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TWENTY-NINTH YEAR.

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OVER A MILLION DOLLARS GOES TO SALT LAKE WOMAN

Mrs. J. B. Skewes Gets a Share of the Great McClintock Estate.

Important Documents Just Discovered Establish Her Claim to a Portion of East St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17.—By the discovery in Pittsburg today of documents believed for fourteen years to have been destroyed, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Skewes of Salt Lake City and twelve other heirs are expected to come into possession of the \$13,500,000 estate left by James McClintock of East St. Louis.

For fourteen years the estate has been involved in litigation. One year ago a decision of the courts gave the title of his property to the thirteen heirs, among whom were Mrs. G. W. Floyd of this city. Owing to the absence of important documents, however, the case still was unsettled and threatened to remain so indefinitely. Today Mrs. Floyd wired the news of the discovery of the long missing papers in a vault in Pittsburg.

The heirs will gather in St. Louis Friday and details of the partition will be agreed on. Mrs. Skewes is the owner of the Big Indian copper mine in the La Sal country, Utah.

MRS. SKEWES IS OVERJOYED BY NEWS OF HER GOOD FORTUNE

When the substance of the above dispatch was conveyed to Mrs. Skewes by a representative of The Herald last night she was the happiest woman in Salt Lake. She was found at her home on West Temple street. She was not taken by surprise, as she had been expecting the news, but she was none the less happy on that account. If the news proves to be as good as she thinks it is, it will make her one of the wealthiest women in the state of Utah.

"We have been fighting for this property for many years," she said, "and we were satisfied that we must win sooner or later, but I did not expect the victory to come so soon. I just received a letter from a cousin, telling me of the discovery of valuable documents, and was only waiting to hear from my attorneys before determining what to do. My cousin urged me to start at once for the east."

As to the property in question, Mrs. Skewes tells an interesting story. James McClintock, the founder of the fortune, settled many years ago on the land where East St. Louis now stands. At that time the land was low and swampy and of little value. McClintock died leaving no will. He had never married, so that the property would naturally go to his brothers and sister. They were living at a distance and nothing was done at the time in the settlement of the estate. In the meantime East St. Louis was started; railroads, factories, business blocks and fine residences were built on the property belonging to James McClintock, as no one claimed it. Many years ago the relatives began trying to recover their own, and the legal warfare has been raging with intermissions ever since.

The brothers, Alexander and Washington, and their descendants have been doing most of the fighting, and it is due to them and their lawyers that the documentary evidence needed to establish McClintock's ownership of the property has at last been discovered.

It is Mrs. Skewes' opinion that the property is worth much more than the sum mentioned in the above quoted dispatch. In fact, she is of the opinion that hundreds of millions are involved, and says that if \$13,000,000 is all the family is to get some compromise must have been effected.

MRS. SKEWES' CLAIM.

Mrs. Skewes is the direct descendant of Ann McClintock, the only sister of James, the founder of the estate. Ann McClintock married James Floyd and settled in Pittsburg, Pa. The oldest son of this marriage, James Floyd, jr., was the father of Mrs. Skewes. Under the law it is the understanding that the fortune of James McClintock will be divided into three equal parts, and each part divided among the descendants of the three branches of the family. Mrs. Skewes is not clear at this time as to what portion of the estate would come to her, but she says she would be satisfied with the \$1,000,000, although she intends to have all that is coming to her. She has been making a fight for the fortune on her own behalf. Her attorneys, Ellis & Ellis of this city, have been working on the proposition for years, but as they were unable to discover any documentary evidence to prove that the property really belonged to James McClintock, they did not give her much encouragement. She could not say last evening what her course would be for the future, but she will lose no time in consulting her attorneys in the matter. Of course she expects to receive official notice from the east of the new aspect of the case.

Mrs. Skewes is the wife of J. B. Skewes, the mining man, who is now deeply interested in the Big Indian copper mine in Grand county. She has been in Salt Lake most of the time for the past twenty years and has been interested in mining herself all of that time in the Little Cottonwood canyon. Twenty years ago she and her husband paid \$60,000 for the Enterprise, the Howland Tunnel and a number of other claims that were finally merged into the Elizabeth Consolidated. She has been doing improvement work up there all these years, and still has absolute faith in the property.

SIXTEEN BOLOMEN KILLED.

Filipinos Attack Company of Ninth Infantry and Suffer Repulse With Severe Loss—Several Other Lively Brushes With Insurgent Troops Reported.

Manila, Nov. 17.—Company E of the Ninth infantry, Captain F. H. Shoup, was attacked by fifty bolomen and several insurgents armed with rifles at a point six miles from Tarangan, in the island of Samar. The insurgents tried to rush the Americans, but failing to accomplish their purpose, they quickly broke and scattered. The men of the Ninth had a corporal and a scout killed and one private wounded. Sixteen of the bolomen were killed, while the remainder escaped.

The Hotchkiss rapid-fire guns will be sent to the southern islands for operations in the mountains.

Captain Herman Hall of the Twenty-first infantry has been scouting for several days in Batangas province. He had four separate engagements with the insurgents there. Judging from the firing on these occasions, Captain Hall estimates the force of each band of the rebels at from thirty to fifty.

They made no attempt to charge Captain Hall's party. Captain Hall's scout resulted in the capture of one insurgent officer and 50,000 pounds of rice.

General Sumner, commander of the district of southern Luzon, highly praises Captain Hartman and his troop of the First cavalry, who, last Wednesday morning, attacked 400 insurgents

entrenched in rifle pits in Batangas province and routed them. General Sumner says the blow then administered by Captain Hartman is the most severe the insurgents have suffered since he (General Sumner) assumed command of his district.

Owing to the fact that the United States transports Sheridan, Waldron and Hancock all met with accidents in the inland sea of Japan, and the returning party of visiting congressmen is consequently now delayed in the latter country, the transport Thomas, which arrived at Manila Nov. 12, will be immediately dispatched to Japan.

General Chaffee opposes United States transports in future passing through the inland sea.

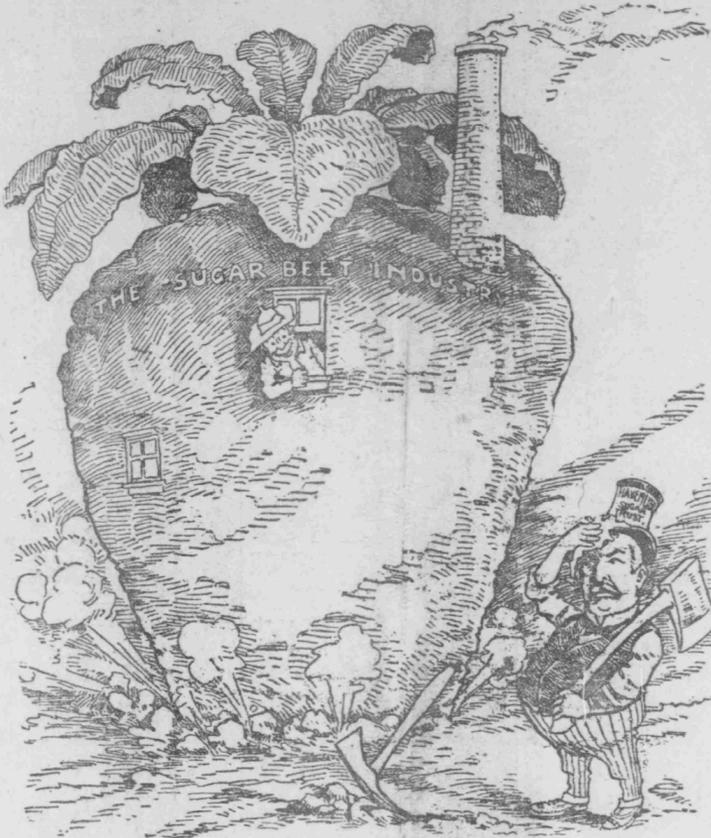
Said Pasha Promoted.

Constantinople, Nov. 17.—Said Pasha, the former grand vizier, has been appointed grand vizier in succession to the late Hall Rifat Pasha.

Bubonic Plague in Odessa.

Odessa, Nov. 17.—Two deaths were recently certified in Odessa as due to the bubonic plague. The health authorities took vigorous precautions against the spread of the disease, and no further cases have been reported.

WOULDN'T THAT BEET YOU?



SOME DIFFICULT WEDDING FOR THE SUGAR TRUST. (Detroit Tribune)

SILVER FOR THE FILIPINOS. OFFICERS SHOT AND CREMATED

Philippine Commission Recommends the Coinage of the Peso, Exchangeable For Fifty Cents in Gold—Mining and Land Laws Are Needed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—Charles A. Conant, special commissioner of the war department on coinage and banking in the Philippines, and D. R. Williams, secretary of the Philippine commission, left for Washington tonight. They are carrying with them the annual report of the Philippine commission. While its contents will not be made public until after it has been delivered to the president, Commissioner Conant intimated that the commission has renewed the recommendation made a year ago upon the subject of coinage.

"I think," he said, "that the plan which the civil commission recommended a year ago will be recommended again this year. This plan provided for the issue of a silver peso, exchangeable for 50 cents in gold, and nearly of the size of the Mexican dollar. If this coin can be kept at a fixed relation to gold by limiting the quantity and by other measures, to maintain its credit, there would be no difficulty in keeping it at the value which may be fixed by law."

The Mexican silver dollar, containing about 46 or 47 cents worth of silver, is now in use in the islands. The difference between the intrinsic value and the money value of the peso proposed by the commission would be but 3 or 4 cents.

In discussing legislation by congress that is needed to promote the prosperity of the islands, Mr. Conant said: "There are a number of very important measures which would promote American trade and the development of the resources of the islands besides the purely political measures which relate to the form of government. There is a very strong desire to have congress authorize American banks to establish branches, with power to extend aid to business and American investment enterprises in the most liberal manner. A definite mining law is being awaited with great eagerness by American capitalists, who have already found the islands rich in gold, copper and iron. A land law and a forestry law are also needed. Almost nothing can be done for the development of the islands in any of these respects until congress repeals or modifies the provision of the army appropriation bill passed by the last congress forbidding the granting of franchises for a longer term than one year. When congress authorizes the granting of franchises under any reasonable restrictions there will be a great influx of American capital and enterprise."

PARTY OF WORKMEN BURIED BENEATH TONS OF MOLTEN SLAG

Homestead, Pa., Nov. 17.—One man was killed and two seriously burned as the result of a party of workmen being buried under a mass of molten slag at the Howard axle works today. The dead: John Ruska, aged 50 years, Homestead; leaves a wife and four children. The injured: Andrew Huls, aged 23, Homestead, leg fractured, body badly burned. George Sisk, aged 50, Homestead, bad scalp wounds, severe burns all over body.

NOT BUTCH CASSIDY. DUSKY QUEEN LIL WANTS CROWN LANDS

Train Robber Suspect Believed to be Harry Longbaugh of Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 17.—Local officers who have had much to do with the "Hole-in-the-wall" and "Robbers' Roost" gangs of outlaws in this state during the past five years, and who are acquainted with every member, say they are almost certain that the man under arrest in St. Louis for attempting to pass bank bills taken by the men who robbed the Great Northern train at Wagner, Mont., in July last, is an other than Harry Longbaugh. Old residents of the state who have known Longbaugh since he was a boy say the description of the prisoner answers that of Longbaugh. United States Marshal F. A. Haddell knows Longbaugh well and feels certain he would be able to identify him.

Ex-Warden McDonald of the state penitentiary says he believes the prisoner is Butch Cassidy, the noted train and bank robber, who served a number of years in the Wyoming penitentiary.

NOTABLE DEAD.

Dr. Albert L. Gibson.

New York, Nov. 17.—Dr. Albert L. Gibson, former medical director of the United States navy, died in Roosevelt hospital today, aged 70 years. He suffered a stroke of apoplexy last Thursday at his hotel, and never regained consciousness.

HORRIBLE CRIME COMMITTED BY MISSISSIPPI MOONSHINER.

BODIES OF VICTIMS FOUND FATE OF TWO UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Oxford, Miss., Nov. 17.—John A. Montgomery, deputy United States marshal pro tem of this city, and Deputy United States Marshal Hugh Montgomery of Pontolite left here last night for the purpose of arresting Will Mathis, an alleged counterfeit and moonshiner, who lives twelve miles east of this place. Early today Hugh Montgomery's horse was found standing at the gate of Curdy hall, a neighbor of Mathis, and Mathis' house had been burned to the ground. Upon further investigation two partially burned bodies were found in the ashes of the burned building, which have been identified as the remains of the deputy marshals, John A. Montgomery's horse has not been found, and it is supposed that Mathis made his escape on this horse after the men had been killed and the house set on fire.

SHOUP MAN'S PLAN.

Wants Idaho Republicans to Ask Former Senator to Stay on the National Committee.

(Special to The Herald.) Boise, Ida., Nov. 17.—George W. Fletcher, Republican leader from Lewiston, Nez Perce county, is in the city. He is a very strong Shoup man and has been endeavoring to secure a petition asking Shoup to recall his resignation as the Idaho member of the national Republican committee. It is understood he has met with no encouragement whatever here, since leading Republicans believe Shoup meant to when he presented his resignation. It is also generally considered here that Mr. Shoup intends to retire from politics.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS ATTACK BRITISH VESSEL

London, Nov. 18.—An extraordinary demonstration of pro-Boer sentiment is reported by a Brussels newspaper. It seems that a Dutch fishing boat belonging to Yumidon, while off Wellington in the North sea, pretended to be in distress and approached a British smack. Thirteen fishermen from the Dutch boat boarded the British craft and attacked the crew of the latter, shouting, "Long live the Boers." Several of the Britishers were wounded. It is alleged that before making the attack the Dutchmen locked their captain in his cabin. The British smack succeeded in escaping and arrived at Ostend, where the captain lodged complaint with the British consul.

REBELLION IN KLONDIKE AND A NEW GOLD REPUBLIC

Wild Story of an Uprising Among the Miners of the Northwest.

Reported That Conspiracy Exists For Overthrow of British Rule, But Statement is Discredited.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—The Call today prints an unconfirmed story from Skagway, Alaska, under date of Nov. 6, telling of the discovery of what is alleged to be a huge conspiracy existing at Dawson and ramifying to Skagway, Victoria, Vancouver and Seattle for the overthrow of the local government of the Northwest territory and the establishment of a republic, with Dawson as its capital.

According to the details of the story, arms, ammunition and provisions have been taken in over the railroad and cached at strategic points. Prominent American residents of Skagway are said to be ringleaders in the conspiracy. Miners to the number of 5,000 are said to await the summons to arms, ready to fight for the independence from dominion rule of the gold field camps and towns. The plan is to overpower the mounted police, arrest the civil authorities and take the government into their own hands. The rigors of the Arctic winter would give the insurgents six months' immunity from attack by Canadian or British troops, and the adventurous arch-conspirators hope for intervention or outside assistance by the time the melting of ice and snow will permit the invasion of their isolated republic.

It is further related that a hurried conference, lasting until midnight, was held at Skagway Nov. 5, at which were present Captain Corrigan of the Northwest mounted police, who had arrived from across the Canadian border late that evening, Judge Brown of the United States district court, United States Marshal Shoup, United States Attorney Friedrich and Major Hovey, commanding the United States troops at Skagway.

This was the last of several hasty consultations between the civil and military representatives of the two powers in relation to the mysterious transportation of supplies into the interior, and rumors of a conspiracy to lead the miners in a revolt against Canadian government in the Northwest territory. Those present maintained subsequently the strictest silence concerning the new evidence laid before them, and their evident anxiety helped to confirm the rumors of conspiracy.

Captain Corrigan took the early train back across the border the next morning, while United States Marshal Shoup embarked on the first steamer for Seattle, which port he reached several days ago. The object of his visit was presumably to confer by telegraph with the authorities at Washington. He sailed yesterday afternoon on the Dolphin on his way back to Skagway.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17.—No credence is given here to the story of the alleged discovery at Skagway, Alaska, of a conspiracy to overturn the Canadian government in Alaska. United States Marshal Shoup, who is credited with having come here to communicate with the United States government regarding the matter, is said to have come only for the purpose of bringing some United States prisoners who had been sentenced to terms in the penitentiary at McNeill's island. He returned north yesterday.

KLONDIKERS NOW IN SALT LAKE BELIEVE THE STORY IS A DREAM

Little credence is placed in the story of the Dawson conspiracy by Klondikers wintering in Salt Lake City. They agree, however, that there is an undercurrent of dissatisfaction there, which, while they do not consider it justifiable, might lead to trouble. "This is a surprise to me," said F. C. L. King of the Dawson Daily News, when shown the telegram. "I doubt that the situation is as represented. While the government as exercised by both the American and Canadian officials is in most respects ideal, there are grumblings to be heard. If there is an uprising in sight it will result in a brief and bitterly fought contest. The troublesome element is in deadly fear of the Canadian mounted police, so if anything starts it will be a case of decisive gun-play from the first."

"There are 100 American soldiers at Skagway, seventy-five at Eagle City, thirty in the Jack Wade district—all within easy reach—and a big fort full of 1,500 miles below Dawson. When I left in September there were 300 Canadian mounted police in the British strip about Dawson, and more were being brought in. This force, being fully organized, would be hard to overcome. If there is trouble it is probably due to the Chinese question. A big union was in formation to include salaried workers of all kinds to fix the minimum pay, I think, at \$5 a day. When you consider that board costs \$3 a day, and other expenses in proportion, that is a small figure. There was talk at the time of bringing in Chinese to replace the miners. I understand that some had already been sent for. The introduction of Chinese labor on a large scale would create trouble beyond doubt. I do not know whether the coolies have been brought in. I think the story as presented is manufactured out of whole cloth. If it is true, the Chinese question and the gambling question are at the bottom of it."

"I have no faith in the story," said W. S. Martin, a Utah miner recently returned from Dawson, and lying disabled at a Salt Lake hotel through an attack of blood poisoning. "The laws are fair and are well enforced. Disturbances common in civilization are unknown there, and at this time of year there are mighty few miners in the country. The Canadians and the Americans have no trouble, but there are a large number of Australian miners who seem to chafe through some circumstance. They are not present in sufficient numbers to endanger the peace of the land, and I don't believe that they ever entertained such an idea despite their grumbling. The Chinese situation I know nothing about, as it was an unknown issue when I left."

ANOTHER BLOODY BATTLE FOUGHT BY KENTUCKY STRIKERS AND GUARDS

Madisonville, Ky., Nov. 17.—Mining troubles in this district brought more bloodshed today. James H. Smith, a negro striker, is dead; George Crouch, another striker, is fatally wounded, and John West, Hut Dawson and Nathan Bush, all guards, are wounded, but none of them dangerously. The trouble occurred at the mines of the Providence Coal company, seventeen miles from here, where an attack began at about 4:30 o'clock. The attacking party, some seventy-five or eighty strong, first fired on the engine house and then in a few minutes the company's stables were surrounded. A horse and a mule were killed and several other animals disabled. By this time the guards were becoming active and the attackers formed in a semi-circle over the brow of the hill. From there they poured a well directed fire upon the houses occupied by the non-union employees and their families. Aroused by the crash of bullets, men rushed to small timber piles, arranged for use in such an emergency, and from behind these returned the fire. The attacking party, while sending volley after volley into this quarter, kept up a steady fire on the tippie, engine-room, stable and other buildings of the company, while the guards for their part were doing effective work. The battle raged for almost an hour and a half, when the assailants withdrew, leaving Smith dead and Crouch shot through and through on the field. How many wounded they took with them is not known, but the leader was seen to fall, and it is believed some of the party who went to his rescue were hit.

LI HUNG'S HEIRS GET NEW TITLES

Peking, Nov. 17.—The emperor dowager has issued another edict eulogizing the late Li Hung Chang and ordering the erection of a monumental arch near his birthplace. The edict also directs that the rank of marquis, conferred upon the eldest son of the late Chinese statesman in his own right, shall descend through twenty-three generations. It confers his rank upon the other sons of Earl Li, upon whom the posthumous rank of marquis has been bestowed, and confers dignity upon his grandsons, together with lucrative offices.

CULLOM AT HEAD OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Washington, Nov. 17.—Senator Cullom of Illinois will be chairman of the foreign relations committee of the senate, to succeed the late Senator Davis. Senator Cullom today said: "I cannot understand why rumors to the effect that I was undecided whether or not to take this chairmanship should be put into circulation. I have had no other intention since Mr. Frye declined the honor." Mr. Cullom's decision to accept this chairmanship will cause him to resign the chairmanship of the committee on interstate commerce.