

was called, and said he was herding sheep about two miles from Naylor's place in the summer of 1892, and in the latter part of July or the last of August he visited Barnard's sheep camp, but found no one there. The tent flaps were open and the bed covers were down, as if some one had gotten out. He also noticed that some flour had been tracked about, as if chipmunks and mice had been into it, and the bake skillet was turned over. He called, and Barnard's dog came up, but the herder did not put in an appearance. A few days later he visited the camp again and found matters exactly as they were before, the sheep and dog still being there. Later he saw Willis Rudy at the camp, but said nothing about having been there before. Neither did he nor Rudy mention Barnard.

John Edward Barnard, a brother of the supposed murdered shepherd, testified that he last saw his brother in June, 1892, when he was en route to the mountains with Orson Rudy's sheep. His brother told him that he owned fifty of the sheep. Witness further testified that his brother owned six horses, five of which they got from Frank Rudy about a year and a half ago, the other being kept by Rudy for the keep of the five.

Thomas Barnard, another brother of the missing man, who lives at Benjamin, testified that the last time he saw his brother was in March, 1892, at Rudy's. He searched for him at Coalville after learning of his mysterious disappearance, and in September made search at the various sheep camps, but could get no trace of him. Witness knew his brother as a man who was sound in mind and body, and never knew him to absent himself without explanation. Mr. Bowditch had notified him that some sheep herders had seen his brother, but did not learn the names of the herders.

O. W. Rudy, for whom Albert Barnard had worked, testified that he last saw the missing man in July, 1892, at his camp in Emigration canyon. Two weeks later he visited the camp and found it deserted. The tent flaps were open, the bed presenting the appearance it did when the occupant had crawled out. He visited the camp again in August, after learning from Mrs. Bowditch that the man was missing. Witness had turned over 1,030 sheep to Barnard, and when he found them 230 were missing. He made inquiry for Barnard, and was told by Mrs. Bowditch that he had gone to Coalville, but to say nothing to witness about it. Witness went up to the head of Dutch canyon in search of Barnard, where he was told by a herder that the missing man had been a short time before and remained over night, but had no sheep with him.

Being cross-examined, the witness stated that some one had told him in November following the disappearance of Barnard that he had sold some sheep. At times Barnard "talked kind of foolish," otherwise his mind appeared to be sound.

Jim Williams, the local pugilist, said he had known Rudy for twelve years and Engebretsen for three. He discussed the disappearance of Barnard with Engebretsen, at which time he asked him if it was true, as he had been told, that he and Willis Rudy

had gotten away with "England," as they called him. To this Engebretsen replied that they had given him an awful beating, but didn't know whether he was dead or not.

Nathan Hansen testified that while on the range Rudy had told him of having had a fight with the Englishman; that the old man had the best of him once, but he had gotten away from him.

Asa Rudd said he was told by Rudy how he and Engebretsen had engaged in a quarrel with Barnard and given him a severe beating. That in the fight he, Rudy, had knocked Barnard down, the latter pleading with Engebretsen to pull his assailant off, and then spurred him. Engebretsen had also told witness of the fight, but gave him none of the particulars. Cross-examined, the witness said Rudy had told him that he had spurred Barnard on the head.

The county attorney here stated that he had been unable to procure witnesses who were some distance away, and asked an adjournment of the examination for one week.

The commissioner acceded to the request.

The defendants do not appear at all concerned at the charge against them, and during the inquiry chatted and smiled with their friends. They are out on substantial bonds.

### SUICIDE AT SALT AIR.

Mrs. Ada Andrews, a young woman 27 years of age, who has for over a year past resided with Mr. and Mrs. T. R. McCloskey, at 226 F street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by casting herself into the waters of the Great Salt Lake.

At 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon she boarded a street car in company with Mrs. McCloskey and came down town. The latter left the car at the corner of East Temple and First South streets, but Mrs. Andrew remained on, stating that she was going to visit a lady friend. Instead of doing so, however, she went to the Rio Grande depot and took the 215 train for Salt Air beach. Arriving there she applied for a bathing suit. She was told that the water was too cold for bathing, but she insisted, stating that she was a tourist, and desired to go into the Lake. She was finally given a suit and told to go out on the east pier where the water was shallow.

This was the last time that she was seen alive, but from subsequent discoveries it appears that she plunged face downward into the water a short distance from the bath room office and strangled to death.

The first to discover that she was missing was Conductor W. C. Wheeler, who noticed her absence just before time for the train to start for the city. A hasty search resulted in the discovery of her lifeless body floating face downward some distance from the pavilion. Conductor Wheeler hastily donned a bathing suit and swam out to the body, which was placed in the boat that followed him and brought back to the pavilion. The remains were then placed in a car and brought to this city.

The identity of the woman was soon discovered and Mr. and Mrs. Mc-

Closkey were notified. The latter made a thorough search of Mrs. Andrew's room and in the top of her trunk found the following letter, which showed that the act was premeditated.

My Dearest Friend on Earth, Mrs. Mc.:

You have been my dearest friend through thick and thin. Yes, more than a friend. You have been a dear, kind mother to me, but I must leave you, I can stay no longer. Pray for Ada. I want you to have everything I have left; remember, everything. All my trunk contains, also box. No matter who should come and claim them do not give them up for they are yours to do as you wish with them. It is not much, but all I have. I appreciate your and Mr. Mc's kindness towards me. I cannot find words strong enough to express my gratitude. If in years to come my darling child would come and see you, tell her that mamma loved her, and wishes her to put flowers on mamma's grave.

Your true and loving friend,

ADA.

P. S.—Tell my darling Mona that her mamma did not realize what she was doing, but that she loves her as well as any mother loves her child, and it broke her heart to part with her. Tell her to pray for mamma, and that her mamma could not live no longer.

ADA.

After finding this letter they went to the coroner and informed him where the husband and mother of Mrs. Andrews resided, and telegrams were sent to them bearing the sad news of her fate. Her mother resides at Okaloosa, Ia., and her husband at Denver.

Mrs. Andrew came here from Leadville, Colo., where it is claimed she was deserted by her husband, Eugene Andrew, formerly of this city. She made a trip to Denver some time ago for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation with her husband, but she said the latter treated her very cool, and after returning to this city she appeared very depondent, declaring she had nothing to live for. Soon after, on February 21st, she attempted to commit suicide by shooting herself in the breast. The shot missed its mark, and though a painful wound was inflicted she subsequently recovered, and appeared to feel much better. She made her home with Mr. and Mrs. McCloskey, and feeling that her 4-year-old daughter was a burden to them, she gave her to Jas. R. Huot, who adopted the little one.

There has existed an epidemic among horses in this region, says the *Halley (Idaho) Times*, during the past two years which has caused heavy loss and, if unchecked, will depopulate our ranges. The disease is undoubtedly a species of glanders. It begins with the impoverishment of the blood, a running or discharge from the nose, and a sort of catarrhal or honeycombed inflammation within the nostrils. Small glands appear under the right lower jaw, which soon unite, shortly after which the affected animal dies. That the disease is highly contagious is proven by the fact that, when it appears several animals in the same band or on the same range are attacked. All die unless treated before the glands or lumps appear. The best horses of a band are invariably the first to succumb to the disease, the scrubs generally avoiding infection.