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DESERET EVENING NEWS.

Good servants read the ads. They have learned that the best places are to be obtained in that way—without having to pay commissions. Most of the poorer servants can't read at all.

10 PAGES—LAST EDITION.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1905. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR.

"WOMAN'S DOCTOR" FACES THE COURT.

The Notorious Payne Before the Bar on a Second Murder Charge.

WAS NERVOUS AND CARE-WORN

Manifest That He Realizes the Seriousness of the Offense on Which Conviction May Come.

MOTHER TELLS HER STORY.

Fatigued Narration of the Incident That Led to the Death of Alice Ferguson—Question of Bail.

In the criminal division of the city court, before Judge C. B. Diehl this morning, Dr. W. S. Payne appeared the second time as a defendant on the charge of murder; the murder of 17-year-old Alice Ferguson.

There is some doubt as to whether the charge is murder in the first degree or the second degree. After reading the complaint, Judge Powers, counsel for the defendant, said: "The complaint does not allege premeditation. From that I would take it that it is murder in the second degree, although it does allege with malice aforethought."

At any rate the complaint says murder. On that the prosecution will have to stand or fall, and County Attorney Parley P. Christensen feels confident that the state will win this time.

Dr. Payne, accompanied by his wife, was brought from the county jail by Deputy Sheriff Steele. He was soon followed by Judge Powers, County Attorney Christensen and two stenographers, one for the state, and the other for the defense.

Dr. Payne had a careworn appearance and as his young wife talked earnestly to him, he twisted his soft black hat nervously and gazed intently on the floor. During the taking of testimony, Mrs. Payne listened eagerly to every word that was uttered. The expressions upon her face indicated the emotion which she felt. Dr. Payne sat next to Judge Powers, and frequently spoke to his legal adviser.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson were in the courtroom already on the previous day. All persons, except the witnesses, officers of the court, attorneys and newspaper men were excluded from the room by order of Judge Diehl, upon motion of Judge Powers.

At 12 o'clock the case was concluded so far as the state was concerned. There can be no doubt that the defendant will be held to the district court. This afternoon at 3 o'clock, Judge Powers will ask for a reduction of bail, and make some suggestions in support of that motion.

The most important witness examined this morning was Mrs. Anna Ferguson, mother of the dead girl. She gave her testimony in a low tone of voice and at times it was almost impossible to distinguish her remarks.

In reply to general expectation, Judge Powers immediately concluded his cross-examination. He did not charge her directly, with being an accomplice in the alleged crime, but tried to draw from her testimony that she was a party to it. He did get her to admit that she knew that the operation was dangerous and yet took her daughter to Dr. Payne. She also admitted that young Stephenson agreed that he would pay the expense of the operation.

MRS. FERGUSON CALLED.

The first witness called was Mrs. Anna Ferguson, mother of the dead girl. Dr. Payne on Aug. 2 at his residence and asked him if he would help out a young girl who was in trouble. He asked me how old the girl was and I told him she was 17 and he said he would charge \$50. I made an appointment for the next day at 4 o'clock. I said he would be perfectly safe, but that the patient would be very sick.

"Further did he say?"

"He told me that he had another lady but she collapsed and this might be the girl with Alice."

"Did you see him again?"

"Yes, I took Alice the following Monday and Thursday."

"Who did you find there?"

"I found Mrs. Ferguson."

"What was done?"

"The operation was performed each time."

The county attorney then exhibited Dr. Payne's grip and Mrs. Ferguson identified the same and also some of the instruments alleged to have been used. Mrs. Ferguson said the defendant said that he had visited her.

"What effect did this have upon Alice?"

"It affected her health her eyes and made her cry and become very nervous."

"What was the condition of your daughter's health?"

"What was the condition when she went down the street?"

"She was very nervous and her limbs gave way and I had to take her away in a carriage."

Mr. Christensen then exhibited the dead girl's waist and skirt. While describing them, Mrs. Ferguson was visibly affected and shed tears.

"When I got home," said the witness, "I took her in the house and hid her on the porch. She felt better very sick the next morning. Friday, after her medicine the doctor gave I gave her 10 minutes before she died."

THE GIRL'S DEATH.

"What hour did she die?"

"As near as I can tell, it was about 11:30, Friday, Aug. 11, 1905."

"What undertaker took the body?"

"O'Donnell."

"You took your daughter east and buried her?"

"Yes."

"Was any payment made to Dr. Payne for the operation?"

"Yes, I paid him \$50."

POWERS PROPOUNDS QUERIES.

On cross-examination, Judge Powers asked: "When did you first learn of the girl's trouble?"

"About three weeks before she died."

"You were kept watch of your daughter?"

"Yes. No mother kept closer watch of her daughters than I did."

"You suspected something?"

"Yes."

"What did you do when you learned?"

"I talked two or three times with the young man (Stephenson), and we agreed what to do."

"Did you give her anything?"

"No, sir."

"Did you do anything during that seven days?"

"No, sir."

"So you and the young man were planning for an operation?"

"Yes, we were planning for some way out of it."

"You did not plan for her marriage?"

"No, because she did not like the young man, and it would not have been right to compel her to marry him."

"Your talks with the young man were friendly?"

"Yes, I did not want him to think I was angry with him."

STEPHENSON AGREED TO PAY.

"Was it on his advice you took the girl to Dr. Payne?"

"No, not to Dr. Payne, but he advised me to take her to some doctor."

"And he agreed to pay all costs?"

"Yes."

"Did you tell Dr. Payne your name?"

"No, sir."

Mrs. Ferguson answering Judge Powers' question, said she told Dr. Payne she had given her daughter certain medicine.

"You know, do you not, that upon your mind was the doctor's office, you exhibited a bottle of certain medicine, did you not?"

"I did not."

"On any occasion, did you?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever see a bottle of that kind?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you ever see a bottle of that kind in your daughter's hand?"

"No, sir."

"Where did you see it?"

"In San Francisco."

"Did you see it in Salt Lake?"

"No, sir."

"Had you ever been to the doctor before?"

"No, sir."

"While you knew the operation was extremely dangerous, you asked the doctor to perform it?"

"Yes, sir."

"He did not solicit from you?"

"No, sir."

"What did you do during the operation?"

"Nothing. I sat in a chair."

"So then, if any danger was committed, you had a part in it?"

"No, sir. I do not consider I did any more than any mother would."

"But you took the girl there?"

"Yes, sir."

"He told you the trouble was of a certain duration?"

"Yes, sir."

"You knew that, did you not?"

"Yes, sir."

DR. REED CALLED.

Mrs. Ferguson was then excused, and Dr. F. F. Reed was called. He stated that on Aug. 10 he saw Mrs. Ferguson and her daughter. The latter appeared very nervous. Dr. Reed said from Dr. Payne's office.

Mr. Christensen asked: "Subsequent to the time, about the 14th, did you see the girl?"

"Yes, I did."

DR. REED IDENTIFIED THE CLOTHES THE GIRL HAD ON THE FIRST DAY.

"How do you fix the day as being the 10th of August?" asked Judge Powers.

"I was waiting for a patient on that day."

HACK DRIVER TESTIFIES.

F. S. Fowler, a hack driver, was the next witness. He testified that he hauled Mrs. Ferguson and her daughter from the Central block to their home. He said he took them to 222 West Second South. He said the girl looked like she was sunstruck. There was no cross examination.

CHIEF LYNCH CALLED.

Chief of Police W. J. Lynch was the next to take the stand on behalf of the prosecution.

Chief Lynch identified Dr. Payne's grip and the instruments therein, and said he got them from the defendant's office upon information given by Mrs. Ferguson.

"Did you take photographs of Dr. Payne's office?"

"I did."

Chief Lynch identified the pictures, and at this point Judge Powers asked:

"Chief, do you think you spotted a good photographer when you took your photograph?"

"I didn't think anything about it."

By Mr. Christensen—"In your conversation with the defendant, what did he say?"

"He said he did not know Mrs. Ferguson; that he would not talk to the officers because he did not get a square deal before."

On cross-examination, Chief Lynch said he did not know that County Attorney Christensen talked with the prisoner.

DR. OSTERMANN.

Assistant County Physician James Ostermann testified that he performed an autopsy on Miss Ferguson's body and found indications that a criminal operation had been performed.

STATE RESTS CASE.

At the conclusion of Dr. Ostermann's testimony, Mr. Christensen announced that the state rested.

Judge Powers said he would probably not inquire any testimony, but wanted to be heard on the question of bail. The matter will come up for that purpose at a late hour this afternoon.

OFF FOR MEXICO.

President Joseph F. Smith Will Dedicate Joseph Stake Academy.

President Joseph F. Smith and wife, Joseph F. Smith, Jr. and J. W. Smith, yesterday, left Salt Lake to attend the Joseph Stake conference, which convenes at Colonia Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico, Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 16 and 17. President Smith goes principally for the purpose of dedicating the Joseph Stake academy, a fine structure recently completed by the Saints of that section, and now ready for educational work. The party go over the Salt Lake route to Los Angeles and over the Southern Pacific to El Paso, from which point they will visit the "Mormon" colonies, reaching them via the Sierra Madre & Pacific railway, which runs to Durban. From there they will take a carriage to Colonia Juarez, 14 miles distant. They will be gone about two weeks.

Destructive Agricultural College Fire.

Mysterious Blaze Causes Damages That Are Estimated at \$70,000—Just How the Conflagration Was Started May Never Be Known, but Arson is Strongly Hinted At—Mechanical Arts Building Completely Wiped Out.

(Special to the "News.")

Logan, Utah, Sept. 12.—The mechanical arts building together with the machinery, tools and paraphernalia of the Agricultural college of Utah was practically wiped out by fire at an early hour this morning. But for the fact that there was a strong east wind blowing from the canyon, the entire college might have been razed to the ground.

There is no one here to give figures on the losses, but those who claim to be in a position to know, place the damage at \$40,000 for the building and \$30,000 for the contents.

The cause of the fire will probably never be known, and there is considerable talk of arson.

The building, which was gutted by the flames, is a brick two-story structure, with one-story wings on either side, and a T-shaped annex and wings in the rear. This structure stands on the brow of the hill, 100 feet south of the main building. All the appliances and machinery of this department of the school are kept in this building. The carpenter shop is located in the front two-story building, the iron works department in the south wing, the forces in the center at the rear, while the rear wings are occupied by the furnace room and carriage shop. The north front wing containing the offices and iron and wood testing machines, was saved, together with its contents. All the rest was a total loss.

There seems to be no definite idea or theory regarding the origin of the fire. Officer Johnson, who was patrolling Main street at 12:45 p. m., noticed a light on the hill in the direction of the college. At first he thought it was a fire on the mountain, but in a few minutes he saw that it was the college that was burning. He then rushed and rang the fire bell. A few seconds later Prof. Jardine, who lives north of the college campus, telephoned in an alarm to the city. By this time the east end of the building, consisting of the forge room and carpenter shop, was a mass of flames.

The theory this morning is that the flames started in the east wing in the

INSURANCE SMALL.

Only \$5,700 Carried on Burned Building and Its Contents.

While the loss is generally regretted, in Salt Lake and is regarded as being almost complete, it is not believed to be as heavy as the "News" dispatch would indicate. From the best information obtainable here it is stated that the loss occasioned by the burning of the Agricultural College Mechanical Arts building will not exceed \$50,000. However, that amount even, is irreparable. Particularly is that true from the small amount of insurance that was carried. There were but two policies which aggregated only \$5,700. They were written by McCook, Cook & Company, and are held by the American Central and London & Lancashire Fire Insurance companies.

Based up in huge proportions threatening the destruction of the barns and buildings of C. C. Blumel which are located just west of the college.

The fire department responded promptly and turned out in good shape. From here it is believed that the college mains could do but little. Efforts were concentrated on saving the north wing.

Inspector Kerr is out of the city and it is accordingly difficult to get a correct estimate of the loss. Those most familiar with the affairs of the college from here at the present time can be quickly replaced. It is thought, therefore, that while the school in this department is temporarily crippled that arrangements can be made to conduct the most important departments in the basement of the main building until the structure is rebuilt.

When the fire first broke out it was reported in the town that it was the main building that was burning and it was with heavy hearts that the citizens started to climb Temple hill. The misstatement is being criticized for not employing a night watchman. Charles Kait is the only man on duty at the college during vacation. He made his last round at 11 p. m. and then retired for the night.

The loss to the state could have been greater, still it is unfortunate that the fire occurred during the week of the opening for the term. It is hoped that the structure will be speedily rebuilt so that there will be the smallest possible loss in the continuation of this important branch of education.

RAILROAD INTO THE TETON VALLEY

Yellowstone Park Company, Now Forming, Will Build Two Roads, One Terminating At Victor, Idaho, and the Other Into the National Park—Will be Ready for Business Next Summer.

Within a few days articles of incorporation of the Yellowstone Park Railway company will be incorporated for \$125,000 and it is to be formed for the purpose of continuing the St. Anthony branch of the Oregon Short Line through to the National park borders east of Henry's lake and over the Montana line.

The company will build two roads, one going in a northeasterly direction on to park and the other which will leave the main line a few miles north-west of St. Anthony, passing through the town of Marysville, Ida., and on to a southeasterly direction into Teton valley, terminating at Victor. The Yellowstone park line will be 75 miles in length and the Teton valley branch will be 30 miles, making 105 miles in

all of new construction which is to be undertaken as soon as the Malad valley branch is completed.

The contract for the road has already been awarded to the Utah Construction company.

This announcement is in line with that made in the "News" two months ago. At that time it was stated that the new line is not at this time forthcoming, but it is safe to say that they will be Short Line men. Possibly Mr. Buckingham will be president.

It is the policy of the Oregon Short Line to keep the branch lines separate corporations until they demonstrate their earning capacity. Of this new project there can be no doubt that it will be a great paying proposition from the start. The reason that is now drawing to a close saw over 25,000 visitors enter Yellowstone National park, of this number the Oregon Short Line secured a large share—a number that would have been greater, however, had it been situated like the Northern Pa-

cific with a depot on the edge of the park. Under existing conditions tourists are driven from Monda to the park, a distance of 64 miles by stage. From here there is an additional drive of 21 miles before the first hotel in the park is reached. With the cars running to the edge of the park this long and tedious drive will be done away.

The road is to be completed and in operation by the time the park is opened next season. The country through which the line passes is absolutely devoid of any other revenue aside from the park business. On the other hand the projected line to Teton Basin touches some of the most prosperous agricultural sections of northeastern Idaho.

This announcement will be received with joy by the residents of Idaho, which state is being developed vastly through the efforts of General Manager W. H. Bancroft and his associates in the direction of building branches and opening up the country.

JAPAN LOSES A GREAT BATTLESHIP

The Mikasa Catches Fire—Magazines Explode and Five Hundred, Ninety-Nine Lives Are Lost.

SHE WAS TOGO'S FLAGSHIP

At Battle of Sea of Japan She Led Fleet Into Action—Heaviest Loss On Japanese Side.

Tokio, Sept. 12, 3 p. m.—The navy department announces that the battleship Mikasa has been destroyed by fire and the explosion of her magazine causing the loss of 593 lives including men of other ships who went to the rescue.

The fire started from an unknown cause at midnight on Sunday night, Sept. 10. Before the officers could be rescued the fire reached the aft magazine which exploded blowing a hole in the port side of the vessel below the water line and causing the ship to sink.

An investigation is now being held to determine the cause of the fire.

The Mikasa was the flagship of the Japanese navy, flying the flag of Vice Admiral Togo, the commander-in-chief. She was present at all the principal engagements during the war and was on several occasions reported severely damaged in action. At the battle of the Sea of Japan, she led the fleet into action and her name was mentioned in connection with some of the most stirring events of this famous sea fight.

The Mikasa was one of the largest and most powerful vessels in the Japanese navy. She was built at Barrow, England, and was launched in 1902. She had a displacement of 15,200 tons, her speed was 18 1/2 knots with 14,431 indicated horse power. Her armament consisted of four 12-inch, 14 6-inch, 20 12-pounders, 8 3-pounders, 4 2 1/2-pounders and 8 millimeter guns.

In the battle of the Sea of Japan the Mikasa was the heaviest loser of the Japanese ships having 63 killed and wounded. She approached nearer to the Russians than any other battleship.

The Mikasa was also the flagship of Admiral Togo after the great naval battle fought off Port Arthur on Aug. 18, 1904, on which occasion the Japan-

ese flagship also suffered the most, but continued in the fighting. On that occasion the Mikasa had four officers and 29 men killed, six officers and 27 men severely wounded and four officers and 26 men slightly wounded.

HUNTING FOR PAUL KELLY.

THE FUGITIVE MOTORMAN

Police Watch Every Ferry and Railroad Station, Even Sending in a General Alarm for His Arrest.

New York, Sept. 12.—Policemen watched every ferry and railroad station in this city last night, trying to capture Paul Kelly, the fugitive motorman of the wrecked elevated railroad train which 12 persons were killed, but he not found here today. A general police alarm was sent out calling for the arrest of Kelly on a charge of homicide.

Investigation of the wreck was taken up today by the state railroad commission.

Fourteen of the persons injured in the wrecked train were still in the hospitals today. Some had been removed to their homes during the night, their injuries proving not to be serious. Of those in the hospitals, three were so badly injured as to make their recovery doubtful. They are William Engle, whose right leg was amputated; Eliza Mincey Nyack, N. Y., whose skull was fractured last night; and a gentleman, William T. Niebuhr, who also suffered from a fractured skull. Several others were suffering from very serious injuries and their condition might at any moment become critical. Seymour Roe who had a fracture of the skull, was one of these.

NOW YOU SEE IT, AND NOW YOU DON'T

How New York Life Insurance Co. Disposed of Assets Objected to By Prussian Government.

MADE A FABLE, LYING LOAN.

Negro Messenger Boy Used as a Dummy—Company's Treasurer Tells All About It.

New York, Sept. 12.—Inquiry into the methods pursued by the chief insurance companies was resumed today by the special legislative committee appointed for that purpose at the special session of the legislature last spring. Today's session was the fourth held by the committee and the inquiry was resumed where it was broken off by adjournment on Saturday when E. D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life Insurance company, explained the transactions by which the New York Life Insurance company disposed of assets objected to by the Prussian government.

The examination of Edmund D. Randolph, treasurer of the New York Life Insurance company was resumed. The removal of the preferred stock of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad from the assets of the company to the Prussian government, which was under consideration at the last session of the committee, was again taken up.

Mr. Randolph testified Friday that when the insurance company had to remove the stock from its assets it was turned over to the New York Trust company as collateral for a loan for which notes were given by George B. Marshall, the colored messenger employed by the life insurance company as a broker of the Prussian government.

Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the investigating committee, endeavored to bring out the fact that the transaction, Mr. Randolph was asked today to point out in the finance committee of the New York Life Insurance company the record of the sale of the stock. The company had no record of any "dummy" notes given by Marshall

TO THE GRAND CANYON.

Senator Smoot and Party Will Leave On Friday to Explore It.

Friday morning next an expedition which may mean much for the future of southern Utah, or at least that part of it from Marysville south, which is now almost unknown, country will leave Salt Lake City. At the head of the party are Senator Reed Smoot and Congressman Joseph Howell of Utah. Senator George Sutherland is in full accord with the purpose, but is not a member, merely for the reason that he has found it impossible to go.

The purpose of the trip is to view the Utah side of Grand canyon and to consider questions which have been raised with the future of that country. Among these is the matter of making an immense national game preserve in the region around and adjacent to the canyon, the few approaches to the Grand canyon from the north side, and also the matter of annexing the Arizona strip, and finally the proposition of changing the boundaries of the present timber reserves in the Grand canyon country. The Utah party will cross the river at Bright Angel creek, passing over the Cameron trail to the top of the opposite canyon walls, where a party of Arizona officials will be met.

In the party are Senator Reed Smoot, Congressman Joseph Howell, Postmaster James Clove of Provo, and E. G. Woolley, a nephew of E. D. Woolley, who now operates a ferry across the Grand canyon, and who is building the much talked of aerial tramway over the river. Several more persons may join the party before it leaves, although this is not yet settled.

The party will go over the Rio Grande, Western road to Marysville, where it will be met by E. G. Woolley with an outfit ready to carry them to the rim of the canyon, a distance of 200 miles through rough country. From the canyon rim they will go on horseback down Bright Angel trail to the water, then across on the aerial tramway. If it is completed, or if not over a ferry to the Cameron trail on the other side which leads up to the Santa Fe hotel.

When asked for a statement concerning the trip, Senator Smoot said today that the party expected to return by Oct. 1, and to spend about a week in the Grand canyon country. He said he stated that they would stop at the settlements and endeavor to learn all they could of the country and its needs. He said he would be glad to assist the look fully into the proposition of building the Indian school planned for that place, and I think the appropriation for it will be increased next year sufficiently to allow the building of a sewer in connection with the school so that refuse will not need to be dumped in the Sevier river.

In the party of Arizona officials which will meet the Utah party at the canyon are Congressional Delegate Smith, the attorney general, Judge Sloan of the supreme court, and The Messrs. Norton of the Santa Fe railroad.

A HOLY WAR HAS BEEN PROCLAIMED.

In Caucasian Districts of Zangazur and Jebel Where Tartars Are Massacring Armenians.

NEITHER AGE NOR SEX SPARED

Mutilated Children Thrown to the Dogs—Survivors Forced to Join Islamism to save Lives.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN AGITATION GROWS

A Bundled Social Democrats Killed or Wounded in Conflict With Cossacks at Tiflis.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.—The holy war has been proclaimed in the Caucasian districts of Zangazur and Jebel, where Tartars are massacring the Armenians without distinction of sex or age. The country is swarming with bands of Tartars under the leadership of their chiefs. Many thousands of Tartars have crossed the Perso-Russian frontier and joined the insurgents in destroying Armenian villages. At the village of Mirand 500 Armenians were slaughtered. Dispatches say that mutilated children were thrown to the dogs and that the few survivors were forced to embrace Islamism in order to save their lives.

Naptha firms are cut off from the delivery of oil fuel to the shipping companies which are now confronted with the necessity of suspending their services and discharging their employees, which would result in leaving thousands with no means of subsistence.

The salt works at Buskunkah have been obliged to close owing to the scarcity of fuel as this will paralyze the fishing industry.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN AGITATION.

Batum, Caucasus, Sept. 12.—There is growing agitation among the local Mussulmans against the Christians. The authorities have seized documents inciting an outbreak.

KILLED BY COSSACKS.

Tiflis, Caucasus, Sept. 12.—A hundred Social Democrats were killed or wounded today in a conflict with Cossacks at the townhall and many were trampled to death in the disturbance. Two thousand Social Democrats had forced an entrance into the townhall, which was closed owing to the celebration of a religious holiday, the beheading of John the Baptist. Revolutionary speeches were made and the captain of police ordered the meeting to disperse. Part of those present obeyed, but the remainder refused and some revolvers were drawn. A large force of Cossacks drawn up outside the building then fired a volley into the crowd time and time again, killing 30 and wounding upwards of 70. In the ensuing panic many men were killed and were trampled to death by their comrades and the pursuing Cossacks.

ATTACK IN JAPAN UPON THE HARRIMAN PARTY

Simply Made a Target by an Excited, Crazy Mob, Says an "Old Diplomat."

Tokio, Sept. 12, 1 p. m.—Some American press comments attributing the burning of churches as an insult to foreigners and an outbreak of anti-foreign sentiment which have been received here with profound regret and surprise.

An Associated Press representative has interviewed on this subject an old diplomat and statesman under the cabinet, whose name is withheld by request. He said:

"Japanese youths and the lower classes are peculiarly excitable. No sense of right and wrong without collateral issues which have no concern whatever with the primary object of the rioting. The unfortunate occurrence against the churches and American visitors is one of many similar instances. In a moment of excitement the rioters are apt to blindly seek objects of mischief, not considering whether their relation is tangent with the first cause.

"Rioters have no power of discrimination between foreigners of various nationalities. The unfortunate occurrence in regard to the American visitors was not a deliberate insult to them as citizens of the United States. Their employees were made a target by an excited, crazy mob.

"Nothing is further from the truth than to infer that Japan involves President Roosevelt in the unsatisfactory peace settlement. She is as grateful as ever for his good offices. Only the government and plenipotentiaries are held responsible for the completion of national expectation at the close of a costly war."

RUMOR THAT KOMURA'S FAMILY HAS BEEN ASSASSINATED

Rome, Sept. 12.—The Tribuna today publishes a rumor from Tien Tsin to the effect that the family of Baron Komura (the Japanese peace plenipotentiary, now in America, has been assassinated.

It is noted that the fact that the recent detailed dispatch describing the disturbance in Tokio have apparently been uncensored it is not believed that the news of the assassination of the family of Komura originated in Tien Tsin would also tend to discredit it, as Tien Tsin is not favorably located for the receipt of important news from Japan at first hand.

Importing Gold.

New York, Sept. 12.—It was announced today that Lazard, Freres, bankers of this city, had engaged \$1,250,000 gold in London for import to New York. The gold was in South African bars and at the present rate of exchange the transaction yielded a profit.

PATENTS FOR WESTERNERS.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—(Patents.)

Utah: F. B. Allen, Salt Lake City, pump.

Wyoming: A. W. Kriss, Sun Dance, elevator brake; C. T. Paden, Cheyenne, combined envelop and letter sheet.

UTAH'S PRODUCTION OF PRECIOUS METALS

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—An approximate estimate of distribution by states and territories of the product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1904, has been made by the Director of the Mint. It is shown that Utah produced 32,902 ounces of gold worth \$1,315,000, 12,484,300 fine ounces of silver of a commercial value of \$7,440,584. The total commercial value of gold and silver was \$11,455,584.