

THE TRIAL OF ARTHUR PRATT.

One More Act in the Police Department Drama.

HACK EPISODE AGAIN BROUGHT UP

In the Deposition of Ex-Chairman Salisbury.

Identity of the Parties Still Kept Secret, But It Is Brought Out That the Woman Was Married and Had a Family—Kenyon Shows Leanings Towards Pratt, While Dinny, Noble and Grant Seem Opposed to the Suspended Chief—Attorney Ruled Out—Eddie Watkins Testifies.

The curtain was rung up yesterday on another act in the Salt Lake police department drama, and the public is beginning to wonder whether it will end in a farce or something equally ridiculous. The board of police and fire commissioners devoted several hours yesterday and last evening to the preliminary proceedings in the trial of Arthur Pratt, the suspended chief of police. There was some hot fighting on the witness stand, and at the close of testimony the chief of police was well commended. It promised, however, to drag along into the middle of next week, and if the end of the trial rounds out as it has commenced, there will be a long list of reading matter on tap daily, some of which will be made to rattle in the closet, malicious ancient history in chapters will be resurrected, and some solid lines will be handed before the public gaze.

Throughout the first day's proceedings the vote of Commissioners Noble, Grant and Dinny on nearly every motion or objection was anti-Pratt, while in a measure, Commissioner Kenyon appeared to champion the cause of the accused.

Judge Powers appeared as counsel for the accused and while he was permitted to talk, succeeded in making some pertinent remarks before the tribunal in favor of his client, but afterward the board decided to not permit any counsel to be heard. This ruling, however, did not force the retirement of the judge, who remained at the side of his client and made him his spokesman.

The testimony of only two witnesses were taken, but so far nothing very damaging to the accused has been added. The charges against Chief of Police Pratt are in brief: Henry B. Barton, a carpenter, who lives at 863 South First west street, but it is generally believed that he is not a party in interest, and not the real complainant. In substance, the charges are that Pratt refused to tell the grand jury in December, 1896, who the persons were who figured so prominently and inconspicuously in the notorious hack scandal, and for which refusal he was imprisoned for contempt of court; that he consented to the lease of the Times building for immoral purposes; that he gambled for money in the Hooper-Edridge building; that he defrauded the officers given by the commission; that he is overbearing and tyrannical in conduct; that he refused to perform his official duties without compensation from citizens in addition to his salary. In this, that D. H. Spencer lost a bicycle, and Pratt refused to do anything to recover the same, unless Spencer would pay him for it; that since his removal from office he has threatened divers and sundry members of the police force with removal, suspension and punishment, when he should have been restored, and particularly has threatened to sue, suspend and punish one Sol Kimball, the assistant city father.

O. J. SALISBURY'S DEPOSITION. The board met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in a hall Commissioners Noble, Dinny and Kenyon present. The object was to take the deposition of O. J. Salisbury, one of the witnesses for the defense. Judge Powers appeared as counsel for Chief Pratt, but Mr. Dinny stated that in these proceedings to be instituted against Chief Pratt, counsel would not be allowed to take part.

THE LAW. In support of this he read that part of section 2, chapter 73, of the laws of Utah of 1896, which says: "Upon the hearing the accused shall be tried by a full board, if he so desire, and he shall be entitled to be heard in his own defense, but in no case shall counsel be heard, either for or against him, unless a majority of the board shall request it."

KENYON DISAGREES. Mr. Salisbury said that he did not construe the law to mean that the defendant would not be allowed counsel, but that counsel could take part in the proceedings, but could make no closing argument. Mr. Kenyon held that Judge Powers, who was present as counsel for the defense, could conduct Chief Pratt's part of the proceedings, but could make no closing argument or

general summing up of the case to the board. The question was then dropped, to be decided later, and Judge Powers was allowed to proceed with the deposition of Mr. Salisbury.

Mr. Salisbury, in answer to the questions put to him, stated that he had been chairman of the board, and was one of the first commissioners appointed under the law. Arthur Pratt was then chief of police.

THE HACK EPISODE. Mr. Salisbury was asked about the hack affair in December, 1896, when Pratt refused to answer certain questions before the grand jury in regard to it. Mr. Salisbury said that Chief Pratt had made a statement of the case before the board to the effect that he knew the parties concerned. The witness had a young family and had foolishly done that which he should not have done. It was not a matter



Kenyon gets excited

for the public, and his refusal to expose them would not in any way defeat the ends of justice. It would merely bring disgrace and dishonor upon the family.

Mr. Salisbury stated that the members of the board supported this action of the chief, and their opinion was unanimous. He thought that nothing more be said about the matter. He said he also went before the grand jury at the request of the foreman and introduced for Chief Pratt. It was not, he said, as a representative of the board, but he believed that every member sanctioned his action.

THE HOUSE OF ILL FAME. The second charge in the complaint against Pratt, to the effect that in February, 1896, Pratt was part owner in the old Times building on Commercial street, and had rented it for a house of ill fame, was then brought up by Judge Powers.

By questioning Mr. Salisbury, Judge Powers brought out the fact that it was the general opinion of the board that the women of ill repute should be removed to one restricted part of the city. He said that Chief Pratt had not suggested the removal of the women from Franklin avenue to Commercial street, but that Commissioner Empey suggested that they be removed there because of the close proximity of a school house to Franklin avenue.

GAMBLING. The third charge, to the effect that at various times Chief Pratt was in the habit of gambling in the Hooper &



Pratt's eyes not so bright

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ANGIOLELLO IS EXECUTED.

Another Dead Anarchist Added to the Long List.

WORK WAS DONE BY THE GARROTE.

Refuses All Offers Made By the Priests.

"Since You Cannot Get Me Out of Prison, Leave Me in Peace; I Myself Will Settle With God"—Listened to the Priests and Friars in the Jail With His Usual Sardonic Smile, Refusing to Go to the Chapel, as His Cell Was Good Enough.

San Sebastian, Aug. 20.—Michel Angiolello, who shot and killed Senor Canovas del Castillo, the prime minister of Spain, at the harbor of Santa Agueda, on Sunday, Aug. 8, was executed at 11 o'clock this morning, according to the sentence of the court martial imposed upon him Monday last, after his trial on the previous Sunday, which sentence was confirmed by the supreme council of war yesterday.

Angiolello heard calmly the news that he was to be executed today, but he appeared to be surprised at and bitterly



THE EXECUTION OF ASSASSIN ANGIOLELLO.

The man who murdered the premier of Spain died yesterday by the garrote, in the manner depicted by the above sketch. This is the form of capital punishment practiced in Spain and Portugal. The victim is placed upon a stool with a post or stake behind, to which is attached an iron collar, controlled by a screw passing through the post. The collar is made to clasp the neck of the victim and is tightened by the action of the screw. As the instrument is now operated, the weight of the screw is caused to rotate and pierce the spinal column at its junction with the brain, thus causing death.

complaints of the frequent visits of the priest, declaring they would obtain nothing from him. He declined to enter the chapel, saying he was comfortable enough in his cell.

An executioner from Bourges performed the garrotting, just prior to which a priest exhorted the anarchist to repent, to which Angiolello responded: "Since you cannot get me out of prison, leave me in peace. I myself will settle with God."

The execution of Angiolello took place in the prison at Vergara.

PERPLEXED THE AUTHORITIES. Pious People Horrified at His Callous Conduct.

New York, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to the World from Vergara, Spain, gives the following details of the execution of Angiolello, alias Goli, the assassin of Senor Canovas del Castillo.

The military judge, the secretary, other officials of the prison and Lieutenant Gorri, who defended the condemned man in both courts, arrived early, entered the cell and announced that his hour had come.

Goli calmly arose from his bed, looked quietly at his callers and shuffled along as fast as the manacles on his legs permitted, to a hall where the death sentence was read. He listened without wincing, his eye glasses on his nose. Then he was told he must go to the chapel, where priests were ready to minister to him. His counsel again and again earnestly entreated him to repent, accept the religious consolation, confess, tell who his accomplices were, and make peace with the church. Goli listened with a strange smile, then, raising his head, defiantly said:

"Please let me die unmolested. I do not wish to go to the chapel. I am a free thinker. I will have none of your priests, who have worried me for days unceasingly. I beg to be allowed to die true to my ideas."

created and an executioner from Bourges arrived and supervised the fixing up of the bench, and the iron band for strangling. The pious people of Vergara were horrified by Angiolello's callous conduct. Finally he was taken to the scaffold in a triumphant, refusing priestly ministrations with his last breath.

SOME INCIDENTS IN JAIL.

Priests Were Very Anxious About His Soul. New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the World from San Sebastian says: As the moment of his doom approached, the assassin, Goli Angiolello, listened to the exhortations of the priests and friars with his singular sardonic smile, now and then shaking off his mask of abject incredulity to tell the priests: "Ah, I heard that in the parish school. That is what our priests in Naples said."

He hardened the expression of his face, and glared through his eye lashes whenever they spoke of his mother, father or brothers, imploring him to repent. He listened to every word and stopped short in conversation or in his slow pacing across the cell if he heard anything unusual, asking, "What is that?"

Especially in the morning was his anxiety very visible, as he knew enough of the ways of Spanish justice to fear that some morning he would be hidden to prepare for the execution, and for the donning of the habit and cap with cross on the brow, which is the dying criminal's garb for 24 hours, and on the scaffold Goli moved frequently and nervously, his handcuffed wrists and fingers trailing along the chains that connected his arms and ankles, as he did on the day he went to the court martial. He grew thinner in the 12 days in prison, and his features often revealed the struggle between his iron will and human nature apprehensive of the impending ordeal. So anxious were the priests and friars to make him recant his prayers and be reconciled to the church, that masses were said and the holy sacrament exposed daily since Sunday, to improve providence to soften the heart of the convict.

A Friend Arrested.

Liebon, Aug. 20.—Isidoro Ricel, an Italian friend of Michel Angiolello, the

PITTSBURG MINERS' CALL.

Meeting of All Organized Labor is Urged.

STRIKE BEYOND A MERE STRUGGLE.

Crisis in the Affairs of the Nation Has Arisen.

Contest Now is Between the Whole People—The Courts, Though Under Oath to Serve the Rich and Poor Alike, Have Volunteered to Defend the Sordid Interests of the Rich—Outrageous Perversion of Constitutional Rights.

Columbus, O., Aug. 20.—The national executive board of the Mine Workers adjourned, today, after having issued the call for the meeting of organized labor to be held in St. Louis, Aug. 30.

The board rejected the proposition of the Pittsburg operators for a conference to arbitrate the wage dispute in that district, claiming that such action would be prejudicial to the interests of the miners at large. The board is ready to consider overtures for the arbitration of the issues of the great strike only when these overtures come from all the operators in the districts which include Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. The board has decided not to deviate from the established policy until the result of the St. Louis conference is known.

The aggressive work in the field will be continued and the efforts to spread the strike in the West Virginia district will be renewed.

HANGS ON A THREAD.

The success or failure of the strike hangs upon the result of the conference, the call for which has been endorsed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and J. R. Sovereign, grand master workman of the Knights of Labor.

The unionists in the fight now being waged by the miners are of one common interest to common labor throughout the country. At the St. Louis conference all labor organizations will be asked to join issues with the miners.

The failure to secure a general suspension in West Virginia has greatly interfered with the prospects of success, as the coal supply from that field is the only one which is meeting the limited demand. The hope of cutting off this supply appears to lie in the refusal of organized labor to the ordinary channels of traffic to handle the coal.

THE CALL.

Following is the call for the conference: "To organized labor, its various divisions and subdivisions, and to all reform, social, educational and scientific bodies, who condemn government by plutocracy and the use of force to coerce the people and deprive them of their rights as American citizens."

"Columbus, O., Aug. 20, 1897.—To the organized labor of the country, greeting: "The great miners' strike has gone beyond a struggle for living wages. A crisis in the affairs of the nation has arisen, in which all patriotic people must determine whether they will accept and consent to live under the rule of an oligarchy of wealth, or whether the institutions of free government, the progress of science and the peace and public assembly are to be preserved."

"The present struggle has assumed a contest for the preservation of civil liberty and constitutional rights. "The tyrannical and un-American injunctions of the federal and state courts are revolutionary, against the first principles of free government, and derogatory to the inherent rights of the people, endangering the peace and individual liberty of the common people."

"The courts have desecrated the temple of justice and now stand for the defiant bulwark of confederated capital. Their arbitrary rulings have set up one standard of rights for the rich and another for the poor. The law is always right, as labor is always wrong. They have made it unlawful for starving working people to present grievances or proposed just and reasonable terms for the redress of insufferable wrongs."

"The present great miners' strike is an expression of discontent that originated in poverty and starvation. It was born in the sorrow and destitution of hungry women and children. It was the last protest of impoverished and enslaved labor, and it presents to the world a cause as righteous and humane as ever inspired the souls of a Christian people. The philanthropic heart of this great nation has responded in sympathy with the miners' appeal for the right to receive a respectable living for the most arduous and hazardous labor in the world. Their appeal for a small share of the wealth they create and for the right to enjoy the fruits of advanced civilization finds a responsive cord everywhere in the commonality of mankind, and if it were a struggle between miners and mine operators only liberty would triumph over oppression, industry over greed and right over wrong, without the necessity of this call."

COURTS FAVOR THE RICH. "But it is nothing but a mere struggle between employer and employee. The judiciary has assumed the indefensible claims of the operator, and the struggle is between tyrannical courts and the whole people. The courts, although under oath to serve the rich and poor alike, have volunteered to defend the sordid interests of the rich and to trample upon the rights of the poor and now threaten the falling guano and the Winchester of criminals and thugs against all who dare to protest against their despotic, retrograde orders. The judiciary is prostituting to oppression, capital, has placed the right of property above the right of person, and has discriminated against the many in the interest of the few."

"That 250,000 miners should be condemned to live in drudgery and starvation by the arbitrary rulings of the courts, is an insult to a beneficent creature, an outrage upon free government, and a disgrace to the Christian civilization under which we live."

EMPLOYMENT OF THUGS. "The recent injunctions and their extreme application against the lawful

WILD RUMORS FROM VERNAL. ARMED MEN TO RELEASE THE M'KEE BOYS.

Stories Believed to Have Been Circulated to Create Prejudice—James McKee Convicted and Joe on Trial.

(Special to The Herald.)

Vernal, Utah, Aug. 20.—C. S. Varian delivered the closing argument for the prosecution in the McKee case last night. The court room was packed to its utmost capacity. There were quite a number of ladies present, and the balliff was kept busy fighting back the crowd that were unable to gain admission. The young wife and children of the defendant, James McKee, sat by his side during the proceedings. Mr. Varian consumed three and a half hours in his very exhaustive review of the case.

Judge Dusenberry then delivered his charge to the jury, and a great many exceptions were taken by Judge Rhodes for the defense.

The jury retired and were out one hour, returning with a verdict of guilty

THE HERALD BULLETIN.

PAGE ONE. Chief Pratt's Trial. Angiolello Is Executed. Cheap Silver Helps Mexico. Pittsburg Miners' Call.

PAGE TWO. Uncompagnre Allotments. Gold in the Klondike. Murder on Pike's Peak—Other Crimes. Army of the Potomac Reunion. Azcarraga, Premier of Spain.

PAGE THREE. Local Mining News. Big Gains in Bank Clearings. Wheat's Sensational Advance.

PAGE FOUR. Editorial. In Railway Circles. Yesterday in the Courts.

PAGE SIX. Smith Puts Griffin to Sleep. State News.

of grand larceny in stealing sheep, as charged in the information. Sentence will be pronounced tomorrow. A motion for a new trial will be made. The defendants having been granted separate trials the case of Joe McKee came up this morning on the same charge. Judge Rhodes and D. D. Houli, for the defense, applied for a change of venue on the grounds that such a violent prejudice existed that it would be impossible to secure an impartial jury. Judge Rhodes remarked that it was rumored that armed men were in the vicinity for the purpose of intimidating the court, and to release the McKee boys if necessary. He stated he believed the rumors were false and were circulated for the purpose of creating a prejudice. The decision was deferred.

LOOKS LIKE BLACKMAIL.

Woman in the Boise Rape Case Leaves Town. (Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Aug. 20.—The case against George Ralston fell to the ground today. Mrs. Nellie Borchert, the complaining witness, who charged him with criminal assault, did not appear to prosecute, and the charge was dismissed.

This was followed by the issuance of a warrant for the arrest of the woman on charges of perjury. Counsel for Ralston said they were not only prepared to prove that the defendant never met the woman until she approached him in the street, but they were prepared to prove she is an abandoned character.

It developed that the woman had left town on the morning train. Ralston claims it is a straight case of blackmail.

NINETEEN INJURED.

Bad Wreck at a Junction in Lima, Ohio.

Toledo, O., Aug. 20.—A special to the Commercial from Lima, O., says: A terrible smash up occurred here tonight about 10:30 o'clock at the junction of the Lima Northern and Lake Erie & Western railroads, in the eastern portion of the city.

A Lake Erie freight train, carrying a large number of excursionists on their return from Toledo, the train being a special excursion given by a tea at this city.

The Lake Erie engine was knocked off the track and badly demolished, and two coaches of the Lima Northern over turned, badly injuring a large number of Lima's prominent citizens. Relief trains are hurrying to the injured, all physicians being stepped into service.

The Lima Northern train stopped at the junction, the Erie train crashing into the second coach, over turning it. It was filled with passengers. The engine was sent into a wheat field 50 feet from the track. Nineteen passengers were injured.

Idaho Equalization Board.

(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Aug. 20.—The state board of equalization held a short session yesterday and adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. It was found impracticable to complete the work of equalization of assessment of live stock and the matter will go over until the close of the meeting.

Duke Takes the Oath. Dublin, Aug. 20.—This morning the Duke of York was presented with a number of addresses at Dublin castle. On his way there the duke was cordially greeted by the people. The duke escorted by the officers of the vice royal household, then proceeded to the council chamber and took the oath as privy councillor. During the afternoon his royal highness was installed as knight in order of St. Patrick at the chapter held in Dublin castle.

Woolen Mill Burned. Providence, R. I., Aug. 20.—A large woolen mill operated by Henry C. White & Son at Chocomauch was destroyed by fire early this morning, together with several houses occupied by mill hands. The total loss is estimated at nearly \$200,000.

CHEAP SILVER HELPS MEXICO.

Imports are Squeezed But Manufactures Boom.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN INVESTMENTS.

Real Estate Advancing With Improvements of all Kinds.

The Government Is the Chief Sufferer, But the Indebtedness May Be Redunded at Three Per Cent—Boies' Strange Ideas on the Silver Question—Would Treat the Metal as a Commodity—The Costa Rican Ratio.

New York, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Mexico City says exchange on New York has reached \$1.45 premium. In other words, it takes \$2.45 Mexican money to buy an American dollar, containing less silver than the Mexican. This enormous depreciation of the Mexican dollar is ruining merchants. They are cancelling all orders for imports and many will close their stores, as they cannot sell the stock on hand at a rate high enough to replenish them. They believe that the price is unnaturally depressed and is due to a conspiracy abroad.

Meanwhile, home manufactures are booming, as the depreciation in silver makes a high tariff wall. Coffee, sugar, tobacco and sisal hemp planters are prosperous, as they sell abroad for gold and pay their laborers in silver.

Strange to say, the Mexican dollar buys as much silver as ever it did except of the imported variety. The government is hard hit, as it has to pay the interest on the foreign debt in gold. There is some talk of repudiating, but this is no telling what President Diaz may do. He may refund the 6 per cent debt, paying only 3 per cent hereafter.

Capitalists are flocking into the country to take advantage of the high premiums, and invest their gold. The belief here is that labor paid in silver will eventually win against labor paid in gold. In support of this theory it is pointed out that the tin mines of Cornwall will have to shut down because they cannot compete with those in the Straits settlements and Borneo, where Mexican dollars are readily accepted. Here say a handful of men in London are manipulating the money of the world, which means that they are controlling the prices of the world and that the old light of monarchy against society.

Rich Mexicans, accustomed to living much of the time abroad, are staying at home, investing in silver, building, and improvements. All kinds of real estate is rapidly advancing in price and the demand for masons and contractors is large. Attention is being attracted to tropical agriculture.

BOIES' SILVER SCHEME.

Thinks the Metal Should Be Treated as a Commodity.

Marshalltown, Ia., Aug. 20.—A large meeting in this city which marked the opening of the Democratic campaign in Iowa, was held at the residence of Horace Boies. The ex-governor said in part: "To no man living do I concede a stronger desire for the country to return to the equal, unlimited use of both gold and silver in its financial system than I possess. To my mind the best hope of this nation depends upon the accomplishment of that goal, and I firmly believe the use of gold alone as a redemption money by the people of the United States will divide them as the people of England are already divided, the very rich and the very poor, and I do not believe a republic can live under such a condition of society. Under circumstances as they now exist, with silver demonetized, by the great commercial countries of the globe, and I do not believe a republic can live under such a condition of society. Under circumstances as they now exist, with silver demonetized, by the great commercial countries of the globe, and I do not believe a republic can live under such a condition of society. Under circumstances as they now exist, with silver demonetized, by the great commercial countries of the globe, and I do not believe a republic can live under such a condition of society."

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