

it; I was well yesterday; I am not suffering from the blows from Mr. Ryan. but from the nervous shock at the time of the shooting; there were some other parties in the car who had words with Mr. Ryan.

THE VERDICT.

The testimony being closed, the jurors retired for consultation, and agreed upon the following verdict:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, }
County of Salt Lake. }

An inquisition holden at Joseph Wm. Taylor's, in the Second Precinct of Salt Lake City, on the 12th day of July, 1889, before George J. Taylor, coroner of said county, upon the body of William J. Ryan, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed.

The said jurors on their oaths do say, from the evidence presented, that he died on a car of the Utah & Nevada Railway, between Black Rock and Jordan River, in Salt Lake County, at about 2:30 a. m., July 12, 1889, from the effects of a pistol shot fired from a weapon in the hand of John C. De La Mare, sheriff of Tooele County, in self-defense, while in the discharge of his official duty.

In testimony whereof, the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

JETER CLINTON,
NATHAN SEARS,
G. F. BROOKS,

Jurors.

GEORGE J. TAYLOR, Coroner.

Upon the result of the inquest being made known, Sheriff De La Mare was set at liberty. As for Ryan, but little is known of him save that he was a gambler and sporting man. He was under indictment for highway robbery, committed in this city, but his trial had not yet come on. He has been here three or four years, and had an interest in two racing horses—"Allen Roy" and "Dusty Bob." He has a brother in Denver, who is also said to be a gambler.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

The name of Father Damien and leprosy are being widely commented upon just now in England. The death of this priest has caused much sorrow here, he having fallen a victim to the dreadful disease of leprosy while traveling among the natives at Molokai, where the epidemic is raging. He was a missionary and in his endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the distressed, he was cut down in his noble labor of love through contracting the fearful malady. The Prince of Wales presided a few days ago over the first meeting of the committee for promoting a memorial to the late Father Damien. The Prince, in his remarks, is reported to have said that in India there are probably 250,000 lepers. He proposed to the meeting that a monument be erected over the grave of the deceased at Molokai, where he was buried; also the establishment of a leper ward in London, to be

named the "Father Damien ward," and the endowment of a traveling studentship to encourage the study of leprosy. India is not the only place afflicted with the dire plague, it is likewise found in Europe. Norway in 1867 had over 2000 lepers, but through the establishment of quarantine wards and hospitals, that number has been considerably reduced, and today there are probably not more than 700. It is also very prevalent in Africa and in Australia, and it is reported to be on the increase in Russia. The Prince had some serious reflections made upon him by the city commissioners of sewers, at Guildhall, London, by bringing before their notice what he supposed to be a case of leprosy in the London meat market, but which really turned out to be only a case of eczema, which is very common among butchers, who take the malady from diseased meat.

It seems just now as if each country was having its share of trouble, more or less. The gigantic flood in Pennsylvania has brought sorrow to many a home in England; the shocking railway accident near Armagh, in the north of Ireland, in which 77 were killed and 168 seriously wounded, has caused much sympathy to be expressed for the bereaved. A Sunday school excursion was on its way to Warren Point, one of the pleasant sea-side resorts that abound in the Emerald Isle. The accident was caused by the engine failing to take its heavy load up an incline, and someone uncoupled several of the cars, which started at a rate of fifty miles an hour down the line and came into collision with another excursion train. The scene, as described in the papers, was something heart-rendering. It was all the result of bad judgment. The cars should never have been loosed upon an incline, and the indignation of the populace at the rash act is excessive. The great famine in China, the cholera in the Philippine Archipelago Islands and in Ganjam, the strikes in England and those in prospect are all engaging the attention of the general public. Subscriptions are being raised for the unfortunate Chinese. On one of the principal streets of Newcastle may be seen a large box with a printed invitation to the passers-by to donate even a copper for the famishing thousands in the land of the Mongolia. Scotland is not altogether free from worry. She has her crofter troubles and miners' disputes, and there are the sailors' and laborers' strike on the Clyde. But something even more serious has just appeared in Glasgow. The papers term it a "Mysterious Malady." A large number of people have been attacked by it. It seems to have kept its victims in its clutches from two to five days. As far as known it has not proved fatal, but the affection was very severe while it lasted; its accompaniments being spasms in the stomach, pains in the back, throat and head, and violent diarrhoea. It even visited the Royal Infirmary, prostrating twenty-five nurses and attendants. Four of

the resident surgeons succumbed to the dreadful malady, which is supposed to have been caused by certain milk or food consumed by those attacked. One can hardly be surprised at hearing of such outbreaks when we take into consideration the great amount of diseased meat secured by the police every week. A few days ago over a thousand pounds of unwholesome flesh was seized by the authorities in Edinburgh. A common heading in the daily papers is "Seizures of diseased meat."

The past week has been what is known in canny Newcastle, as "race week." It is the event of the year. All public works and institutions are closed for the time. Many of your Tyneside readers in Utah will be astonished to learn that the races are not run now on the Town Moor, but in Gosforth Park. When they took place on the Moor the sport was free to all comers; now it is a fine paying business, the entrance fee to the park being two shillings and sixpence on the principal day, and on other days one shilling. But the Moor was not idle by any means; it was crowded with persons on each day of the races to witness the North of England Temperance Festival sports. They are very good. The moor was covered with shows of all descriptions in the shape of actual cars, wisbecks and switchbacks, "beauty shows," and "ladies' boxing saloons." A woman carrying a barrel with a man sitting on it, and holding the barrel with her teeth, was also to be seen. There were performing monkeys, snake charmers, plate and card charmers, mesmerists, performing clowns, niggers, ghost shows, shooting galleries, also bagatelle tables, and other minor gambling apparatus by the score. It was the greatest turn out of pretty shows I had ever seen. Ginger beer and cider stalls were absolutely by the dozen.

On June 26th there was a battle without guns and swords fought in London between the Salvation army and the police. It seems that the army have persistently paraded the Strand, despite the warnings of the authorities, and on the evening in question when the Salvationists were in marching order, the police formed a line, barred the road and refused to allow them to proceed further. The police were under orders to allow no organized procession to assemble in Trafalgar Square and vicinity, and seeing that the processionists disregarded the regulations, the inspector ordered his men to break up the company. They endeavored to do so, but met with an unexpectedly sturdy resistance. One of the Salvationist leaders cried out, "We have sworn not to give up the flag," which remark was received by the crowd with excited cheers. By this time a hand-to-hand fight was proceeding. Broken flag-poles were freely used as weapons. Several flags were captured by the police and torn to shreds and a number of brass instruments broken to pieces. Several members of the "army" were taken prisoners, but the major-