

## TRIAL OF WILLIAM LEONARD.

In the Provo division of the First District Court Friday, May 1, William Leonard, the man who it is alleged worked the gold brick swindle on Banker Whitmore, to the amount of \$6,000, was taken before Judge Blackburn on a writ of habeas corpus.

A discussion arose as to whether or not the Judge was entitled to review the evidence on both sides to point out any irregularities. Mr. Evans was positive that no such evidence could be reviewed in this court, but the court decided that he would hear the case.

George Sutherland made a statement of the case to the Judge, showing how Mr. Leonard was implicated in putting up a job on Mr. Whitmore.

Herman Knudsen was sworn and testified to having seen the defendant about two weeks ago at Fisher's farm, west of Provo, traveling toward the city. He turned in a northward direction toward the river and disappeared into the willows. He afterwards came out and went towards Provo. Witness also saw Whitmore and Turner go to the same place as Leonard and come away soon after. This was about 6 o'clock p. m. The witness thought Leonard would have time to change his costume while he was in the willows. He also saw him the morning previous on the highway, near the same place. He was positive about it being the same man.

Andrew Knudsen testified to having seen the defendant upon the same occasion.

Agent Taggart, of the Rio Grande Western, saw the defendant meet Mr. Whitmore and a Spaniard at the depot as the southern Union Pacific train came in, Monday, April 20, and drive away with them. He also saw the defendant leave on the west-bound train the following day and Mr. Whitmore was with him.

George Whitmore—April 20, a gentleman called to see me at Nephi, at the store of Hyde & Whitmore. (Here Mr. Fowler brought in the copper bricks amid suppressed laughter). This man introduced a letter and said Andrew Whitmore was the man they wanted who was the possessor of a half interest in a gold mine in Arizona. He showed samples of gold and a clipping from an Arizona paper corroborating what he had said. I then came to Provo to see what there was in the business. He wanted me to go with him, get a patent on the mine and begin shipping ore. We went and got a brace and bit and a livery horse and started for where the Mexican had camped: which was in a patch of willows on the Provo river. The men began talking Spanish and Johnson came walking out with these bricks. I took one of the bricks and bored two holes and broke the brace. He then bored and I gathered up the borings in a paper and put it in my pocket. We then called for the Mexican, who was a little shy. We called him, but he would not come, and requested that we go to a jeweler and have the metal tested. We went to Jeweler Beck and showed it to him. He sent out after alcohol. Johnson said, "Let us go and get some cigars," which we did. Beck came back and tested the borings, which proved

to be good gold. Then I proceeded to the telegraph office. I next saw Johnson at the Roberts House about 8 o'clock and saw him the next morning at 5 o'clock, and we proceeded to get the brick, but the Mexican wanted money—at least \$6000. I got the money at the First National bank, and went out to the Mexican camp. I paid the money over to Johnson, and he took the sack over to the Mexican, who raised his hat and said 'good-bye' in Spanish. We went to the bank and made the discovery that the bricks were spurious. I saw Leonard on the Rio Grande train the next morning. The Mexican and this man Leonard are one and the same person.

On cross examination, Whitmore related what had occurred at the jail at Salt Lake City, stating he asked the prisoner where the other men were. He didn't threaten to kill him if he didn't tell if he was the Mexican or where they were. I put a buckskin string around his thumb and twisted it. There was a bolt attached to the string. There was no blood flowing after the punishment. I deny what was published in the Salt Lake Tribune. I ordered this man's arrest near Salt Lake City.

Newel Knight testified to the defendant getting a horse of him on Monday, March 20, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

William Hill testified that he arrested the defendant, because he thought he was a suspicious character, and was not ordered to do so by Whitmore, but that on the way to the jail Whitmore told him that he thought he was the Mexican who had perpetrated the swindle.

Leonard took the stand and testified—I left Provo a week ago last Tuesday via the Rio Grande Western, going to Salt Lake. I was at Provo trying to sell jewelry and did something in the business. I hired the livery rig to look over the town. On the morning of the 20th I arose at about 7:30. I have had no dealings, directly or indirectly, with Whitmore. I was at the river fishing on the day in question, and saw the witnesses who testified to having seen me. The \$700 found upon me when arrested was my own money made in selling jewelry. They were \$100 bills. When I was arrested I asked what it was for and they said, "On suspicion."

The defendant was admitted to bail in the sum of \$1500. He was unable to find bondsmen, and was brought to this city last evening, and sent out to the penitentiary, where he will be compelled to remain until the case is disposed of by the grand jury.

## THE JEWISH EXPULSION.

LONDON, May 4.—The *Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says terrible scenes attended the Jewish expulsions, many Jews dying on the way. The misery in the Jewish settlements, which are crammed with new arrivals, is indescribable. All speeches and pamphlets in favor of the Jews are prohibited. The government is considering a scheme to solve the Jewish question, which, if adopted, will astonish and perhaps shock the civilized world. An Odessa paper states that 50,000 Jews have joined the

Greek and Lutheran churches since the issue of the expulsion decree. Each one embracing the orthodox faith receives a gratuity of 15 roubles.

The Moscow correspondent of the *Standard* dwells upon the disorganization of business through the sudden expulsion of the Jews, all engaged in various business agencies. The correspondent says it is found impossible to collect debts and hundreds of bills are protested daily. The judge of the Commercial court has been obliged to telegraph to the minister of finance for instructions as to how to act in the emergency. Many traders in the Jewish quarters are facing bankruptcy owing to the departure of the Jews, who only left their belongings to cover debts amounting to \$650,000. At St. Petersburg a synagogue has already been sold for \$45,000. A new and unused synagogue in Moscow has been offered for sale, as it is useless.

A Moscow letter to the *Times* records the sacrifices made by the Jewish emigrants. In many cases they have sold their belongings for the merest trifle, chairs being bought for two pence and a bed for six pence. Many persons destroyed their goods in preference to selling them at a sacrifice. Many persons declined to pay debts owing to the Jews.

Heartrending scenes are witnessed daily in the synagogues, people weeping and praying to Jehovah to help them.

Thousands of workmen are idle who have hitherto been employed by Jews. Foreign importers are keeping back goods on the frontier. It is reported that one Swiss silk firm has lost \$4000 in a single week. The letter confirms the *Standard's* dispatch as to the business collapse. Neither the Jews nor Gentiles are paying their debts. The correspondent declares it a shame that rich Jewish bankers are not touched by the government's decrees and yet do not appear to help their unfortunate brethren as they might.

## NOTES.

It will cost the Canadian Pacific \$2,500,000 to build its grand bridge across Niagara river.

Liverpool steamers are letting passengers off at Halifax to come by rail and avoid the laws.

There were sold last year 45,000,000 gallons of whisky, or three quarts per head of population.

The Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, New York, a technical school, has had \$2,000,000 invested in it.

The leading society woman in Wichita, Kas., bases her claim to the place on the fact of having danced with the queen's son-in-law.

A Maryland railroad not long ago carried a female passenger half a mile out of her way, and has lately had to pay \$3500 for doing so.

An actor named Lawrence, one of Mary Anderson's old supports, is under arrest in New York. He is charged with forcing his wife to lead a life of shame.

Clyatt, the veteran reporter of the central criminal court in London, died the other day. In fifty years of ser-