

near Deer Creek ten to twelve miles from the mouth of Provo canyon, and have brought some very fine samples down from their mine.

Sheriff John A. Brown, Joseph Brown and J. E. Snow, have some good claims to the north of Hoover's claim on which they are at work. Joseph Brown and Mr. Snow are the locators of the Kellogg and Barton mine and believe that their new discovery is at least equally as good.

There are a number of others at work developing claims, and if the coal proves to be suitable for smelting purposes with the unlimited deposits of iron ore in Tintic, Provo may reasonably expect to become the Pittsburgh of the west before many years have rolled around.

### JUDGE SMITH DEAD.

Judge Harvey W. (Kentucky) Smith, died at Ogden last night at 9:45 o'clock, after a long and hard fought battle for a further lease on his life. More than three weeks ago it was announced that he was dying, but being possessed of unusual will power and determination he rallied somewhat and friends hoped that recovery would be complete and permanent. Those, however, who were familiar with his case knew that it was hopeless and that it was only a question of time when the end would come.

The fatal relapse began at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and from that time until his spirit was summoned from its earthly tabernacle he sank rapidly, surrounded by his sorrowing wife and child and other relatives. His closing hours of life were peaceful and painless.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Hon. Harvey Walker Smith was born in Hickman county, Ky., thirty-eight years ago. He was educated at the Milburn Kentucky academy, where he remained until his sixteenth year, when he taught school, continuing for three years in the arduous field of usefulness, meanwhile studying law. He was admitted to practice as an attorney in all the courts of Kentucky before reaching his majority, and began his professional career at Blandville, in his native state, as partner of the Hon. G. W. Bugg, of Bullard county, the firm being Bugg & Smith, and attaining to wide reputation both as counselors and advocates.

In December, 1878, he removed to Malad City, Idaho, where he met with abundant success. He remained there until 1886, and then moved to Blackfoot, also in that state, where he was retained as counsel in many important and difficult cases, involving questions of great moment. One in particular was that involving the validity of the law disfranchising the Mormons in Idaho. The case extended over a long period and ultimately reached the United States Supreme Court, and the record establishes the fact that Judge Smith succeeded in maintaining the validity of the law on the point in question.

In April, 1885, he was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court. At that time he had charge of a very important case against the Utah & Northern Railway company, involving the question of taxing the railway on an Indian reservation. The case was important and complicated, and terminated in Judge Smith's favor.

Judge Smith came to Ogden in 1887, and at once associated himself with the late Ransford Smith, forming a law partner-

ship under the firm name of Smith & Smith, which, after a duration of nearly four years, was dissolved, Judge Smith at that time taking into partnership with himself his brother-in-law, Mr. John S. Beckwith, which partnership existed until he was appointed by President Cleveland Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this Territory, May 8, 1893.

### TURKISH SITUATION.

BRIGHTON, Nov. 19.—Lord Salisbury, the prime minister, addressing the annual conference of the National Union of Conservative associations here today, said, among other things:

"Allow me to say a word in answer to a very distinguished distant correspondent, if I may term him so, who requested me to make a statement in a speech to the country. This correspondent is no less a person than the sultan of Turkey. Nothing would have induced me to read this august message here except the distinct commands of the sender. In that speech at the guild hall on the occasion of the lord mayor's dinner, I expressed the opinion that I had little confidence that the reforms promised for the Turkish empire would be carried into execution. The sultan sends me a message, saying this statement has pained him very much, as the carrying out of these reforms is a matter already decided upon by him, and further, that he is desirous of executing them as soon as possible. He then proceeds:

"I have already told my ministers this, and so the only reason why Lord Salisbury should thus throw doubts on my good intentions must be due to the intrigues of certain persons here, or else false statements must have been made to cause such an opinion."

The message then proceeds, after some intermediary observations: "I repeat, I will execute these reforms. I will take the papers containing them and see myself that every article is put into force. This is my earnest determination, and I give you my word of honor. I wish Lord Salisbury to know this, and I beg and desire that his lordship, having confidence in these declarations, will make another speech by virtue of the friendly feeling and disposition he has for me and my country. I shall await the result of this with the greatest anxiety."

Lord Salisbury then concludes: "These last words will acquit me of any impropriety in what I acknowledge to be a very unprecedented course—the reading of a message of this kind at a public meeting. I could not abstain from doing what I have done without discourtesy to the potentate from which this message is issued, but of course, it would not be seemly for me to comment directly upon those words."

"Great Britain forms part of a concerted Europe, which has resolved so far as it acts to act with unanimity. Some persons seem to imagine that we, the people of Great Britain, can dispense of all the decisions of all the European powers. This is crediting us with more influence than we possess. Whatever is done must be done with unanimity, and we can only speak in behalf of the powers which will concur, if the powers do concur, in any action which may be taken. I will not admit that the responsibility of any of the decisions taken rests entirely or

mainly on this country. The responsibility is upon us and upon all the powers in common. All those who have this responsibility must act together, so if there are others who cannot agree to act with the powers, those others cannot have their own way. But I am in no wise desirous to intimate that the slightest grade of disagreement up to this moment has arisen between the powers."

"I have no doubt the powers will do their best, but do not imagine that deep-seated disease in an empire can be cured by the wave of a magician's wand. The results of long years of error will have to be paid for, and cruel and inexorable is the law that those will pay who were not originally guilty of the offenses. I have taken you for the moment into the accustomed field of foreign policy. Nothing but the circumstances which I have explained would have persuaded me to do so, for I maintain that a foreign minister, above all others, is bound to value and cherish the virtues of silence."

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—A letter received in this city by a reliable correspondent in Constantinople contains the following on the situation there:

The Turks are more sensible than before, as they realize the action of the Armenians is not against themselves but against a system of government which all detest.

There is a remarkable change from the feeling of three weeks ago, when any Turk seemed to long to kill any Armenian.

At the same time the palace party is diligently circulating stories of Armenian outrages among the lowest classes in order to keep up the feeling of anger against them. The Turkish patriotic party is openly declaring that the sultan is the cause of all the troubles that afflict the country. The minister of the marine has been threatened by the Moslem patriotic committee and is carefully guarded by troops in his palace.

In the region of Paghchejik and Adabazer, the efforts of the military commander of Nicomedia to turn the Mouammedan population into violence against the Christian villages have produced great terror.

In Aintab the people have been brought to desperation by the ferocity with which taxes are being collected. The governor general of Aleppo is a rascal whose disregard of the treaties as to the rights of Americans led Minister Terrell to demand his removal. Relief to the whole mass of people will come if this scoundrel can be overthrown.

Bloodshed must follow if the Armenians are to be goaded on into open rebellion in that region. The Trebizond massacre seems to have been even more terrible than was at first reported. The Turkish loss was possibly two men killed in Armenians defending their own lives. The Armenian loss is now carried up to 2,000 in the city and villages.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Tiflis, Russian Trans-Caucasia, says the Armenian Catholics have received a reply to the communication recently sent the Russian ambassador here, M. de Nelidoff, as follows:

"The Armenians of Constantinople are now reassured. They are threat-