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.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NO. 3. VOL. XXVII.

NEWS FROM HAWAII

The American League Talkin' an Active Part There.

CAUSE OF SKERRITT'S RE-CALL.

Willis Would Like to See the Stars and Stripes Floating There, Under Proper Conditions.

HONOLULU, Nov. 16.—The mode change to the political situation since the Australia sailed has been one of increased state and greater business depression. Minister Willis's formal call to present his credentials, Minister Willis has not communicated officially with the government. The most significant happening occurred last Monday when a committee of the American league, a lily organized as an auxiliary of the annexation club, called on the new minister. The committee stated that the league carefully desired that the islands should become a part of the United States and to that end their organization would support the provisional government in all honorable means for the accomplishment of annexation, and would aid the minister if at any time he saw fit to consult them.

The committee is pledged to secrecy as to Willis's answer, but the Associated Press is satisfied, after a careful comparison of different versions of the minister's remarks, as remembered by three of the committee, to give the following nearly if not quite verbatim report of the reply:

After welcoming the committee and speaking in pleasant terms of his visit to Hawaii, Willis said, "I am an ardent American. I would like to see the stars and stripes waving, not only over Hawaii but all the islands of the Pacific ocean or any other territory beneficial to the United States. I have my instructions which I cannot divulge; you will understand this, but this I can say, that the policy of the United States is already broadcast regarding these islands, and that nothing that can be said or done here or there can avail anything now. I do not come here as did Bound, I come as the executive officer. I come to act. When the proper time arrives I will act. I can say no I cannot tell you when or how; I wish you to understand, however, that knowing the policy of the United States I could not have accepted the position of an executive officer, but it is in no conflict with the principles I hold. Americans here will have nothing to regret. While performing my duties in carrying out the policy of the United States, I shall have no need of any from you or any other resident Americans. However, I wish to state positively that any outside interference will not be countenanced by the United States.

The provisional government considers Willis's remarks as significant. The general belief among the Americans is that a United States protectorate will be shortly established over the provisional government with the understanding that a stable government will be organized there within a limited period. Some are of the opinion that action will be taken between the sailing of the Alameda and arrival of the Mariposa on the 17th.

Willis's reticence and delay in action has greatly increased the political strain and rumors of all sorts are thick. The government has been on the lookout for the threatened attempt or loyalists to seize the executive buildings on the belief that if they can hold it the United States would recognize them as the existing government. In consequence an extra guard of sharpshooters are stationed in the executive building and thirty rounds of extra ammunition have been issued to the citizens' reserve.

This morning President Dole visited the United States ship Philadelphia and was given a enthusiastic cheering and going. On Monday morning the sailors were unexpectedly called to Minister Willis at the legation and remained there twenty minutes. Willis has not yet returned the call. The queen's action has created universable comment. It surprised the loyalists as well as the annexationists.

WHY HE WAS RECALLED.

It is learned officially that Admiral Skerrett's recall was because he personally attended the hall tenderes by the Annexation club to the officers of the cruiser Boston on a farewell, and three of the Philadelphia as a well wishes.

Just before the Alameda sailed the Associated Press correspondent annotated Willis with a report of his speech to the American league. He said the first part should be qualified to read: "He would like to see the stars and stripes waving over," etc., "under proper conditions." He declared he did not say the result here would be such as the Americans would not regret, and added that nothing would be done nor would any steps be taken until he again heard from Washington after the Alameda left. He did not write to the Associated Press were that if any trouble was precipitated by either side it would be stopped at once by the United States forces.

The Commercial Advertiser this morning in an extra publishes a dispatch clipped from the New Zealand Herald of Nov. 4th received by the steamer Alameda on her arrival here. The dispatch is dated Washington, Nov. 2, and says: "President Cleveland is drafting a message to Congress in favor of restoring the monarchy in Hawaii." When Minister Willis's attention was called to this he declined to express an opinion. The belief here is the dispatch is unfounded.

CAN MAINTAIN PEACE.

At the last moment before the Alameda sailed the provisional government declared it has no further information, but is certain it will be able to maintain peace.

At the White House considerable interest was apparent. Private Secretary Tarsney carried the information of the arrival of the steamship to President Cleveland, who was in the private apartments of the White House mostly occupied upon his message. Secretary Herbert is out of the city.

The Jersey Sank.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—President Peixotto has instructed the Brazilian minister of this city that the dispatch from the steel Jersey has been sunk by the fire of infantry at Nictheroy was that the crew of the Jersey perished. The Jersey was an iron steel steamer formed 800 or 900 tons and carried four guns. Each Whitworth mounts landing cannons, six five-inch rapid fire cannon and five machine guns. She had 2,000 horse power engines and twelve hundred of armor. She was a powerful vessel and of light draught, just suitable for coast defense or river service. It was built in France in 1875.

RESURRECTION SITTINGS.

Proposed Amendment of the Election

VIENNA, Nov. 23.—The reichrath reopened big sittings today. Premier Windischgraetz, in announcing the policy of the new cabinet, said the government's chief task would be to bring about an extensive electoral reform, according to an agreement of the three great political parties. While maintaining the interests of the existing parties and the various provinces, the ministry would be concerted upon some authority depolited to it, especially on women and would also secure the political rights of peasants and citizens, and lead to an increase in the number of deputies and to a revision of the electoral districts. Pending the elevation of the great reform all other questions will remain in abeyance.

Not Surprised.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—When the Associated Press bulletin from San Francisco announcing that the Hawaiian queen had not been removed to the throne was shown to Secretary Gresham, he said, "That's no surprising to me. I was not expecting to hear by this steamer that she was restored."

No Excitement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23.—The arrival of the Alameda was awaited this morning with interest, but without any special excitement, as it was not expected that any would bring any intelligence of a change in the government at Honolulu.

No Iron Ship on Fire.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. Nov. 23.—The steamship Santa Rosa brings news that the four-masted iron sailing Gascoyne, coal laden from Liverpool to San Francisco, took fire in the hold on Saturday. The crew was put for the Coja anchorage near Point Conception, and were forced to abandon her. She was a mass of flames and is certainly destroyed.

All Traffic Suspended.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 23.—No trains of any kind are running on the Lehigh coal branches. The tie up of all traffic is complete. The officials are trying to get out a few trains themselves.

Stopped the Bounty.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.

BUFFALO, Wyo., Nov. 22.—The county commissioners of Johnson county have discontinued the payment of bounty on wolf and coyote scalps. Adjoining counties stopped the payment of the bounty some time ago and in consequence Johnson county was paying bounty on a large number of animals killed in other counties.

Pamphlets and Bombs in Algiers.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—A dispatch from Algiers says the police seized a number of bombs in the European quarters and seized a large number of anarchist pamphlets and documents which revealed extensive conspiracy, including a plot to blow up the French law court and the new mosque where the native cases are heard. Several loaded bombs and quantities of explosives were seized in the village of Hussein Dey, near Algiers.

Another Big Fire.

DETROIT, Nov. 23.—The five story building occupied by Edson, Moore and Co., wholesale dry goods, is on fire and is doomed. An explosion has just occurred in the top floor, causing two men to jump for their lives. They are undoubtedly killed.

A LATER REPORT.

This afternoon the large wholesale dry goods house of Edson, Moore & Co., five stories high, burned to the ground. The loss will be three-quarters of a million. Bedford Dunning and James McWay were killed by jumping from the top story.

Shortly before 2 p. m., the side and rear walls fell in. It is reported one fireman was crushed to death. Bailey's tobacco factory to the rear of the fire is threatened with destruction.

and News of Alameda's Arrival

The Service at the Residence.

VIRGINIA, Wis., Nov. 23.—Simple services were conducted over the remains of General Rock at the family residence this morning, after which they were removed to the little Methodist church where, under guard of a detachment of the G. A. R. they will lie in state till tomorrow.

$250,000 Fire.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—A fire early this morning destroyed a large part of the Pacific-Hawley Drug company's warehouse. Loss a quarter of a million. Insured.

Not Brotherhood Men.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Brotherhood men have gone east to take the places of the strikers on the Lehigh road from this city and Burlington are not Brotherhood men, but are mostly men who took the strikers' place in the great Burlington strike a few years ago.

AS TO HIS PASSPORTS.

Gresham has no Intention of Making Thurston a Martyr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—There is no doubt that Minister Thurston and Secretary Gresham are personal acquaintances or friends, but such would in order to have an announcement of her from the start, it would probably not distress Thurston if Secretary Gresham were to send him his passports. This would admirably fit in as one of his and would place the man in a position to further on the defensive, but Gresham has no intention of giving Thurston an opportunity to make a martyr of himself. He will send him his passports. On the other hand it is probable Gresham would not be sorry if Thurston were to demand his passports. His position with relation to the state Department is anomalous. The minister to Hawaii of the United States has arraigned him on serious charges, to which the minister's was a reply. This is sufficient ground for him to have his recall for his passports. The intention to permit no authority not upon the government not has been contributed to him officially, and it is moreover, so serious to diplomatic usage, unknown to him, but he has ample grounds for demanding information of an official character, and if the state, him, calling for his passports. But the Hawaiian minister will probably not give up the advantage he has of being in diplomatic relations with this government, and although they are strained, Gresham's theory is that the provisional government of Hawaii wishes to get rid of the notification from this government that the annexation with the United States is vested, that provisional having been sent for the purpose of annexation. He may not, under this theory, that Thurston no longer bears any diplomatic relation to this government, and that his own government has ceased to exist.

Gov. Boyd's Thanksgiving Day.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 23.—This is the day designated by the governor as thanksgiving day, but is not being observed as such except by the state officials and commercial institutions.

Receivers for an Insurance Co.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Receivers have been appointed for and have taken possession of the America's casualty company.

THE STRIKE.

Troops Ordered to Be Ready at a Moment's Notice.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 23.—In the Lehigh Valley strike the situation is without material change. The company is increasing slowly the number of moving freight trains. Orders have been issued to the Fourth regiment of the New Jersey and First regiment of the Philadelphia militia to be in readiness for any emergency.

In Wilkesbarre and Wyoming valley fully 15,000 miners are out of work on account of the strike. A number of engineers and firemen from the West have arrived at Buffalo.

Deputies from Burlington, Iowa, report that scores of late C. B. & Q. engineers, many of whom were old Reading & Lehigh employes who went West to fill the places of the Burlington strikers several years ago are on the way east to take positions on the Lehigh. The strikers are still confident.

Buffalo—The Lehigh Valley system is doing better. Some freight is moving east. The locomotive is broken.

The Cold Weather Arrives.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Nov. 23.—A cold wave arrived this morning. The mercury fell to 7 above.

Indicted.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 23.—It is certain the grand jury has indicted Kelcher Kingsbard, president of the defunct state bank, and excity treasurer for loosing that institution.

An Appeal Denied.

MOUNDSVILLE, Ill., Nov. 23.—The commission of the United Presbyterian synod of Illinois refused to sustain the appeal of Rev. J. G. Stewart, the healing evangelist. His punishment is not yet announced.

Washington Papers Talk.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—The afternoon papers in Washington say the theory is advanced that before the next steamer arrives at San Francisco the queen may have been restored and over throw again and a republic established. If this be true, so be it. This administration will have done its duty in undoing the wrong done by Stevens. If after being restored the queen cannot hold on to her throne that is her lockout.

Students' Society.

At the Students' society to be held in the Latter-day Saints' college on Friday evening, November 24th, at 7:30, the following program will be rendered:

1. Lecture, The Founding of the Constitution ..... Capt. J. Hodgen
2. Recitation, ... Miss Gwendolyn Evans
3. Recitation, Gettysburg's Ancient Heroes, ... Miss Ida Parker
4. Reading, ... Fred. Willard Jones
5. Recitation, ... Miss Edna Rowe
6. L. D. S. College Chorus, ... Prof. Evan Stephens

The public are cordially invited to attend. Doors closed promptly at 7:30.

J. T. WOODWARD, Chairman.

Funeral Services.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Frances E. Dingwood Biddle will be held in the Ninth ward meeting house at two o'clock tomorrow (Friday) afternoon. Friends of the family and deceased are invited to attend.

Undertaker Charles Sievers arrived from Park City this morning on a special train bringing with him the body of Robert Wright, who died at that place a few days ago. The deceased was 24 years of age and left a wife and four children. He was an employe of the Ontario mining company for several years. The funeral took place from St. Mary's cathedral at two o'clock this afternoon.

It Is "C. F." Not "T. O."

The statement that T. O. Angell was striving to secure the appointment as superintendent of waterworks under the administration that is soon to take the reins of government into its hands is not quite in accordance with the facts. At least that is what the gentleman's brother, C. E. Angell, says. He states that he himself is the man and that his application has been filed and that it will not take his chances with numerous other like documents that have presumably been sent to his honor, the Mayor.)

LIEUT. BUCK'S TRIAL

For Alleged Complicity in the Judge-fat Killing of Joe Leonard,

WITHIN THE FORT RESERVATION.

The Jury Acquitted the Defendant Upon the Instruction of the Court.—

A Sudden Termination.

When Lieut. B. H. Buck was arraigned by Judge Zane's court this morning on a charge of being implicated with two of his Fort Douglas comrades in the willful murder of Joseph W. Leonard, within the Fort Douglas military reservation, on June 12th of the present year, he plead not guilty.

The court, by previous arrangement, held a special session for the trial of this case, and the occasion brought together a goodly number of spectators.

The defendant is a good looking young fellow, apparently about 22 years of age, of fair complexion, prepossessing bearing and average height. He was accompanied with a counsel, Attorneys C. S. Varian and Richard W. Young—and paid close attention to the proceedings.

The prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Howat.

It was nearly half-past ten o'clock when the empaneling of a jury began, Attorney Varian first taking hold of the examination of the jurors called (into the box, as to their fitness to serve. Among the questions asked was whether any one of them had formed an unqualified opinion of the case, whether they minds were free from bias, or whether they entertained any prejudice against the military service, either officers or soldiers. To the last category interrogatory a universal negative was given, but some of the jurors confessed to having read the local newspaper reports of the tragedy and therefrom formed an opinion; others had either heard the matter discussed or themselves taken part in conversations relating to the killing of Leonard; and while there were one or two who had already arrived at such a conclusion that they did not feel they could serve impartially, the majority thought they could and were sworn. Of the twelve first called into the jury box eight were retained and four more were then called from the panel to fill the vacant seats. Among the second batch were brother of Judge Zane, who was excused by the defense upon his stating that he had heard the district attorney talk upon the matter, and that he thought he did not think he could, under all circumstances, sit impartially on the trial of the case. Another of the four went down because he had been previously connected with the military service, having been in the body to the others were called. One of the twain was excused because he had formed an opinion which, on evidence, he thought, would remove, the other one also let go, and two other jurors took their places. Of these were dispatched, two more came in; one of these was excused and another called. He, however, was allowed to stand down. His successor went away on another challenge by the defense, and then the next man examined. At length the twelfth juror was secured. It was now exactly 12 o'clock and the trial jury, as completed, stood as follows: Joseph Miller, F. J. Sauer, Charles S. Wilson, A. M. Dunn, W. M. Morgan, A. H. Parsons, Van H. Brooks, W. C. A. Hansel Jr., David L. Lery, F. M. Bishop, E. V. Decker, Murray Godbe.

The defense exercised nine peremptory challenges, the prosecution none.

Clerk McMillan having read the indictment.

Judge Howat briefly outlined the case on behalf of the United States, saying that on June 12th last the deceased, Leonard, accompanied by another person, was driving in a buggy through the Fort Douglas military reservation. It being thought that he was going at too rapid a pace he was called upon to halt, but on promising not to drive fast again was allowed to go. Leonard then proceeded to the canteen and had something to drink. Soon afterwards, he believed the evidence would show, he was driving again, though not at a very fast rate, in fact, at no ordinary rate through the post. Lieutenant Buck saw him and ordered Sergeant Linze—the sergeant of the guard—to take six men and go and arrest him. Private Sheffield accompanied Linze. Corporal Tanner thought he heard the order given, and thinking it meant a shot in the air with the intention of stopping Leonard, but as the deceased did not halt, after going a short distance, he and Sheffield, who were standing together, fired almost simultaneously two shots at the fleeing man. Both of these shots struck Leonard, with fatal effect. He proposed to prove, as lieutenant Buck's connection with the matter, that he in some way directed, aided, or encouraged the commission of the act, but his responsibility would depend on the tenor of the instructions which he gave to the sergeant of the guard. The testimony, he thought, would establish the fact that Lieut. Buck, prior to the shooting, took Linze into a private room, and what took place between them he could not positively state. However, within the hearing of other persons, the prosecution claimed, Buck told Linze to take a gun, go after Leonard and arrest him. The language of Lieut. Buck to the guard Linze would be given in evidence, and the question was whether what he said could be interpreted as meaning that he had the man were to get him at all hazards? He, however, would not be prepared to proved by direct testimony that Buck instructed Linze to shoot the deceased man. The jury would have to determine whether the language used to Linze, who was subject to Lieut. Buck's orders, and the manner in which it was employed, were such as to warrant such a verdict in the mind of Lieutenant Buck that Leonard did not stop he was to shoot him. The prosecution did not intend to assert, however, that Buck was present at the time of the shooting, but they did claim that there was nothing to justify the killing of Leonard.

Colonel for the defense, in answer to the court, said they would reserve their statement for the present.

Witnesses for the prosecution then came forward in a body and were sworn. The first to go upon the stand was

John Edwin Woodward, a second lieutenant stationed at the Fort. He was shown a plan of the Fort Douglas military reservation and the buildings thereon, which he said was a copy of the official map of the fort.

Post Surgeon Heinmann testified that on the 12th of June last he was called to see the deceased, who was suffering from a gunshot wound in the chest. From the effects of this he died subsequently.

Corporal Tanner, stationed at the Fort, said he was corporal of the guard on the day of the tragedy. He heard the order given by Lieut. Buck for the guard to arrest Leonard, as he was driving at a rapid rate through the post. Witness arrested him, but he was released soon afterwards on being cautioned by Lieut. Buck, the lieutenant of the guard. He said this drove away, but witness saw him driving around the post in less than an hour afterwards. Before Leonard was released Lieut. Buck had told him that driving was prohibited there, and that it was not at all again he would be put in the guard house. He was driving in the officers' line and also in front of the barracks. He did not hear the sergeant of the guard, Linze, instructed by Lieut. Buck to do anything while in the latter's room. Witness was not sure whether one or more shots were fired. His sergeant Sheffield was carried a rifle when they went to arrest Leonard.

Attorney R. W. Young—When you went out with the detail of the guard to make the arrest what were the specific instructions given you by Lieut. Buck?

Witness said the instructions he received were to station himself in a certain spot and discharge the other two of three men to such a place that it would be "convenient" for them to see Leonard if he came again into the post; that if he made any resistance they were to fire upon the fugitive.

Mr. Young—Did he give you any instructions to the effect that in case there should be any resistance you should shoot him?

Witness (positively)—No, sir.

Mr. Young—He simply instructed you to go together in case there should be any resistance offered?

Witness—That was all.

Mr. Young—When you went out to make his arrest, did you reserve any instructions from Lieutenant Buck to take your arms with you?

Witness—No, sir, I don't think he gave any particular instructions.

Mr. Young—Did you take your arms with you?

Witness—Yes; we always do that, anyway.

Mr. Young—You understood that to be your duty under the circumstances?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Young—Did you hear the deceased say anything with reference to behaving like a soldier?

Witness—Yes, he said he had been in the army and was a discharged soldier, but I do not remember whether he said from what regiment.

Mr. Young—What was Lieut. Buck's manner of speaking when he let Leonard go on that first occasion? What was his tone of voice?

Witness—He spoke in his ordinary tone of voice; he was not excitable nor angry at all.

Court then took a recess till 2 p. m.

When court reassembled this afternoon the defense further cross-examined Corporal Tanner, but nothing very important was elicited. Witness explained the various portions of the grounds at Fort Douglas upon the plan affixed to the wall of the court.

In answer to Judge Howat, the witness said he did not see the shooting of Leonard.

Private Joseph Brady, next called, said he was on guard, walking his post, at the time of the shooting. Witness saw Leonard driving through the post; he was going quite rapidly—as fast as the horse could trot. This was after Leonard had been first arrested and release and told to leave the post. He heard Lieutenant Buck request Lieutenant Linze to take his rifle and stop "that man." Linze called to Leonard to halt; but he did not take any notice of the command. Linze then discharged his rifle in the air. Lieutenant Buck, thereupon came out of the guard-house and called to Linze to "hurry up" and get the man. When Leonard turned the corner of the carpenter shop Linze fired again.

Judge Howat—Did he take aim?

Witness—He threw his gun to his shoulder and seemed to take deliberate aim. In four or five minutes afterwards Leonard was brought in wounded. Linze told Lieut. Buck that Leonard was shot, and the lieutenant directed that he be conveyed to the hospital.

In cross-examination by Attorney Young the witness stated that all Buck said to Linze was "hurry up and get that man;" that was the only order he gave. Witness saw Private Sheffield leave the guard house, but did not hear Buck give him any instructions; nor did he hear Linze remark anything to Sheffield.

Mrs. Rosa Bils testified that on the afternoon of the tragedy she saw a soldier fire in the air, but did not notice Lieutenant Buck at that time. The Sergeant exclaimed "halt!" several times. He aimed at something and then heard two shots. Strategulle slow together. Leonard was not driving very fast—not much faster than people did generally at the post. After the firing of the shots she noticed Leonard "tumbling over" and the horse was turned round. Linze and Sheffield brought the deceased and the buggy up to the fort.

Private Wills said he remembered the shooting of Leonard. Immediately before the shooting he heard Lieut. Buck tell Linze to "catch him," or "stop him," as Leonard was driving through the post. He heard nothing more than this said.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young the witness said he had been in the service something over a year. He was standing in the door of Lieut. Buck's quarters and not stop he was to shoot him. The prosecution did not intend to assert, however, that Buck was present at the time of the shooting, but they did claim that there was nothing to justify the killing of Leonard.

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Attorney R. W. Young—When you went out with the detail of the guard to make the arrest what were the specific instructions given you by Lieut. Buck?

Witness said the instructions he received were to station himself in a certain spot and discharge the other two of three men to such a place that it would be "convenient" for them to see Leonard if he came again into the post; that if he made any resistance they were to fire upon the fugitive.

Mr. Young—Did he give you any instructions to the effect that in case there should be any resistance you should shoot him?

Witness (positively)—No, sir.

Mr. Young—He simply instructed you to go together in case there should be any resistance offered?

Witness—That was all.

Mr. Young—When you went out to make his arrest, did you reserve any instructions from Lieutenant Buck to take your arms with you?

Witness—No, sir, I don't think he gave any particular instructions.

Mr. Young—Did you take your arms with you?

Witness—Yes; we always do that, anyway.

Mr. Young—You understood that to be your duty under the circumstances?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Mr. Young—Did you hear the deceased say anything with reference to behaving like a soldier?

Witness—Yes, he said he had been in the army and was a discharged soldier, but I do not remember whether he said from what regiment.

Mr. Young—What was Lieut. Buck's manner of speaking when he let Leonard go on that first occasion? What was his tone of voice?

Witness—He spoke in his ordinary tone of voice; he was not excitable nor angry at all.

Court then took a recess till 2 p. m.

When court reassembled this afternoon the defense further cross-examined Corporal Tanner, but nothing very important was elicited. Witness explained the various portions of the grounds at Fort Douglas upon the plan affixed to the wall of the court.

In answer to Judge Howat, the witness said he did not see the shooting of Leonard.

Private Joseph Brady, next called, said he was on guard, walking his post, at the time of the shooting. Witness saw Leonard driving through the post; he was going quite rapidly—as fast as the horse could trot. This was after Leonard had been first arrested and release and told to leave the post. He heard Lieutenant Buck request Lieutenant Linze to take his rifle and stop "that man." Linze called to Leonard to halt; but he did not take any notice of the command. Linze then discharged his rifle in the air. Lieutenant Buck, thereupon came out of the guard-house and called to Linze to "hurry up" and get the man. When Leonard turned the corner of the carpenter shop Linze fired again.

Judge Howat—Did he take aim?

Witness—He threw his gun to his shoulder and seemed to take deliberate aim. In four or five minutes afterwards Leonard was brought in wounded. Linze told Lieut. Buck that Leonard was shot, and the lieutenant directed that he be conveyed to the hospital.

In cross-examination by Attorney Young the witness stated that all Buck said to Linze was "hurry up and get that man;" that was the only order he gave. Witness saw Private Sheffield leave the guard house, but did not hear Buck give him any instructions; nor did he hear Linze remark anything to Sheffield.

Mrs. Rosa Bils testified that on the afternoon of the tragedy she saw a soldier fire in the air, but did not notice Lieutenant Buck at that time. The Sergeant exclaimed "halt!" several times. He aimed at something and then heard two shots. Strategulle slow together. Leonard was not driving very fast—not much faster than people did generally at the post. After the firing of the shots she noticed Leonard "tumbling over" and the horse was turned round. Linze and Sheffield brought the deceased and the buggy up to the fort.

Private Wills said he remembered the shooting of Leonard. Immediately before the shooting he heard Lieut. Buck tell Linze to "catch him," or "stop him," as Leonard was driving through the post. He heard nothing more than this said.

Cross-examined by Mr. Young the witness said he had been in the service something over a year. He was standing

(Continued on Page 5.)

A DOSE OF LAUDANUM.

An Ex-Salt Lake Jewelle Takes a Fatal Drink of It at Tooele City.

A Salt Lake jewelry street Tuesday who recently tired of metropolitan life and who pined for country air and scenery, took up his residence at the attractive but unpretentious little city of Tooele, rented a small store, fitted and fitted up and commenced business. That was about a month ago. It soon became apparent, however, that the new jeweler was too closely allied with Saint Bacchus to make a success of his business, though he was conceded to be a more than ordinarily good hand in his particular line.

He took a wife, too, she remained in the city, while the gentleman spoken of without attracting much attention or causing much comment until Sunday morning last, when he was found dead in his shop with an empty bottle of laudanum at his side. He had been seen apparently perfectly well and wound up by taking a final dose of the drug, and the coroner's jury on hold of the inquest which took place the day after his death. He was buried at Tooele on Monday, and his wife went out to attend his funeral and returned home there last night.

A Light Burning.

Beyond the burning of a few time crosts, Judge Blair had nothing to occupy his time in the Probate court this morning.

A Fierce Dog Fight.

One of the fiercest dog fights seen hereabouts for a long time occurred at the corner of Second South and East Temple streets at noon today. The waiting canines were both of the bull type and the way they embraced and cling to each other was a caution. There was very little snapping and snarling; it was all bite biting and chewing. It looked as though it was a battle to death, and it would doubtless have been prolonged until one or both of the brutes had exhausted themselves, if not been for the prompt interference of bystanders who found it worthwhile to put an end to the fight. The owner of the dogs, apparently as badly frightened as though the conflict had been between a couple of vicious mice and they quickly took themselves to certain places of safety from which they could see the fight.

Orders to Policemen.

A telephone message has been received from police headquarters stating that instructions from the police of this city when on duty have been issued as follows:

Must not stop on corners.

Must not walk in company with any person.

Must not talk to any person or answer any question when it can be avoided.

Death of an Estimable Woman.

Miss Elmina Denio, an estimable young woman of twenty-one years, died at 8 o'clock this morning at No. 235 south Seventh East street, in the Eleventh ward, at the residence of Joseph N. Edwards, where she was temporarily staying.

The deceased was a native of Michigan although she was a resident of Wyoming during the greater part of her life. She identified herself with the faith of the Latter-day Saints in that state in 1891. The immediate cause of her death was typhoid pneumonia, with which she was afflicted the last three weeks. Her sufferings were intense but she bore them with patience and fortitude throughout. Her brother, Joseph Denio, of St. Charles, Idaho, was summoned to her bedside by a telegraphic message on Sunday and remained with her until her spirit passed into the great beyond. The funeral will occur from the residence tomorrow (Friday) morning at 11 o'clock.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS LICENSES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The general expenditure of the colony are practically nominal, the greater part of the western and north-western districts being devoted wholly to grazing purposes. At the beginning of 1892 the colony possessed 61,501,000 sheep and 2,000,000 head of cattle, showing the importance and importance of the pastoral industry. The soil and climate are favorable for agriculture, large quantities of wheat and other cereals being annually produced. Oranges and grapes are cultivated in immense quantities, the latter producing wine of excellent quality. In the northern districts sugar and maize are largely grown, and tobacco is cultivated in some places. In the southern districts dairying in abundance of rich pasturage has led to the development of dairy farming operations on a large and increasing scale.

RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The progress and importance of a country may well be judged by the length of its railways in regard to population, and viewed in this way the colony of New South Wales stands out strongly in favorable comparison with other countries. It has a population, speaking generally, of 1,100,000 people, which, divided by the colonial railway mileage, gives one mile of line for every 1,175 persons. In Great Britain there are 1,600 persons to each mile of line; in France, 1,710; in Germany, 1,840; in the United States, where they have done more in regard to railway enterprise than any other country in the world, only one to every 315 persons; in the adjoining colony of Victoria there is one mile to every 415 persons. During the last ten years the increase in population has been 30.5 per cent, and in the same time the mileage has increased 50 per cent, and although the number fluctuates, still the percentage of increase may be taken as fairly correct. Of the 1,100,000 people in the colony 400,000 are attending a theatrical performance in a body by taking in Pete Daley's Country Sport.

DALEY, by the way, has been doing large business in San Francisco since Daley Davenport has a first theater. He stay here is limited to two nights.

SEELEY AND SEAMAN

Both Will Receive Certificates of Election to the Legislature.

NEITHER CANDIDATE INELIGIBLE

Judge Seeley Has Resigned and Mr. Seaman Holds No Appointment from the Government.

At a session of the Utah Commission held last evening a motion was arrived at by a majority of the members on the Seeley and Seaman contested election cases. The official record of the transaction will not be made up, however, until this evening.

In the Seeley case the Commission took the ground that Judge Seeley had gone so far as to doubt in rendering himself eligible for election. He had been informed that one holding an office under the United States was ineligible to election to the Legislative Assembly, and upon observing that intelligence, and prior to the day of election had tendered his resignation to the President. As the Commission regarded the resignation to have been made in good faith they held that Judge Seeley had, by his action, rendered himself eligible for election. He will therefore get the certificate.

In the Seaman case the Commission held that Mr. Seaman had no official appointment under the United States, but was an appointee of the Utah Commission. He was also awaiting the certificate of election.

Secretary Richards now has ready for elsewhere the certificates of all the officers chosen at the recent election. As there are more than 1100 of these it can be seen that the work of preparation has been conducted with commendable promptness and unusual celerity. The certificates have been forwarded to the Chief Commission for official signatures.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

By an accidental complacement of the figures the votes for representative in the Seventh district the votes cast were credited to the wrong candidate. In the summary the matter was all straight. Here is the way the figures should have read:

	Vote Majority
A. M. Dunn, D.	422
J. F. Chidester, R.	422

THE CITY COUNTER.

As required by law, under the notice of contest filed by J. C. Conklin and other Liberals on the general tickets against the Liberal successful candidates, the Utah Commission made an order this afternoon directing the presiding judge of each polling place in Salt Lake City to carefully preserve the ballot boxes and their contents until further instructions were issued by competent authorities.

Got Thirty-