

to China, Mr. Denby, has the same opinion. China has the native resources, wealth and population to make strong within herself. It should not be overlooked that some of the foreign influences, such as concessions for railways, etc., will benefit and develop China far more than they can benefit any foreign country. These concessions will tap the rich interior of China, give highways for the products now confined to the interior, and carry them to outside markets.

The minister speaks with special satisfaction of a concession which he signed a short time ago, by which an American syndicate will build a railroad from Hankow to Canton, a distance of 800 miles. It is understood that among the names of those interested in the concession are the Rockefellers, Vanderbilts, Morgans, Brice and ex-Mayor Hugh Grant of New York. The minister signed the concession just before the Spanish war broke out, and this led to some delay in beginning the work on the road. Now, therefore, he is informed that the American engineers are about to start for the surveys of the line, and that construction will be pushed from this time forward.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Utah Section, for the week ending Monday, Sept. 19, 1898.

During the past week the temperature averaged one degree daily above the average. The days were warm and the nights cool and though frosts occurred they were confined to exposed places. The weather has been settled, no decided changes having occurred during the week. There has been no interruption of the dry spell that commenced with the termination of the thunderstorms at the close of August. The wind has prevailed from the northwest throughout the week light to fresh in force. A light haze overlies the mountains and valleys. With this exception, the atmosphere has been clear, there being very few clouds. Continued dryness has been an advantage to the farmers, enabling them to make progress in securing the crops still in the field, and to promote the work of the threshers. It is estimated that two-thirds of the grain crop has been threshed. Another week of favorable weather will practically end the threshing season. Grain is still yielding well, exceeding the average in most instances and there is less complaint of grain shrinking in consequence of the summer's drought. Corn is being harvested and potatoes are ready for digging; both are comparatively light crops. The harvest of the third cutting of lucern is nearly complete with a yield below the average, some having been injured by the frost that occurred from the 3rd to the 8th of the present month. Lucern that has been reserved for seed differs in quality, having been impaired also by the frost in some sections. Sugar beets are in condition to be dug and the process of digging is progressing where the factories are prepared to receive them. Fruit, with exception of winter apples, is secure.

Farmers have felt some inconvenience and have been delayed in the sowing of the fall crop of grain owing to the continued dryness that has made the ground too dry and hard for plowing, but this objection has been more than counter-balanced by the favorable weather for securing other crops.

Minersville—No frost has yet occurred; apples and plums are ripe; farmers are cutting and hauling corn.

Snowville—Cool weather continues; we are cutting meadow hay, the crop is light; harvesting is nearing comple-

tion with bright prospects for good yields; fruit is being secured.

Brigham City—Light frost occurred on the 11th, no damage was done, we have had excellent weather, and much has been done in securing the crops.

Deweyville—The weather has been bright and warm with cool nights; threshing is nearly finished; considerable winter wheat is being sown; lucern is being cut for seed; the potato crop is below the average.

Hyde Park—The days have been warm and sunny and frost occurred every night last week; seed lucern is being cut and it is a fair crop; the weather continues favorable for farm work.

Logan—The weather has been seasonable for all farm work, frost occurs every morning; the third crop of lucern is being stacked.

Paradise—The weather continues dry; nearly all grain is in the stack; threshers are making good progress; wheat is yielding well; the weather is cool without frost.

Newton—The days are warm and the nights frosty; tender plants having been killed; lucern has been secured; threshing is progressing; the potato crop is light; sugar beets are still in the ground.

Lewiston—It has been so dry and the ground so hard that fall plowing cannot be done; threshing is about two-thirds done and it is the largest yield of wheat within our knowledge.

Greenriver—The weather has been very warm in the day time and at night frosts occurred that killed tender vegetation.

Ferron—Dry weather continues, frost occurs in the mornings; though rain is needed it would do much harm and delay threshing; every one is busy; crops are yielding better than was expected.

Lawrence—It was an exceptionally dry summer; farmers are in the midst of threshing and crops are scarcely an average.

Levan—Frost on the morning of the 12th killed all tender vines; the continued dry weather has given the farmers a chance to nearly complete the season's work; a blue haze hangs over mountain and valley.

Ranch—The weather is cool with frost; all grain is harvested and stacked.

Morgan—Threshing is nearly complete with yields not an average; the oat and potato crops will not be very large.

Scipio—Frost has killed vegetation. Deseret—The nights are frosty and vegetation shows the result.

Woodruff—The weather continues very dry with warm days and cool night; threshing is in progress with grain averaging about 45 bushels to the acre.

Circleville—Harvesting is complete; threshing is making good progress with the wheat crop yielding heavily; quite heavy frost during the first of the month damaged corn, garden truck and vines.

Mill Creek—The weather has been good for progress in threshing; corn is being harvested, it is a fair crop.

Taylorville—The third crop of lucern and the corn crop are being harvested.

Miller—The potato crop is ready to be gathered, it will be a small yield.

Hoytsville—Threshing is nearly finished; the yield of grain exceeds that of last year; frost has nipped everything.

Plateau—Threshing is going on and grain is yielding well.

Manti—The weather has been good for the completion of the season's work; threshing is nearly over; good yields reported.

Chester—The weather has remained fair, cold and frosty.

Lehi—We have had a fine week for work. Beet digging is progressing; threshing is nearly done.

Kaysville—The past week was very dry; fall planting can not proceed very extensively until rain comes; the beet crop where irrigated will give a good yield, otherwise it will be a failure.

Salem—The past week has been warm with cool frosty nights, nothing has been hurt; farmers are digging beets, hauling corn, sowing fall grain and getting a wood supply for winter.

Santaquin—The season's crops are nearly secure, crops are good, corn is being cut and potatoes will soon be dug.

Payson—Farmers are hauling sugar beets to the cars, cutting corn and last hay; fall plowing has commenced and potatoes will soon be dug; all fruit except winter apples, is secure.

American Fork—Crops are maturing rapidly, potatoes are ripe and corn is being cut.

New Harmony—All crops have been gathered except potatoes, garden truck and the third crop of lucern.

Harrisville—Beet digging has not commenced since the factory is not ready to receive them; alfalfa is being cut for seed.

Huntsville—Threshing is progressing; frost has occurred every night since Sept. 3rd.

Lyman—Vines have been killed by the frost; threshing is two weeks in advance of last year.

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THE MODERN GOMORRAH.

Beneath the blue waters of the harbor of this quaint old town lies buried a city which was once the seat of wealth and profligacy and all their attendant train of evils. In one awful moment the earth gaped, the seas opened to receive the palaces of licentiousness and closed above them, and 3,000 luckless mortals. Today, when the waters of the bay are still and shining in the tropical sun, the sailors may lean over the sides of their skiffs, and, peering down through the azure depths see the fishes swimming in and out of the arches of the old cathedral, the sharks moving lazily among the great palaces, and the sea moss twining around the windows through which the music and song of the revelers were drifting when the fearful visitation came and wiped the city from the face of the earth. Two hundred years have passed since that June day when Port Royal disappeared into the sea. Three other cities build upon its site have been destroyed by fire and hurricane and earthquake. The avenging power which descended upon the stricken city seemed to pursue it even after its thousands had found watery graves in the bay, which now shimmers so placidly except when the fearful typhoons sweep over it and lash its waters to mad revels.

It was June 7, 1692. Port Royal lay sweltering under the heat of a tropical summer. Built upon a tongue of land extended into the ocean, it was swept by breezes which brought with them little relief from the direct rays of the sun. The harbor was filled with shipping from every port in the world, for Port Royal was a place of wealth and luxury. Great Britain's men-of-war lay in the offing with their sails furled and their men reveling ashore in the city. Spanish buccaneers, laden to the guards with stolen wealth, silks, jewels and gold, the spoil of Mexico and Central America, swung at anchor, and their dark-browed crews slept or lounged lazily about the decks