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Hay Eulogizes Wm. McKinley

Amid a Brilliant Scene in the House of Representatives, the President and Prince Henry Being Present—He Tells the Story of the Life, Achievements and Tragic Death of America's Third Martyr.

Washington, Feb. 27.—At noon today in the hall of the house of representatives, in the presence of President Roosevelt, Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the German emperor, the members of the cabinet, the judges of the Supreme Court, the general of the army and officers of the army and navy, who have received the thanks of Congress, the ambassadors and other diplomatic representatives of foreign countries, the senators and representatives in Congress, and a large number of distinguished guests, the Hon. John Hay, McKinley's premier, pronounced a eulogy upon his dead chief. Four times before the national memorial services for presidents who have died in office have been held in this hall, two of them, like this, in commemoration of chief magistrates who have fallen by the hand of assassins. By a strange coincidence today was the twentieth anniversary of that on which the peerless Blaine in the same hall delivered his eulogy upon the martyred Garfield, and stranger still, the subject of today's memorial service was the chairman of the committee that had charge of the arrangements on that occasion.

Only one year ago, less five days, at the head of an imposing civic and military procession, McKinley passed triumphantly along Pennsylvania avenue for his second inaugural. Six months later the tragedy occurred at Buffalo, and another but different sort of procession tenderly bore his body through the streets to the rotunda of the Capitol where the brief funeral oration was delivered over his coffin and the tributes of the nations of the earth about his bier bespoke the universal sorrow. Today once more, with uncovered head, the nation paid its last tribute of respect and publicly expressed its loving grief.

Again the broad avenue was filled with vast crowds as they were a year ago. Then the streets were a sea of glinting bayonets and waving plumes, and the air was filled with the music of a hundred-tongued resplendent bands. Today all was changed. The procession was unorganized. No martial music lightened the feet of the throng. No cheers rent the air. The only pageant was the clattering troop of cavalry escorting Prince Henry and his party to the Capitol and carriages here and there conveying officers in uniform or diplomats in court costume to the place where the eulogy was to be delivered. That was the extent of the forward spectacle. For the pageant was one for the mind and heart rather than for the eye and ear. Notwithstanding it was proclaimed in advance that admission to the hall of representatives and even to the Capitol itself was to be restricted to those holding cards, the people congregated in unnumbered thousands about the great marble pile upon the hill. While the ticketholders besieged the great bronze doors to the entrance of the rotunda and overflowed the portico and steps leading to it the crowds were kept back by lines of blue-coated police walled on the three sides of the broad plaza in front of the Capitol. The only emblem of mourning at the Capitol was the flag fluttering at half-mast above the two wings and on the great arching dome. This precedent in the case of the Garfield exercises was followed closely. The hall was without decoration of any character. The red-coated marine band, 60 strong, was stationed in the corridor, which separated the hall from the rear lobby of the house.

At 10 o'clock the doors were opened and in five minutes the spacious galleries surrounding the chamber were dense with black rows of people. Even the aisles were filled, but the crowding and jamming which have marred so many state occasions today was averted as the tickets issued were limited strictly to the number of seats provided. Only one was given to each senator and representative, and the gathering in the galleries was a most distinguished one. The fact that few of the ladies wore bright gowns was especially noticeable. They had attired themselves in dark costumes befitting the occasion, and their white faces were rendered distinct by the somberness of their apparel. Gradually the members of the house strolled in and took their places. The big cumbrous revolving chairs at the desks had been removed and smaller ones substituted in order to increase the seating capacity on the floor. In the area in front of the speaker's rostrum heavy leathered upholstered fauteils had been placed for the accommodation of the president, Prince Henry, the cabinet, the general of the army, and justices of the Supreme Court. The first two rows on the Democratic side were reserved for the diplomatic corps, and the four rows immediately behind them for the members of the senate. The governors of the states, commissioners of the District of Columbia, the judiciary of the district, the heads of departments, and other invited guests were to sit back of the senators.

At 11 o'clock the Marine band began the rendition of the musical program, which was as follows:

Overture, Stabat Mater, Rossini.
Paraphrase, Nearer My God, to Thee, Leneger.
Intermezzo, Cavaleria Rusticana, Mascagni.
Song, Lead Kindly Light.
Song, Lost Chord, Sullivan.
Largo, Handl.

When the guests had all arrived and were seated, Secy. of State Hay arose and delivered his eulogy.

HAY'S EULOGY.

For the third time the Congress of the United States are assembled to commemorate the life and the death of a president slain by the hand of an assassin. The attention of the future historian will be attracted to the features which reappear with startling sameness in all three of these awful crimes: the uselessness, the utter lack of consequence of the act; the obscurity, the insignificance of the criminal; the blamelessness—so far as in our sphere of existence the best of men may be held blameless—of the victim. Not one of our murdered presidents had an enemy in the world; they were all of such preeminent purity of life and no pretext could be given for the attack of passional crime; they were all men of democratic instincts who could never have offended the most jealous advocates of equality; they were of kindly and generous nature, to whom wrong or injustice was impossible; of moderate fortune, whose slender means nobody could envy. They were men of austere virtue, of tender heart, of eminent abilities, which they had devoted with single minds to the good of the republic. If ever men walked before God and man without blame, it was these three rulers of our people. The only temptation to attack their lives offered was their gentle radiance—to eyes hating the light that was offense enough.

The stupid uselessness of such an infamy affronts the common sense of the world. One can conceive how the death of a dictator may change the political conditions of an empire; how the extinction of a narrowing line of kings may bring in an alien dynasty. But in a well-ordered republic like ours, the ruler may fall, but the state feels no tremor. Our beloved and revered leader is gone—but the natural process of our laws provides us a successor, identical in purpose and ideals, nourished by the same teachings, inspired by the same principles, pledged by tender affection as well as by high loyalty to carry to completion the immense task committed to his hands, and to smite with iron severity every manifestation of the hideous crime which his mild predecessor, with his dying breath, forgave. The sayings of celestial wisdom have no date; the words that reach us, over 2,000 years, out of the darkest hour of gloom the world has ever known, are true to the life today: "They know not what they do." The blow struck at our dear friend and ruler was as deadly as blind hate could make it; but the blow struck at anarchy was deadlier still.

It would be presumptuous for me in this presence to suggest the details of remedial legislation for a malady so malignant. That task may safely be left to the skill and patience of the national Congress, which has never been found unequal to any such emergency. The country believes that the memory of three murdered comrades of yours—all of whose voices still haunt these walls—will be a sufficient inspiration to enable you to solve even this abstruse and painful problem, which has dimmed so many pages of history with blod and with tears.

The life of William McKinley was, from his birth to his death, typically American. There is no environment, I should say, anywhere else in the world which could produce just such a character. He was born into that way of life which elsewhere is called the middle class, but which in this country is so nearly universal as to make of other classes an almost negligible quantity. He was neither rich nor poor, neither proud nor humble; he knew no hunger he was not sure of satisfying, no luxury which could enervate mind or body. His parents were sober, God-fearing people, intelligent and upright; without pretension and without humility. He grew up in the company of boys like himself; wholesome, honest, self-respecting. They looked down on nobody; they never felt it possible they could be looked down upon. Their houses were the homes of probity, piety, patriotism. They learned in the admirable school readers of fifty years ago the lessons of heroic and splendid life which have come down from the past. They read in their weekly newspapers the story of the world's progress, in which they were eager to take part, and of the sins and wrongs of civilization with which they burned to do battle. It was a serious and thoughtful time. The boys of that day felt dimly, but deeply, that days of sharp struggle and high achievement were before them. They looked at life with the wondering yet resolute eyes of a young esquire in his vigil of arms. They felt a time was coming when to them should be addressed the stern admonition of the Apostle, "Quit you like men; be strong."

About every fireside in the land, in the conversation of friends and neighbors, and, deeper still, in the secret of millions of human hearts, the battle of opinion was waging; and all men felt and saw—with more or less clearness—that an answer to the importunate question, Shall the nation live? was due and not to be denied. And I do not mean that in the north alone there was this austere wrestling with conscience. In the south as well, below all the effervescence and excitement of a people perhaps more given to eloquent speech than we were, there was the profound agony of question and answer, the summons to decide whether honor and freedom did not call them to revolution and war. It is easy for partisanship to say that the one side was right and that the other was wrong. It is still easier for on indolent magnanity to say that both were right. Perhaps in the wide view of ethics one is always right to follow his conscience, though it lead him to disaster and death. But history is inexorable.

At 17 years of age William McKinley heard this summons of his country. He was the sort of youth to whom a military life in ordinary times would possess no attractions. His nature was far different from that of the ordinary soldier. He had other dreams of life, its prizes and pleasures, than that of marches and battles. But to his mind there was no choice or question. The banner floating in the morning breeze was the beckoning gesture of his country. The thrilling notes of the trumpet called him—him and none other—into the ranks. His portrait in his first uniform is familiar to you all—the short, stocky figure; the quiet thoughtful face; the deep, dark eyes. It is the face of a lad who could not stay at home when he thought he was needed in the field. He was of the stuff of which good soldiers are made. Had he been ten years older he would have entered at the head of a company and come out at the head of a division. But he did what he could. He enlisted as a private; he learned to obey. His serious, sensible ways, his prompt, alert efficiency soon attracted the attention of his superiors. He was so faithful in little things they gave him more and more to do. He was untiring in camp and on the march; swift, cool, and fearless in fight. He left the army with field rank when the war ended, breveted by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle.

William McKinley, one of that sensible million of men, gladly laid down his sword and betook himself to his books. He quickly made up the time lost in soldiering. He attacked his Blackstone as he would have done a hostile entrenchment; finding the range of a country law library too narrow, he went to the Albany law school, where he worked energetically with brilliant success; was admitted to the bar and settled down to practice—a brevetted veteran of 24—in the quiet town of Canton, now and henceforward forever famous as the scene of his life and his place of sepulture.

So it came naturally about that in 1876—the beginning of the second century of the Republic—he began, by an election to Congress, his political career. Thereafter for 14 years this chamber was his home. I use the word advisedly.

He was a Republican. He could not be anything else. A Union soldier grafted upon a Clay Whig, he necessarily believed in the "American system"—in protection to home industries; in a strong, aggressive nationality; in a liberal construction of the Constitution. What any self-reliant nation might rightly do, he felt this nation had power to do, if required by the common welfare and not prohibited by our written charter.

For several months before the Republican national convention met in 1896, it was evident to all who had eyes to see that Mr. McKinley was the only probable candidate of his party. Other names were mentioned, of the highest rank in ability, character, and popularity; they were supported by powerful combinations; but the nomination of McKinley as against the field was inevitable.

The campaign he made will be always memorable in our political annals. He and his friends had thought that the issue for the year was the distinctive and historic difference between the two parties on the subject of the tariff. To this wager of battle the discussions of the previous four years distinctly pointed. But no sooner had the two parties made their nominations than it became evident that the opposing candidate declined to accept the field of discussion chosen by the Republicans, and proposed to put forward as the main issue the free coinage of silver. McKinley at once accepted this challenge, and, taking the battle for protection as already won, went with energy into the discussion of the theories presented by his opponents.

Mr. Stedman, the dean of our poets, has called him "Augmenter of the State." It is a proud title; if justly conferred, it ranks him among the few whose names may be placed definitely and forever in charge of the historic muse. Under his rule Hawaii has come to us, and Tutuila, Porto Rico and the vast archipelago of the east. Cuba is free. Our position in the Caribbean is assured beyond the possibility of future question. The doctrine called by the name of Monroe, so long derided and denied by alien publicists, evokes now no challenge or contradiction when uttered to the world. It has become an international truism. Our sister republics to the south of us are convinced that we desire only their peace and prosperity. Europe knows that we cherish no dreams but those of world-wide commerce, the benefit of which shall be to all nations. The state is augmented, but it threatens no nation under heaven. As to those regions which have come under the shadow of our flag, the possibility of their being damaged by such a change of circumstances was in the view of McKinley a thing unthinkable. To believe that we could not administer them to their advantage, was to turn infidel to our American faith of more than a hundred years.

But the achievements of the nation in war and diplomacy are thrown in the shade by the vast economical developments which took place during Mr. McKinley's administration. Up to the time of his first election the country was suffering from a long period of depression, the reasons of which I will not try to seek. But from the moment the ballots were counted that betokened his advent to power a great and momentous movement in advance declared itself along all the lines of industry and commerce.

Among the most agreeable incidents of the president's term of office were the two journeys he made to the south. The moral reunion of the sections—so long and so ardently desired by him—had been initiated by the Spanish war, when the veterans of both sides, and their sons, had marched shoulder to shoulder together under the same banner. The president in these journeys sought, with more than usual eloquence and pathos, to create a sentiment which should end forever the ancient feud. He was too good a politician to expect any results in the way of votes in his favor, and he accomplished none. But for all that the good seed did not fall on barren ground. In the warm and chivalrous hearts of that generous people, the echo of his cordial and brotherly words will linger long, and his name will be cherished in many a household where even yet the "Lost Cause" is worshipped.

Mr. McKinley was re-elected by an overwhelming majority. There had been little doubt of the result among well informed people; but when it was known, a profound feeling of relief and renewal of trust were evident among the leaders of capital and of industry, not only in this country, but everywhere. They felt that the immediate future was secure, and that trade and commerce might safely push forward in every field of effort and enterprise. He inspired universal confidence, which is the lifeblood of the commercial system of the world.

In that mood of high hope, of generous expectation, he went to Buffalo, and there, on the threshold of eternity, he delivered that memorable speech, worthy for its loftiness of tone, its blameless morality, its breadth of view, to be regarded as his testament to the nation. Through all his pride of country and his joy of its success, runs the note of solemn warning, as in Kipling's noble hymn, "Lest we forget."

He was fortunate even in his untimely death, for an event so tragical called the world imperatively to the immediate study of his life and character, and thus anticipated the sure praises of posterity.

There is not one of us but feels prouder of his native land because the august figure of Washington presided over its beginnings; no one but vows it a tenderer love because Lincoln poured out his blood for it; no one but must feel his devotion for his country renewed and kindled when he remembers how McKinley loved, revered, and served it, showed in his life how a citizen should live, and in his last hour taught us how a gentleman could die.

As soon as all the visitors on the floor had withdrawn Speaker Henderson called the house to order and Mr. Payne of New York moved that as a further mark of respect the house adjourn. The motion was carried unanimously and accordingly at 1:40 p. m. the house was declared adjourned until tomorrow.

NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST AMERICANS.

Madrid, Feb. 27.—The foreign minister, the Duke of Almodovar, at the conference with the senators yesterday announced that the government was opposed to the insertion of a clause in the Spanish-American treaty prohibiting Americans from acquiring land in Spain, as Spaniards acquired property and stocks in the United States.

The minister declined to promise to submit a draft of the treaty to parliament before it was signed.

Utah Officials Return Home

Back from Colorado, Where They Went to Investigate Claims as to Innocence of King, Who is Condemned To Die for Murder—May Not be Guilty.

County Attorney P. P. Christensen and Sheriff George H. Naylor returned from their trip to Colorado last night, arriving in this city at exactly 11:10. They immediately went to their homes and to bed to seek rest.

The visit of these officials to Denver and Canon City to investigate the allegations made by John Mace in his affidavit may mean much for Robert L. King, and again it may not. At all events, it looks bad for John Strange, the Colorado convict. While the officers do not say they believe in King's claims to innocence of the murder of Colonel Prowse, they do declare their belief that John Strange knows more about the tragedy and the facts which led up to it than he will admit at this time, and a warrant charging him with complicity in it is to be issued and Strange will be brought back to this city.

The investigation of the county attorney and sheriff does not tend to strengthen their belief in the affidavit of Mace, nor that of Wittenburg's. That Mace swore to the allegations in his statement out of revenge to Strange, Mace admitted to Sheriff Naylor, but some of the statements he made were corroborated by Strange himself.

That Strange and Lynch are known to each other, and that they served time in the Idaho state prison has been established by Strange's admissions. That Strange was in Ogden the day after the Sheep Ranch affair has also been proved by his admissions; and he traveled with John Mace from Ogden to Cheyenne and thence to Cripple Creek, where both were arrested. It was learned that Strange has a bad record behind him and that he is now badly wanted by Colorado officers. Mace also has a bad record and served time in Idaho, California and Colorado.

Sheriff Naylor declares that it would not surprise him in the least to learn that Mace, Strange, Lynch and King and one other person were mixed up in the attempted robbery and holdup.

It now remains to be seen whether or not the crime can be fastened upon Strange, and if King can secure a new trial upon the affidavits in the possession of Attorney Wanless, and thereby escape the death penalty. The action of the court yesterday places the question of a new trial yet in the future.

When seen at his office this afternoon Sheriff Naylor was requested by a "News" reporter to give a detailed account of the investigations made by himself and the county attorney, which he did in the following language:

"We reached Salt Lake last night at ten minutes after eleven o'clock, and I went right to bed. But to start at the beginning, we met Mace in Cuneo's office the day we arrived at Denver and had two hours' talk with him, but with little satisfaction. On Sunday we met him at the St. James hotel and he wanted to know if we had seen Mr. Reno. When we told him we had not, he refused to saw anything. We made another appointment with him but he did not keep it. We met next morning, but he again refused to talk unless Calhoun, Attorney Carwood's partner was present. We finally talked with him, but he did not say very much than was in his affidavit. Mace told us that three prisoners at Canyon City, Kennedy, Collier and McDonald had heard Strange's statement. Mace admitted to us that he had it in for Strange' because, he says, Strange 'tipped him off and got him settled' at Canon City. Mace refused absolutely to say anything about his past life.

"On Tuesday, we went to Canon City, and saw the prisoners Mace spoke about. They denied his story at first. McDonald said it was a fact that Strange and Lynch had served time together in Idaho, Lynch going under the name of Welsh. Strange at first denied that he knew Lynch but after seeing his picture admitted it."

"Did Strange admit to you that he was present when Prowse was shot?" asked the reported.

"He did not," said Sheriff Naylor. "He denied all knowledge of it, nevertheless, I believe he knows something about it."

Continuing, he said: "Strange admitted he met Mace in Ogden at the time stated by Mace, and traveled with him from Ogden to Cheyenne and Cripple Creek. One thing that convinces me that Strange was mixed up in the affair, or knows something about it, is that the prisoners at Canon City say it has been common talk among them for some time that Strange was in it. They say that whenever the King case was mentioned Strange was very anxious to get a hold of the Salt Lake papers. From the admissions he made I think he should be brought back, but I think it would be a hard matter to convict him."

"Sheriff, does Strange resemble King at all?"

"Yes," was the reply. "They look enough alike to be twin brothers. Strange is tall like King, talks like King—same eyes and complexion, but he is not quite so heavy."

"Would you say from your investigation that King may be innocent?"

"Yes, there is a possibility but not a probability. Because perhaps Strange was in it, does not clear King unless Strange confessed that he was the guilty man and that King was innocent. I think, as Mace says in his affidavit, that there were five men in it, and it is by no means unlikely that Mace himself had a hand in it. I would not say what we learned would tend to clear King."

"Will Strange be held at Canon City any longer?"

"Yes, he will be held until tomorrow when we are to let them know if we want him. His parole papers are there now but he he does not know it. If we want him I do not think we will have any trouble in getting him as the governor said he would assist us all he could."

Sheriff Naylor said the day they reached Canon City, Deputy Warden Burghart who was in this city recently, had just returned after an exciting chase for two escaped convicts. Burghart went after the men with bloodhounds and caught them just sixteen hours after they escaped. The hounds "treed" the men in a cliff of rocks.

CHRISTENSEN TALKS.

County Attorney Christensen gave a complete statement of the actions of the sheriff and himself in investigating the case, and stated that he received the most courteous treatment from the officials in Denver and Canon City, they rendering every assistance possible in clearing up the matter.

Upon their arrival in Denver, about 10 o'clock the night of the 20th, he said they immediately went to the office of Chief of Police Armstrong to find out the kind of people they had to come in contact with in the investigation. The next morning they went to the office of Sheriff Seerle of Arapahoe county, who endeavored to find Mace for them, but was unsuccessful in his efforts.

From there they went to the office of W. H. Reno, special detective for the Colorado Southern Railway company, who gave them some very valuable information in regard to the criminal records of both Mace and Strance, he being instrumental in the conviction of both men for burglarizing.

"We went to Canon City," said Mr. Christensen, "feeling that we hadn't enough evidence to hold anyone. At the state prison we interviewed Strange and eight or ten prisoners. The result was that facts pointed strongly toward Strange's connection with the murder. This was particularly true as to Strange's actions upon being questioned, his answers to certain questions, and his refusal to explain matters connected with his actions convinced me that he knew something about the case.

"While I am reasonably satisfied that Strange was connected with the Sheep Ranch hold-up in September, 1900, and that there is sufficient showing to warrant an investigation, yet this is by no menas to be taken to mean that King is innocent. There may have been more than two in that affair, and I think there were, and King is probably one of them, but if an investigation in Strange's case develops in favor of King and he is ultimately shown to be innocent, all concerned will be satisfied; no one wants an innocent man executed. The fact that Strange and King look considerably like each other, is little, if any, reason for saying that King is innocent."

A matter which will place a different light on part of Mace's affidavit concerning Strange's clothing is the discovery that the authorities at the Colorado state prison have destroyed the clothing he wore when brought to that institution. It is customary to burn the clothing of convicts when brought to the penitentiary, hence King's attorney will not be able to match the vest which he claims belonged to Strange and was found in Lynch's satchel.

Mr. Christensen stated that a complaint would be drawn immediately charging Strange with being an accessory to the murder of Col. Prowse, and that the governor would be asked to issue requisition papers.

Sheriff Naylor will probably swear to the complaint and the matter will be referred to the governor this evening.

LOOKS DARK FOR STRANGE.

Claims There is Enough Evidence For Case Against Him.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 27.—John Strange, the convict at Canon City accused of being the murderer of Col. George Prouse of Salt Lake City, has been subjected to a rigid examination by Salt Lake officials and Deputy Sheriff DeLue. He denies positively that there is any truth in the accusations made by John Mace in his affidavit, in which he says that Strange confessed to him that he had committed the murder.

Notwithstanding this general denial, it is said, Strange broke down on some of the material parts of his story and enough evidence was gathered to show positively that he was close to the scene of murder at the time it was committed. DeLue says he has enough evidence to make a case against Strange.

PRINCE BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The second chapter in the national capital's welcome to Prince Henry of Prussia began today. Arriving at 9 o'clock this morning he and his suite at noon attended the McKinley memorial services at the capitol and at their conclusion made a flying visit to pay tribute to Washington at Mount Vernon. He will be the guest of President Roosevelt at a dinner at the White House this evening. The weather this forenoon was delightful.

Admiral Evans, honorary aide to Prince Henry, was indisposed and when he left the train at Washington it was with the intention of resting until the southern and western trip commences.

The prince was met at the depot by Asst.-Secy. of State Pierce and Count Quadt of the German embassy and, escorted by cavalry and police, driven to the embassy.

A crowd of several thousand people had gathered at the depot, but there was no cheering.

At the German embassy a large crowd had also gathered. The embassy was again handsomely decorated with the imperial colors and with garlands of myrtle and pine.

At 9:10 o'clock the cavalry escort consisting of troops F and G, Second cavalry, galloped up Massachusetts avenue and swung into battalion front facing the embassy. Prince Henry drove in an open carriage, nodding and smiling in recognition of the applause and returning each military salute. Asst.-Secy. of State Hill sat beside him with Capt. Cowles, naval aide to President Roosevelt, on the other seat. The guard of honor of ten strapping United States engineers brought their guns to "present" as he stepped inside. On the threshold of the embassy the prince paused and facing the long lines of troopers with saluting sabres and the knots of ladies who had braved their way through the lines, gave a sweeping bow as he turned and went inside.

Within the embassy the prince had at his disposal the handsome suite of rooms on the first floor. Here there was opportunity for a brief rest from the constant round of festivities—there were no formalities during the morning.

WILL NOT VISIT CANADA.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—There is no foundation for the statement cabled to the United States from London by a news agency that Prince Henry of Prussia will visit Canada before returning to Germany.

INVITED TO VISIT CANADA.

Washington, Feb. 27.—Prince Henry has been invited to visit Canada, where he would be the guest of the Dominion government. While the courtesy of the invitation is fully appreciated by German officials, yet it has been found impossible to accept the invitation as every hour of the prince's time up to the moment of his sailing for Germany already has been fixed. He will, however, be on British soil when he makes the visit to Niagara Falls and crosses to the Canadian side. At that time the personal aide de camp of the governor-general of Canada will be present to extend the good will of the British authorities.

U. S. Fire Proofing Co.

Pittsburg, Feb. 27.—Negotiations will be consummated next Monday for the formation of the United States Fireproofing company, by the purchase and consolidation of eleven independent interests. The new company will have $1,250,000 capital and $500,000 of bonds, but this capital will be increased in two weeks to $5,000,000. It is said that the entire capital has been subscribed and that Pittsburgers will largely control. The headquarters will be in Pittsburg and one of the first moves will be the erection in this city of a new plant to cost $250,000.

Gold for Europe.

New York, Feb. 27.—Additional engagements of gold were made this morning, making the total amount to be shipped today $3,500,000. The National City bank will ship $1,500,000; Heidlebach, Ickleheimer & Co., $1,000,000 and Lazard Freres, $1,000,000.

Secy. Shaw in Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Leslie M. Shaw, the new secretary of the treasury, is in the city to attend the annual banquet of the Business Mens' league in the Auditorium this evening, where he will make his maiden speech since entering President Roosevelt's cabinet. On that occasion he will discuss "Commerce and Industries of the West."

In an interview he spoke with considerable enthusiasm concerning the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia and expressed the belief that it would go far toward cementing the friendship of the two countries.

To Paint Alexandra's Portrait.

St. Louis, Feb. 27.—Miss Anna West Shaw, a St. Louis artist, has been given a commission to paint a portrait of Queen Alexandra, and will soon depart for London. Miss Shaw is a grand niece of Benjamin West, one of the leading painters of early America.

Amos Stirling Hanged.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—Amos Stirling, a young negro, who was the accomplice of Henry Ivory and Charles Perry in the murder of Prof. Roy Wilson White, of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, on the night of May 9, 1900, was hanged today in the county prison.

Stirling made a confession to his spiritual adviser, claiming the sole responsibility for the murder of Prof. White. He said he did not know either Perry or Ivory, and asserted that neither of them was with him when the crime was committed. His statement is not credited by the police authorities.

Prof. White was attacked by three colored men on a dark street in the vicinity of the university. One of his assailants struck him on the head with an iron bolt and, after he had fallen to the ground, he was beaten to death. Robbery was the motive for the crime. Perry, Ivory and Stirling were arrested several days later and the two first named made confessions, accusing Stirling of being the actual murderer. The three men were convicted together, Ivory and Perry were executed October 8 of last year. The condition of Stirling's health caused four postponements of his execution.

Boston Hotel Burned.

Boston, Feb. 27.—Fire in the upper part of the Bowdoin square hotel early today threw 150 guests, mostly actors filling engagements at nearby playhouses, into confusion, but all escaped safely except Miss Agnes Green. Miss Green jumped from the fourth floor of the hotel to a roof of a two-story building below. She was unconscious when help reached her. It is thought she will recover.

The flames were confined to the three upper stories of the building, but the total loss, which is placed at about $5,000, is shared by the occupants of the stores on the street floor, who suffered from smoke and water. The Bowdoin square theater also sustained some damage from this cause.

SEES NO STATEHOOD FOR TERRITORIES.

Levi A. Hughes of Santa Fe, N. M., brother of the publisher of the New Mexican of that city, is a guest at the Kenyon. Mr. Hughes expresses his fears that after all the struggle for statehood now being made by a combination of the territories, the scheme will fall through at this session of Congress, although a bill admitting them may pass the house. Mr. Hughes says it is "a mistake to suppose that the so-called Mexican element in New Mexico would run things in the way it has been reported, or that the Jesuits would try to take the reins of government in their hands—quite the contrary. But, it does not seem to be the disposition of Congress to admit all the territories; and while this policy is a matter of injustice particularly towards Oklahoma, they all appear to be in the same boat, and are likely to stay there."

Mr. Hughes thinks the Santa Fe Central railroad scheme will be a go, although the Rock Island is not behind it. The backers are Pennsylvania people, and the plan is to build from Santa Fe to connect with the Rock Island at Cameleon, a station below Santa Rosa. The advent of the Rock Island into New Mexico will be of great benefit to the territory.

HEARD BIG ORGAN.

During the noon recess the irrigators listened to an organ recital by Prof. McClellan in the Tabernacle. The program was a popular one, the numbers having been suggested. The music was much enjoyed, the following numbers being rendered:

"Effertoire in G" ..... Wely
"Pilgrim's Song of Hope" ..... Basiste
Intermezzo from the "Cavaleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Male Quartet ....
"Gloria" ..... Mozart
"Star Spangled Banner"

State Engineer Vs. Court Judge.

Mr. Doremus Criticizes Court Decisions in Water Cases and Is Replied to by Judge Jacob Johnson—State Irrigation Convention Listens to an Arraignment of Existing Systems And Methods—Remedies Asked For.

Completely organized the irrigation convention opened this morning equipped for the rapid transaction of business; but, perhaps without any idea of adopting filibustering tactics, some of the members very much delayed progress by unimportant motions and suggestions. This action was evidently the result of misunderstanding rather than any endeavor to delay business. The discussion was indulged in upon a reading of the order of business.

CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Dougherty of Salt Lake offered a resolution expressing hearty co-operation with the national irrigation congress and the interstate irrigation congress, embracing the state of Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska. Referred.

NATIONAL APPROPRIATION.

B. F. Luke of Emery presented a resolution making it the "paramount issue" of the convention that the national government be solicited for aid in building canals and reservoirs in the State of Utah and for the reclamation of arid lands. Referred.

GREATEST TROUBLES.

Geo. C. Peart of Rich introduced a resolution providing that each county appoint one member of a committee to report the most unfavorable water conditions in their respective counties in order that the most important of them may be selected by the committee for discussion and treatment by the convention.

CONFUSION IN IRRIGATION.

Under this heading in the order of business State Engineer A. F. Doremus was unanimously requested to further continue his address of last night, which was necessarily brief because of the lateness of the hour and his misunderstanding of the time when he should participate in the program. Mr. Doremus said that irrigation is the fundamental basis of industry in Utah. There is more money invested in this industry than almost any other. Referring to the confused conditions surrounding irrigation in this state the speaker made comparison between the orderly facilities and method of procedure in recording transactions in land and the slipshod method, or lack of method altogether, in the case of water rights. In the early days an original appropriator of water in a stream had sometimes made his first water appropriation through the medium of a single plow furrow. Later on the furrow would be enlarged by the addition of another and still another until the original tiny stream grew to be a canal. So many appropriations of this kind have been made that nearly all streams have been over-appropriated. At the present time, and for a long time past, there has been no more available water. The end has been reached, and more than reached.

Go to any prominent water course in the state and it will be found that in one case the farmer says he owns a "rod" of water, another an "acre," still another a "stream," and yet another a "foot," and so on. Such confusion has led the people into contention and lawsuits which have become very expensive. In many instances much bitter feeling has resulted and in a few cases very serious results have come about.

When these contentions have been taken into court they have resulted very unsatisfactorily as a rule. In the division of water no account of the volume of the supply seems to have been taken—no inventory of the thing to be divided has been taken—either in or out of the courts. Usually a case in court is brought by a small portion of the water takers from a large stream against another small portion of such community. In determining the rights of these parties as related to one another no account is taken of the rest of other water takers on the stream because they have not been made parties to the suit and their rights are consequently not in the court for consideration and adjudication. Even when the court decrees that the defendant and plaintiff are each entitled to so many "acres" or so many "feet" of water, the allotment is entirely indefinite and unsatisfactory. The term "acre" does not mean the same in St. George as it does in Logan, and so on. Some order must be brought out of this confusion, and this must be done before we can reasonably expect the government to assist in bettering the supply. However much the supply might be increased the problem of unsettled and indefinite division would remain the same and be as irritating as it is now. Reverting to court adjudications of water dispates Mr. Doremus stated that in some instances more water has been allotted by the courts to litigators than the stream contained. Therefore, contended the speaker, the first effort should be to eliminate the present confusion.

Some of the residents of Utah, who have been particularly irritated and hampered in their efforts at husbandry, on account of their water troubles, are moving out of the state in order to escape the annoyance. Mr. Doremus contended that such action was like "jumping out of the fryingpan into the fire, for nearly all the irrigation streams in Utah while small and insignificant as compared with big streams of other states, have their beginning and their end here. In that case there is no interstate question to confront the irrigator and for that reason it ought to be comparatively easy to settle his difficulties.

Another matter that has been entirely ignored for years is the fact that the rivers, creeks, canals and ditches do not entirely and completely constitute the water systems. The sources of supply—the lands in which these streams have their origin—have been utterly neglected. It is true that by irrigation portions of the natural desert have been converted into parks; but it is also true that by operation of this same system of irrigation the natural parks have been converted into deserts.

Under the present method of irrigation it is now impossible to cultivate more than 4 per cent of the entire area of Utah, which is somewhere near 52,000,000 acres. By improved method and the most thorough system of conservation of the water supply it is possible to perhaps irrigate and cultivate 12 per cent of this area.

The speaker opposed the proposition by the government, either to lease unirrigable lands for two cents an acre or to make forest reserves of them. He believed there could be devised some plan to make much of this land produce revenue, and this was one of the important questions before the convention. The irrigator should not hesitate to suggest to the state legislature or the national Congress any measure which he may consider to be for his benefit, any more than does the promoter of any other enterprise or industry.

As a rule any action proposed by the government for the purpose of reclaiming undesirable land is based upon the theory that the government is dissatisfied with the progress made by the local irrigator and that its intrusion into the matter is for the purpose of remedying the defects in his system. There is no expressed intention to assist the irrigator himself.

WANTED A REMEDY.

As Mr. Doremus was about to resume his seat a delegate from Cache arose and said, "Mr. Chairman: I would like to have Mr. Doremus suggest a remedy."

The state engineer pleaded press of time and inability to handle the matter.

Mr. Cropper of Millard said that in dealing with the Sevier river he found that there was much fluctuation in the stream. He would like a remedy for that.

DEFENDED COURTS.

Mr. Halverson of Weber defended court decisions and the terms of allotment used therein, and in connection therewith moved that Judge Jacob Johnson be requested to address the convention.

It being 12 o'clock President Evans suggested that the judge be heard at 2 p. m., which was agreed to and recess till that time was taken.

FROM SENATOR RAWLINS.

During the morning session the following telegram from United States Senator Jos. L. Rawlins to Gov. Heber M. Wells was read and applauded:

"Express to the convention my greeting and good wishes and desire of co-operation."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Provision for a Permanent Organization of Irrigators.

At the opening of this afternoon's session Judge Booth of the resolutions committee recommended that a telegram to the Interstate Irrigation association, in session at Sterling, Colo., be sent, assuring that gathering that it and the national irrigation congress have the hearty co-operation of the Utah irrigators. The report was adopted and a telegram sent.

GOVERNMENT AID.

A resolution was introduced by W. D. Livingston of Sanpete to the effect that the most feasible and practicable aid for Utah from the general government must be in the form of either a properly graduated bonus related consistently to the magnitude of the project to be aided; or, when the project is promoted solely by bona fide irrigators, by a government loan of long period and very low interest to such promoters. It was also urged that Utah congressional representatives be urged to work for such provisions in any proposed national legislation upon this subject.

HERMANN CRITICISED.

E. P. Ellison introduced a resolution condemning the action of Commissioner Binger Hermann in withdrawing certain lands for entry in order to create a forest reserve.

ONE REMEDY.

Mr. Howard's resolution was to the effect that where a stream is used wholly in one county it be incorporated and controlled by one general board of directors and that said board of directors be elected by the water-takers from such stream, the water to be distributed under the direction of one general watermaster.

LAND BOARD SCORED.

Peter Clegg's resolution disapproves of the policy of the state land board in allowing the selection of state lands in tracts of 40 acres on streams and springs in the mountain districts, the selection of which is made to suit the purchaser.

FOR PERMANENCY.

O. P. Miller of Salt Lake made a motion which provided for the appointment of a committee of nine to formulate a plan and a basis for a permanent irrigation organization in this state. It was passed and President Evans named the following gentlemen to constitute such committee:

O. P. Miller, Salt Lake.
Jas. Curfew, Beaver.
Caleb Tanner, Utah.
Henry Halverson, Weber.
Henry Marshal, Tooele.
I. C. Thoreson, Cache.
Jno. Pasket, Summit.
Jas. H. Wilcox, Davis.
W. D. Livingstone, Sanpete.

MORE REMEDIES.

T. P. Page offered three resolutions, which were supposed to offer some solution for the present irrigation difficulties, one of which was to adopt the "second-foot" system of water measurement.

JUDGE JOHNSON.

Judge Jacob Johnson was requested to take the rostrum in reply to State Engineer Doremus, whose statements in reference to judicial decisions and awards in irrigation brought forth a vigorous protest from Mr. Halverson of Weber. Judge Johnson said that since statehood, to his personal knowledge, no member of the judiciary in Utah has rendered, nor would for a moment think of rendering, such a decision as some of those "alleged by the distinguished speaker of this morning."

Judge Johnson gave a very clear explanation of the irrigation situation as related to the judicial arm of the state government, and his remarks were frequently approved by applause.