THE METALS.
Silver, 56⅞c per ounce. Copper, 17⅞c per lb.; New York, $13.62½ to $13.75 per 100 lbs. Lead, $3.50 per 100 lbs.; New York, $4.35.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

LAST EDITION
WEATHER FOR SALT LAKE.
Probably fair.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 6, 1870. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903 PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EXPERIENCE TO CUT A FIGURE

Important Change in the Consular Service.

PROMOTIONS TO BE MADE

RESULT OF A CONFERENCE AT OYSTER BAY.

OYSTER, BAY, Sept. 4.—An important change of policy with respect to the making of appointments in the consular service has been decided upon by President Roosevelt. He discussed the change today with Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis.

For many years it has been practically the uniform practice of presidents to appoint men to positions in the consular service substantially without reference to whatever previous experience they may have had. Quite naturally the president endeavored always to select for appointment men of integrity and ability, but experience was not a determining factor in the equation.

President Roosevelt, after consultation with Secretary Hay, Assistant Secretary Loomis and members of his cabinet immediately identified with the state department, has determined to appoint hereafter to important places in the consular service men who already are in the service and have had experience and training in minor positions which will render them the more capable of filling places of higher grade and greater importance.

Men of Experience.

The change in policy does not extend the civil service to the consular service, and it does not extend, necessarily, a consul's tenure of office at any particular place; but, it is pointed out, it does give reasonable assurance to the manufacturing and commercial interests of the United States, which particularly are interested in the extension of the country's trade, that in a comparatively brief time all important consular situations will be filled with men not only of character and ability, but with men who by training and experience are especially qualified to advance the trade interests of the United States.

Mr. Loomis discussed with the president several appointments in the service that are to be made soon. It is understood that all the appointees will be men who now are filling places of lesser importance in the service. They are to be promoted, and in turn their places will be filled with men who have not had the experience they have had.

Loomis Goes Hunting.

Mr. Loomis will leave tomorrow for northern Maine, where, seventy miles from a railroad, he expects to spend three weeks in hunting and fishing. During the last week in September he will pass a few days with the German ambassador, Baron von Sternberg, at the Weirs, New Hampshire. Just before he returns to Washington he will deliver a lecture at the naval war college at Newport on the isthmian canal.

George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the department of commerce and labor, was the first caller on the president today. The secretary came to Oyster Bay to talk with the president about an official matter that had been pending for some time.

In addition to Assistant Secretary Loomis, President and Mrs. Roosevelt had as guests at luncheon today Colonel and Mrs. Lafayette Young of Des Moines, Ia., and Mrs. William Young of Brooklyn. Colonel Young is editor of the Des Moines Capital, and a particular friend of the president.

JUMPED FROM WINDOW AFTER BEING WOUNDED

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 4.—Mrs. Griffith J. Griffith, wife of Colonel Griffith J. Griffith, one of Los Angeles' park commissioners and owner of the large Los Feliz ranch, lies at the California hospital in a serious condition as the result of a bullet wound in her forehead. Mrs. Griffith leaped out of the third-story window of a hotel at Santa Monica. She fell a distance of fifteen feet into a veranda, whence she crawled into a second-story window. There was a bullet wound in her forehead just above the right temple.

Colonel Griffith says that in packing their trunks last night his wife picked up a revolver and accidentally discharged it. The bullet struck her in the forehead, and, he says, she rushed to the window and leaped out.

MISSOURI STRIKERS WILL GET NO BENEFITS

Kansas City, Sept. 4.—The coal strike in northeast Missouri has produced a reversal of ordinary strike conditions. By defying the authority of the national organization the miners have barred themselves from drawing strike benefits. But the Southwestern Coal Operators' association has assumed the responsibility of indemnifying the operators for losses sustained during the present fight and it is the operators who will draw strike benefits.

So far as the operators here are informed, matters at Novinger are at a standstill today.

AUTHORITIES WERE SUSPICIOUS OF THEM

Berlin, Sept. 4.—A man, affirming that he is an American, and a priest named Guielinski, recently arrived at Gleiwitz, Poland, with six girls who, it is alleged, he was taking to a convent at St. Louis with the object of fostering Polishism. He had an American passport, according to newspaper dispatches, and papers showing that he had studied for the priesthood. The man was arrested under paragraph 1 of the immigration laws, forbidding the enticing of young girls out of the country.

FALSE AND ABSURD.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A report published by the Patrie that the government might expel Cardinal Gibbons from France, owing to his alleged statements to the Breton and other French clergy, is officially pronounced to be false and absurd. The government officials also express indignation at such a careless use of the cardinal's name.

Cardinal Gibbons wrote to the Associated Press Aug. 28, saying that his alleged meetings with the Breton and other clergy of France were fabrications, without an iota of truth in them.

MURDER IN COLORADO.

Denver, Colo., Sept. 4.—A special to the Republican from Grand Junction says William Lafare shot and killed E. T. Massey on Dolores rive in the Unaweep country this morning. Both were prominent cattlemen and their quarrel was over a water right. Lafare came to Grand Junction and surrendered to the sheriff.

AMERICANS DO NOT CARRY ARMS

As a Result Two of Them Were Wounded in Peking.

FRENCH SOLDIERS TO BLAME

DEMAND MADE FOR THEIR PUNISHMENT.

PEKING, Sept. 4.—The severe wounds inflicted upon two Americans yesterday by French soldiers has created general indignation against the policy of the German and French commanders in ordering their soldiers to carry side arms while off duty. After the German-Austrian affray last May all of the foreign commanders agreed to prohibit the carrying of side arms while the men were outside of their posts. This agreement, however, was overruled by the German general, and the soldiers of the kaiser were again ordered to wear side arms, and their example was followed by the French. All of the other foreign soldiers travel about unarmed. Witnesses of the affair of yesterday declare that the French were clearly the aggressors. The French commander treats the matter lightly, but a strong request for the punishment of the guilty parties has been made by Captain Andrew Brewster, military attache of the American legation.

NON-UNION MINERS CANNOT GET BOARD

Telluride, Colo., Sept. 4.—A commissary and lodging house for idle miners and millmen in this district were opened today by the Western Federation of Miners. The number of men already thrown out of work in consequence of the millman's strike is about 1,000.

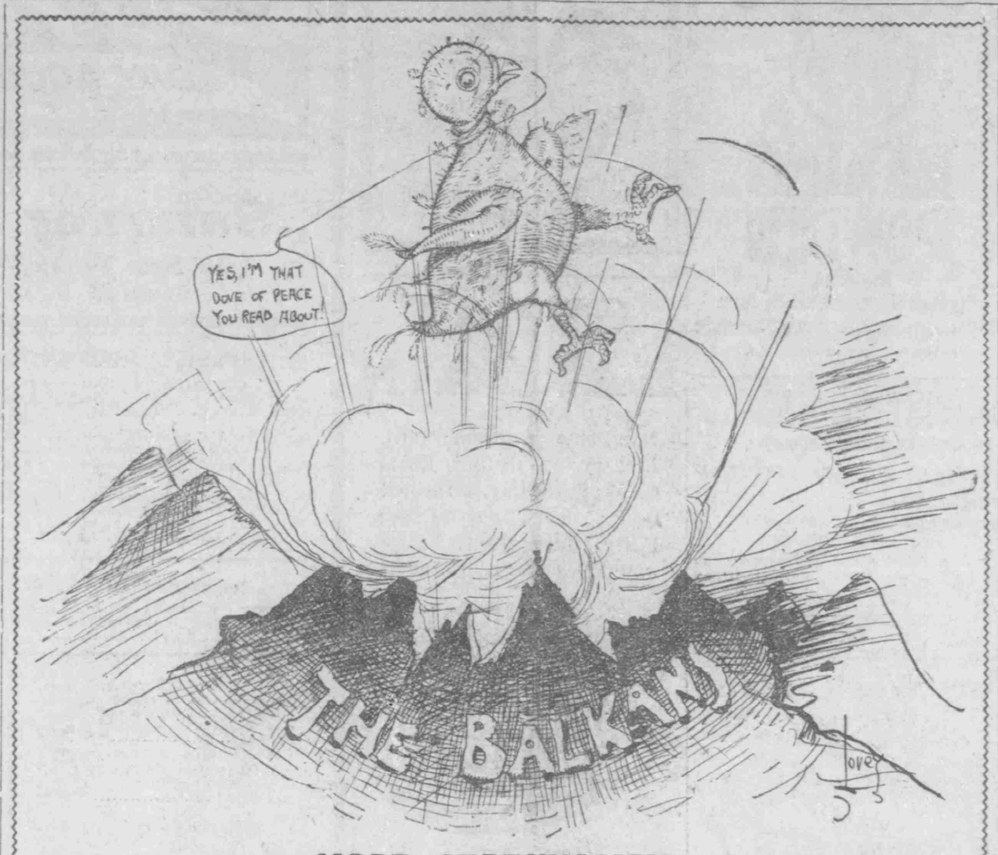
The federal labor union today called out the cooks and waiters at the Smuggler-Union mines and in consequence nearly 300 miners will be forced to cease work, as there is no other place where they can obtain board.

The Miners' union could not call out the men working in the Smuggler-Union mines in consequence of an agreement which they had with the company. The action of the federal union, which works in harmony with the Miners' union, causes every property in the county equipped with a mill to close operations and the tie-up is now practically complete.

EFFORT TO CURB THE ST. LOUIS GAS TRUST

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Injunction proceedings instituted today by Attorney General Crowe before Judge Taylor of the circuit court reveal an apparent attempt on the part of the Laclede Gas Light company to regulate and control the prices of gas ranges manufactured and sold in St. Louis. The Laclede Gas company was recently sold to the North American company of Philadelphia, which is capitalized at $60,000,000.

The petition for an injunction charges that the Laclede Gas Light company served notice on all St. Louis manufacturers to the effect that their ranges would have to be sold at a certain price or the gas company would refuse to make connections free of charge.



MORE STRENUOSITY.

FOUR CONVICTS SHOT

Attempt to Escape From Alabama Mines Frustrated by the Guards.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 4.—Four convicts were shot at Pratt mines prison at 1 o'clock this morning in an attempt to escape, the wounded men being Tom Fay, shot in leg; John Brewer, wounded in back; Richard Kinnebeck, shot in abdomen, and Thomas Melzen, wounded in shoulder. Brewer and Kinnebeck probably will die. All are white and were serving terms ranging from two to twenty years. They had secured a quantity of dynamite and blew an opening in one end of the prison. They ran through this and hurled sticks of dynamite at the guards. The latter opened fire with Winchesters and succeeded in preventing what might have been a wholesale delivery. J. H. Emery of Pike county, serving twenty years, was the only one to escape. The crowd was led by Tom Fay, who was the youngest member of the famous Miller-Duncan gang of safe-blowers.

TOWN BURNED.

Vienna, Sept. 4.—A fire yesterday almost destroyed the town of Travnik, Bosnia. Several persons were killed and about 600 houses, seven mosques and a synagogue were burned.

SULLIVAN GOT THERE

Tammany Congressman Elected President of the Order of Eagles.

New York, Sept. 4.—Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan is now the head of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, having been elected grand worthy master at the convention in Tammany Hall today. The election was a most spirited one, and there was lively campaigning from beginning to end. Sullivan's election had been expected, but many western contingents favored the election of Vice President Pelletier of Kansas City, and waged a vigorous fight to place him at the head of the order. On the first ballot Sullivan polled 792 votes, Pelletier 729 and Henry "Hy" Davis of Cincinnati 250. The two latter candidates then withdrew and the congressman's election was made unanimous.

A protest was made against the votes from Honolulu, which were represented in proxy by the California delegates. As the Hawaiians were in favor of Sullivan his adherents fought vigorously until the California delegates were permitted to vote for their distant neighbors. Cape Nome, Alaska, the state of Washington and Texas went solidly for Sullivan. The congressman drew from all over the country, even the far western states sending him a good vote.

W. F. Edwards of Anderson, Ind., present grand worthy chaplain, was elected grand worthy vice president. His successor as chaplain is Joseph H. Ellis of Minneapolis. A. E. Partridge of aerie No. 1 of Seattle was elected grand worthy secretary. Edward I. Head of San Francisco was elected grand worthy treasurer, and "Hy" Davis, his predecessor as treasurer, was re-elected grand trustee, with Theodore Bell of Napa, Cal.; D. F. McGinnity of Chicago, H. E. Norris of New Haven, Conn., and J. J. Kennedy of Buffalo. Edward Krause of Wilmington, Del., grand worthy conductor, and John W. Sheridan, grand inside guard, were re-elected.

NO INDICTMENTS AS YET.

Federal Grand Jury Has Adjourned Until Tuesday.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The federal grand jury adjourned today until Tuesday without making the expected report in the postal case. It is not certain, though rather generally expected, that indictments will follow immediately the reassembling of the jury, as there has been a vigorous pressing of several of the cases, notably against those two former high officials of the postoffice department connected with the legal branch of the service. The officials are urging expedition in the disposition of these and other cases, including that of a former veteran chief of bureau recently deposed, but the grand jury is not disposed to act hastily, particularly in issues where offenses might be open to the construction of administration discretion.

CALIFORNIA MUST FIRST PAY REWARD

Carson, Nev., Sept. 4.—Governor Sparks in an interview has stated that the two convicts captured at Reno, Miller and Woods, would not be returned to California until the rewards offered by the state of California were paid. He did not intend, he said, that the officers making the capture should be put to the trouble of a law suit, such as generally follows such cases. The governor stated that when the check came for the amount due, the extradition papers would be signed, and not before. It is believed that the division of the money among the Reno men will be a matter of little difficulty.

PIUS FUND DIVIDED.

Washington, Sept. 4.—On a requisition from the state department the treasury today made out checks for $377,000 in the name of Bishop Riordan of California. This sum of money is from the Pius fund, the history of which is well known all over the country. Mexico has been paying to this country the sum awarded as due from that country to the Pius fund and the division of the fund is being made by the state department.

SAMUEL JACOBS DEAD.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 4.—Samuel Jacobs, a lineal descendant of Major Andre of revolutionary fame, is dead at his home here, aged 82. He was a civil engineer and surveyor and surveyed the route of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad across the state of Iowa. He also was one of the promoters of the Kansas, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs railroad from Council Bluffs to Kansas City.

SHERIFF SUED.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 4.—Suit was today instituted by United States District Attorney William D. Wright for the government against Sheriff J. W. Fox and his bondsmen for $10,000 damages. The government's claim is on account of the escape of Harvey Logan, the Montana train robber, from the Knox county jail on June 27 last.

PLOT WAS DISCOVERED

Servian Officers Planned to Avenge the Murder of the King and Queen.

Belgrade, Servia, Sept. 4.—A number of officers of the Nish and other garrisons in Servia have been arrested in connection with the issuance of the proclamation demanding the trial by courtmartial of the conspirators who were concerned in the assassination of King Alexander, Queen Draga and their minister, and threatening to resign their commissions if the demand was refused.

Later it was announced that a group of officers of the Nish garrison decided to kill all the conspirators concerned in the palace assassinations, and that many officers of other garrisons joined them. It was intended to act at an early date, but the news leaked out and all the conspirators were arrested during the night. Forty-seven officers have been arrested at Nish alone.

EAGLES ON EXCURSION.

New York, Sept. 4.—The majority of the members of the Fraternal Order of Eagles today devoted themselves entirely to pleasure, taking a trip by steamboat up the Hudson, around the Battery to the East river and thence to Coney Island. About 3,500 persons made the trip.

MOB WAS AFTER THE MISCREANT

Negro Escapes Lynching by Drowning Himself.

CAUGHT CHOKING A WOMAN

ESCAPE CUT OFF BY A CROWD OF MEN AND BOYS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.—An unknown negro, caught in the act of strangling Mrs. Margaret Gerahn, a white woman, in her home at Armourdale, Kan., a suburb, this afternoon, escaped to the Kansas river, where he drowned himself rather than run the chances of being lynched, a crowd having chased him to the bank of the stream. The woman was seriously hurt, but will recover.

Mrs. Gerahn is a widow, 45 years old. Her husband, who was a packing house employe, and her son were drowned in the great June flood, and she lived alone. The negro, aged 30, called at the house about noon and, entering stealthily, locked himself in. He surprised Mrs. Gerahn at her work and demanded her money. When she insisted that there was none about the house the negro threatened to kill her and, seizing her by the throat, began choking her.

Neighbors Broke in.

She became unconscious, and he locked her in a closet. When she had revived he dragged her from the closet and upon her persistent refusal to tell him where she kept her money, the negro repeatedly choked her. Neighboring women broke into the house after Mrs. Gerahn had been in the power of the negro for three hours and found him standing over the prostrate woman sinking his fingers into her throat. The negro hurried from the house and ran to the Kansas river, two blocks distant, where he hired a boat and ordered the owner to row quickly to the Missouri shore. When the boat had reached midstream a crowd of excited men and boys had gathered at the bank and shouted to the owner of the boat to return to shore. He started to do so, when the negro stood up in the boat and, with the remark "I have lived too long to die at the end of the rope," dived into the latter. He drowned before the spot could be reached and his body disappeared.

KANSAS COAL OIL CAN DOES DEADLY WORK

Topeka, Kan., Sept. 4.—Sarah and Gladys Hogan, daughters of Samuel Hogan, a Jefferson county farmer, fifteen miles northeast of Topeka, were burned to death last evening. The elder girl of 16 years had the younger in her arms and was lighting the fire with kerosene when the can exploded, scattering the flames over the children.

MONROE FLUNKED.

New York, Sept. 4.—Jack Monroe of Butte, Mont., today refused an immediate fight with Jeffries, sending the following message to Manager Carey of the Century Athletic club, Los Angeles, Cal.: "Date too soon. Will fight Jeffries in January. Not time enough to train."

WARSHIPS HAVE REACHED BEIRUT

Future Movements Will Depend Upon Circumstances.

CRISIS IN TURKISH AFFAIRS

PROBABLE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Beirut, Syria, Sept. 4.—The United States cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco have arrived here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The disposition of the cruisers Brooklyn and San Francisco of Admiral Cotton's squadron, which arrived at Beirut today, has not yet been finally determined by the administration. No orders regarding the future movement of the vessels have been sent to Admiral Cotton, and much will depend upon the character of the report he makes concerning conditions in and about Beirut, and on the representations which may come from the minister as to the necessity for the presence of American war vessels in Turkish waters to look after the protection of the interests of the citizens of the United States in the sultan's domain.

Acting Secretary Darling up to half-past 9 o'clock tonight had not heard from Admiral Cotton.

A BRITISH VIEW.

Significance of Sending American Squadron to Beirut.

London, Sept. 4.—The Morning Post publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent in which he discusses the Beirut affair and the position of the American missionaries in Asia Minor. He says:

"Things have arrived at a crisis. The United States must either insist upon the porte listening to its representations regarding American converts or drop the missionaries altogether. The latter course is naturally impossible, and the sending of a squadron has great significance as showing a determination on the part of America to take an active part in the Turkish question. One result of this step will probably be to induce the sultan to raise his representative at Washington to the rank of ambassador so that the United States can be equally represented here. At present America is at a decided disadvantage in this respect compared with the other first-class powers. Nobody can quite foresee the ultimate attitude of the United States, but it is almost certain that her weight will incline on the side of the Christian against the Turk. At the same time, as a matter of importance to Great Britain, America is almost bound to oppose the descent of Russia on the Dardanelles, because in religious matters the Turk is more tolerant than the Russian."

CRITICAL FOR BULGARIA.

Rocks Ahead Whether War Is Declared or Not.

London, Sept. 5.—The situation is critical for the Bulgarian government, telegraphs the Sofia correspondent of the Times, not only on account of Macedonia, but also because of the internal political complications.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times reports that in various competent quarters the danger of a Turko-Bulgarian conflict is reported to be graver at the present moment than at any previous juncture. It is believed in Vienna, he adds, that if war breaks out it will be less on account of Bulgarian sympathy with Macedonians than because the Bulgarians fear the untoward consequences to their own country of the return en masse of the desperate and disappointed insurgent leaders who would swamp Bulgarian public life.

Censor Is Busy.

The increasingly threatening aspect of affairs in the Balkans seriously affects all the European capitals. What is to be done in Macedonia is anxiously discussed on all sides. The censorship is active at present, for the only news thus far of the landing of marines emanated from Washington.

The subject is not mentioned in any Constantinople dispatches received here. According to these dispatches, although it is considered certain that the destruction of the Hungarian steamer Vaskapu in the Black sea was the work of the insurgents, the intention to kill Hungarian subjects may provoke Austrian intervention.

The Austrian embassy at Constantinople, in the absence of convincing proof, has not taken action. The police in the meantime, are arresting Bulgarians in all parts of Constantinople and wild rumors are afloat of other projected outrages.

Bourse Panic-Stricken.

The bourse is panic-stricken because of the fears of war. Most active military preparations by the Turkish government are proceeding and Turkish officers are talking of their ability to reach Sofia within three weeks from the outbreak of war.

Dispatches from Sofia, via Vienna, assert that the war party in Bulgaria is gaining ground. The semi-official Dnevnik is preaching a war and has revealed the existence of an alleged Russo-Bulgarian treaty of alliance signed by Dr. Danieff and General Paprikoff, lately Bulgarian premier and minister of war respectively.

On the other hand, showing the difficulty of arriving at an accurate estimate of the real condition of affairs, the Sofia correspondent of the Daily Telegraph declares that Bulgaria's aversion to war is insuperable on both military and political grounds. He asserts that the Bulgarian government is resolved to seduloisly avoid everything calculated to lead to hostilities, firstly on account of Austro-Russian opposition, and secondly, because the army is totally unprepared for war. Prince Ferdinand is devoting his efforts to staving off a decision, hoping that the powers, for their own safety, will arrange for a European control of Macedonia and the restoration of peace.

Ready to Fight.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Sofia, in a long review of the situation, admits that it is impossible to foretell the outcome, but says that, if forced upon them, the Bulgarian people are ready to fight, although they do not want war.

A few papers publish brief particulars of a scheme proposed by Eugene Lavarovich, a Macedonian representative here, to raise a loan of $10,000,000 to be applied to the support of the Christian army of 50,000 men to restore peace in Macedonia, but the proposal has attracted little attention. The Daily Chronicle in an editorial expresses scepticism as to such a subscription effecting any good.

DINNER TO LIPTON.

New York, Sept. 4.—Sir Thomas Lipton was the guest of honor of the Pilgrims of the United States at a dinner given in his honor tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly 150 men prominent in many walks were present. Sir Thomas arrived at 7:40 and for half an hour received his friends. Then Sir Thomas, escorted by George T. Wilson, led the way from the reception room to the tables. At either end of the hall was hung Sir Thomas' private emblem, the shamrock, on a field of yellow surrounded by a green border, while above the guests' table were draped the flags of Great Britain and the United States.

ORDERED TO MANILA.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—The Twentieth regiment of infantry, the larger part of which is now stationed at Fort Sheridan, has received orders from Major General Bates to prepare to leave for the Philippine islands. The troops are to leave Nov. 20.

COLORADO MILITIA CALLED OUT

State Troops Sent to Cripple Creek, Although the Sheriff of Teller County Did Not Make a Request For Them.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 4.—Governor Peabody decided at noon today, after receiving the report of the committee which he sent to Cripple Creek to investigate the strike conditions there, to dispatch troops to the gold camp. Orders were issued by Adjutant General Bell to the First regiment of infantry, company H of the Second regiment of infantry, the First squadron of cavalry, consisting of troops B, D and C, batteries A and the signal corps and medical corps of the national guard, to proceed to Cripple Creek forthwith. Brigadier General John Chase will be in command of the force which will number 1,000 men. Troops were asked for by the Mine Owners' association, but Sheriff Robertson of Teller county said that he saw no necessity for calling out the militia. No violence has been reported at Cripple Creek since Tuesday night, when one non-union carpenter and a justice were assaulted by unknown persons.

President Charles H. Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners has addressed a letter to Governor Peabody in which he declares that the conditions in the Cripple Creek district are not such as to warrant the calling out o fthe troops. He declares that such an act by the governor at this time is a violation of the law under which the executive is empowered to call out troops.

President Moyer says that the members of the federation in the Cripple Creek district will help to maintain order.

Governor Peabody's Statement.

Governor Peabody made the following statement regarding his action in calling out the troops:

"I have tried to act with prudence. The gentlemen who went to Cripple Creek at my request to investigate conditions advised me that the situation was such that troops ought to be ordered out.

"Sheriff Robertson has maintained the position that he took when the matter was first suggested, and he did not join in the request for troops. I had hoped that the necessity for calling out troops would be avoided and final action was delayed as long as was consistent with the proper protection of the lives and property of the people in the Cripple Creek district, judging from reports of conditions there."

Commission's Report.

The report of the governor's commission was as follows:

"Having visited Cripple Creek and Victor, and after careful inquiry among representative citizens and property owners, including mayors of Cripple Creek and Victor, we are of the opinion that lives of citizens of the district are in imminent danger and property and personal rights are in jeopardy. Prompt action is imperatively demanded by the above people to protect the lives and property of the citizens. We find that a reign of terror exists in the district which should be relieved at once. We do not believe that the civil authorities are able to cope with the situation.

(Signed.) "JOHN CHASE,
"Brigadier General.
"N. C. MILLER,
"Attorney General.
"TOM M'CLELLAN,
"Attorney General."

Afraid of Dynamite.

A part of the troops in charge of Adjutant General Bell left Denver over the Denver & Rio Grande for Cripple Creek at 4 o'clock. It was the intention to take the Cripple Creek Short Line from Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek, but at the former place General Bell was informed that about thirty strikers left Cripple Creek soon after it was learned that the troops were coming by the Short Line. They followed the line of that road and, although they were ostensibly on a fishing trip, it was feared that they intended to blow up the track or otherwise interfere with the progress of the troops, and the plans were changed and the soldiers forwarded over the Midland Terminal road. They expected to reach Cripple Creek at 11:15 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock Governor Peabody received a message from General Bell at Colorado Springs, where he had been delayed by the change in transportation plans, saying that he was advised by Lieutenant Whann, commanding the Cripple Creek militia company, that the conditions were becoming threatening and was urged to hasten the movement of the troops.

Citizens Are Angry.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 4.—The board of commissioners of Teller county today adopted resolutions denouncing the action of Governor Peabody in sending troops to the Cripple Creek district. The resolutions declare that there is no need for troops here, and that their presence will do more harm than good. The belief is expressed that the investigation made by the governor's commission was not made in good faith.

Sheriff Robertson this afternoon made public a statement in which he protests against the governor's action, declaring it a usurpation of authority and a violation of law.

Troops Arrive.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 5.—The special train bearing the first contingent of the national guard arrived at Gillette at 2 o'clock this morning. It was announced that the troops would not attempt to go into camp until daylight.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Washington, Sept. 4.—General H. V. Boynton has issued a circular to members of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland informing them that the next reunion of the society will be held in Washington Oct. 14 to 16, and that the society will participate in the dedication of the statue of General W. T. Sherman. The headquarters of the society will be at the Shoreham hotel and the first meeting will be held there on Oct. 14 at 10 a. m. The annual exercises will occur on Wednesday evening. The speaker of the occasion will be General Gates P. Thurston.

SIX SO FAR HAVE ACCEPTED

Many Governors Will Be In Attendance Upon the Irrigation Congress at Ogden—Proposed Trip of the Delegates to Huntsville.

(Special to The Herald.)

OGDEN, Sept. 4.—Six governors of states have already sent positive acceptances to the board of control of the irrigation congress stating that they will be on hand for the meeting. The official acceptance of Governor Pardee reached Mr. Kiesel tonight. The California executive states that he had at first declined owing to a press of public business, but that "on mature thought, however, I have concluded that the importance of this meeting to the Pacific coast is sufficiently great to call for my presence there."

The other governors who will attend are Sparks of Nevada, Morrison of Idaho, Peabody of Colorado, Chatterton of Wyoming, Wells of Utah. There are several other executives yet to be heard from.

A letter from Copenhagen was received tonight from E. F. Holmes of Salt Lake, who regretted his inability to attend, but expressed sympathy for the work of the congress. The expression of sympathy came in the form of a $400 check.

The trip of the delegates and other citizens up to Huntsville will be about the longest procession of vehicles ever gotten together in these late days. Six hundred vehicles have been placed at the disposal of the committee, and these will all start from Ogden promptly at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th. The reception committee held a meeting tonight and organized for handling this monster procession. After discussing many plans the system adopted by the pioneers in crossing the plains was selected—that is, the procession will be divided into six sections, each under charge of a captain—consequently there are six more captains in Ogden today.

A letter from Secretary Wilson of the department of agriculture was received today, in which he announced that the subject of his address before the congress will be "The Work of the Department of Agriculture Regarding Irrigation."

CALIFORNIA CONCERNED.

Governor Pardee's Delegates Will All Attend.

(Special to The Herald.)

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—Governor Pardee said tonight that while in Utah as a delegate to the Irrigation Congress, he intends to visit the state of Utah from end to end if possible and observe conditions there.

In speaking of the National Irrigation Congress which meets at Ogden, Governor Pardee said today:

"I believe this will be one of the most important gatherings ever called together in the west, and no state has deeper interest than California in questions of irrigation, water conservation and forestry, which will be discussed. I should be glad to see every county in this state represented at the Ogden meeting. As governor I was asked to appoint twenty delegates, and after considerable correspondence I have selected twenty gentlemen, every one of whom has agreed to be present at the congress. A majority of them are from the southern end of the state, where greater concern about irrigation problems are felt than in northern and central regions."

The Governor today appointed the following additional delegates to the National Irrigation Congress: Senator A. A. Caldwell of Riverside and Colonel J. D. Schuyler of Los Angeles.

EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT BOWERS WAS GIVEN DOSES OF ARSENIC

San Francisco, Sept. 4.—The official inquiry into the death of Martin L. Bowers, who died from arsenical poisoning on Aug. 25, was begun before Coroner Leland this morning. Mrs. Bowers, the widow of the deceased, and her sister, Mrs. Sutton, both appeared at the inquest.

Dr. McLaughlin, whose name has been connected with the Bowers case in the matter of the prescription for arsenic alleged to have been presented to Druggist Peterson by Mrs. Sutton, a sister of Mrs. Bowers, testified that he was puzzled by the peculiar symptoms suffered by Bowers and that he had suspected arsenical or other mineral poisoning, but was unable to satisfy himself on this point. Dr. McLaughlin testified that he had never written a prescription for Bowers calling for arsenic solely, and that the prescription bearing his name was a forgery. Dr. McLaughlin stated, however, that he had ordered a pill prepared for the sick man which contained arsenic, strychnine and other drugs. Several other physicians testified to the peculiarities of Bowers' sickness, especially as to the recurring attacks after the patient was apparently progressing toward recovery.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict that Martin Bowers came to his death from arsenical poisoning; that the poison was procured through a prescription forged by Mrs. Martha E. Bowers, wife of the deceased; and that Mrs. Z. C. Sutton, sister of Mrs. Bowers, secured the poison on the forged prescription. Mrs. Bowers was charged with murder. Concerning her sister, Mrs. Sutton, the jury said: "We do not feel justified from the evidence in charging Mrs. Sutton as a principal, but we recommend that Mrs. Sutton be compelled to stand trial as an accessory to the crime." The police announced tonight that complaints charging both women with murder will be sworn out tomorrow.