

There was a contrast in the behavior of the attending physicians; Dr. Gordon was civil to reporters who went for the information which the public demands. He was perfectly cool and went about his work quietly and kindly, like one who understands his business and does not consider surline a part of it. The man in charge of the hospital did not seem to be as humanely inclined as a person in his position should be. In lifting Ellingsford from the wagon it seemed to an on-looker that his broken limb could have been handled a little more carefully and a rough answer been spared to the sufferer.

Hundreds of people assembled at the morgue last night to view the remains. They were actuated by different motives. Some came weeping for the loss of a relative, others mourning for a departed friend, but the majority were attracted by what is commonly called morbid curiosity.

The horribly cut and mangled bodies of the five men were placed on wooden slabs in the basement of Undertaker Richley's establishment on Washington avenue and dressed of the torn bloody garments hanging about their poor broken limbs. Undertaker Larkio assisted in laying the bodies out, which occupied several hours. After they had been stripped of all clothing it was noticed that nearly all wounds were about the head, face, neck and lower part of limbs. The body, arms and thighs seemed to escape injury so far as cuts were concerned. The faces of nearly all the men were cut and bruised beyond recognition until washed.

Great credit is due Sheriff Wright, Deputy Sullivan and others for their good management and kindness to the public, owing to which those who desired to do so were permitted to see the remains for a moment. Coroner Joseph Hall and others were obliging to reporters in search of information.

The coroner's inquest over the remains of the victims of the Ogden canyon explosion was finished Thursday. County Attorney Weber represented the people and Judge W. H. King and Attorneys L. R. Rogers and E. M. Allison Jr. appeared for the Power company and the contractors.

The first witness was Thomas Coles of Ogden, an employe of the contractors. He was close to the scene of the accident when the explosion occurred—not more than twenty-five feet away. Moran and Ruby were loading the hole when the explosion came. Witness had "sprung" the hole a few minutes before and went to load another hole. Moran was a careful man, and used a regular loading stick. He did the tamping and Ruby poured in the powder.

Albert Beckman, of Nevada City, Col., had worked in the canyon three days as a drill carrier; Moran used a steel tamp to pack the powder.

William Startin of Provo, was probably 125 feet from the hole when the explosion occurred. He thought the explosion was due to a "hot hole" caused by "springing." The powder had been put in the hole about twenty-five minutes after the "springing" which was not long enough to allow a cooling off. The hole was sprung at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and again at 5, about twenty-five minutes before the accident.

C. F. Bowall of Provo, another

workman, testified that Moran positively used a wooden rod to tamp with. John Brandon, also of Provo, was about fifty feet from the hole when the explosion occurred. The explosion he said was caused by a "hot hole." Kempton, one of the men who was killed, told witness just before the explosion, "some one will get hurt this time; that hole ought not to be loaded for it is too hot." The loading took place about thirty minutes after the "springing." All of the men knew of the time that had elapsed and took the risk themselves. Other witnesses testified, but gave no additional particulars. The jury returned the following verdict:

An inquisition holden at Ogden city, county of Weber, State of Utah, on the 9th day of April, 1896, upon the bodies of Dan J. Moran, Nathan Kempton, John Weaver and Brigham Kirkman, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed.

The said jurors on their oath do say that from the evidence the above named persons came to their death on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1896, by a premature discharge of black powder used in a blast being made on the Pioneer Electric Power company's works in Ogden canyon on the said 8th day of April, A. D. 1896.

The jurors further exonerate any and all persons from any criminal neglect or intent.

In testimony whereof the said jurors hereunto set their hands the day and year above written.

A. A. WENGER,
CHARLES WELCH,
A. O. FARLEY.

Attest: JOSEPH HALL, Coroner.

Ogden Standard: There is considerable speculation as to how the families of the men killed will benefit by the insurance carried by the company. All the men employed were insured by the contractors, Rhodes Bros., with the Union Guaranty and Casualty company of St. Louis. R. W. Sloan of Salt Lake is the Utah agent and L. R. Rogers of this city is attorney for the company. The amount of insurance is \$5,000 for every man. That amount should go according to the understanding of Mr. Quinton of the Rhodes Bros. company, to the families or heirs of the men killed. Neither the Powder Dam company nor the contractors receive any part of the money. There seemed to be considerable doubt, however, in the mind of Mr. Quinton as the probable outcome of the matter, and it cannot be stated with precision that to each of the dead is due \$5,000, although that is the view taken. The first premium amounting to \$721 was paid by Mr. Bannister of the Power Dam company and it would appear to be no more than just that all expenses of insuring the men be returned to the company.

COLONIA MARINO, MEXICO.

CHUICHUPE, Feb. 9, 1896.

In answer to numerous letters of inquiry about this country, please let me say through the NEWS that this place is about thirty-two miles south of Colonia Garcia, but on the western slope of the Sierra Madre, on the headwaters of the Bavape river (one of the main tributaries of the Yaqui river), the elevation being 7,000 feet above sea level with plenty of pine timber any size wanted, also juniper, oak and

some ash and also spruce pine. We have several kinds of grass that we cut for hay, the white gramma being the best; the stock seem to eat the wild timothy about as well. For land we have loam or blue clay and gravelly red clay. Water is not needed except for gardens, and where land is plowed in March or April and logged down but very little is needed for gardens. Our last bad spring frost came May 15th and a killing frost Oct. 22nd. We have proved that our corn, oats, potatoes, rye, squashes, cucumbers and cabbage can be raised and some kinds of wheat did well; white flint corn and red beans, planted June 2nd, got ripe, while white globe turnips, planted June 10th, only weighed 9½ pounds. We had about a foot of snow Jan. 28th, which is nearly gone now and where the ground is bare it freezes about 1½ inches. So some people have to feed pigs a little as it does not thaw out enough for pigs to dig much before noon, otherwise they get their living the whole year. If one needs a lot containing 6,260 acres of land it can be got at 40 cents per acre. Otherwise we pay from 84 cents to \$1.10 per acre, and the most of the ditch work we expect to do will be to keep the water off our land in the rainy season.

Our saw mill has not yet materialized, so we are doing but very little at present. Our nearest postoffice is at Colonia Garcia, so people writing must address there and not to our old name as above or Colonia Mariano, our new name, neither being known on the mail routes, we having no postoffice. Our population is about eighty, and all are able to eat their ratins.

M. H. MARTINEAU;

IDAHO WEATHER AND CROPS.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, April 7.—The weather of the week ending Monday, April 6th, was, for the most part, fairly favorable for farming operations; the precipitation was generally deficient, but as the soil over the larger portion of the state was thoroughly soaked by heavy showers and melting snow of the previous week, the few complaints received are of too much moisture rather than the reverse; killing frosts and freezing temperatures were the rule early in the week, followed by gradually rising temperature, the period closing with mild and seasonable weather prevailing. The snow has not entirely disappeared from farming lands in parts of the central and eastern sections, though it is melting rapidly.

Plowing and seeding are generally well under way, and in a few cases, where farmers took advantage of early favorable weather, the crops are all sown; in several localities work has not yet begun, owing to wet soil or the presence of snow, but will probably begin during the present week. No potatoes or garden truck have been planted as yet.

In the western and northern sections fruit buds are swelling rapidly, with many trees in bloom; the crop has probably been slightly damaged by early frosts but is still in a very promising condition. Wheat is coming up slowly and looks well. Alfalfa fields are beginning to look green.

D. P. MCALLUM,
Section Director.