

QUEEN WILHELMINA OF NETHERLANDS

Holland's Scandal May Have Grave Political Consequence for Europe—Domestic Infelicities Among Royalties Are Rife.

London, Dec. 7.—The domestic infelicities of European royalties have never come so prominently before the public as have today the difficulties of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, the dramatic circumstances of which form one of the chief topics of conversation. The romantic halo surrounding the queen and the keen interest taken in her marriage only help to accentuate public curiosity and sympathy. Moreover, it is realized that Holland's scandal may have grave political consequences for Europe, and hence its developments are followed closely by statesmen. While those best fitted to judge incline to the belief that it will all blow over for the present, there are grave apprehensions for the future. From a personal point of view, England is more deeply concerned in the scandal going on in Hesse where one

of Queen Victoria's granddaughters is on the verge of separation from her husband. This youthful marriage—the Grand Duchess of Hesse, was only eighteen when she exchanged her betrothal for a continental title—has proved to be one of the most unsatisfactory among all the royal matches; and the climax, it is believed, would have been reached ere this if it had not been for the late Queen Victoria's imperious influence. The Duke of Edinburgh's other daughter, the Crown Princess of Roumania, according to common report, will be married to a prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg, but the existence, though recent rumors of an open rupture are met with strenuous official denial. However, no one in England would be surprised to hear that she is in a role similar to that of her sister, the Grand Duchess of Hesse.

Then there are scandals going on in the courts at Belgrade and Lisbon, but these have been so long before the public eye as to need no comment.

LEAD SITUATION IS NOW ADJUSTED

Producers of Metal and Smelting Trust Reach an Agreement—Price Guaranteed—For 1901 It Will Be 3 1/2 Cents a Pound—Utah Delegation Instrumental in Effecting Settlement.

(Special to the "News.")

New York, Dec. 7.—The lead situation has been adjusted and the conference has adjourned. The participation of McCormick and his colleagues of the Utah delegation, brought the differences between the lead miners to a satisfactory conclusion and conferees have gone home happy.

The agreement reached guarantees sustaining prices in the lead market and limits the output to such an amount, or of ore as shall be necessary to meet the demand. The agreement among the members of the conference was drawn up in writing, and signed by all the members. The result arrived at is eminently satisfactory to all members.

of the conference. It provides that miners will only produce such an amount of lead ore as is necessary to meet the demand for consumption. This, it is declared, doesn't mean any reduction of output, but it means that the output shall not be increased unless there is increased demand. Prices, it is stated, will be maintained and remain steady under the agreement made and as the miners of the United States produce over one-third of the world's output, lead export markets will be held firm. The agreement, which practically controls the lead market, is a party to the agreement and the officers of the trust declare they will do all in their power to sustain the lead market for the year 1902.

The agreement fixes the price of lead for the year 1902 at 3 1/2 cents per pound.

TWO NEWSPAPER MEN LIBERATED.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Andrew M. Lawrence, managing editor of Hearst's Chicago American and H. S. Canfield, a reporter, who were sentenced recently by Judge Haney to forty and thirty days respectively in the county jail for contempt of court, were discharged from custody by Judge Dunne today.

In granting the writ of habeas corpus to the reporters the court said the case hinged on whether the case on which the American commented had been disposed of by Judge Haney or was still pending.

Judge Dunne held that the case in question had been finally disposed of by Judge Haney when he gave his decision from the bench. The fact that the clerk had not entered the order when the comment on the decision was printed and published therefore does not show that the case was still pending. The act of entering the order of record was merely a ministerial act, Judge Dunne said.

Judge Dunne admitted that the articles and cartoon which Judge Haney objected to were clearly calculated to intimidate and coerce the court, had the court not already rendered its decision. Judge Dunne admitted that the cartoon was probably libelous and the articles possibly so.

"Harsh criticism," Judge Dunne remarked, "is one of the incidents and burdens of public life. I see no reason why a judge should be afforded a different remedy for attacks in the public prints than a President or a governor or a congressman. Criticism of a public official is just what is good; if unjust, it will do no harm."

In concluding the court said: "I am clearly of the opinion that the language used in open court by Judge Haney amounted to a final order disposing of the case under consideration, and that being a final order, under the doctrine of contempt, as laid down in this state by the supreme court in *Storv vs. The People*, that the reporters had a right to comment and criticize that decision, even to the extent of libeling the honor and respected judge who rendered that opinion, without exposing themselves to prosecution for contempt of court."

Following is Judge Haney's comment on Judge Dunne's decision:

"Judge Dunne had the power so to decide, but he did not have the right. Any judge has the power to let every prisoner out of the penitentiaries, but they have not the right, nor does anybody expect that they will."

The contempt case and the habeas corpus hearing which followed, grew out of an effort before the Chicago American to secure an order for quo warranto proceedings to compel the People's Gas, Light and Coke company to show by what right they operated in Chicago.

Judge Haney refused to allow the quo warranto proceedings and following this refusal the American printed articles and a cartoon strongly intimating that the judge had been duly influenced and that when he again came up for election he would discover that the people had no confidence in him. Judge Haney cited Lawrence and Canfield, with others of the paper, for contempt and found Lawrence and Canfield guilty. W. R. Hearst, owner of the paper, Charles Briggs and Homer Davidson, cartoonists, have not been within the jurisdiction of the court and the contempt charge still stands against them. The evidence heard by Judge Dunne was reviewed before Judge Dunne.

Clyde Moore Found Guilty.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 7.—A special to the Star from Winfield, Kansas says:

The jury in the case of Clyde Moore on trial for the murder of C. L. Wielberger, a wealthy farmer, last April, today returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. Wielberger was only 17 years of age, was arrested with Charlie Betts, 18 years old, on a charge of murdering Wielberger on the country road and robbing him. The case was tried in the grand jury's testimony he implicated Moore.

Federation of Labor.

Scranton, Pa., Dec. 7.—After the final opening of the third day's session of the convention of the American Federation of Labor this morning, Miss Harriett A. Keyser, secretary of the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor, of New York, made a short address. She explained the object and workings of the organization which she represents. The credentials committee made another report after Miss Keyser had concluded. The report was adopted. It recommended the seating of Charles Doid, of the Piano and Organ Workers' union, Chicago, and also John P. Bolan, of the Terra Cotta Potters' union, New York.

The reports of committees consumed considerable time but were not important. Forty additional resolutions were presented to the convention. Among them were several relating to the vital question of trade jurisdiction. One resolution asks for an appropriation of \$5,000 to aid the iron workers of San Francisco and another requests an increase of 15 per cent in the salaries of national organizers of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention, demanding municipal, state and governmental ownership of railroads, telegraph, etc., was also presented. The convention will not get down to the real work of the meeting until Monday when the several committees will begin making reports on the resolutions. Most of this afternoon's session was devoted to the discussion of the resolution.

The Bonnie Trial.

Washington, Dec. 7.—In the Bonnie trial today, counsel for the defense precipitated a lengthy argument over the right to ask an expert witness certain hypothetical questions bearing on the wound of Ayres. The court asked the jury to retire during the discussion. The defense stated that it would endeavor to show by the witness, Dr. W. Carr, that the government's contention that Ayres received his wound at long range was wholly untenable from the very nature of the wound.

When court met this afternoon the jury was dismissed for the day and counsel continued their argument as to the legality of the disputed question. The court will render its decision Monday.

Admiral Sampson No Worse.

Washington, Dec. 7.—It is authoritatively stated that there has been no marked change for the worse in the condition of Rear Admiral Sampson. However, he is in very feeble health and his chances for withstanding any serious strain upon his vitality are said to be slight.

Halobellus Observed.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 7.—A remarkable meteorological observation that will undoubtedly become historical in astronomy was made here yesterday by Rev. Frederick Odenbach, S. J., professor of physics in St. Ignatius college. The observation was that of the great sun circle or halo of Hevelius, which has only been observed three times before, and probably never so perfect.

Gen. Alban declares that the interior of Colombia is all but quiet and that the prospects of peace throughout the republic are now very bright.

degrees from the sun. An outer halo, at a distance of 46 degrees is also occasionally noted. But the great halo of Hevelius at a distance of 90 degrees is observed by Prof. Odenbach, is a great rarity and has not been seen since before it is observed again. The inner circle of 22 degrees was complete, portions of the 46 degree circle were distinct and the great circle of Hevelius was distinct for half its circumference.

A Subaltern Caricatures Kitchener.

London, Dec. 7.—A letter just received from an officer in South Africa says that a subaltern drew a caricature of Lord Kitchener. The caricature was leading a centaurian soldier up a kopje. A staff officer showed it to Kitchener and "the chief gave one of his grim smiles and said 'It is an ugly prospect, but if necessary we may hang on here until we are that age. Our duty is to win and we will.'"

The subaltern was paralyzed with terror until assured that Kitchener had not asked for the artist's name.

Maj. Henry Fulton Dead.

Denver, Dec. 7.—Maj. Henry Fulton, a member of the faculty of the University of Colorado, is dead of heart disease. He was 55 years of age and was a native of Greece, N. Y. He served with distinction in the civil war, enlisting at the age of 15 years and spent one year in Libby prison.

More Escaped Convicts Captured.

Kansas City, Dec. 7.—Two more of the twenty-six convicts who escaped from the Fort Leavenworth military prison on November 7, have been captured at Lawrence, Mo. According to a telegram received by the warden from the sheriff of that place, they are Turner Barnes, sent up from the territory for ten years for assault, and Bob Clark, who was serving a five years sentence for breaking into a Texas post office. Clark was one of the leaders in the escape and it was he who held up Superintendent Hinds, of the convicts who escaped in the outbreak but seven are now at large.

Archibald, Ohio, Bank Robbed.

Delta, Ohio, Dec. 7.—Three robbers broke into the Archibald Banking company at Archibald, Ohio, last night, and secured about \$2,000. The thieves stole a horse and surly and John Hoffman received a slight wound in the leg from a shot.

Shot His Brother-in-Law.

Spokane, Wash., Dec. 6.—Judge Richardson this morning sentenced S. D. Horbach to eighteen months in the penitentiary for shooting his brother-in-law, Ralph Picocek, at Fairfield last May.

C. H. Hicks, alias Wilson, was given four years for obtaining money on a bad check.

Bob Miles was given five years and J. C. Morse three years for cattle stealing.

Punitive Expedition Against Mahauds.

Calcutta, Dec. 7.—The punitive expedition against the Mahauds is meeting with considerable opposition. After the British had destroyed seven villages, and attacked the Mahauds' camp at night, ten of the British were killed and fifteen wounded.

A New Chinese Loan.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The Chinese loan of \$25,000,000 at 3 per cent will be issued December 21.

Killed by Escaping Gas.

New York, Dec. 7.—Giovanni Besola and Dominica Parove were found dead in bed in their boarding house today. They had been killed by escaping illuminating gas. Aurelio Besola and Giuseppe Tracchia were overcome by the gas and were taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

Creditors Extend Time.

Pittsburg, Dec. 7.—The creditors of the Pittsburg Construction and Manufacturing company and West & Wilson, the contractors who are in default, a voluntary assignment to the Federal Trust company of this city, have unanimously agreed to an extension. The concerns have contracts for fifty buildings, whose construction is under way, amounting to \$250,000.

The statement presented to the creditors showed assets of \$150,000 in excess of liabilities.

Denounced in Holland Chambers.

The Hague, Dec. 7.—The confiscation of the Dutch Red Cross outfit outside of Pretoria and the imprisonment of the staff on the island of Ceylon, was again the subject of heated comment in the chamber here today, the members denouncing the action of the British as being contrary to the Geneva convention. The fiscal minister, Melvaan Lyndon, explained that the Geneva convention was only applicable to the ambulances of belligerents, but even their staffs could be made prisoners if they were not neutral. The government, he added, had frequently demanded that the Netherlands be released on parole, but Great Britain is not obliged to release them until after the close of the war.

ALBAN RETURNS TO PANAMA.

Lays Blame for Trouble on the Isthmus on the Railroad.

Colon, Colombia, Dec. 7.—(via Galveston.)—Gen. Alban, the Colombian commander, returned here today on the British cruiser Tribune from Bocas del Torro and proceeded immediately to Panama.

In a short interview the general said too much importance had been attached to the disturbance in Bocas del Torro.

Referring to the alleged ill-treatment of the members of the Tribune's crew, Gen. Alban said the disturbance was due to the inability of the men to speak Spanish. The matter was amicably settled at a conference with Gen. Torro between the foreign consul, Capt. Galway, commander of the Tribune, and Gen. Alban. The latter declared that all the Jamaicans imprisoned at Bocas del Torro were government forces drove the liberals from the Old Bank who were found arms against the government. All of them had since been released.

Gen. Alban informed the correspondent of the Associated Press here that all diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Colombia had been severed. Venezuela, he says, has ten thousand men in the Tacahira district under Gen. Gonzalo Valencia. Colombia has a much smaller force at the San Cristobal, under Gen. Castro.

Gen. Alban lays all the blame for the recent Isthmian events on the Panama railroad. He says it was criminal to bring the enemy from Las Cascades station to the gates of Colon, allowing the liberal soldiers to subsequently pay the fares for the journey. The general has formally protested against this action and a lawsuit will follow. He further declares that the railroad's subsequent refusal to convey government troops along the line to the scene of the engagements greatly intensifies the offense committed.

Gen. Alban declares that the interior of Colombia is all but quiet and that the prospects of peace throughout the republic are now very bright.

BAD CUTTING AFFRAY AT OGDEN.

James Riordan and Aaron Ross Severely Stabbed this Morning.

INJURIES MAY BE FATAL.

F. L. Brown Draws a Knife and Cuts Riordan and Left in a Saloon Scrape.

(Special to the "News.")

Ogden, Dec. 7.—A lively cutting scrape took place at 3 o'clock this morning, in which James Riordan, a Southern Pacific engineer, and Aaron Ross, a well known young man of this city were probably fatally cut by F. L. Brown, who was formerly guard of the city stockade. The facts as near as can be ascertained are as follows: Brown was out last evening with two speedy daughters of Belvoir, named Annie Kennedy and Jenny Doe. They were walking on Grant avenue near Twenty-fourth street, when they were met by Riordan, who made some jocular remark to Brown who took it as an insult and slashed Riordan down the left cheek, cutting the flesh through to the bone. Just at this juncture Aaron Ross stepped in and started down the street after Brown, catching him about half a block away, when Brown drew his knife and slashed him on the left jaw, cutting through to the bone, and then gave him a stab in the abdomen and also one under the left shoulder blade. But Ross stayed with Brown until an officer came and arrested the woman and Annie Kennedy. The other woman escaped and has not been captured.

Riordan was taken to his home on west Twenty-second street where Dr. Penland dressed the wound.

Ross was also taken to his home on west Twenty-seventh street, where the same physician treated him. Ross is badly used up, his left eye is swollen till he can't see out of it, his right is cut and bleeding, and his head is terribly lacerated.

Brown tells a different story. He says he was drinking in a saloon when he heard a woman in one of the wine rooms calling for help. He says he rushed to her aid and then the two men jumped on him and chased him out of the saloon. He says he was compelled to draw a knife in self defense.

Evolution of Prince of Wales.

London, Dec. 7.—The evolution of the Prince of Wales from a sailor into an orator causes more comment and satisfaction than any event of the week. His Guildhall speech was perfectly free from that platitudinous element which is noticeable in royal utterances in England. His declaration that the old country must wake up if it wanted to hold its own almost took his hearers' breath away. He has produced in all sections of the press a quite untaunted by severity. It is probable that the prince was not entirely responsible for the construction of the speech in bed in the morning. Yet his liveliness, earnestness and willingness to commit himself to such sentiments have raised him higher in the estimation of the people than any previous action. Indeed, several of the papers have declared that the election of Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain fell quite flat after the Prince of Wales' effort. Although the best speech delivered at the breakfast," is the Spectator's comment.

The Saturday Review says:

"He used his opportunity by saying the story of Cronk and Mrs. Cronk's visit at his shop on November 19, when Cronk drew a revolver and with an oath demanded \$125 on pain of instant death. In answer to Mr. Loofborough, Mr. Gertz then related the full particulars as first published in the 'News.'"

Mr. Gertz made an excellent witness and gave facts and dates very clearly.

When Attorney Pardoe took the witness for cross examination, he asked if it was not a fact that Gertz had offered Cronk money if he would settle the divorce proceedings and save his children's reputations.

"No," he replied, "she didn't have much of a reputation. She was pretty badly spoiled."

George W. Penrose related a conversation he had with Cronk last Monday night in which Cronk said, exhibiting a gun: "The — has wronged me and I am going to get even with him. I have bluffed him out of some money and I will get more. I got this gun to fix him."

This was in relation to Gertz.

Hollis Cornell, an employee of Gertz, testified that he was in the shop on the occasion of Cronk's visit. He asked if he carried a gun all the time and everyone knows I know how to use it. In another conversation with Cronk, the latter said to him: "The old man will have to dig up for this divorce, and dig up good and plenty. I guess Mr. Gertz thinks I am done with him but if he don't come to an agreement pretty soon there is going to be a popping."

The defense was a general denial. The former Mrs. Cronk was placed on the stand and testified that Cronk made no threats and furnished no gun on Mr. Gertz at the shop. She declared that her father had offered Cronk money to take her back but that Cronk said he wouldn't have her and if Gertz wanted to do anything for his daughter it was all right but he could do nothing for him Cronk.

During the cross examination by Mr. Loofborough, the woman kept smiling and the attorney took her to task quite severely several times and asked her if she thought it was a laughing matter.

After denying several times that she had lived with Cronk up to the time of the divorce, she finally became confused and admitted that she had lived with him up until last Sunday night. The divorce was granted on Tuesday morning.

She also denied that she had had any

BOYNTON FIRM GETS JUDGMENT

Jury Awards It \$2,530.76 Against Utah Stove & Hardware Co.

ESTATE OF LORENZO SNOW.

Girls Sued to Reform School—Hamilton Pleads Not Guilty—Divorced—Granted—Dayton Discharged.

The jury sitting in the case of the Boynton Furnace company vs the Utah Stove and Hardware company this morning returned a sealed verdict finding the issues for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2,530.76. The court granted a stay of execution for twenty days.

The Furnace company sued the Stove and Hardware company, of which P. W. Madsen is the manager, for \$2,530.76, due on open account for merchandise, which consisted largely of furnaces.

The defendant claimed that these were not up to the point agreed upon as far as heating power was concerned and asked for \$700 damages.

SNOW ESTATE.

23 Heirs Ask for Appointment of O. G. Snow as Administrator.

Twenty-three of the heirs of the estate of the late Lorenzo Snow have signed a petition which was filed in the district court today, asking for the appointment of Oliver G. Snow, the eldest son, as administrator of the estate. The petition will be heard on Friday, Dec. 20.

Our O. G. Snow today filed his report as special administrator of the estate, which he values at \$14,321.04, exclusive of the personal effects of the deceased, which consist mainly of books.

The inventory of the property belonging to the estate is as follows:

Current \$4,621.65
Gold 1,000.00
Checks 1,312.49
Silver 137.78
Cash 140.00
Three \$500 Church bonds 1,500.00
Fifteen \$100 Church bonds 1,500.00
Sugar stock 420.00
Cattle 63.00
Two hundred shares Brigham City Woolen Mills stock 100.00
Certificate of deposit with B. H. Schellert 600.00
Note, J. C. Holt and S. S. Hansen 400.00
One share Zion's Savings Bank & Trust Co. stock 140.00
Land shares Victoria mill stock 250.00
One share Brigham City Mill stock 100.00
House and lot, Salt Lake City 1,250.00
A tract of land in Salt Lake City at Eighth and South 1,000.00
Eighth West 1,000.00
Total \$14,321.04

In the list of personal effects some 250 articles are listed, which are books on religious matters. There is a gold-headed walking stick and a gold watch. The claims against the estate amount to about \$4,000.

BLACKMAILER IS SENTENCED.

It took the jury in the Cronk attempt to extort case which was before Judge Diehl yesterday afternoon just eight minutes to find the defendant guilty as charged. The case lasted from 2:30 until 5:30 p. m. The defendants' counsel, Judge J. D. Pardee, put up a good fight for his client but the evidence introduced by the state was overwhelming. A large crowd was on hand to listen to the testimony which was exceedingly rarely.

The jury was composed of G. M. Barlow, G. B. Blakely, G. M. Handel and Samuel Benjamin. The prosecution was conducted by Assistant County Attorney F. C. Loofborough.

The first witness for the state was J. H. Gertz, Cronk's victim. He told the story of Cronk and Mrs. Cronk's visit at his shop on November 19, when Cronk drew a revolver and with an oath demanded \$125 on pain of instant death. In answer to Mr. Loofborough, Mr. Gertz then related the full particulars as first published in the 'News.'"

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During the cross examination by Mr. Loofborough, the woman kept smiling and the attorney took her to task quite severely several times and asked her if she thought it was a laughing matter.

After denying several times that she had lived with Cronk up to the time of the divorce, she finally became confused and admitted that she had lived with him up until last Sunday night. The divorce was granted on Tuesday morning.

She also denied that she had had any

conversation with Detective Sheets, but in a few moments she got tangled up in her statements and admitted that she had conversed with him and did know who he was. She said she had never requested her father to call at her place, but when shown a note which asked Gertz to call at a certain time and come alone, she was forced to admit she wrote it. Another note, written by Cronk, in which he demanded that Gertz call and see him and to sign no papers until that time, was offered in evidence.

The defendant, when placed upon the stand in his own behalf, denied practically everything. He said that he drew no gun, made no demands upon Gertz for money and made no threats, but declared that Gertz had made propositions to him to settle the divorce scandal.

The woman when questioned as to Cronk's treatment of her, said he was not cruel but admitted that he had torn up her clothing and threw her out of the house and compelled her to sleep where she would sleep and did not call it cruel because, said she, "I suppose I deserved it."

After brief arguments by counsel, the case went to the jury with the result already stated.

The divorced woman sat with her former husband during the trial and manifested the same interest in him that she showed when on the stand. She was not up to the point agreed upon as far as heating power was concerned and asked for \$700 damages.

Cronk appeared for sentence before Judge Diehl this afternoon.

Cronk appeared in court this afternoon for sentence but his ex-wife did not show up, and her absence caused considerable comment among the spectators.

Judge Diehl said nothing to Cronk but simply imposed the limit—six months in the county jail to take effect after the expiration of the sentence of thirty days already served. He said he was not sure if he had money at the police station it is understood he intends to pay \$30, but he will have to serve out the other sentence.

SHERIFF NAYLOR HELD IN BONDS.

George H. Naylor, sheriff of Salt Lake county and keeper of the county jail, was this morning indicted by the Federal grand jury for having unlawfully voluntarily suffered and permitted A. H. Curtis, a prisoner in the county jail, to escape therefrom. The warrant of arrest was served upon him in the office of U. S. Marshal Glen Miller, Mr. Naylor having at once voluntarily gone up after hearing of the indictment. He was then escorted to the office of U. S. Commissioner Twomey and was released from custody on \$500 bonds, furnished by County Treasurer Dale and Arthur Barnes.

The indictment brought in by the grand jury stated that A. H. Curtis, who had entered a plea of guilty to the charge of having violated an act of Congress entitled "An act to amend certain statutes of the United States, relating to lotteries and for other purposes," was serving out a sentence of ten years imprisonment and a fine of \$250, imposed in April, 1901, and had not served the entire sentence nor paid the fine imposed, when on December 6, 1901, he was released from custody by the sheriff of the county, and he was permitted to escape.

The maximum penalty for the offense of which Sheriff Naylor is indicted is \$2,000 fine or two years imprisonment, or both. It seems to be the impression among lawyers that a very light sentence will be imposed by the Federal court when the case comes up for hearing. This is due to the impression made by Judge Marshall's address to the grand jury a few days ago in which he stated that there was no minimum penalty fixed by law and that an officer so indicted might be released on the payment of only a one dollar fine. Sheriff Naylor leaves for the South tonight on business, and it is expected that the case will not come up before the next term of the Federal court.

STATE AUDITOR TO SHOW CAUSE.

The question of paying the increase of salaries to certain state officers as provided for in section 1 of chapter 73, session laws of 1901, has at last come to a focus, and it now rests with State Auditor Tingey to decide whether he will draw and deliver a warrant for \$750 to Gov. Wells or appear before the Supreme court on Monday, Dec. 16th, to show cause why he should not. The state auditor will choose the latter course for his own protection. Of course the result of the action before the Supreme court will also apply to the other state officers whose salaries were raised at the last session of the Legislature. The salaries and their increases are as follows:

Present increased salary.

Governor \$2,000 \$4,000
Secretary of state 2,000 3,000
State treasurer 1,000 1,500
State auditor 1,500 2,000
Attorney general 1,500 2,000
Public instruction 1,500 1,800

Mr. Tingey was today served with an alternative writ of mandate from the Supreme court.

If never was made defendant in a law suit," said Mr. Tingey to "North reporter," "where I was so hopeful of being beaten."

When the case finally comes on for hearing the auditor will be represented by District Attorney Elchior, Attorney General Breeden being disqualified, owing to his personal interest in the case. This is provided for in section 1 of chapter 73 of the session laws of 1901.

Mr. Tingey's action in refusing to pay the increase of salaries as provided for by the law is based on his belief that the law is unconstitutional. The constitution of 1896 provides that any change made in the salaries of a state officer "shall not affect the salary of the first incumbent during the term next ensuing to the adoption of the constitution." This term expired Jan. 4, 1901, and the law raising the salaries became effective on May 14, last. On March 25, the legislature passed a law authorizing an appropriation from the state treasury to cover these increases.

GEORGE PIERSON HURT.

George E. Pierson, of Bountiful, son of Attorney Pierson, of the Great Salt Lake & Ogden railway, while working for the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, was out ahead of his men when his horse fell upon him, crushing and breaking his leg. He rode in this way back to camp, a distance of ten miles.

Ps.