

of the approach of that able-bodied functionary, who is supposed to protect the life and prosperity of her Majesty's subjects. The surgical evidence adduced at the inquest upon the mangled remains of Alice McKenzie leaves no doubt as to the fact that the assassin of that hapless woman, disturbed in his work of carnage by the creaking of a policeman's heavy boots, forewent the full accomplishment of his programme of mutilation, and promptly took to flight, thus effecting his escape with ease and security, probably only a few seconds before the policeman's appearance on the scene of slaughter. Had the officer of the law been shod upon different principles—had the soles of his boots been made of India-rubber—in short, of any material that would have enabled him to pace his beat noiselessly instead of signaling his whereabouts to every night wanderer within a radius of at least three hundred yards, the murderer would probably have been caught red-handed and arrested, instead of getting off scott-free. Criminals by profession, unfortunately for honest people, are often extremely astute and ingenious persons, whose detection in many cases can only be effected by surprise. What hope can be reasonably entertained that such merciless wretches as "Jack the Ripper" can be handed over to the strong arm of the law so long as the faithful servants of the people are hindered in the quietude and quickness of their movements by the creaking and clumsiness of their foot-gear?

The condition of affairs in Egypt are such that an active agitation is in progress in Government circles concerning the early construction of a railway into the heart of Africa. In the late battles in Upper Egypt there is no doubt that Gen. Grenfell inflicted upon the dervishes a terrible loss, but it by no means follows that they will consider themselves permanently beaten. On the contrary, it is nearly certain that as soon as the troops are sent back to Cairo another horde of dervishes will make its appearance, and by threatening the Egyptian outposts compel Grenfell to send again to Cairo for reinforcements, and to fight his battle over again. The Mahdi's resources in men are very much greater than those of the Anglo-Egyptian commander, and, like all fanatics, the dervishes are slow to believe themselves beaten. In fact the insurrection is apparently no nearer its end than it was two years ago, and there is no prospect that it can be crushed by merely defensive operations. It is from the Soudan that the resources of the Mahdists are drawn. The occasional defeat of two or three thousand of the Mahdi's followers on the border of Lower Egypt is a matter of very small consequence to him so long as his control of the Soudan remains as absolute as ever, and as long as the Korosko desert remains a practically impassable barrier between the British troops and Khartoum. If, however, the lake region was acces-

sible by rail from the east coast, an expedition could march rapidly through the healthy uplands of Uganda to Gondokoro, and, descending the river to Khartoum, capture it with very little difficulty. Not only would the insurrection be thoroughly and permanently put down, but the vast region of the Soudan which Baker and Gordon held for the Khedive and civilization would be won back. Philanthropists who have long toiled for the abolition of the slave trade would hail the completion of an African railway with unfeigned joy, as it would mark the beginning of the downfall of that inhuman traffic. There are those who declare that only with the railway can the slave trade be abolished and the dervish rebellion crushed. No wonder the project meets with favor from the leading statesmen both of Great Britain and the Continent.

J. H. WARD.

EUROPE, Sept. 16th, 1889.

### THE PROVO MURDER CASE.

In the District Court at Provo, on Monday, September 30, Isaac Preston was cross-examined by Mr. Dickson and said—First learned of Treffe Dutrie's patent on part of the land he fenced, after the killing; commenced cutting hay on Dutrie's land about July 17th; on the 19th started hauling it; had loaded one load when the Dutrie boys cut the fence and came in to haul hay; no remarks passed between them; both parties had guns; my wife was along with him to hold his gun while he loaded hay; saw the Dutries going off about dusk; had no understanding that they were to be at the cabin that night; did not know of Nokes being outside of his house until awakened by his wife; Nokes came in and proposed they go down and get the horses. (The testimony of the witness at the examination before the justice was read to contradict him here. The impeachment of the witness was the object of Mr. Dickson's cross-examination throughout.) Witness took his pistol from custom; Nokes was about 25 yards ahead when witness stopped to spread the quilt; Nokes was not so far from the cabin; shots came from the east side of the cabin; Nokes wore rubber overshoes.

Eliza A. Preston was in the field with her husband hauling hay; Hiram Carter and her husband were there; saw the Dutrie boys getting into the field; they were at the gap and armed; Alex came into the field and soon after drew his gun on witness and said, "You had better get out of there;" witness hurried down into the field where her husband and Carter were; Preston hauled two loads of hay that day and the Dutries three; Nokes had nothing to do with the land; defendants worked on the house that day; my husband and the boy that was sleeping in the tent near by were the only men there; Thomas Nokes came to our house that night about 11 o'clock; he spoke to the boy Carter; I awoke my husband and told him Tom was there; he was let in

and got a drink of water; Tom said, he understood the Frenchmen had cut the fence and he was afraid his horses would get out; he said he would go and sleep down in the trail and keep the horses back; Nokes had overshoes on that night; he left his boots at our place because they were worn out; he had sent for new boots and they came the Sunday after he was killed; about five minutes after he went out I heard quite a volley of shots and my husband came back; we then took our things and left the house; after I got out I heard a single shot; we started over to Smith's Ranch; it was moonlight and clouds would sometimes hide the moon; we met two Indians on the way, named Tintic and Nimrod; their camp was not far away; they went with us part of the way; we talked about the shooting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dickson—The Indians we met had two pistols and a gun; there was a spring near our house and Nokes knew where it was, and his only business seemed to be to get a drink of water and to say that he was going to sleep in the field, near the trail; my husband said, "Wait a minute, and I will go with you"; on the 19th my husband took a rifle down in the field with him; my husband was loading in one part of the field and the Dutries in another; I don't know whether Nokes was armed or not; didn't see my husband take a pistol; but heard him say he had one.

Mr. Geo. Bishop testified—I reside in Piute Valley, Milford county; on the night of July 20, 1888, I met an Indian who first told me of the shooting. I went and took a look for the body; I called to Dutrie and he replied to come alone and without arms; he said if I went to look for the body they would shoot me too; all three defendants were armed; about an hour after sunrise I said: "I am going to hunt Nokes;" I found him near the cabin lying on his back; there was a single bullet shot near his heart; a six-shooter was lying near him; he had thirteen buckshots in his bowels and his right leg was shot to pieces above the knee; there were no empty shells in the pistol; I said then, "Nokes never shot," and Treffe Dutrie said, "No, he never shot;" right after that Alex said, "My God! he was close to me when I shot him;" Treffe said, "Keep still;" I found a pistol, quilt and a hat not far away; the pistol was also loaded all around.

At 5:30 p.m. the jury took a walk.

On Tuesday, October 1, Mr. Bishop continued: Treffe Dutrie asked me if there wasn't an empty shell in the pistol; I saw no evidence of a struggle where the body lay.

Cross-examined—I found an empty shell in the pistol some time afterward; the defendants when at the cabin were prepared apparently to attack any one who came.

Albert Carl testified—I was at home till 12 o'clock the night of the 20th of July, 1888 when I was awakened by Preston; just before daylight we went down to the cabin; Bishop came out and met us; the