

from European governments is that part describing the duties of the secretary of state. It provides:

The office of the secretary of state shall be divided into three departments, for diplomacy, for marine and for commerce. The department of diplomacy will study and transact all business concerning the direction of the diplomatic negotiations with foreign powers. The department of marine shall study and transact all business in reference to the formation and organization of the navy and the organization's equipment of such expeditions as may be desired by the revolutionary government in carrying out his purposes and designs. The department of commerce will transact all business pertaining to trade, both internal and external, and preliminary work for the making of commercial treaties with foreign nations.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Minister Conger at Peking:

There is no serious danger yet, but considerable anxiety for the future.

The foreign fleet is assembling at Tuen Tsin. Some of the ministers are ordering marines to Peking for legation guard.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Secretary Long upon advices received at the state department showing the existence of threatening conditions in China, ordered Admiral Dewey to send two warships immediately from Manila to a point as near the Chinese capital as possible for a warship to approach. The vessels selected for this undertaking are the Baltimore and the Petrel. It is expected that the Baltimore will not be able to get beyond the Taku forts at the entrance of the Pang He river upon which Peking is situated, but the Petrel, being of smaller proportions may be able to reach Tien Tsin eighty miles above the mouth and about the same distance below Peking. The officials regret that there is not now in the Asiatic squadron a light draught gunboat of the Helena class which could ascend the river as far as the Chinese capital.

New York, Oct. 3.—Mr. A. W. Lyman, one of the best known newspaper writers in the country, and for seven years editor and proprietor of the Helena, Mont., Independent, died at his home in Brooklyn, this morning. Mr. Lyman was born near Cincinnati in 1848. He early engaged in newspaper work and for ten years was employed on the New York Sun, having had charge of its Washington bureau from 1884 to 1889, when he went to Helena. He was in the service of the Associated Press during the entire period of the war with Spain, being on the dispatch boat Wand until the landing of the United States troops in eastern Cuba, when he was stationed at Siboney and took charge of the work of the Associated Press with the troops in front of Santiago. He was down with fever at Siboney but remained faithfully on duty until after the surrender of Santiago, when he returned north. He developed a dropsical trouble which ended in his death.

His body will be taken to Cleveland for interment. He leaves a widow and one son.

Lansing, Mich., Oct. 3.—All of the employees of the Robert Smith Printing company, state printers, walked out again today. July 1 they struck because of refusal of the firm to grant a nine-hour work day, which they claimed was considered in the new bids for the two year state contract and also an increase of wages in the bindery.

An agreement was reached whereby the differences were left to a board of arbitration, which after investigation granted the strikers, including print-

ers, pressmen, etc., a nine and one-half hour day, with a nine-hour Saturday. Last Saturday the firm paid the extra half hour from July 1, but the strikers claimed price and a half for the time which the firm finally conceded. The strikers then notified the firm that they would insist on an increased wage scale in the bindery. This the firm claims was not included in the arbitration, but expressed a willingness to have the question arbitrated, but the strikers say the bindery scale was included in the former agreement and with three or four exceptions the entire force of 150 refused to work this morning.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The war department has decided to send more troops to Porto Rico. Orders have been issued directing that the Fifth regiment of cavalry, now at Huntsville, Ala., the Sixth U. S. volunteer infantry, now at Chickamauga, and the Forty-seventh New York, now at Fort Adams, shall proceed to such point in Porto Rico as may be desired by the commanding general in that island. The Eighth U. S. volunteer infantry and two companies of the Indiana colored volunteers now at Fort Thomas, Ky., will relieve the Sixth volunteer infantry at Chickamauga.

All the troops at Camp Meade will soon be ordered to points in the South. Some of them may go to Cuba, but the majority will for the present occupy the new camps recently selected in Georgia and South Carolina. It is expected that the troops sent to garrison Cuba will not remain long but when they have seen service for a few months will return to this country. The same is probably true as to Porto Rico. It is also intimated that when the troops return the volunteers will be given sixty days furlough and be mustered out. By that time Congress will have had an opportunity to determine what shall be done in regard to garrisoning the new possessions.

This determination is no doubt due to pressure that has been brought by members of Congress for the mustering.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Isaac Schlesinger, his wife and two children were held prisoners fourteen hours at their home in West Taylor street by a crowd of 200 boys. During most of this time the family were compelled to go without food, as their larder was empty. Fearing that an attack would be made upon them, Schlesinger barricaded the doors of his home and waited for night to fall believing that then the enraged crowd would disperse. It was not until 11 o'clock at night that the family could get out and inform the police.

The trouble started when Schlesinger was chased by a crowd of youngsters near his home. While running one of the boys fell and hurt himself. Limping on one leg and crying pitifully the boy aroused the sympathy of his companions and they vowed summary vengeance against Schlesinger. The man was chased into his house and an attempt was made to enter it, but Schlesinger locked the door. A number of the boys went into the side streets and called for help. The crowd was augmented to 500 and they surrounded the home of Schlesinger. Threats were made by the crowd on the outside and they demanded that Schlesinger come out. Brickbats and other missiles were held in the hands of the infuriated boys. Occasionally one would throw a stone through Schlesinger's windows, but this damage to his home did not bring him out. After waiting ten hours a number of the boys suggested that they break into the house and drag Schlesinger into the street.

A number of them tried to kick in the front door and Schlesinger barricaded it.

Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 1.—This city has a visitation of fire this afternoon which threatened for four hours to destroy the entire business district. The wind was blowing at the rate of forty-five miles an hour from the southwest when the fire started at the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot at the foot of Cucharis street at 2:10 p. m., and the flames spread with great rapidity. A strip of four blocks long from north to south and two blocks wide from east to west has been burned over, but at this hour, 8 p. m., the conflagration is believed to be under control. The flames are still leaping high in the air over the burned district, but the wind has died down and there is no doubt that the fire engines which have come from Denver and Pueblo in response to appeals for aid, will be able to confine the flames within the present limit.

The Antlers hotel, one of the largest in the west, three lumber yards and two blocks of business houses have been destroyed. In round numbers the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000; insurance one-half of that amount.

The fire started in a lot of rubbish underneath the platform at the Denver & Rio Grande freight depot. Within five minutes it had communicated to freight cars standing at the depot, and is spread so rapidly that it was impossible to move any of the cars. Half a car of powder consigned to G. S. Barnes & Sons exploded. The cans were thrown for hundreds of feet and the wonder is that nobody was injured. Then came the terrible danger to the city.

Great chunks of fire were scattered about, and in a few minutes the Crissey & Fowler lumber yards, 500 feet away, were burning. The wind was sweeping a perfect hurricane. The flames rushed through the lumber yards and burned all the light frame buildings in the block. Then they leaped across the street and burned the El Paso Lumber company and the paint establishment of Sperry & Tuckerman. A few minutes later the Newton lumber yards caught.

At 4 o'clock it was burning on the south end and the famous hotel was doomed. Two colored employees of the hostelry showed great bravery in climbing out of the upper windows in the face of an infernal heat and pouring water upon the fire through a small hose. They left their posts only after they became positively untenable.

Down below the firemen were also directing streams upon the buildings, but the water pressure had become so reduced that the streams were of little effect. The contour of the building, the upper stories of which were of wood, served to make a succession of smokestacks along the sides, and it was but a few moments until the smoke and flames were leaping from nearly every window.

IDAHO WEATHER REPORT.

The weather of the week ending Monday, September 26, 1898, was generally clear and warm, though a few of the nights were frosty. Light showers were reported in a few places but these did not affect vegetation materially. All crops are practically matured, with almost invariably good yields. The grain harvest is over and threshers are busily engaged in disposing of the crop. Farmers are turning their attention to fall plowing. The ranges are dry but still in fairly good condition for stock.