

It was just twelve o'clock when Assistant District Attorney Howatt in the absence of his chief, arose and said: There are parties under arrest here, your honor, to be arraigned.

"Well," replied Judge Zane, "let them come forward."

The defendants were thereupon requested to stand up, by Clerk McMullan, who read the indictment found against them. They answered to the names of Beaumont B. Buck, Frederick Linse and Edward C. Sheffield, and the charge is that of having at Fort Douglas, on June 14th, 1893, "unlawfully, willfully, and of their malice aforethought," shot and killed J. W. Leonard.

Attorney R. W. Young then said—We desire, if the court please, to enter a plea of not guilty, reserving, however, the right to enter a special plea hereafter, which has been consented to by Judge Howat.

The defendants were then called upon and each formally said "Not guilty."

Attorney Young—Now, if the court please, we desire to have the bail fixed.

Judge Zane—What do you say about that, Judge Howat?

The Assistant District Attorney answered—Well, of course the bail is simply a matter of restraint, to bring the defendants here when wanted, and as I take it, it should not be more in this case than in any other. It might be placed at a little less for this reason: The defendants are under restraint, being in the military service. I am willing to have the bail fixed at any moderate amount under the circumstances. I think the fact that these men are in the military service and that if they should go away they are liable to be punished for it may be taken into consideration. So the bail should not be placed at any unusual sum. I have, however, no amount in my mind to suggest.

Judge Zane—What means have they?

Attorney Young—The officers at the Fort will stand as their bail, which is acceptable to the prosecuting attorney; but that is limited. They are not wealthy. In addition to that, what Judge Howat has said is true. If Sergeant Linse and Private Sheffield should run away, they would commit the military crime of desertion, which would render them liable to imprisonment for several years. As far as Lieutenant Buck is concerned, his commission as an officer in the army would be forfeited by his running away. He would become a deserter. They have all come here and have remained here, notwithstanding the fact that an indictment has appeared probable.

Judge Zane.—Well, let the bail be fixed at \$2000 each.

The defendants went before U. S. Commissioner Greenman shortly afterwards for the purpose of furnishing the required bonds.

Several of the officers from the Fort as well as a few of the privates were present when the defendants were brought down to the court.

Lieut. Buck is a slightly built, good looking young fellow about 27 years of age, and wears a small moustache of the most approved pattern. Linse and Sheffield are of rather short stature, the latter being very thick set. Each man has quite a pleasant face.

DEATH OF RANCH S. KIMBALL.

The numerous friends and acquaintances of Ranch S. Kimball will be grieved to learn that he passed away early this morning, at his home in the Sixth ward, after an illness of only one week. He complained at first of rheumatic pains in his neck and shoulders, which proved the forerunner of a severe attack of typhoid fever and which ended suddenly in heart failure. He was the son of William H. Kimball and Melissa C. Kimball, and was born at Parley's Park, December 25th, 1861.

The deceased had been connected with the Deseret National Bank for nearly twelve years, and was one of its most respected book-keepers. He was a very faithful and energetic young man in the various ecclesiastical positions he was called upon to occupy. For several years he has been an efficient Sunday School missionary. For the past two years he acted as first counselor to the president of the Sixth Ward Y. M. M. I. A., and just recently he was called to be second counselor in the presidency of an Elders' quorum. In all these positions he was very faithful, kind and energetic. He was a general favorite with all he came in contact with, and his death will leave a place in many hearts it will be hard to fill. He leaves a wife and three children. May the Father of all be a father to them in this their hour of trouble.

DEATH OF P. BJORKLUND.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8, 1893.—It becomes my painful duty to say something in regard to the death of one of our Elders while out in the field preaching the Gospel of Christ. You have, no doubt, already been informed of this through a telegram sent from here on the 30th of August. Elder P. Bjorklund was sent to Scandinavia as a missionary in November, 1891. He arrived in this city December 12th, and was appointed to labor in the Malmo conference of Sweden. While there he labored energetically. Although a man in his sixty-second year he walked long distances and held a good many meetings and accomplished a great deal of good. In company with Elder Ludvig Hanson, he went out to hold a meeting on August 20th, after which he complained that he did not feel well. They decided to rest for a day or two till he got better. Failing in realizing this hope they boarded the train for Helsingborg. Arriving there he still continued to feel ill and concluded to go to the hospital on the 26th. It is supposed that the doctor advised him to undergo an operation, which he did on the 27th, and when his companion came to visit him on the 18th he was dead.

The news came to me on the 30th, and immediately I went over to Helsingborg where he died. I telegraphed to all the Elders in the conference, and next day most of them had arrived. We dressed our dead brother at once. After securing a nice coffin, we bought a grave lot in the new cemetery. We had some bother with the priests, who wanted to bury him according to the ceremonies of the Lutheran church. But to this we would not give our consent. We finally decided to bury him

against their protest, which we did. We held a small meeting at the grave, and after dedicating the same as a resting place for this the servant of the Lord to rest in for a while, we filled it up and placed a few flowers on its top. The sympathy of the Elders is extended to his aged wife, who was thus called upon to lose her husband.

This was a sorrowful experience for me as well as for the rest of the Elders here, and causes us all to reflect on the ways of God and His dealings with the children of men. There are two or three more of the Elders in this mission who are not in the best of health.

With kind regards to my friends.

C. A. CARLQUIST.

THE FAMOUS SINGING CONTEST.

It is my duty to correct through the press an error into which, however innocently, many of our friends have fallen, because it is nevertheless a gross injustice to a committee and a nation, both of whom are above reproach and deserving our highest gratitude rather than suspicion. I have reference to the idea and sentiment going around that the Tabernacle Choir did not get its full award of merit, because they were not Welsh. That the adjudicators were either Welsh or in sympathy with the Welsh and naturally joined them are misunderstandings that have led to this error, and the correction of these will place matters and responsibilities upon the proper shoulders.

The three men chosen to be adjudicators for the contest in which we took part were selected with the greatest care and accepted by each of the choir leaders long before the contest took place, as men the most free from prejudice, and capable to take upon themselves the entire responsibility of deciding upon the merits of each choir and rendering a just verdict. They were pledged to the committee, the choirs and the whole world, to give a just decision, and if they failed to do so they alone are responsible.

The first selected was Prof. Tomlins, of Chicago, the man having charge of all vocal music at the World's Fair, an American chosen to take high position by Americans. The Fair officials themselves in giving his services on this occasion became pledges of good faith that just judgment should be given. The second selected was Dr. Gower, of Denver, Colorado, an Englishman by birth, and a graduate of one of the leading English colleges of music. He was considerably chosen, that choir from the far West might feel that sectional prejudice could not have an influence against them in this contest, as well as for his high musical attainments. The third was Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the queen of England, a Welshman by birth, a resident of London. It was but equal justice that the Welsh choirs should have one of their nationality, to enable them to feel they were not discriminated against. This gentleman is also held in high esteem in England and Wales for his ability as a composer and adjudicator. If national prejudice could play any part in their adjudication there were two against one against the Welsh. And to suppose that any unfair influence could be brought to bear on this committee's judgment by the Welsh people is a