

CONDITION OF  
PUBLIC FINANCES

National Debt During September  
Shows a Decrease.

RECEIPTS EXCEED EXPENSES

During the Year National Bank Notes  
Have Increased Over Eighty-  
five Millions.

Washington, October 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business September 23, 1900, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$1,086,156,671, which is a decrease from the month of \$6,122,435. This decrease is accounted for by the increase in the cash on hand and the redemption of the 2 per cent bonds. The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt ... \$1,016,499,269  
Debt on which interest has  
ceased since maturity ... 55,162,520  
Debt bearing no interest ... 37,346,669  
Total ... \$1,099,008,459

This, however, does not include \$734,418,697 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash on hand. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Reserve fund in gold ... \$150,000,000  
Trust funds ... 734,513,679  
General fund ... 123,930,805  
In the national bank depos-  
itories to the credit of dis-  
bursing officers and to the  
treasurer of the United  
States ... 96,997,212  
Total ... \$1,085,447,697

Against this there are demand liabil-  
ities of \$817,242,518 outstanding, which  
leaves a cash balance on hand of \$288,204,878.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures, issued today, shows that during the month of September the receipts from all sources amounted to \$45,394,325, and the expenditures to \$35,169,971, having a surplus for the month of \$10,224,354. The receipts from the several sources of revenue are given as follows:

Customs, \$19,700,516, increase as compared with September, 1899, about \$580,000.  
Internal revenue, \$22,927,439, decrease \$1,457,000.  
Miscellaneous, \$2,678,371, increase \$327,000.  
The expenses charged to the war department are estimated at \$14,125,284, increase, \$3,600,000; navy, \$4,734,285, decrease nominal.

During the three months from July 1st, total receipts have exceeded the expenditures by \$1,309,000.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Washington, Oct. 1.—The monthly circulation statement of the controller of the currency shows, at the close of business on September 23, 1900, the total circulation of national bank notes was \$35,335,973, an increase for the year of \$8,645,842, and an increase for the month of \$1,312,165.  
The circulation based on United States bonds amounted to \$24,222,978, an increase for the year of \$8,998,805, and an increase for the month of \$1,551,623.  
The circulation secured by lawful money was \$11,112,994, a decrease for the year of \$1,862,961, and an increase for the month of \$220,540.  
The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was \$24,622,620, and to secure public deposits, \$7,655,589.

PEARY RELIEF SCHOONER.

Details of the Loss of the "Lily of the North" Have Been Received.

New York, Oct. 2.—Herbert L. Bridgman, of Brooklyn, has received a letter from Russell W. Porter, of Springfield, Vermont, concerning the loss of the Peary relief schooner, the Lily of the North, which was briefly reported in a dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., recently. Mr. Porter, who was the leader of the hunting party on the Peary steamship Diana in 1899, writes: "Captain Samuel Bartlett's schooner, the Lily of the North, left Halifax July 20, with four passengers aboard, (Corporals Hawkins, Woodall, Borden and Peary, my niece, Miss Marsh and myself. We were five days getting to Sydney. Then my niece and I left them returning to Boston."

"I received, a few days ago, a long letter from Hawkins, who gave out the following news: "The Lily had met calms, gales and head winds all the way down the Labrador coast, and near the party began to despair of getting to Jensen that summer. They heard often the expression, a stock saying to Arctic veterans—that the oldest inhabitant had never seen such a season of ice. So the sportsmen went inland hunting and returning in about a week found that the Lily had laid her bones a day or two previous on Black Island, thirty miles from Nain; had dragged her anchor in a gale and bumped her keel and gone to pieces, losing most of her cargo."

"Now, just draw a picture of Jensen waiting at the Baffin Land station for help and news of the busy winter, and know his despair; another year facing the cold without food, no coal; in fact, another year of savagery in order to keep alive. I think his case is now more pitiable, for such a state of affairs should never have happened in the first place. Hawkins and Borden took the mail steamer and went on to Ramah, quite far north for the mail boats to go, within ninety miles of Cape Chidley, and returned to St. Johns on her. The Jensen referred to in the letter is in charge of a whaling station at Cape Mercy, in Baffin Land, to which the Lily of the North was bound, and he is the only white man attached to the place. The Peary expedition of 1897 brought out a large amount of whale oil and bone collected by Jensen, who, in a storm the previous winter, nearly perished. He was brought back to Boston, where he was restored to health, and the following summer he returned to the whaling station."

For the Golf Championship.

New York, Oct. 2.—President W. B. Thomas of the United States Golf association, will leave for Chicago this morning to be present at the opening of the championship of the United States, which will be played Thursday and Friday on the links of the Chicago Golf club at Wheaton. With Mr. Thomas will be Secretary Robert R. Kerr, and in Chicago they will be joined by Samuel C. Hebbner of Philadelphia, who is treasurer of this association. To this official representation at the tournament will be added Vice President Herbert C. Chatfield Taylor of Chicago.

Both Mr. Thomas and Mr. Kerr were well pleased with the entries. "The best professional talent is in,"



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Ayer's Pills.

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continued Mr. Thomas, "and the tournament is sure to be the best ever held in America. The amateur showing is a little weak, but it is a long journey for our easterners to take, and they evidently saw there was no chance to win."

Pursuing Mexican Murderers.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—A special to the Record from El Paso, Texas, says: A sheriff's posse from Dona Ana county, New Mexico, reached here today in pursuit of two Mexicans who, on Saturday night, murdered two ranchmen at a small village twenty miles from Las Cruces, the county seat. The men went to the ranch of Jose Marquez and Antonio Gutierrez after dark, presumably for food, and after eating supper pulled their weapons, and, ordering the ranchman and his assistants to throw up their hands, commenced to shoot. Gutierrez was instantly killed, and Marquez so badly wounded that he afterwards died. The murderers are believed to have escaped to Mexico.

STRIKERS REMAIN FIRM.

They Give No Intimation of Accepting the  
Reading's Concessions.

Superintendent Lathrop and Pres-  
ident Mitchell Issue Notices—Latter  
Feels Certain of Great Victory.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 1.—The mine-owners of the Wyoming, Lackawanna and Lehigh regions today at a meeting at Wilkesbarre followed yesterday's action of the Reading company in giving a 10 per cent increase in wages. They reduced the price of powder from \$2.75 to \$1.50 per keg. The latter price has prevailed at the Reading company's mines for a long time.

The action of the Wilkesbarre meeting means an increase of 10 per cent to all mine-workers except miners. The latter will earn an increase of about 10 per cent by reason of the reduced cost of powder. W. A. Lathrop, chairman of the meeting, gave out the following: Lehigh Valley Coal company, Wilkesbarre, Oct. 1.—Notice.—This company makes the following announcement to its mine employees: It will adjust its rate of wages so as to pay to its mine employees on and after October 1st a net increase of 10 per cent on the wages heretofore received, and will take up with its mine employees any grievance which they may have.

W. A. LATHROP,  
General Superintendent.

Similar notices to the above will be posted by all the other companies represented at the meeting.

The meeting was attended by representatives of all the railroad companies who own mines in the regions named. Some of the independent miners oppose this increase unless the coal carrying companies reduce the tolls on their product to tide-water.

The strikers show no indication of accepting the offer. None returned to work today at the Reading company's collieries in response to the notice of higher wages and in fact many who had been at work there quit and joined the ranks of the strikers. As a result there were fewer collieries in operation today in the Schuylkill region than at any time since the strike was begun.

In the other regions there were also indications to the strikers' forces. Notices of the increase in pay were posted throughout the entire anthracite region tonight, but the opinion is general that few if any of the strikers will return to work. The strikers say they have other grievances to be adjusted beside wages and powder charges, and they further say they want recognition of their union.

President Mitchell of the United Mine-Workers will visit Wilkesbarre tomorrow to address a mass meeting and review a parade of miners. He has issued the following statement to the miners of the Wyoming valley:

To the miners of Wilkesbarre and vicinity.—I look forward with pleasure to the great demonstration which will be given under the auspices of the mine-workers of the Wyoming valley on Tuesday, October 2nd. The mine-workers of the anthracite region have, by their law-abiding conduct, won the respect and admiration of all justice-loving citizens of the United States. I feel assured that organized labor has won a great victory and that in the future there will be in the homes and families of miners a little more happiness and sunshine instead of gloom and sadness, which too often find a dwelling place there.

JOHN MITCHELL, President.

RIGHTS OF CHINESE.

Judge Estee of Hawaii Renders a  
Most Important Decision.

Honolulu, Sept. 24, via San Francisco, Oct. 1.—United States Judge Estee has rendered an important decision regarding the rights of Chinese to land in Hawaii. It was in the case of Ah Sing, who came here from New York as one of the crew of the ship Challenger and was refused permission to land in Honolulu. He was brought before Judge Estee on habeas corpus proceedings. The judge decided that, having shipped from New York, the Chinese had a right to land in any other American port and Honolulu is now an American port.

The decision is regarded as highly important as bearing on the question whether the many Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands have a right to land on the mainland. A clause in the Hawaiian territorial act declares that the Chinese in Hawaii shall not be admitted to the rest of the United States. This clause is believed by some to be unconstitutional, and the decision of Judge Estee is in line with that opinion. There are about 20,000 Chinese in Hawaii.

They Never Fail.

Almost never, Cascarets cure so large a percentage, that they're guaranteed to cure chronic constipation or money refunded. Druggists, 10c, 25c, 50c.

TEN STRIKERS  
TO BE RELEASED.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals  
Decides in Their Favor.

INDICTMENT WAS FAULTY.

Failed to Charge Conspiracy to Ob-  
struct the Passage of the Mails—No  
Intent to Commit Crime.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 1.—Through a decision rendered today by the United States circuit court of appeals the ten Idaho strikers who were convicted of a conspiracy to obstruct a train carrying the mails will secure their release from San Quentin.

The case is one growing out of the big strike in Idaho in 1899 and the destruction of the mill at the Bunker Hill and Sullivan Mining company. In their decision Judges Gilbert, Ross and Morrow call attention to the fact that the indictment does not charge that the conspiracy had for its purpose to knowingly obstruct the mails. Concluding the judges say:

"It is alleged that they wilfully and knowingly delayed and obstructed the movement of the train. While it is true that the laws make the railways of the United States postal roads, for carrying the passage of the mails, but with a conspiracy, it is the confederation and conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States that they are called upon to answer. As charged in the indictment, the conspiracy is declared to have for its purpose to knowingly hinder and delay a railway car and train, which car it is subsequently alleged carry the mails of the United States. It is an offense against the United States to hinder and delay the passage of a railway car and consequently it is no offense to conspire or confederate for that purpose. Such an offense must be dealt with under the laws of the State."

The defendants in this case are not charged with the overt act of obstructing the passage of the mails, but with a conspiracy, it is the confederation and conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States that they are called upon to answer. As charged in the indictment, the conspiracy is declared to have for its purpose to knowingly hinder and delay a railway car and train, which car it is subsequently alleged carry the mails of the United States. It is an offense against the United States to hinder and delay the passage of a railway car and consequently it is no offense to conspire or confederate for that purpose. Such an offense must be dealt with under the laws of the State."

"The conspiracy as charged in the indictment lacks an essential ingredient to an offense against the United States, to wit: that the defendants knew that the mails of the United States were carried upon the train, which they conspired to obstruct. It may be that they all had such knowledge or that the facts and circumstances shown in the evidence were sufficient to charge them with such knowledge, but that does not dispense with the necessity of setting forth in the indictment all the elements of the wrongful act which they conspired to commit."

The decision quotes from Hawkins as follows: "In an indictment nothing material shall be taken by intent or implication."

Continuing, the court says: "The above authority sustains the proposition that an indictment for a conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States must charge every element of the offense as fully as if the indictment was for its perpetration."

OTHER DECISIONS.

The judgment is affirmed in the appeal of I. A. Thompson, by Nels Thompson, vs. the Northern Pacific Railroad company, for damages in a railroad accident.

In the appeal of Charles Olson against the Oregon Railway & Navigation company, an action for \$15,000 damages for falling through a hatchway, the lower court's decision is affirmed.

The judgment is reversed in the cause remanded for further proceedings in the appeal of George Hodge vs. the United Smelting and Refining company. The case is from Montana and is a suit on a contract to furnish mining timbers.

Judgment is affirmed in the appeal of Henry McGregor et al vs. the Vermont Loan and Trust company. The suit is from Idaho and was for the foreclosure of a mortgage.

In the appeal of Mary Mootry vs. R. R. Grayson, to quiet title to certain mining property known as the Gold Hill mines in Boise county, Idaho, the decision of the lower court is reversed.

Morris and Whitehead (bankers) vs. East Side Railway company et al, and A. L. Maxwell vs. East Side Railway company et al of Oregon, judgment is reversed and cause remanded with instructions to enter a decree.

The Northern Pacific Railway company vs. J. S. Soderberg, judgment affirmed. Judge Gilbert, who wrote the decision, said: "The question in this case is whether the land, which is chiefly valuable for granite of a good merchantable quality, is mineral land within the meaning of the exception from the grant of lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad company. The term 'mineral' embraces everything not of mere surface, which is used for agricultural purposes. The granite, as well as metallic ores and fossils, are comprehended within it. We entertain no doubt that in the reservation of mineral lands from the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad company, the granite quarry in controversy was included. The land in controversy was land valuable chiefly for stone and as such was offered for sale. Decree of the circuit court is affirmed."

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Young Man Accused of Wilfully  
Killing His Brother.

Jeffersonville, Ind., Oct. 1.—John Carter, aged 18, has been arrested charged with murdering his 16-year-old brother, Stephen. While the two were hunting Saturday, Stephen was shot in the back of the head. John declares the shooting was accidental, but witnesses tell a different story. The boys are said to have quarreled.

METHODISTS AND CHINESE.

Warm Discussion Promised Over the  
Government's Policy.

Chicago, Oct. 2.—The Record today says:

Warm discussion of the proper policy for the government to pursue in China is promised at the session of the Rock River conference, which begins at the Garfield Park Methodist church tomorrow. Members of the conference are divided on the Chinese question. Many of the ministers have decided from their pulpits recently that the United States should keep a large force in China to protect missionaries and hasten the progress of civilization. Others have as strongly declared against such a policy, insisting that the goal is one of peace, which needs no pathway cut out by the sword.

The official policy of the church as regards China will not be decided upon until the general missionary conference, which meets in November, takes action. The Rock River conference, however, may declare what it thinks should be that policy and notify the missionary conference. Bishop James M. Thom-

burn, who has been bishop of Southern Asia for twelve years, is expected to lead the discussion on the Chinese situation. He is scheduled for three lectures under the auspices of the board of examination on oriental problems. The political situation and the influence of pantheism on civilization are to be discussed by him in detail.

Bishop W. X. Niede of Detroit will arrive in the city today. The conference opens tomorrow with a sacramental service and business session, Bishop Niede officiating.

Inter-Collegiate Law Tennis.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—The inter-collegiate championship lawn tennis tournament opens today at the Merion Cricket club, at Haverford.

An usual Harvard is thought to have Beale G. Wright, her champion, is one of the strongest players in the country. Princeton's crack team, Little and Alexander, are favorites for the doubles and R. D. Little may run Wright close for the singles. Yale will be represented by C. L. Childs, H. A. Plummer and S. I. Russell, while Columbia will have a strong candidate in Wylie O. Grant. Young W. J. Clothier will represent Swathmore College.

PORTO RICANS IN POLITICS

Federalists Affiliate Themselves With the  
Democratic Party.

Nunez Rivera Makes a Speech Oppos-  
ing Administration on the Ground  
of the Foraker Bill.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Oct. 1.—The Federal party, at its convention at Caguas yesterday, passed resolutions affiliating itself with the Democratic party in the United States. Cablegrams from William J. Bryan and James K. Jones urging harmony, were read. Nunez Rivera made a speech in which he opposed the administration on the ground that the Foraker bill is unsatisfactory and that Porto Ricans demand a more independent form of government. The session will last several days, and the delegates will nominate a commissioner for Congress.

ENGLAND'S REPLY FRIENDLY

Answer to Germany's Note is Couched in  
Most Amiable Terms.

Emperor William Has Not Abandoned  
Demand for Punishment of Insti-  
gators of Outrages on Christians.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard learns that England's reply to the German circular in reference to China is shaped in a very friendly and affirmative tone, the Tribune's London correspondent cables.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—The statement published in Paris that France, Russia and Germany have arrived at a complete understanding in regard to the retention of troops at Peking and that Germany abandons her demand for the punishment of the instigators of the outrages before the peace negotiations begin, is denied here officially.

A foreign official made the following statement on the subject: "The story is inaccurate, particularly the intimation that Germany, Russia and France have formed a separate diplomatic group. Negotiations between these powers continue as with the others. Germany does not expect Great Britain's answer to her proposal for several days."

The semi-official press formally discredited the story, but a well-informed diplomat assured the Associated Press correspondent this evening that he had excellent reasons for believing them to be true, especially as the German Foreign office had itself admitted that Russia had dropped all intentions of withdrawing from Peking.

The Berliner Post denies that the French Russian and American officers have refused to obey Count von Waldersee until hostilities are resumed. The foreign office is unable to confirm the reports of the degradation of Tuan, but the admission is made that there has been an improvement in the disposition of China toward foreigners.

This change, the Berliner Post attributes to Count von Waldersee's attributes. The Shanghai correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung and the correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger confirm the issuance of imperial orders degrading Prince Tuan, but the Lokal Anzeiger adds that the edicts are regarded as a sham by foreign circles in Shanghai.

The Berliner Post has a long article

which tends to exonerate the Chinese government from responsibility for atrocities and makes concessions in favor of the emperor, empress regent and the mandarins, which is somewhat surprising when coming from a journal that has all along supported the German note. The article says: "No doubt the Chinese government was forced by considerations of self-preservation to yield to the all-powerful Boxers. So great was their hatred against foreigners that the government feared annihilation if it resisted."

The papers generally do not discuss Emperor Kwang Su's letter to Emperor William, although the Lokal Anzeiger remarks that neither Germany nor the other powers will be so easily satisfied.

LIFE OF A PIONEER.

Autobiography of Capt. James S. Brown, 226 pages bound in cloth. Price \$1.00, for sale at the Deseret News. Special terms to agents.

A "stitch in time saves nine" and a dose of BALTIMORE'S HOREFOUND STRIP at the beginning of a cold will save you many weary hours and even days of distressing and harassing cough. Price, 50 cents. Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

Does It Pay to Buy Cheap?  
A cheap remedy for coughs and colds is all right, but you want something that will relieve and cure the most severe and dangerous results of throat and lung troubles. What shall you do? Go to a warmer and more regular climate? Yes, if possible; if not, get a remedy for you, then in either case take the only remedy that has been introduced in all civilized countries with success in severe throat and lung troubles, "Boschee's German Syrup." It not only heals and stimulates the tissues to destroy the germ disease, but allays inflammation, cures easy expectation, gives a good night's rest, and cures the patient. Try the bottle, recommended many years by all druggists in the world. For sale at A. G. Smith's drug store.

MUSIC LOVERS.

All who desire information of the address, etc., of Salt Lake's music teachers, should consult the Musicians' Directory, published on the Dramatic and Musical page of the Saturday "News."

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Special railroad rates from all points.

Watch the papers for the programme, which will be changed daily.

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J. R. WINDER, President.  
S. W. SEARS, Secretary.

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ADMISSION ONLY 25c. CHILDREN 10c.

NOTICE! The Woods Fruit & Produce Company has kindly offered to put in cold storage, without charge, any fruit sent to Salt Lake City before the opening of the Fair. This will enable fruit exhibitors to pick their fruit earlier than they otherwise could, and still have it kept in good condition for the exhibition. The fruit should be picked before it is too ripe, while it is firm, should be wrapped in paper, packed carefully in small boxes, not more than two layers in a box; the fruit should be packed firmly in the boxes by adding soft paper when necessary, so that the boxes are filled. Ship by express, charges prepaid, marked Utah State Fair, care the Woods Fruit & Produce Company, Salt Lake City. The name of the consignor must be marked plainly on the box. If intending exhibitors will carefully follow the above instructions their exhibits can be placed in the Exhibition Building just before the opening of the Fair in good condition.

OCTOBER 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 1900.