

the fire was unsuccessfully fought from the sidewalk on East Temple Street in front of the ill-fated structure. As time elapsed it became more apparent that the real seat of the fire was located near the rear of the basement. A squad of firemen was dispatched to the rear of the premises and soon several streams of water were playing upon the fire from behind, apparently without effect. The flames spread rapidly in all directions and for more than an hour it seemed that the entire block was doomed to destruction with all its contents.

The apartments on the second and third floors were occupied mostly as offices. From the incipency of the fire almost until its culmination the incumbents of the upper stories worked with a desperation and vigor unparalleled to save their property, by throwing it out of the windows to the ground below, and carting it away to places of safety. The removal of office fixtures and other property in the south half of the building proved to be largely unnecessary, however, as the heavy brick walls on either side of the arched stairway that led from the sidewalk to the floors above proved an effectual safeguard in preventing the flames from spreading southward.

The Co-op. Furniture Company are the heaviest losers. They carried a stock valued at \$30,000. Insurance was carried to the amount of \$11,000, making a net loss of \$19,000. Upholstered and other goods to the amount of about \$2000 were carried across the street and placed in the Constitution Building.

The firm of Barton & Company, clothiers, were located in the large and commodious quarters recently vacated by Clark, Eldridge & Company. The area of the store was 40x100 feet, in which was a stock of goods valued at \$25,000, \$10,000 of which was covered by insurance, making a net loss of \$15,000. Nothing was saved but a couple of tables and a few suits of gents' clothes.

Hyde & Griffin, greengrocers and wholesale commission merchants, who occupied the basement at the rear of Barton & Co., lost nearly everything. The firm carries \$5000 insurance, which will only partially cover the loss.

The Western Shoe & Dry Goods Company sustained a loss of about \$5000 from damage done to goods by smoke and water. The entire loss is covered by insurance.

On the second floor were the offices mentioned below, with a synopsis of their contents and the damage sustained:

Richards & Moyle, attorneys, occupied two rooms. They lost several hundred dollars' worth of law books and legal documents.

P. L. Williams occupied four rooms with his law office. Loss to books by handling will be several hundred dollars.

Dr. Joseph Richards, four rooms. Rescued everything.

Jungk & Fabian rent eight rooms, which are occupied by Shaughnessy and others.

Surveyor McAllister, Jesse Fox, B. Y. Hampton, Barlow Ferguson and John M. Cannon, attorney, occupy three rooms.

J. G. Felt, agent of M. D. Wells &

Co., boot and shoe company of Chicago, occupied one room.

THIRD STORY.

Six rooms were occupied by the surveyor-general.

Three rooms by Brown & Brooks, surveyors and engineers.

Palmer & Burton, engineers, occupy two rooms.

Jones & Jacobs, civil engineers, two rooms.

A. C. Bussche, civil engineer, two rooms.

R. Kletting, four rooms.

Auerbach Brothers occupy two rooms—sleeping apartments for their help.

Horn Silver Mining Company's office, two rooms.

INSURANCE.

The insurance companies represented by Heber J. Grant & Co. held the largest policies of the local agencies, and their losses will be correspondingly great. The following are the losses to Companies represented by this firm.

CO-OPERATIVE FURNITURE COMPANY.

North American, \$2,000, stock in basement.
Westchester, \$2,500, stock in store.
Home Fire Company, \$1,500, stock in store.
Total, \$6,000.

BARTON & CO.

Liverpool and London and Globe, \$1,000, stock in store.
Hartford, \$1,500, stock in store.
Pennsylvania, \$1,000, stock in store.
Home of Utah, \$500, stock in store.
German American, \$1,000, stock in store.
North American, \$1,000, stock in store.
Home and Phoenix, \$4,000, stock in store.
Total, \$10,000.

HYDE & GRIFFIN COMPANY.

Home of Utah, \$1,000 on stock.
German American, \$2,000 on stock.
Hartford, \$1,000 on stock.
Westchester, \$1,000 on stock.
Total, \$5,000.

WESTERN SHOE AND DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Niagara, \$2,000 on stock; \$500 on fixtures.
Westchester, \$2,000 on stock.
North American, \$2,000 on stock; \$500 on fixtures.
Williamsburg City, \$2,000 on stock.
Home of Utah, \$1,000 on stock.
Liverpool, London and Globe, \$2,500 on stock.
Hartford, \$2,500 on stock.
American, \$2,500 on stock.
Pennsylvania, \$2,500 on stock.
Total, \$20,000 on stock; \$1,000 on fixtures.

E. N. FRIEDMAN.

Niagara, \$2,000 on stock.

RICHARDS & MOYLE.

Home and Phoenix, \$500 on fixtures and \$1,200 on books.
Hartford, \$1,500 on books.
Total, \$500 on fixtures; \$2,700 on books.

The following was the insurance carried by Fuller & Young:

CO-OP. FURNITURE STORE.

Syndicate, Minneapolis, \$1,500.
Union, Philadelphia, \$1,500.
Hamburg-Magdeburg, \$1,500.

ON HOOPER AND ELDRIDGE BUILDING.

Commercial, California, \$5,000.
Svea, of Gothenburg, \$2,500.
Buffalo, German, \$2,500.
Transatlantic, \$2,500.

Fuller & Young carried the following insurance on the

WESTERN SHOE AND DRY GOODS COMPANY.

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|------------------------------|---------|
| Svea..... | \$2,000 |
| Transatlantic..... | 2,000 |
| Prussian National..... | 2,000 |
| New Hampshire..... | 2,000 |
| Concordia, Milwaukee..... | 2,000 |
| United States, New York..... | 1,000 |
| Buffalo, German..... | 2,000 |
| Hamburg, Magdeburg..... | 2,500 |
| Syndicate..... | 2,500 |
| Union, Philadelphia..... | 2,500 |
| Newark, N. J..... | 2,500 |

P. W. MADSEN

German American, \$2,000.
Home and Phoenix, \$1,000.
Liverpool, London and Globe, \$4,000.

The agencies represented by H. J.

Grant & Company lose about \$40,000 by the conflagration.

A representative of the H. J. Grant Insurance Company informed a News reporter this afternoon that in no other block in the city would the loss have been so great to the agencies represented by that Company as in the block in which the fire occurred.

It has always been the policy of the Company never to assume more than one risk in the same building, and originally there was but one firm—that of Richards & Moyle—insured by them, but several changes in the location of business by their customers brought about a concentration of policies which will be strictly guarded against in the future.

HANCOCK MURDER CASE.

An important matter affecting the liberty of the subject engaged the attention of Chief Justice Zane and Associate Justices Anderson and Miner in the Supreme Court January 14th. The case was that of the People of the Territory of Utah vs. George Hancock, being an appeal from the First District Court.

The appellant's case was argued by Attorney Arthur Brown; District Attorney Varian and Mr. Critchlow, his assistant, representing the People.

The indictment charged the defendant Hancock and two other men with the murder of Henry Jones on the 24th of April, 1858, at Payson; but it was not found until the 8th of March, 1890—some thirty-two years after the commission of the alleged crime.

The facts which the prosecution claimed to have established are that, on the night of the date mentioned, Hancock was a constable at Payson; that Jones was trying to escape from that city, he and some others having a scheme to steal horses and get away. Their plan had been made known to the officers, and they were waiting to arrest the parties. During the night when the horses were to be stolen, Jones and some of his confederates went to the corral where they were kept, but before any of the animals were taken some disturbance occurred, in which it appeared that their plans were known, and they ran off. Jones refused to surrender, and when called upon by a guard who was watching him, the latter fired. Late in the night, while the guards and others were trying to find Jones, they got track of him and traced him to a neighboring town, Salem. The parties came up with him at that point, and seized him, among those making the seizure being Hancock, the defendant. They started with Jones to take him back to Payson, about three miles away, Hancock being at Jones' side. After they had gone a little way from Salem two shots were fired from the crowd behind, and instantly Jones was killed. The prosecution claimed to connect Hancock with it by producing a witness who testified that instantly before the shooting Hancock said: "Now slip it to him, boys." This witness (Frank M. Wilson), the defense stoutly insisted, was impeached in every possible way and contradicted as to every fact. But upon his testimony alone the allegation that Hancock was in any way connected with the matter rests.