

Silver and Lead.

Silver, 60¢ per ounce.
Copper, 15¢ per pound.
Lead, A. S. & R. Co. price, 34.00; New York exchange, 34.75; New York brokers, 34.00.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

Weather Today.

Forecast for Salt Lake Today is:
Snow, continued cool weather.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 5, 1870.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1901

NUMBER 278

FIVE MILLIONS

Standard Oil Pays \$5,000,000 for Invention.

One Million Each for W. A. Nelden, M. H. Walker, J. R. Walker, ex-Senator Cannon and Judge Colborn--
A Wonderful Discovery.

(Special to The Herald.)

NEW YORK, March 28.—It is announced here today that the Standard Oil company has closed negotiations for the purchase of a newly patented process for producing power, heat and light, the invention of a Salt Lake man. The price paid is \$5,000,000 and the inventor retains a royalty right in the invention.

It is said that the patent covers a process for converting coal oil and petroleum into gas; that this gas produces the most brilliant light, and that it can also be used for generating heat. It is understood that the Standard Oil company will not use the invention for lighting purposes, as that would diminish the market for its oil product, but that it will be utilized as fuel for steamships and other power-generating plants that now require the use of coal as fuel.

Five Utah Men Get One Million Dollars Each.

The above dispatch means that five Utah men have become millionaires as the result of the genius of one unassuming little man. These men are M. H. Walker, W. A. Nelden, E. F. Colborn, J. R. Walker and Frank J. Cannon, and the inventor is Albert Hayes, not a Salt Lake man, as the dispatch says, but a retiring genius who has been all over the world, and brought this wonderful idea to Salt Lake when he came here some time last year. No doubt he, too, will become immensely wealthy out of the royalties he is to receive from the Standard Oil company.

The people of Salt Lake are familiar with the different steps leading up to the transaction outlined in the dispatch given above. It is known that a new process for producing light, power and heat was discovered by Albert Hayes; that many experiments were made with the new force in this community, until M. H. Walker, W. A. Nelden and E. F. Colborn were convinced of the value of the invention. These men furnished the necessary capital to secure all the patents required in this country and the nations of Europe, and it is said that they spent \$20,000 in this way. They secured control of the patents and paid Hayes \$10,000 for his interest outside of the royalties that he is to receive. The total amount expended by them was \$30,000.

The men in control of the invention incorporated in this city for the modest sum of \$25,000, under the name of the New Light, Heat & Power company. The principal incorporators were M. H. Walker, W. A. Nelden, E. F. Colborn, Frank J. Cannon and Albert Hayes. Hayes' interest was purchased by the others, so that he is no longer a stockholder of the company. Then J. R. Walker bought in, and it is the understanding that the five will share equally in the \$5,000,000 received from the Standard Oil company.

NEGOTIATION OF SALE.

Some weeks since Judge Colborn left the city for the east, ostensibly to arrange for putting the new light upon the market and arranging also for the manufacture of the lamps and other apparatus needed. He was joined in New York by Frank J. Cannon, and it now transpires that these two have been putting in their time in New York and Washington in negotiations for the sale of the invention to the Standard Oil company.

The dispatch given above, while very meager, indicates the motive that the officers of the Standard Oil company have for making the purchase. It was necessary for them, as a measure of self-protection, to get control of an invention that meant the destruction to a great extent of their stupendous oil business throughout the world. The sum of \$5,000,000 is a very small item to them, compared with the loss this new force meant.

The above is in brief the story that is of the most vital interest to this community, because of the men whose fortunes are wrapped up in it. From a business standpoint, it is one of the greatest thing that have ever happened in the intermountain country, and the far-reaching importance of it is very difficult to grasp.

M. H. Walker is in California, Judge Colborn and Senator Cannon are still in the east, and Mr. Nelden was out of the city last evening, so that their statements on the subject could not be obtained, and no doubt they will have nothing to say, anyhow, until all the details of the transaction are made public in New York. The greatest secrecy has been observed in regard to this discovery from the beginning, and Mr. Hayes, the inventor, could not have been more closely guarded had he been a member of the royal family of Russia.

FOR UTAH MEN



FRANK J. CANNON
E. F. COLBORN
TWO MEN WHO SOLD A UTAH INVENTION TO THE STANDARD OIL TRUST FOR FIVE MILLION DOLLARS.

History and Description of the Wonderful Discovery.

The first information given the public of this wonderful discovery of Albert Hayes was contained in an article that appeared in The Herald on Sunday, Oct. 28, setting forth some of the experiments that had been made with it in this city during the seven months previous, and stating some of the great claims that were made for it by the promoters. This publication caused a sensation, and since then the people of Salt Lake have been watching the developments with the deepest interest. Many experiments have been made in this city since that time; light of wonderful brilliancy has been produced and exhibited to a limited number of people. Heat has been generated in a way to convince the most skeptical, and it was stated that at one time negotiations were begun for the sale of the local right of the new lighting process to the Utah Light & Power company.

The simple principle upon which this discovery is based was stated in the first article that appeared in The Herald, and but little has been given to the public in addition to that. It consists of forcing coal oil from a tank by pressure through a very small tube, and by some secret process converting it into gas or vapor as it emerges. The tube used in all the experiments made in this city consisted of a hollow copper wire, with an aperture one-sixty-fourth of an inch in diameter. Through this hole, no larger than a cambric needle, enough oil could be forced to produce a light that would make an ordinary electric arc light seem yellow and dim.

CLAIMS FOR DISCOVERY.

The claim for the new discovery is that it produces perfect combustion and utilizes that which before was wasted, and that light can be produced at less than one-fourth the cost of ordinary gas. It was the idea that in time it would drive gas, electric lights and the ordinary methods of producing heat and power completely out of the field.

As an example of what it would do in the way of power, it was stated that with a machine that would not weigh sixty pounds and with one quart of unrefined coal oil an automobile could be run from Salt Lake to Provo, a distance of fifty miles. And in the field of light it was stated that a quart of oil would produce a stronger and brighter light than an arc light, and one that would run for thirty-seven consecutive hours. Claims just as great were made in the matter of producing heat, and a demonstration was made in the Commercial block in this city that convinced all who saw it that in this field also the discovery had very great value, especially on ocean vessels and in other places where it is difficult to carry large quantities of coal.

DESCRIPTION OF PATENTS.

On Sunday last The Herald published the account of the securing of the patents on this invention. This account was condensed from the Gazette published in the patent office in Washington. The description of the process by which the light, heat and power are produced is very technical and is given at great length. There are three patents, covering every phase of the discovery, and it would seem impossible for anyone ever to infringe upon these patents, as they are gotten out with the utmost care, and by men who are expert in these matters. The patents are issued to Albert Hayes, as assignor to the New Light, Heat & Power company, and this assignment carries out the statement that the inventor has disposed of his interest to the other parties.

As described by the patents, the process consists of forcing a spray of oil through a tube, the oil coming in contact with a flame and a current of air. This combination results in generating the gas or vapor, but the chemical changes that are produced, and how and why they are produced have never been described.

EXHIBITIONS OF LIGHT.

An experiment in the production of light by this new process was made for the benefit of the public at the office of Judge Colborn on Second South street, in this city, on the evening of Friday, Jan. 26, and a number of those interested as well as many invited guests assembled to witness the experiments. The lamp was placed in the front window of the office, and so brilliant was it that people passing on the opposite side of the street were attracted by it. The light was pure white and of such intense power that it was an utter impossibility for a person in the room to look directly at it with the naked eye. All that could be seen was a small oil tank sitting in the window, from which the oil was fed to the lamp through a wire-like tube. There was no wick in the lamp, and the combustion was said to be perfect. This light was of 1,700 candle power, and the experiment demonstrated that it could be run at full blast for seven and a half hours on a quart of crude oil. A few nights later another experiment was made in the same place, to show that the gas could be conducted through a pipe for any desired distance and the light be just as good as though the gas were burned at the point of generation. This was intended to demonstrate that the gas could be generated in an outbuilding and conducted through a house or building and burned wherever desired, as in the case of ordinary gas.

The great thing claimed for this light was the cheapness of it, taking into account its great power and beauty. It was claimed that a tank could be sunk in the street, an ordinary pipe run up from it to any desired height, a burner put on the top and a much better light than electric light furnished for about one-fourth the cost.

GENERATION OF HEAT.

But a more important experiment with the new process was made in the Commercial block in this city, judging from the uses

Continued on Page 2.

NEBRASKA HAS TWO SENATORS

Deadlock in the Legislature Broken at Last Moment.

REPUBLICANS AGREE FOR SAKE OF PARTY

Gov. Dietrich for Short and J. H. Millard for Long Term.

Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—The Nebraska senatorial deadlock was broken today by the selection of Governor Charles H. Dietrich and Joseph H. Millard for the short and long terms respectively. Each received the unanimous support of the Republican membership present; one member being absent.

The end of the deadlock in reality came unexpectedly two hours before the last joint ballot of the session was to be taken. Seventy Republicans, in person, or by proxy, assembled in the caucus room of the Wendell hotel to make what was believed by nearly all to be a final vain effort to find a solution of the three months' bitter struggle. Seven ballots had been taken without result on the long term, when D. E. Thompson, the short term caucus nominee, formally announced his withdrawal from the race and suggested the name of Governor Dietrich as his successor.

Meanwhile the North Platte fight continued, and Lorenzo Crouse jumped to a prominent place, threatening a nomination at one time by securing thirty-five votes. The next sensation was the announcement of Edward Rosewater's withdrawal in favor of George W. Lininger of Omaha. Meanwhile, J. H. Millard had appeared as a new North Platte candidate and he immediately became a hot opponent of Crouse, for the place.

The ten bolting Republicans had entered the caucus before Thompson's withdrawal, and then a complete caucus of party members, Messrs. McKeljohn, H. E. Martin and W. E. Hinshaw withdrew.

Dietrich by Acclamation. Four ballots were taken. On the first Governor Dietrich was nominated by acclamation. The second ballot showed a few votes. Two more disclosed a close fight between Millard and Crouse, the second ballot showing thirty-two to thirty-four in the former's favor. Then the third was taken and Millard had gained a considerable further lead. It was then moved to elect him by acclamation and this was done on the fourth ballot.

Both Thompson and Rosewater made speeches in withdrawing, in withdrawing their names. Mr. Thompson said he could not hope to win, and that for the good of the party he would step aside. He would thank his followers for their loyal support, and closed by nominating Governor Dietrich as his choice for the short term.

Mr. Rosewater said: "I pledged my word to President McKinley last December that I would not stand in the way of Nebraska electing two United States senators. The time has come for me to redeem that pledge. Under peculiar conditions which I cannot front, I deem it essential that my personal ambitions be subordinated to patriotism and duty to party. I desire to withdraw my name from the race."

The caucus adjourned at 10:30 o'clock, and an hour and a half later its action was ratified at the joint convention of the legislature. New members of the caucus had become generally known and there was a tremendous crowd in the hall of the house when the ball was taken. The proceedings, however, were devoid of excitement.

BOTH ARE BANKERS.

But Neither Has Had Much Experience in Politics.

Omaha, Neb., March 28.—Joseph H. Millard and Charles H. Dietrich, who were today elected United States senators from Nebraska, are both bankers and neither had been prominent in politics until within the last half year. Joseph H. Millard was born in Hamilton, Canada, in 1836, and came to Nebraska at the age of 20 years, since which time he has been a resident of Omaha. He was the founder of the Omaha National bank, of which institution he is still the president. He was for many years a director of the Union Pacific railroad, but has not been connected with the road under the new organization. He has never held an office of any kind before and says he has not been inside the state capital for twelve years. He will leave for Lincoln this afternoon.

Charles H. Dietrich, who was elected for the short term, is governor of the state of Nebraska and president of the German National bank of Hastings. He was born at Aurora, Ill., in 1858, and came to this state in 1887. Prior to his nomination for governor on the Republican ticket last year he had never been in politics. He has been a prominent and respected citizen and one of the best known bankers of the state.

Governor Dietrich's election to the United States senate will raise Lieutenant Governor Savage to the office of governor, which the former will vacate on his qualification as senator.

M'KINLEY INVITES

KNOX INTO CABINET

Washington, March 28.—P. C. Knox of Pittsburg, to whom the president has decided to offer the attorney-generalship, and the White House about noon today. He was with the president for over an hour. After he left the White House the following official statement was made:

The president has invited Mr. Knox to accept the office of attorney general. Mr. Knox has not yet signified his acceptance and will not make his return home. Mr. Knox and Attorney General Griggs were with the president for a time after lunch, discussing matters pertaining to the department of justice. Mr. Knox will leave for his home at Pittsburg tomorrow afternoon. There is apparently little doubt of his acceptance.

Big Gold Nugget Found. Ellensburg, Wash., March 28.—A gold nugget worth \$1.00 has been found in the Benton McCauley mine in the Swak district. The nugget will probably be exhibited at the Buffalo exposition.

FUNSTON TELLS HOW HE CAPTURED AGUINALDO

It Was a Thrilling Expedition, Beset by Hardships and Dangers on All Sides.

Filipino Leader Caught Off His Guard and Taken Only After a Hard Struggle.

MANILA, March 28.—Aguinaldo, who was captured by General Funston and brought to Manila on the United States gunboat Vicksburg, was brought ashore at 3:10 p. m. today, and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacanang palace. He talked freely, but seemed ignorant concerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was even cheerful. He lunched with the officers of General MacArthur's staff, and was then escorted to the Andra street jail.

General Frederick Funston who on March 23 captured General Emilio Aguinaldo, when interviewed today by the representative of the Associated Press made the following statement concerning the capture of the Filipino leader:

"The confidential agent of Aguinaldo arrived Feb. 28 at Pantabangan, in the province of Nueva Ecija, Northern Luzon, with letters dated Jan. 11, 12 and 14. These letters were from Emilio Aguinaldo, and directed Baldomero Aguinaldo to take command of the provinces of Central Luzon, supplementing General Alejandro. Emilio Aguinaldo also ordered that 400 men be sent him as soon as possible, saying that the bearer of the letters would guide these men to where Aguinaldo was."

General Funston secured the correspondence of Aguinaldo's agent and laid his plans accordingly. Some months previously he had captured the camp of the insurgent general, Lacuna, incidentally obtaining Lacuna's seal of the papers and a quantity of signed correspondence. From this material two letters were constructed, ostensibly from Lacuna to Aguinaldo. One of these contained information as to the progress of the war. The other asserted that the insurgent general was in the hands of the Americans, and that Lacuna was sending his best company to Presidente Emilio Aguinaldo.

His plans completed, and approved, General Funston came to Manila and organized his expedition, selecting seventy-eight Macabebes, all of whom spoke Tagalog fluently. Twenty of these were insurgent uniforms, and the others the dress of Filipino laborers. This Macabebes company, armed with fifty Mousers, eight Remingtons, and ten Krag-Jorgensen, was commanded by Captain Russell T. Hazard of the Eleventh United States volunteer cavalry. With him was his brother, Lieutenant Oliver P. M. Hazard of the same regiment. Captain Harry W. Newton, thirty-fourth infantry, was taken because of his familiarity with Casiguran bay and Lieutenant Burton J. Mitchell, fortieth infantry, went as General Funston's aid. These were the only Americans accompanying the leader of the expedition.

With the Macabebes were four ex-insurgent officers, one being a Spaniard and the other three Tagalos, whom General Funston trusted implicitly.

START MADE FROM MANILA. General Funston and the officers wore plain blue shirts and Khaki trousers. Each carried a half blanket but wore no insignia of rank. The Macabebes were carefully instructed to obey the orders of the four insurgent officers.

On the night of March 8 the party embarked on the United States gunboat Vicksburg. It was originally intended to take canoes from the island of Polillo and drive to the mainland, but a storm arose and three of the canoes were lost. This plan was abandoned.

At 2 a. m. March 14, the Vicksburg put her lights out and ran in shore twenty-five miles from Casiguran, province of Cebu. The party landed and marched to Casiguran. The Americans had never garrisoned this place, and the inhabitants are strong insurgent sympathizers.

Having arrived there, the ex-insurgent officers, ostensibly commanding the party, announced that they were weary of the journey and would return to Pantabangan and Baier; that they had surprised an American surveying party and that they had killed a number, capturing five. They exhibited General Funston and the other Americans as their prisoners.

The insurgent officers believed the story. Two of the Lacuna letters, previously concocted were forwarded to Aguinaldo at Palanan, province of Isabela. General Funston and the others were kept imprisoned for three days, surreptitiously giving orders at night.

On the morning of March 23 a small quantity of cracked corn, the party started on a ninety-mile march to Palanan. The country is rough and uninhabited, and provisions could not be secured. The party ate small pieces of hardtack, and most starved. Wading swift rivers, climbing precipitous mountains and penetrating dense jungles, they marched seven days and nights, and on March 22 had reached a point eight miles from Palanan.

They were now so weak that it was necessary to send to Aguinaldo's camp for food. Aguinaldo dispatched supplies and directed that the American prisoners be kindly treated, but not be allowed to enter the town.

HOW THEY MET AGUINALDO. On the morning of March 23 the advance was resumed. The column was met by the staff officers of Aguinaldo and a detachment of Aguinaldo's men, who were expected to take charge of the Americans.

While one of the ex-insurgent officers conversed with Aguinaldo's aide, another, a Spaniard, sent a courier to warn General Funston and the rest, who, with eleven Macabebes, were about an hour behind. Having received this warning, General Funston and his men moved forward and joined the column, avoiding observation. The Tagalos went ahead to greet Aguinaldo, and the column slowly followed, arriving finally at Palanan.

Aguinaldo's hundred troops, fifty men, in new uniforms of blue and white, and wearing straw hats, lined up to receive the newcomers. General Funston's men crossed the river in small boats, formed on the bank and marched to the right and then in front of the insurgent grenadiers. The Tagalos entered the house where Aguinaldo was waiting.

Suddenly the Spanish officer, noticing that Aguinaldo's aide was watching the Americans suspiciously, exclaimed: "Now, Macabebes, go for them!"

The Macabebes opened fire, but their aim was rather ineffective, and only three insurgents were killed. The rebels returned the fire.

On hearing the firing, Aguinaldo, who evidently thought his men were merely celebrating the arrival of reinforcements, ran to the window and shouted: "Stop that foolishness! Quit wasting ammunition!"

Hilario Placido, one of the Tagalo officers, and a former insurgent major, who was wounded in the lung by the fire of the Kansas regiment at the battle of Calocan, threw his arms around Aguinaldo, exclaiming: "You are a prisoner of the Americans."

Colonel Simon Villia, Aguinaldo's chief of staff, Major Alambra, and others attacked the men who were holding Aguinaldo. Placido shot Villia in the shoulder. Alambra jumped out of the window and attempted to cross the river. It is supposed that he was drowned. Five other insurgent officers fought for a few minutes and then fled, making their escape.

FUNSTON DIRECTED CAPTURE. When the firing began General Funston assumed command and directed the attack on the house, personally assisting in the capture of Aguinaldo. The insurgent body guard fled, leaving twenty rifles. Santiago Escobedo, the insurgent treasurer, surrendered without resistance.

When captured, Aguinaldo was tremendously excited, but he calmed down under General Funston's assurance that he would be well treated. General Funston secured all of Aguinaldo's correspondence, showing that he had kept in close touch with the sub-chiefs of the insurrection in all parts of the archipelago. It was also discovered that Aguinaldo on Jan. 28 had proclaimed himself dictator. He had been living at Palanan for seven months undisturbed, except when a detachment of the sixteenth infantry visited the town. On that occasion the entire population took to the mountains and remained there until the troops retired. Aguinaldo admitted that he had come near being captured before, but he asserted that he had never been wounded, adding: "I should never have been taken except by strategy. I was completely deceived by Lacuna's forged signature." He feared he might be sent to Guam, and he was quite glad to come to Manila.

Palanan was guarded by numerous outposts and signal stations. During the fight none of the houses were burned. Aguinaldo, Placido and Villia were taken to the expedition rested March 24 and then marched sixteen miles the following day to Palanan bay, where General Funston found the Vicksburg, which brought him to Manila. Commander of the Vicksburg rendered General Funston splendid assistance.

Aguinaldo, who talked freely of past events, said he supposed General Trias would proclaim himself dictator, not knowing that Trias had surrendered. He behaved courteously and gave no trouble.

General Funston says Aguinaldo is above the average in intelligence and has prepossessing manners.

AGUINALDO MAY ADVISE THE INSURGENTS TO LAY DOWN ARMS

warded by promotion for his daring work, the secretary said that question had not yet been considered. Admiral Remy at Manila has cabled the navy department as follows:

"Cavite, March 28.—Bureau Navigation, Washington. General Funston, 8th with General Funston and eighty-three Macabebes aboard on expedition to capture Aguinaldo. Returned today. Aguinaldo and three staff officers captured and delivered to custody of General MacArthur. REMY."

A cablegram received at the war department late this afternoon from General MacArthur tells in a succinct way the history of Aguinaldo's capture. It gives all credit for the brilliant exploit to General Funston, whose reward, it suggests, should be that of a brigadier general in the regular army, and finally closes with an expression of confidence in the speedy cessation