The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 216. TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1893. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVI

THE SEAL QUESTION.

Decision in the Bering Sea Controversy Rendered Today.

PARTLY AGAINST AMERICA.

A Close Season.—A Protected Zone Established.—The Use of Firearms Prohibited.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The decision of the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration was handed down at 10:07 o'clock this morning. The five points of article 6 are decided against the United States. A close season is established to begin on May 1st and to continue until July 31st. This close season shall be observed both in the North Pacific ocean and Bering sea. A protected zone is established extending for sixty miles around the islands. Pelagic sealing is allowed outside the zone to the Bering sea from August 1st. The use of firearms in sealing is prohibited. The American arbitrators have expressed their satisfaction with the text of the decision.

Baron de Courcel, after the decision had been received, thanked the arbitrators for the close and intelligent attention brought to bear upon the case.

Lord Hannen and Senator Morgan in replying to the president of the tribunal, returned the same courtesy and compliments. The American arbitrators believe that the regulations decreed upon by the tribunal mean practically the end of pelagic sealing, and that they are better terms than were heretofore offered to the United States by Great Britain as a settlement of the question involved.

Cables advice to the secretary of state say that the Bering tribunal decided that Russia did not assert and exercise exclusive jurisdiction in Bering sea and seal fisheries therein prior to the cession of Alaska to the United States, and consequently that Great Britain never conceded such right to the Russians; that the Bering sea was not included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean" as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia. Consequently no exclusive rights of jurisdiction over Bering Sea and the seal fisheries therein passed to the United States with Alaska under the treaty of 1867. The inference is that it is under the last of the five points submitted to arbitration by notice seven that the concessions as to a close season, a sixty-mile protected zone, and the prohibition of the use of fire arms apply. The City point was that on which the greatest stress was laid in the argument by the United States counsel. It rather the question whether the United States had any right to protection or property in fur seal frequenting the islands of Bering Sea outside the three mile limit. The preliminary statement of the decision received is regarded more as implying that the tribunal is certain it does not exceed the right and in the future seal life will be protected by virtue of international agreements entered into under the award of the arbitration.

ENGLAND SATISFIED.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Gladstone announced in the house of commons today that he had received a private telegram from Paris to the effect that with a few exceptions the award of the Bering sea tribunal of arbitration was satisfactory to the British interests.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Paris, saying that on the questions of fact regarding the menace of the sealing vessels the decision of the tribunal is in favor of Great Britain. The impression that such a natural result of this decision the United States will give to Canadian sealers the compensation for the advance illegally made. The regulations providing for a close season are very stringent. The prohibition of the arms may be found a serious disadvantage by Canadian sealers.

THE REGULATIONS AGREED ON.

Concerning the fifth point on which special stress has been placed by the United States commissioner, the tribunal decided that the United States had no right to the protection of or property in seals frequenting the islands of the United States in the Bering sea, when found outside the ordinary three mile limit.

The following regulations were adopted by a majority of the tribunal, Mr. Harlan and Sir John Thompson dissenting.

Article one provides that the United States and Great Britain shall extend their citizens and subjects hunting for seals within a zone of fifty miles around Tokyshiki island, also provides that there shall be a close season from May 1st to July 31 in that part of the Pacific ocean inclusive of the Bering sea north of the 35th degree 10th minute or eastward to the 193 degree longitude, until the safer boundary described in article one of the treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, is reached along that line to the Bering Straits. Article three provides that during the open season only sailing vessels shall be permitted to carry on for sealing operations. Article four provides that such vessels shall be required to be provided with a special license issued by its government and to carry a distinguishing flag. Article five requires the master of sealing vessels to keep a log book of their operations. Article six forbids the use of nets and explosives in sealing operations. Article seven provides for the inspection of sealing vessels by the governments interested. Article eight exempts Indians dwelling along the coast of the sea, subject from the regulations prescribed. Article nine provides that the regulations shall remain in force until abolished or modified by a common agreement between the United States and Great Britain, and authorizes provides that the regulations shall be submitted every five years to an examination and that arbitration shall be made special findings with reference to the seizure of the British vessels in the Bering sea in 1887 and 1889, and suggests that the two governments come to an understanding to prevent the killing of seals for a period of from one to three years.

TOURGEE'S BILL.

The Finance Committee Will Report Favorably.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Senate committee on finance by a majority of nine to one decided this morning to report favorably Voorhees's bill providing for the coining of outstanding silver to the national banks. It is the intention to make to put the bill on its passage today.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

An Indian Prince Entertained on the Grounds.

WORLD'S FAIR, Aug. 15.—The Cheyenne and Arapahoe commission in the last few days are beginning to make a satisfactory increase in the gate receipts. The attendance this morning was very large.

The feature of the day was the visit of the Prince of Satsuma, who appeared in royal splendor attended by the pomp and ceremonies of the Orient. A parade of the Illinois National Guard, regiments from Louisiana, United States marines, Indian, Scottish and Russian soldiers from the Colorado, troops of military bandsmen, Bedouins and other representations from Midway Plaisance passed before the prince in review.

Four hundred miller chair pickers this morning went on a strike for increase of wages.

THE CONGRESS RECORD.

Voorhees Introduces a Resolution in Favor of Whisky.

The Silver Debate Continued in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Senator Voorhees introduced a resolution extending for six months the bonded period for whisky in bonded warehouses.

THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The silver debate absorbed the attention of the House today, Hutchinson, Democrat, Texas, being the first speaker.

Northern Pacific Receivers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Thomas F. Oakes of New York, W. H. Payne of Milwaukee and Henry Crouse, president of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad company, were this afternoon appointed receivers of the Northern Pacific railroad in the United States court of this city. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies have decided to reduce the freight and passenger rates to the basis prevailing last February, to go into effect as soon as practicable.

These receivers are the same as those appointed in Wisconsin. They gave a bond of $500,000 in the United States court there and are ordered to give a bond of $500,000 here. The application was made with the consent of the railroad company.

A Utah Republican.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations: Charles H. Page, collector of customs for the district of Oregon.

Jefferson A. Huff, probate judge in Grand county, Utah.

Supposed Murderers Located.

Special Dispatch to the News.

LARAMIE, Wyo., Aug. 15.—The officers at this place are satisfied that the murderers of John Shannon who was killed on the Clark ranch near Denver, were in the vicinity on Friday and Saturday. Friday evening two strangers appeared at the ranch of H. A. Burg at Wood Landing, thirty miles from the city, and asked for a night's lodging, which was granted. They had a lay horse and each had been riding and walking alternately. They said they had traveled a long distance, but were very reticent concerning their place or from whence they came. After the men had eaten their supper Mr. Burg remembered reading of the murder of Shannon, and upon scrutinizing them he saw that the description of the murderers was very striking. Al Paton, an employee on the ranch, without any suggestion from Mr. Burg or any one else also noticed the resemblance. The men left Wood Landing early yesterday morning, claiming that they were going to North Park, Col. The officers here at once informed the officials in Denver of the circumstance.

An Oshkosh Hotel Fire.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 15.—Tuttle's hotel was burned last night. It was insured for $25,000. Most of the guests will lose all their effects. The hotel was built over twenty years ago at a cost of $110,000 and furnished at an expense of $100,000.

An Elevator Destroyed.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—The Cosgworth elevator, with a capacity of 1,200,000 bushels, valued at $750,000, was destroyed by fire, together with a dozen frame structures, mostly saloons and dwellings. The loss will not exceed $600,000, covered by insurance.

MONTANA'S CONTEST.

A Question of Great Importance as to Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The question of the right of Lee Mantle to a seat in the Senate from Montana under the governor's appointment will be taken up today. The section of the Montana case will govern the Idaho cases from the states of Washington and Wyoming. The question is one of great importance even in the possible relation to the silver issue.

Fatal Accident.

Special Dispatch to the News.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Aug. 15.—A fatal accident happened to the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Fender last week while they were crossing the mountains to settle in the Big Horn basin. They were coming down on the top of a load when they unfortunately began to roll from where they lay two children. One of the children was the little girl on the load falling off instantly.

Currency Premium.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Currency premium today was 1 to 1 per cent buying. Sterling exchange is firmer but.

English Gold for America.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Gold to the amount of £120,000 pounds sterling was drawn from the Bank of England today, for shipment to the United States.

Death of Rev. Calvin Stilles.

(Special Correspondence of the News.)

DIXIE.—At our home in this city, August 5, 1893, Dixie, son of M. C. Stiles, aged 10 years.

The light has gone out of another happy Caldwell home and left it in darkness and desolation. The news of the sudden probability is heavy and sad, and the "heavy whitlows, alas!" as the mention of the dear, lovable woman who gave us our son to bring the news took him extremely. Mr. Stiles presented her husband with twin girls some ten days since. The babies were sound and healthy and the happy mother was apparently fully recovered from illness. Last Tuesday, however, she was lovely when a chill for the worse, and since Tuesday morning at eleven.

Mrs. Stiles was born September 13, 1860. Her father resides at Salt Lake City. Two brothers, W. L. and M. C. Dunlap, are residents of this city, and a sister from Salt Lake City was visiting her at the time of her death. She leaves a husband, a babe about six years old, and the baby twins.

Words of cold cannot hope to convey to the bereaved relatives and their the sympathy which is felt and expressed by the community. Mrs. Stiles was a favorite with everybody. She was loved dearly by her husband, by her mother, by many friends and relatives. As long as life and memory last, we will have cause to love and miss her. Her sad death has plunged the whole town into mourning. The hearts of all have been touched, and we mourn in common for a sweet and holy life.

The funeral services were conducted at the Presbyterian church yesterday afternoon, and were attended by many sorrowing friends. Humanity has but mourn and hope, and leave the rest to God.

IN SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Church School Teachers Hold a Session at Provo.

Methods of Teaching Discussed.—The Stakes Generally Represented.

The Church school teachers' convention, under the direction of Dr. Karl G. Maeser, met in the B. Y. Academy building at Provo at 10 a. m. on Monday, Aug. 14, 1893.

On the stand were Dr. Karl G. Maeser, Dr. J. E. Talmage, Prof. R. Cluff, and Elder F. M. Lyman.

The roll call showed representatives from the following stakes: Alberta, Bannock, Bear Lake, Beaver, Box Elder, Cassia, Davis, Emery, Iron, Juab, Malad, Maricopa, Moroni, Nebo, Oneida, Panguitch, Parowan, Paris, Pioneer, Rexburg, Sevier, St. George, St. Joseph, Summit, Tooele, Uintah, Weber, and Wasatch.

Dr. Maeser delivered an address of welcome. He referred to the excellence of the Church schools, and gave explanations on organization, quarterly and special meetings, district conventions, faculty meetings, minutes, records, etc.

The speaker closed by uniformity in organization, grading, management, etc. He knew some schools, where academic grades, which needed instruction as follows:

1. Grammar questions.
2. Nomenclature of departments and classes.
3. Methods of teaching.
4. Supervising and assigns in grammar and arithmetic.
5. Heat, light, ventilation and psychological methods of recitation.

A vote was taken in favor of an explanation from the general superintendent of the difficulties he had found involved in these points. This request was complied with.

The first point discussed was incidental questions. Most teachers present approved of allowing students to ask questions germane to the subject in hand, to be answered at the time or later.

Dr. Talmage advised having other students answer as many as possible.

Prof. Brimhall formulated the following motion, and explained that he wished it to be understood as a recommendation only, not a binding law: "Resolved, that incidental questions bearing on the subject to have to be permitted to the extent of substantial relationship only."

On the subject of class nomenclature the superintendent stated that in some schools class A is the highest and in some it is the lowest. It makes no difference, one is as good as the other, but this is a case in which uniformity is not only desirable but necessary. He was asked all the reports has a right to know what they mean. Do not group classes too closely in correspondence.

A motion was carried that the convention refer the grading and numbering of classes to the board of education.

It was also agreed, upon motion, that "It is the sense of this convention that in the eight places the monitorial system be considered a part of the Church school system, and that for the benefit of the students and for the benefit of the teachers." Also, "that it is the sense of this convention that classroom should be considered a unit and not an aid."

Prof. Cluff moved that it be the sense of his convention, "That in methods of teaching each teacher should cultivate variety; but in school matter he should have uniformity." Carried.

Professors Cluff and Brimhall, Dr. Talmage and Prof. Dean needed in the discussion. This closed the regular business of the convention, was then addressed by Dr. Talmage and Dr. Maeser, and the convention adjourned.

RYAN'S ANGUISH.

Arguments of Counsel in the Ryan-Druce Case This Morning.

RYAN WAS HIS PRETTY HARD.

Commissioner Crosby Has Taken the Matter Under Advisement Till Tomorrow Afternoon.

At 10:15 this morning the adjourned investigation into the charge of criminal libel preferred by ex-superintendent of Waterworks Ryan against W. D. Druce was resumed before U. S. Commissioner Crosby.

As at the previous hearings, County Attorney Murphy appeared to prosecute (with Attorney Henry Smith for him); the defendant was again represented by Attorneys Williams and Van Cott. There was a large numbers of spectators in attendance.

R. H. Brown, called by the defense, was shown what Mr. Van Cott termed a sample of rock from the Mogul mine. After identifying it witness proposed it to be porous limestone, and said it would weigh about 140 pounds to the cubic foot.

The rock was then noted, and

County Attorney Murphy proceeded with his argument on the part of the prosecution. He said this examination had seen so prematurely, against a mass of evidence—some received and more threatened—that been influenced, and so many men had been afraid to be considering the case, that he proposed first to look at the law on which the prosecution was founded. Counsel then read from the statute on the subject of criminal libel, and explained that it was the Druce affidavit by way, presumably, of defending himself from prosecution. The question in the case was, whether Druce, whether or not the libelous matter, assumed as it was contained here, was true, and especially, whether Mr. Druce, in preparing that libel to be published, was or was not actuated by just and justifiable motives. Salt Lake City had uniformly said, "All is well provided the men upon our payroll is that they shall work eight hours a day." Therefore it was absolutely certain that it should see Druce in the work that time they had committed no crime. If Mr. Ryan knew that they were working nine hours in the Mogul mine and he said to them, as he testified he did, "You must work eight hours a day," and they said, "while in the canyon," then neither Ryan nor those two men were guilty of any offense or delinquency. It was not, when it publication was published, indeed—ad Ryan, even relatively, to have amounted to his subordinates working on the mine after hours, and the very result here showed how very unlike and unjustifiable it was. Druce's position should have dictated to Ryan; he should have firmly set his foot down and said, "I do not want you to work at all on that mine while on the city pay roll." But they had an absolute legal right on the company payroll for day's work to put to any number of hours outside of it upon any occupation in which they might choose to engage. It was one thing, however, for a man to be careless and I'll show of his duties, and quite another for one to want subordinates and another or him to set to work and exclude a moonlighter by whom he was employed; and this is what Druce intended to charge in his affidavit. Was Ryan, counsel asked, justified in ordered that Scafer and Druce took from Salt Lake City the time which belonged to it? He answered, nothing whatever beyond the solitary statement of Druce himself in regard to a conversation had with Ryan on the occasion of the latter's visit to the camp. As to the lumber, it was taken up, at any rate, on the city teams when they were conveying material for the city's use, and Ryan had nothing to do with the hauling of it; he had absolutely no knowledge of what they took up the canyon. Scafer was the one who explained the whole thing. As to the purchase of goods by the city and the segregation of the seconds subsequently, counsel said that Ryan had nothing whatever to do with this case. There was not a particle of testimony to show that Ryan intended to set conjurgy—that those goods were for his own use. Counsel then went on to criticize what he was pleased to term the manner in which Druce's affidavit was obtained, and gave a brief lecture on the subject of conversations, quoting copiously from books of law. "Have we the right inadvertence to this case?" he asked, and proceeded to answer the question himself in the affirmative. Could any person read that libel without arriving at the conclusion that Druce intended to accuse Ryan of unlawfully using Scafer and Druce's time and that for his own and his friends? That was not only the natural, but the "absolutely necessary result" of the words employed. Coming to the question of malice, Mr. Murphy insisted that this was plainly evident on the face of the libel, that Druce was undoubtedly after the scalp of Ryan and others in the city's service. In no manner had the other side proved sufficiently to satisfy a reasonable mind that Ryan had any guilty connection with the publication of the libel. Druce and Scafer could themselves have done, Ryan, for instance, was in partly to any corrupt delinquency. The county attorney turned his attention to the subject of "privileged communication," which element, he contended, was absolutely lacking here. Why did not Druce, if he had any complaint to make against Ryan, go and lay it before some proper legal tribunal instead of publishing it to the world? Why did he not? The reason was manifest; that all the world should know, or think, Ryan was a Duke. But Ryan was a highly conscientious, as Druce sought to make him, and counsel submitted that there was, at any rate, sufficient evidence against the defendant to hold him to the grand jury.

Attorney Van Cott then addressed the court for the defendant and directed attention to the surprising circumstances surrounding the conduct of Ryan and his subordinates, as, for instance, the purchase of chairs, cups, saucers, the raising of the windlass and more strange up the canyon—all put together in one paper, namely, to the assessment work upon the Mogul mine. Look at the various acts in the light as reflected from that one motive in the beginning and see whether or not those men worked the required eight hours for the city. Did they touch the place where the logs lay in the creek, or did they go below the Mogul mine? Why, forsooth. There is no the location of the claim. Was it for clearing the ground? No, for the logs still lay rolling there and other work was still left undone. It was preposterous to say that all those trees were taken down by the snowslide. Does man want so the canyon fully equipped to work on that lime. The creek was not clearer of the logs and trees was the brush along the creek water. The hearing of the rock as testified to by Shaver in the time stated was rebutted by counsel and the other fellery of the statement shown. It was November 1; suppose that few days, in one hour, snowslides take down and carry things each rock 1,000 feet, explosion would not have failed to do so of the shaft. Could one believe, asked counsel, that Shaver, instead of lying in the cold canyon in early June with a big snowslide within a few feet of him, in order to keep fires and more quite to be that conversation, was putting in thirteen or sixteen hours a day on hearty work? (Laughter.)

The commissioner intimated that if there were any further communications he would leave the courtroom vacant.

Mr. Van Cott, resuming, referred to the excellent character which the defendant had received at the hands of a large number of citizens of South and vicinity. Was it not worth something to a young man who had lived honorably for years in a community to have his neighbors, without question by his prosecution, say that he was always honest and upright? Should of an honorable discount for something in a case like this? As opposed to this there was Shaver, embezzlement, forgery, surrounding his statements with circumstances that were improbable. There was such his virtuous indignation that he declared that he would not steal the city's time and put it upon his own payroll. But this commissioner, in the statement, he made a very mean, paltry, petty, little, low, in his manner. Two trees was the purchase of rope, powder, oils, at Cunningham's, and lumber at Martinez, Merrill & Co. and the Sierra Nevada Lumber Company, and Ryan, with his virtuous indignation, said he would not put it on the city's payroll. Yet they were not worked for the city's work up City Creek canyon? If Shaver would go so far as to take city materials, city men, and city teams, and see them all for the purposes of the Mogul mine, would he hesitate to accuse, without bad, upon the stand, of lying? "I will not take it on the city's payroll." No. Those men could not possibly have accomplished the work they did upon the Mogul mine if they had not worked eight hours a day for the city, and it was beyond the powers of the ones of a doubt that such was the case. Then, all Ryan knew of. There was certainly evidence to that effect. Was it probable that this fellow, a mere copyist, drew Ryan, and who constituted that windlass out of city materials and used city teams, would or could do all this without Ryan's knowledge, they being in connection to the Mogul mine? Was it probable that Ryan, the inventor, devised a day exclusively in the hauling of certain materials up City Creek canyon without Ryan knowing it? Was it probable that Scafer was hauling the city timber and Ryan was ignorant of it? And Ryan was approving the pay rolls at the time. Counsel adverted to the contradictions of Ryan as the witnessed in regard to his own testimony. First, he said, he knew Ryan contradicting himself and then Scafer contradicting Ryan. What was the inference? Ryan did not tell us. Then Druce's salary entirely raised? Clearly because he was working on the Mogul mine. Ryan had his own secret reason for it. When the explosion was about to come and Druce expressed his intention of making things public, what did Ryan do? He determined to lock into a little. Ryan, he would see Cunningham & Co., Martinez, Merrill & Co., and in the Sierra Nevada Lumber Company. When Druce states that he was going to "expose that underlying job in City Creek Canyon" Ryan became anxious to look through those bills, pick out certain items, and himself pay for them. When an order was sent down to the respective firms, how were they to know what was to be charged to the city or what to Ryan unless so informed? Mr. Ryan thought unless anything was discovered the city could pay. His conscience prickled him and hurried him up to settle these particular items. He had raised Druce's wages just to close his mouth. Counsel said that Druce's charge of libel had been proven and asked for the defendant's discharge.

It now being 12:00 the court took a recess till 2 p.m.

THIS AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

The afternoon proceedings did not begin till 2:15. County Attorney Murphy was first on the ground, followed soon after by the court and Attorney Williams. He addressed the court in behalf of the defendant. There was, he said, no reason for going over the evidence at length after it had been done so recently by his associate. Referring to Shaver as a liar, and shaver, reading from page 313, and so to the criminal phase of the subject said the authority did not apply. This is essentially a criminal case and the burden of proof never shifts to the defendant, the prosecution never leaves it out a case. They cannot assign towards a meaning other than that which is already expressed, and there is no latent or ambiguous meaning in any of the words of the alleged libel. Counsel made reference to United States Supreme Court reports, vol. 37, page 202, in support of the doctrine that prosecution must show that defendant meant to slander beyond a doubt, and in conclusion stated the case to committing magistrate is as much bound as a jury would be. They must not only show malice but the falsity of the utterance. One other matter, so to the impeachment of witnesses. He was a convict, because of having stolen lately. He testified he had served hard for 21 years the penalty is held that in the absence of proof foreign law is presumed to be same as our, and this being the case he is shown to have acted unlawfully by means of perjury in Idaho. He lose is shown to the class of men we see where we look in a prisoner, he stands is and is infamous, and that is the kind of person who comes here to impeach Druce, who is shown to be a man of repute in the community! Druce's testimony against himself speaks for itself and completes the case in favor of the defendant. The attorney called upon Murphy in his concluding argument to show West part of Druce's affidavit was false. Williams read the affidavit and commented on it to be word along, the indictment being at times quite sarcastic. The instructor to the affidavit are always one of them—one most innocuous and confirmed by the witnesses on the other side. The law does not allow Ryan is a thief because there is no other deduction to be logically drawn. Counsel and not wholly exculpate Druce from blame, he had done things that were reasonable, particularly when he lost his job. Ryan had taken the bread of his family, money was he knew it was wrong. But Druce had nothing to do with the case and many others would have done the same. Ryan had lately fired three men, and of school. Was Druce's affidavit false? Ryan's employees. It is admitted that Druce was discharged and the responsibility is on them, and it rests to show the low walk of the position they ought to receive them. The allegations of the affidavit being true is your sworn going to beat the affidavit for criminal libel? Counsel across the city officials by using city property for personal purposes, referred to Shaver's case of one for the same windlass when the city had paid for it, showing that it had become his by gradual abstraction. (Laughter.) He got it in the thief gave the name of the public that does not belong to him. He is a small thief, not a bold robber, and the whole city waterworks is reeking and smelling with thieving and swindling. The object was to terrorize the men who knew of the thieving will not dare to work company, or lose it the job. Druce resorted to the Was saying a set of thieves, and his training and testimony were such that his numerous assertions against it, and now Ryan come to and threatens to send the only honest man in the city to the penitentiary for exposing the fact. It was very surprising that Ryan and those who are with him are men of the same values as Shaver will. They all want to make a case against Druce—there must be no prosecution against the head of a department.

It would be to say Druce had stated what was false to say that Ryan is not a thief. The facts we submit are true and we are not responsible for the consequences. Ryan will not be permitted to say he did not know these things because he question he asserts that he is innocent of knowing. What was he employed for, if he didn't? If such things can go on in his department and he not know of it, he cannot plead that and there is no excuse for it. Counsel paid his respects to Shaver in a few scathing words, and claimed that every man who exposed such corruption as this is a public benefactor, but the public might be so thankful that they would have sentenced Druce without his knowledge, they being brought to the Mogul mine? Was it probable that Ryan, the inventor, devised a day exclusively in the hauling of certain materials up City Creek canyon without Ryan knowing it? Was it probable that Scafer was hauling the city timber and Ryan ignorant of it? And Ryan was approving the pay rolls at the time. Counsel adverted to the contradictions of Ryan as the witnessed in regard to his own testimony. First, he said, he knew Ryan contradicting himself and then Scafer contradicting Ryan. What was the inference? Ryan did not tell us. Then Druce's salary entirely raised? Clearly because he was working on the Mogul mine. Ryan had his own secret reason for it. When the explosion was about to come and Druce expressed his intention of making things public, what did Ryan do? He determined to lock into a little. Ryan, he would see Cunningham & Co., Martinez, Merrill & Co., and in the Sierra Nevada Lumber Company. When Druce states that he was going to "expose that underlying job in City Creek Canyon" Ryan became anxious to look through those bills, pick out certain items, and himself pay for them. When an order was sent down to the respective firms, how were they to know what was to be charged to the city or what to Ryan unless so informed? Mr. Ryan thought unless anything was discovered the city could pay. His conscience pricked