

FIFTIETH YEAR.

MURRAY STRIKE IS PRACTICALLY OVER

When the Shift Changed at Seven o'clock This Morning, a Number of the Men Who Had Been Out Resumed Work.

The Germania Company is Now Operating Two Furnaces, and Will Blow in Another in a Few Days—Lack of Organization Among the Strikers the Cause of Their Failure—Many Men are Leaving Murray for Other Camps—Everything Quiet at the Smelter Town Today—Strikers Hold a Meeting This Afternoon—The Deputy Sheriffs are Still There, but No Further Trouble is Anticipated.

A great change has taken place at Murray during the past twenty-four hours, and the Germania smelter strike now appears to be practically at an end. When the men went out at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a complete shut down of the plant seemed inevitable, and the management expected nothing else. The pipes were "pulled," and arrangements were being made for closing the works. However, Superintendent Tucker desired to keep the plant running if possible, and when the 11 o'clock shift went off last night, he asked all those who desired work to come forward, and enough men stepped up to operate the two blast.

They worked along quietly until 7 o'clock this morning when a number of strikers, who supposed that the plant would be shut down, concluded to take their places, and this morning the smelter was running as though nothing had happened.

There were enough furnace men to handle the two blast, and enough wheelers for three furnaces.

HOW THEY FEEL.

Those of the strikers who expect to resume work at Murray are strongly inclined to go to work again at once.

"We can't make it stick," said one of the men who went out yesterday afternoon to a "News" reporter. "There is such a lack of organization among us that failure is certain. I believe just as much as ever in the justice of our case, but we didn't start at the smelter in the right way. Many of us living at Murray receive only \$1.40 or \$1.50 a day, and have families to keep, and it seems to me that such a condition ought to be changed in this country. However, we men like myself, who are residents here, either return to our places or to the country looking for new jobs. Our families would starve."

AT THE SMELTER.

Perfect order reigned at the smelter, as it was the morning of the strike. George Halliday, who was chairman of the workmen's committee that presented the grievances to the Germania Company, resumed work this morning. A number of his associates came in to chat with him during the morning, but he rather the better of the argument. It has already been demonstrated that the company can get things done in this country. However, it goes the position that neither he nor the cause he espoused could be benefited under the circumstances, by his refusing to work.

ANOTHER VIEW OF IT.

Another of the strikers who resumed work this morning expressed his views clearly to his associates who remained out.

"We went into the thing on the spur of the moment, absolutely without preparation in this country. However, we did not know when the move was started, whether even a majority of the men would walk out. The boys are coming back and the proposition has just been laid down on their heads. Those who don't want to work here have quit and those who do want to work here are returning. I think it is entirely wrong for the company to pay us the scale of wages that they are now paying. It makes no allowance for that. Furthermore, I will join in a strike any time when the men take into account that they are going up against a trust, having millions back of it, and smelters in Colorado to use if this one is closed. But as the thing stands now, I cannot afford to quit work just for the fun of the thing."

MANY LEAVE THE CAMP.

Charles Olsen, who has figured as a sort of leader of the strikers, does not expect to return to work. He went to the office this morning and "drew his money." Others have done the same thing, most of them leaving the camp for other places, where they will seek work. All together, a hundred and fifty men have quit Murray this week, and others are going. The number would be much larger, but the company with families cannot get away. They have no money ahead and say they are unable to leave their wives and children unprotected. So they prefer to stay in the camp and "make shift" until they can get a job secured somewhere else.

WILL TAKE THEM BACK.

The company will take back practically all of the strikers who are now in Murray. The leaders of the movement who made themselves offensive to the management have nearly all departed, while the others, like Mr. Olsen, have no intention of resuming work there. There is no talk of any raise of wages, and the men receive the old scale, which is \$1.40 a day for yardmen, \$1.50 for linemen, \$1.60 for wheelers, and \$1.70 for furnace men. The works are just now in such shape that they can be operated with a much smaller force than usual, as all the furnaces except the two in operation are undergoing repairs.

Strickland Howell and his deputies remained at the works until 9 o'clock this morning, and the afternoon several deputies were on hand, but there seemed no likelihood that their services would be required.

MEETING OF STRIKERS.

A meeting of the strikers was held this afternoon. It was not very largely attended, the men who saw nothing to be gained by remaining out longer were leaving away. The new committee, consisting of C. J. Olsen, E. J. Fennell, Wm. Randall, Thomas Hoefler and William Wright, was present, and most of the members made speeches.

MORE RETURN TO WORK.

When the whistle sounded for the 2 o'clock shift this afternoon, a large number of the men were on hand and returned to work. The best posted ones think that this settles the strike.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

American Smelting and Refining Company is Very Terse.

From the office of the American Smelting and Refining company in this city the following statement is issued. It is a very terse document and is intended to give an understanding of the position of the company.

The shutting down of the Germania plant is largely due to the fact that the men took the whole matter in their own hands, and gave us less than one hour to decide whether we would increase their wages or not. At the end of that time they all walked out, leaving the blast furnaces, that were then in first class condition, to be frozen up, or for us to clean as best we could."

Has Little to Say.

Manager R. L. Jones was approached this morning with a view to securing some information regarding the earnings, expenses and profits of his company, figures purporting to correctly represent these items having been published by other papers. As was expected, Mr. Jones would not ventilate the business details of his company's transactions. Said he:

"The figures which you quote to me have come from heaven knows where—certainly not from myself. They are absolutely without foundation or official verification and are consequently as incorrect as such publications usually are. In what particulars they are incorrect I shall not say, for the reason that it is not the business of persons outside of the company. It is entirely unreasonable to expect me to make public the earnings, expenses, profits and so forth of the company—just as much so as it would be to ask the Z. C. M. I. or any other business institution, large or small, to make public a statement covering their every transaction."

SMALL ADVANCE.

"This reported advance of from three to four dollars a ton for the treatment of ores by our smelters is also untrue. Our coke, coal, iron ore for fluxing purposes, and all other materials used in the business have all been advanced in price and as a natural consequence we have been compelled to make additional charges for our work. But the raise all the other materials have received is only seven-fifty cents a ton. When the new mill at the Ontario in Park City was erected the mine people selected and treated the cleanest and best of the ores available, and the result, which was inferior, dirty and more difficult of handling, was sent to us. In this case we made an advance of one dollar a ton. In one or two instances we have charged about three dollars higher, while in most cases the raise has been but fifty cents on each ton. I have not actually figured out the average but at a rough estimate I place the figure at seventy-five cents a ton."

MINERS PROTECTED.

"The strike does not work any hardship on the miners as those who are 'out' to sell," continued Mr. Jones. "In most cases all their ore is contracted for; that is, we long ago contracted to buy their ore at so much per ton, so that they are not going to lose a cent of their money. We are ready to smelt it, and today we bought ore under these conditions and shall continue the practice."

WANTS SETTLEMENT.

"I hope to see this strike business settled soon, for the sake of both of the company and the men. It ought to be possible for us to arrive at an agreement. The other thing that is the short notice we were given when the men first went out."

CONSIDERATION APPRECIATED.

"The thoughtfulness of the men in properly tending the furnaces until they cooled off without freezing was very good, and I appreciate it. There may be some conclusion arrived at today which will settle the strike—I don't know."

NO COMPULSORY TRADE.

"I want to say one thing very particularly, and that is with reference to the statement that the company compels the men to trade at a certain store. It is true that some of us are interested in a store at Murray, but it is entirely untrue that we have forced the smelter hands to trade there, or even intimated that it was our desire for them to do so. This I desire to be emphatic upon."

NO ARBITRATION.

Chairman Nicholson of the State Board Tendered Good Offices.

Chairman John Nicholson of the State board of arbitration and conciliation was asked by the "News" today if he had received any intimation that the services of his board were desired in the matter of the smelter strike. Mr. Nicholson said that no such suggestion had been received as yet.

"Shortly after the trouble first arose," continued Mr. Nicholson, "I officially tendered to the parties on both sides the good offices of the board, as it is my duty to do. So far I have received no reply to my communication and naturally conclude that the services of the State board of arbitration and conciliation are not desired in the controversy. Of course, the request must come from both parties, otherwise there could be no arbitration—it is impossible to arbitrate a one-sided affair. I have not lost hope, however, and the board will be glad at any time to use its good offices for a settlement of the strike."

BOERS SAY THEY ARE GAINING.

Fighting at Wepener Regarded as Favorable to Their Side.

LETTING OFF THE FARMERS.

Ten Percent of Burglars Given Leave to Plant Crops—Other South African News.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Pretoria, Wednesday, April 11.—Advices from Wepener where a British force is surrounded, say the battle continues favorable to the federalists. About 1,500 British troops are said to be there. A heavy cannonade was heard this morning in the direction of Bulfontein, situated midway between Wepener and Boshof, in the Orange Free State, and north of Brandfort.

Advices from the Boer headquarters in Natal say that after a heavy bombardment the British are retreating in the direction of Ladysmith and the federalists are going to their old positions.

The Free State Gazette publishes orders to the effect that no person commended for active service has the right to send a substitute without the consent of the landraad.

In reference to leaves of absence, the Gazette says that 10 per cent of each command will be relieved by ballot for periods of twelve days. This is intended to meet the wishes of the burghers desiring to plant their crops.

Capetown, April 12.—The British steamer Monterey, Captain Padry, which sailed from Halifax March 15th with Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal's contingent of Canadian troops on board, has arrived here.

Bloemfontein, Wednesday, April 11.—According to information received here the Boer activity eastward of the railroad and in proximity to the border is largely due to the fact that Presidents Kruger and Steyn have found they are unable to keep their forces together in inactive positions. The burghers declare they are unwilling to remain with their commands unless actively employed, as they are convinced British game is a waiting one. It is believed the Boer movement was originally designed to oblige Lord Roberts to weaken his force at Bloemfontein in order to protect the railroad when the Boers would have attempted to recapture the capital.

But the burghers are evidently ignorant of the enormous forces Lord Roberts has at his disposal.

Advices from Kamek Siding say the Boers are busily entrenching their position, and are making a strong parallel with the railroad, while strongly holding the Waterval Drift waterworks.

At both places a series of indecisive actions are occurring. The Boer report was originally designed to oblige Lord Roberts to weaken his force at Bloemfontein in order to protect the railroad when the Boers would have attempted to recapture the capital.

Nothing has been learned regarding the rumor of Col. Baden-Powell's death nor is there anything tending to show how long the general advance towards Pretoria will be delayed.

In the absence of exciting developments, public interest centers more upon the personality of the new commander in chief, and the suppositions as to who the next general will be to be sent here.

The sailors of the Powerful are coming in for enthusiastic greeting equaling that of Portsmouth yesterday. The young and old women kissed officers and men indiscriminately as they came off the dock.

The Boer announcement of the occupation of Smithfield by the burghers, just received, is no news, as the small British force at that place withdrew thence after the Reddersburg affair.

It now appears that General Brabant himself is at Alwal North and that only a portion of his column is at Wepener.

The queen has telegraphed to Captain Lambton of the British first class cruiser Powerful, which is en route to Port Natal, to return home for lunch and to go on a stroll this afternoon.

This duel is another of the series of encounters arising from the Count of Lubersac, and the Count of Robert Rothchild, son of Baron Gustav Rothchild, and the Count of Lubersac on the island of Oudry, in the river Seine at Neuilly. M. Rothchild was wounded in the breast and the count received a slight scratch on the neck.

Noted German Editor Dead.

Cleveland, April 12.—Carl Clausen, one of the best German newspaper editors in the United States, died early today at the City Hospital of Bright's disease, aged 56 years.

Mr. Clausen was for several years editor-in-chief of the Illinois Staats Zeitung at Chicago, subsequently becoming the editor of the Waechter America of this city. He came from Germany in 1875.

Found Three Bodies.

Victoria, B. C., April 12.—H. B. M. S. Archutha, which arrived at Esquimalt yesterday, reports finding three bodies evidently male Europeans, floating just off San Francisco, on the 7th inst. There was no wreck in the vicinity, but it was presumed the corpses are from some foundered ship. There was a heavy gale blowing and it was impossible to investigate.

Lieut. Scott, who was shot by Harry Higgins at Esquimalt on Friday, died last night. There will be no court martial of the reentry, who was simply performing his duty.

WORKERS ARE CRUSHED TO DEATH

Fatal Results of the Collapse of a Fourstory Building.

EMPLOYEES ARE BURIED DEEP

Three Persons Already Known to be Dead, and Others are Injured.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Pittsburgh, Pa., April 12.—The big double front four story brick building at the corner of Wood street and Second avenue, occupied by the Armstrong-McKelvey lead and oil company, collapsed today, burying a number of employees customers and carpenters at work on the building beneath the ruins. The disaster involved the entire front of the building, but fortunately the greater number of the imprisoned employees were in the rear of the building and escaped with slight injuries or none at all. It is certain that two clerks were caught in the wreck and at least two customers were also imprisoned.

In addition five carpenters were at work remodeling the interior of the store rooms and of these but one had been accounted for. He was Harry Bowles and was working in the office in the rear of the building. He made a thrilling escape through a window with Miss Annie Stewart, a stenographer for the company, in his arms.

Only one dead body and three injured persons have so far been taken from the ruins. The dead body was identified as that of Oscar Elger, a carpenter.

Eugene C. Bernhard, a salesman, is known to be in the wreck, and it is supposed is dead.

The injured taken out are: Noel Casper, injured internally.

Michael Shang, leg broken and injured internally.

Unknown man, unconscious and in a serious condition.

The cause of the accident is ascribed to the weakening of the building by the removal of a partition separating the room formerly occupied by the company from one which had just been leased. The walls fell in from each side toward the center of the building and as the carpenters were at work in the middle of the building, it is feared that they were all buried.

A fire alarm was turned in at once and the department responded without delay, but ten minutes before the first fireman was on the scene there were hundreds of spectators gathered around. These were pushed back out of danger by the police.

The front of the building was merely a mass of wrecked brick, mortar and wood work.

The rear remained standing, but the walls were visibly swaying and occasionally sent down a shower of bricks as a warning to the curious not to venture too close.

Notwithstanding the danger 100 men were soon at work searching for those who were caught in the ruins. The work was necessarily slow and at one o'clock only one body had been recovered and three persons rescued alive. About this time a portion of the third floor fell in and five of the searchers were caught in the debris, but they were promptly rescued and put on a cot in the hospital.

At 2 o'clock the bodies of a man and a woman were found. They have not yet been identified.

WILL TRY A HIGHER COURT.

Bank Embezzler Not Satisfied With State Court's Action.

Chicago, April 12.—Judge Dunner today refused the writ of habeas corpus asked for in the case of Banker E. S. Dreyer under a State's prison sentence for the embezzlement of \$216,000 of West Park board funds, and committed him to the custody of the sheriff.

Judge Dunner, in deciding that the contents advanced by Dreyer's attorneys for his release, were insufficient to warrant such action, paid special attention to the point that by the discharge of the jury in Dreyer's first trial the prisoner had virtually been twice placed in jeopardy.

The court said that the great weight of authority both in the United States and England does not at the present time favor this view.

It is expected Dreyer's attorneys will now ask for a writ of superdenas from the Supreme court.

OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST.

Trial of a Swiss for Murder—Goes to U. S. Supreme Court.

Chicago, April 12.—The supreme court at Springfield today granted a writ of superdenas to Frank Steiner, the Swiss, who was to be hanged in the county jail here today for the murder of Jos. Karis, and the case has been bitterly fought and to some extent has assumed an international aspect.

Steiner's real name is Franz Hertenstein. He is from an excellent Swiss family, has fathered a judge in one of the courts of his country, and Steiner in his fight for life has contended that he was also a native of that country.

The Swiss consul has made every effort to have his sentence commuted.

A Hot Political Scramble.

Wellington, O., April 12.—The 32nd ballot shows the deadlock continued in the congressional convention. The vote stands: Kerr, 101; Johnson, 70; McElroy, 68; Barry, 24; Shyn, 1.

All conferences have failed to accomplish anything and everybody is at sea.

Assaulted by Strikers.

Chicago, April 12.—Strike sympathizers today raided the guards at the Marshall Field building today and assaulted two men. A foreman, who was asked by two men for work, upon replying that no union men would be taken, was struck by both men who then escaped. A non-union man, on his way to the building was severely beaten by three men who also escaped.

Fifteen hand carriers and three plasterers were brought into the building early without being molested and were put to work.

Catholic Club Building Fire.

New York, April 12.—The handsome building of the Catholic club in West Fifty-ninth street was badly damaged by fire today. A number of wealthy and prominent club men who live in the building had narrow escapes.

The police estimate the damage at \$25,000 but it is believed the injury to a valuable library of about 25,000 volumes and the decorations and furnishings will raise this estimate largely.

TOOK A DOSE OF MORPHINE.

F. H. Adler, an Insurance Agent, Attempts to Take His Life.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS."] Provo, April 12.—F. H. Adler, arrested at Ogden yesterday at the request of his landlady, took a dose of morphine on the train between Salt Lake and here today. He will not die. In company with Adler was Attorney Stull of Salt Lake. Adler was arrested a week or so ago on the charge of embezzling \$37 belonging to the New York Life Insurance company. He was released on \$500 bonds, and Tuesday skipped. He was found at Ogden and arrested. On his way down in company with the Utah county sheriff he tried to poison himself.

NEW GOVERNOR FOR PUERTO RICO

It Will be C. H. Allen, now Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

LAW GOES IN EFFECT MAY 1.

Little Time to Select a Cabinet and Outline a Skeleton Form of Government.

[Afternoon Dispatches.] Washington, April 12.—Charles H. Allen, at present assistant secretary of the navy, will be the first civil governor of Puerto Rico under the provisions of the bill passed yesterday by the House of Representatives. Inasmuch as the act takes effect on the first of next month there is but little time left in which to outline a skeleton form of government, including the formation of a cabinet. It is understood the new governor will be taken to Puerto Rico in one of the final vessels of the navy. In the selection of Mr. Allen the President has had in mind the appointment of a man of affairs and of sound business experience qualities which are deemed essential in the administration of the affairs of an entirely new government such as is to be erected in Puerto Rico.

Mr. Allen is no lawyer, but legal advice can be had, even in Puerto Rico, when the occasion arises, and in fact the organic act provides for a well paid attorney general as a member of the governor's cabinet.

Mr. Allen was born in Lowell, Mass., in 1848, and graduated at Amherst.

He has had, in addition to his business experience, a great deal of legislative training.

First, a member of the Lowell school board, he entered the lower house of the Massachusetts legislature in 1881, and became a member of the national house of representatives. He served through the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Congresses, and might have continued in legislative work had he not declined a renomination. At the close of his congressional career Mr. Allen resumed the active control of his important business interests, and although he became assistant secretary of the navy May 5, 1898, succeeding Theodore Roosevelt, he has had to maintain his business connections, notwithstanding the volume of important duties that fell to his share in the Spanish-American war.

At present he is at the head of a firm manufacturing wood preservative, a product of one bank, a director in another and is largely interested in the manufacture of high grade papers. Great interest is felt in naval circles in the personality of Mr. Allen's successor as assistant secretary of the navy.

His administration of the vast details of the navy department has been extremely popular, and it was fully expected that should Secretary Long decline to continue through another administration in the office of secretary of the navy, Mr. Allen would succeed to that important post.

It is said, however, that his assignment to the governorship of Puerto Rico does not completely remove him from the field as a secretary of the navy in the future, for the most expected of him now is that he shall inaugurate and put on a new basis, the new government in Puerto Rico. He will return to the United States when that work is accomplished.

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LIFE CRUSHED OUT AT GOLDEN GATE

James O. Herron's Strange Presentiment of Death and its Tragic Fulfillment at an Early Hour This Morning.

Came to His Home in Salt Lake With His Wife and Children Last Week—One of the Latter was Operated on at the Hospital and Died Without Recovering Consciousness—Was Compelled to Return to Work—Strange Dream, in Which He Saw a Picture Such as Surrounded Him When the Grim Spectre "Put Out His Light"—A Sorrowful Separation and a Jocular Remark—Body Will be Brought Home Tonight.

A crushing blow came to Mrs. James O. Herron, of this city, today in the shocking tidings that her husband had been killed at Mercur at an early hour this morning.

Mr. Herron was employed at the Golden Gate mine and was at work on the night shift. It appears that at about 2:30 o'clock this morning he sat down for a moment's brief rest in the shaft where he was at work. Almost instantly and altogether without warning a boulder came shooting down the shaft striking him squarely upon the head and killing him.

Herron was the son of Orlando F. and Hannah Jane Driggs Herron. His wife was Lillie Naisbitt, daughter of Henry W. Naisbitt, formerly of Z. C. M. I., and now on a mission to England. His death leaves a sorrowing wife and three children unprotected.

HAD LUCK FOR SIX YEARS.

For ten years Herron was employed in the freight department of the Oregon Short Line and the old Utah Central. Six years ago, he lost one of his children by diphtheria and since that time his lines are said to have been held in hard places, ill luck pursuing him at every turn regardless of the many heroic efforts he made to overcome them.

SECOND CHILD DIES.

For some time past, he was engaged at the Golden Gate. His wife and children living at Mercur with him. One day last week one of their children became suddenly ill and it was soon discovered that its condition was exceedingly serious. The parents therefore brought their children to Salt Lake and took the little one to the Holy Cross hospital where it was decided that its only chance for life lay in its ability to undergo a surgical operation. Accordingly the operation was performed, but the shock was too much for its frail form and it passed away without having recovered consciousness.

BACK TO WORK.

Herron was greatly affected by the child's death but after its burial bravely bucked to his post feeling that he could not afford to lose any more time than was absolutely necessary.

"MY LIGHT HAS GONE OUT."

In discussing his tragic death today relatives stated that Herron evidently had a strong presentiment of his approaching end, though he referred to it in a jocular vein. While in Salt Lake he slept one night with his brother-in-law, Mr. Will Naisbitt, who is employed in the shipping department of the Z. C. M. I., and during the night, had a dream that was so realistic as to cause him to almost spring from his bed. On inquiring as to the cause of his strange action Mr. Naisbitt ascertained that trouble had come to him in his sleep over a supposed cave in. Herron explained that he saw a rock or rocks falling and that his light (the candle that he carried) had been extinguished; that he had been caught in the falling debris and rendered oblivious to all his surroundings. His first words were, "My light has been put out."

ONLY A "DREAM."

Not much was thought of the incident at the time and it was passed by as being only a dream and nothing more, though the sequel might tend to show that it was full of an uninterpreted meaning at the time. It appears that Herron had been caught in a cave-in at Mercur before coming to Salt Lake, and that he was compelled to dig his way out to safety. It is also stated that he had other narrow escapes; and he was thought that the realization of these dangers were pressing upon his mind and that they were probably responsible for his hallucinations. Nevertheless, his wife was really apprehensive of his safety, and he was ordered to persuade him from going back, saying that it would be better for him to secure less hazardous employment in some other calling. He replied that he did not know where he could get other employment and that he could probably earn better wages in Mercur than in Salt Lake even if he got work here.

SORROWFUL SEPARATION.

The parting of husband and wife was attended with all the sadness that accompanies a separation of parents so after the demise of one of their children, equally dear to each. He was asked when he would be home again and to his brother-in-law laughingly said:

ANOTHER OMINOUS EXPRESSION.

"Oh, I don't know; I'll probably stay until I am carried home this time."

And so it transpired that another unexpected tragedy, foreshadowed in the hour of sorrow and separation has to his death by a rock falling on him while at work in the brickyard group of mining claims, the De Lamar Mining Company's property, which was purely accidental; no one to