

RECEIVES DANITE THREAT.

"Remember the Doctrine of Blood Atonement."

A WARNING FROM SALT LAKE CITY.

Mysterious Letter Received by Miss Grace Talbot Hadley, a Young Woman Who, a Year Ago, Removed From Utah to New York, Where She Is Now a Schoolteacher—Author of Book Against Mormonism.

New York (Special).—"The Danites are not all dead. Their power may still reach from Zion to Babylon. Remember the old doctrine of Blood Atonement. Beware of blasphemous stories against the saints."

This is the startling communication received by Miss Grace Talbot Hadley, of No. 204 Lenox avenue. She is a highly intellectual young woman, who has moved to New York from Salt Lake City within the last year, and the mysterious communication she received is attributed by her to the fact that she has been an earnest fighter against the influence of Mormonism.

Shortly after coming to New York Miss Hadley published a book called "Much Married Saints and Some Sinners." Then, she says, she began to receive communications from indirect sources insinuating that the publication of stories about Mormonism was not pleasing in certain high quarters.

"Much Married Saints and Some Sinners" is a collection of short stories, telling of the sufferings of plural wives in Utah and of the methods by which young women are induced to go to the land of Mormonism.

For seven years Miss Hadley, who is at present a teacher in the public schools, lived in Salt Lake City, where she also taught.

"I was so impressed with the horrors of Mormonism that I determined to make a study of the religion," she said.

"The denial of the existence of plural wives and the real state of affairs in Salt Lake made my blood boil. I lived in a Mormon house for three months, and later lived in the Fifth East Hotel, which the United States built for the use of plural wives."

"When the law prohibiting polygamy was passed the Mormons asked: 'What are we to do with our plural wives?' Uncle Sam built a big house for them, but they refused to live there. It has since been bought and made into a hotel, and it was there I lived part of the time while I was in Utah."

"When I was in Salt Lake City I was often rebuked for taking so strong a view of the servile position of women, and was warned several times not to give expression in print to any of my ideas."

"I had antagonized some of the elders by trying to help several unfortunate plural wives, and consequently my opinions were known. When I wrote my collection of impressions I had no idea that any action would be taken against me by the Mormons, for I left Salt Lake City when it was published. The ways of offenders are, however, watched with minuteness. How the writer of the letter I just received knew my address is beyond me, as I have moved three times since I have been in New York. To say that I am frightened would be exaggerating my sensations, for I do not believe that the old practices of the Danites are ever put into effect now. Of course, you still hear queer stories of what happens to people opposing Mormonism, but I cannot believe that any harm will befall me."

"Every statement I made in my book is true, but it is evident that whoever wrote the letter is afraid I may write still further of conditions in Utah."

A BLIZZARD SWEEPS SEVERAL STATES.

Railroads in Central Illinois Badly Hampered—Drop in Temperature.

Bloomington, Ill. (Special).—A blizzard prevails throughout Central Illinois and transportation lines are badly hampered. The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company issued orders to move only stock or perishable freight, and then in light trains. All passenger trains are badly delayed. Other Central Illinois roads are already preparing for the blockade.

Lincoln, Neb.—Zero weather, or even colder, is in store for Southeastern Nebraska. The temperature late at night was 3 degrees above, but falling steadily, a drop in 24 hours of 20 degrees. The range country is experiencing the lowest December temperature for years. Snow has fallen in that section, but shelter for stock, with few exceptions, has been provided.

Kansas City, Mo.—The first genuine blizzard of the season prevails in portions of Northern, Central and Western Kansas having raged for the past 12 hours. Since midnight the thermometer at some points dropped 40 degrees. It now stands at 10 above. A snow and wind storm of milder proportions prevails in Western Missouri.

Mistook His Mother for a Burglar.

McKeesport, Pa. (Special).—Mrs. Sarah Langley, aged 56, a widow, residing in this city with her son, Edward, aged 24, was mistaken by him for a burglar and was shot at by his three times. One bullet took effect and the woman is in a serious condition.

\$100,000 for Furman College.

Charlotte, N. C. (Special).—Rev. E. M. Poteat, president of Furman University, a Baptist college, located at Greenville, S. C., who is here attending the Baptist State convention, has just returned from the North. There he secured from John D. Rockefeller a donation of \$100,000 for Furman University. Dr. Poteat recently raised \$125,000 for his institution, most of the contributions being in blocks of \$250.

THE LATEST NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Domestic.

President Broderick and Cashier Collins, of the Indiana National Bank, at Elkhart, were arrested on the charge of violating the National Banking Law.

John E. Chandler was arrested in Los Angeles, Cal., on the charge of dynamiting the transfer house of the Sun and Moon Mine, at Idaho Springs, Col.

At the annual dinner of the Arctic Club in New York Walter Wellman said he had some entirely new ideas about the way to surely reach the North Pole.

Merchants of Havana, Cuba, expect the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty to result immediately in an extraordinary demand for American goods.

Ben C. Ayler was acquitted in Carthage, Mo., of the charge of murder, his plea being that he killed Gordon Allen in self-defense.

The Franklin Union, No. 4, Press Feeders, of Chicago, was fined \$1000 by Judge Holden, of Chicago, for contempt of court.

The New Orleans flyer and a freight train collided at the terminals in East St. Louis, and the passengers had a shaking up.

United States Minister Squiers sailed from Havana for New York, whence he will go immediately to Washington.

Anna Cypress, the young wife of an Austrian coal miner of Federal, Pa., was found dead at her home with a gunshot wound in her breast. The husband is under arrest, pending an investigation.

Mrs. Rachel Ann Beall, 71 years old, was found murdered in her home, in Washington, D. C. Two men and a woman, members of the murdered woman's family, are under arrest on suspicion.

A firm of Cleveland commission brokers secured in New York a verdict for \$7,043 against Alfred E. Goslin, Robert A. Ammon and other members of the get-rich-quick syndicate.

The schooner Willie L. Newton was capsized while en route from Jacksonville to Providence, R. I., and the captain and crew of six men were drowned.

Robert Middlebrooks, colored, was hanged at Cartersville, Ga., for the murder of Bailiff Reed, whom he killed six months ago while resisting arrest.

The railways of Pennsylvania have devoted \$377,000,000 to construction work and betterments to steam and electric railways during the past year.

Colonel Verdeckberg, commander of the militia in the Cripple Creek district, refused to recognize the writ of habeas corpus.

Three of the leading booksellers of Boston were convicted of having obscene literature in their possession and fined.

Charles Bonser, 74 years old, was indicted in Buffalo on the charge of murdering Franz and Johanna Frehr.

Major General MacArthur is reported to have said in Honolulu that the probability of war between the United States and Germany makes the Hawaiian National Guard of great importance.

The Lake City Electric Railway was sold in Michigan city, Ind., to Francis M. Ingler, representing claims amounting to \$115,000, which amount was obtained at the sale.

A second explosion occurred in the Euclid Mines at Port Royal, Pa., killing Superintendent A. W. Swetney and fatally injuring the pit boss and two others.

Two of the royal gamekeepers in Spain have been arrested in connection with the shooting of a shepherd while King Alfonso was hunting, and the rumors are revived that the affair was really a plot against the King's life.

The countess Diane Ogier d'Ivry, a beautiful young woman, while in male attire was fatally injured in a driving accident in Paris and her sex was discovered by the surgeons at the hospital in which she died.

Russia's reply to the Japanese proposals has been received at Tokio. The Japanese government is apparently determined to prosecute the negotiations according to the original plan.

The Panama Junta has called a national convention for January 15, 1904, to form a constitution and laws for government of the republic.

Emperor William was warmly cheered in Berlin on his first appearance since the operation upon his throat. He looked strong and healthy.

Hundreds of children have been imported from Italy to enrich the gang of lads in the streets of London.

Colombian troops that started for Panama were compelled to abandon the undertaking after several days of privation. It is also reported that 4,000 Colombian troops left Bogota two weeks ago, but on reaching Honda were ordered to return, it is believed, at the instance of General Reyes.

The British, French, German and Belgian ministers at Santo Domingo have refused to recognize the provisional government until similar action is taken by the United States, which insists that the new government must accept the settlements of American claims made with the previous government.

All the foreign ministers are leaving or preparing to leave Serbia because King Peter has negated their demands for the punishment of the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga.

Dr. Perriquet testified in Paris that, from the position of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fair as he found them after the fatal automobile accident, he believed Mrs. Fair survived her husband.

War Minister von Einem admitted in the German Reichstag that there was some truth in Lieutenant Bilsen's book that led to the Lieutenant's dismissal from the army.

Governor Hurd, of Louisiana, in his message to the legislature in special session, dwelt on the necessity of a law providing measures to check the cotton boll weevil.

FINANCIAL.

The Pullman Car Company has a cash surplus of \$14,275,740.

"Don't buy Brooklyn Rapid Transit until it drops to 44," says Harry Weil, the bear leader.

Percival Roberts, Jr., succeeds the late W. L. Elkins in the directorate of the Land Title Trust.

London was a heavy seller of American stocks Friday, and particularly United States Steel preferred.

"It is too early to estimate 1903 results," says President John Mack, of the General Asphalt Company.

DID M'ARTHUR SAY WAR?

Reported as Predicting a Fight With Germany.

URGES THE FORTIFYING OF HAWAII.

Said to Have Made the Statement as an Argument for Making the National Guard of Hawaii Efficient So as to Protect the Pacific Coast States Against Invasion—The Story Discredited.

Honolulu (By Cable).—Much interest has been aroused here by a report of Colonel Jones, of the Hawaiian militia, to Governor Carter, of the Territory of Hawaii, in which Colonel Jones, in commenting on the strategic importance of the Hawaiian Islands and the need of strong defense, quoted Major General MacArthur, United States Army, as predicting war in the immediate future between the United States and Germany, and that the principal scene of the fighting would be in the Pacific ocean, with the Hawaiian Islands as an objective point.

General MacArthur, who is still in Honolulu, having been here the past two weeks studying the military situation of the Territory, stated that the report of Colonel Jones does not correctly represent his views in any particular and utterly misrepresents them in some.

Colonel Jones said his report to Governor Carter was based solely upon social conversations he had with Major General MacArthur and that he only reported his expressions in substance with a view of impressing Governor Carter with the need of strengthening the isolated islands from a military standpoint. Colonel Jones said he took no notes of his conversation with General MacArthur and that his report was made from memory.

Colonel Jones in his report quotes General MacArthur as saying that the Pan-Germanic doctrine which is being spread throughout the world is being fostered and propagated by the Imperial Government in every possible way. The theatre of operations, according to Colonel Jones' account of what General MacArthur said, is changing gradually into the Pacific. The German people are multiplying rapidly and emigrating in large numbers, the tide of immigration being directed by the German Government toward South America. The manufactured products of the German Empire overbalance their consumption, so that a market has to be ordered for the surplus. The known policy of the Emperor is to acquire colonies which will provide markets for such overproduction and places to which the tide of immigration shall be directed for strengthening the Fatherland.

Throughout all South American countries the Germans are advancing in commercial power and prestige. The conclusion General MacArthur is said to have drawn was that the interests of Germany in South America, where there are large colonies of Germans, numbering hundreds of thousands, preclude any testing and straining of the Monroe doctrine and in all probability a contest of arms between Germany and the United States in the near future, in which event no one can now forecast the attitude of England and other European powers.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Envoy to Panama.

The Country Has Prepared for Possible Conflict With Colombia.

Orders Have Been Issued by the Navy Department Sending the Cruiser Prairie, now at Guantanamo, With 300 Marines Aboard to Colon, to Act as Reinforcements to the Naval Forces Already There.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Lieutenant General Young, chief of staff, authorized the statement that the War Department was ready to dispatch troops to the Isthmus of Panama on short notice should their presence be demanded.

Although the statement heretofore has been denied, it is learned that the department has taken notice of the repeated reports that Colombian troops were assembling at different points with the avowed purpose of making a hostile demonstration against Panama, and has perfected all military plans to repel such an invasion.

General Young said that should he be called upon to assist the navy it would not be necessary to send to the isthmus more than a regiment or two. Although none of the members of the joint army and navy board would admit that the isthmian situation was under discussion, it is known that such was the case and that both the army and the navy are now in a state of preparedness for any conflict with Colombia which might arise.

General Reyes has been fully informed by President Roosevelt himself as to the intentions of the government respecting the isthmus. He was told by the President that, as was set out in the President's message to Congress, the United States had determined to maintain the independence of the new Republic of Panama against all comers. While this guarantee is contained in a treaty now pending before the United States Senate and as yet unratified, the administration has for some time past been acting upon the theory that the understanding is in full force.

Therefore, all necessary preparations have been made to exert whatever physical force may be necessary to protect the isthmian transit. And instead of confining military and naval operations to the narrow strip of the right of way across the isthmus, it has been decided that sound military policy requires the extension of the protected zone to include the entire territory of the Republic of Panama. Consequently, no Colombian troops will be allowed to cross the frontier into Panama, or if they cross, they will be ejected in due time.

Dr. Herran, the Colombian charge d'affaires, authorized the statement that if troops from Cartagena have landed near the mouth of the Attrato river, as reported by the French steamer which has arrived at La Guaira, it is directly in opposition to the advice of both himself and General Reyes.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—Isaac F. Lamoreaux, former city clerk, the only one of the last batch of respondents for whom warrants were issued in connection with the water deal who had not appeared in court, went before Judge Haggerty, waived examination and was bound over to the Superior Court in \$2000 bail. Lamoreaux went to the office of Prosecutor Ward before going to court and was closeted with him for a considerable time. Lamoreaux said to a reporter: "I have made a full statement to Mr. Ward about my connection with the water deal and it will all come out in due time."

John Kremer, former keeper of the supply store in the city poor department, who was charged by Salsbury with having received money with which to buy off certain of the jurors in the former Salsbury trial, admitted today that he received money from Salsbury. He said: "I do not deny that I received money upon several occasions from Salsbury. I got it for campaign purposes and for other work I did for him. So far as attempting to bribe jurors is concerned, however, I say his statements are false. He may have given me money for that purpose, but I never approached any man upon the subject."

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, beginning June 21, will submit in writing any reply he might wish to make to the petitions filed asking that he be ousted.

Morgan Josephs, formerly a fireman in the Navy, sued Commander Joseph Edgar Craig, U. S. N., for \$25,000 damages, charging him with cruelty.

Senator Quarles introduced a bill to further define the duties and powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Civil Service Commissioner John R. Proctor died soon after being stricken with neuralgia of the heart.

The Republican National Committee decided to hold the national convention in Chicago, beginning June 21.

The Democratic senators caucus decided not to offer any amendments to the Cuban Reciprocity Bill.

The Cuban Reciprocity Bill was discussed in the Senate by Senators Foster, Depew and Clay.

The Turkish Minister filed at the State Department an explanation from the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs of the assault upon United States Consul Davis at Alexandretta, stating that the consul tried to procure the illegal emigration of a Turkish soldier and, failing, attacked the Turkish police and then took the steamer. The reports to the United States Legation at Constantinople, however, confirm the reports of the attack upon the consul.

Herbert W. Bowen, the American minister to Venezuela, has had a conference in Washington with General Reyes, and it is said an agreement is about to be effected between Venezuela and Colombia for a renewal of diplomatic relations.

Senator Tillman introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire as to what, under the law, constituted a recess appointment.

Representative Gibson, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution directed toward the reduction of the naval armament of the maritime nations of the world.

Senator Hanna has decided to subpoena General Wood to appear before the Military Committee.

Governor Brady, in his annual report, says Alaska's great need is pioneers and homebuilders.

The Cuban Reciprocity Bill was discussed in the Senate.

The Comptroller of the Currency has authorized the Federal National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., which closed its doors October 31, 1903, to resume business on Monday morning.

The Senate Committee gave a hearing on the bill to deny the use of the mails to classes of insurance companies alleged to be fraudulent.

Thomas J. Akins, of Missouri, will be appointed Assistant United States treasurer at St. Louis.

The eighth national convention of the American Antislavery League began at Washington.

UNITED STATES READY.

AN INVESTIGATION IS ORDERED.

United States Official Breaks Off Relations.

Constantinople (By Cable).—Insulted and assaulted by the local police, the American consul at Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, Mr. Davis, hauled down the flag of the United States from its place above the consulate and left for the city of Beirut.

The affair has caused a big sensation and is regarded in a very serious light here.

The matter is engaging the energetic attention of the United States legation here. Minister Leishman has made urgent representations to the Porte, and is now awaiting a fuller report before taking further steps.

The outrage, it is anticipated here, will lead to strong action on the part of the United States to obtain full reparation, especially as full satisfaction for the Beirut affair has not yet been given.

The affair grew out of the arrest of an Armenian, Ohannet Attarian, a naturalized American citizen. Attarian had been in prison at Aleppo for two months, and had just been released through the intervention of the American consular agent on condition that he would leave the country at once.

Mr. Davis was accompanying Attarian on board a steamer when the police intercepted the party, assaulted and insulted Mr. Davis, and, despite the resistance of the consul and his attendant guards, rearrested Attarian and took him back to prison.

Mr. Davis immediately lowered the flag over the consulate and formally broke off relations with the Turkish authorities by quitting Alexandretta, leaving the consulate in charge of the vice-consul. A mob of Moslems seized on the occasion to make a hostile demonstration against the consulate and against the Christians generally.

The local authorities insist that Mr. Davis struck the police with a cane, and that after the rearrest of Attarian the consular cavasses (military couriers) attempted to rescue him, and in the fracas which ensued the cavasses broke the windows of the prison.

The Turkish authorities further claim that Attarian, who is a native of Diarbekir, Asiatic Turkey, has been traveling about the country with an illegal passport. They also point out that the question of Armenian naturalization in America returning to Turkey has always been a source of trouble since the Porte invariably refuses to recognize naturalization.

When Attarian was arrested \$200 was found in his pocket. This, it is believed, may have contributed to his arrest, the Turks suspecting him of being a revolutionist.

Washington (Special).—The State Department has received a brief cablegram from Consul Davis at Alexandretta, Asiatic Turkey, saying that he had had trouble with the local police at Alexandretta and had left for Beirut in consequence. The State Department promptly called Minister Leishman at Constantinople to institute a thorough investigation of the whole affair.

The State Department has had endless trouble with naturalized Armenians who insist on returning to Turkey notwithstanding the fact that the Turkish government has steadily refused to recognize the rights of a Turkish subject to expatriate himself and the most that our ministers and consuls have been able to do in such cases is to secure the release of the naturalized Armenians or Turk upon promise to quit Turkey.

Used Mails to Defraud.

Columbus, O. (Special).—William McDonald, a former commission merchant of Zanesville, O., and Robert G. Hall, who was associated with McDonald in business, pleaded guilty to using the mails in a conspiracy to defraud in the United States Court here and McDonald was sentenced to fifteen months and Hall to thirteen months imprisonment in the Ohio penitentiary. McDonald bought immense quantities of produce and shipped it to New York, pocketing the proceeds without settling with his creditors. It is claimed that he obtained \$18,000 in this manner.

More Trouble for Dowie.

Chicago, Ill. (Special).—Settlement of the Dowie receivership may not pass as quietly as the order signed by Judge Kohlsaat Tuesday indicated. Attorneys for one of the creditors served notice on representatives of all the other interested parties that a motion would be presented before Judge Kohlsaat to strike out that part of the order providing for payment by Dowie of all expenses of the receivership. The point will be made that Dowie has no right to agree to pay these costs until he is proved solvent.

Editor Turbull Diced.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull, editor of the Sunday School Times and known throughout the world as an author, died at his home, in this city, aged 73 years. Dr. Trumbull was stricken with apoplexy, and remained unconscious until the hour of his death. Among his best-known works are "Teachers and Teaching," "War Memories of an Army Chaplain," "Friendship the Master Passion" and "Kadesh-Barnea."

Fifty Persons Are Drowned.

Athens (By Cable).—The Greek steamers Pyloros and Assos collided at Ithaca. The Pyloros was partly submerged and fifty of her passengers were drowned.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

John Charlton, a member of the Canadian Parliament, in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, urged reciprocity with Canada.

The schooner Clarence H. capsized off the mouth of the Cape Fear river and the captain, two seamen and two passengers were drowned.

The Roentgen Ray Society at its meeting in Philadelphia discussed the value of the x-ray treatment for cancer.

General Reyes Now President.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Colombian Legation received a cablegram from General de Castro, commander-in-chief of the Colombian Army, dated Port Limon, Costa Rica, conveying the information that the results of the election for president held throughout Colombia on December 8 show a complete triumph for General Reyes.

When seen General Reyes would make no statement beyond saying that he expected to remain in the United States for a fortnight longer.