

I went up stairs to change my clothes, leaving Randolph, another discharged man, to talk to him. When I came the chief answered me in this fashion, down stairs the chief was blustering about the men talking of him on the outside and said that he did not "give" a damn for the job or a damn for the councilmen, that the councilmen could not fire him anyhow, that the mayor was the only one who could fire him, and that he would not do it.

For over six months of the latter part of my stay in the department I have not drunk any intoxicating liquors.

The men generally have been more abstemious than they were formerly. During the first part of my time in the department it was no uncommon thing to see quite a number of the men intoxicated there in the house at one time, and beer and liquors were very plentiful about the department.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1893.

GRANT H. SMITH,
Notary Public.

I went to work in the Salt Lake Fire department in December, 1891 and have been continuously employed there until the 8th day of April, 1893.

I have read the foregoing affidavit of _____ and know the contents thereof, and all of the facts therein stated relative to the profanity of the chief about the department on various occasions, as to his calling the men and horses out for exercise in the middle of the night on several occasions, as to his having his carpets cleaned and furniture moved by the men, as to his having coal carried to his house-keeping quarters by the men; as to the keeping of the cow and pony at the city's expense, etc., as to the supper spoken of and the fight, and the absence of the chief and the men from the department as to the proceeding relative to the copper smelter, are all within my own knowledge.

In the fall of 1892, when we went to a fire on the corner of West Temple and South Temple streets, the department got there some time before the chief and had the fire almost out when he arrived.

I was standing by the captain when the chief came up, and he addressed the captain in the following. "Why didn't you turn the water over the house and let the thing burn, and give those Mormons—of b—s a roasting?"

On another occasion during this winter when there was a fire in a second-hand clothing store on Second South street, opposite Commercial street, the department and the chief got there pretty early, and I was in the shooting gallery and had turned my chemical on the fire, and the chief came in where I was and told me to turn it off and let it burn for a while. I turned the chemical off and the department outside broke into the front of the clothing store, tearing it out, and afterwards I was sent in there with the chemical to put the fire out after it had gained much more headway than it had in the first instance.

Since the copper smelter matter came up the chief has hardly spoken to me. On one occasion when he had gotten through telling Tom Welch, another of the men who refused to contribute towards the copper smelter that he would cut his head off close to the

shoulders, he turned to me and said, "I understand that you don't care for your job." I answered him that I was ready when he was.

On the evening of the 8th of April the chief called myself and Masden into the office and told us that our time was ready and that he would dispense with our services. Masden asked him why he had discharged him and he said it was none of his damn business.

After Masden had gone out I asked the chief why he had discharged me and he answered that he had discharged me because he had understood that I had been talking about him and trying to oust him from his position.

The conversation continued for a few moments and finally the chief said that he was tired of being a public servant anyhow, and did not care anything about his job, that he had some money and that his wife had some money and some property and that he did not care anything about the job and did not care a _____ about the investigation or the Council either, that they could not fire him, and the only one who could fire him was the Mayor, and he would not do it.

Further than this no reason was ever given for my discharge.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of April, 1893.

GRANT H. SMITH,
Notary Public.

STANTON'S ALLEGED COMMISSIONS.

SALT LAKE CITY, November 8th, 1890
F. B. McIlroy, Esq., Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of yours of September 27th with letter from Cooney enclosed; also yours of the 4th inst. I have been very busy and your first letter was filed away and forgot all about it. I have only told the Mayor about Cooney's letter. No one else here has any interest in its contents. At first I thought "S." was wrong in not receiving the wagon, but now I wish that he had never received it, as it is a total failure for several reasons. The front and back springs are so weak that when driving over a rough or rolling place the body of the wagon springs sideways and up and down that it strikes the wheels, and it has been to the shop several times for repairs, and when out to a fire last Tuesday night, one of the whiffle-trees snapped in two. The timber in it was very poor; the name "Stanton's Flyer" No. 1 covered most of the side and it looked as if it belonged to some express man, instead of belonging to the City Fire Department. This was painted over and all cost the city money, then the next place the price was at least \$200 more than other places has paid for same style of wagon for us. In relation to the money matters between you, Stanton told me he spoke to Cooney about that suit of clothes you have promised to buy for him. He has no doubt done all that he could to injure you both. Stockton has not furnished the police system yet. The city does not want and will not purchase another steamer for some time to come. The chemical was shipped from Baltimore, Oct. 28th, and has not arrived yet, hope it will turn out better than the wagon. Firehouse No. 1 is nearly completed, No. 2 is well under way. Everything is running along as usual. Nothing new. Have you been to Vancouver yet? Regards to Moore.

Yours truly,

COUNCILMAN JAS. ANDERSON.

Enclose herewith Cooney's letter, sorry about the delay.

A VOICE FROM OGDEN'S EX-MAYOR.

OGDEN, Utah, March 8th, 1893.

Replying to the within letter I will say that after my election to mayor's office the council put it into my hands to investigate the matter of the purchase of a chemical and make a report and recommendation, I wrote to several chiefs of fire departments of several cities as to the merits of the "Champion" and the "Holloway." There was quite a preference to the "Champion" expressed in answers I received. I also received two or three letters from Mr. Stanton, chief at Salt Lake, in which he wanted us to buy the "Holloway," and finally he offered the "Holloway" at \$1800 delivered here, the same as the "Champion" folks offered their machine for delivered here. As you know we bought the "Champion." I don't think Mr. Stanton visited me personally to try to sell the "Holloway," but there was two or three letters from him, and I kept those letters until I left the office January 1, 1893, when I destroyed them, I think, with a lot of others.

Yours truly,
WM. H. TURNER.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

A Washington dispatch in last evening's News conveyed the intelligence that there was a probability of an uprising in Corea against Christians, and that the lives of American citizens were in peril. This news caused a war vessel of the Asiatic squadron at Hongkong to be ordered to the scene.

The last mail steamer from Honolulu, which arrived at San Francisco on Wednesday, brings tidings that American Protestant missionaries are likely to be driven out of the Marshall Islands at an early day. A letter from Jaluit, Marshall Islands, states that four native teachers at the missionary school stations of Ruk and Kussai had been recalled to Jaluit by order of the new German Imperial High Commissioner, Major Schmidt, who, last December, succeeded Captain Brandice on the latter's transfer to New Guinea. The Germans who control Marshall Islands and everything in the group, it was stated were agitating the advisability of closing all the school stations of the American board of commissioners of foreign missions, which controls the work of educating the native islanders in the English language and in the Christian religion. It was also stated that the missionaries were either being ordered to leave or life was being made so uncomfortable for them that they would be glad to do so. The native chiefs and their following are said to feel very badly over the prospect of having the missionaries driven out of the islands.

"I can confirm that story regarding the antipathy of the Germans toward American Protestant missionaries," said a well known South Sea island trader to a San Francisco Chronicle representative on Friday last. "When I was in Jaluit last December I heard some talk of a radical change being made. The only American business and trading house at Jaluit some time ago was that of A. Crawford & Co. The estate has disposed of its entire interest to the Jaluit company, which now exercises full control over everything in the islands. Even the revenue from all sources is theirs. Crawford & Co. used to pay \$1500 a year license tax to trade,