

SEVERE ATTACK ON PRESIDENT.

Rep. Kitchin of North Carolina Charged Him With Advocating Lynch Law.

ALSO WENT FOR GROSVENOR.

Quoted from an Ante-Election Article By Him in Which He Scored Mr. Roosevelt.

Washington, April 22.—In the house today President Roosevelt was bitterly assailed by Claude Kitchin of North Carolina, who included in his arraignment Gen. Grosvenor, who he charged with having humiliated Theodore Roosevelt, the vice presidential candidate, whom, in a recent speech in the house, he had glorified as the worthy successor of Mr. McKinley.

Gen. Grosvenor admitted that four years ago he opposed the nomination of Roosevelt for vice president, but said Mr. Roosevelt, during the campaign, had conducted himself in a dignified manner and had won the confidence and esteem of the people by his acts from the time he was elected to preside over the senate. The Democrats in New York, he said, had launched a candidate for president who did not know whether he stood on his head or his heels.

Preceding this episode, the house defeated the bill to create a commission to investigate the merchant marine, but took no action on it.

Claude Kitchin (Dem., N. C.) strongly assailed Representative Grosvenor and President Roosevelt. Gen. Grosvenor, he said, had glorified President Roosevelt as the worthy successor of McKinley, forgetting that during McKinley's last campaign Gen. Grosvenor, as a contributor to the New York Journal, in signed articles, had referred to the president, then governor of New York, as a "brilliant, erratic and curious sort of man."

Mr. Kitchin charged that Mr. Roosevelt, as a candidate for vice president, was distasteful to McKinley, and challenged Mr. Grosvenor to deny it, as well as the statement that Mr. Roosevelt, as vice president, was humiliated by the friends of McKinley, including Gen. Grosvenor.

"And yet," he said, "you men sit here and guff down everything Roosevelt says, and not one of you dare raise his hand in memory of William McKinley." McKinley had a right to think that Roosevelt would be distasteful to him. "Contemplate," he said, "the amazing spectacle of any Republican in the United States being humiliated by Gen. Grosvenor, and contemplating the same man marshaling under his banner the hosts of Republicanism, with Grosvenor the chief battle-blower."

To say that Roosevelt filled McKinley's place, he declared, was a desecration of McKinley's name. It was, he said, a case of the antihill taking the place of the mountain, the owl's screech taking the place of the tom's symphony, the minnow taking the place of the whale.

The people of the south knew, he said, that 25 years after Appomattox Roosevelt, in one of his publications, had declared that until the word treason was stricken from the dictionary, Jefferson Davis would be an arch-traitor. That, he said, was a strike at the south and the confederate soldier.

He also referred to another publication of Mr. Roosevelt's, in which he said that throughout southern character there ran a streak of coarse and brutal barbarism. He compared "the kind, loving words of McKinley" in an address to confederate veterans with the insulting words of Roosevelt. He said that in one of his books President Roosevelt "deliberately" attacked and advocates lynching for the stealing of a rag-tail Texas pony.

He asked if that book did not have something to do with stimulating "the great people of the north to lawlessness." The people of the south, he said, condemned lynching for all crimes, because the hand of civilization and Christianity had been lifted against it. No man the civilized world against it, he said, would condone outrages against human nature, mobs that were controlled in sparsely settled communities where we cannot get sufficient police force on the spot at once.

He said that every Democrat and Republican in the country would shame in shame that the president of the United States had scattered books advocating lynching.

Reading from a speech made by Mr. Roosevelt while governor of New York, he declared Mr. Roosevelt had characterized the Congress as "a herd of cat-fallop." "The humiliating spectacle," he continued, "is that since he has been president of the United States he has treated this Republican house as a thing about it is that the most humiliating allowed the president to treat them as cattle and to bow before him in his own pasture."

He provoked laughter when he said the president looked upon Congress as "his great ranch," and the Republicans as his "ground-ups."

Speaking deliberately, he declared content for the legislative branch of the government was a dangerous man. He was quoted as saying from "American Ideal," in which Mr. Roosevelt, he alleged, had denounced Gen. Grosvenor as a "champion of foul government and dishonest politics." Then, "Read this," Gen. Grosvenor, he said, "and then read your recent speech denouncing the president, and tell me how you feel like 30 cents."



REAR ADMIRAL UCHTOMSKY, WHO ASSUMED COMMAND UPON THE DEATH OF VICE ADMIRAL MAKAROFF.

Rear Admiral Uchtomsky, who assumed command of the Port Arthur squadron after the death of Vice Admiral Makaroff, is a prince of Russia, though not one of the royal blood. He is said to be an able executive, and that he is not afraid to fight is demonstrated by the fact that within a few hours after the destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk he again put to sea and engaged the Japanese fleet. He was second in command to Makaroff and was highly regarded by that officer, who, with Admiral Meles, was in the cabin of the ill-fated Petropavlovsk when she went down with her officers and crew.

well as boxholders could not enter.

To relieve the congestion, the management sent out orders to the waiting crowd that the supply of amateur material was equal to all demands, but this did not serve to decrease the throng, and the few police on duty also found their effort a bit futile. The students whiled away the time with college songs, and responded to the police attempts to push them out of the alley with good-natured cheers and remained immovable. Finally the hose was brought into action and hundreds were drenched before they could get away. They did not return, however.

Throughout the last four years Roosevelt had developed, and his utterances had been patriotic and sound. He challenged the Democrats to name a single instance where President Roosevelt had dictated to Congress, adding: "I have never known a public man, holding a high position, who was more amenable to public sentiment than Theodore Roosevelt. As between Roosevelt and McKinley there has been less determined purpose to carry out his own views by Roosevelt than by McKinley." Four years ago he was against Roosevelt for vice president, but today he believed he was more dangerous to the Democratic party than any other man in the country. There would be no one cheated when Roosevelt was nominated at Chicago.

All know who and what he is. No man in this country ever had a brighter or more brilliant career or had succeeded to a greater extent beyond the hope of his closest friends.

Murat's Grandson Dead.
Pasadena, Cal., April 22.—Capt. Carlo August Frederick Henri Murat, who claimed to be a grandson of Marshal Murat, is dead at his home in this city of pneumonia. Capt. Murat had been a resident of Pasadena for the last 15 years. Owing to religious, political and family differences he left France 40 years ago.

Woman's Body Found.
Chicago, April 22.—The body of a well-dressed woman about 40 years old was found in the Des Plaines river by workmen engaged in repairing a railroad bridge near Maywood.

No mark of identification could be found on the body, which apparently had been in the water for nearly three weeks. Bruises on the head lead the police to believe the woman was murdered.

Appeals in Philippine Cases.
Washington, April 22.—The cases of Thomas E. Kepner, Fred L. Dorr and Segundo Mendezona, from the Philippine islands, were argued today in the United States supreme court as one case. They involve the right of the Philippine government to appeal criminal cases to a higher court in case of failure to convict. The defendants contend that the practice is contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

Plot to Kill Arias.
Chicago, April 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from New Orleans, La., says: "Dr. F. J. Martine, formerly surgeon for the Republic of Honduras, Ceiba, has been informed that ex-President Policarpo Bonilla, a former member of the chamber of deputies, and six members of that branch of the government, have conspired to assassinate President Arias."

American Painter Honored.
Philadelphia, April 22.—John J. Boyle, 18 years old, who for a number of years was a resident of Germantown, has been, according to private advices received here, elected a member of the National Society of Fine Arts of Paris on account of a painting which was this year exhibited in the salon.

Boyle, until he was 12 years of age, worked as a breaker boy in the anthracite regions. He fell a victim to spinal trouble and was taken up by a philanthropic citizen of Scranton. This aid enabled him to develop his talent for painting.

Hose Turned on Students.
New Orleans, Conn., April 22.—Several hundred young men, including many Yale students, have been driven from the stage doors of a theater here by a stream from the fire hose. They had gathered in answer to advertisements for supernumeraries in a production of "Carmen."

A large contingent of students became suddenly possessed of a desire to lend their services to the production. The narrow alleyway leading to the stage door was soon filled and performers as

"LIKE AN OLD HEN ON A DOOR KNOB"

For Eighteen Months the Attorney General Has Been Brooding Over Coal Trust Case.

SO DECLARES REP. W. R. HEARST

Urges House Judiciary Committee to Call on Law Officer for the Evidence in It.

Washington, April 22.—"The attorney-general has been brooding over that evidence, like an old hen on a doorknob, for 18 months. He has not acted in any way and won't let anybody take it away from him."

Representative William Randolph Hearst made this statement before the house committee on judiciary today, in arguing for a favorable report on his resolution calling on the attorney-general for the evidence against the anthracite coal carrying railroads, which includes the report of the United States district attorney for the Southern district of New York.

Mr. Hearst occupied the attention of the committee for an hour. In the first argument he made in his capacity as a member of the house. He reviewed in detail the proceedings instituted by himself against the railroads and demanded that action should be taken either by the attorney-general or that the house should appoint a committee of seven of its members to complete the evidence in the possession of the attorney-general, with a view to securing action against these roads under the Sherman anti-trust act.

Mr. Hearst explained that the recent decision of the supreme court of the United States was predicated on an action by the interstate commerce commission and was entirely another matter than the prosecution of the complaints for violating the anti-trust law.

"What I want," concluded Mr. Hearst, "is to have this evidence come before Congress, and if the attorney-general does not report, as I am very sure he won't, as he has refused to do anything of the kind, I then wish or hope that a committee will be appointed with power to take the evidence. I suppose the house, and this committee in reporting favorably the resolution, really wants to get the evidence; it is

not merely going through the form of asking for it, but wants to get it."

"I suppose the purpose is to know whether the attorney-general has done his duty," suggested Representative Powers (Rep., Mass.).

"Perhaps the house is capable of judging whether it ought to know the facts itself without leaving it to the attorney-general," answered Mr. Hearst.

Mr. Henry (Dem., Tex.) wanted to know if Mr. Hearst ever had applied personally or otherwise to the attorney-general to get the report of the district attorney. He had not.

Mr. Powers wanted to know if Mr. Hearst could not furnish the committee all the information, inasmuch as he furnished the district attorney the facts in the first instance.

"An individual can do almost all of these things," responded Mr. Hearst, "but the attorney-general is there to do something."

The committee referred the resolution to a sub-committee consisting of Representatives Powers, Thomas and Sisk of Kentucky for further consideration.

The precise manner in which the anti-trust law was violated, as asserted by Mr. Hearst, was when it became known to the six coal-carrying roads that the independent coal mine operators contemplated building a road of their own to tide-water.

To prevent this the roads bought the property of Shinnick & Watkins, owning 11 collieries, the largest of the independent operators. They also bought the Temple Iron company, capitalized at \$15,000,000, guaranteeing 10 per cent annual interest on this capitalization. The price of coal in New York was then raised 50 cents a ton, netting an increased annual earning of \$30,000,000.

This, according to Mr. Hearst, constituted a violation of the anti-trust law. Mr. Hearst said he had been informed, although not officially, that the person known to the six coal-carrying roads to the department of justice eighteen months ago, with a recommendation that a case had been made out.

Republican members of the committee questioned the necessity of calling upon the attorney-general for the evidence inasmuch as Mr. Hearst had furnished it to the district attorney in the first instance and could as well furnish it to the committee.

Representative De Armond (Mo.) maintained that the country ought to know why the attorney-general did not proceed in the matter.

Mr. Hearst said it was impossible for him to procure the report of the district attorney who had investigated the evidence furnished by him; that would have to be obtained from the department of justice. The information, he said, of that report was entirely unofficial, but, he believed, trustworthy. It had been obtained from a person connected with the district attorney's office, but he declined to say from whom, because it might embarrass the person in question.

Representative Palmer (Rep., Pa.) asked if the present price of coal was an unreasonable one, and if the increase in the price had not occurred shortly after the commission appointed by the president has increased the wages of the miners 10 per cent.

This latter fact Mr. Hearst conceded to be the case. He held that the combination, however, was realizing \$20,000,000 a year out of the preservation of its monopoly and that the 10 per cent increase to miners did not amount to \$5,000,000 a year.

The committee postponed further consideration of the anti-injunction bill until next November.

TITLE TO PANAMA CANAL HAS PASSED

It is Now in the United States, the Contract Having Been Signed And Sealed

THE TRANSFER IS COMPLETE.

Stockholders Will Not Be Asked to Authorize a Future Contract but To Ratify the Sale.

Paris, April 22.—The contract by which the Panama canal passes to the United States is signed and sealed. The title to the canal is now vested in the United States.

The document by which this transaction is consummated bears the signatures of President Bo and Director Richman of the Panama Canal company, for the company as its responsible officers.

The transfer is complete and without reservation and the United States secures a perfect title.

This result has been quietly accomplished and unexpectedly, as the public had been given to understand that the contract would not be executed until after the meeting of the stockholders of the Panama Canal company tomorrow, at which the question of ratification would be presented.

When the meeting takes place President Bo will announce that the sale has been completed and instead of asking for authority to execute a future contract it will only remain to ratify the contract of sale which the officers of the company have already formally completed.

Only a few of the highest officers of the company are now aware of the secret, which will not be known except by this announcement in the United States, up to the time of the meeting.

It is confidently believed that the completion of the sale before the meeting will increase the vote for ratification, as it will be recognized that nothing more remains but to acquiesce.

When W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, United States assistant attorney-general, who are in Paris to attend to the transfer of the property, were seen tonight, they furnished the following official statement in writing:

"The papers transferring the rights and property by the new Panama Canal company to the United States have already been executed and delivered. They will be ratified tomorrow afternoon by the stockholders' meeting."

"The agreement includes a general conveyance and provisions for deeds and registration in the republic of Panama and in the canal zone now under the jurisdiction of the United States, in which zone the civil law continues in force by reason of the cession of the zone from a civil law sovereignty. All formalities of the local law on the isthmus have been arranged for and secured to the United States."

"The property will shortly be delivered on the isthmus, and upon that being done the purchase price will be immediately paid."

"The full extent of the principal documents will be made public tomorrow night."

"The United States gets an unimpaired title."

Capt. James Hall Dead.
Boston, Mass., April 22.—Capt. James Hall for many years commodore of the Pacific Mail company's fleet of steamers, is dead at his home in Braintree.

Capt. Hall began his sea career when 18 years old. In 1861 he entered the service of the Pacific Mail company and in 1876 was appointed commodore of the fleet. He retired in 1881.

Gold From Japan.
Seattle, Wash., April 22.—A shipment of Japanese gold amounting to more than 6,000,000 yen passed through the hands of the Wells-Fargo express company for the east. The money was landed at Vancouver a couple of days ago from the steamship Empress of India, and it is said, it is to be used for the purchase of supplies for the Japanese government. It could not be learned from the express company to what city in the east the money was consigned.

The Work of Months.
Our new list for household washing was not compiled without careful study. This is our new system supplanting the Hot Dry work. Phone us for particulars.

TROY LAUNDRY.
166 Main St.

NAME, FAME, PROSPERITY, is the record of the grocerman who isn't too pedantic to recommend. HUSTLER'S FLOUR. It's our loss if your flour don't give satisfaction—we buy it back.

Diamonds Watches Jewelry Springtime is here, and we will spring a surprise on the public very soon, meanwhile continuing to satisfy all our patrons with our goods and prices. LYON & CO., 143 Main St.

YES! The McCona-hay Auction Sale will run every afternoon and evening for several weeks. Jump on and ride to 41 West 2nd South.

Leyson's JEWELERS. 236 MAIN ST. SALT LAKE CITY.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH. SALT LAKE CITY. Joseph E. Smith, President; Wm. B. Preston, Vice President; Charles E. Burton, Cashier; Henry T. McEwan, Assistant Cashier.

U. S. DEPOSITORY. DESERET NATIONAL BANK. Salt Lake City, Utah. Capital \$100,000.00; Surplus \$20,000.00; Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

B. H. SCHETTLER, BANKER. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Five Per Cent Interest paid on time deposits. 22 Main Street. Opposite Co-op.

WELLS FARGO & CO., BANK. Salt Lake City, Utah. (Established 1852.) The oldest and strongest bank in Utah. Capital \$1,000,000.00; Surplus \$15,000,000.00.

McCORNICK & CO., BANKERS. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Established 1873.

The DESERET SAVINGS BANK. DIRECTORS: W. W. Ritter, President; Moses Thatcher, Vice President; Elias A. Smith, Cashier; James Sharp, John R. Barnea, John C. Cutler, David Reeds, A. W. Carlson, Geo. Romney, J. H. Winder, E. R. Eldredge, Reed Smoot, W. F. James.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK. Capital Paid in 1900 \$500,000.00. General Banking in all the Branches. DIRECTORS: John J. Ealy, G. J. Salisbury, Mervin C. Fox, W. B. Noble, Geo. M. Downey, John Donnellan, A. E. Holden, J. B. Congriff, J. E. Congriff.

WALKER BROS., BANKERS. Established 1859. Salt Lake City, Utah. Incorporated 1903. Transact a General Banking Business. Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. U. S. DEPOSITORY. President J. A. McFARLANE; Vice President W. F. ADAMS; Cashier C. W. CAPPELL; PAID IN FULL. General Banking in all the branches transacted. Exchange drawn in the principal cities of Europe. INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

R. C. DUN & CO., The Mercantile Agency. George Rust, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

"Coffee-Heart" 4000 members of the Commercial Travelers Accident Association, carry cards on which are printed "Medical and Surgical Helps," by the Surgeon-in Chief of the Association, paragraph 4 of which says. "FOR VERTIGO OR DIZZINESS—Please remember that Coffee often produces it; therefore, when you have congestion of the head, skin is yellow, or you feel heavy about the heart,—stop using coffee. Insurance Companies now refuse policies for "Coffee-heart," just as they do for Consumption, Apoplexy or Morphine habit. Because, with most people, Coffee weakens the heart, inflames the Spinal Cord, and arrests the digestion of food. "Postum" Food Coffee while correcting "Coffee-heart, rebuilds Brain and Nerve tissue up to their normal condition, causing them to feel as good all day as Coffee makes them feel for a few minutes in the day just after drinking it. "Postum" is made from the outer coats of Wheat, which are rich in Phosphate of Potash, the readiest Brain and Nerve food that Nature has provided. These outer coats [being sifted from flour in the milling] cannot, in daily Bread, make good the ravages of Coffee. But when, in Postum, they are boiled for 15 minutes, the Phosphates are freely extracted from the Wheat fibres, just as soup is extracted from tough meat or bone, ready for prompt assimilation. It is easy to switch from Coffee, because Postum has the delicious flavor, and rich aroma, of fine old Government Java. A ten days' trial shows wonderful results. Postum Food Coffee.