The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock ~EDITION.~

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 282. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVI

## IT IS ADJOURNED.

### A Dynamite Plot to Blow Up Westminster Bridge.

### THE CHINESE BILL SIGNED.

#### Fatal Boiler Explosion.—An Eruption Causes a Riot in Austria.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—The Senate passed the House joint resolution for a final adjournment at 3 o'clock this afternoon, so that that is the date sine die will close.

The resolution was not passed without opposition.

Coke, Dolph, Harris, Call, Berry, Mills, Allen and Peffer spoke against adjourning, on the ground that there was important business which ought to be transacted.

Allen declared the Populists were prepared for work. They were in Congress to assist in passing a proper tariff bill and enacting other needed legislation.

Caswell said it was futile to attempt to keep a quorum in the Senate till the opening of the regular session. Gray agreed with him.

Cullom said he would vote for the resolution because he believed a majority desired to adjourn, and added, if Congress would, before adjourning, announce to the country it did not intend either to repeal the sherman law or the tariff law, it would be doing a very good piece of work.

Blackburn favored the resolution, which was then passed.

The House bill in aid of the World's Fair prize winners' exhibition, which is to be held in New York city, was then passed.

After appointment of members on the joint committee to wait on the President to inform him the Congress was ready to adjourn the Senate went into executive session.

The Senate adjourned without confirming the nomination of Hornblower to the United States supreme bench. This has the effect of a rejection, the President therefore being compelled to send in his name again or nominate a new man.

The clock was turned back six minutes in order to allow the Senate to complete its business, at the conclusion of which it also adjourned sine die.

The adjournment defeated the deficiency bill and other pending measures.

#### THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In the House was the usual avalanche of bills and reports marking the closing hours of Congress.

The Senate amendment to the bill permitting the sale of World's Fair goods at 50 per cent reduction on the tariff which exempted from duty all goods imported for the Columbian museum was non-concurred in and the bill was sent to a conference.

At 1 o'clock p. m. the clerk of the Senate announced to the House the passage of the joint resolution for adjournment.

A joint committee of the House and Senate was appointed to notify the President it he had no further communications to Congress it was ready to adjourn.

The clerk then began the calling of the roll for committee reports. A dozen members were on their feet at the same time asking recognition. Boatner was recognized and asked unanimous consent to consider the bill changing the judicial districts of Florida. Passed.

At 2:35 p.m. the committee to wait on the President reported he had no further communication to make.

At 3 o'clock the House adjourned sine die.

#### At Police Headquarters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Lawyer Francis H. Weeks, the defaulter, extradited from Costa Rica, arrived from New Orleans by train this afternoon and was at once taken to police headquarters.

#### The Moors Have Gone.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The Spanish embassy here has received a dispatch from Madrid to the effect that the severe punishment inflicted on Moors on Oct. 31st, 1893, they have disappeared from the sight of the forts.

#### Asks for a Receiver.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York has asked that a receiver be appointed for the Consolidated Wellston Coal and Iron company of Ohio, on the ground that it has defaulted, on interest on $5,000,000 bonds since 1891, several well known men and corporations are interested as defendants.

#### He Was Justified.

PARIS, Nov. 3.—Gambia says it turns out that the German street guard who shot the two French poachers, was justified, as they fired at him while on German soil. This ends the incident.

#### Report Denied.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The owners of the steamer Alexandria, which burned at sea, near Matanzas, deny the truth of the story circulated last night to the effect that thirty-five passengers had lost their lives. They attribute the story sent in these dispatches yesterday, that only the purser and stewardess are missing.

#### Fatal Boiler Explosion.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The boiler of an engine on the Iron Mountain railroad, near here, exploded last night, killing Engineer Geo. Hunter, Fireman Ed. Kops and Brakeman Tom Nash. Kops was hurled into the river; the body has not been recovered.

#### QUEEN OF THE OCEAN.

#### From New York to Queenstown in Five Days and a Half.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 3.—The new Cunard steamer Campania arrived here this morning, making the passage in five days, twelve hours and seven minutes, beating the best previous record, that of her sister, ship Lucania, by an hour and twenty-three minutes. The Campania is now queen of the seas, holding both eastward and westward records, the latter being five days, thirteen hours and thirty minutes. A remarkable feature of the passage is the fact that Campania lost her westward record, which her sister Lucania from the month. It is believed she will certainly lower the westward record still further.

#### An Eruption Causes a Riot.

VIENNA, Nov. 3.—The eruption of a lonely miller from the village of Kriegale resulted in a serious riot. The villagers attacked the police station at the eruption. The latter being hard pressed fired into the crowd, killing one man. Five policemen were seriously hurt. In response to an appeal to the local authorities, soldiers have been sent to the scene.

#### By Dynamiters Abroad.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—The last I ne just been brought to light that on Wednesday last two warehouses discovered a musical iron bomb watching two pounds, with a face screwed into the little end, and a number of white cartridges loaded with bullets, on one of the apartments of Westminster bridge on the side next to the house of commons. These were taken to Scotland yard and the matches burned up. When rocket of the Red gut out the police at first made light of it when questioned, but it is now admitted that these implements of death and destruction are connected with a dynamite plot, though they hold it to be of small importance. It is the general belief, however, that it is a very grave matter and that it was the intention to destroy the bridge if not to blow up the house of commons.

#### Fatal Fight over a Claim.

WEBSTER, Wis., Nov. 3.—A report is received here of a tragedy at Chewaka. Four miners—Dunbarie, Wiese, Quinn and Vanaps—fought over a mining claim. The last three were fatally wounded.

## A DEMOCRATIC DEFENSE.

### Colonel Argus Replies to "Watcher's" Republican Plea.

#### Statehood is an Issue and Home Industries, Too, Not Not by Taxation of the Masses.

*Editor Deseret News:*

It was a matter of surprise to the Democratic readers of the News to see the communication in last night's issue headed "A Republican Plea"—inasmuch as it has been generally supposed that the News would take no side in the present political contest, and that its columns were closed to communications reflecting the views of either party. As the advocate of Republicanism was given a hearing, I trust you will allow one who believes in the doctrine of Democracy briefly to state the position of his party on the issues named by "Watcher."

First, as for the Legislative tickets of the two parties. "Watcher" gives the full Republican ticket throughout the Territory, implying that the men on it are superior to those on the Democratic. I have not the slightest hesitancy in asking the public to read the following list of legislators named by the Democracy, and allowing it to decide whether in ability, experience and probity these representative citizens will not compare favorably with those on the other side:

COUNCIL.

| | |
|---|---|
| First district | Charles H. Hart, Logan |
| Second district | Richard Wood, Morgan |
| Third district | John Sharp, Oxford<br>J. H. Moyle, Paris |
| Fourth district | Salt Lake<br>J. T. Kingsbury<br>J. M. Wilcox |
| Fifth district | H. P. McCornick |
| Sixth district | H. W. Wood, Provo |
| Seventh district | W. H. Dall, Spanish Fork |
| Eighth district | H. Dell, Salt Lake |
| Ninth district | Joshua Greenwood, Fillmore |
| Tenth district | Charles Allen, Parowan |

THE HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| First district | Joseph Musser, Clarke Co |
| Second district | Andrew Stewart, Box Elder |
| Third district | A. S. Hickman, Willard<br>J. Peterson, Ogden |
| Fourth district | J. E. Booth, Ogden<br>George F. Gibbs |
| Fifth district | Salt Lake<br>E. W. Wilcox<br>E. A. Rosser<br>W. H. Dale<br>J. E. Dale<br>H. A. Cook<br>O. H. Hardy<br>J. C. Moyle |
| Sixth district | Daniel Morris, Beaver |
| Seventh district | G. W. Gardner, Parowan |
| Eighth district | J. E. Solor, Milford |
| Ninth district | Geo. H. Dunn, Tooele county |
| Tenth district | John Jones, Park City |
| Eleventh district | Geo. A. Dunbar, Coalville |
| Twelfth district | Joseph Morris |
| Thirteenth district | W. A. Hyde, Provo |
| Fourteenth district | J. E. Booker, Heber |
| Fifteenth district | A. S. Jensen, Richfield |
| Sixteenth district | J. H. Lewis, Fillmore |
| Seventeenth district | A. W. Jones, St George |

I know nothing of the argument which "Watcher" states a Democrat made in Sugar House the other night, in which he is alleged to have asked Republicans to support the Democratic ticket, because a Republican success meant a postponement of statehood. If he did use that argument, I would say the act his head was seriously hurt. Congress is made up of an aggregation of beings who are decidedly human—and it would be a remarkably wise thing indeed if it is the last of a Republican Democratic or a Democratic Republican party it would know to take upon the score of expediency to do. That Congress, whether Republican or Democratic, are given to admitting territories which promise to increase to the party in power, any the recent cases of Montana, Wyoming and especially Idaho seem to evince to instance. Even as eminent a Republican authority as Frank Cannon, says (see Ogden Standard editorial, Nov. 11, 1892)

"The Liberals (meant against statehood) seem to be a kind of bonanza. Instead of preventing statehood it was merely hence it. If Mr. Cannon had been elected Utah would in all probability not have had statehood for four years, as the Democratic party would have been in no hurry to admit a territory with a Republican majority. The Liberal friends now see their mistake, but there seems to be a little too much glee to be lasting good."

In the said Democratic position in the question is that: There are thousands of voters in this Territory—perhaps thousands—who have not allied themselves with either political organization—whose attitude has yet made no appreciable impression—men who we know most emphatically want statehood the welfare and prosperity of their beloved Utah. To this class of voters the Democracy says—We have a right to your votes in the coming election. You know the vital importance of forming a legislature which shall be in sympathy with the governor (assuming it has actually been in the history of Utah), the President and the majority of congress. You know what the Democracy has done in the Territories for the people of Utah, from the time when it admitted her delegates at the Chicago convention, down to the present, when it has passed the bill to enlarge the Church personal property (originally seized by the act of a Congress controlled by a Republican majority, and when it has just received the report of a Democratic committee, unanimously favoring statehood for our Territory. This class of voters the Democracy confidently says it would be in folly to political exposure, to say nothing of utter ingratitude, to elect other than a Democratic Legislature.

That part of "Watcher's" article which says the Democrat here is subject to the statehood issue in his election is too preposterous to need arguing. But the assumption that the Democrats are the enemies of our home industries—an assumption relentlessly and maliciously put forward by the Republican stamps all over the Territory—ought to be denounced, despite its apparent falsity. I say it with all calmness and deliberation, with the facts at hand to prove it, that Democrats here (not so much money from home industries in Utah if not more than Republicans have done—and it is only necessary to site the E. C. M. I. Nine factory, the Provo Woolen mills, the Deseret Woolen mills and the Utah Sugar works to substantiate what I say). Democrats are as loyally as Republicans do to their families and friends to patronize home industries; to keep money in local circulation; to give the home product the preference. But the Democrats do not stop to the government "Take the tax money out of your treasury and give it to me, that or the other corporation to help it because it makes shoes, cloth or sugar." Where shall the bounty contract stop, and what would be the taken and the people in short time if every longsighted and honest industry were to see aid from the treasury? Why should not the Dairy mine have a bounty? It employs a large number of men, but silver is a price that it does not pay to work. Why not the iron mines in southern Utah? Why not the four million? Why not any of the other other industries that have substantial payroll? The legitimate end of the bounty theory is increased taxation to support favored classes at the expense of the masses, till that increased taxation becomes unsupportable and bounty defeats its own aims.

In this connection it may not be out of the way to state a very familiar instance or showing the position of Democrats on the question of bounties and tariffs. I refer to the copper plant, which asked the citizens of Salt Lake for a bonus of $100,000 cash and a small two mile branch by issue it to locate here. That bonus was legitimate—it was given as freely by Democrats as by Republicans as a voluntary act. *But when Salt Lake City corporation assumed to put the hand into its treasury and take out $25,000 of the people's money and hand it over to the copper plant enterprise—and that whether the people were asking or unwilling (that soon so ordered a Republican as Arthur Brown to hot a bonus to the tune of a set of bonds, it seemed to be time for a Democrat to join the Republicans and hold the bounty principle to which Democrats so strenuously fight.*

In brief, the creed of Democracy is that it is not legitimate for government to aid industries which are not self-supporting, by taking from those which are; if they are self-supporting, the bounty is not needed, and only goes to enrich those who are back of them.

In further support of my assertion that Democrats are not hostile to home industries, I name the following well known Democratic citizens whose money is in the foreground of all our local enterprises from E. C. M. I. and the Sugar factory down: Moses Thatcher, Heber J. Grant, Francis Armstrong, W. B. Preston, Geo. W. Thatcher, John R. Winder, R. T. Burton, C. S. Burton, John S. Barnes, George Romney, L. S. Hills, Tom D. Dee, D. H. Peery, A. O. Smoot, Frank W. Jennings, B. A. Smith, T. G. Webber, and many others who might be named.

ONE ARGUS.

#### Special Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the board of directors of the Deseret hospital on Saturday, November 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the hospital building. A general attendance of all the members of the board is urgently requested, as there are important matters to be considered. By order of the president,

H. B. CLARKSON,
E. S. WELLS, Secretary.

#### Re On the Watch.

From the premises of S. E. Allen, corner of North East and S. Temple Union street, part of a double harness was stolen last night. No clue to the thieves had been obtained up to this afternoon.

## NOT IN HIS FAVOR.

### What The Neighbors Think of Hunter Harry Hammond.

#### THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

#### A Good Deal of Time Wasted in Objections During The Trial—Testimony is Ended.

Subsequent to the report in yesterday's News of the proceedings of the trial of Harry Hammond before Judge Hawk, on a charge of killing Clyde Robertson, Henry Gaylor was called to the witness stand. He is about 9 years old and testified that Harry was of a peaceable disposition. He met Harry and his brother George walking home from the reveal Dunbar's house on the day of the killing. A gun was off on East Temple street, and his mother told him that Clyde Robertson was shot. Witness didn't hear Harry say anything before the gun went off. He located the boys on East Temple street when the gun was fired.

Carl Hammond, aged 7 years, testified that he met Harry Hammond and George Gaylor between his home and the river, as they returned from their huntingpts. They then went east on Eleventh South, toward home, until they reached East Temple street. He heard a gun go off after they reached East Temple street, but was not looking at it at the time. Harry Hammond had the gun, but was not in Whiting's yard at that time. Harry said that he shot his gun before, but he wouldn't go off.

Henry W. Gaylor, father of George Gaylor, said he examined the corner of the fence where Clyde stood when he was shot. He would have had to stand on a box to reach the point noted.

William G. Margetts, Sheriff McQueen, Deputy Marshal Thomas Cannon, Edward Sheridan and J. D. H. McAllister gave formal testimony, after which the defendant, Harry Hammond, was examined. He testified that he went up town on the morning of the shooting to get some ammunition. He and George Gaylor loaded the shells—Elwell is mistaken—and went hunting in the afternoon. Before going, and while they were still at his father's, some of the children had thrown rocks, and he called to them to stop. He did not say any bad language. While hunting he fired all his shots but one, which would not go off. Coming home he fired a number of times. He returned home by way of Eleventh South street, and turned north when he reached Main street. As he passed Mr. Gaylor's house he snapped the gun again, but it did not go off. When on Main street, nearly opposite Whiting's house, he tried the gun again, and it went off. He didn't aim it at anybody, but as the gun went off he heard a scream, and went on around to see what was the matter. Neither did he say anything to anybody before firing the shot. The remainder of Harry's testimony was the same as that given by preceding witnesses with reference to his actions immediately after the shooting. He had never had any trouble, he said, with Clyde, and didn't know of Mr. Robertson or his house or home for that day.

Judge Howat—At the corner's inquest did you tell the jury you fired off your gun opposite Gaylor's house?

"Yes, sir."

"When you told this you knew it wasn't true, didn't you?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever have any trouble with Clyde?"

"No, sir."

"Did you say to Sheriff McQueen the next day that the gun went off while you had it on your shoulder?"

"No, sir."

"What time did you leave home to go hunting?"

"Between 12 and 1 o'clock."

Attorney Waite—When you were examined by the coroner, you told some lies, didn't you?

"Yes, sir."

"But you told him the truth before you went away, didn't you?"

"Yes, sir."

Judge Howat—You first told the coroner that you didn't shoot the gun off at all, and later on you told that you shot it off in front of Gaylor's house, didn't you?

"Yes, sir."

This ended the boy's examination, and Attorney Waite at once moved that the indictment against George Gaylor be dismissed, on the ground that the defense could use him as a witness. Counsel argued that the evidence did not show a scintilla of evidence against Gaylor, but said they only asked a dismissal on the grounds that they wished to use him as a witness.

Judge Howat opposed the motion, which was overruled by the court.

George Gaylor was called and testified substantially to the same alleged state of affairs as Hammond did. On cross-examination, Gaylor admitted that he had told his mamma in Sheriff McQueen, to the coroner and to the committing magistrate as to the firing of the fatal shot.

Hammond was recalled by Judge Howat for further cross-examination, and asked if he didn't know that there were a number of women and children in the direction that he fired the shot, and replied that he did.

After the evidence of several children as taken at the preliminary hearing had been read, the court adjourned.

During the time he was on the stand young Hammond exhibited at the same time and was observed demonstrations that characterized him throughout the trial, and at no period did he show the slightest sign of perturbation.

The trial was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Hammond, who was absent from the court yesterday, was present today, and, as before, occupied a chair beside her son. Her demeanor has indicated the time of great anxiety through which she has been lately passing. Mrs. Hammond's mother and the father and mother of the defendant George Gaylor were again seated alongside her, while the parents and sister of the deceased boy, as on the preceding days, sat on the side of the courtroom, and in the rear of the court room.

There was a much larger attendance of spectators than yesterday.

The prosecution was this afternoon represented by Judge Howat, assistant district attorney, and Attorneys J. D. Free, and the defense by Attorneys Waldemar and Waite.

When court opened Judge Hawk called all jurors in waiting until noon Monday, which would seem to indicate that the trial is likely to occupy the afternoon at the week.

The testimony of Mrs. Ruth, as given before the committing magistrate, was now admitted in evidence, after which Mrs. Gaylor, mother of the deceased boy, was called. She testified that she had spoken to Attorney Waite that she did not see anyone in Whiting's yard after the shooting. Asked by Judge Howat if yesterday she told the truth by telling these lies in testifying against Harry Hammond, the witness answered in the negative.

Wm. Thomas Hansen, a carpenter formerly of Lexington, Nebraska, said he knew Harry Hammond while his parents resided there. He identified certain photographs as one which he formerly used frequently. It belonged to Hammond's father and has been loaned to him, and witness has seen some effective shooting with it. He had filled it with it at 100 paces distance, and did not think it impossible for the boy to kill a bird stuck in the tower from a distance of seventy-five yards. The last answer was in reply to the prosecution.

Mr. Margetts, Sheriff McQueen, Mr. Gaylor and Mrs. Ryan (Hammond's grandmother) were each recalled, but their testimony was very unimportant in what has already been there.

The defense intended to call Dr. Smith, merely to testify as to the nature of the gunshot wounds inflicted upon the deceased boy, but as the witness was not now present, and having been only subpoenaed the prosecution consented to his being called at a later date.

The defense then rested, and the prosecution adduced rebutting testimony, beginning by calling the re-calling of Sheriff McQueen and Mr. Waite, in the question of location as to the scene of the tragedy.

Robert Robertson, father of Clyde, and Mrs. Sarah Jane Spencer were next called. The latter was asked by Judge Howat whether Vinnie Rose had told her, about five minutes after the tragedy, that she saw Harry Hammond fire the shot which killed Clyde Robertson, but the witness interposed an emphatic objection to the question.

Judge Howat admitted that this line of testimony was an exception to the general rule, but said that when the defense sought to assail Miss Vinnie's previous evidence here and claimed that it was a recent fabrication, thereby endeavoring to impeach the witness, then, in rebuttal, he had a right to show that Vinnie, before any charge against Hammond had been even thought of, told her story to Mrs. Spencer right after the shooting. Counsel also remarked that he only stated all the circumstances of the girl's testimony.

Attorney Waite urged, while declaring that he desired not to take any unfair advantage of the witness, that there was no rule of law that would allow the statement to be introduced as to what the witness might have said one way or another.

Judge Howat then asked the witness whether Vinnie Rose, at that time, said she saw some one shot Clyde Robertson.

The witness answered that she told her Clyde was shot dead, and that it was Harry Hammond who shot him—that he had the gun.

The defense objecting to this, the question and answer were stricken out and the question was put in a modified form, when the witness replied that Vinnie said Clyde had been shot dead, and that she saw Harry Hammond shoot through the fence.

Mrs. Jeanette Spencer was called and gave testimony similar to the last witness. Vinnie was very much excited and said she saw Harry shoot through the fence.

Mrs. Robertson, mother of Clyde, was recalled, but the question put to her was ruled out and she retired.

Attorney Whittemore then proceeded against the prosecuting attorney introducing "clear effects" for the purpose of playing upon the jury, but Judge Howat indignantly denied any such thought or motive.

Mrs. Estella Place then took the stand. She testified that she formerly resided in the vicinity of Major avenue.

Judge Howat—Do you know anything about the disposition of Harry Hammond—is he quarrelsome, vindictive, or otherwise?

Objected to by the defense, but the court ruled that the witness might answer.

Witness said—He was considered very quarrelsome around there; that he was a bullying kind of a boy.

Judge Howat—What is his disposition as to hitting and striking other children?

Objected to, but witness was allowed to answer.

Mrs. Place then said that she knew he would, and had, injured other and smaller children. She had known him throw rocks at her two-year-old baby on the door step, and he had also struck witness's eldest son, Gordon, aged 12, over the head with a whip-handle, and also called him a s—of a b—.

Mrs. Maud Rose, mother of Vinnie, was asked as to the defendant's reputation in the locality in which he lived, which she said was bad.

Attorney Waite—Who have you heard say so?

Witness—You go to the neighbors and you will find out. She then enumerated several of the neighbors whom she had heard speak disparagingly of the boy.

Attorney Waite—Did the Hammond boys trouble you in any way?

Witness—No, sir, they did not.

Mrs. Dameville was called and asked what she knew as to Harry Hammond's disposition.

Witness—I know so much that I could not tell it all.

Q—Was it good or bad?

A—Bad. Witness said she had heard Mrs. Gaylor, for one, speak against Harry, saying that he had stolen things from her place and that she wanted him to keep away from them. She had heard other neighbors talk unfavorably of the Hammond boys.

To Attorney Whittemore the witness stated that Vinnie Hammond boys had annoyed her very much and done injury around her house. She had no ill-feeling against the Hammond family, but did not care to "neighbor" with them after all she knew.

Mrs. Osborn, another resident of the locality in question, was asked by Judge Howat—Do you know what people said of Harry Hammond generally, prior to June 20th? Was his reputation good or bad?

Witness—Well, it was bad. Every one who has spoken to me for two years, about your boys from Harry Hammond. One of the neighbors (the witness) thought boys were good children until they came to live in that neighborhood and associated with the Hammonds and Gaylors.

Cross-examined—She had not heard Harry spoken of particularly as being quarrelsome.

The prosecution rested and the defense called Mr. Nichols, but he said that there was a good deal of wrangling between counsel on either side as to the competency of his evidence, the sum of the defense being to impeach the testimony of a previous witness. The witness of the court became much high excited before he heard rulled on the point to which the witness should testify.

Mr. Nichols stated that within an hour after the tragedy, and at the conclusion of the shooting, he had a conversation with the witness Vinnie Rose. Question after question was then put, objected to and significance sustained.

At length Judge Howat became vexed at what he deemed an unnecessary waste of the court's time by the dozens, and said with some earnest:

"These are the gentlemen who twitter one of doing things for effect."

"This is a vital question," interjected Attorney Whittemore, "and we will take a month if necessary."

After a debate counsel as to whether the testimony which the witness had to give should be admitted—the prosecution stating that it should have come with the evidence in chief, while the defense asserted it was duly put over to their knowledge—one of the witnesses at 12:30 by the court adjourning for luncheon, his honor saying he would consider the matter in the interim.

When the court reconvened Judge Hawk ruled that Mr. Nichols's testimony was admissible. The witness then testified that Vinnie Rose told him she was standing about 100 feet from the corner of the house, at the time, when something occurred.

This closed all the evidence, and Attorney Free was addressing the jury for the prosecution when the News reporter left.

## ALEXANDER GARRICK DEAD.

### A Well Known and Highly Respected Citizen Gone.

Alexander Garrick, first counselor in the Bishopric of the Twenty-second ward, this city, died at his residence, 414 west Fourth North street, at 2:30 this morning, Nov. 3, 1893, aged 62 years, 10 months and 1 day.

Elder Garrick was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, Jan. 2, 1831, and was the son of John and Esther Wallacert Garrick. He buried his first wife, Agnes McGibbon, in Hull, England, and was married again to Jane Hunter Riley in Glasgow, Scotland; she was better known by the Elders and Saints as "Jane Riley."

He embraced the Gospel in the fall of 1856, and emigrated to New York in 1860, where he operated until he emigrated to Salt Lake in May, 1870, where he has been an active worker in the Church ever since, shortly after the organization of the Twenty-second ward he was chosen first counselor to the Bishop and acted as Bishop for two years ending July 4. During the entire time of his kind service in the ward he had proven himself a father to all.

Elder Garrick was employed as boiler maker in the U. C. and U. P. shops from the day following his arrival in the city until 1889, when he and Samuel Holmes entered into partnership in a general boilermaking business at the rear of the Silver Ironworks. He retired from his employment the 3rd of June of this year, and gradually faded until the latter part of August, when he took to his bed. He was loved by his shop mates and associates, and highly respected by all who knew him.

He leaves a wife, four sons and three daughters and nine grandchildren. The two elder children from the first family are in the east.

Funeral services at the Twenty-second ward meeting house at 11:30 a.m., Sunday, November 5th.

#### A Long Trial.

The Hammond murder trial has stretched out longer than had been expected and there seems but a faint hope of the case reaching the jury before a late hour tomorrow. The chances are that the verdict will not be known till Monday next. As the end draws near public interest in the trial increases.

#### Gone After Edwards.

Deputy Marshal Cummock has started for Denver, having in his possession the necessary requisition papers, and hopes to return very shortly to Salt Lake with Arthur Edwards, late manager of the White House, to answer a charge of grand larceny.

#### Before Judge Zane Today.

Emanuel Marks vs John Beck. No appearance was entered by the defendant in this suit, and a decree was entered in favor of the plaintiff, with an attorney's fee of $20.

Hyrum T. Stewart vs John Marcroft. Complaint and cross-complaint dismissed.

Lucy B. McCormick vs John S. McCormick. Continued by consent.

Jens Olsen vs Hyrum Bagley. Motion to set aside conclusions of law of the receiver and for a decree on the findings, submitted.

## BUSINESS AND MINING

### A Change in Railway Train Time Soon to be Made.

#### GATHERING MINING STATISTICS.

#### Depicting Content.—Wool Clip Values.—Farmers in Debt.—Various Items.

Considerable change in the running of railway trains is likely soon to be made on both the through lines for the winter traffic. The Southern Pacific intends changing the time of arrival and departure of trains in Ogden, the arrival time to be about three hours later than it is at present. Among the proposed alterations are an increased train service.

It is also stated that the Union Pacific will resume daily service south of Juab, partly in consequence of the difficulties of a line because the mail contract had not been lived up to.

MINING STATISTICS WANTED.

The director of the mint is gathering statistics of the mining industry in the western states and territories for the year 1893. The various mine owners are being furnished with blanks on which to make reports of the business done and industrial labor connected therewith. If the call made is promptly responded to, the compilation is expected to make a very interesting document.

FOR BOYCOTTING.

The Denver Retail Clerks' union has a damage suit on its hands, the amount asked for of the organization being $100. But the more important part of the question involved is the judicial determination of the right of the union to blacklist and thereby practically ruin the business of a non-union man. Morris Newman, who owns a furnishing store in Denver has not complied with the union rules to close at 6:30 each day. In consequence of this the union blacklisted him and printed and distributed circulars. Some of these were distributed by men placed in front of his store. He asked the court to issue an injunction forbidding the distribution, and it was granted.

WOOL CLIP VALUE.

J. H. Seeley, of Mt. Pleasant, says that owing to the dry season in the wool growing this year, the town alone will suffer a loss of $50,000 on the wool clip, the quality of which was as great in 1893 as the previous year, but times were different.

J. A. Clinton, of the Wool Growers' association, places the loss to the Territory on the wool crop, as compared with last year, at close on a million dollars, the result of the general business depression.

SOTES.

The Central City, Colo., Observer says work will soon be resumed at the Laurie mine, Yankee Hill district, which is owned by Central and Georgetown miners. The tunnel is now in fifty feet and will be driven 150 feet during the winter. The vein recently developed at the end of the tunnel runs well in gold.

Coal bullion to the amount of $15,589 was shipped from the Holes smelter office Wednesday. The weekly shipments for several weeks past have been between $15,000 and $18,000. A great deal of gold dust in small sums is received every day from the placer mines in the vicinity of Idaho.

Boise, Idaho, Statesman: W. T. Riley, register of the United States office at Hailey, is at the Capital. Mr. Riley says the leading silver mines of the Wood river country can operate with silver several cents below its present market price. The ore in the silver belt is very rich and the ore bodies exceedingly large, consequently the mines there will be able to continue operations as long as any other silver producers in the country. In the past four weeks some rich strikes have been made on the Wood river, notably in the Idaho Democrat, which was at one time owned by Boise parties.

Denver News: Word is received from Yankee Hill that Fish's new stamp mill started up last week at its new location on Silver creek, where the water is abundant and flows nearly all the winter. This mill consists of twenty-five stamps and runs exclusively on custom ore, with which it is abundantly supplied from the claims now under development. Two other stamp mills on Fall river and the other on Silver creek will start in a week or two, giving an additional impetus to mining, and adding to the number of gold receipts received at the branch mint in this city.

Mr. H. P. Front of the Consolidated Implement company is "doing" this section in the collecting business, says the Miller's county Democrat. The gentleman reports "short grass." Grass is plentiful, but cash almost an impossibility. As wheat is 51 cents a bushel in Salt Lake City, and railroad freight 22 cents per 100 pounds, it looks that farmers must sell at 29 cents per bushel to pay their indebtedness. If the people of Utah do not acquire some special information on the bad policy of getting into debt, before the present crisis is over, it will not be for lack of opportunities.

Boise Statesman: A project of the re-joint of the Territorial law, F. F. Church, superintendent of the United States assay office, this city, yesterday received instructions, from the director of the mint, which were doubtless sent to all the assay offices, to pay not 90 cents per standard ounce for silver. This is a reduction of about 5 cents per ounce in the price that has been paid for some time past and is the lowest that has ever been paid. When Mr. Church took charge of the assay office 79 cents was paid for the white metal, shortly afterward the market price of silver went down with alarming rapidity. The assay office was then instructed to pay but 85 cents, and that price prevailed until yesterday afternoon. Fine silver, at that price, would bring about 90 3-8 cents an ounce.