

Silver, 50c per ounce. Lead, 10c per pound. New York exchange, \$1.35.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 5, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1901

Forecast for Salt Lake Today is Fair; continued warm.

NUMBER 45

UTAH ODD FELLOWSHIP SHAKEN UP BY A SCANDAL

Eight Prominent Citizens Expelled from Grand Lodge for Misappropriating Funds.

Amount Involved Is Said to Be \$4,000—Grand Lodge Will Sue the Expelled Members.

Ridgely lodge No. 9, I. O. O. F., of Salt Lake has had its charter revoked, and eight of its prominent members have been expelled by an unanimous vote of the grand lodge of the Odd Fellows of this jurisdiction on a "conspiracy of this jurisdiction for the embezzlement of funds held in trust for the widows and orphans of the order," and a civil suit will be brought in the district court in a few days to recover some \$4,000 claimed to have been "misappropriated."

The men charged by the officers of the grand lodge with the misappropriation of the funds of Ridgely lodge are Dr. S. Ewing, Dr. H. S. Scott, Herman Roscher, A. L. Simondt, T. J. Wilcox, John C. Trethewey, T. Frank G. Jones, and John Maginnelli. These men have been prominent in Odd Fellows lodge work in this community for a number of years and every one of them was a member of the grand lodge of this jurisdiction. Mr. Simondt was a past grand master, and Dr. Ewing was a past grand lodge officer.

At the special meeting of the grand lodge on Tuesday evening there was intense excitement because of the number and prominence of the accused and because of the gravity of the charge. They were all present and accented Senator Arthur Brown appeared for them in the capacity of attorney. The plea made in defense was that the funds of Ridgely lodge, belonged to the members of that lodge and that the distribution made of them was legal and justifiable. Attorney Brown pleaded that the charter should not be taken from the lodge, but that if the distribution made of the funds was not according to the laws of the order, these men should be given an opportunity to return the amount, and continue in good standing in the order. The attorney also stated that if the case against the men, and if it is claimed that under the laws of the order the case was clear and specific, the grand lodge would be glad to see the case against the men, and if the charges are sustained, the men will be expelled from the order.

There are about ninety members of the grand lodge in the jurisdiction and the attendance at this meeting was very good. The first vote was taken on sustaining Grand Master Darke in annulling the charter of the lodge, and the vote was unanimous. After the Grand Master Darke ordered that civil suit be brought against the men to recover the \$4,000 claimed to have been misappropriated. He also announced that they would be tried in a subordinate lodge, to be selected by him later, and if the charges are sustained, the men will be expelled from the order.

The position taken by the eight men who were expelled is that they constituted the membership of the lodge, and were entitled to the ownership of the property of the lodge. Dr. Ewing was asked for the details of the case, and he said: "We distributed the funds as we had a perfect right to do; we did not intend to abandon Ridgely lodge; the members of our charter were arbitrary and illegal and we will be with them to the end of the fight."



"Ring around the corn-stalk 'And everybody happy."

THREE MONTHS FOR EARL RUSSELL

He Pleads Guilty to the Crime of Bigamy.

SENTENCED BY PEERS

PICTURESQUE SCENE AT TRIAL IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, July 18.—Earl Russell, arraigned at the bar of the house of lords today for trial on the charge of bigamy, pleaded guilty after lengthy arguments against the jurisdiction of the court.

The trial was carried on with all the quaint middle age ceremonies. The accused, Earl Russell, was seated on the dais and the members of the court were seated on the benches.

The scene in the house of lords, temporarily converted into a court of justice, when the lord high chancellor, Lord Halsbury, who had been appointed lord steward for the occasion, took his seat upon the dais and the quaint ceremonial began, was most picturesque. The hall was a magnificent blaze of color, and the robes of the judges and the brilliant uniforms of high state officers.

Among the witnesses who entered the hall was Judge Currier of Nevada, who took a seat beside the clergyman who married Earl Russell to Mabel Scott, his first wife. The court was formally opened by a series of quaint ceremonies and the exchange of stately phrases prescribed in the ancient legal procedure.

Beside Lord Halsbury, in his old robes, and at the side of General Sir Michael Biddiph, gentleman usher of the Black Rod, and William Henry Wedon, esq., the Norroy-King-of-Arms, in a red and gold robe, stood the king and queen, who were introduced to prove an alibi for the prisoners, and one witness, a white citizen of high standing, gave evidence which makes it seem likely that white men committed the assault. Earl Russell and Halsbury are the men whom a mob wished to lynch last Friday night.

INTRIGUE IN THE HAREM OF SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Jealous of Lady Treasurer Other Wives Conspire to Get Rid of Her.

Constantinople, July 18.—Owing to the mystery and secrecy enshrouding all occurrences in the Yildiz palace, the real cause for the recent fire there has only now transpired. The incident was the result of an intrigue by the ladies of the harem against the lady treasurer of the harem, who was being persecuted by her jealous other wives.

The desired result was attained. The lady treasurer was not only dismissed but she was imprisoned in the palace. Her relatives are influential and have been endeavoring to obtain her release.

FOREST FIRES DENUDING SOUTHERN UTAH OF ITS VALUABLE TIMBER

Richfield, July 18.—Forest fires have already devastated some valuable timber in southern Utah mountains. An extensive fire in the Boulder mountains was quenched by last week's rain, but not until it had destroyed from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of first-class lumber timber, pole timber and fuel.

Another fire last week on Cove mound, between Monroe and Curryville swept a path of a mile long through a patch of as good young timber as there was on the mountain.

DECLARES THAT HYMNS SUNG IN CHURCHES ARE MERE DOGGEREL

Chicago, July 18.—Professor Oscar L. Triggs of Chicago university, who some time ago compared John D. Rockefeller to William Shakespeare, today informed the class in English literature at the university that the hymns of the Protestant churches are doggerel, and that dime novels are literature when compared to Sunday school books. Professor Triggs had been asked by a member of the class whether a orthodox people could read Walt Whitman.

MOB'S ESCAPE FROM MAN ON TRIAL FOR KILLING SISTER

Pittsfield, Mass., July 18.—The trial of Robert Stuart Fosburgh, charged with killing his own sister, May L. Fosburgh, last August, was begun here today. The members of the Fosburgh family said that robbers entered the house and attacked Robert Fosburgh and his father, and that the young woman was killed by a bullet fired by a burglar.

BACON BANK FAILURE WILL AGAIN BE PROBING

Federal Court Suit to Set Aside Bacon's Discharge from Bankruptcy.

Sensational Disclosures in a Receiver's Report That Was Never Published—Bacon's Alleged Wealth.

James H. Bacon's checkered career as a financier is again to be placed under the calcium light. Suit will be filed in the federal court today accusing him of concealing from his creditors property worth at least \$145,000. A. T. Moon, one of the creditors of the defunct Bank of Salt Lake and therefore of Bacon, is bringing action through his attorneys, Dimmy & McInerney, to have Bacon's discharge in bankruptcy set aside so the creditors can get at some of these assets, which he declares belong to Bacon.

The Bank of Salt Lake and First Bank of Mercur, both of which were controlled by James H. Bacon, assigned March 24, 1898. The scheduled assets were \$51,687.70, and the liabilities were \$258,786.55. Of this total \$222,257.35 was made up of a large proportion of the depositors were poor people who had savings accounts. Bacon was tried for violation of the national banking law, convicted and sentenced to seven years imprisonment, but was pardoned by President McKinley, April 5, 1900. He filed a petition in bankruptcy, and went to jail for six months, but was discharged from bankruptcy. Between April 27 and May 5 of the present year an examination was conducted before Referee Baldwin to determine whether any of Bacon's assets had been concealed while he was going through bankruptcy. The suit to be filed today is a result of this investigation.

Report That Was Withheld. In this connection comes to light an interesting report of the receiver of the Bank of Salt Lake, which has up to the present never been filed and which has been withheld from the public. It may cut some figure in the suit to be filed today. The report tells how the First Bank of Salt Lake was started on borrowed money and notes, how later, when the American National bank was organized, its capital stock was largely paid for by notes instead of cash, and gives the details of the peculiar transactions at the time the visits of the national bank examiner were made to cease by a return to the state bank system. The report also tells how some of the depositors' money disappeared, showing item by item how James H. Bacon transferred over \$100,000 into his own account in a manner which the report calls "unwarrantable."

This report was drawn by J. W. Edmondson, an expert accountant who examined the books of the bank after the assignment, but Receivers Frank Knox and Charles Jacobs decided not to file it on the ground that it was "unwarrantable." It showed their hand too plainly in the event of a criminal prosecution. When Bacon was tried and convicted, however, the report was not introduced, and it has slumbered until the present.

Bacon's Alleged Assets. The property which it is alleged in the present suit that Bacon has managed to keep through the bankruptcy proceedings is as follows: Interest in a Hawaiian coffee plantation, value unknown. Unknown number of shares in the Houston Real Estate Investment company Salt Lake. The receiver also will be cited as reasons why Judge Marshall should order the discharge from bankruptcy set aside and the property in question turned over to the receiver. Mr. Moon is a creditor to the extent of about \$10,000, but it is understood that several others of the numerous creditors of Bacon have joined in this effort to collect a part of what is due them.

Will Probe Bank Affairs. Although some time has elapsed since the assignment of the Bank of Salt Lake, it is expected that the affairs of that concern will be given a probing. The exact condition of affairs was never brought out at the time as it is now by the report of the receiver, which has been unearthed. The report traces the history of Bacon's banking from the time he organized the original Bank of Salt Lake, March 8, 1888, to the assignment. It states that the original capital of the bank was \$100,000, borrowed from D. G. Tunniff, which was afterward increased to \$50,000 by notes given the bank by J. H. and H. M. Bacon.

The report drawn by Accountant Edmondson describes in detail the organization of the American National bank, with a capital of \$250,000. Except for the stock of J. H. and H. M. Bacon, the capital stock of this national bank is stated to have been paid for by notes renewed from time to time. James H. Bacon, the report says, paid for the \$111,000 in stock subscribed by himself and H. M. Bacon by crediting his account with the "capital" and undivided profits of the Bank of Salt Lake and by debiting D. G. Tunniff's account \$44,465.25, making the purported payment total \$115,534.75. On May 19th, 1897, Bacon decided to continue the banking business without the direct supervision of the federal officials. Accountant Edmondson figures out that at the time of the change the American National bank actually had a deficiency of \$7,429.03. The way this escaped the notice of the national bank examiner is not recorded.

After going back to the private bank system Bacon had a freer hand, and the report shows how he availed himself of the opportunities offered. Item by item are given amounts aggregating \$162,422.23, of which, the report says, they "appear to be unwarrantable."

Strange Transactions. The report relates some strange transactions under the heading, "Stocks and Bonds," and then goes on to relate the method by which the Salt Lake Hot Springs Sanitarium company was financed. It is stated that the stock was subscribed by various persons, who gave notes in payment for the \$50,000 they were to pay.

SKIN GRAFTING TO BE RESORTED TO IN CASES OF VICTIMS OF ALTON WRECK

Kansas City, July 18.—Epworth Leaguers over the county will be appealed to to furnish enough cuticle for grafting on the burns of two victims of the Alton wreck. The Alton wreck, it is announced, that the burns of Miss Julia M. Hayslip, the 21-year-old daughter of a wealthy chemist, Illinois, cannot be treated in any other way, and it is expected, and to save her from carrying a hideous scar all her life, new skin must be grafted.

ROBBERIES STILL PLACE THEIR FAITH IN GOD AND FOREIGN INTERVENTION

London, July 18.—The war office issued tonight a dispatch from Lord Kitchener, giving the correspondence between the British and German governments near the Baltic. It is stated that the British government has been asked to place its faith in God and foreign intervention, and to save her from carrying a hideous scar all her life, new skin must be grafted.

CAPTAIN BOTHA KILLED.

London, July 18.—Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, has received the news of the death of Captain Botha, who was killed in the Orange River Colony.

DECREASE IN CHINESE POPULATION.

Washington, July 18.—A bulletin issued by the census bureau today shows that the Chinese population in the United States since 1880 has decreased from 10,000 to 2,000.

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