

THE DESERT EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

NUMBER 204.

FIFTY-FIRST YEAR

YACHT AND STEAMER COME IN COLLISION

The Wild Duck Cuts 40 Feet Off the Tremont's Bow—Narrow Escape of Three Hundred Passengers.

New London, Conn., July 17.—With forty feet of her bow cut clean off in a collision with the steam yacht Wild Duck on board of which were United States Senator N. W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, and his family, at midnight the steamer Tremont of the Boston line, which left Boston yesterday for New York with 300 passengers, was towed into New London and beached today. All her passengers had been transferred to other steamers in the sound and continued their trip to New York.

Capt. Wilcox of the Tremont says the night was perfectly clear and the steamer was proceeding in her usual course when, about 12 miles west of Gardiner light, a schooner rigged steam yacht made out on the bow. The officers of the Tremont supposed that the yacht would pass astern of the vessel as her course seemed to be on a line parallel to that of the Tremont. No danger was thought of until the yacht had approached to within a quarter of a mile when she was hailed from the Tremont. No answer was received. Tremont's late the Tremont attempted to change her course to avoid the impending collision. The sharp prow of the yacht struck her about thirty feet back of the port bow, and sheared back of the stern, coming out at the starboard side.

The force of the impact was sufficient to throw passengers from their berths and caused the greatest excitement among them for a time, but the officers of the Tremont maintained discipline. The steamers City of Worcester and the City of Lowell were both close by, and promptly went to the assistance of the Tremont. As soon as the extent of the Tremont's injury was known, the City of Lowell ran alongside and the transfer of passengers from the disabled boat was quickly effected. The crew of the Tremont remained on board, and the City of Lowell accepted an offer of the steamer New Hampshire for assistance to New London. In tow of that steamer

the Tremont reached here today. Immediately after the accident the steamer yacht backed away from the Tremont and left immediately, coming into New London harbor early today. From shore it appeared that she had sustained considerable injury to her stem, but Capt. Wilcox insists that if proper lookout had been kept on the yacht, the collision would not have occurred.

The accident to the Tremont is the second misfortune that has come to the Boston line within three weeks, the steamer Old Dominion of that line being now on the rocks off Rye beach, where she struck on a foggy night.

Boston, July 17.—The side-wheel steamer Tremont which was damaged in collision in Long Island sound last night is the property of the Boston & Portland Steamship company, and was under charter to the Joy Steamship company. The Tremont was last night on the route between this city and Portland, and was accounted a strong and able craft. She was built at Greenpoint, N. Y., in 1883, for the Portland company. She is 1,023 net tons burden, 290 feet in length and 27 feet beam.

Chicago, July 17.—William Phillips, business agent of the Iron Molders' union, 900 members of which are on strike here, said today that the men were holding conferences with their employers, and that they would be back at work in a few days.

The schooner rigged steam yacht Wild Duck is an iron vessel, built by the late John Forbes of Boston, and now owned by Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York. The yacht has been chartered to United States Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, who, with his wife and daughter, was on board last night, making a trip from New York to Narragansett. Mr. Aldrich said he and his family were asleep in the cabin when the collision occurred and were awakened by the crash and the men of the crew sleeping in the forecastle were thrown overboard.

The plates of the yacht's stem were indented and bent to one side badly, and the bow sprit was carried away.

THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Senator Patterson of Colorado Introduces Resolution Favoring Protection to Beet Sugar Industry.

Cripple Creek, Colo., July 17.—Festivities connected with the Trans-Mississippi Commercial congress began today with a flower parade at 10 o'clock. A large number of carriages handsomely decorated were in line. The addresses on the program at the morning session of the congress were as follows:

"Relation of the Government to the Mining Industry," by Robert Graham, Cripple Creek; "Laws Affecting the Mining Industry in the Rocky Mountain Region and the Results in the Up-Building in This Section," by Ed. F. Browne, Aspen, Colo.; "Department of Commerce and Industries," by J. W. Noble, ex-secretary of the interior, St. Louis, Mo.

Ex-Secretary Noble expressed himself as opposed to a department of mines in the government on the ground that laws regulating mines are made by the state and not by the general

government. He favored a bureau of mines to collect and disseminate information regarding methods of mining and treatment of ores. A department of commerce whose head should be a member of the President's cabinet he declared to be a necessity.

Many resolutions were introduced and referred to the committee on resolutions, which is to be composed of two delegates from each state, and has not been announced. Among the most important resolutions offered were the following:

By Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, opposing ship subsidies; by Francis H. Thurber, of New York, favoring government ownership of transportation on land and sea, and the chartering of an international bank; by J. J. Jarvis, of the Monetary league, favoring the remonetization of silver.

A resolution introduced by Senator Patterson, of Colorado, favoring protection to beet sugar and a strong speech made by him in its support brought forth witty remarks by Congressman Long in favor of the resolution.

SERIOUS TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

Manager of Wellsville, Ohio, Rolling Mill Threatens to Import Non-Union Men—Others May Do Same—Exciting Times Expected.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 17.—The threat of District Manager P. E. Smith of the American Sheet Steel company to start the Wellsville rolling mill and operate it as in the past with non-union men, was the only new feature in the strike situation this morning.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Wellsville, Ohio, says: "Manager Smith gave orders for the mill to start this morning. About thirty went to work, two of whom were members of the Amalgamated association. The manager concluded that thirty men was not sufficient to man the crews, and the attempt for the present has been abandoned. It is said that non-union men from other places will be brought here today, in which case serious trouble is feared."

It is thought the managers of the other non-union plants will make an effort to resume also within a few days and developments of an exciting nature can be expected. It is known that a gang of men is at work at the Decatur steel plant of the American Sheet Steel company, at McKeesport, clearing up and making repairs, and a well defined rumor was prevalent on the south side of this city today that an effort was to be made by the mill officers to bring workers here from Kansas City.

Something further has been done in reference to the issuance of a strike call to the Amalgamated men in the mills of the United States Steel corporation outside the three companies against which the fight is now directed. President T. J. Shaffer said he would issue the order only when it becomes necessary. He is hopeful of an early settlement of the strike.

STRIKE EFFORTS FRUITLESS. Dispatches from Scotland report the efforts of strike organizers at the Old Meadow works up to this time as fruitless.

At Saltburg everything is moving harmoniously and the men are apparently a unit against striking. The executive committee of the Amalgamated association sent a circular this morning to the steel workers of Vandergrift, Leechburg and Apollo making a strong appeal to them to organize themselves into a branch of the association. As these mills are some of the largest in the country the outcome will be watched with great interest.

Two independent concerns, the Licking Rolling Mill company, of Covington, Ky., and the American Car and Foundry company, of Detroit, Mich., sent the signed scales to Amalgamated headquarters this morning.

The strikers' officials say the steel bar mill of the Mingo Junction plant of the United States Steel corporation closed down this morning. The shut down affects about 100 men.

Only one furnace was in operation at Lindsay and McCutcheon's today. An announcement was made that if the matter was not adjusted before evening all the strikers at the Lindsay and

McCutcheon plant would go to Monongahela Iron and Steel company plants at Six Mile Ferry where there is work for 400 additional men. The Six Mile Ferry plant is an independent one and is union.

At the Monongahela plant of the American Tin Plate company the strikers were notified that the company would be compelled to close down the department in two or three days on account of lack of sheared material.

ORGANIZER FLYNN IN PITTSBURGH.

National Organizer Thomas H. Flynn of the American Federation of Labor came to Pittsburgh from Washington this morning and after a consultation with the officials of the Amalgamated association pledged the support of the federation in the strike. Mr. Flynn said the federation had a membership of two million and they could make an assessment of \$1 a week each. All members could not afford this, but an assessment of 5 cents each would yield \$10,000, and would not be missed by the members.

A rumor that gained considerable circulation today to the effect that the strike had been, or would be settled, within forty-eight hours, was promptly denied by President Shaffer. There could be no settlement, he said, without a conference, and the only move made in that direction was the suggestion of arbitration made by Secy. Bishop, of the Ohio state board of arbitration.

MEETING CALLED.

Canal Dover, Ohio, July 17.—The tin and sheet mill workers of Denison, West Philadelphia and this city have called a meeting here of the strikers Amalgamated men for this afternoon to consider a course of action to be followed during the strike.

WONT USE STEEL TRUST PLATES.

Elwood, Ind., July 17.—The Tin Plate Workers' Protective association will refuse to work with any steel trust made or sheared by non-union men. This important announcement of aid to the Amalgamated association was made today by President George Powell of the Tin Plate Workers' Protective association. He said:

"We have made an agreement with the American Tin Plate company, which begins today and runs to July 15, 1902. This agreement we are legally bound to respect. The Amalgamated men are fighting for the vital principle of unionism; and this principle is worth fighting for. While we shall strive to live up to our agreement we shall positively refuse to allow work with any steel trust made or sheared by non-union men, if we know it."

STRIKE SETTLED.

Warren, Ohio, July 17.—The strike in the National Steel company's furnace at Niles has been settled and 350 men returned to work today.

STRIKE LABORERS GO TO WORK.

Rochester, N. Y., July 17.—After nearly nine weeks idleness the strike laborers engaged in the municipal contract work resumed work this morning. Nine bosses signed the agreement only two contractors refusing to do so. The men are granted twenty cents an hour for an eight hour day, and time and a half for overtime and double time on holidays.

WILL GIVE A DAY'S PAY.

Youngstown, Ohio, July 17.—The Amalgamated workers in the Youngstown mills of the Republic Iron and Steel company have notified President Shaffer that they will each donate one day's pay every two weeks to the strikers' fund. About 800 members agreed to this which will net about \$2,000 per month. The workers are also rapidly securing jobs in their mills for the striking steel hoop men.

Refined Sugar Reduced.

New York, July 17.—The American Sugar Refining company today reduced all soft grades of refined sugar 5 to 10 points and all grades 5 points.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Powder Works Blow Up at Nora, Sweden, Wrecks Seven Buildings. Stockholm, July 17.—An explosion occurred today at the Gyttorp powder works, at Nora, province of Orebro, wrecking seven buildings. Four persons were killed and a number injured.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL POLICY.

William Vernon Harcourt Criticizes It in the Commons.

London, July 17.—In the course of a debate on the finance bill in the house of commons this afternoon Sir William Vernon Harcourt, (liberal) criticized the government's financial policy, and said those persons believing the statement that the general expenditure would fall after the termination of the war were living in a fool's paradise. Sir William's speech, which was throughout unadmittedly pessimistic, drew angry interruptions from Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary. The latter, in the course of his reply to Sir William, took a sanguine view of the situation in South Africa. He said nobody doubted the war would soon be over, and when the Boers recognized they had been thoroughly beaten and had returned to peaceful occupations, interest on the Transvaal debt and sinking fund would be easily payable out of the surplus revenue derived from the new colonies.

CASE OF LYNCHED ITALIANS.

Italian Government Take Cognizance of the Erwin, Miss. Killing.

Washington, July 17.—The Italian government has taken cognizance of a recent affray at Erwin, Miss., in which it is claimed two Italians were lynched and a third seriously wounded. The facts have been communicated to the foreign office at Rome and the Italian embassy here has made representations to the state department. At the same time the Italian authorities are pursuing an investigation of their own through their consul at New Orleans and their consular agent at Vicksburg, Miss., which is not far from the scene of the alleged trouble.

BALLOON EXPLODES.

One Person Killed, Twenty Injured, Some Fatally.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—During operations with an island balloon near Schussenburg, on a marsh in the Neva, 21 miles east of this city, the balloon exploded and blazed up. One person was killed and twenty were injured, several fatally.

AMERICAN SHOES IN AUSTRIA.

Deputy Bakman Commissioned to Question Staatsrathler About Them.

Vienna, July 17.—Deputy Bakman has been commissioned by the representatives of the boot and shoe trade to question the staatsrathler in the lower Austrian diet as to what body intends to do with regard to the threatened invasion of the Vienna market by an American shoe man. Local shoe men consider that American competition menaces the very existence of the whole local industry.

ANOTHER DAY OF TORRID WEATHER

Kansas City, Mo., July 17.—General rain over the southwest is still delayed, and the indications this morning were for at least another day of torrid weather. A light thunderstorm occurred at Concordia, Kansas, 100 miles west from Kansas City. A few sprinkles fell last night in southwest Missouri and northern Arkansas. At Dawson, I. T., in the Cherokee nation, 75 miles south of the Kansas line, half an inch of rain fell last night, breaking a drought of 38 days. It is doubtful whether the rain came in time to do much good. The weather in the nation was cooler today. In Kansas City at 10 o'clock this morning the weather bureau reported a temperature of 84, with indications for western Missouri and Kansas of possible light local thunderstorms this afternoon or tonight.

Showers are reported last night and this morning in northern Kansas from Marshall county on the Nebraska line west to Osborn and Lincoln counties, covering a stretch of 125 miles. At Sylvan Grove, Lincoln county, where the temperature has averaged over 100 for days, it was the first rain for four weeks.

Chicago, July 17.—At 10 a. m. today the temperature was 85, following a hot and oppressive night. A brisk southwest breeze sprang up at that hour affording considerable relief. Thunder showers are possible later in the day.

St. Louis, Mo., July 17.—The rain failed to come in this vicinity last night and today starts in with every indication of being a scorcher. At 8 a. m.

FIRE IN MURRAY BUSINESS BLOCKS

Town is Threatened and the Salt Lake Fire Department Goes to the Rescue on a Special Oregon Short Line Train.

(Special to the "News.")

Murray, Utah, July 17.—A big blaze broke out at Murray early this afternoon and at 2:30 o'clock was still burning its way towards the center of the town. The fire originated in the Jones hotel, a two-story brick structure. Just how it started is not known at this time. The flames spread rapidly, and soon the entire building was enveloped.

The town is without fire department protection, and has to rely entirely upon volunteer assistance such as can be given by hastily organized bucket brigades. That is the kind of a corps of rescuers that is at work at this time attempting to extinguish the fire, which has now spread entirely beyond the Jones building to the Joseph Stratton residence adjoining on the south. Both buildings are completely destroyed and the north wind that is blowing is carrying the flames in the direction of the opera house and other store buildings which are about half a block away from the structure in which the blaze originated.

Some time before 3 o'clock it became evident that the fire could not be controlled by bucket brigades or hydrants and that assistance from Salt Lake must be had or the business part of the town would be entirely consumed. Accordingly there was a demand by telephone for Chief Devine to send the department to Murray, or such portion of it as he could spare. The chief immediately communicated with the officials of the Oregon Short Line and shortly after 3 o'clock a special train bearing the big steamer and hose reel, 1,100 feet of hose and the force of six men from department No. 2, including the horses, were on board a special

the government thermometer registered 84. There have been several prostrations during the past twenty-four hours, and one death, that of Prof. Bernhard J. Neumann, who for 42 years acted as organist of St. Mary's German Catholic church.

Ogden, Neb., July 17.—Indications are for another scorching day in this city. The humidity is very high. The temperature at 3 p. m. was 85. Showers were reported last night in the South Platte district, breaking the protracted drought. Eight other counties in central Nebraska also report a good rain fall. Two heat prostrations have occurred in this city since yesterday.

La Crosse, Wis., July 17.—The heated spell was broken by a terrific rain and electrical storm this morning. The temperature had ranged between 95 and 97 degrees for a week.

Columbia, Mo., July 17.—Rain has fallen throughout Boone county since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The authorities at the governmental experimental station here now take a hopeful view of the situation.

Topeka, Kansas, July 17.—Last night was the hottest of the season with a minimum temperature of 85 degrees. No rain fell in the city, although a heavy thunder storm prevailed several hours at Maple Hill, 26 miles west, and a heavy fall of rain is reported at Valencia, 15 miles west. The mercury was 98 at noon. Small prospects of rain here.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 17.—The promised rain failed to come last night. This is the 14th day without rain in Iowa with the exception of several slight traces in isolated sections. Crops are suffering, but it is still maintained by experts that if rain comes within two days that the corn crop will be saved. This morning there was every promise of another scorcher, the temperature opening at 7 a. m. at 78, two degrees above yesterday. At 9 o'clock it was 83 with a stiff breeze blowing.

THREE CHARRED BODIES FOUND.

Glenwood, Iowa, July 17.—Three charred bodies found in the ruins of the residence of Fred Fourhelm, with a shot gun and razor by their side, mutely tell the tale of a tragedy believed to have been enacted in that home last night.

Fourhelm was a young farmer, residing twelve miles south of this place.

His family consisted of his wife and her six-year-old child. Neighbors saw the house in flames at 2 o'clock this morning and reached the place in time to have rendered assistance had any one been alive within the burning structure. Appearances indicated that Fourhelm had cut the throats of his wife and child with the razor, fired the house and then shot himself.

UNDER CONTROL.

Murray, Utah, 3:45 p. m.—The fire is now under control. The department from Salt Lake is unloading its apparatus at the depot and will soon extinguish the remainder of the fire when it reaches here. It will be here in a very few minutes as it has but a quarter of a mile to run to make the distance. The whole town of Murray is grateful for the good will of the department which made such a magnificent record for itself in getting down here in so brief a time. The Oregon Short Line, too, will also receive the thanks and appreciation of the people of this town for its ready response in an hour of great peril. The fire attracted thousands of people here and every man and bucket in the town that could be secured were pressed into service in extinguishing the flames.

ANOTHER FIRE.

This morning at 9:30 a telephone alarm was turned in at headquarters from the west side. A good run was made at 148 West Temple, a residence owned by T. E. Taylor and occupied by W. E. Farr, but when the apparatus arrived on the scene it was found that No. 3. equipment was already on the scene. The loss amounted to \$75, occasioned by an overheated stove.

HALF-HOLIDAY MOVE IN DANGER.

Implement, Hardware and Some Other Stores Withdraw From Original Agreement—The Cause Now Looks Shaky and Promoters Are Doubtful.

This is the second day's trial of the Wednesday half holiday movement and the tired, heated employees of several of the retail firms are resting from their labors at their homes and at the resorts. They are enjoying the day thoroughly except they are somewhat nervous, for no one realizes better than they that the success of their movement is not by any means assured. This may be the last half holiday they will have this summer, and it may be the beginning of a most pleasant series of outings. No one seems to know. But the movement seems to be in danger and the danger lies in the withdrawal of several of the large business houses. For reasons best known to themselves, a number of the hardware and haberdasheries have decided to withdraw entirely from the movement, and their clerks will get no half holiday this summer. Others, notably among whom is Walker Brothers company, will reserve Saturday afternoon for the recreation of the employees. The Z. C. M. L. will adhere to its original intention of giving its clerks Wednesday off, but will not now state positively that that plan will be maintained throughout the summer.

It is the uncertainty of what each establishment is going to do that makes the outlook dubious. Some want to close Wednesday, some Saturday, and some do not care to enter into the matter at all. As anything of the kind ought to be universally observed to be just, it is argued, those employers who first entered into it are beginning to think that they are getting the short end of the stick and the other establishments are laughing at their sleeves and gathering in the afternoon trade. This makes those who are interested in the closing thing seriously how they can have everybody rally to its support.

"Yes, it certainly looks bad for us," said a clerk of a large store this afternoon. "If we clerks want to have a half holiday, it is up to us to get in and work for it. For if we don't marshal our forces, we won't have any holiday at all. But the trouble is that everybody won't get in line. First one branch has dropped out and then another until there aren't a great many who are continuing in the movement. And as soon as some of the large stores refuse to close, it won't be long until they all give it up; though they may continue on for a time."

KRAMER ASSISTANT TO JEFFERY.

Denver, Colo., July 17.—George W. Kramer has been appointed assistant to E. T. Jeffery, president of the Rio Grande Western railway. George B. Dodge has been appointed general agent of the Rio Grande Western in Denver.

George W. Kramer is well known in Colorado and Utah railroad circles,

where he is conceded to be a splendid railroad man and endowed with a general disposition. He was for a number of years manager of the express department of the Denver & Rio Grande. George B. Dodge is the eldest son of Col. D. C. Dodge, the recently retired general manager of the Rio Grande Western. For a number of years he was chief clerk in the office of his father.

SLICING OF CHINA IS ABOUT TO BEGIN

Some of Great Powers Want Disposition of Manchuria to Go Before the Ministers at Peking and be Finally Determined.

Washington, July 17.—It is understood to be the desire of some of the great powers that the disposition of Manchuria should go before the ministers at Peking and be finally determined by a joint agreement among the powers. Although no definite step has been taken in that direction, it is being discussed by foreign representatives stationed here, who fully expect that the plan will be adopted. Russia, it is believed, will be reluctant to agree to it. Attention has been directed to the latter by reports that Russia had resumed direct negotiations with China concerning Manchuria and also by yesterday's cablegram stating that a Russian proclamation was about to be issued, proclaiming New Chwang as a Russian port.

As to the report that Russia will proclaim New Chwang to be a Russian port, it is pointed out in diplomatic quarters that New Chwang is a treaty port and as such open to the commerce of the world, under the existing tariff regulations with China, and foreign merchants have the right to trade and to conduct establishments there. These rights of trade could not be diverted in the opinion of diplomatic officials, by a fixed rate in danger of being disturbed by a Russian proclamation to the effect that they had previously given assent. Thus far, however, there has been no request from Russia or China for any change in the treaty port status of New Chwang as one of the ports of call.

Mr. Rockhill, our special commissioner at Peking, has been instructed to give the assent of the United States to the discussion of the proposition to increase the Chinese custom duties in order to provide means for the payment of the international indemnity. Our government is still opposed to this project and the instruction is sent only in deference to the universal wish for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations at Peking. It is learned that the hitch in these negotiations, the most baffling that has yet occurred, is due entirely to the issue raised as to the increase of customs.

In a spirit which aroused the keenest admiration of the state department, the Japanese government has met the difficulty growing out of the preference of her request for an increase of her indemnity from China by withdrawing that request. The result is a substantial loss to Japan. She asked originally for \$23,000,000. This figure was more moderate than any of the powers which played any prominent part in the Chinese campaign and represented the barest expense of the undertaking. It was fixed upon the idea that payment was to be made in cash by China, confronted with the bond payment the Japanese government asked that her allotment be increased to \$23,000,000 in bonds to make good the loss she would suffer through the sale of the bonds.

As soon as some of the other nations found that the allotment as originally fixed was in danger of being disturbed they came in with increased demands and thus it is that Japan, finding that insistence upon her demand would block the negotiations at this phase has withdrawn her claim. For the present at least, it is safe to assume that the United States government will do what it can to secure compensation for Japan in some other way for the future.

UNDER CONTROL.

Murray, Utah, 3:45 p. m.—The fire is now under control. The department from Salt Lake is unloading its apparatus at the depot and will soon extinguish the remainder of the fire when it reaches here. It will be here in a very few minutes as it has but a quarter of a mile to run to make the distance. The whole town of Murray is grateful for the good will of the department which made such a magnificent record for itself in getting down here in so brief a time. The Oregon Short Line, too, will also receive the thanks and appreciation of the people of this town for its ready response in an hour of great peril. The fire attracted thousands of people here and every man and bucket in the town that could be secured were pressed into service in extinguishing the flames.

ANOTHER FIRE.

This morning at 9:30 a telephone alarm was turned in at headquarters from the west side. A good run was made at 148 West Temple, a residence owned by T. E. Taylor and occupied by W. E. Farr, but when the apparatus arrived on the scene it was found that No. 3. equipment was already on the scene. The loss amounted to \$75, occasioned by an overheated stove.

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crease the Chinese custom duties in order to provide means for the payment of the international indemnity. Our government is still opposed to this project and the instruction is sent only in deference to the universal wish for a speedy conclusion of the negotiations at Peking. It is learned that the hitch in these negotiations, the most baffling that has yet occurred, is due entirely to the issue raised as to the increase of customs.

In a spirit which aroused the keenest admiration of the state department, the Japanese government has met the difficulty growing out of the preference of her request for an increase of her indemnity from China by withdrawing that request. The result is a substantial loss to Japan. She asked originally for \$23,000,000. This figure was more moderate than any of the powers which played any prominent part in the Chinese campaign and represented the barest expense of the undertaking. It was fixed upon the idea that payment was to be made in cash by China, confronted with the bond payment the Japanese government asked that her allotment be increased to \$23,000,000 in bonds to make good the loss she would suffer through the sale of the bonds.

As soon as some of the other nations found that the allotment as originally fixed was in danger of being disturbed they came in with increased demands and thus it is that Japan, finding that insistence upon her demand would block the negotiations at this phase has withdrawn her claim. For the present at least, it is safe to assume that the United States government will do what it can to secure compensation for Japan in some other way for the future.

UNDER CONTROL.