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## RAYNOR BECOMES CLEANING COUNSEL

Will Conduct Case for Admiral Schley—  
Will Continue to Conduct Cross-Examination—Important Developments.

Washington, Sept. 25.—When the Schley court of inquiry convened at the navy yard at 11 o'clock today there were general comments upon the fact that the seat which had been occupied from the beginning of the sitting by Judge Jere Wilson was vacant. He had endeavored himself not only to the members of the court, but to all persons about the court, and sorrow was shown on every countenance. Comment upon his sudden taking off was general throughout the court room.

In answer to a question from the Associated Press, Admiral Schley today stated that since the death of Judge Wilson, Atty. Gen. Isadore Raynor would be the leading counsel in his case and that he would be assisted by Capt. James Parker of New Jersey, and by Mr. A. Teague of Baltimore, as an expert assistant.

Mr. Raynor will continue to conduct the cross-examination of witnesses as he has been doing and the other gentlemen will continue in the same capacity they occupied up to the time of Judge Wilson's death. Mr. Raynor stated that if it became necessary in the preparation or abstracting of the voluminous documents in the case to employ assistant counsel, or if he should be unavoidably absent at any time, that proper arrangements would be made for that purpose.

**BUSINESS PROMPTLY RESUMED.**

The business of the court was promptly resumed at the usual hour.

The wall back of the court was adorned today with a chart on a large scale showing the ground site of the battle of Santiago on July 3. The southern coast of Cuba in the vicinity of Santiago was plainly marked, and the points at which the Spanish ships went to the bottom or to the shore were also indicated in plain lettering. There were also on the wall several charts which had been prepared over night, sitting about in the rear of the room and which were intended to illustrate various phases of the Schley campaign. All these had been prepared with a view of expediting the work of the court and all were on a large scale.

The first witness called today was A. C. Claxton, the machinist on board the Texas, who had begun his testimony when the sitting of the court was so abruptly terminated yesterday morning by the death of Judge Wilson. Before Mr. Claxton took the stand, Commander Heltner was re-called to make verbal corrections in the official copy of his testimony. In one case he was recorded as giving the "bearing and the distance" of the Brooklyn. He said he had given the bearing and not the distance. Other changes were not material.

**MACHINIST CLAXTON ON STAND.**

Mr. Claxton said on July 3, 1898, he had been on duty in the engine room of the Texas. The engine indicator had called for full speed ahead early in the morning which had, within an hour after the beginning of the action been changed to "full speed astern." To his knowledge the engine indicator had called for the reversal of the engine. He said that he had been excused from service in the engine room but still he knew that the engines were reversed for about two minutes.

The witness had said that the engine was stopped.

"What was the next change made in the indicator of the port engine of the Texas?" he was asked.

"Full speed ahead."

"What was the next order that?"

"There was no other order given for some time afterward."

"When was a further signal received by the indicator and what was the signal?"

"Within the first hour of the engagement the direction was changed to full speed astern."

"Can you not give an estimate of the time when the signal was given for full speed astern and how long after the beginning of the action?"

"I should say within the first hour."

"Was there any other signal received during that watch within your knowledge for the port engines to reverse?"

"There was none to my knowledge."

"You were on duty in the port engine room during that watch, were you not?"

"Off and on, sir."

"Where else were you on duty at that time?"

"I was excused for a time on account of the heat."

"As a matter of fact, were the engines reversed?"

"They were for about two minutes."

Mr. Claxton was not questioned by Mr. Raynor.

**ADMIRAL COTTON TESTIFIES.**

Rear Admiral Cotton, now commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, who commanded the auxiliary cruiser Harvard during the Spanish war, was the next witness. He told of meeting the flying squadron under Commodore Schley off Santiago on May 27, 1898, and said that on that date he had delivered dispatches to the commodore from Admiral Sampson and the navy department. He had, he said, boarded the Brooklyn about 10:30 o'clock. The weather was then moderate and he had no difficulty in going aboard the Brooklyn from his boat. He had worn his sword.

"What conversation took place between you and Admiral Schley?" asked Capt. Lemly.

"It will be impossible for me to state the entire conversation," the witness replied. "I was on board, generally speaking, from about half past ten to about noon. The conversation naturally covered a very wide range, the most important part of which was, of course, relative to the dispatches I had delivered."

"What was said about the dispatches?"

"I delivered to Commodore Schley the original cipher in which the dispatches had been received by me at St. Nicholas Mole, together with the translation of those dispatches made by Lieut. Beall, of the Harvard. I handed them personally to him. He received them in the order of their date. He received them, read them and commented in a general way upon their purport; spoke of the difficulty he had in getting coal on board his ship while at Cienfuegos and subsequently to the date of which I am speaking, May 27, and said it had been almost an impossibility to get coal on board on account of the weather. He questioned me relative to the practicability of coaling ships at St. Nicholas Mole and Gonaves channel. As to St. Nicholas Mole I said: 'There is no

question the small ships can coal. As to Gonaves channel, I know of no reason why should not be able to coal there.'

**COALING AT ST. NICHOLAS MOLE.**

"The commodore made some remarks upon my statements, the language of which I do not recall, but he asked me: 'How about coaling big ships at St. Nicholas Mole?' I said: 'You cannot coal your big ships there. I had reference in my reply to the battleships and protected cruisers of the Brooklyn and New York class. I said, thinking of the fact that my own ship had been there and was of some 1,200 tons displacement and nearly 200 feet in length. 'Possibly, under favorable conditions, you might be able to coal the large ships there, one at a time,' but the area of deep water for the anchorage of large ships is so little that it was not practicable to coal at the very utmost more than one large ship at a time there and in case the weather became bad she would immediately have to go to sea. I was anxious while I was there with the Harvard, on account of her size, and I would have left at once in case bad weather had come on. As I remember I received no qualification as to Gonaves channel."

"Was anything said about going to Key West for coal?"

"Returning to what I said with reference to the difficulty which Commodore Schley stated to me he had in getting coal on board any of the ships at Cienfuegos, he said he was very anxious. The coal supply was getting short, the weather was bad and it had been almost impossible to get coal on board ships off Santiago. He said it was a very serious problem as to how or whether he could possibly get coal on board ships off Santiago. He said if he found the weather did not improve and he found it impracticable to coal there he could only see one resort, and that one he would be compelled to return to Key West in order to supply his ships with coal."

**ANXIOUS ABOUT THE TEXAS.**

Having that question in view he was apprehensive especially as to one ship, the Texas. He did not even know at that moment whether she had on board sufficient coal to enable her to return to Key West. During his visit he gave Commodore Schley a general signal as I remember it, not limited to the flying squadron alone, to report whether the ships had sufficient coal to reach Key West. The signal was made by means of a flag. At all events during my presence with Commodore Schley he received a report to the effect that all the ships including the Texas, had sufficient coal to return to Key West. I think the commodore was very much relieved when he received this information. Shortly after, I should say within a few minutes, he directed a signal to be made for the ships to return to Key West. The order was given in a general way.

"I cannot give the words of the order but what I have stated was their purport. While I was still there he received signals to the effect that the signals were received. Before I left the ship he ordered signals to be made for ships to form preparatory for steaming to Key West. To go back a bit, I had informed Commodore Schley that it was utterly impossible for the Harvard to get anywhere except to Kingston. I had not sufficient coal to go to Key West and he verbally authorized me to proceed at once to Kingston to receive such an amount of coal as I could get there, sufficient to enable me to return to the nearest United States port. I left the Brooklyn about noon, possibly a few minutes before. Immediately after my departure, the Brooklyn commenced steaming ahead and I noticed that many of the ships at the moment under Commodore Schley's command were in motion preparatory for the ships to return to Key West. I think the commodore was very much relieved when he received this information. Shortly after, I should say within a few minutes, he directed a signal to be made for the ships to return to Key West. The order was given in a general way."

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## CITY COUNCIL NOW RESOLVES

Sympathizes With the Widow of  
President McKinley.

HINES IS DAY SPRINKLER.

Serves Without Salary—All the Councilmen Arrested and Fined  
Of Two Dollars Each.

The council held a half hour's session last night and unanimously adopted a resolution on the death of President McKinley as follows:

Whereas, The spirit of anarchy has inspired assassination, and William McKinley, President of the United States, has been laid low as its victim; and

Whereas, In his cruel murder the nation has been plunged into the most profound grief and mourning; and that we call for measures which have destroyed the Republic of its head; that we join in the general sorrow at his death; that we appreciate the grand, heroic and Christian example his whole career has furnished to mankind; that we demand swift but legal justice to his assassin; that we extend our deep and heartfelt sympathy to his loved and loving wife in her sad bereavement, and that we call for measures which shall result in the extinction of anarchy and of all organizations that aim at the lives of public officials and seek to destroy government and social order.

Resolved also, That copies of this preamble and resolution be sent to the widow of our beloved and lamented President, and to the Congress of the United States, and be published in the daily newspapers in this city.

**GEORGE BUCKLE, A. A. ROBERTSON, EDGAR HOWE.**

The appointment by the board of public works of A. J. Timms as sewer inspector, vice Raymond L. Meyer, was confirmed.

Watermaster Hines was appointed day inspector of street sprinkling, to serve without salary, notwithstanding the opposition of Councilman Cottrell, who maintained that the ordinance provided for the payment of a salary of \$75 a month, while the mayor recommended that the day inspector give his services gratis.

About this juncture Special Officers Ransohoff and Gardner of the Ellis' Kindergarten court, entered the council chamber and as soon as adjournment was taken arrested every member of that honorable body present along with Assistant City Attorney Stewart and Recorder Nyström. The councilmen who rode up town in the patrol wagon were Edgar Howe, C. R. Howe, Robertson, Reid, Tuddenham, Davis, Cottrell, Fernstrom and Buehler. The route taken by the patrol wagon was up Main to Second South street, and along that thoroughfare to West Temple street and into the Midway by the south entrance. The officers kept the going clanging all the way, and the sight of the arrested councilmen created much mirth. Each of them was fined \$2 except Mr. Stewart, who was fined \$5.

## FOREST FIRES IN HAWAII.

Burning With Increased Fury, Threatening  
Inc calculable Damage.

Scheme to Tap Kohala Mountains for  
Water—Pearl Harbor Land Condemnation Proceedings.

Honolulu, Sept. 18, via San Francisco, Sept. 25.—Correspondence of the Associated Press.—The forest fire reported in Hamakua district weeks ago is burning yet with increased fury and threatens incalculable damage to the plantations and forests in its vicinity. It has swept thousands of acres and at last reports it was driven by strong winds and was threatening a tract of between forty and fifty thousand acres of forest. It has been proposed to call out the national guard and set the soldiers at work on the fire, which threatens to such fearful damage. The area burned is almost wholly from the government land, but cane fields are threatened at some points. It is estimated that the fire is twenty miles in length. Several sugar plantations are suffering from lack of rain.

Stock has been removed to Hilo to prevent the animals dying for lack of water, and there has been a general exodus of settlers from the district since the unprecedented conditions developed. It is proposed to tap the Kohala mountains, where billions of gallons of water are going to waste. The cost of the scheme would be between two and three millions, but it is believed that the enterprise would be a great success. It would make a large new area fit for cane cultivation.

Since the opening of the public schools there has been much discussion over the closing of the night schools. They were originally opened for the purpose of teaching the English language to the Hawaiians, but it was found that the Hawaiians did not patronize the schools. The attendants were nearly all Asiatics, most of them adults, and for this reason the schools were closed. Many objections have been made to the closing as a discrimination against Asiatics, many of whom are tax-payers.

The hearing of the suits brought by the United States government to condemn lands at Pearl harbor for a naval station has begun before Judge Estes. The government's stated price is less than \$50,000, while the amounts demanded are over a million in the aggregate.

The claims before the commission appointed to adjudicate claims for losses in the great Chinatown fire of January, 1898, caused by the burning of a building infected by plague, now number

over 4,400, and aggregate \$2,731,784. The commissioners have found evidences of rank fraud in some of the claims, and it appears likely that the awards finally made will fall far short of the sums claimed.

U. S. Marshal Daniel A. Ray did suddenly Sept. 17 of Bright's disease, complicated by heart failure. He had been United States marshal for the district of Hawaii since the organic act took effect, being the first marshal appointed. He came here from Illinois where he was for many years prominent in political affairs.

Chief E. P. Hendry has been appointed by United States Judge Estes as marshal, to act until an appointment is made at Washington. By the steamer Sierra, leaving today, the members of the Anglican church of Hawaii send a petition to the convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, to be held in San Francisco next month, asking that the church here be taken under the direction of the American church. This is another step in the long fight of the jurisdiction against Bishop Willis, the English bishop. The petitioners, who are 400 in number, set forth that the English church has withdrawn support since annexation. They promise to support an American church if one is established, and declare that under present conditions there is no chance for the church to make any progress.

**"BIRER EAGLE," "BIRER LION."**

Westminster Gazette Overshoots  
Mark in Caricature.

New York, Sept. 25.—Says the London correspondent of the Tribune: "Caricature overshoots its mark in the Westminster Gazette when it depicts 'Brier Eagle' and 'Brier Lion.' Roosevelt conversing, suspiciously, if not amiably, with 'Brier Lion,' and confessing that he 'ain't' 'gwine 'ter gush.' Sentimental vagaries are considered both un-English and un-American and poor substitutes for the practical evidence of good such as the settlement of the questions remaining open between the two countries."

**Canadian Anglican Delegation.**

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 25.—The delegation appointed by the prime to represent the Canadian Anglican church at the forthcoming convention of the American church to be held at San Francisco in October was, The Right Rev. J. P. Dumoulin, Bishop of Niagara; the Rev. P. Dumoulin, Bishop of Vancouver; the Rev. O. E. Cooper, rector of Nanaimo and Prof. Judge Harwood of Columbia. The Church of England will be represented by the Right Rev. Edgar Jacob, of New Castle.

**G. A. R. Staff Appointments.**

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.—El Torrance, commander in chief of the G. A. R., today announced the following staff appointments:

Adjutant general, S. H. Towler of Minneapolis; quartermaster general, Charles Burroughs of Rutherford, N. J.; inspector general, W. A. Webber of Boston. This will be Gen. Burroughs' fourth successive term as quartermaster general. He has served under Commanders Gobin, Sexton and Lewis.

The appointment of Dr. Towler, makes it certain that Minneapolis will be the headquarters of the G. A. R. during Judge Torrance's administration.

**Anaconda Dividend.**

New York, Sept. 25.—The directors of the Anaconda Mining company have declared a dividend of \$1.25 a share. For some time past the company has been declaring a dividend of \$1.25 per share and an extra dividend of 75 cents at intervals of six months.

**INQUEST UPON INFANT.**

Justice Lees Investigating Death of  
Baby Haskins at Bingham.

[Special to the "News."]

Bingham, Sept. 25.—An inquest was held here today before Justice Lees over the remains of an infant child of Chas. Haskins, a restaurant keeper here, which died on Monday under very suspicious circumstances. After the demise of the little innocent the corpse showed marks of bruises as if from blows, and there were marks on the face and neck which were charged by persons who claimed to know the babe had been ill and its wallings so annoyed Haskins, the father, that in his rage he abused the little one in such a degree as to cause its death.

This morning County Attorney Christensen came out here from Salt Lake to institute proper inquiry as to the real facts in the case, and Justice Lees assumed the duty and took testimony. At this hour of the evening the inquest is still in session and a conclusion has not been reached, although it is fully predicted by some that Haskins will be held on some charge.

**JOLLY RESIGNS.**

Leaves Board of Underwriters in Order  
to Go to California.

Manager E. J. Jolly, of the board of underwriters of the Pacific, has severed his connection with that organization and expects to leave Salt Lake for California in a few days. The announcement of Mr. Jolly's resignation was received with much surprise by the insurance men of the city. When seen today respecting the report he said: "It is a fact that I have resigned my position and that it will take effect about October 1st. I do not wish to state any reason for this action. I am leaving the organization entirely and intend to go to California in a few days. What my further plans are I prefer not to say as they are not definitely decided upon."

Mr. Jolly has been manager for Utah of the board of underwriters for upwards of two years and the news of his resignation comes as a surprise to the insurance men of the city and to his friends.

When asked as to his successor, Manager Jolly stated that General Secretary Stillman, of the executive committee of the organization who is here from San Francisco will take charge of the business until another manager is appointed.

**STOLE MORPHINE.**

George Redding Commits Larceny in  
a Drug Store.

This morning Officers Hempel and Milner arrested a morphine fiend named George Redding, but commonly called George the Kid, on the charge of petty larceny. Early this morning he entered Turngreen's drug store and slipping behind the prescription case stole six bottles of morphine and two razors. He is also charged with stealing two valuable rings from C. W. Bowles Jeweler store at 624 east Second South. After his arrest he returned one of the rings but refused to tell where the other is. He is now in jail and will be tried tomorrow afternoon.

## BANK AGAINST AN ATTORNEY.

R. B. Shepard and Wife Sued by  
The Utah National.

NOTE PAID BY SERVICES.

Defendants Contend That Their Obligation Has Been Discharged—  
Prominent Counsel.

The trial of the case of the Utah National bank vs. Richard B. and Sarah A. Shepard, which was commenced late yesterday afternoon, was resumed before Judge Morse this morning. At 11 o'clock the case was continued, the court allowing the pleadings to be amended on both sides.

The action was brought to recover on a promissory note for \$344.50, executed by the defendants in favor of the plaintiff bank dated June 22, 1898. Sarah A. Shepard claims that she simply signed the note as surety for her husband, that the note was paid and satisfied long before the institution of this action, and asks that the note be cancelled as far as she is concerned, and that she have judgment against the plaintiff for costs. Mr. Shepard, in a separate answer from that of his wife, states that the note has been fully satisfied, and states that on January 1, 1898, the plaintiff bank employed him to prosecute an action in the Third district court to recover \$16,000 with interest from David James and John A. Gracsek, on a promissory note, dated Feb. 22, 1893, and Anne D. Groesbeck, defendant on January 20, 1898, against James and Groesbeck for \$16,000. He also says that the court adjudged that \$1,000 would be a reasonable attorney fee. He says that afterwards, on Feb. 12, 1898, the execution having been returned wholly unsatisfied, he commenced proceedings supplemental to execution, and plaintiff agreed to pay him a reasonable attorney fee therefor, and that afterwards, on Feb. 12, 1898, he filed an affidavit in the Third district court, signed by President J. M. Stuart, of the plaintiff bank, and asking that the court require David James, John A. Groesbeck and Anne D. Groesbeck and James Chipman to appear before Judge B. Kinney, a referee appointed by the court, to hear testimony and give evidence as to any property they might have subject to execution. Defendant Shepard contends that \$250 a reasonable fee for his services as attorney in the supplemental proceedings, which were had on March 24 and April 8, 1898, and says that his fees in the last named action which became due on May 1, 1898, were wholly unpaid.

Defendant Shepard therefore claims that there is due him from the bank the sums of \$1,000 with interest at the rate of 12 per cent from January 22, 1898, and \$250 with interest at 8 per cent from May 1, 1898, less the amount of the note sued on in this action. This Mr. Shepard claims leaves a balance due him of \$250.80, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent from January 22, 1898.

The plaintiff is represented by Bennett Howell, Sutherland and Van Cott, attorneys by Senator Rawlins, S. P. Armstrong and Harrison O. Shepard.

Trial of the Van Kuran embezzlement case will commence at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning in the criminal division of the district court, and a large crowd of auditors is expected in the court room. Mr. Van Kuran is charged with having embezzled \$5,000 from the Oregon Short Line company last May, and acting in the capacity of local treasurer.

Trial of the case of Lizzie M. Margetts vs. F. E. McGurrian & Co., in which taking of testimony was completed yesterday, was this morning continued by Judge Morse till 8 o'clock on Monday evening, Sept. 30th, when arguments will be heard. The action is brought to recover \$421 damages on account of defendants' having sold a piece of property to plaintiff, which she claims was not the property which she represented that he had sold her.

**NOT A VILLAGE.**

Judge Johnson Renders a Decision  
Regarding Mountainville.

[Special to the "News."]

Mont. Utah, September 25.—Judge Johnson rendered a pretty important decision today affecting interests of the people of the county, the decision holding that a small place in Sanpete valley called Mountainville is not a village.

An action was last month brought against George C. Madson in the justice's court, charging him with befouling waters used for domestic and culinary purposes by the people of Mountainville. On appeal to the district court that fact was admitted but the contention is that Mountainville is not such a village as contemplated by the legislature.

The evidence today showed that Mountainville is an aggregation of houses near Mt. Pleasant, numbering twelve, and having a population of about sixty persons, that there is no place of business, all the trading being done at Mt. Pleasant, and that while there is a school house there, it belongs to the Mt. Pleasant school district.

Mountainville has no postoffice. All the people are not located there permanently. The decision found the defendant not guilty of befouling the waters as charged.

**CORDON CROSS-EXAMINED.**

Defense of Majors Attempts to Shake  
His Testimony.

[Special to the "News."]

Logan, Utah, Sept. 25.—For two hours and a half this morning Sheriff Cordon, of Boxelder county, was on the stand for cross-examination. The questions were put by Attorneys Weber and McGurrian for the defense and later by Attorney Nebeker for the prosecution. The entire ground covered by the witness' first testimony was gone over minutely by both sides, and though the defense tried earnestly to bring out a number of inaccuracies, very little change from the first examination was notable. The questioning was alternated with a number of witty tilts between the lawyers, Attorney Allison charging the defense with lack of courtesy and Attorney McGurrian alleging unfairness on the part of the prosecution. Considerable testimony was objected to by the defense and ruled in and an exception noted in each instance. Cordon was still on the stand when court adjourned at noon.

## A TWO BILLION GALLON RESERVOIR

Engineer Herschell of New York Reports  
That One Can Be Built in Ogden  
Canyon for \$250,000.

The executive committee of the Utah Light & Power company met this morning to hear the preliminary report of Clemens Herschell, the eminent hydraulic engineer, engaged to investigate the proposed dam site in Ogden canyon. Colonel John R. Winder presided over the meeting and besides L. S. Hiles and Rudger Clawson of the committee, there were present General Manager Campbell, Attorney Young and Engineer Hayward.

Mr. Herschell submitted an oral report to the committee which was, in the main, favorable to the project as outlined and reported on by other engineers. His written report will be ready by October 8th, when it will be presented at the directors' meeting of the company.

In the oral report Mr. Herschell stated that he had been much gratified at what he had seen in Ogden canyon. He is of the opinion that there is no impracticability in the erection of a dam at the head of the canyon and that a good and valuable reservoir can thus be secured to supply water to the canyon tributary to the farmers and irrigators. Mr. Herschell further recommends that if a dam be constructed as projected it should be an earthen one with a concrete core. He estimates that the cost of such a dam, 1,000 or 1,200 feet high and impounding two billion cubic feet of water, will be a quarter of a million dollars. The benefits to be derived from the construction of the dam and the impounding of such an immense quantity of water are numerous. Enough water can be furnished to make absolutely sure, the irrigation of at least 15,000 acres. The benefits are mutual, the company, and the farmers and the irrigation companies each, having a half interest in the impounded water. If the dam is constructed, the farmers are to be allowed their half of the water during the months of July, August and September, when it is most needed and the power company will use its share during the fall and winter up to March 1st. Mr. Herschell says that of every foot of impounded water is of greater advantage to the irrigators than to the power company.

Clemens Herschell is one of the most distinguished hydraulic engineers of the country. He was a member of the commission of engineers who reported on the possibilities of Niagara Falls as a source of power for electrical works and who were connected with the work of being done there. One power plant of 50,000 horse power is in operation now and others of like capacity is under way. Mr. Herschell leaves tomorrow for New York and en route will stop over at Niagara Falls.

## IN QUEST OF DEAD WIFE'S ESTATE

Disappointed Italian Who Came All the Way from Venice to  
Salt Lake for a Fortune Finds Little of Value  
—His Wife's Strange Death.

Antonio de Gregorio, who called at the county attorney's office this morning, seems to have traveled half across the globe for nothing or less than nothing. He arrived from Venice, Italy, a few days ago to claim his wife's estate.

Mrs. de Gregorio is the woman who died under suspicious circumstances in a room at the back of an Italian State street saloon on the night of July 1st.

The proprietor of the saloon wrote to the husband in Venice that his wife was dead and had left some property supposed to be quite valuable. De Gregorio came from Venice to claim his wife's estate. He imagined it amounted to considerable, but he is doomed to disappointment. What Mrs. De Gregorio really left was \$25 in cash, three finger rings, two watches of which one was gold plated and the other silver, besides two trunks, all of which except the cash are now in the possession of the county treasurer. Of the cash, \$40 went to the undertaker and \$10 for doctor fees. The rest of the property amounts in value to about \$15, and out of this will have to come the administration fees which will about eat it all up. Then the equity attorney has a charge amounting to \$25 against the