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Utah Safe From Volcanic Action

Dr. Talmage Regards Fears of Impending Disasters of That Character as Being Foolish—Takes Little Stock in the Warning of Dr. Gilbert That Salt Lake Was in Danger Of Destruction—Recent Eruption Simply Safety Valves.

The many recent volcanic and earthquake disturbances and disasters with uneasy symptoms in various parts of the earth have been the occasion of causing timid people to wonder what was going to happen next and whether or not their particular locality might not be visited by these agencies of destruction. Naturally Utah people have been asking the question with reference to themselves and the section in which they live. Thoughtful men see no reason for fear locally. Among those who take this view are Dr. James E. Talmage, who holds the chair of geology in the University of Utah, and who is without doubt the best authority on the subject in this state. To the Deseret News, who interviewed him today, he said:

"The present public interest in things volcanic is a natural result of the excitement aroused by the recent disturbances on certain of the islands of the Lesser Antilles. The disastrous eruption of Mont Pelee on the island of Martinique has resulted in the loss of 40,000 human lives, according to reports at hand, and the disturbances and lava outflows on the neighboring island of St. Vincent has cost the lives of thousands more. There is a close relation, at least in certain parts of the earth, between earthquakes and volcanic outbursts; so marked is the connection between these two classes of phenomena that earthquakes are considered as secondary volcanic manifestations.

"The primary cause of both is the expansive energy exerted by subterranean forces endeavoring to find vent and relief. Heat is the common accompaniment of these forces, and under favorable conditions the rocks are brought into a state igneous or aqueo-igneous fusion, in which case, if a vent be provided, an outpouring of lava or an ejection of volcanic "ashes" and "cinders" results; such an occurrence is a volcanic eruption.

"It will be remembered that a few weeks ago an earthquake was reported as occurring in Guatemala, Central America. There is good reason to believe that this disturbance and the more recent volcanic outpourings on the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent are related as to cause, and that cause is the bursting energy of subterranean forces in the region, resulting in one instance in earthquakes, and in the other in volcanic eruptions. According to most recent reports, the Guatemala earthquake has caused the loss of thousands of human lives.

"Dispatches but a few days old have announced the appearance of danger signals in connection with Mount Vesuvius—the only active volcano on the mainland of the European continent. Such reports, from widely separated regions, when taken together, have suggested the fear that the earth is entering upon an epoch of renewed volcanic activity, and that further outbursts are to be expected.

"In my judgment such fears are utterly without foundation. These recent disturbances, while appalling when gauged by the loss of life and property are insignificant when compared with the volcanic phenomena of earlier geological periods. The present geological epoch is not one of great vulcanism, and it is safe to say that the volcanic energy of the earth is steadily declining as the globe cools from surface to center.

"Look at the great lava flows of bygone days. One of the most extensive is known as the lava-flow of the northwest; it covers 150,000 square miles, embracing parts of Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California, and in places for example where the Columbia river has cut so deeply, the lava bed is 3,000 miles thick. This enormous flood of molten rock came not from craters, but from immense fissures, extending probably hundreds of miles in linear extent. This great flow, in common with others that have produced the many lava fields of our own state belonged to the Tertiary age of geologic time.

"It has been suggested by eminent geologists, notably by Prof. Williams of Yale, that volcanic activity in the western part of the United States is likely to be resumed at any time. Prof. Williams is reported in the daily press as having said: 'There are many extinct volcanoes in the western part of the United States and they are liable to break forth again at any time. There is evidence that they were active at least a few hundred years ago, for there are in existence stumps of trees that were destroyed at the time of this activity. The volcanic explosives are due to the water getting into the cairtus of the earth and coming in contact with the heated rocks. These explosives are frequently in the vicinity of the sea or rivers. The matter in the interior of the earth is under great pressure, and this pressure keeps it from becoming molten. But as soon as it is thrown up, then it is molten matter. Then the mountain blows up or explodes.'

"Needless to say the geological principles involved in the foregoing statement are correct; but the inference drawn that there is imminent danger of volcanic outbreaks at the present time is manifestly unfounded. A map study of active volcanoes as to location will demonstrate the fact that such volcanoes are situated on islands or on continental margins, and therefore in close proximity to large water bodies. The exact relation between water bodies and volcanoes is confessedly obscure, but the fact is indisputable.

"Now, as to the probable resumption of volcanic activity in our own locality. The evidence of past volcanic activity in Utah and contiguous parts is conclusive, and the scale on which these fiery agencies have operated is certainly immense. A large part of our state is covered by lava flows, and typical craters or volcanic cones, some of which occur on the floor of old Lake Bonneville, are numerous. Some of the Bonneville craters have emitted lava since the recession of the old lake, and at a date later than that of the glacial period. In some instances the heat of eruption has not yet died out. For example, Fumarvle Butte on the north edge of the Sevier desert is still emitting gases and vapors at a temperature many degrees above the normal for the region.

"The great lava flows before referred to are not likely to be repeated. At least there is no trustworthy evidence that enormous fissures are about to be reopened, or that other fissures of the kind are to be formed. Of course, there is a probability that individual craters may resume their activity, and of these latter, some within the boundaries of Utah have ceased action so recently as scarcely to be classed among extinct volcanoes at present. But such resumption of volcanic activity in this region is a pure possibility; certainly there is no evidence at hand to warrant the inference that such renewal of volcanic disturbances is indicated, far less assured.

"In taking this position, opposed as it is to that of the alarmists who have predicted otherwise, it is but fair to give attention to opposite views. Dr. Grove Karl Gilbert, whose masterly investigation of Lake Bonneville history has won for him deathless renown, has written as follows concerning the volcanic craters of Millard county and other parts of our state within the Bonneville boundaries: "Although human history fails to give satisfactory record of the occurrence of any of these eruptions, their antiquity, as measured in years, cannot be great, and an application of the general law of probabilities leads us to look forward to a resumption of volcanic activity. The subterranean reaction of which basaltic extravasation is the consequence has continued in the broad region, not only through the Pleistocene, but through a much longer period of preceding time. The intermittence of eruption does not argue discontinuity of the subterranean process, for, whatever that process may be, it involves the production of an unstable equilibrium that is converted to stable equilibrium only by eruption, and such conversion is always rhythmic. The abrupt cessation of a process so widely spread and so long sustained is highly improbable, and its gradual cessation would naturally include not only growing infrequency of eruption but the successive extension of eruption districts. The number of post-glacial eruptions and the number of districts among which these were distributed alike assure us that the end is not yet."

As before stated, I admit the possibility, but deny the immediate or indicated probability of such recurrence.

The association of volcanic outbursts and earthquake occurrences has been already mentioned. Gilbert has studied the fault-slips within the Bonneville area and has predicted other slips, whereby earthquake waves will be generated, in the immediate vicinity of Salt Lake City. As occasion has allowed he has published warnings to our fair city, that its practical destruction is threatened by the evidences of forthcoming earthquakes. It is perhaps but just to give his own words: "It is legitimate to infer that the belt of fertile valleys that follows the western base of the great mountain range of Utah is an earthquake district, and this despite the fact that since its first settlement in 1850 no important tremors have been recorded. It is a matter of geologic history that the Wasatch range is gradually rising, and that this rise is not uniform in time and place, but is accomplished by small and sudden displacements more or less localized, with intervals of rest. Of the lengths of these intervals we have no means of judging, and no one can predict the date of the next movement, but it is beyond question that such movement will take place, and that when it occurs the adjacent valley will experience an earthquake. Neither is it possible to predict with great confidence what portion of the district will be most affected, but if the orogenic force is aproximately constant, and the rhythym in its visible work is due to the necessity for accumulated energy to overcome friction, then the localities with fresh fault-scarps may reasonably be assumed to be except from faulting for a longer period than those in which only ancient fault-scraps are seen. Reasoning thus I was led to sound a note of warning in Salt Lake City, which stands close by an exceptional section of the range, when the fault scarps are so ancient as to be largely obliterated."

Dr. Gilbert's note of warning appeared in a letter published Sept. 20, 1883, and has been reiterated since; to insure its preservation it was republished in the American Journal of Science, January, 1884.

"While admitting in full the evidence of crust-block fracture along the base of the Wasatch and westward in the Great Basin region, I deny the indications of danger of great earthquake shocks in consequence. On the contrary I assume that the existence of fracture planes is rather an indication of safety than of danger, for such fractures are really planes of easement allowing the relief of subterranean lifting forces by constant and slight movement, rather than restraining them until the cummulative energy is great enough to cause a disastrous break. To me these fracture planes are analogous to the surtures in the animal or human skull, permitting movement and even fracture in the restricted area of a separate bone, and tending to prevent the disruption of the whole.

"Truly I regard al fears of impending disaster by earthquake or volcanic eruption in Utah as based on pure speculation."

PENSIONS GRANTED.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Idaho pensions—Original, war with Spain, Charles C. Miles, Lapwai, $6; original, minor of Curtis A. Force, Boise, $10.

P. E. Hines has been appointed postmaster at Blackfoot, Lemhi City, Idaho, vice I. M. Dean resigned.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

A civil service examination will be held June 11, at Cheyenne and Laramie, Wyo., for positions of clerks and letter carriers in the postoffice at those places.

MR. MOYLE AT CAPITAL.

James H. Moyle of Salt Lake is here.

CONFESSED THE OGDEN MURDER.

Young, one of the Desperadoes in Jail Here, Tells of it.

OFFICERS HERE FROM OGDEN

Have the Bullet Taken from the Chinaman's Body — Compare Shoes with Footprints.

Chief of Police Browning, Sheriff Layne and Detective Pender of Ogden, came down from the Junction City this morning to see Young and Brown, the desperate criminals who were so cleverly captured by Sergt. "Dick" Eddington and Officer Abe Randolph early last Sunday morning.

The fellows are now securely locked in the county jail, but in all probability they will before long, be taken to Ogden to answer for the crime of murdering the Chinaman, Gee Yam.

Detective Pender and Sheriff Layne called at the county jail today and took a look at the prisoners. At first glance they were thoroughly convinced that the fellows were the right men. The officers' belief was confirmed when they were shown the two new hats found in the possession of Young and Brown. The officers are positive the hats are the same that were bought in Ogden at the time of the murder, and belong to the men afterward described by the Chinamen.

The officers brought down with them the bullet taken from the dead man's body, and this afternoon they are making a search of the pawn-shops and second-hand stores in the hope of finding some more guns.

In addition to the above facts, it was learned today that through the efforts of Sheriff Naylor, Young has admitted that he and Brown "turned the trick at Ogden," and killed the Mongolian. Young made that statement at the county jail this morning, but the name of the person to whom the statement was made, is withheld at the request of the officers.

The picture of Young has been received from the Idaho state prison, where he served seven years for grand larceny. He was released from that institution on the 27th of last month, and immediately picked up Brown and the two drifted down to Ogden.

This morning the officers secured a diagram of the fellows' shoes and they are to be compared with the tracks left near the Chinaman's hut by the murderers.

CONFESSION CONFIRMED.

At a late hour this afternoon Sheriff Naylor confirmed the report that Young had confessed to killing the Chinaman. Sheriff Naylor was greatly surprised that the "News" was informed as to some of the facts and although he would not say to whom the prisoner confessed, he admitted that he got a confession from Young this morning.

Sheriff Naylor, Deputy Sheriff Raleigh and the Ogden officers have been out nearly all day trying to locate the place where the gun was purchased, and they were finally successful in locating the place. Young bought the gun and cartridges at the Salt Lake hardware store, and the clerk who sold the things saw Young's picture this morning and quickly and positively identified him as the man. Young also bought the saws there. The fellow stated that he had the saws hid in the city jail, but it is now known that this statement was false and that he had the saws on him at the time of his arrest. He bought them at the hardware store at the time he bought the gun. The latter has been disposed of but the officers are confident they will yet find it.

The Ogden officers will return to the Junction city this evening but will return to this city on Monday when they will bring with them the two Chinamen who it is claimed are able to identify the murderers. With the facts that Sheriff Naylor has been able to ascertain together with Young's confession, it is now practically certain that they have the murderers, and that they will be taken back to Ogden to answer for the crime.

CAPT. MUGGAH'S LAST LETTER.

Indicated that He Had a Presentiment of Disaster.

New York, May 17.—In a letter written just before he started on his last voyage, which ended when his ship was destroyed in the roadstead off St. Pierre by the explosion of Mont Pelee, Capt. G. T. Muggah indicated that he had a presentiment of impending disaster. The letter was written to an old friend, the captain of a Canadian government steamer.

To Capt. Muggah, Mont Pelee, in Martinique, and the Soufriere of St. Vincent, were old acquaintances. More than once he had sailed under their shadows, and he had not the confidence in them that was displayed by the natives of the West Indian islands. In his letter he said:

"We are leaving here for Martinique in the morning and I hope the old Roralama will do as well as she did on her last voyage. We have some passengers this trip, including the mate's family and other women. I hope that they will get through all right.

"I head a peculiar yarn from a priest not long ago about the forming of a lake on the summit of Mont Pelee, like the one formed in 1812 on Soufriere. Really, I have a creeping sensation when under the lee of the mighty crater."

GAY LOTHARIO WARD.

He of Local Reputation in the Toils at Oakland, Cal.

One Michael Ward is being inquired after very solicitously by the Oakland, Cal., police, with respect to his criminal record. The man is now under arrest there upon charges of having swindled various women in diverse ways. Ward, who posed as a wealthy railroad contractor, will be remembered as having married a woman in the Eagle block here, the lady discovering later on that he had a wife in Denver. Then he went to Ogden and was pulled in by Detective Pender for having made love in a desperate manner to an Ogden woman, whom he desired to wed, and also tried to induce her to start a rooming house (with her money, as usual). The loss of his eye glasses and his appeal to the Ogden police to recover them for him proved to be his undoing and resulted in his arrest. Now he is in Oakland and has been furnishing big bundles of love to unsuspecting women there, with the ultimate result of obtaining their money, goods and chattels, etc.

King Alfonso Takes the Oath

Becomes King in Fact as Well as in Name—Swears to Uphold the Spanish Constiution—Magnificent Procession From Palace to Chamber of Deputies.

Madrid, May 17.—King Alfonzo attained his majority today and became king in fact as well as in name, having reached the age, sixteen, prescribed by the constitution.

Beautiful weather favored this, the central day of the fetes. At an early hour all the bands of music of the troops composing the garrison marched through the principal streets, playing lively marches, to the royal palace, where they performed beneath the windows of the king's apartments.

The royal procession was formed on the Plaza de Armas in front of the palace shortly before 2 p. m., and proceeded to the chamber of deputies where, in the presence of the senators and deputies the king took the oath to uphold the constitution.

A MAGNIFICENT SPECTACLE.

The procession was a spectacle of medieval magnificence. Great groups on horseback opened the march. They were followed by four buglers and cymbal players from the royal stables, whose horses were led by grooms on foot; four mace-bearers on four horses, with oriental trappings, led by hand; two of the king's riding horses, two of the queen regent's riding horses, ready saddled, led by grooms, and six other royal horses, covered with handsome velvet cloths of red, blue, green and yellow, embroidered with armorial bearings in gold and silver. Then come twelve of the principal outriders who directly preceded a line of quaint, historical coaches, emblazoned with armorial bearings and embellished with massive gilt ornamentation. The coachmen and footmen wore brilliant Louis XVI liveries and the trappings of the horses were of the most gorgeous description. The first vehicle, bronze colored, drawn by four black horses, was occupied by four masters at arms. After it came the so-called "Pria" coach, occupied by the court chamberlains and twelve state chariots belonging to grandes of Spain. In them were seated palace functionaries of high rank. The next carriage, having six sable horses attached to it, was occupied by the Infanta Isabella, and Infanta Eulalie.

PRINCE OF THE ASTURIAS.

A detachment of horseguards separated the foregoing carriages from a very pretty tortoise shell coach, in which were seated the Prince and Princess of the Asturias, the brother-in-law and sister of the king. The entire body of this vehicle was veneered in dark tortoise shell color, except for a border of paintings, illustrating the history of Solomon. It was drawn by six chestnut colored horses.

The tortoise shell carriage was followed by a heavy mahogany coach, called the "coach of respect," which was not accupied. This vehicle was directly preceded by the royal chariot to meet an emergency or in case of a breakdown. To it were harnessed eight chestnut horses driven by four outriders.

A detachment of the royal bodyguard rode in front of the massively gilded chariot termed the "Royal Crown,' having gilt allegorical figures standing out in relief from the panels and whose roof was surmounteted by a heavy gilded crown. The gold plated, moulded lamps of this carriage were especially striking, being inset with imitation jewels. The hammer cloth, a wonderful piece of embroidery work, is valued at $18,000.

KING AND QUEEN REGENT.

The king and the queen regent were seated, side by side, in the royal coach, and were accompanied by the Infanta Maria Teresa, youngest sister of his majesty. It was drawn by eight fine speckled grays in dark red harness, having heavy ormolu ornamentation. Immense white ostrich plumes waved from the heads of these horses.

The officers of the king's military household and three squadrons of the king's bodyguard closed the parade.

The procession, which emerged from the courtyard of the palace amid the booming of cannon, proceeded at a walking pace through the streets, gay with flags and bunting and beneath festoons of evergreen which at some parts of the route formed veritable valleys of foliage and flowers, to the chamber of deputies, before the steps of which had been erected a purple canopy. A delegation consisting of twelve senators and twelve deputies received their majesties at the steps and preceded by the mace-bearers, they were conducted through the ante chambers, filled with courtiers and others who were unable to find accommodation in the chamber itself. The king, queen regent and the Prince and Princess of the Asturias ascended a platform especially constructed, facing the semi-circular, gilded hall, around which the benches were filled to their capacity by senators, deputies, courtiers and ministers. The foreign princes and other special envoys were seated immediately to the right of the platform, which was draped with red. Four gilded arm chairs were placed in the front of the platform beneath a red canopy. The king and queen regent, who had entered together, took the center seats and the prince and princess of the Ausurias seated themselves in the others. On the left of the king stood a table on which was a Bible with a silver crucifix behind it. On the side of his majesty was a stool on which was a golden crown, blazing with pewels and a sceptre.

TRIAL PROPER MAY BEGIN WEDNESDAY.

The trial proper of the Mortensen case will probably begin on Wednesday morning, as it is very likely that the remaining three jurors will be secured out of the 150 names drawn from the box yesterday, 75 being returnable Monday morning and 75 on Tuesday morning. Yesterday being "black Friday," not one juror was secured, the same was true of a week ago yesterday.

When court adjourned yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, 590 names had been exhausted, and the special venires issued just before adjournment bring the grand total of jurors summoned up to 740, being more than six times as many as were summoned on the Benbrook case. There are now only 196 names left in the jury box, but it is hoped that the three jurors will be secured before having to resort to the issuance of an open venire.

To illustrate the irregularity with which success has attended the efforts of the attorneys in securing the nine jurors already sworn, Joseph Smith, the first one secured, was the second man that was examined and passed his voir dire, Samuel Bringhurst was the fourth, then 14 men were examined before H. T. Shurtliff was secured, he being the eighteenth, J. M. Barlow was number 37, and only four were examined when Sterling R. LeRoy was sworn in. Henry Tribe was number 73, then 102 men, the largest number between selection of any two jurors, were excused before Michael Kopp was chosen, he being number 175; W. A. Bills was number 206, and J. T. Alexander, the last one secured, was the 225th man examined. Between the first and last jurors there were 209 talesmen examined and excused for cause and seven were peremptorily challenged.

SHORT LINE AND SUGAR OFFICIALS UP NORTH

Malad People Guessing That Their Visit May Mean a New Northern Cut-off on the Oregon Short Line Railroad.

Special Correspondence.

Malad, Idaho, May 16.—The presence in this district of Messrs. Bancroft, Calvin, Young, and Engineer Ashton of the Oregon Short Line forces, followed by Mosiah Evans, manager of the Bear River Water company, and Engineer Whalen of the same company, during the past week, has set everyone in the community to guessing what developments may be in the wind. All the party were so close-mouthed while here that it is impossible to do more than to guess at the object of their errand. They drove overland via Brigham City and Deweyville, starting early Wednesday morning, reaching Malad the same night. They then pushed north and went to McCammon.

Those best informed connect their errand with the developments of the Utah Sugar company in the Bear River valley, and the long promised railroad to this district. Certain it is that with a new factory on the banks of the Bear river, in full operation a year from now, the Sugar company will have to have either steam or electric connection through the field, and the supposition is that the Short Line, tempted by the developments of the beet sugar industry in the Bear River valley, have decided to make an extension of their line.

Others well informed think that the Short Line officials have long been looking for a more direct route from their line near Brigham City to McCammon, and that by shooting off through the Bear River valley up the Malad valley, touching Malad, thence on to McCammon, a distance of less than eighty miles, would shorten the distance on their main line northward full twenty-five miles. This, therefore, may be one of the possibilities of the trip. Should such a thing happen, the present line in Cache county would be maintained as a spur purely for local traffic, and the big northern business of the Oregon Short Line would be transacted over a straight line from somewhere around Brigham City due nearly north to McCammon, with the Utah Sugar company's business in the Bear River valley and the fast growing grain and wool business of the Malad country as big factors enroute.

Mr. Bancroft was seen in his office this morning by a "News" representative and asked the motive of his errand to Malad. He said he had absolutely nothing to give out beyond the fact that he had been looking over some personal land interests up north and had sustained a bite from a mosquito which had left a palpable mark upon his eye. Whatever the newspapers desired to make out of that, they could do. Further than that he had nothing to say.

AN EYE WITNESS' DESCRIPTION.

Soufriere's Eruption Was Sublime Beyond Imagination.

A BLACK RAIN OF DUST FELL

Thundering Noises from Mountain And Earthquake Shocks Produce Scene of Incredible Horror.

London, May 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, contains an excellent description, by the Rev. Mr. Rarrell, of the eruption of La Soufriere. Mr. Darrell said:

"We rowed to within eight miles of the crater, from which a majestic body of vapor ascended. The scene was sublime beyond imagination. Steam, smoke and lava formed an awful pillar which appeared to us to be at least eight miles high. We rowed on, but an immense cloud of dark and dense volcanic material descended in our pathway impeding our progress and warning us to stop.

"The mighty bank of sulphurous vapor assumed the shape of a gigantic promontory; it then became a mass of revolving cloud, which turning with incredible velocity, assumed beautiful flower shapes, some dark, some effulgent, while others were pearly white and all were brilliantly illuminated by electric flashes.

"Darkness then fell upon the waters and a black rain of dust descended upon us. The thundering noises from the mountain and the earthquake shocks all produced a scene of incredible majesty and horror. The plutonic energy of the mountain increased momentarily until our boat returned to Kingstown the crew cowed and impressed with the weirdnes of the scene and covered thickly with the falling gray dust."

The cable repair ship Pouyer Quertier, says the dispatch to the Daily Mail, has found the bed of the ocean much disturbed. At one place the ship found 900 fathoms of water where only 300 fathoms were down on the charts. Re-charting may be necessary.

IN RANGE OF PELEE.

New York, May 17.—The British steamship, Lord Antrim, has arrived at Perth Amboy, from St. Lucia, from which port she sailed on May 6.

The officers said that on the day before the violent eruptions they passed close to Martinique and say that Mount Pelee was in eruption and that smoke and flames were rising from it. Their coats were covered with dust and when they tried to brush it off it smeared the clothing. The air had a peculiar taste and there was a gasy odor. They attributed this to the eruptions but sailed on. This was 126 hours before the eruption that caused the catastrophe. Chief Officer Williams commenting upon the affair, after reading the newspaper accounts said:

"We were in range of Pelee all night and on the morning which saw the grand outburst we could see the smoke high in the air. Of course no one could realize clearly the situation, but it seems to me that every ship should have gotten away. It is past understanding why they remained that night."

EDWARD'S THIRD COURT.

Many Americans, Including Mrs. Newhouse, Presented.

London, May 17.—At the third court of the king and queen of England, held at Buckingham Palace, owing to the recent order concerning the dresses to be worn at court, only the ladies presented and those who presented them wore court trains. The unique spectacle was witnessed by many ladies making their bows to their majesties clad in dresses only a shade more gorgeous than ball gowns.

The question as to whether or not trains should be worn at court has caused great excitement in society here, and the restoration of trains at all future courts, which has been ordered, is a great triumph for the fashionable dressmakers of London, who brought such pressure to bear at court through influential customers that his majesty yielded in the matter and countermanded his first order abolishing trains. But he permitted those ladies who had not had time to procure trains for tonight's function to attend in gowns without this feature.

The court was the best attended and most brilliant of the year. A large number of Americans, in addition to those presented by Mrs. Choate, wife of the United States ambassador, were present. In the diplomatic circle, Mrs. Choate presented Prest. Roosevelt's sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Mrs. John R. Carter, wife of the second secretary of the United States embassy. In the general circle Mrs. Choate presented Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Miss Louise Chandler of New York, Mrs. Frank Avery of Chicago, Mrs. Blow of Denver and Mrs. Newhouse of New York.

Among the Americans who attended court and who had previously been presented were Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Mrs. J. W. Mackay. Mrs. Mackay wore a white satin gown with a velvet train, covered with a network of diamonds and edged with ostrich tips caught with diamond bows. She wore ropes of diamonds across her corsage and her wonderful jewels included the famous set of sapphires.

Mrs. Hammond wore a dress of apple green satin, beautifully embroidered with large pearls and emeralds.

Mrs. Blow wore a yellow satin dress with a train of white brocaded moire, lined with cloth of gold. Upon her head was a diamond tiara and her neckalce was also of diamonds. Mrs. Blow wore the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which she received for her services in connection with the hospital ship Maine.

Miss Langtry was among the presentees. She was clad in a white satin gown, trimmed with guelder roses.

Think They See Volcanic Dust.

Washington, May 17.—It was stated at the British embassy today that there was no change in Lord Pauncefote's condition.

Engineer of Flyer Killed.

Williamsport, Pa., May 17.—The eastbound flyer on the Philadelphia & Erie division of the Pennsylvania road, ran into the rear end of a freight train west of Jersey Shore today, killing Engineer Lewis Shriner and badly injuring a conductor. The passengers were uninjured.

Negroes Fight The Officers.

Four Whites and Three Blacks Dead—One White, One Negro Wounded—Block of Buildings Burned—Trouble Began by Gang of Blacks Setting Upon an Ex-Policeman—Took Refuge in House—Place Burned.

Atlanta, Ga., May 17.—Four white men and three negroes dead; five white men and one negro wounded and an entire block of buildings burned is the result of a conflict that began here early today between the police and blacks. Will Richardson, who is believed to have been half Indian and half negro, the owner of a store in McDaniel street, in the suburb of Pittsburg, and four other negroes, brought on the trouble by resisting arrest and defying officers of Fulton county and Atlanta.

THE DEAD.

Edward Batele, a bailiff of Fulton county.

H. G. Osborne, a policeman of Fulton county.

Thomas Grant, a city policeman.

Edward Crabtree, a city policeman.

Will Richardson, the negro desperado, who killed these men.

Milton Rosby, a negro who attempted to escape from a sewer.

An unknown negro, killed in a nearby yard.

THE WOUNDED.

S. A. Kerlin, beaten by negroes; W. A. Wright, a county policeman, wounded in the thigh; W. T. Jackson, street car conductor, wounded in hip, Owen Heard, a county policeman, wounded in the thigh; Call Officer Spreadlin, wounded in the arm. Unknown negro, shot through hand.

The fight between the officers and the negroes occurred in Pittsburg, a negro settlement, directly south of the city limits on McDaniel street. The officers attempted to arrest five negroes suspected of having beaten Former Policeman Kerlin nearly to death yesterday afternoon. The negroes resisted arrest by entrenching themselves in a house and the fight resulted. As soon as information of the fight between the negroes and the officers reached the city, wagon loads of policemen heavily armed, were hurried to the scene and Gov. Candler ordered out a detachment of the state militia. The shooting was followed by a speech from Sheriff Nelms of Fulton county, advising calmness on the part of the crowd and the efforts of the officers thereafter were directed toward controlling the temper of the white men who were walking the streets of the suburb with drawn weapons.

Atlanta, Ga., May 17.—Yesterday afternoon while returning to his home on the McPherson road, former Policeman S. A. Kerlin, was waylaid by five negroes with whom he had had trouble while a member of the force. But for the timely arrival of a trolley car, which frightened his assailants away, Kerlin would have been killed. A sergeant stationed at Fort McPherson found Kerlin unconscious.

At midnight County Policeman Golden heard that Kerlin's five assailants were located in a house on McDaniel street and hastened to the city and secured a warrant for their arrest.

Policeman Golden was joined by Officers Dunbar and Cheshire, and accompanied by a number of Kerlin's neighbors, including Owen Heard, the party started for the hiding place of the negroes, arriving at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

INMATES OPEN FIRE.

As the officers approached the house the inmates opened fire and Owen Heard fell to the ground. He was borne out of range by his companions. The house was at once surrounded by the posse and daylight was awaited for another attack, the officers having determined to make the arrests unaided. The house in which one of the negroes named Richardson was located belonged to Annie Wilburn, also colored. Richardson owned the store adjoining the house. Here he kept ammunition and guns and was therefore well prepared for a fight.

CALLED ON TO SURRENDER.

At 6 o'clock this morning the little group of officers who had watched the house all night, approached the place and called upon those within to surrender. In reply they received a volley of shots, one of which killed County Officer Batele. The attacking party retreated some distance and from behind trees and telegraph and trolley poles commenced firing into the store. In a few minutes the door of the house was thrown open and Will King, a negro, ran out and surrendered. Inside the house Richardson had an unobstructed view in three directions.

One block away Policeman Tom Grant, who was among those summoned to the scene, stepped from his shelter to fire into the house. A shot rang out from the besieged house and Grant fell dead.

The attacking party hastily sent word to police headquarters and Chief of Police Ball dispatched the reserves to the scene in several patrol wagons.

USED CAPTURED NEGRO.

The officers determined to make use of King, the negro who had surrendered, and at the point of a Winchester they forced him to walk up to the rear of the house and fire it. As soon as the flames were discovered, the officers, eager to get the inmates of the house, stpped out of their sheter in every direction. Again there was a shot from the house, and this time it was Officer Edward Crabtree who met death.

FATAL SHOT.

An instant ater there was a third shot and County Policeman Robert Osborne fell dead.

The shooting had by this time attracted hundreds of people and nearly every man who came to the scene carried a rifle. The shooting into the house became general, citizens and officers firing together.

MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

Gov. Chandler, advised by telephone of the rioting, hastily ordered out the militia. Capt. W. W. Barker, of the Fifth regiment was ordered to proceed with fifty men and a platoon gun to the scene of the shooting and co-operate with the city authorities and the sheriff of Fulton county. Chief of Police Ball and Sheriff J. W. Nelms, also hurried to the scene.

W.T. Jackson, a street car conductor, was one of those who hurried to the scene. As he was nearing the house he was shot in the right hip, presumably by Richardson.

A negro cabman driving a spectator to the vicinity of the rioting was hit in the hand by a bullet.

Call Officer Spradlin, speeding to the scene on his bicycle, received a wound in the arm.

HOUSES ORDERED FIRED.

The desperado Richardson had been lost sight of. The house burned rapidly and a number of inmates were seen to run to the store, to a woodshed and to a barn. Orders were quickly given to fire every building into which the negroes had been driven, and in a few minutes the buildings were burning.

A main sewer that runs through this part of the city was utilized by two of the negroes as a possible means of escape but to no avail.

LITERALLY SHOT TO PIECES.

The crowd had increased until at least 3,000 people, 2,000 of whom at least were armed, surrounded the burning area. Soon from the mouth of the sewer Milton Rosby, a negro, was seen to emerge. A shout went up and the fleeing negro who struck out over an adjacent lot, was being pursued. Shot after shot rang out and in a few minutes he fell dead. The pursuing party quickly surrounded him and filled his body with lead. He was literally shot to pieces.

The crowd of enraged citizens had scarcely finished this work when another negro was seen coming out of the sewer. He too made a run for life and managed to get into the back yard of one of the neighboring homes, where, surrounded by several head of cattle, he was filled with lead.

The first started by the attacking party spread rapidly and soon the entire block of buildings, nearly all negro houses, was destroyed.

The police were busy arresting the few negroes found in the vicinity, among them Steve Nesbit and Jim Singleton—believed to be members of Richardson's gang. The police had great difficulty in getting out of the crowd of enraged people, with the colored men. A mob of 2,000 surged around the patrol wagon and cried for the life of the men under arrest. The officers, throwing their men into the bottom of the wagon, drew their revolvers, forced their way through the crowd and 20 minutes later lodged their prisoners in the county jail.

In less than an hour the block of wooden houses was burned to the ground and a search of the ruins was begun. In a woodshed in the rear of Richardson's store, was found a skull and near it the steel barrel of a rifle.

It is believed that the skull represented all that is left of the negro who did the shooting.

The police believe they have arrested all the negroes directly concerned, but have given ordrs to bring into custody all suspicious characters.

The rioting caused the utmost excitement not only in the little suburb of Pittsburg where it occurred, but all over the city.

BIG ST. GEORGE MINING DEAL.

Paymaster Group Goes to W. B. Thompson, the Owner of the Famous Shannon—Probably Means Consolidation With the Dixie.

Word was received in this city last night that a deal has been consummated in St. George by which for a consideration of not less than $100,000 the Paymaster group of claims has changed owners, Brigham Jarvis and associates selling out. The "News" informant states that Wm. B. Thompson, the capitalist of Butte and Boston, and one of the owners of the famous Shannon mine at Clifton, Arizona, is the purchaser and that the deal was arranged by Andrew J. Malloy, the Colorado and Utah promoter, who has been so signally successful in interesting capitalists in Western mining propositions. Mr. Malloy was not to be seen last evening or this morning to verify the news of the deal, which is stated to be the forerunner of the consolidation of the Dixie and Paymaster groups under one management. Such a deal would involve about $1,000,000.

The Paymaster group consists of eight full mining claims adjoining the Dixie mine on the south. It is stated that not more than 400 feet of development work has been done, in the nature of a shaft and crosscuts to the vein, but that an immense quantity of high grade ore has been opened up. It is understood that the property will be developed on a most extensive scale and that in all probability the rich ore chute exposed in the Dixie will be opened into.

The Paymaster deal has been suspected for a long time, ever since Mr. Malloy obtained a bond on the property, and a certain expert mining engineer known favorably to Mr. Thompson inspected the group and also the Dixie and reported thereon. It is expected that with the coming of new and energetic talent into the southern country things will take on new life.