

vice he had heard 90,000 cases tried, had seen 1000 men sentenced to death, and had seen 300 murderers hanged.

N. Helmer of New York is working on a ship that will navigate the air, so he says. He assures the public confidently that his scheme will not miscarry. Get the ship under weigh, Mr. Helmer, and then you will not have to talk.

The capital of the Cotton Oil Trust is \$32,000,000; the Sugar Refining company, \$50,000,000; Tobacco Trust, \$10,000,000; Whisky Trust, \$31,500,000; Lead Trust, \$90,000,000; Linseed Oil Trust, \$18,000,000; Starch Trust, \$9,500,000; Standard Oil Trust, \$90,000,000; Cordage Trust, \$15,000,000. Aggregate, \$358,000,000. The dividends average from 8 to 12 per cent.

When Dr. Talmage's tabernacle was burned down some time ago in Brooklyn, a Jewish Rabbi named Sparger gave his place of worship for temporary use to the doctor. The Jews contributed largely to the building fund of the new structure recently dedicated in Brooklyn for Talmage. At the dedication all denominations were personally invited except the Jews. Sparger says: "If Jewish money was good enough to help build the tabernacle and the Jewish synagogue good enough for Christians to hold services in when they were homeless, it seems to me that Jewish people should be considered good enough to join in the jubilee which they helped to make possible."

Cleveland, O., has a new development in telegraphy. A stock company with \$100,000 capital was formed on the 4th inst. for the purpose of operating a new patent for reproducing variable surfaces electrically. One of the supporters of the patent says: "We think that we have found a way to send a picture by telegraph. In fact we did telegraph a picture by it the other day. The picture consisted of three figures, that of a man and two women, all in party costume. The man was correctly reproduced at the other end of the line. Each woman lacked part of her head. The result was on the whole much better than we could have expected."

A Russian woman named Miss Govlak-Artemovskaya is now a subject for sensational talk in St. Petersburg. In early life she left Volhynia and settled in the capital. She soon became a central figure there. She lived in fine style. It transpired that she made her money by sharp work at cards. She was detected and sent to Siberia. A young nobleman who loved her, followed and married her. She played the religious dodge, and got her liberty. She and her husband settled at Irkutsk. She returned to her old ways, was arrested, imprisoned, and again escaped. She then murdered a young governess, took her passport and assumed her name, settled at Maryinsk, where she was arrested on the 4th inst.

THE name of Baron Hirsch, the Hebrew philanthropist and millionaire is well known all over the world. A short time ago it was said that he intended planting colonies of his people in Australia, but the Australians are said to be opposed to the scheme. Now it is reported that he intends forming a new Palestine in South America.

This scheme receives the approval of many titled dignitaries and of philosophical ethnologists. However, many others regard the scheme as wholly impracticable, and parallel it with that of Lord Shaftesbury in 1840. The plan proposed by the latter was that all the Turks should be expelled from Syria and Palestine, and leave both countries to the Jews. This plan was never seriously entertained by politicians or religionists at the time. With regard to the proposed South American scheme, Baron Hirsch has not denied the truth of it, nor has he even confirmed it. The report is being widely circulated, and is occasioning controversy.

THE situation in Newfoundland is not by any means reassuring. At Fortune Bay rioting is hourly expected. The natives of this place live by selling bait to French, American and Canadian fishermen in defiance of the bait laws. The Newfoundland cruisers have established a blockade outside of the Bay. Fifty vessels broke through the blockade. The police threaten to confiscate the vessels on their return, and also to imprison their captains. A special force for this purpose was dispatched from St. Johns. News of what was intended reached St. Pierre, whereupon the French merchants paid the blockade runners a special bonus on their smuggled bait, gave them liquor and arms also. The blockade runners returned to Fortune Bay determined to fight the Government. Meanwhile two British warships were called for. Lord Knutsford sent a message ordering the Newfoundland Legislature to pass a law empowering the enforcement of the treaty between France and England. No notice was taken of this message. Eight of the leaders who resisted the Government are under arrest.

A Polish Roman Catholic congregation in Chicago is anything but a unit at present. The trouble has arisen over some priesthood appointments. On the 3rd inst., after service nearly 3000 people gathered in front of the church building and a lively argument was started between the contending factions. From words the men came to blows, and, encouraged by the cries of approval of the women in the crowd, a hot battle with bare knuckles took place between a dozen or more of the ringleaders of the two parties. A riot was imminent when some one turned in a call for the patrol wagon and a wagon load of officers from the Thirty-fifth street station hurried to the scene. At sight of the wagon the crowd broke and run, with the exception of about fifty women, who continued to call out words of encouragement to the men who were fighting. The fight was broken up by the police and fourteen men arrested and locked up at the station.

The Episcopal Church in New York is badly torn up. The monk, Ignatius, is making things lively there. He arraigns Dr. Newton and others before the bar of the church for heresy and for immoral teaching. Dr. Newton, on the other hand, strikes out directly. He says there is no religion, no Christianity in practice anywhere. In speaking of the McQueary case, he said: "Not many weeks ago a certain court was convened in a certain di-

ocese of our loved Episcopal Church to try a certain presbyter concerning his views. From the beginning to the end of that trial the question was not raised by the prosecution as to whether these views were conformable to truth, whether they were accordant with our best knowledge, but simply and alone whether they squared with the form of faith which the church held. In other words, the chief regard of authorized Protestantism, equally with Romanism, is not truth in itself, but truth as held by the fathers and delivered by them to their children—that is truth arrested, fixed, stereotyped, final."

TRIAL OF D. MCPHERSON.

The case of Donald McPherson, charged with murdering L. C. Palmer, at Richfield, on Sunday evening, March 15, has drawn to a close in the Provo division of the First district court.

The first witness examined on the re-assembling of court, was Eleanor Isabel, who testified: Mr. and Mrs. Jones are my uncle and aunt. I was at their house March 15. Saw L. C. Palmer there. Saw the defendant there also. Heard two shots fired. I was looking out of the east window. It was McPherson who fired the shots, and they were fired at Palmer, who was standing south of McPherson. When the first shot was fired Palmer was standing with his right side toward McPherson. The two shots came in quick succession. After the first shot Palmer fell, then rose to his feet and started toward the house. I ran out of the north door and down the street. When I next saw McPherson Mrs. Jones had hold of him. I came back to the house and saw Palmer lying on the floor.

Mr. Bean—Am a merchant at Richfield. Know McPherson. On March 15, I heard two shots fired. It was about 8 o'clock. I was standing in front of my store. The shots came from the way of Jones' lot. I saw a man running around the corner of the house directly after. It was L. C. Palmer. He halloed, "For God's sake, don't shoot any more." McPherson came running in the same direction. They both disappeared. Mrs. Jones then came out and said: "For God's sake, stop this racket." McPherson again came in sight and Mrs. Jones stepped up to him and they talked together. Some one said, "Get a horse." Mr. Jones also came out of the house, very much excited, throwing his arms like a crazy man. McPherson started for the corral. When a horse was spoken of he passed out of my sight. I saw him going southward across the lot and come out into the street in the direction of where I was standing. He looked up and down the street, afterwards starting down the street southward at a lively gait. Mr. Hawley went after him on a horse. The defendant stopped and so did Hawley. The marshal came soon after and went to Jones' house; then came out and started for McPherson. They met and the defendant said: "Here is my gun, Mr. Bean, I've done it. I had to. Take me and lock me up."

Mr. Glibert, the coroner of Sevier County, testified—I was at the inquest held over the body of Palmer. The