

Brock outfit and as a result wanted three plain cheap coffins; and then he gave himself up. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide, and Davis was allowed to go, but he was subsequently arrested.

Davis is a large, powerful man of muscular build. His hair is dark, slightly tinged with gray. He was a sharpshooter during the war. His present trial is not for the murder of the three men, but only of Brock. Messrs. Zane and King are prosecuting and Messrs. H. P. Henderson and Thurman and Sutherland are defending. The jury was empaneled on Saturday last as follows: Jacob Winch, Joseph Kelly, C. H. Karren, William Elliott, James Sanderson, Simon Beck, Edward Candland, T. E. Fleming, James Clark, Joseph Gerber, C. F. Watkins and C. E. Fletcher.

PROVO, Dec. 20.—The W. E. Davis murder case is the chief topic of interest in the Garden city. Yesterday morning John M. Zane made the opening statement for the prosecution in the case. He stated that the prosecution would labor under a disadvantage, inasmuch as Frank R. Grant, the prosecuting witness, and the only eye witness of the tragedy, was hostile to the prosecution. Under the common law, the prosecution could not do otherwise than put him on the stand. The facts as the prosecution expected to prove them to be were presented,—very similar to the statement above presented in the NEWS, except that the prosecution was almost wholly on the part of the defendant.

Frank R. Grant was the first witness. He testified that on Tuesday evening, August 23rd, at the request of Davis, he went with him from Davis' place at Westwater to Brock's place, a distance by rail of four and a half miles. After looking about the place they returned to Davis' place. At four o'clock on the morning of the 24th they arose and again went to Brock's. Davis had a 45 Colt's revolver and witness had a 44 Winchester rifle, but the rifle was left on the road as Davis said Brock and his men might suspect that they had come to make trouble. Witness understood that Davis simply wanted to make some investigations in regard to some honey which he suspected Brock and his men had stolen from his place. On arriving at Brock's, Brock was seen to leave the cabin for the pasture, with a bridle in his hand. While witness remained on the hill behind the house Davis went down to talk with the men; Dusel was in front of the house building a fire. Words ensued between Dusel and Davis, and he saw Dusel strike at Davis with a club. Davis then fired over Dusel's head. A second shot was fired by Miller from the cabin. Davis then lowered his revolver and shot Dusel in the cheek, killing him instantly. He then rushed to the door and shot Miller in the forehead. Witness ran down the hill as quickly as possible. Davis said, "My God! ain't this awful?" "What are you going to do?" asked witness. "I have done enough," replied Davis, "I'm going home." They started out, and when 324 feet from the cabin met Brock on horseback, leading a second horse. "Are you heeled?" asked Davis. "I am always heeled for such — of b— as you," replied Brock.

"Get off your horse, I want to talk to you," was the request of Davis; but Brock declined, saying, "I never get off for such — of b— as you." He then struck at Davis with a pair of chain hobbles, at the same time trying to run him down with his pony. Davis seized the pony by the bridle. Brock managed to get away with his horse. He made a circle and started for the house, exclaiming, "If I get to the house, I'll kill you." As he came on Davis fired twice, and Brock fell from his horse, near Davis' feet. Davis and witness then rode away and notified the people. A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of justifiable homicide returned. Witness was considered hostile by the prosecution and was closely cross-examined by Mr. Zane, but did not deviate from a straight story.

Dr. Bull, of Grand Junction, offered some expert testimony concerning the wounds. He thought from the powder marks that Dusel and Miller had been shot at a distance of from four to six feet. Miller died on the Friday morning after the shooting. He was unconscious during the interim. He had seen two wounds on Brock's body; one was between the fifth and sixth ribs, half-way between the side and back. Judging from the ragged nature of the wound, it was the point of exit. The other wound was to the side and back of the head.

H. H. Jacobs had heard the shots fired from the opposite side of the river. One of the shots was different from the others. It sounded as though made by a smaller gun or from a house. Witness had acted as coroner, and also one of the jury who had signed the verdict of justifiable homicide. He had never expressed his opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Davis. He had seen a rifle by the side of Miller and had emptied it, but had found no empty shells either in the magazine or on the floor. Witness had been told that his life was in danger because he was a witness in the case. He had heard of Davis inquiring for him; and Davis had also asked what kind of tobacco witness used.

PROVO, Utah, Dec. 20.—In the W. E. Davis' murder case today H. O. Jacobs was recalled. To Mr. Zane the witness stated that he did not think the killing was a case of justifiable homicide, but this was stricken out on motion of the defense.

James Nells testified in relation to the wounds found on Brock that one was at the back of the head and the other on the right side, rather to the back. He saw no other wounds. This controverts the theory that Brock was riding toward Davis with the intention of riding him down or braining him with the chain hobbles, when the shots were fired.

Deputy Marshal W. L. Goodsell testified that Mr. Davis had told him that he did not go down to the cabin from the hill until he saw Brock had left as he saw there were three of them there, and he was afraid they would be too many for him; also that the reason he killed Brock was because he thought if Brock got past him and got to the cabin he would get a long range rifle and kill him.

Edward W. Thompson, Jr., had ex-

perimented with a 45 Colt's revolver, and he was certain that Dusel and Miller had not been shot at distances greater than four feet from the muzzle, judging by the powder marks and providing they had been shot with a Colt's 45 caliber revolver.

J. H. Maller testified that Davis had told him that Grant had a thirty-two gun at the time of the shooting.

THE UTAH SUGAR FACTORY.

For several years the question of manufacturing beet sugar in Utah had been agitated and not without a degree of success, for early in the spring of 1891, a body of Utah's ablest men met in Lehi to decide upon a place for the location of a factory.

Different places were discussed and their facilities shown up, among which were Salt Lake City, Ogden, Logan and Lehi. The latter, being the preference of about two-thirds of the assembly, was at length selected.

The contract of building was given to Mr. Dyer, a California sugar manufacturer, and under his skilful direction, the beautiful structure reached completion in September of the same year, and thus, in less than nine months one half million of dollars was expended to add to the industrial enterprises of Utah.

The building has an immense capacity and its massive brick walls enclose several hundred car-loads of the finest German machinery.

Near the factory there are three sheds, each of which is five hundred feet long. The beets are stored away in these sheds and are carried into the factory by a stream of water which serves to wash them at the same time.

Here they are dropped into a large elevating wheel which carries them to the cutter.

Next, we see them in V shaped pieces about one inch long. They now slide down the shoot into the batteries, where an intense pressure is placed upon them in order to extract the juice.

Here the pulp and juice are separated, the former being carried away and stored in cellars for use as food, and the latter continuing its course through the mill.

The juice is now taken into the carbonators, where it is mixed with lime-water and carbonic gas. This precipitates the solid matter in the juice. After about twenty minutes it is pumped through the filter presses, where all of the lime and dirt are taken from.

Now the clear, sweet juice is carried into the evaporators, where it is mixed with carbonic or muistic acid.

On becoming a syrup, it is strained through bone-black, which takes away the sorghum color so common in granulated sugar.

It is now stored away in large tanks, and there left to crystalize. A few days later the crystalized juice is poured into the mixer and after being thoroughly mixed passes into a large vat below, under which are five centrifugals.

The centrifugals are for the purpose of throwing out all of the juice and leaving the white crystals of sugar. From here the sugar is dropped into the drying room, where the moisture is removed from it and it is ready for sacking.

There is demand for all the sugar that can be manufactured at this mill, for it