

acquainted with the facts in the case said to a reporter this morning: "The News has not missed the amount except by a very few dollars." As to the "deficit having been made good" there is a conflict of statements. The auditor declares that the money cannot be paid into the city treasury without his knowledge, and up to noon his books did not show that the amount had been refunded. City Treasurer Duke was silent concerning the affair this morning, but this afternoon he said a settlement had been arranged for.

It is said that the "expert" who discovered the discrepancy in Mr. Clute's accounts was none other than city assessor and collector Leonard. The discovery was told as a secret so frequently that it finally became an open one. The trusted members of the council took the matter in hand and the settlement talked of is the result.

Two reporters, this afternoon, asked City Auditor Raybould to allow them to look at Mr. Clute's bond which was on file in his office. That gentleman replied that he had left the combination of the safe at home and consequently was unable to produce the papers.

This did not satisfy the reporters and Mr. Raybould finally admitted that he would not grant the request until he had consulted with the mayor. So far as he was personally concerned it made no difference, but that official must be seen first.

Two gentlemen employed at the city hall considered this effort to suppress information would act as a boomerang to the "Liberal" party and so expressed themselves, and through them the names of the bondsmen were obtained from another source. They are: Nicholas Treweek, \$15,000; Jacob Moritz, \$5000; C. J. Annett, \$5000; J. K. Gillespie, \$5000; Hugh Anderson, \$5000; T. C. Armstrong, \$5000; Jos. Geoghagan, \$5000; Simon T. Pearson, \$5000. Several of these gentlemen are absent from the Territory, and how the money was raised has not yet been publicly explained.

A News reporter made three unsuccessful attempts today to see Mr. Clute and obtain his version of the discrepancy.

In my interview yesterday with the reporters of the public press, having reference to discrepancies found in my accounts as assessor and collector, I erroneously referred to "my deputy." The name of Mr. S. T. Pearson having been identified with that office during the greater part of my term, and since said publication, it having come to my knowledge that among some people the impression has gone abroad that Mr. Pearson in some way was implicated, I hereby certify that so far as Mr. Pearson is concerned he had no knowledge of said errors and furthermore, he having left this city nearly a year ago, is in no way directly or indirectly implicated or responsible for said errors.

Mr. Pearson left the city before the board of equalization had concluded its labors upon the assessment rolls and consequently knew nothing whatever about the changes and reductions in said assessment roll, which I charge were the cause of said error.

DEATH OF LOT SMITH.

Lot Smith was killed by Indians on the 21st. He had been very busy cutting his hay and preparing machinery to go into harvesting wheat, which is now ready. Upon returning home he found a large herd of sheep in his pasture. Being on horseback he rode home and got a revolver, returned and began shooting the sheep. Seeing this five Indians rushed out and commenced shooting his cows, and he himself received a shot which took effect in the left side, just below the shoulder blade, coming out about three inches below the right nipple. This happened about 4 o'clock p. m. After being shot he rode home, got off his horse and walked to the house. He lived till 10 o'clock that night. He leaves a large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his death.

I do not know what may grow out of this affair with the Indians, but at present there seems to be no excitement. But we are looking for officers from Flagstaff to take it in hand. I don't know how that may terminate, but as it now stands the Indians lost six sheep and Lot Smith lost five cows and his own life.

D. BRINKERHOFF.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

THE labor trouble at Homestead, Pa., is evoking a great deal of criticism and comment. Andrew Carnegie is handled without gloves by many newspapers, and by several prominent politicians and agitators. It should be remembered that Mr. Carnegie is now in Europe, and ought to be heard from before he is held responsible for what has taken place in his absence. Heretofore he has been seriously embroiled in labor troubles. In his article on "Capital and Labor" in a recent number of the *Forum*, he speaks like a sensible, liberal, common sense capitalist. He says in that article:

"My experience has been that trades unions upon the whole are beneficial both to labor and capital. They certainly educate the workman, and give him a truer conception of the relations of capital and labor than he could otherwise form. The ablest and best workmen eventually come to the front in these organizations, and it may be laid down as a rule that the more intelligent the workman the fewer the contests with employers."

Further on in the same article he says:

"I have noticed that the manager who confers oftenest with a committee of his leading men has the least trouble with his workmen. I therefore recognize in trades unions, in organizations of the men who select representatives to speak for them, a means not of further embittering the relations between employer and employed but of improving them."

These utterances do not savor of absolutism or tyranny, and it may be that their author does not approve of the methods of those who have charge in his absence. It is true Mr. Frick, who is the manager of the Homestead works, is well known as an opponent of organized labor. He has already figured in troubles of this kind in the coke regions, and by the aid of Pinkertonism has been comparatively successful.

Pinkerton is not a new name in Pennsylvania. He it was who organized the Coal and Iron police of that region in the interest of capitalists. How far the State permitted him to use this constabulary by charter it is difficult to say. But it is certain that until recently the average workman regarded the Pinkerton police as a State constitution of some kind.

This perhaps accounts for much of the rabidity displayed in the recent troubles by the workmen. They have submitted for years to a power which now they learn had no authority of law, and it is not pleasing to a man's own self-complacency to find out that he has been for years a misguided dupe. He might feel like kicking himself, but more likely he would want to kick somebody else. Pinkertonism, we hope, has fired its last gun in the United States.

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder Moroni England of Tooele arrived in this city over the Union Pacific yesterday noon on his return home from a mission to Great Britain, for which part of the world he left on September 1st, 1890. Elder England labored as a traveling Elder in the Norwich Conference during his entire mission. While there is more or less indifference manifested among the people as to religious matters, he reports that he met with fair success and the best of treatment. He allayed much prejudice and made many warm friends. He enjoyed good health and returns in excellent spirits.

Elder A. M. Porter, of East Porterville, Morgan county, Utah, arrived in Salt Lake City, July 6th, from his mission to the Northwestern States. He left for this field of labor on July 16, 1890, and has been laboring in the States of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas, the last six months as president of the Iowa conference. Elder Porter says he has enjoyed his missionary labor very much and has met with some success. He has been treated well and made many friends. The last six months he stayed with a relative, Mrs. Susanna Ireland, a lady who belonged to the Church in Nauvoo. She left the Saints shortly after the assassination of the Prophet Joseph, but she now feels kindly disposed towards the people.

This morning we received a call from Elder James M. Campbell, of this city, who returned on Wednesday from a mission to the Southern States. He left home June 4th, 1890, and was first appointed to labor in Nelson and Amherst counties, Virginia. He remained there ten months, at the expiration of which time he went to Appomattox and Campbell counties, of the same State, then to Buckingham county, and finally to Hanover, East Virginia. The last field was more prolific than the others, a spirit of inquiry being awakened among the people, and some additions to the Church were made. In the other fields indifference to the message of the Elders was the rule. Elder Campbell states that he received good treatment while in the South, and his health has been excellent throughout.