SPEAKS FOR THE BOERS

Senator Wellington Urges Action of Sympathy.

ASSAILS GOVERNMENT

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN DENOUNCES TRUCKLING.

Says Congress Would be Recreant If It Failed to Mediate For Struggling Africanders — Industrial Commisison Is Attacked As a Republican Campaign Bureau.

Washington, May 28.—In the course of a speech in favor of the adoption of a resolution expressing the senate's sympathy for the Boers today, Mr. Wellington (Md.) referred to a secret understanding existing between the United States and Great Britain. When Mr. Lodge (Mass.) demanded proof that such an understanding existed, Mr. Wellington said that under the circumstances it was difficult to present tangible proof, but he believed the proof could be found in the secret archives of the state department. Mr. Lodge replied that under our form of government no such understanding could exist, and as the secretary of state had emphatically denied the existence of any alliance or understanding, he believed the country would accept his statement as true.

The reading of the sundry civil appropriation bill was completed, but not all of the committee amendments have been disposed of. A lively debate was precipitated over the proposition to continue the life of the industrial commission until Oct. 31, 1901. Charges were made that the commission was being used as a Republican campaign machine, and that important testimony had been suppressed. The committee amendment, however, was agreed to.

Congress Would be Recreant.

Mr. Wellington maintained that congress would not have performed the full measure of its duty if, before adjournment, it did not redeem its pledge to give the people of Cuba a free and independent government, if it did not declare its policy as to the Philippine islands, to the holding of which by the United States he was unalterably opposed, and if it did not take definite action in favor of the Boers.

The American people, he asserted, were in profound sympathy with the Boers who were struggling for liberty against untold odds.

Says England "Jollies" Us.

He declared that this country, so far as its government was concerned, had yielded to British blandishments and was under the sway of British influence. England dared not, he said, attack us by force, and, realizing this, was gaining points against us by diplomacy. So it was during the Hispano-American war that England professed herself our friend after we had broken the power of Spain.

"That," he exclaimed, "was the beginning of an alliance conceived in darkness and carried out in iniquity. There has been between the two governments a secret understanding—although as yet no open alliance—and a surrender of American interests to Great Britain. Despite the desire of a vast majority of our people that we should extend our sympathy and good offices to the Boers, the diplomacy of Great Britain now binds the hands of our country."

Mr. Wellington discussed at length the origin of the pending war, and declared that what Great Britain was unable to otherwise accomplish she accomplished by "misrepresentation and libel."

Scores Policy of Aggression.

He denounced England for what he declared was its policy of aggression against the Boers, driving them from place to place, each of which had been purchased by the money of the Boers and baptized with their blood. Despite the treaties of friendship between the Boers and Great Britain, they were violated because, he maintained, "England never kept a promise where it was to her advantage to break it.

"England had determined to gain possession of the rich gold mines of the Transvaal, continued Mr. Wellington, "and the conspiracy opened by Cecil Rhodes and Joseph Chamberlain soon developed into one of the awfulest tragedies of modern times."

He declared the United States government need have no fear of acting in the matter, as Great Britain would not go to war with the United States, and the United States government should give the Boer envoys the same cordial welcome as had been extended to them by the people of the country. But this reception was being withheld by the government because of an understanding between this government and Great Britain.

Lodge Asks For Proof.

Mr. Lodge (Mass.): "What proof has the senator of a secret understanding between the United States and Great Britain?"

Mr. Wellington replied that he would reach that point later, but soon closed his speech without reference to the matter.

Mr. Lodge thereupon said he had listened in vain for any proof of an understanding, secret or otherwise, between this country and Great Britain.

Mr. Wellington replied that naturally there could be no tangible proof of such an understanding until the secret archives of the state department were opened.

"Then it comes back simply to this," said Mr. Lodge. "The senator believes a secret understanding exists. The fact is there is no such understanding. Under our system of government it could not exist. The secretary of state, an honorable and patriotic man, has denied that a secret alliance or understanding exists. I believe him and the American people do and will believe him."

The Boer resolution then went over.

Takes Up Appropriation Bill.

The senate then resumed consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The item appropriating $2,000 for compensation of the woman commissioner to represent the United States and the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Paris exposition was stricken out, Mr. Allison saying the D. A. R. preferred to bear the expense themselves.

When the committee's amendment extending the life of the industrial commission until Oct. 31, 1901, was reported, Mr. Jones (Ark.) attacked the commission because it was not, he said, what had been intended by the law creating it—a non-partisan body. He thought not to exceed nine members of the commission should be of the same political party.

Rap at Kyle's Politics.

Mr. Mallory (Fla.), who is a member of the commission, at the request of Mr. Pettigrew, announced the political affiliations of some of the members of the commission. When he reached the name of Mr. Kyle of South Dakota he remarked:

"The senator from South Dakota can no doubt tell the politics of his colleague."

"I do not know his politics," laughingly commented Mr. Pettigrew.

"The junior senator from South Dakota," retorted Mr. Kyle, warmly, "is able to take care of his own politics and he is satisfied the people of South Dakota will take care of the politics of the senator (Pettigrew) at the coming election."

Administration Favorites Control.

Mr. Pettigrew complained that the sub-committee of the commission on labor and capital was composed of five men, including his colleague, Mr. Kyle, who were in sympathy with the present administration.

"The committee," said he, "is to sit until after the election and publish to the world such bulletins as will be of advantage to the republican party in the coming campaign."

This, he declared, was a perversion of the original intent of the committee.

Mr. Carter (Mont.) said that of the five members of the committee appointed from the senate only one was a Republican, Mr. Penrose of Pennsylvania. Four others represented the opposition to the Republican party. He admitted that Mr. Kyle and Mr. Mantle were now regarded as Republicans. The several representatives of organized labor on the commission, he said, had the confidence of the country, and the action of the president in appointing them was guided by the wishes of organized labor; politics did not enter into the matter.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) declared that the commission was a sham and a fraud.

Mr. Mallory offered an amendment, providing that in filling vacancies, appointments shall be made so that not more than nine members of the commission all belong to the same political party.

This amendment was agreed to.

Denounces the "Editing Committee."

Mr. Jones raised what he regarded as a very serious point, viz: that the commission had what was called an "editing committee." He had understood, he said, from persons who had appeared before the commission that their statements had been "outrageously garbed."

Mr. Kyle explained that no changes were made in the statements of any witness except in mere matters of grammar and phraseology. Once or twice the entire commission, in considering testimony, had ordered parts of it struck out. This was true, he said, of the testimony of a witness named Lockwood, because of its character.

Mr. Pettigrew said Mr. Lockwood was president of an anti-trust league. His testimony was substantially and materially changed. If that was a sample of the commission's work, said Mr. Pettigrew, it had better be reorganized or abolished at once.

After further criticism on the same lines by Mr. Chandler and Mr. Caffery the committee amendment was agreed to, the amount appropriated being increased from $122,300 to $129,500.

ECLIPSE SEEN WITH SUCCESS

(Continued from Page 1.)

fessor Leuschner and his assistants. A large image of the partially eclipsed sun was projected on a screen by means of the six-inch equatorial. The most gratifying feature of the observations was the exact coincidence of the time of last contact, the only one observable here, with the time predicted on the basis of a lengthy calculation by two advanced students, S. C. Phipps and B. A. Bard. The observed time was 6 hours, 27 minutes, 40 seconds and 25 hundredths, Pacific standard time. Among the stations outside of the university which depended on the Berkeley calculations are the Chabot observatory station in Georgia, the international latitude observatory at Ukiah and the Davidson observatory at San Francisco.

As Seen by McKinley.

Fort Monroe, May 28.—The sun was totally eclipsed at 8:35 o'clock in a cloudless sky. Thousands of people crowded the piers, verandas and ramparts to watch the marvelous phenomenon and at the moment the sun was suddenly snuffed out an involuntary cheer arose and every vessel in the roads whistled an accompaniment. The period of totality was about thirty seconds, during which time a tiny star hung just below the magnificent corona which glowed around the inky disc. Twilight settled on land and water and the skies took on wonderful after-sunset tints. Then, as though by magic, a star of fire blazed out on the southern boundary of the disc and the eclipse was over.

The president and party watched the phenomenon from the Dolphin near Lambert's point, and Secretary Gage and party from the light house tender Holly. The Dolphin came over from Norfolk at 9:55 and after a salute from the Kearsarge passed on up the bay for Washington.

Birds Go to Roost.

Mobile, Ala., May 28.—The eclipse was a decided success here, though not total. Just before the highest point of totality was reached a light cloud covered the sun, shutting off the brilliant rays and making it an ideal spectacle for sightseers. On the lower right hand arc there was a brilliant point of light, making the effect of a huge diamond ring suspended in the sky. Birds went to roost and animals in the Monroe park menagerie became restless.

During the period of totality stars were visible almost directly overhead.

Europe Is Interested.

Madrid, May 28.—Great interest was manifested in the eclipse. A number of excursion trains were run to Argamarilla, El Che, Navalmoral and Plasencia. Astronomers from all countries of Europe were assembled. M. Flammarion represented France and Sir Joseph Norman Lockyer Great Britain.

The Infanta Isabella went to Argamarilla to view the eclipse.

Enormous crowds of sightseers occupied the different points of vantage. The influx was so great at Plasencia that many had to sleep in the railroad cars.

THIRTY-TWO BRAVE MEN PURSUE THE OUTLAWS

(Continued from Page 1.)

or seven holes and Tyler two. The men had been riddled with lead after they lay dead upon the ground and every wound was a mortal one. There is no doubt that the first shots killed each and then it seems that the desperadoes deliberately walked up to the bodies and, standing over them, shot into them with their pistols. Jenkins' left arm was nearly torn off from bullets which had come clear through his body. The dead men were carried strapped on mules for fifty miles. As soon as they were embalmed they were placed on ice and thus preserved. Tyler's body was sent to Moab this afternoon, thirty-five miles' ride in a wagon. It likely arrived late tonight. Nothing is known yet of the funeral arrangements. Tyler has an aunt, Mrs. Anne Warner, at Riverton; another, Mrs. Eliza Anne Ray, at Fillmore; a brother, John Tyler, at Fillmore, and another, T. B. Tyler, at Rockwell, Idaho.

Jenkins' remains are yet here awaiting the arrival of his brother, John Jenkins, from Ogden. Little is known at Thompsons of his home. It is believed that he was raised in Ogden. Jenkins was a rather curious fellow, about 40 years of age, and jovial.

He lived at the Webster City Cattle company's ranch on Hill creek, and had his cattle, about twenty-two head, run with those of the company.

The explanation of Tyler and Jenkins' apparently foolhardy approach toward the desparadoes, unarmed, was explained this morning by Deputy Sheriff Day. The four men, including the boy, Mert Wade, had ridden up the east side of Hill creek canyon and passed the outlaws on the west side, fifty yards away in the underbrush. They supposed it was a camp of Utes. Tyler decided to go back and ask them if they had seen cattle rustlers, for he was hunting Tom Dilley, Joe Rose and one other, unknown. He and Jenkins crossed the creek, leaving Wade and Day to go back a little ways. They were hunting in the underbrush for the supposed Indians, and suddenly, coming to an open space, three rifles were leveled at them from a distance of twenty feet. They fell dead. Day has said he heard two more shots from the brush, thus maintaining that there were five outlaws.

The boy, Wade, declared that Day's statement that some one shouted "Dilley," thus showing that Tom Dilley was among the outlaws, was the result of the deputy sheriff's imagination.

Thompsons is not likely to hear more of the pursuit of the robbers. The posses by tomorrow afternoon will be at least seventy-five miles away, moving probably northeast, or in whatever direction the trail takes them.

C. E. DOWNING.

ARE READY TO GO.

More Men Volunteer Their Services to Governor Wells.

There seemed to be no abatement yesterday in the interest shown by Salt Lake over the killing of Sheriff Tyler and Sam Jenkins out in Grand county the other day. On the contrary there was increased interest, especially among the friends of those who made up the posse from Salt Lake, and news from the scene of action was anxiously awaited at the newspaper offices. No word came until quite late in the afternoon, and it was correctly surmised that the men from here were waiting for their horses. About 5 o'clock Governor Wells received the following from Sheriff Preece, dated Thompsons, 4 p. m.:

"Ten men left this morning and are now on the trail of the outlaws. I with ten men leave now. I have sheriffs at other points on the lookout."

This news was particularly gratifying on account of its reference to the 'trail' of the outlaws. Many were led to believe that the trail had been struck, but subsequent news indicated that Sheriff Preece meant merely that his men were in pursuit and that there was no trace of the murderers beyond Turner's ranch.

Sheriff Howell's posse was not the first to leave, as indicated by the following dispatch from him received by Deputy Montgomery last evening:

"My posse with Preece and Allred leave this evening. Posse left this morning. All well."

This message was filed at the same time as that to Governor Wells. The sheriff's office was a point of interest yesterday, many people applying there for news. Governor Wells and Montgomery were overwhelmed with offers of assistance, a great number of men volunteering their services in case another posse was to be sent. It is not expected that a second call will be made, although Governor Wells manifests a determination not to stop at anything in avenging the murder of the sheriff and his deputy.

The name of George Brown was inadvertantly omitted from the list of those accompanying Sheriff Howells. It was not until the last minute that Brown's services were secured. He filled the place intended for Phineas Young, who could not go.

Young is the patrolman in Parley's canyon, holding his position, it would seem, under Water Commissioner Westerfield. Young's name was suggested by the governor himself and he sent a personal request to the patrolman that he be one of the Salt Lake posse. Young immediately accepted and got ready to make the trip, notifying Mr. Westerfield. The latter, it is asserted, told Young that he could not leave the canyon. This word being conveyed to Governor Wells, the executive suggested that Chief Hilton might furnish a mounted man to take Young's place for the time being.

The chief readily expressed his willingness to do so, and Mr. Westerfield was again communicated with. His reply to Young was that it would cost him his job if he went. That is the reason Young did not go with the posse.

Sheriff Storrs has offered to take a posse of eight or ten men from Utah county. P. J. Worrell sent word from Diamond that he stood ready to lead a like number of men to assist in the chase, men who are perfectly familiar with the country through which the assassins of Sheriff Tyler and Sam Jenkins are evidently traveling.

In the opinion of the governor there is a sufficient number of men now out to run the outlaws down, but if more should be wanted he knows from where the reserve force could be drawn.

POSSE FROM PRICE.

Sheriff Leamaster the First to Start Out.

(Special to The Herald.)

Price, Utah, May 28.—The posse organized here last night and which went to Thompsons on the midnight train to accompany the Salt Lake contingent in their endeavor to round up the outlaws who killed Sheriff Tyler and deputy of Grand county, was composed of the following: Sheriff Allred of Carbon county, Sheriff Leamaster and ex-Sheriff Borreson of Emery county, Enoch Brayner, George Palmer, Joseph Anderson and Frank Hadlock.

Sheriffs Allred and Leamaster are by no means new in the work of chasing bandits. About two years ago Sheriff Allred, with a posse, run down and killed, in the same country, two of the most desperate characters that infected the country at that time, notorious for their thieving and looting in general. Their names were Joe Walker and John Herring.

In addition to the Carbon county posse, there is a Grand county posse of ten men. About the same number will go from Thompsons, besides the nine or ten from Salt Lake. In addition to these, Sheriff Preece of Uintah county is on the ground with a posse. While it will be a fight to the death when the officers overtake the outlaws, the pursuing party will be sufficiently strong, and men of experience in dealing with this class of humanity, hence no fears are entertained in these quarters as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. In fact, news is expected of their capture within a very short time, as the posses are determined, and will lose no time in getting into the rendezvous, in order that the bandits may have no opportunity of getting out into other territory.

Advices just received say that Sheriff Leamaster of Emery county, with a posse of four men, left Thompsons at daylight this morning for the scene of Saturday's tragedy. The posse from Price and Salt Lake were aiming to leave there early in the afternoon.

RETURN FROM THOMPSONS.

Three of the Posse That Went Out With Howell.

Henry C. Taggart, Thomas Gillespie and Joseph Brown returned to Salt Lake at 11 o'clock last night, after having taken five horses to Thompsons, for use in running down the murderers of Tyler and Jenkins. The boys would much rather have joined in the chase, but there were not horses for all, and none could be secured at Thompsons.

They tell a thrilling tale of the excitement among the people, of the terrible wounds of the murdered men and of the determination on all sides to run down the desperadoes.

Jenkins Lived at Ogden.

(Special to The Herald.)

Ogden, May 28.—Sam Jenkins, the deputy sheriff killed by outlaws on Hill creek Saturday, was an old Ogden boy, a brother of ex-Councilman John Jenkins and also of Thomas, David, Joseph and Hyrum Jenkins. He was formerly a Union Pacific engineer. About four years ago he went from here to Park City.

FORTUNE IN "EXTRAS."

Light Thrown On Official "Perquisites" in Cuba.

CASH USED LAVISHLY

DIRECTOR RATHBONE CHARGES $17,331.39 TO "PER DIEM."

This is in Addition to Salary—Numerous Similar Instances Found—Revenues of Island Pay for All The Luxuries of Royalty in a Palace.

New York, May 28.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: One interesting and important branch of the Cuban investigation will be that relating to the perquisites enjoyed by the officials and clerks employed there, by virtue of their official and clerical status, and also that relating to miscellaneous expenditures.

In the accounts of Director General Rathbone, for example, the sum of $17,331.39 is charged to "per diem." That was the total for the year 1899. This, it appears, was not expended in that year for day wages, but "for allowances" or "perquisites" enjoyed by himself and members of his official and clerical staff, which was a large and very expensive one, resembling in those respects that of a governor of an Indian or an African province, rather than that of a governor of a territory like New Mexico or Oklahoma.

Big Allowances "On the Side."

It is reported that in addition to his salary of $6,500 a year, the director general received a "per diem" allowance amounting to $5, or $1,825 a year, and that the head of each of the ten or eleven of the "bureaus" which constituted the "department of posts" received a similar "allowance" at the rate of $3 a day. The regular yearly salaries ranged from $2,000 to $3,000. There was also a force of inspectors and clerks who received "per diem" allowances ranging from $1.25 for a $1,200 clerk to $2 or more for inspectors and clerks of the higher grades.

Lives In Splendor.

It is also said that the director general himself enjoyed other large personal "perquisites;" that the large "palace" occupied by him as a residence, in which he set up a court rivaling in magnificence and splendor that of the military governor of Havana, was paid out of the postal revenues of Cuba; that expensive alterations and repairs of the "palace" were also paid for out of the Cuban revenues. A member of the senate committee has also been informed that among other large items of expenditure charged under the head of "miscellaneous" in the director general's account in the last year was one amounting to $1,300 for upholstery, dry goods, etc., purchased at a single establishment in the United States.

This and many other equally questionable expenditures were borne by the revenues of Cuba. The heading "miscellaneous" covered a total of $49,544.98; the heading "building and repairs" covered a total of $35,941.40; the heading "rent" covered a total of $11,009.14.

NO MORE FRAUD FOUND.

Cubans Say They Have Enough of American Rule.

Havana, May 28.—General Wood received today a report from the auditors who have been investigating the treasury and the customs departments. The auditors say that they have not finished their work, but everything so far as they have gone is satisfactory.

It is now believed that the scandal does not touch any other branch of the service than the postal. At the Cuban clubs, however, they say that the postal frauds alone "settle the question of American occupation," contending that this must cease as soon as the military are withdrawn, because, as the Cubans put it, "the only civil department not under military supervision turns out to be a gigantic fraud."

The argument is that the Americans will not attempt, after these revelations, to impose civil government upon Cuba.

Acting Director General Bristow is still endeavoring to reduce expenses in the postal department. Today he issued an order cutting down salaries in the Havana local office, the pay of the postmaster being reduced from $4,500 to $3,600, that of his assistant from $2,000 to $1,800, and that of ten other employes by amounts ranging from $200 to $400. Mr. Bristow says he is fixing the salaries at figures slightly above those paid in the United States because of the abnormal conditions existing here.

Seven clerkships have also been abolished, making a reduction of another $6,500. In the order Mr. Bristow says that additional reductions can be made in the local office without detriment.

DEWEY LOSES HIS CASE

Supreme Court Against Him on Bounty Claim.

Washington, May 28.—The United States supreme court today decided Admiral Dewey's bounty claim against the admiral's contention. The effect is to deprive the admiral and the men engaged with him at Manila of half the amount claimed by them. Chief Justice Fuller and Justices White and McKenna dissented.

Justice Harlan rendered the opinion of the court, which turned on whether the words "superiority" or "inferiority" in the statute had reference to the support of the enemy's vessel by land batteries, mines and torpedoes.

Sticks to Words of Congress.

"We cannot do that," said Justice Harlan, "without going far beyond the obvious import of the words employed by congress. There is undoubtedly some force in the suggestion that in rewarding officers and sailors who have sunk or destroyed the enemy's vessels in a naval engagement it is not unreasonable that all the difficulties of every kind with which they were actually confronted should be taken into consideration. But that is a matter which we cannot suppose was overlooked by congress."

Cannot Depart From Rules.

Upon the question of policy the court said: "All genuine Americans recall with delight and pride the marvelous achievements of our navy in the memorable engagement at Manila. But this court cannot permit considerations of that character to induce it to depart from the established rules for the interpretation of statutes. Nor can we allow our judgment to be influenced by the circumstances that congress has recently repealed all statutes giving bounty to officers and sailors of the navy for the sinking or destruction hereafter, in time of war, of an enemy's vessels, thereby, it may be assumed, indicating that in the judgment of the legislative branch of the government the policy of giving bounties to the navy was not founded in wisdom and should be abandoned. This court has nothing to do with questions of mere policy that may be supposed to underlie the action of congress."

The original claim of Admiral Dewey and his sailors was about $400,000. The court of claims reduced it to $200,000. That decision is sustained by today's decision. The admiral's personal claim is reduced from about $20,000 to about $10,000.

Ex-Secretary Herbert, counsel for Dewey and his men, filed a petition for a rehearing.

One Woman's Letter

SAYS

"I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I used the Pinkham remedies.

"My trouble was ulceration of the uterus. I suffered terribly, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief.

"To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain.

"I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sanative Wash and can't praise the medicines enough."—MRS. ELIZA THOMAS, 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa.

Mrs. Pinkham advises suffering women without charge.

Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

CONFERENCE NEAR END

Methodists Finish Business and Will Adjourn Today.

Chicago, May 28.—With three business sessions today the quadrennial conference of the M. E. church, which for a month past has been sitting here considering great questions affecting the welfare of the denomination, practically came to a close. The actual adjournment does not take place until tomorrow, but tomorrow's session is expected to be but little more than a formality. Many of the delegates left for their homes tonight.

Much important business was transacted today, including the settlement of two of the most interesting questions brought before the conference—the reports of the committee on temperance and the committee on the state of the church in regard to the ban on card playing, theatre-going, dancing and other amusements. A strong political color was given the discussion on the temperance question by the bitter arraignment of President McKinley because of his attitude on the anti-canteen law, but after some decidedly warm debate the conference refused to criticise the attitude of the chief magistrate, striking out by an overwhelming vote all reference to any action on his part or that of Attorney General Griggs.

The minority report on amusements, accepted Saturday, was, to the surprise of many, laid on the table. This action leaves the paragraph in the book of discipline exactly as it was before the question was considered.

MARYLAND WILL BE FOR BRYAN

PRIMARY RETURNS SHOW A VICTORY FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Organization Managers Will Fight to Prevent Endorsement of Free Silver in the State Convention.

Baltimore, Md., May 28.—Complete returns from the Democratic primaries, which have now been held in seventeen of the twenty-three counties in Maryland, show that unless a change of front occurs before June 5, the day set for the state convention, the delegates in favor of a Bryan instructed delegation will control that body.

All the eastern shore as well as the northern counties favor an instructed delegation, but while the free silver sentiment also strongly pervades those sections of the state, the delegates to the state convention will be satisfied with instructing for Bryan and allow the regular organization managers their way in the matter of the platform.

The primaries in Baltimore will be held next Thursday. In two of the three districts the Bryan Chicago platform men will elect their delegates. The organization managers, it is stated, will avoid a fight so far as instructing the delegates to Kansas City, but they will do all in their power to prevent any platform declaration in favor of silver.

TAMMANY SOLID FOR BRYAN.

John F. Carroll Issues a Formal Statement.

New York, May 28.—John F. Carroll, leader of Tammany Hall in the absence of Richard Croker, gave out the following carefully prepared statement last night:

"I do not believe that the attitude of the Tammany Hall organization at the state convention will be either doubtful or equivocal. As far as I have been able to consult with the representative men of the organization, they entirely accord with my view of both the propriety and expediency of sending to the national convention a delegation instructed for W. J. Bryan as the presidential candidate.

"It is safe to say that every delegate will favor the programme and whatever influence I may possess will be exerted to impress the desirability of its adoption upon the delegates from other localities in the state."

Mr. Carroll declined to add a word to the statement, but it is understood it was issued with Mr. Croker's full sanction. It is stated that the Tammany and Brooklyn Democrats resent ex-Senator Hill's attempt to rehabilitate himself as a leader in state politics and that there exists a thorough understanding between the Bryan managers and the New York City Democrats.

WONG GIVES HIMSELF AWAY

Chinaman Talks When He is Finally Captured.

Colfax, Wash., May 28.—Wong Yee, commonly called the "Highbinder," is under arrest on a charge of having murdered Ching, the Chinese gambler, whose throat was cut early Sunday morning.

Wong Yee was captured near Penawawa late Sunday afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Carter, who chased him fully two miles, firing two shots. At the second shot the fugitive fell on his face and as the officer ran up called out: "Who tell you? I no shoot Ching."

Doings of Congregationalists.

Oakland, Cal., May 28.—At the session of the Pacific coast Congregational congress today the character and development of the work in the Sunday school was discussed. Tonight the delegates discussed the relation of the church to social movements of the day.

ARRIVES HERE TODAY

Catholic People to Welcome Monsignor Martinelli.

ARRANGE A PROGRAMME

PROMINENT MEN TO TAKE PART IN RECEPTION.

Principle Points to Interest About the City to Be Shown the Distinguished Visitor, Including a Trip to Saltair—To Be Honored at Alta Club by Prominent Citizens.

No event for many days has aroused such deep interest among the Catholic people of Salt Lake and vicinity as the visit today of Monsignor Sebastian Martinelli, the highest dignitary in the Catholic church in America at this time. No effort will be spared by the Catholic people of this community to make the distinguished visitor welcome to the city and to pay him that respect that is due to the exalted position he holds in the church.

The programme for the day will be for the most part informal, but will include many interesting features. Monsignor Martinelli will arrive from Ogden at 8:30 in the morning, accompanied by Bishop Scanlan, who went up last evening to meet him on his arrival from the west. The Rev. P. M. Cushnahan of Ogden will also accompany the prelate to this city and take part in the entertainment accorded him here. The ecclesiastics will be met at the depot by a committee of representative citizens, including Governor Wells, Mayor Thompson, Thomas Kearns, Joseph Geoghegan and J. C. Lynch. They will be driven by this committee to the residence of Bishop Scanlan. There Monsignor Martinelli will celebrate mass in the bishop's private chapel, after which the party will have breakfast.

Visit Points of Interest.

After breakfast the distinguished visitor will be driven to the principal Catholic institutions of the city. At the Sisters' academy, where the first stop will be made, the children will give an exhibition and an address will be extended to Monsignor Martinelli. After that a drive will be taken to the new Kearns St. Ann's orphanage, the Holy Cross hospital, All Hallows college and other points of special interest to Catholic visitors, including the foundation for the new cathedral.

At 12:30 a lunch will be served in honor of the visiting divine at the Alta club. At this lunch there will be present many in official positions, both city and state, as well as the prominent churchmen and leading Catholic citizens. From 2 o'clock until 3 there will be a public reception tendered Monsignor Martinelli at the residence of Bishop Scanlan, and to this all well disposed people are invited.

May Go To Saltair.

The programme after the reception is not yet fully decided upon and will depend largely on the wishes of the city's guest. A train has been arranged for to carry the party out to Saltair and this may form part of the programme. A drive about the city to the points of historical interest is also under consideration. This will include a visit to the Tabernacle with an organ recital, and a drive through the residence part of the city.

It is understood now that Monsignor Martinelli will leave for the east over the Rio Grande at 8:05 in the evening. The brevity of his visit is due to the fact that his duties call him to Washington, and he wishes to make stops in a number of prominent cities on the way.

Decorations by Ladies.

A committee of ladies, under the leadership of Mrs. A. H. Tarbet, was busy all day long yesterday decorating Bishop Scanlan's residence in honor of today's event. The committee was made up of Mrs. E. O. Pratt, Mrs. A. H. Tarbet, Mrs. Delia Tarbet, Mrs. William McDermott and Miss Gleason. When their work was completed last evening the whole house was a bower of flowers, palms and potted plants, and the general effect was decidedly pleasing.

The distinguished guest will carry away from Salt Lake a very high opinion of the city's floral possibilities, and for this the good women are deserving of much credit.

MEETING OF OFFICERS.

National Guardsmen Close Up Business for This Season.

The last meeting for this spring, of the Officers' Association of the National Guard, was held last night at the armory, Brigadier General John Q. Cannon presiding. All business was concluded, reports were closed, and a very interesting paper on the future national guard was read by Captain J. A. Greenewald of the signal corps.

The subject of target practice for the coming season was then discussed and an early commencement was urged. Several new members were present at the meeting among whom were Captain A. C. Larsen, Assistant Inspector of Target Practice and Second Lieutenant S. H. Lund of B company. An adjournment was taken until the second Monday in September.

The medals which were won at target practice last season were placed in the hands of Captain and A. Q. M., L. E. Gilbert, for distribution to the various organizations today. Company A will receive the largest number, having six marksmen, twenty-nine riflemen and three first class men. Company B is a small second and the signal corps third out of a total of sixty-one.

MINE FIRE MAY SPREAD.

Calumet & Hecla Lays Off 3,000 Men.

Calumet, Mich., May 28.—Over 3,000 men are idle, owing to the fires which started in No. 2 Hecla shaft of the Calumet & Hecla mine last night. The management decided to close down all except the South Hecla and Amydolid shafts, on account of gas from the fire, which has gone to all parts of the Calumet Branch and part of the Hecla.

It cannot be told how long the fire will last, or how long the men will be laid off. The fire may spread to other parts of the mine.

Sheldon Paper Is Sold.

Topeka, Kan., May 28.—General J. K. Hudson, who has been editor of the Capital for the past year, and his son-in-law, Dell Keiser, who has been business manager of the paper for sixteen years, retired today. The stock held by Mr. Keiser was purchased by Messrs. Poponoe, Babize and Chase, the other stockholders.

Supreme Court Quits For Summer.

Washington, May 28.—The United States supreme court adjourned for the term today, and will not sit again until next October.

Brings In More Japs.

Tacoma, Wash., May 28.—The steamship Breconshire arrived tonight from Yokohoma with a full cargo of freight and 155 Japanese.

HE TALKS UP IDAHO

Governor Frank Stuenenburg Visits Salt Lake.

STILL WITHOUT NECKTIE

HAS NOTHING TO SAY REGARDING LABOR TROUBLES.

Wouldn't Even Discuss His Alleged Senatorial Aspirations, But Declares That His State Will Go Democratic This Year—Immigration Into Idaho.

Governor Frank Steunenburg of Idaho was in town yesterday for the space of a few hours, having come down from Boise on unofficial business. When seen by a reporter the chief executive of the neighboring state appeared to be none the worse for his recent bout with labor unions, but if anything more hale and hearty than of yore. From the Kenyon bell boy's description of the governor as "the big gentleman in 72 without a tie," it was further apparent that during his sojourn in the effete east he had lost none of his characteristics.

Governor Steunenburg did not care to discuss the investigation of the Coeur d'Alene strike troubles, but switched adroitly to the topic of Idaho and her resources, and stated that homeseekers were flocking into the state from all points in a fashion that would make that section a big factor in the exportation of fruit and cereals from the west.

Speaking upon the subject of the political outlook in Idaho for next fall he said: "Idaho will undoubtedly go for Bryan, for this year the silver Republicans will, without a doubt, fuse with the Democrats, while the same may be said of the Populists in the state. Two years ago there were similar conditions in evidence in perhaps a less marked degree, and on that occasion we carried nineteen out of the twenty-one counties. This year I fully believe that the state will go solid for Democracy."

When asked a leading question in regard to his reported aspirations for the senatorial toga, the big governor smiled and referred the reporter to others.

The chief executive then went on to talk upon the subject of the activity that was rampant in Idaho in the matter of the building of railroads in that state. "The Boise-Butte line," he said, "is an enterprise in which we are all interested, and believe will prove a paying investment as soon as it is completed. When I left Boise there were already over 200 men engaged in active work on the line, which is, perhaps, better known as the Idaho Midland.

"At present the grading operations are being confined to the Boise river canyon, some eight miles distant from the city. This work is quite an undertaking, and necessitates considerable blasting of the rock. At present there are in the neighborhood of some two miles that have been graded, and I believe the work will now be pushed on to completion. The road will pass through a big mining district of low grade ore that only needs the introduction of a railroad to make it a paying investment."

After attending to the business that called him to town, Governor Steunenburg returned to the Idaho capital on the night train.

LINES OF ELECTION DISTRICTS

BOUNDARIES WILL NOT BE CHANGED THIS YEAR.

Republican County Chairman Wants Registration Agents From His Party Chosen.

It was definitely determined by the county commissioners yesterday that the boundaries of the election districts in Salt Lake City and county will not be changed this year. Before arriving at this conclusion, Chairman Lloyd of the Democratic county committee and Chairman Eichnor of the Republican committee made known to the board their objections to any change in the now well known existing boundaries.

During the discussion it was made plain that any change in the lines, especially before registration time, would be confusing to voters almost beyond calculation and without any compensating benefits. Moreover, to change the lines would necessitate the procurement of a lot of census data, and unless it could be got from the government at Washington the cost would be very large.

It was conceded that the intention of the law in providing that no election district shall contain more than approximately 300 voters is to assure facility in registration and casting and counting of votes polled. As the districts now exist there is no complaint on the score of lack of facility. If one district should have its boundaries changed it would necessitate other and more confusing changes.

During the discussion of the district boundary question, Chairman Eichnor brought up the proposition that such districts as returned a Republican majority at the recent special congressional election should have Republican registration agents appointed to succeed the Democratic registrars. Chairman Lloyd combatted this theory and held that the law intended that the general election for congressman and not a special election fixes the basis.

An opinion was produced by Chairman Eichnor from County Attorney Putnam stating that while the intention of the law is not clear the language of the statutory provision is clear enough to bear out Mr. Eichnor's contention.

The question raised by the Republican chairman was put off to be brought up next Monday.

It was also contended by Mr. Eichnor that the Republicans are also entitled to registration agents of that party's choosing in such districts as would have been carried by Hammond if the Democratic vote and the Populist vote for King had not been added togetner by the election judges. As to this the commissioners were of the opinion that they could not legally go behind the election returns, and this decision settled the matter for the time being.

Rev. W. E. Sitzer, W. Caton, N. Y., writes: "I had dyspepsia over twenty years, and tried doctors and medicines without benefit. I was persuaded to use Kodol Dyspepsia Cure and it helped me from the start. I believe it to be a panacea for all forms of indigestion." It digests what you eat. F. C. Schramm, McCornick block.

EXCURSION TO THE EAST.

Rio Grande Western, "Great Rock Island Route" will sell June 6, for all trains from all points in Utah

To Omaha and return for	$32 00
To St. Joseph and return for	32 00
To Kansas City and return for	32 00
To St. Louis and return for	39 50
To Minneapolis and return for	39 90
To St. Paul and return for	39 90
To Chicago and return for	44 50

Tickets good for return till Sept. 9, through Pullman sleepers from Ogden, Salt Lake, Provo and intermediate points to Chicago, without change, leaving daily, train No. 4, reserve accommodations early, connections for all principal eastern points made in union depots, and sure connections. Don't fail to purchase by this direct line either via Pueblo, Colorado Springs or Denver. Ask for tickets via "Great Rock Island Route." Other valuable information can be obtained by calling or addressing city ticket office, 100 West Second South, (Masonic block), T. J. Clark, Passenger Agent.