Book of Mormon into Hawailan. He and his brethren were greatly success-ful, and when they left the islands for San Francisco, July 29th, 1854, there were more than four thousand mem-bers of the Church in that country. He reached Salt Lake City November 28th of that year and was ordained one of the presidents of the Thirtleth 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 al-so the Book of Mormon in the Hawaiian language, which he had previous ly translated. In consequence of the ly 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 do adjutant general in the army of de-fence. He was then sent to Fillmore with the printing press and material of the Descret 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 for which he made nimself 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 concern-ing 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 or-dained to that office, August 26, 1860.

GOES TO EUROPE.

In six weeks from that time he was appointed to go on a mission to Engtake charge of tö the Millennial Star and the emigration busi. ness at Liverpool, where he landed De. cember 21, 1860, and established a Church nees at Liverpan and established a Church printing office. He was associated with Apostle Amasa M. Lyman and Charles C. Rich in the presidency of the Euro-pean 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

CONGRESSIONAL CAREER.

In August, 1872, he was elected del gate 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 abili ty and success, and from his excellent memory of measures and persons and names, he became an authority and source of information in congression matters to new members, from sessi to session. In 1881, although he had re-ceived 18,568 votes and Allen G. Campbell but 1.357 votes, Governor Ell H. Murray refused him the certificate of election and and gave it to his competi-tor. 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 great aroused against the Latter-day Saint the House of Representatives decide

acclust his retention of the seat and d clared it vacant by a vote of 122 again 79, on April 19th, 1882. He had the α which he did in a magnificent sport in that was listened to with the most intense interest, and in which he vindi cated . his own course and the cause of the people whom he represented.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S EXECUTOR

When President Brigham Young d parted this life, August 29th, 1877 George Q. Cannon became the principal executor of his will, and with Brighan Young, Jr., and Albert Carrington, the co-executors, he was engaged for sev eral years in the settlement of th estate. A few of the heirs were dis satisfied and in 1879 commenced sui against the executors. They had give bonds in the sum of \$200,000, and Judg Jacob S. Borenam wanted to put them under additional bonds, which they r fused to give. He adjudged them guilt of contempt, and they went to the Per-itentiary, August 4th, 1879, where the remained three weeks, until released by the Supreme court of Utah, which set aside the decision of the lower court

ARRESTED, INJURED AND IM-PRISONED.

In October, 1880, the Church having theen 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 First Coun-selor and Joseph F. Smith as Second Counselor. In 1885 when the anti-polygamy raid under the Edmunds act was inaugurated. President Cannon ac-companied President Taylor into secu-sion, and they directed the affairs of the Church in secrecy, their residences being searched for them by deputy mar-

eral 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 been identified with the Sunday school movement. At the organization of the Sunday School Union in 1867, 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 anime and memory. He was also a strong supporter of the other Church schools. He was a member of the Gen-eral Board of Education from the day of its organization, April 5, 1888, and never relaxed his interest and coergies in that capacity. Besides his labors on the Juvenile Instructor, he wrote many

Mission, Life of Joseph Smith, Life of Mission, Life of Joseph Smith, Life of Nephi, The Latter-day Prophet, etd., and assisted in writing The Life of Brig-ham Young, Brief History of the Church and other publications.

ACTIVE IN VARIOUS ENTER. PRISES.

In addition to the operous duties of his position as one of the First Presi-dency of the Church, in which he travted very extensively among the Stakes of Zion, attending conferences, dedicating meeting houses, counseling the beo-ple in things temporal and spiritual, he was engaged in many enterprises of importance to the public. He was a director in the Union Pacific Railbond 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 O. ing meeting houses, counseling the peomany years. He founded the publishing and book firm of George Q. Cannon and Sons Co; of which he was President. He was President of the Utab Sugar Co; Vice President and Director of Zion's Savings Bank and Director of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.; director of the Coop, Wag-on and Machine Co.; President of Brig-ham Young Trust Co.; President of the Utah Light and Power Co.; director of the Bullion-Beck and Champion Mining Co.; also of the Grand Champion 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 taok repeate 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.

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HAWAIIAN MISSION JUBILEE.

On Nov. 29, 1900, President Cannon, acccompanied 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 Decemi received the most magnificent in y any received the most magnineent greeting ever accorded a guest on those islands. The native Sain's fairly adored him as the instrument 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 slanders. Ex-Queen Lilloukalani also attended a meeting at which he spoke half an hour in Hawailan, which he was able to recall in a surprising man-ner. President Cannon afterwards visited 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 January 16 and by re-quest addressed the great Live-Stock convention which met in the Assembly Hall, that morning, and was received vith immense applause. FAILING HEALTH. The health of President Cannon had The health of President Cannon had been occasionally interrupted by spells of sickness for some time before the fatal attack. He had been robust and strong until the fall from the train al-ready mentioned. After that he ex-perienced once in a while a weakness in contrast to his former vigor. While on visits to the East he was selzed with serious symptoms. At New York in November, 1899, he wasseverely attacked with pneumonia, and but for his abwith pneumonia, and but for his alsstemious fife and good constitution would probably have then succumbed. This undoubtedly prepared the way for the last fliness that laid low this tife and good constitut i stalwart servant of the Most High Gol.

he news was not, however, unexpected every indication and telegram for ays past indicated that the end was edily approaching. It is yet too early to state when the

eral 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 ore definite information in regard to he time of the arrival of the remains than that conveyed in the telegram by eneral Cannon to his brother Angus. Immediately after the posting of the councement of President Cannon's ath as conveyed in the Monterey tel. am from General Cannon, large owds gathered on the sidewalk in ont of the "News" bulletin windows

nd read the tidings for themselves. eantime the news spread rapidly over e city and the "News" office and the endent's office were overwheimed th telephonic inquiries from far and at in the effort to verify the report. tariably profound regret and sorrow ste expessed upon its confimation. THE TRIP TO MONTEREY.

President Cannon's trip to Monterey lifornia, was taken as the result of attack of the grippe with which he s stricken early in March, and which used a number of unfavorable comations to arise. He left Salt Lake March 13th accompanied by his wife

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 constantly became more difficult until Monday night when he secured some rest but without galning 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 ap-

said: "Every interest but my own health demanded my return-therefore I am

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

BIOGRAPHICAL.

George Quayle Cannon was born at

others of the family were baptized, Feb. 11, 1846. The family sailed from Liverpool for Nauvoo September 17th. 1842, but the mother died on the way and was buried in the ocean, as had been foreseen by her husband and her-self before their departure.

RECOGNIZED THE PROPHET.

On reaching Nauvoo, George Q. recognized the Prophet Joseph Smith al-though he had never seen 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 print-Taylor, and he there learned the print-ing business and was a member of Elder Taylor's household. Under his hands George Q, was ordained an Elder, Feb-ruary 9th, 1845, and on the same day was ordained a Seventy and was re-ceived as a member of the Nineteenth quorum. 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 la-bored 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 Hawalian Islands. They landed December 12th, 1556. No success being had among the whites, most of the Elders determined to return; but Elder Canparent that he was engaged in an un-equal struggle with death and that the cannon, were natives of Peel on the cannon, were natives of Pe

admission of the Territory into the Un-lon as a State. When Congress ad-fourned he returned to England, arriving July 26, 1862, where he preside over the European Mission until 1864 visiting the branches of the Church in Scandinavia, Germany, Holland, Swit-zerland and France. He salled from Liverpool August 27, 1864, but was de-tained by the way through Indian troubles, so that he did not reach home un til 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 the he commenced the publication of the Juvenile Instructor of which he has 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 No-vember 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 with President George A. Smith to Washington, D. C., where he spent some time de-fending the people of Utah from the attacks of their enemies. At the adjournment of Congress for the holidays he returned home. He was elected a member of the Constitutional conven-tion of February, 1872, and helped to

pany of soldiers to guard his prisoner and he was brought into Salt Lake Cit, under military escort. He was placed under bonds in \$20,000 and again in He was placed \$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 feel-ing against the "Mormon" leaders was so bitter, that President Taylor coun seled him not to appear when his case was called, so his excessive ball was declared forfeited. But subsequently the amount was restored, an act Congress being passed to reimburse him he having previously settled in ful settled in ful with his sureties. In 1888 affairs having assumed a less passionate state in courts, President Cannon surret dered himself to U.S. Marshal Dyel September 17, 1888, and was sentence by Judge Sanford under the two indict ments to 175 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 Presidents Cannot

EW ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY.

ay and Pauncefote Will Probably Arrange One.

DAVENTION TO BE SIGNED.

inistration Confident of Thisazland Wants Something More Definite Than Senate Amendment.

New York, April 12 .- A special to the raid from Washington says: Active otiations are in progress between United States and Great Britain tive to the isthmian canal treaty. It can be accomplished, Secy, Hay d Lord Pauncefote will arrange a ka aft of the treaty before the departof President McKinley and his net on their western trip the latter It of this month. It seems to be Impression, however, that the matwill not be determined within that , but that when Lord Pauncefote is for England in June he will take th him the draft agreed upon with cy. Hay. Just how far the negotia-ins have proceeded cannot be ascer-

that the administration is confident a convention will be signed which will receive the aproval of the Senate, al-though perhaps not without a struggle. Eck was murdered for \$420, his cloth-ing burned, his head cut off and the trunk and head throown into different places in the Canadian river, where though 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-Buwer treaty,

it is said by reliable authority, but as a condition she desires the insertion of articles specifically relterating the prohibitions against occupation, coloniwhatever over any part of Central America by either the United States or Great Britain as set forth in the Clay-

ton-Bulwer treaty. Great Britain considers the Senate amendment which reserves to the Unit-ed 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 3 of the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty which was stricken out by

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

GUILTY OF HORRIBLE MURDER. Burned Victim's Clothing and Com-

pletely Severed His Head.

as have proceeded cannot be ascer-aed, but enough is known to indicate Oklahoma City, O. T., April 11.-W. ence of the enemy displays a M. Yoder was found guilty today of the murder of E. J. Eck in August, 1899. tried by general court-marital.

they found their way into the nets of two fishermen. Point Reyes Observatory to be Built.

San Francisco, April 12.—Director Alexander McAdie of the weather bureau, announces that the new observatory at Point Reyes, for which Con-gress appropriated \$2,500 just before its adjournment, will be built at once.

A Knock-out Drops Victim.

San Francisco, April 12.-A man sup-posed to be Geo. H. Perkins, of Seat tle, was found unconscious at Tenth and Market streets late last night, and taken to the receiving hospital, where he was pronounced by Dr. Thrasher a victim of knock-out drops. When tak-en to the hospital he was very low, but rallied slightly and stands a show for his life.

Russian Sugar Test Case.

New York, April 11.-The test case involving the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar came up before the board of classification of the United States general appraisers again today. E. A. Bigelow appeared for the protestants, while William J.

Gibson represented the government. The hearing developed no new facts in the contraversy. Judge Somerville intimated that the case would naturally be taken to the fed-eral courts and will probably not be decided until it reaches the United States Supreme Court.

Warning to British Soldiers.

London, April 12.-The British war office has issued the following special order regarding surrenders in the field: "Any officer or soldier, who in the presence of the enemy displays a white flag or other token of surrender will be



power at the polls. In the Swedish church at Leonard

and Griggs avenue, the same "Brown" was one of the most devoit worship-pers and a regular contributor. To the poor of the district he was a vertiable Robin Hood. His neigh-

bors said he gave away more than he could afford. They thought he lived on the proceeds of the little photograph-ing establishemnt, and did not know that night after night his printing press on the top floor was turning out fifty and one hundred kronor notes, as well as notes of Uncle Sam's currency and

bills of the bank of Scotland. E. M. Clifford, who has charge of the house where Skoog lived, said that as "Brown" he was the best tenant they had. Mrs. Clifford said she could not believe the man was a counterfeiter Skoog's apartment was just across the hall from her, and Chief Hazen and his secret service men were, at the moment when she expressed her faith in Skoog, packing away the plates from which the counterfeits were printed. Skoog's apartments were on the top floor. It really was a workshop. There was only one bed in the place. The back

room was given up to the tub in which he made his paper, and the shelves in it were filled with bottles of chemicals and cans of inks.

and cans of taks. In the front room was a table and on it a hand press on which the bills were printed. The other furniture was a sofa and a mirror, with a little work bench beside it. There were heavy lace curtains on the only window to other out prying avec

the curtains on the only window to shut out prying eyes. Chief Hazen says Skoog photographed his notes on zinc, etched them and then went over the etching as an engraver.

RANK 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

and Smith resumed their places in the Quorum of the Apostles. On the ac-cession 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 Lorenza Snow succeeded to the Presi-dency 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 Genof the leaders and was regarded as a | navy is an order issued today by Secretary Long announcing their relative positions on the naval register. Admirai Dewey, by the order, is the ranking officer of the navy. John Adams officer Howell

Howell is the senior rear ad miral, W. S. Schley is No. 5, and Will liam T. Sampson. No. 7 on the list o senior rear admirals. Frank Wildes is the ranking captain.

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, Chill, April 12 .- Many members of the liberal convention than nominated Jerman Reisco have with drawn their support and will soon pub-lish a manifesto explaining their reasong for doing so. The cabinet crisis continues.

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. The casualty list issued yesterday revealed the fact that Lord Methuea was discharged from the hospital last week, this being the first notification that he had been ill.

There is no information from South Africa, beyond the fact that the Brit-lish have evacuated Hoopestad, which the Daily Mail observes, "seems to military exemption.

I show that Lord Klichener's force is still none too strong." It is announced from Brussels that the Dutch Transvaal committee has

handed to Mr. Kruger a check for 1,000,000 floring collected in Holland for he assistance of the Boers. It appears that Mr. Kruger's entour-

ige assert that the route from Leyds-loran to Zoutspansburg is heavily forlified and able to resist the British a long time.

"WAR RISK" BATES.

Put on Pacific Vessels Because of Russo-Japan Relations.

San Francisco, April 12 .-- The Examiner says: Vessel bound from this coast to Chi-

nese and Japanese ports must carry extra losurance and have been put on a "war risk" basis. This means a heavy addition to the usual rates of insurance and comes in the class as special haz-ards. The reason for this decision on the part of the marine underwriters is the strained relationship of Japan and

The first vessel on which war tisks were written was the Hong Kong Mara, one of the Japanese line. She sailed yesterday and carried extra lines of in-surance on both hull and cargo.

BRIBED ARMY DOCTORS.

How Young Germans Escaped Mil-Itary Service.

Berlin, April 11,-At Elberfield today, during the trial begun yesterday of Baumann, Dickhelff and others, who are accused of having fraudulently freed from military service many sons of weathy parents in some of the principal citles of Germany, several wit-nerses admitted having given Baumann sums ranging from 2,000 to 2,000 marks for pills that would produce the aprance of jaundlee, thus securing

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to realize. He was a favorite in the

homes of his neighbors. In the Re-

publican club of the district he was one