

brother and father and myself were talking in the store, when a messenger boy handed him a telegram, saying that a stranger who was in the settlement was a bank robber, that the sheriff of New Mexico was coming after him, and that for fear the man would leave before he got there he wanted Mr. Flake to arrest him and keep him until the sheriff arrived. Young Flake did not tell his father or myself what the telegram contained, but he and his brother just stepped over to where the man was, about twelve rods distant from where we were standing, and tried to arrest him. In less than ten seconds the fellow shot Charlie in the neck and killed him; also shot his brother through the ear; but the brother then shot the man, killing him. The two lay dead in less than a minute. Charlie was a good young man. We were out as home missionaries and traveled together. The sad affair has broken me all up, and the whole town is in a gloom."

"Since writing the foregoing I have been to see James Flake. When the man shot him he was so close that the powder burnt his face terribly and almost destroyed his left eye. We did not notice this at first because he was covered with blood, from his head to his waist. It was the most sickening sight I ever witnessed. His eye is now very bad. Erysipelas has set in and I am afraid that blood poisoning will follow. There is no telling how it will go with him yet."

RETURNED ELDERS.

Elder A. L. Young of Salt Lake City called at the NEWS office this morning. He returned from a mission to Queensland, Australia, the 27th of November, for which field of labor he left on April 1st, 1890. Elder Young says he has enjoyed fair health during his absence and met with some success. There are two missionaries now laboring in Australia, faithfully bearing their testimony to the truth of the Gospel, wherever an opportunity is given.

Elder Joseph L. Sevy of Panguitch, Garfield County, Utah, called at the NEWS office this afternoon, having just returned from a mission to Middle Tennessee, for which part of the country he left his home on September 29, 1891. Elder Sevy says that his health was very poor most of the time while absent from the Territory and that for that reason he was released to return home in April last but believing and hoping that he would be able to complete his mission he still remained in the field.

In October he was re-released and reached this city last evening. He will leave for home tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1892.

The Populists are having their innings just now, and they are being assiduously courted by both Republicans and Democrats, not because they love them more than they used to, but because the Populists are in a position to dictate the election of United States Senators in North Dakota, Montana, California, Wyoming and Nebraska, and the politicians of both of the old parties are anxious to convince the

Populists in Congress that it is their duty to use their influence with the members of their party in the aforesaid legislatures to elect senators who will pledge themselves to act with one or the other of the old parties on political questions. That is, a majority of the politicians are in the convincing business. There is a minority, however, in both the Democratic and Republican parties who make no bones of saying they would prefer seeing their opponents control the Senate to controlling it themselves; these are not bothering themselves about the senatorial situation. Said one of them: "There is big money and persuasive tongues to be used in this senatorial business, and before it is ended more than one Populist leader will have an opportunity to prove his metal."

It is not often that a senator makes an argument before a House committee in favor of a bill, but that is what Senator Morgan did this week. He made quite a long speech advocating the Nicaragua canal bill to the House committee on foreign affairs. The Senate committee is prepared to favorably report the bill, but it prefers that the initiative be taken by the House committee, believing that it would give the measure a more favorable standing in the House, where there is much opposition to it; hence the appearance of Senator Morgan, who is a member of the Senate committee, before the House committee.

The senatorial discussion of the resolution providing for a commission to negotiate an agreement with the Indians of the five civilized tribes, whereby they are to take up land in severalty and sell the government what is left to be opened for settlement, contained much information about those Indians which was not generally known. For instance, how many people realize that the 52,000 Indians in the Indian Territory maintain five separate, independent sovereign governments within the boundaries of the United States, each of which is almost wholly foreign to us, owing neither allegiance nor responsibility to the United States, except that they shall make no laws inconsistent with the constitution of the United States or with the laws of Congress regulating trade and commerce with the Indians? How many people know that the 125,000 whites now in the Indian country are there not as a right but as a favor; that they have no say in the government and may legally be sent away at any time these Indian governments might be disposed to do it?

Representative Davis, of Kansas, has favorably reported to the House from the committee on labor a bill prohibiting the employment of convict labor upon public work, and the bill is so manifestly just that there is so far no open opposition to it.

A bill has been introduced into the House to increase the tax on whiskey from 90 cents to \$1.25 per gallon, but those who ought to know say there is no probability of increasing this tax more than 10 cents a gallon, if it be increased at all.

A delegation of big railroad men, among whom were Chauncey Depew, President Roberts of the Pennsylvania road, and President Ingalls of Chesapeake and Ohio road, were before the

Senate committee on interstate commerce this week to advocate an amendment to the interstate commerce law to permit the railroads to form pools. They claimed that a large majority of the railroads of the country favored such an amendment.

A bill has been introduced in the House and in the Senate authorizing the postmaster-general to contract with the St. Louis and Chicago electric railroad for carrying the mails at existing rates for ten years between those two cities, upon condition that they shall be transported at not less than 100 miles an hour, and that the railroad company shall agree to furnish to farmers and others along the line of its road, whenever requested to do so, electrical power for agricultural purposes and electricity for light and motive power at reasonable rates.

The Senate continues to have daily talks on the anti-option bill, and not a few of the friends of the bill fear that the talking is to be kept up to the end of the session.

Secretary Foster pledges his word as a financier that an available surplus of at least \$20,000,000 will be in the treasury at the end of this fiscal year.

DEATH OF W. H. SHERMAN.

W. H. Shearman, one of Salt Lake's public-spirited, energetic and generous citizens whose serious illness was announced in last evening's NEWS passed quietly away at his home, No. 513 south Second East street, at 6:20 o'clock last night.

The deceased had been in poor health for several months past and recently took a five weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast fondly hoping that the change would do him good. He returned slightly improved and was able to attend to business matters without much difficulty. On Sunday night his illness assumed a serious aspect, and a general collapse followed. Physicians were summoned and did all in their power to resuscitate him, but in vain, and he expired from heart failure in the presence of his children.

Mr. Shearman was a native of England and came to Utah in the early fifties. He became prominently associated with business enterprises both in this city and Logan, and was known as a shrewd, all round business man. Mr. Shearman was 61 years of age, and leaves a family of four children to mourn his death.

EVEN THE Esquimaux could find nothing to complain of in this weather.

Rapid City, S. D., has fully recovered from the shock in financial circles by the temporary embarrassment of the Black Hills National bank. It is stated by reliable authority that the bank will resume business in a very few days. Bank Examiner Diamond is still in charge of the institution and expects soon to have matters adjusted. The sudden and unexpected demands for cash on several large certificates was the immediate cause for suspension. Chairman C. J. Buell of the board of directors states that as soon as large collections due the institution can be made the doors will be opened.