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THE SALT LAKE HERALD

SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY MAY 13, 1896.

Gives more and better news for less money than any paper in Utah. It will increase in excellence but the price will remain the same.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR

NUMBER 203

HAYKEN ON THE STAND

Tells All About How He and Joseph R. Morris Worked.

RAKE OFF OF 20 PER CENT

Other Dealings Running the Total Up to \$14,000.

How, When and Where the Alleged Payments Were Made—Morris Sold Hayken a Half Interest in a Mine in Dugway for \$10,000, But Hayken Says the Transaction Was Only a Blind—Very Easy and Amusing Letters from Morris to Hayken—A Surprise on County Attorney Whittemore.

There is some hope for the prosecution in the county boodle cases. County Attorney Whittemore has practically fallen out of the prosecution, at least in the Morris case, and Mr. Varian assisted by Mr. George L. Nye are conducting the prosecution ably. The feature yesterday in the case against ex-Secretary Morris was the examination of Martin Hayken, who was on the stand most of the afternoon and will again take that place this morning. He appears to be making a full confession and if his testimony can be corroborated it will go hard with the defendant. Hayken told all about how the business was worked and according to his story Morris and others were to receive 20 per cent of the gross price of \$44,573.85 paid by the county for the furniture and other sums which have not yet been explained running the total up to about \$14,000, which, according to Hayken, was added on to the regular price charged for the material. The letters written by Morris to Hayken make good amusing reading and materially lived up to things in the court room during the day. Both prosecution and defense promise more sensations today.

THE PROCEEDINGS. The proceedings opened by the prosecution placing on the stand H. V. Meloy, who, examined by Mr. Whittemore, said he was clerk of the county court of Salt Lake county in the years 1885 and 1884. He identified the contracts entered into between Andrews & Co. and the county for the furniture for the county's portion of the jail building. There were two contracts dated March 6, 1884, and May 7, 1884. Judge Powers objected to their being admitted in evidence on the ground that they were not original copies and were not material. He also objected to the introduction of the schedule or detailed list of the furniture supplied on the same grounds. His objections were overruled and the documents were put in evidence. The minute books of the county court showing appropriations to Andrews & Co. as follows: Introduced June 12, 1884, \$15,000; July 20, 1884, \$5,000; August 27, 1884, \$5,000; September 27, 1884, \$5,000; December 29, 1884, \$5,000; total, \$45,000. E. E. SWINEY.

E. E. Swiney said he was in the furniture business in Chicago and had been so for twenty years. The witness testified and it was admitted over the objection of Judge Powers that he had examined the furniture supplied and estimated its value at \$45,000, as compared with \$45,733.85, the amount paid for it. Judge Powers insisted on the witness reading the schedule through item by item and Mr. Swiney laboriously read to the court, the jury and the stenographer a list of the chairs, desks, tables and everything down to the cuspidors with the valuation of each article, while the attorneys strolled around the court room and indulged in friendly chats. Judge Powers then cross-examined the witness on many of the items, varying as to their value compared with the price paid by the county and the heard of education for similar articles, but witness could give little information on the point, not being familiar with the schedules of the furniture supplied to the city and the board of education. Witness said he manufactured furniture in a small way in Chicago and during the past year employed on an average eighteen or twenty men. He received \$25 a day from Mr. Whittemore while employed in the work of making a valuation of the furniture supplied to the county. He had been to Salt Lake three times, and the business connected with these cases. He did not engage in it for the purpose of gratifying a spite against Andrews & Co. He had no ill feeling against them. He came to Salt Lake because he was asked to assist Mr. Whittemore by friends in Chicago. Mr. Whittemore was a genial and pleasant man who had always treated witness nicely. "Your visits have then been pleasant and profitable?" asked Judge Powers. "Not very profitable, they consumed too much time," replied the witness. "How long have you known Martin Hayken?" "Several years. He was a decorative painter when I first knew him, but I didn't know he was engaged in the furniture business until I came to Salt Lake."

"Have you any ill feeling towards Hayken?" "No, none whatever."

MORE TESTIMONY WAS TO VALUE

W. E. Kincaid, an employee of the Dinwoody Furniture company, testified that he had examined the furniture and the prices charged for the moveable portion worth \$4,733.85. "How long have you known Martin Hayken?" "Several years. He was a decorative painter when I first knew him, but I didn't know he was engaged in the furniture business until I came to Salt Lake."

at \$11,800.95. He had furnished some of the wainscoting at 20 cents a square foot.

H. D. Folsom testified that the stationary furniture was worth about \$11,800. He had not seen witness's estimate of the value until after he had made his own and then he only glanced at Swiney's.

Elias Morris had estimated the panel work and marble base and tiling at \$2,573.85.

Fisher S. Harris, clerk of the Knutsford hotel, said that Hayken staid at the hotel continuously from December 23, 1895, to May 12, 1894, on August 24, 1894, from October 7 to 12, 1894, October 31 to December 5, 1894.

There was a decided sensation at this point when Mr. Varian desired Court Bailiff Mahan to go to the county attorney's room and ask Mr. Hayken to come in. Hayken appeared and slowly limped to the witness stand with the aid of his crutch and cane.

He was examined by Mr. Varian as follows:

Witness said he had been in the house furnishing business for the past thirty years. He was 59 years of age, a native of Prussia, and came to the United States in 1885, resided in Denver for the past six years, had been in the employ of Andrews & Co. for three years. "Are you under indictments of this court?" "I do not understand."

"Do you know Joseph R. Morris?" "Yes."

"Where did you first meet him?" "At the World's fair in Chicago."

"Who was with him the first time you met him?" "Harry Hayes, John P. Cahoon and Herman Bergstrom."

"Did you subsequently meet him again in Chicago?" "Yes."

"Where?" "At the office of Andrews & Co. I introduced him to the firm as a selectman from Salt Lake and he talked over something of the county building with them."

"When after that did you come to Salt Lake?" "I came to Salt Lake in 1893 and remained from Dec. 15, 1893 to May 12, 1894."

"What was your business here?" "CAME TO GET THE CONTRACT."

"I came to get the contract for furnishing the city and county building."

"When did you meet Morris after you came here?" "Right close after I came. I went to see him and told him the object of my coming."

"State the effect of the conversation."

"He told me to make up schedules and plans for submission to the committee."

"Nothing more took place at that meeting?" "No."

"You saw him from time to time while you were here?" "Yes, any proposition made to you by Morris?" "Yes, after I had been here some time he asked me if I had figured up the cost of getting the contract, that was in January or February. I told him I hadn't figured up any costs and he told me to figure it out, and asked if Morris had done so, and he told me to figure on a commission of 20 per cent. I did so, but told him it was too much."

"The 20 per cent to be added to the regular price?" asked Mr. Varian.

"Yes."

"Was anything said as to how or when it was to be paid?" "No, not then."

"Was that the end of the matter for the time being?" "Yes, that ended it for the time."

"Did you assent to the proposition finally?" "Yes, I told him he could have it."

"Did you pay any of the money to Morris in that year, 1894?" "Yes."

FIRST PAYMENT OF \$1,000.

"When did you make the first payment?" "On May 10."

"In my room at the Knutsford hotel?" "How much?" "\$2,000."

"Where did you get the money from?" "I received it from the house."

"How much did you receive?" "I received them \$2,500."

"How did the money come?" "I received \$1,000 by draft on the Bank of Chicago, \$1,000 in cash and a draft for \$500 by express."

"As to the other \$1,000, not in cash, which made up the \$2,000 paid on May 10, in what form did you pay it?" "I drew my check for \$1,000, cashed it, and paid him the money."

"The check was put in evidence; it was dated May 3, 1894, drawn on the National Bank of the Republic of Salt Lake, payable to bearer, signed M. Hayken, and endorsed M. Hayken. It bore the bank's stamp, 'Paid May 3, 1894.'"

"ANOTHER \$1,000.

"When next did you pay anything?" "On August 7."

"How much?" "No."

"How did you pay it?" "Wrote a check on the bank and paid over the proceeds."

"The check was introduced. It read: Salt Lake City, Aug. 7, 1894. National Bank of the Republic payable bearer one thousand dollars. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., M. Hayken, Special Agent."

"This check, like the other, bore the paid stamp of the bank. The stub was also introduced in evidence. It has the words 'business \$1,000' written in ink on it, and a portion of the stub was torn off."

"What was on the piece of the stub torn off?" asked counsel.

"The figures 20 per cent."

THIS TIME IT WAS \$2,000.

"Did you make any other payments to Morris that year?" "When?" "On December 2."

"How much?" "\$2,000."

"Where was the money paid?" "At the Knutsford hotel."

"How?" "I drew a check on the bank, cashed it, and took the money to the hotel. This check also was put in evidence."

(Continued on page 6.)

CUSTOMARY HYPOCRISY

The words seem to be well applied to the leading Spaniards.

GOMEZ FEELS CONFIDENT

No Doubt But the Cubans Have the Upper Hand.

Spain Slow to Recognize or Admit the Fact, But It is Easy to See That the Insurgents Have Made Much More Headway Than Has, Up to Date, Been Admitted by Their Enemies—Spanish Press Opinions.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Thomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate, has received the following letter from General Maximo Gomez, commander in chief of the Cuban army. The letter was written at the general headquarters of the Cuban army at Aguera, being dated April 22. General Gomez says: "In order to make this letter short I will copy from my diary."

April 17.—On approaching the river Zaza on the ford Valdevada, narrow and dangerous both shores are occupied by a strong Spanish column composed of infantry, cavalry and artillery. I suspend my march and explore the field.

April 18.—I detach some shooters so as to compel the enemy to move, placing myself at the right and trying to have the Spanish in the rear. The Spanish do not stir and the light prevents further operations.

April 19.—I counter-march, always on my plan. The enemy advanced, constantly under my fire, and is brought to a difficult path where his infantry can hardly move. Not more than three miles would we advance during the whole day, and when night comes we are face to face.

April 20.—I continue advancing with nothing to spoil my plan. The enemy move with the same caution as before. Night again stops our maneuvers, the Spanish seemingly not caring to press very much on us, and I for my part having in mind the necessity of sparing my men, so as to march with all their strength.

April 21.—The enemy hardly advances a league towards me and abandoning my steps I camped at Igua, one of the prominent entrenched forts. In our march we have described a semi-circle of almost ten leagues in diameter and that has taken us more than three days. I am told that the Spanish column is under Colonel Martin and, notwithstanding the many years of campaign that he has made, he is familiar with the Spanish cruelties and atrocities in Cuba. I have felt greater disgust and horror than ever before for this colonial war.

They have sacrificed numberless heads of cattle, not even sparing the young. To deprive us of horses they kill all that come within their reach, young and old, good and bad. To complete the cruel proclamation ordering the concentration of the peasants, thus leaving the insurges in the open, and take refuge in the towns, whether provided for or not, their houses have now been ordered to be burned, and their cattle to be killed.

All this with the customary hypocrisy they describe as having been accomplished by us. I am fully confident of the success of our summer campaign and have no doubt that we shall continue receiving your valuable support both materially and morally, through your efforts near the American government. It is useless to say anything about the operations in general. The reading of the Spanish press is enough to show which of the two armies leads the campaign, and which is on the offensive.

Segas's Belief.

MADRID, May 12.—At a meeting of liberal deputies and senators last evening, Senator Sagasta admitted the difficulties attending the immediate application of reforms to Cuba and denied the right of the United States to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. Since he added, they did nothing but flee before the Spanish troops, burning property and committing murders.

Senator Sagasta expressed the belief that the President Cleveland would not account belligerent rights to rebels who have no government with a fixed place of residence, and who do not hold a fortified position.

Senator Sagasta also promised to support the government in the matter of expenditures necessary to prosecute the Cuban campaign and declared the elections at Madrid and Cuba should be quashed.

Correspondence says it believes if Captain General Weyler resigns he will be succeeded by General Blanco, governor of the Philippine islands, who will proceed to Cuba via the Pacific and San Francisco.

MORIS VIEWS.

Doesn't Believe the Competitor's Case is Serious.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: "Senator Mora, formerly Liberal minister of foreign affairs, said to the World correspondent: "I don't believe now that the competitor case is likely to lead to an unpleasant tension in the relations with the United States, as months must elapse before a new trial can be had. "The American government raised its objections under the treaty of 1875, made when we still possessed Florida, and ought to have been formally approved, since it hardly applies to our insular position in Cuba. America also invokes the protocol of 1877, which our parliament never ratified, so that I ignored its existence, though I held office several times as minister of state. This protocol is an absolute absolute connection to our civil and military codes. I doubt if our tribunals in the peninsula could recognize it. "The incident might have been avoided in several ways—first by hanging the pirates at the yardarm, as all other nations have done. This could be

done under the international law if the execution were done on the spot by summary court-martial on deck, the pirate being caught in flagrante delicto.

"Secondly, by sending the case to an ordinary court-martial with the assistance of counsel and the right of appeal to the supreme courts, in which case the American government justified officially that it would not object to the application of the laws of Spain to foreign citizens, which incidents are chiefly regrettable because they give Americans a pretext to interfere and our anti-monarchical opposition to create agitation. I believe President Cleveland is quite justified in the confidence we have shown in his sense of justice and friendly disposition. He has to act cautiously and wisely in order not to awaken American popular feeling.

"I consider the declarations made in the royal speech yesterday important, as I must believe Canovas sincere and that he means to carry out some day the reform policy he announces when he asks parliament for full powers to carry out the reforms voted in 1895 are no longer sufficient to please the royal parties or to meet the new requirements of the situation. I consider the royal speech chiefly calculated to produce a good effect abroad, and in America and Cuba, and that Canovas must intend to grant local councils to both islands with legislative autonomy, otherwise his promises of administrative and economic autonomy would be meaningless."

Curzon's Views.

LONDON, May 12.—Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Curzon in the house of commons today, said one of the men captured on the American filibustering expedition, "The Bear," William Hilby, probably the man referred to by Havana dispatch as Gilda, was also born in the United States, but has lost his British nationality by becoming a naturalized citizen of the United States. Curzon said that the British charge d'affaires at Madrid had been informed by the Spanish government that the sentences of death imposed on the men captured in the American filibustering schooner Competitor had been suspended.

In conclusion, Mr. Curzon said that the government must wait for further information from Havana before deciding whether to make any representations to Spain regarding Hilby.

THIS IS TOUGH.

Ramsay's Bondsmen Have No Claim Upon His Estate.

CARLYLE, Ills., May 12.—Judge Wall, of the circuit court, has decided that the ten Chicago bondsmen of the late state treasurer, Ramsay, are not entitled to reimburse themselves out of the public treasury for the amount of the state treasury to make good his deficit. The court held that the lending of state funds to the banks by his sureties to be illegal, and to be charged against the private assets of the bondsmen. The arrangement with his bondsmen tended to malfeasance in office. According to this opinion, the bondsmen are liable to the public treasury for the amount of the state treasury to make good his deficit. The court held that the lending of state funds to the banks by his sureties to be illegal, and to be charged against the private assets of the bondsmen. The arrangement with his bondsmen tended to malfeasance in office. According to this opinion, the bondsmen are liable to the public treasury for the amount of the state treasury to make good his deficit.

OMAHA, May 12.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: A cyclone swept this section this afternoon. A funnel-shaped cloud swept downward from the storm center, and a general stampede of citizens for caves and cellars ensued. At the school house the children fled panic-stricken to the furnace-room, amid the wildest confusion, and a number of children were hurt. The cyclone struck the ground north of the town. Its course was northwest. The path of the storm was from 200 to 300 yards wide, and everything in its path was razed to the ground, including several houses. Carl Johnson, a prominent farmer, was caught in the twister. He had a team attached to a wagon. He endeavored to skirt the storm by driving in a meadow to the westward, but before he could lash his horses out of the path of the rapidly approaching hurricane he was caught in its vortex, and man, horse and wagon were carried through space, together with fence boards, posts, wire and other debris. His clothes were literally torn from his back and he received a number of wounds. At times the wind would raise him high in the air and drop him back to the earth, only to catch him up again. In his flight he would describe a circle, and when the storm finally passed over him he was 150 yards or more distant from where the storm first struck him. The wagon was completely demolished.

After traversing a distance of about two miles the funnel-shaped cloud arose, as suddenly as it had shok down to the earth, and at a point five or six miles farther north dropped again to the earth, where it is feared great damage and loss of life resulted.

OMAHA FLOODED.

OMAHA, May 12.—A cloud burst in the vicinity of Omaha late this afternoon, and a deluge of water was the result. The streets of the city were running several inches deep, and at a point five or six miles farther north dropped again to the earth, where it is feared great damage and loss of life resulted.

Twenty Houses Destroyed.

WORTHINGTON, Minn., May 12.—A cyclone struck this place last night, demolishing twenty buildings. Fortunately no one was seriously hurt.

STRUCK LINCOLN.

RAGED WITH GREAT FURY TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES.

Scarcely a Street in the City That is Not Strewn with Debris—Buildings Suffer Greatly.

OMAHA, May 12.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln, Neb., says: Lincoln was struck at 4:45 by a tornado, which raged with unabated violence for twenty-five minutes. During this period rain fell as from a cloud-burst, accompanied by hail. The prevailing drift of the wind was from the southwest, but sometimes it seemed to form in eddies between the business blocks and was accompanied by cyclonic features. Buildings were unroofed and torn down, corn cobs were blown from roofs into the streets, and the residence portion of the city nearly denuded of trees. The greatest damage was at the state hospital for the insane, where many of the larger buildings were unroofed. The damage will be very heavy. The inmates were excited, but the guards averted trouble. The

DAMAGE IN THE CITY

will probably not exceed \$40,000, though it may be much heavier, as the suburban districts are yet cut off from communication. The injured are: J. L. Workman, head cut by flying debris. A. L. Woody in a collapsed building. Mrs. J. B. Abbott, caught beneath a horse. Henry Meyer. J. H. Thorpe. There were no fatalities though the injured were severely hurt. At the state asylum iron supports weighing 300 pounds were blown several hundred yards. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of this loss, but there is SCARCELY A STREET IN THE TOWN which is not strewn with large branches and whole trunks of trees uprooted by the storm. In the main business part of the city, the Kelly block, Ninth and P streets, opposite and north of the Lincoln hotel, suffered the worst. Here the storm tore the tin roof from the building, throwing it into Ninth street, and covering the sidewalks on two streets with bricks from chimneys and cornices. The water completely drenched the entire building. The Beckwith building, north of the Kay block, was also partly demolished the loss being estimated at \$1,000. The damage to the Kelly block will be about \$2,000. The Bohemian Catholic church, a brick structure at the corner of Second and E streets, was COMPLETELY DESTROYED, loss being \$4,500. Here A. L. Woody was reported killed and the police pa-

THE WHEEL.

PARIS, May 12.—John S. Johnson, the well known American bicycle rider, and Tom Eck, his trainer were informed by a representative of the Associated Press of a story published in the United States to the effect that Johnson had been matched to meet Morin, the French bicyclist last Sunday, and had flunked at the last moment. Both Johnson and Eck laughed at the idea that the former had flunked a meeting with Morin. They said it was never intended that the two men should meet last Sunday. Johnson's meeting with Jacques in London on May 11 (next Sunday) and he is confident that he will give a good account of himself then. He expressed himself as being ready to meet any champion in Europe. Johnson will also race in Paris May 24 and 25.

FROM THE ORIENT.

PLAGUE HAS APPARENTLY BEEN CHECKED.

Koreans Still in Revolt—Americans to Build a Railway from Ninsen to Seoul.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The steamer Chin arrived today from Yokohama and Hong Kong and was permitted to dock immediately by the quarantine officers. Oriental advices state that the plague has apparently been checked. A number of the Koreans are still in revolt. The rebels have formed themselves into four bands each several hundred strong. They have several engagements with the government troops. Although the number of killed is reported to be small, the rebels seem to have had the worst of the encounters. From Seoul comes the statement that the Korean government is about to make a contract with an American syndicate for the construction of a railway from Ninsen to Seoul. The American builders are to operate the road for five years, at the end of which period the government may take the line upon payment of the cost of construction. Japanese political influence in Korea is said to have passed to Russia and Americans and Chinese to have captured all the Korean commerce.

OLD BOREAS IN EVIDENCE

A Funnel-Shaped Cloud Sweeps Over the State of Nebraska.

WILD TRICKS OF THE WIND

Loss of Life Light, But Many People Injured.

Path of the Cyclone About Three Hundred Yards Wide and Two Miles Long, and Everything Encountered by It Was Razed to the Ground, Including Several Buildings—Farmer's Team Disappears Only to Drop Again.

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RUSSIANS IN CHINA.

Possession of Disputed Territory Causes Some Excitement.

LONDON, May 12.—A special from Shanghai says the Russians, through an American agent named Smith, have taken possession of disputed territory at Chee Foo, over which the British claim rights. Sir Rouse has ships there as well as the Detroit, Yorktown, Olympia and Machias of the United States navy. Great excitement prevails at Chee Foo. A dispatch to the Globe from Shanghai says the Russians have seized territory included in the British concession at Chee Foo, in defiance of all legal rights. The Chinese government has not yet decided whether to protest. The Globe's editorial comments contain the remark that the "seriousness of the news from Chee Foo cannot be overestimated. The action taken is in direct contravention of existing laws and treaties and cannot be viewed as Great Britain as other than an unfriendly act."

Another Account.

SHANGHAI, May 12.—J. Smith, the agent of the Russian Steam Navigation company at Chee Foo, and also the agent for various American missions has secured the forebore at Chee Foo being a Russian intervention and the Chinese according to the request of the Russian vice-consul.

His Voice Was Not Heard

How Senator Cannon Lost a Chance in a Lifetime.

WARREN'S GREAT WORK

Utah Might Just as Well Been in It.

The Gentleman from Utah, However, Sat by, and Never Said a Word When an Item of Great Interest to His State Was Under Discussion—The Question of the Storage of Waters—Colorado and Wyoming the Beneficiaries.

(Special to The Herald.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Toward the close of the consideration of the river and harbor bill, Senator Warren, of Wyoming, aroused considerable interest in the discussion by springing an amendment providing that engineers to the war department be authorized to make examinations in Wyoming, Utah and Colorado, and report to congress whether or not it was practicable and desirable to impound the rivulets and streams from the mountains during the spring freshets, and thus at the same time prevent erosion of the banks of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers in the spring time, and store these waters for the benefit of arid lands in these states. In explanation of his amendment, Warren said it had been suggested by the controversy between Senators Vest, of Missouri, and Caffery, of Louisiana, as to the merits of Captain Eads' system of levees on the lower Mississippi. Mr. Warren contended that the best way to prevent overflow and erosion of the banks of these navigable rivers was to

IMPOUND THE WATERS

at the fountain heads. This would serve a two-fold purpose: first, prevention of erosion and overflow of navigable streams; and, second, it would store the water in natural reservoirs for use on arid lands. The senators from Montana, Idaho, Kansas and Nebraska, use after another moved that their states be included also, whereupon Chairman Frye remarked he would raise the point of order if there was to be no limit of states named. Wolcott finally came to Warren's rescue and said that if Senator Warren's amendment was to be endangered, he, for one, would withdraw Colorado from the provisions of the amendment. The senators from Kansas and Nebraska did likewise, but Vest then raised the point of order that irrigation matters were not germane to a river and harbor bill. Mr. Allison took the floor and made strong argument. He said that if any reference to irrigation was left out, it would be germane and cited precedents in support of his contention. Mr. Warren agreed to eliminate the word "irrigation" and the amendment was adopted. It only applies to Wyoming and Colorado, however. Utah was originally included in Warren's amendment, but as Mr. Cannon (who was present) in Utah's behalf, the state was omitted from the provisions of the amendment. Mr. Warren was warmly congratulated on the success of his efforts. He feels that he has accomplished a big thing for his state.

LIKE A FEATHER.

Hundreds of Tons of Water Picked Up in Benton Harbor.

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., May 12.—A most unusual and exciting sight was witnessed from the bluff last evening, when hundreds of tons of water were carried skyward from the lake by the wind, which for a time assumed the proportions of a cyclone. A sudden squall much larger, standing toward the south. At first it appeared as an immense column of spray and mist, but soon changed so that it looked to be all water. It appeared to follow the coast line about three miles from shore. As it traveled, it spread with the base of the column in a continuous wave. When it reached a point three miles north it was seen to burst. The roar of the falling water could be heard as it fell. Five minutes afterward the storm cleared and the sky became clear. The wind spent its force on land, whirling everything that was loose. No estimate of the height of the waterspout or volume of water it contained can be made. It was very large in diameter and extended as far in the sky as the eye could reach.

IT WAS AWFUL.

A Wife Beats Her Husband to Death in Sight of Her Children.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 12.—Thomas Griffin, a prominent farmer residing with his wife and two children near Okanogan, was seen to burst. The roar of the falling water could be heard as it fell. Five minutes afterward the storm cleared and the sky became clear. The wind spent its force on land, whirling everything that was loose. No estimate of the height of the waterspout or volume of water it contained can be made. It was very large in diameter and extended as far in the sky as the eye could reach.