

Mr. Allen and Miss Fisher of the *Republican* and C. L. Hand of the *Kansas* of that place.

At Emporia we were met by C. V. Eskridge, proprietor of the *Republican*, and J. F. Girty and Col. Whitley, two other prominent citizens. Mr. Geo. T. Nicholson, general passenger agent, and Mr. Tanner, assistant general ticket agent of the Santa Fe road, joined the party here and accompanied them to Kansas City; we were met by Frank A. Marshall of the *Kansas City Journal*, and G. M. Payne and F. L. Vandegrift of the *Star*.

The ride through Missouri and Iowa was chiefly made in the night, and some delay occasioned by the recent flood which had so unsettled the track in places as to render fast traveling unsafe. We crossed the Mississippi at Fort Madison by daylight and enjoyed traveling through the loveliest part of Illinois to Chicago immensely. On reaching Detroit we received an invitation by telegraph from the Press Club of Chicago to dine with them at 1 p. m., which we expect to avail ourselves of. Will arrive in Chicago now in a few minutes O. K., after a most delightful overland trip. Too much cannot be said in praise of the treatment of the R. R. men all the way, the fine scenery along the lines of R. G. W., Colorado Midland & Santa Fe roads and the splendid equipment of their lines, which render traveling by them a positive luxury.

Respectfully,  
G. C. L.

CHICAGO, May 25.

### ALL ABOUT THOSE BOOKS.

The case of H. T. Duke, plaintiff, vs. Elias A. Smith and Alfred G. Norrell, defendants, came before Justice of the Peace Lochrie, this afternoon.

Plaintiff claimed that he is entitled to two certain books of record containing the proceedings of the Democratic Territorial Central Committee of Utah since 1887, and that these are wrongfully detained by the defendants, who insist, in their answer, their right to hold the books and documents as secretary and agent of an "association of persons falsely claiming to be the Territorial Democratic central committee of Utah."

Just before 2 o'clock Attorney Ogden Hiles waited upon Justice Lochrie and desired to have the hearing postponed, to meet Judge Powers' convenience, until 4 o'clock, but the justice refused to accede to this request, and most of the parties interested being in attendance by 2:30, the hearing was then proceeded with.

Attorney C. B. Glenn represented the plaintiff, Judge Powers coming upon the scene very soon afterwards and joining Mr. Glenn.

Attorney J. B. Hurd appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Elias Smith, one of the defendants, having to leave by train shortly after 3 o'clock, was first examined by Attorney Glenn. Mr. Smith said he was this morning subpoenaed to produce "the books"—without any description being given—of the Democratic party, but he was not now in possession of them. They were sent by himself to Chicago, by

Mr. Dunbar, last Saturday, for the information of a "party of which witness formed part." He did not know who were the members of the Democratic Central Committee which organized the advisory committee, by which latter body witness was elected. He received no books on his appointment, but prepared books and afterwards kept them himself.

Judge A. G. Norrell was next called and said he had no records belonging to the plaintiff in his possession; only a private book of his own keeping. He was secretary of the association from May 5th, 1888, till some time in 1889. Witness never resigned from the Democratic committee, but another committee was appointed and he dropped out.

Judge Powers—You are a Democrat in politics?

Judge Norrell—Yes, sir, full blooded. (Laughter.)

Judge Hoge said he remembered the organization of the Democratic party in this Territory about twenty years ago, and was interrogated as to the formation of the Territorial committee in May, 1888. A list of 19 names was read to witness, most of which he was familiar with. He detailed much of the work performed by that committee down to the convention of 1888, at Ogden, which elected delegates to the national convention at St. Louis.

Justice of the Peace Hall said he was temporary secretary of the 1888 convention at Ogden, and was present the whole time. The committee was elected for four years, and until their successors were appointed. Messrs. Norrell and Duke were on that committee. Witness had never heard of any call having been made for a new committee.

Judge Powers related the demand he had made upon Judge Norrell for the books in question, on behalf of Mr. Duke, the plaintiff, and proceeded to tell a long story on Utah Democracy past and present.

Mr. H. T. Duke, the complainant, testified that he made a demand upon Mr. Smith for the books, but as that gentleman refused to give them up, he authorized Judge Powers to see Judge Norrell and make a similar request of him. The result of this was equally unproductive.

The last witness was ex-City Attorney Hall, who was present at that memorable Ogden convention, when the committee before referred to was given a four years' lease of life. He gave evidence as to the members constituting that committee.

From the beginning of the case until the end, though it lasted less than an hour, everybody—except the presiding justice himself—seemed to be in a hurry to get away—everybody had something else to do or somewhere else to go; but Justice Lochrie pinned all the witnesses down until each one had got through with his testimony and then allowed him to go as he quit the stand. At the close of the hearing the Justice announced that he would give his decision at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

Attorney Hurd did not ask a single question of either witness, but he had a stenographer on hand, and evidently had a motive in observing strict silence of speech. The "other side" did not avail themselves of the services of a shorthand writer, and when at the

termination of the investigation the "Boss" wanted the stenographer (F. E. Barker) read off something from his notes for his information. Mr. Hurd appeared to guard his shorthand man with a sort of fatherly care. "We want that for our own use," he said; but he was good-natured enough to let Mr. Barker run off the evidence of the first two witnesses, which Judge Powers did not hear from the stand.

### DECORATION DAY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 30.—Never before has Rochester been so crowded; never before has it entertained so distinguished a company. All business was suspended. It is estimated that 250,000 people took part in the various demonstrations.

#### THE PRESIDENT

was enthusiastically received everywhere and compelled to bow acknowledgements to almost continuous cheering. The weather was bright. The feature of the day was the dedication of the monument in Washington Square in honor of the soldiers and sailors of Monroe County who died in defense of the Union. The city was everywhere gay with bunting. President Harrison, Governor Flower and other distinguished guests arose early and took a nine-mile ride on the electric car, escorted by a large body of gaily decorated bicyclists as an escort to Ontario Beach for breakfast. Returning to the city, the President and governor held a public reception from 10:30 till noon. The unveiling was preceded by a review of the parade, consisting of war veterans, German-American Societies, school children and miscellaneous civic societies.

At the appointed time in the presence of a great throng

THE MONUMENT WAS UNVEILED with imposing ceremonies. General Reynolds made a short introductory address, President Hill of Rochester University delivered an oration, Samuel H. Lowe read a poem, and President Harrison and Governor Flower each made addresses.

The President in his address said in part: War is not attractive to our people. We have not many of that class of men of whom we sometimes heard during the war, who would rather fight than eat. He had one of that class in his regiment, and he got into a ditch in the first engagement. It took a great deal to separate home loving, peaceful people from their homes, but when the moment came and dreadful war was present, with what magnificent self-denial, with what alacrity was every family tie and every commercial interest put beneath the supreme duty of to save the nation and redeem the flag from dishonor. (Applause.)

Out of this war we brought that mutual respect that would not otherwise have been possible. Some of us fancied the Southern people were given to vaporing and that each of them was equal to five Northern soldiers, but the South learned that Paul Revere still rode the highways of Massachusetts, and that the man of Concord still ploughed his fields. And we, on our part, learned that the spirit of chivalry which was found in the