The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 250. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1895, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

A CHINESE EDICT.

The Emperor Issues a Manifesto On the Massacres.

SEVERELY CENSURING RIOTERS.

But the Mongolian Ruler is Said to Be Almost Powerless Outside of Pekin.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The attitude of the emperor of China in relation to the recent outbreaks against missionaries is shown in an edict recently issued by the emperor, which is published in a local paper.

The emperor says:

"Since the opening of international commerce with western countries, foreigners have always resided in the inland districts at peace and harmony with their native neighbors, and we in our imperial love for both native and foreigner alike have time and again commanded our high provincial authorities to pay extra heed constantly to protect the latter from harm. Judge of our extreme indignation, then, upon hearing recently, of the first of the riots in the capital of Szechuen, where chapels have been destroyed and burned down by the rioters, thereby fanning the flames of destruction far and wide, inasmuch that a number of sub-prefectures and districts simultaneously followed in the footsteps of Chengtu and now in receive news from Fukien, reporting that evil characters have murdered and wounded a very large number of foreigners at Ku Tien, going so far in their ruthless ferocity as to murder even women and infants.

"With reference to the Szechuen riots a number of the rioters have already been arrested and will undergo trial, but the chiefs and heads of the Fukien murderers are still at large and we commanded Pien Pao-Ch'uen and Ch'ing Yu (Tartar general of Foo Chow) to set to work without delay as the head of the military and district officials and speedily arrest these wicked characters; nor shall any be allowed to escape the meshes of the law. Indeed, it is the manifest duty of the local mandarins throughout the empire to be always on the alert and prevent worthless characters from manufacturing scurrilous letters and exciting the populace; they should crush all incipient risings at the slightest sign. That sort of frivolity and indifference to duty is this that has been brought about all these recent serious outrages?

"We would also, therefore, command the various Tartar generals, viceroys and governors of the empire to impress upon all their subordinates the necessity of granting thorough protection to all the chapels, etc., in their districts. They are also to issue proclamations exhorting the people to abstain from listening to scurrilous tales which excite unfounded suspicions in the breasts of all. If there be any who shall dare to raise any disturbances in the future they shall be at once punished with the utmost severity of the law, and as to such of the local officials that may use subterfuge and craft to avoid their duties, they are to be most severely punished, and no leniency shall be exercised in their case. Let these commands be known to all within this empire."

Little value is attached by foreigners to this edict. It is now well understood that the orders of the emperor of China have virtually no force outside the walls of Pekin. On several previous occasions edicts even more forcibly worded than the above have emanated from the dragon throne, but foreign property and foreign lives are insecure as ever in the interior of China.

It is generally believed that the action of the British government has fallen far short of the requirements of the occasion. Instead of dispatching a consul to the investigation connected with the Ku Cheng atrocities, (the task should have been entrusted to a secretary of legation, and instead of a Chinese escort, the commissioner should have been accompanied by 500 marines and blue jackets.

Mrs. Langtry's Divorce Suit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—In discussing the suit for a divorce filed at Lakeport, California, yesterday by Mrs. Langtry, the Examiner, says that actress once before proposed to obtain a legal separation from her husband in the courts of California.

She had two objects in declaring to this state her intention to become a citizen. One object was to enable her to hold title to real property in the United States, notwithstanding the laws directed against alien ownership, and the other was to qualify her to sue here for divorce.

Road in a Good Condition.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Charles S. Gleed, of Kansas, director of the A. T. & S. F. system, is at the Holland house. He has recently completed a daylight inspection of about 14,000 miles of the Atchison system, including the main line from Chicago to San Diego.

When asked to give the result of his observations, Mr. Gleed replied:

"The Atchison is in far better shape as to the work required of it now than it ever has been before. Vice President Robinson, the general agent of the receivers, and his managers and superintendents have given the closest possible attention to the proper application of a considerable sum of money for the betterment of the road. A train can be taken today with perfect safety from Chicago to California at the rate of forty miles an hour, including stops, and I am perfectly sure that such a record as that lately made by the New York Central and the London and Edinburgh fast trains could be equalled or beaten, long distance considered, on one or more of the long stretches of fast track between Pueblo and Chicago."

Left for Chattanooga.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 18.—Nine companies of the Tennessee state guards left last night for Chattanooga, to take part in the national park dedication. About 1,500 troops of the state infantry and artillery will be on hand. Representatives have been passing through this city all day and regular trains are crowded to suffocation. Governor Morton of New York and staff will reach here today.

Governor Altgeld, staff and party passed through last night.

THREE GOVERNORS AND 1,500 VETERANS.

Yesterday a special train to Chattanooga, containing three governors, about 1,500 veterans, their friends and families, stopped at Stone River national cemetery, 25 miles south of Nashville for two hours, to allow the old soldiers to visit the graves of their comrades. Appropriate speeches were made and many of the ladies were particularly affected as they viewed the graves of their dead loved ones.

To Sue Stockholders of a Bank.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Sept. 18.—A resolution ordering the city attorney to take steps in the superior court to sue the bondholders and stockholders of the suspended Superior National Bank was sprung at the council meeting last night and was laid over for one week. One set of aldermen desire to accept a proposition to settle for 60 cents on the dollar, while others favor proceedings against the bondsmen. The city claim amounts to $50,000.

Opposed to Labor Immigration.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—A special to the World from Colon says:

Jamaica advices show that the government and the press strongly oppose labor emigration for the Isthmus. The laborers seem willing to emigrate, but government enactments hamper them.

ON THE BATTLEFIELDS.

Exercises on the Ground Where America's Heroes Died.

Patriotic Addresses by Prominent Orators—The Monuments Turned Over to the Government.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 18.—Not since the bloody battle that occurred here thirty-three years ago have there been so many people in this section. The estimates as to the size of the multitude vary from 50,000 to 100,000.

At daylight people began to move toward Chickamauga and from that time until this afternoon, trains and electric cars reminded one of those leading to the World's Fair at Chicago. The crowd was well handled.

Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Attorney General Harmon and Postmaster General Wilson will arrive tonight via the Southern railroad, at 8 o'clock.

The first event today was the dedication of the Michigan state monument on Snodgrass hill, the point at which there was probably more hard fighting during the battle than in any part of the field.

Governor John T. Rich, with staff and members of the park commission arrived at the hill at 9 o'clock. Chairman C. E. Belknap, president of the Michigan commission, in a brief speech told of the work done by the commission, and then introduced Governor Rich, who delivered an address.

Colonel Henry M. Duffield, of Detroit, responded.

The northeast corner of Kelly field and the monument of Wisconsin were turned over to the government at 11 o'clock. Colonel W. W. Watkins, of the state commission, formally turned the monuments over to W. W. Upham, who received and transferred them to the government.

General Henry Harding made a speech in response, after which speeches were made by Colonel B. F. Bryant, Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard and E. C. Timme.

The veterans of Ohio took possession of Snodgrass hill as soon as those of Michigan finished. General John Beatty, president of the Ohio commission, presided. Bishop Joyce invoked the blessing. General Charles H. Grosvenor addressed the gathering.

Short addresses were made by ex-Governor Campbell, governor at the time the commission was created; J. S. Gill and J. McElroy, Gen. Acquila Wiley made a short address, formally turning the monuments over to Governor McKinley, who in his turn received them and transferred them to the national government.

GOV. M'KINLEY'S ADDRESS.

Gov. McKinley said in part:

After all, my countrymen, what was it all for? What did it mean? What was all this struggle, all this exhibition of heroism and the appalling sacrifice for? A reunited country makes answer. No other is needed. A union stronger and freer than ever before, a civilization higher and nobler than ever before. A common flag dearer and more glorious than ever before, and all, all of them secure from any quarter; because the contestants against each other on this historic field 32 years ago are now united, linked in their might forever against any enemy which would assail either union, or civilization, or freedom, or flag. The sacrifice here made was for what we loved, and for what we meant should endure. A reunited people, a reunited country, is the glorious reward.

The war has been over 31 years. There never has been any trouble since between the men who fought on the one side or the other. The trouble has been between the men who fought on neither side—who could get on one side or the other, as occasion or interest demanded. The bitterness and resentments of the war belong to the past, and its glories are the common heritage of us all. What was won in the great conflict belongs just as securely to those who lost as to those who triumphed. The future is in our common keeping, the sacred trust of all the people.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Addresses were made by Andrew Jackson, Col. James Watson and Fred K. Wendell. The Illinois monuments were dedicated on the site where Widow Glenn's house stood during the battle. It is a few hundred yards southeast of the famous "Bloody Pond." The widow's house was burned during the fight, but the "Bloody Pond" is still there. It was so named because its waters were red with human blood after the battle and people living in the vicinity say since that terrible day, animals have refused to drink its water.

It was 2 o'clock when Governor Altgeld and party arrived. Several thousand people, principally from Illinois, or those who served in Illinois regiments were there to witness the ceremonies. After prayers Governor Altgeld made an address, turning the monuments over to the government. Responses were made by Col. Smith, D. A. Atkins and Col. J. G. Everest.

The exercises attendant upon the transfer of the Indiana monuments to the government took place at Little Hill, as the ridge south of Dyer House is called in memory of General Little, who was killed there. Gen. M. Chandler was master of ceremonies. Hon. D. H. McConnell, made an address turning the monuments over to Governor Claude Matthews, who responded.

General Lew Wallace and Col. I. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., spoke. The exercises concluded with a salute fired by regiments of the Indiana militia.

ARMY OF CUMBERLAND.

The army of Cumberland held the first business session this morning. Tonight there will be a meeting at the big tent when General C. F. Manderson, of Nebraska, will deliver the annual address. Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. S. M. Dodge, of the army of Tennessee, and others will speak.

POLITICAL FIGHT.

Broken Heads and the Election of a "Harmony" Committee.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—A meeting of the Republican county central committee was held at the Great Northern hotel last night for the purpose of choosing a chairman. For some time there has been friction between the politicians supporting the administration of Mayor Swift and some others who are against him. Incidental to the work of choosing the chairman it was intended that the factions should "get together" in harmony. They got together all right, but not after the fashion outlined in the program. There are fights without number, broken heads and bloody noses, and the meeting generally was characterized by the wildest disorder. The first fight of the evening occurred when Deputy Sheriff F. M. Goodman, of the anti-Swift faction, attempted to force his way into the room against the wishes of Buck McCarthy, a Swift man. McCarthy landed on Goodman's nose, broke it in two places, dashed out five of Goodman's teeth and knocked him senseless. He was carried away by his friends. Detective Sergeant Gard, who was in the room, made an attempt to control the actions of County Clerk James R. VanCleave, and the second battle of the evening was on. VanCleave objected to the officer's interference and promptly received a crack over the cranium from the officer's stick. This aroused VanCleave's friends, and a wild rush was made for Gard, one man seizing him by the neck, others by the arms and legs. He was carried bodily from the room, every anti-Swift man within reach taking a good hard whack at him. As Gard was deposited in the hall Alderman Henry Lassermann maneuvered his feet and planted a vigorous kick. Another turn was made for Gard and he was thrown bodily out of the hallway, a free fight being in progress while he made his forced exit.

Commissioner of Public Works Kent was standing in the committee room when this fight came off, and the assertion was at once made by the anti-Swift element that he had brought the police there to coerce the action of the committee. Loud cries were heard of "Throw Kent out," "hang him," and "Throw him out of the window." A rush was made in his direction and being near a doorway, the commissioner lost no time in making his escape, leaving behind him a full blown fight between his friends, anxious to protect him, and the crowd of anti-Swift men desirous of getting at him. Several more fights occurred during the meeting which finally adjourned without result save the appointment of a "harmony committee" which will endeavor to reconcile the two factions.

BEN CABLE FACTION.

Hostility on the Democratic Literary Bureau of Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 18.—Regarding the action of the Ben Cable Democrats in Chicago in organizing a "Democratic Literary Bureau of Illinois," Chairman Hinrichsen, of the state Democratic state central committee, said last night: "I have read the address issued by a group of gentlemen calling themselves the 'Democratic Literary Bureau of Illinois' and their assumption of the name which they have no right to, form a fair sample of the whole address. The assertion that the convention of June 5th did not in its declaration of principles represent the sentiment of a majority of the Democrats of this state, and what they call 'the silver craze' is dying out, is ridiculous. If possible the silver sentiment in this state is stronger now than when the convention was held. There is not a county in Illinois where the vote of the Democrats would not show an overwhelming majority for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. For a fraction of the Democratic party which has hoisted like Brice and Gorman into leadership and into absolute control of their party to talk of bringing about further tariff reform is an absurdity. The men now in active control of the gold end of the Democratic party in the different states are the men who defeated tariff reform in the last Congress and will continue to prevent any reduction in the tariff so long as they are in control.

"This address declares that the gentlemen signing it favor bimetallism and yet they are representing a wing of the party in Congress which voted against the proposition to give silver a place in our currency system and who were unwilling to suggest any plan for recognizing silver as money.

"I agree as to the suggestion of harmony in the Democratic party, but I don't believe in 90 per cent of the party laying down to 10 per cent of it, and I believe further that the party in this state has a right to express itself and instruct its delegates to the national convention rather than to receive its instructions, whether from the national committee or from the Democrats of New York or their sympathizers in this state."

THE ATLANTA FAIR.

Opening of the International Exposition of the South.

TYPICAL SOUTHERN WEATHER.

Bunting, Decorations, Flying Flags, Bands of Music, Gaiety and Rejoicing.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 18.—The opening day of the Cotton States International Exposition dawned auspiciously bright and clear, affording to the thousands of Northern visitors a sample of the typical Southern September weather. As the day wore on it threatened to pass the limit of comfort, but the buoyant crowds did not seem to mind the temperature. During the night the finishing touches had been put on a number of buildings and every effort made to get the grounds in good shape for opening.

From the top of 347 flagstaffs on the buildings around the grounds there floated pennants and flags of all the nations of the earth and the doors of buildings which had been closed for several days were all thrown open. Over nine-tenths of the exhibits were complete and neatly appareled attendants stood at each booth.

The city is a mass of bunting, and waving decorations, flying flags, bands of music and a general atmosphere of gaiety and rejoicing offer the strongest possible contrast to the dismantled Atlanta of 1864.

At high noon every steam whistle in the city broke forth into a noisy chorus, the crowds cheered long and loud and the festivities opening the day were fairly begun.

At 1 o'clock a procession under the command of Col. W. L. Kellogg, U. S. Army, as marshal, began to move. In line were the Fifth regiment of the U. S. army; Washington artillery, New Orleans crack company, commanded by Col. John R. Richardson; Fifth regiment of Georgia volunteers and various visiting state troops, making twenty-five companies in all. Five bands, including Gilmore's famous organization, headed by Victor Herbert, furnished the music for the tramping column, which swept out towards the exposition park between continuous lines of admiring and cheering spectators.

As the head of the column reached the gates, the companies were halted until the exposition directors and guests in carriages passed in through the gates. The military companies then marched in, stacked arms and were entertained at a barbecue. The guests and directors entered the auditorium where the formal opening occurred. While the crowd was still gathering, Victor Herbert's band played his new and original "Salute to Atlanta," amid great applause.

Vice President William Hemphill, master of the ceremonies, presented Bishop Cleveland Kinloch Nelson, who offered the opening prayer; Col. Albert Howell, who read the exposition ode, written by Frank L. Stanton; President Collier, who delivered the opening address; and Mrs. Joseph Thompson, president of the board of woman managers, who spoke in behalf of the woman's department.

Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee Normal institute, delivered an address on behalf of the negro department.

Mayor King spoke for the city. Hon. George R. Brown represented Governor Atkins, who was prevented by ill-health from speaking for the state.

CLEVELAND WILL PRESS THE BUTTON.

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Sept. 18.—Owing to a delay in the adjustment of the southern end of the wire connecting the Presidential residence with the Machinery hall at Atlanta exposition grounds, it is announced the button will not be pressed by the President until 5:30 p. m., Boston time.

Through the Desert on Wheel.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18.—Marlon Duxbury, who started from the city hall on April 2, to ride to San Francisco, has returned, having lowered the trans-continental record from 59 days 11 hours, to 49 days 13 hours. Duxbury is the first wheelman to make the journey from coast to coast and return, and the only one to cross the great desert, a feat attempted by Thomas Stevens several years ago.

A Large Sum Involved.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—If information which has recently come to Surrogate Ransom proves to be correct, the claim which he has set up on behalf of Emma Judson to a share in the estate of James W. Page, may involve a much larger sum than was at first supposed. When the case began it was thought Mr. Page's property amounted to only about $50,000, but Mr. Ransom says it may reach $250,000. This additional property is said to be principally in cash, deposited with institutions in the West. Mr. Ransom said he should not bother his head about this feature of the case, however, until he had succeeded in establishing the marriage between his client and Page, who was a well-to-do sporting man, about fifteen years older than his supposed widow, who is now about 21.

FIRE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Western Union Building Scorched and Communication Cut Off.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—[By long distance telephone.]—At 6 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the five-story building on Washington street between Meridian and Pennsylvania streets, occupied by Eastman, Schleicher & Lee. It spread immediately to a stone building on the east, occupied by the Indiana National bank; then to the United States and American Express building. The fire communicated to the five story Western Union building, fronting South Meridian street.

Eastman, Schleicher & Lee, Indiana National bank and the express offices have been entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at this hour at about a million dollars.

The Western Union building may be saved, but has been deserted as the upper floor is destroyed.

Eastman, Schleicher & Lee carried a stock of carpets, etc., valued at $200,000. The insurance is not known. All telegraphic communication is cut off.

Next to the bank building is a four-story brick, occupied by the Pacific Express and United States Express companies with office rooms above. Next comes a three-story brick building occupied by George Mansfield, commission merchant and George Wingerter, tobacco dealer. These buildings and stocks were badly damaged.

To the west, on the corner of Meridian street is a brick building, four stories high and of brick. Considerable damage was done to this block by smoke and water.

At 8 o'clock the fire on Washington street was under control, but the Western Union building of brick and five stories was still blazing. The upper floor used as a battery room and the floor below, used as operating room, were flooded and all wires burned off, cutting off communication with other points.

A three story brick on Meridian street south of Western Union building, occupied by Meyer Bissell company, and the saloon of Gen. Weiss was flooded with water. The great vault in the Indiana National bank, situated in the rear of the bank and fronting on Pearl street, contains nearly $2,000,000 in cash. The flames licked clean everything around it, but the money is perceived to be safe.

Across the alley from the burned quarter on Washington street stands the six story Pettis's dry goods building, built of stone and brick. Smoke penetrated this building and the window sills caught fire. Water was turned on and the upper floor was soon flooded. The water soaked most through to the basement and the loss will be tremendous. A. P. Pettis owned the Eastman, Schleicher & Lee building, five stories, of brick and stone. The Western Union building is owned by W. H. Coleman and the Condit block by E. F. Claypool.

The losses and insurance cannot be obtained accurately yet. Eastman, Schleicher & Co.'s loss alone will be at least $175,000. Their stock of furniture and china was one of the largest in the country. The building was completely destroyed.

The fire in the Western Union building was under control about 9:30 a.m. The instruments were destroyed, and the battery floor burned out. The wire building was water soaked.

The Eastman, Schleicher & Lee block and the Indiana National bank building, owned by Volney T. Malott, will have to be pulled down. The law offices of A. C. Harris, over the banking rooms, contained a library valued at $15,000 which was totally destroyed as was everything else in the building. The postal telegraph building in the rear of the Blackford block was slightly damaged by fire and water, but the company lost no wires.

The Flow of Gold.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The First National Bank of Brooklyn has deposited $250,000 in gold at the sub-treasury in exchange for greenbacks. Gold to the amount of $50,000 has been deposited at the sub-treasury here for which $50,000 in currency have been transferred to Chicago. Oelrichs & Co. have engaged $150,000 gold for shipment tomorrow. W. H. Crossman & Bro. say they expect to ship but have not yet decided upon the amount.

Free Silver Forces United.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—The free silver forces of the United States will be consolidated and headquarters established in Chicago. General A. J. Warner will be president of the consolidated body and Edward B. Light, secretary. This much was agreed upon at the conclusion of the conference of silver leaders at Auditorium hotel last night. Other details of the consolidated organization will be worked out at the session this afternoon.

Atchison Receiver Dead.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—J. C. Wilson, one of the receivers of the Atchison road, died suddenly at Holland House this morning.

Killed in a Cyclone.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—A special to the Evening News tells of a cyclone that passed over a portion of the state last night. Port Austin reports the heaviest storm ever known there. Considerable damage was done to buildings and three lives are said to have been lost in Hume township. At Sandbeach nearly every building was more or less damaged. Near Kinde, two children of Richard Tait were killed by falling timbers, and three others injured.

Conference But Not on Bonds.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Curtis is at the treasury today in conference with Sub-Treasurer Jordan and Mr. Bacon, of J. P. Morgan & Co. Curtis informed a representative of the Associated Press that the conference was in no way related to the issue of government bonds. Bacon & Jordan confirmed this statement.

Rush of Blazing Gas.

ANDERSON, Ind., Sept. 18.—One of the immense gas mains feeding the furnaces of the new American Plate Glass works at Alexandria was broken last night while a casting was being made. The accident was occasioned by a heavy pot falling from the crane squarely upon the feed pipe. The full force of gas from the well became ignited, but the workmen, realizing the danger in time, fled from the building. The rush of blazing gas was so great that the hose and pump couplings were almost instantly destroyed. Assistance was asked of the surrounding towns, and various fire departments responded. It was impossible to shut off the flow of gas or extinguish the blaze and the efforts of the firemen were confined to saving the smaller buildings of the works. The loss is $75,000, without insurance. The plant was only reopened on Tuesday.

Taken from Jail and Lynched.

WARSAW, Ind., Sept. 18.—L. Harriott was taken from jail here today and lynched by a mob. Harriott, a few days ago, abducted Maude Erubert and imprisoned her on an island in Eagle Lake, where she was terribly maltreated, from the effects of which she may die. Harriott escaped jail last night but was recaptured early this morning.

Fort Douglas Concert.

The following is the program for the concert given by the Sixteenth U. S. Infantry band, John F. Klein, leader, at Fort Douglas, this evening, at 7:30 p.m.:

Star Spangled Banner.
Overture, Gay Masquerade .... Bishop
[illegible]
[illegible]
Medley, a Bunco Bake .... Brooks
Hail Columbia.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Theater the closing performance of Too Much Johnson last night called out another large audience, there being "standing room only," and the play was enjoyed from first to last.

AT THE GRAND.

The Grand Opera House was also well filled and nothing but favorable comments of the new stock company were heard. Essexiah is the play.

Police Court.

In the police court today two drunks were discharged, while $239 were added to the city treasury, through the medium of drunks, prostitutes and gamblers.

KEIR HARDIE HERE.

Will Stay Two Days in Salt Lake City,

WHILE EN ROUTE TO THE COAST.

Gives His Views Briefly on Society and Politics—Is Looking for James Brown—Frank Smith His Companion.

Shortly before 1 o'clock this morning the Ayrshire labor leader and socialist, Keir Hardie, and Frank Smith, labor member of the London county council, arrived in this city en route to the Pacific coast. They will stay two days, and if the weather is favorable Mr. Hardie will make a public address from the open air platform at the corner of Third South and West Temple streets this evening at 8 o'clock. If the rain should continue it is possible that arrangements will be made for a hall, since it would be interesting to listen to him.

Mr. Hardie is president of the Independent Labor party of Great Britain, which polled in the last election 50,000 votes, representing 12½ per cent of the entire voting strength of the British isles. Twenty-eight constituencies were contested, and the Independents defeated in all. Even Mr. Hardy was left by the Tory sweep; he held a seat in the last Parliament. Mr. Hardie is a resident of Old Commock, Ayrshire, Scotland—a place that has furnished comparatively a large number of Utah residents. In fact Mr. Hardie's mother, he says, joined the Mormon Church many years ago, and in the fifties was about to emigrate to Utah. Her passage was secured, and she was getting ready to start, when her mother interfered and prevented. The Ayrshireman's mother was then an unmarried young woman.

In his present visit to Salt Lake, Mr. Hardie is searching for a former bosom friend, who came to Utah as a Mormon in 1878 or 1879. His name is James Brown, was about 40 years, and he came from Quarter, near Hamilton, Lanarkshire. If this notice meets his eye before Mr. Hardie's departure for Ogden tomorrow night, the last named gentleman can be found at room 10, Husbellen hotel, corner Second South and Third East streets. After that time Mr. Hardie would like Mr. Brown or some one who knows him to address Mr. Hardie at the general delivery, San Francisco.

Frank Smith, Mr. Hardie's travelling companion, is himself a gentleman of note. His home is at Chelsea, London, and he is a member of the London county council. He is also a vice-president of the Independent Labor party. For years he was head of the American work of the Salvation Army. Before then he was a Baptist and later a Methodist preacher, and is still looking for religious satisfaction and progress in a practical application of the principles of real Christianity to the human family.

Mr. Hardie says the purpose of his party is to effect a peaceable reform in the methods and form of the British government. In economics he is a socialist, and in politics an independent. He says the trades unions in Great Britain are making rapid progress toward socialism, and predicts that soon there will be remarkable changes there. The liberal party, he says, is virtually a thing of the past. It served as a stepping stone to advanced conditions, but its days of usefulness are ended, and it will control the nation no more. Its successor is to be the Independent Labor party. The aristocracy and plutocracy, says Mr. Hardie, will combine in the Tory organization, while the Independents will include the laboring and progressive middle classes and overwhelm the others, thus effecting by the peaceable means of the ballot a wonderful transformation in British affairs such as is not dreamed of by many people at present. Mr. Hardie is enthusiastic in his anticipations of early success for the party and principles he represents. He has no more use for the various political parties in this country than for those in Britain, but believes a new order of things must be instituted by the labor classes here.

FURNITURE FRAUDS.

A Day that Has Been Devoid of Sensational Disclosures.

AN ALDERMANIC DESK.

Expert Weary Says it is a Case of Unwritten History That Would Fill a Book.

The developments in the county furniture frauds today were few and far between. County Attorney Whittemore was in Provo and public attention was directed principally towards the grand jury room, though that body was not in session until 1 this afternoon.

The shock produced by a perusal of the letters published yesterday has passed and given place to a strong speculation as to whether they were not given out prematurely. As stated in last evening's News there are other letters in the possession of interested parties which strongly corroborate the case sought to be established. But they are not so damaging as might have been supposed. A representative of this paper, however, secured a copy of one today, reproduced from a photographic plate, that properly belongs with the list already published.

AN ALDERMAN'S DESK.

The letter in question bears the signature of Mr. Haysen and is addressed to F. A. Holbrook, manager, Andrews & Co., Chicago. It was written from Denver, October 25, 1894, and reads as follows:

Dear Sir—Arrived here this a. m. By enclosed letter please perceive that the U. P. company desires bids for waiting room furniture about which I spoke to you. And Mr. Canfield promised to send to me plans to submit. I have failed to receive any plans or prices, and unless you have him attend to at once may not be able to do anything about. I shall write you on the morrow more particulars not having been able to find Mr. Ashton. He is now at Cheyenne, expected to return tomorrow. Call a capital. Governor Waite not returned as yet. Mr. Gumey, superintendent, has sent you acceptance of plans. Expect to leave for Salt Lake on tomorrow night. Send you paper—Tribune for perusal. Will you please send table Wife and I looked at and make it easy? Forgot to call your attention to No. 41, cut sin desk five feet, cherry promised Alderman Cheesman, Salt Lake, which for reasons best known to you ought to be sent (around to leave here) Saturday night. Will keep you posted of every important "happyngs." Be kind enough to place all conveniences in

Yours respectfully,

M. HAYSEN.

Councilman Cheesman was before the grand jury this afternoon, presumably in relation to this matter and a News reporter waited until press time with the hope of seeing the gentleman, but as he did not put in an appearance he could not be interviewed.

A CASE OF THE SAME NAME.

Mr. Whittemore explained last night that he did not know that he was misleading a representative of this paper yesterday when he stated that certain letters had been given by him to a Mr. ——. It was simply a case of both gentlemen having the same name and through that the misunderstanding arose.

MUCH UNWRITTEN HISTORY.

E. D. Weary, formerly manager of Andrews & Co. and right hand bower of County Attorney Whittemore in the present protracted proceedings, said today as a smile of satisfaction spread over his face and as he leisurely smoked a highly perfumed Havana, within the comfortable environments of the Alta club, "There is an immense amount of unwritten history connected with the working up of this case—enough to write a book. When Mr. Whittemore came to me in Chicago months ago I informed him that I had a good deal of knowledge as to what was going on out here and that he had better make it a case of hands off if he hadn't counted on the cost and that he couldn't succeed without money, and plenty of it. Not once in a hundred times do these things succeed. But he made me a proposition and I took hold of it and have done a great deal of detective work. I have made many enemies out of it and much anxiety and worry has come to myself and wife, but that is neither here nor there. Some of the incidents in the case so far have been very startling and funny and there will be more of them before it is over."

In connection with this matter it may be said that there are rumors concerning the attitude of the accused men. It is given out that one says he will stay here and fight the case to a finish, while of another it is said that he is seriously considering whether or not he will leave this part of the country before the officers get a firm hold on him.

Farewell to an Editor.

Mr. O. Anderson, until recently editor of the Bikuben, a paper published in this city in the Danish language, was agreeably surprised last night, Sept. 17, when the employes of Bikuben and other friends, to the number of about seventy persons, called at his residence in order to express their regards and kind feelings toward him. He was handed a handsome silver service of six pieces as a token of friendship, and appropriate speeches were made by Messrs. M. Christophersen and C. A. Carlquist, to which Mr. Anderson responded with much feeling. One of the features of the evening was the excellent singing of Mrs. Amanda Swenson and the musical accompaniment of Prof. Anton Pedersen. The visitors spent an enjoyable time at the house of their esteemed friend.