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. 199 WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

ON THE ROCKS.

Dissolution of the Salt Lake Coal Combine.

SURELY GOING TO PIECES.

Will Be Extremely Hard to Save It Now.

RAILROADS FIGHTING EACH OTHER

The Union Pacific Not Getting Enough to Satisfy Itself and Receiver — It Will Be Catch as Catch Can.

It was given out mild and hard today into a course unquestionably authoritative that the coal combine of this city was on the rocks and in the throes of dissolution; that the process of going to pieces would not take more than a very few days at most.

In order to officially verify the correctness of the statement a NEWS representative called at the office of superintendent W. G. Sharp. But there it was learned that he was down at the mines and that he probably would not be home for two or three days.

It is a well known fact that the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western railways have not been seeing eye to eye for a considerable period on the coal question and that the efforts of the so-called combine to bring about a reorganization have been entirely futile. The Union Pacific has been doing sixty-six per cent of the business. From thirty-five to thirty-six per cent of the coal it brings into the city is from its own mines. The remainder comes from the mines of other parties. The Rio Grande's quota is thirty-four per cent, all of which comes from its own mines.

W. J. Westenhaver, manager of the combine, was applied to this afternoon and asked what he knew concerning the matter. He expressed entire ignorance of any such movement as intimated above. If it had been proposed he had heard absolutely nothing about it. On the contrary, he said that he had been elected by the combine to represent its diversified interests for that year and he opined that all would go smoothly for at least that length of time. Of course he said he didn't pretend to know what the policy of Mr. Clark would be, but he felt satisfied that he would make any such radical change until he had consulted with the other members of the combine. These are the Rich Springs, Sweetwater, Van Dyke and D. C. of the Grande coal companies.

Mr. Westenhaver concluded by saying, "I am still ordering coal and anything was known about it breaking up that is one of the first things that would be copped. If it does go to pieces it will not, in my opinion, affect the price of coal in the slightest. The people can't afford to make any cut and it is not likely that the railroads will reduce the rates."

Notwithstanding the statements of Mr. Westenhaver, which doubtless is absolutely correct so far as he has any knowledge of the question, it is certain that the combine is in a critical condition existence. The Union Pacific has made demands in the way of percentage concessions from the other companies of the combine to which it feels certain they cannot and will not accede to outright. And in the event of their refusal the concern will topple to pieces in short order. In the meantime it will be very interesting to watch developments.

WATER FOR NORTH SALT LAKE.

Reaches the Highest Point of the System Last Night.—A Very Good Flow.

The Twenty-third ward water supply company officials were in high feather today on account of the success they have achieved in getting a good strong flow of water out in North Salt Lake.

The company was organized two or three weeks ago and since that time has laid 10,000 feet of four inch pipe by which the water is conducted from a flowing well at the corner of Fourth West and Fourth North streets. Last night the flow reached the highest point of the system which is directly in front of the Bonneville school building. The water will be used both for culinary and irrigating purposes. Anticipating a general tree and garden planting will occur there, something that has heretofore been out of the question on account of the scarcity of water with which to keep vegetation alive. The company officials consist of F. S. Lemstrom, president; H. H. Cohen, vice president; J. Anderson, secretary and George H. Jones, treasurer. The company feels that it has solved the water question so far as North Salt Lake is concerned and that hereafter there will be little or no trouble on account of a scarcity of the life giving fluid.

THE INSURANCE CRISIS.

Salt Lake Board of Fire Underwriters to Hold an Important Meeting on Friday.

A member of the Salt Lake Board of Fire Underwriters is authority for the statement that the public will be very much surprised at the result of a meeting of the insurance men that is to be held at the office of Captain Dunn on Friday afternoon next, beginning at 4 o'clock.

He intimated, in fact declared, that it was all on account of the present unrest in the fire department. He said that the demoralization that exists—that is the way he expressed it—had caused the policy writers to conclude that they must take some steps to protect themselves. "What do you propose to do?" Is it the intention to increase the rates?" was the double barreled inquiry of the NEWS man.

After some hesitation and with an apparent effort to evade answering the question, the insurance man replied, "I will say only that that is not precisely what will be done."

Beyond that the policy writer refused absolutely to give any information, and simply said, "Just wait and see what will be done at the meeting."

THE PROVO WOOLLEN MILLS.

They Will Continue to Run at Full Capacity Until the Holidays.

Mr. James C. Cutler in conversation with a NEWS representative today in answer to questions said that the Provo Woolen mills were running at their full capacity and that they would continue to do so up to the end of the year when there will be a brief slow down for repairs. There are now about one hundred and fifty persons employed at the mills. Fifty more find regular employment in the knitting factory and tailor shop of J. C. Cutler & Sons, in this city. The properts for fall trade, Mr. Cutler says, are very fair. A good business is being carried on in the line of custom and ready made clothing as well as in knitted ware and the reports from all parts of the Territory where they have been dispersed of and given a test this last year are highly encouraging.

The Sugar Beet Situation.

The directors of the Sugar factory met at the office of H. J. Grant & Co. this afternoon. There were present President Morris, Sears, Cutler, Jack, Winder, George M. Cannon, Pettigrew, Hardy and Moriarty Whitney. There was but little business transacted beyond confirming the action of the president and secretary in connection with the sale of sugar beets by Hon. Frank J. Cannon, as chronicled in last evening's NEWS.

A Suburban Blaze.

Just before noon today a house on Tenth South street, between Third and Fourth East, and occupied by a family named Henderson, has the narrowest escape from total destruction. A little girl of about three years strike quietly up stairs with the inevitable match, which she struck and applied to the window curtains. These promptly blazed up, and then the little one, realizing the danger, took a fan to blow the flames out. The result may be guessed: the fire spread to the bed, and though the child escaped and ran down stairs, she sounded no alarm and the mother's first knowledge of the danger overtook was when she saw smoke issuing in volumes from the chamber window.

In the meantime Mr. "Tom" Reeder, a motorman employed by the Salt Lake Street Railway Co., who was about to leave home to take the noon shift of duty, saw the smoke and flames. He was quickly in the midst of the blazing building, and owing to his heroism, and the the assistance of neighboring housewives, who valiantly carried water in pails, pans and pitchers, the peril was soon past. The smoking and suffocating smoke was harder to combat than the flames, though the latter singed Mr. Reeder's hair and eyebrows. Altogether it was a narrow escape, both for the residence and for the child who started the fire.

Trolley Wire Accident.

A break occurred on the wires of the city street car company on Second South street last evening. The car was running at its usual speed, and when near the corner of Second East street, down came the trolley wire. It twisted around two electric poles and tore them down, scaring the passengers to such an extent that they tried to escape from the car. The conductor, however, persuaded most of them to remain where they were, but one lady, more excited than the rest, jumped from the moving car, and injured her leg very severely.

Manager Read, who was on hand, had the lady removed to her home, where Dr. Richards was summoned to attend her. Her name is Mrs. Sears, and she resides on Lake avenue.

It took about two hours to repair the break, after which the cars were sent on their way as usual.

Will They Fight?

For the last three or four days the sporting fraternity have been awaiting the result of negotiations between the managers of Henry Williams and "Dick" Case, the effort having been to get the two young men together under the auspices of the Salt Lake Athletic club.

Last night the question was apparently close to a settlement and for a time it seemed that perhaps there would be a fight arranged for. But there was considerable talk about weight. Williams is said to be the lighter man by some three or four pounds and so his antagonist is a very clever fighter it is not thought that he will give him any the best of it in weight. The proposition is to have them enter the ring at 140 pounds each. Williams claims to tip the scales below that notch and Case is said to go above it two or three pounds. A final effort will be made to agree on articles tonight, and that failing, Case will put off for Texas in order to be present at the meeting of Corbett and Fitzsimmons.

Not a Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff Hardy desires to be understood that Simon Davis, whose name was in the NEWS yesterday, in connection with the requested release of his bondsmen, is not a deputy sheriff, and never has acted in that capacity for Mr. Hardy. Mr. Davis was a special peace officer for Bingham, appointed by the county court, and was not associated with the sheriff's office.

OUR NATIVE CATTLE.

The Texas Root of a Few Years Ago and Now.

LESSON FOR UTAH RAISERS.

Some Statements and Suggestions for Stockmen to Read and Ponder.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 17, 1895.—A good many years ago in Texas more existed a quality of cattle generally so inferior as any that could be found in the United States. This was particularly true of the Panhandle country. There is perhaps no better cow country in the world than the Panhandle of Texas and the ranchers in that district realized that the poor prices received for their product was their own fault and not nature's. They commenced to improve the quality of their stock, buying well bred bulls, and getting rid of the old inferior sires, taking care not to inbreed. That was not so very long ago. And today we find that there is no place in the United States where one can buy so many good cattle as in the Panhandle. There are herds there that are all Hereford—others will feed Durham and Galloways. This year these people were getting very good prices. I know of herds of 3-year-old steers that sold from $20 to $25 and some as high as $35 on the ranch.

The people of Texas have suddenly awakened to another fact, that it is not necessary to sell their calves to the first contractor that comes along, or feed the market at any particular time of the year, but that they can feed their own cattle and produce the feed themselves to do it with. This year Texas is a great field of corn. It is said they have four times as much corn growing and almost matured, as in any other year. This, with the cotton seed, will make them independent of packers and northern range buyers—and methods in Texas are changed. I say all this as a premise, for it is quite pertinent, as we have today similar conditions to those existing in Texas in times past. Conditions here in the cattle business are ripe for a change and a step in advance.

During the past two years Utah has been subjected to a drain of her cattle. Thousands of cows, calves and young steers have been shipped away and many are still to go. The prices paid to the actual owners and producers average about $8 for yearling steers, $11.50 to $12 for twos, $15 to $16 for threes, and $18 for fours; $40 per head for cows with the calves thrown in, being more than the average price for the Territory. That is the condition. Another is that when buyers go through Idaho, Nevada or Wyoming, contracting cattle, they put a little clause in their new contracts, "No Utah cattle shall be included with these steers." Another element is that eastern breeders will very seldom undertake to feed corn to a second bunch of native Utah cattle.

Why is all this—what is the matter? It is simple enough and evident to every practical person, that the cattle growers of this Territory have become careless in their methods of breeding and producing, but they now find the buyers discriminating against them, and what they do sell is only bringing them, in some cases almost the lowest half the price paid for the same age and stock in parts of Texas.

There is no claim in writing thus openly and positively about our own property for the people who come here to feed and buy appreciate the conditions and general average, and it will make no difference. It is always unpleasant to be told our faults; it is not easy sometimes to correct them. Never before have the stock growers had such an opportunity to improve their stock as today. With most of the scrubby stuff shipped out, and a decreased summer of cattle on the ranges, owners should avail themselves of the chance to commence breeding good cattle. To begin with there should not be a Holstein bull let loose on the range. In fact the cheapest thing to do with that kind of stock is to shoot it. They are worthless for anything but to give cheese milk. The Jersey cattle should not be allowed to run at large. There are but three classes of cattle that do well here—perhaps four. The Hereford, or White Face, is by long odds the best, is the fattest the year round—strongest and best rustler in winter and sells the best at market, fat or lean, old or young. They are the favorite cattle of the packer, exporter or feeder, and for cattle to run on the range cannot be beaten. Next comes the Durham, or Short horn. These cattle are excellent, and winter crowed with the Hereford, make very desirable animals. The black cattle—Galloway, or Pole Angus—are also good, but unless they are well bred up are likely to be light in weight and slunked. The Devon cattle are good cattle, but are not sturdy enough to grow well on scant feed and water.

What the people should do is to get some thoroughbred bulls of these different classes—better buy Hereford or Durham—and start in improving their herds. Don't try to raise so many cattle just now, but save your ranges and improve what you keep. It can be done and now is the opportunity. Systematic effort in this direction for five years would increase the value of the cattle product sixty per cent. A producer cannot expect to be successful if he allows his herds to inbreed—if he overcrowds his range and lets his steer calves run long enough to become sleggy. Bulls should not be run more than three years with the same herd. It is a very easy matter to exchange with a neighbor after that length of time has elapsed and it is to its benefit as well as yours.

We have a peculiar condition here in Utah that gives our cattle the best colors of any district I know of—all the Southern countries cannot be beaten for breeding anywhere in the United States; the climate being just right. With a little care Utah cattle can be taken from the bottom of the list and made as numerous as the Panhandle of Texas cattle. Why not do it? It will be money in your pocket—a gratification to your taste, and help make our state better and a good cattle.

We don't care now in Utah like Texas, for we have an abundance of other resources. We must wake up to our natural advantages and cultivate every acre. The feeder should raise or produce grain and straw—more care should be taken with the hay harvest, and the cattle get the benefit of every pound of hay that can be produced. If you live far from the railway, it is an easy way to get your hay and grain to the case by feeding it to your live stock. But why not good corn and hay for interior, tender, tender veals, that never will be worth much but for the blue and tender? The secret of it is to have the quality. It is that which makes the greatest money—not numbers, but kind. We have other features and twenty acres or less can be produced without any particular trouble—to sixteen dollar yearling is less trouble and expense to produce than two eight dollar yearlings.

A great deal can be said on the most profitable and economic methods of feeding cattle in this country, and I shall try your patience some day with an article on that question, based on the practical experience of a great many of our most successful feeders. A good way to start out is, in the year ahead, or sell all your old questionable bred bulls and sickly cows. Use the money from the sales to carry some of your best of standard grades. As the winter progresses which your herds—rather in those that are not doing well and feed them a little hay to keep them strong. Unless you have a great deal of feed it is your policy to try to make your cattle a fat stock. The feed will go much further more to you for your best stock cattle. Take care of your bulls and feed them in the spring heavily turning them out. These are simple little things that we all know. Put them up and work your herds—improve by breeding or buying for some new strong blood and it will not be long till you are rewarded for your efforts by the more satisfactory prices paid. I say nothing of the pleasure satisfaction that may come to the man feels in having good stock.

A. L. DE FOLLER.

Police Court Notes.

The case against John H. White for obstructing the sidewalk was brought up today. The morning Mr. Moyle, attorney for the defendant, appeared for Bowring Brothers and the cases were continued until 2 o'clock.

Lena Davis, Mabel Williams, Mamie Lee, Minnie Hume and Effie Rowe each deposited $5.50 for prostitution and as they failed to appear the money was forfeited.

Yee Yeu, a keeper of a gambling house on Plum street, forfeited $50.

Four Months in Jail.

The sentence of the police court passed upon William Ross yesterday afternoon for carrying carpet's hose was four months in the county jail. Ross pleaded with the court not to give him the full sentence, six months, and a fine of $300, and the court was merciful with him.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Current and Leyland Forecth the Existence of the Day.

LONDON, July 17.—The greatest excitement prevails in the south portion of the division of Leicestershire, where Hon. George Curzon, the retiring candidate and conservative, is contesting his seat against Herbert Naylor Leyland, the liberal candidate. The two candidates, accompanied by their wives, are now canvassing, helping their forces and great crowds of men, boys and girls are wearing the favors of the rival politicians.

Mr William Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Aberavine today, said he expected a majority of the Liberal Unionists and a decreased majority in Monmouth in the cause of temperance. He added he was a firm liberal, and would stick to the grand old name, even if everyone else deserted him.

At 8 o'clock this afternoon the following was the result of the general elections: Conservatives, 203; Unionists, 95; Total, 298. Liberals, 50; McCarthyites, 10; Parnellites 6; labor 1. Total, 77. Net unionist gain, 86.

There are also lively times today at Leeds, especially in the ward division where Col. North, conservative candidate, is said to have good prospects of defeating the liberal candidate, Robert J. Gladstone, son of W. E. Gladstone.

Col. North with family and half a dozen servants, in the regal and barbaric style, is occupying the principal hotel and conducting a clever campaign. He points particularly to the humble cottage where he was born.

The result at 7:45 p.m.: Conservatives 41; unionists, 20; total 61. Liberals, 12; McCarthyites, 2; Parnellites, 0; labor, 1. Net unionist gain, 5.

Battered Track Washed Away.

PEORIA, Ills., July 17.—A thousand feet of track has been washed away on the Peoria and Pekin branch, across the river, and a quarter of a mile is reported washed away on the Vandalia, near Mackinaw.

Destructive Storm Reported.

ANDERSON, Ind., July 17.—This section was again visited by a destructive wind and rain storm today. Two small buildings and large tools suffered most. At Alexandria, twelve miles north, a new business block was blown down, some buildings unroofed and flooded. North of here many fields of corn were levelled. The Big Four accommodation train arriving here at 5 o'clock had all the glass knocked out of the smoking car. Just east of Fairville the wind and a big tree toward the track and the top crashed into the car. No one was seriously hurt.

SHOT HIS FRIEND.

A Lawyer Too Ready with a Deadly Weapon.

BRAZIL, Ind., July 17.—George A. Knight, one of the best known lawyers in the state, while sitting in his home last night, heard a noise in an upstairs room. Search was made and the gate was heard to snap on the outside. Mr. Knight saw a man disappearing in the darkness. He shot and fatally wounded his best friend, John Webster, the county clerk.

A TURKISH PRISON

Dungeon Where Armenian Outrageous are Tolerated.

WOMEN HABITUALLY OUTRAGED.

Girls Sold at Public Auction to the Tax Gatherers and Brides Captured by Turks.

VAN, June 3.—(From the Associated Press correspondent in Armenia.)—The prison of Van, where the Armenian prisoners are confined, is located under the shadow of the city wall and at a point where the ground is so low as to receive the drainage of the rest of the city. Like the other buildings of the city it is built of unburned brick laid in the mud. The prison is only a monastery building and with no provision for keeping it dry.

The lower prison consists of six long, narrow rooms, three on each side of a common passageway, into which they open. Each room is about twenty feet wide and from thirty to forty feet long, the two windows at the outer end and two small windows and a door at the inner end opening into the passageway. One foot without from thirty to forty men were crowded into each of these rooms, sleeping on the floor in a row along each wall, so that if their feet were a little more than comfortably extended the two rows would interlock with each other. Some times there were twenty-five men in each row, allowing only about eighteen inches for each person.

The five-foot rows lie down and are damp, dark and entirely unventilated for winter. A prisoner, Kirkasian Paghesikian by name, was sent to one of these cells between seventeen months with his feet fettered all the time and with fourteen days before leaving the Kurd. Afterward he was removed to another, the latter cells which are even worse, and when he got out he was found to be an average of twenty a day.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

April 20th the national secretary of Hunchak, the most political faction of the Armenian party, was in the prisons of the Armenian Patriarch, Mr. Ohanian, investigate the cases of the subjects without benefit of tape and to force over the insults and outrages to which these poor creatures are subjected. After the most careful personal inquiry the correspondent is able to state that the Christians of Vilagez in Armenia there is hardly one woman, old or young, who is not from time to time place the victim of the passion of the Kurds and Turks. In all the villages of Armenia the Christian women, both old and young, are absolutely at the mercy of their barbarian and Turkish neighbors. This is not the case in the larger cities of Van, Bitlis, Moush and Erzerum, because in these cities the large Armenian population is to be of a protection to the women, but in the villages where the Armenians are in the minority protection is not possible and the women are at the beck and call of any Turk or Kurd who happens to take a fancy to them. Under such a state of things it can be well imagined that the Turkish government.

It is the custom of the government to sell to the highest bidder the tax privileges of the various villages. The purchaser having the right to collect taxes from the people in the village thus gives the curator of young Armenian women in a village into a general to do with the price paid for the tax privilege. When the public sale is made of the tax privilege it is announced that the successful bidder will call in the market place so that all may hear, that as many girls are available in the village. When a man has purchased the tax privilege of a village he considers that he also bought and paid for the honor of the village and any attempt on the part of the husbands, brothers or fathers to resist this interpretation of the law is looked upon as high treason, punishable with death. If the Armenian men object to this treatment of their women they are beaten and driven from the villages and in many cases killed.

The tax collector is able to make an extra profit out of his village by selling some of the female among the Turks and Kurds the privilege of making use of such women as he does not want of himself and Kurds who cannot afford to pay for this privilege content themselves with taking the women by force when the owner of the village is not present.

The women who suffer the most are the brides. Kurds and Turks think it great sport to carry off a bride from the very arms of her husband and to keep her in their houses until they have become tired of her presence.

Dropped Dead from Heat.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—One victim to the extremely heat in St. Louis has fallen. Arthur Beach dropped dead last evening at 7:15. Mr. Beach was 35 years old, the son of a millionaire brewer of Burlington, Iowa. He was a bookkeeper for A. Graff & Co., liquor dealers, secretary of the Western Rowing association and secretary of the St. Louis Turn Verein. He was lounging a shell when he was overcome by heat and died instantly.

Lightning Strikes a Prison.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 17.—During the storm last night lightning struck the tower located at the prison and the greatest excitement among the convicts, 300 in number, followed. The prisoners had just been locked in their respective cells when the storm was raging so furiously and then a panic was averted. The guards had no sooner left their posts of duty than the lightning did its work. Had they remained a minute later the chances are that they would have been killed.

CLAIMS MIRACULOUS POWER.

Curious Stories Told about a Doctor Stonemason.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., July 17.—Looking like an Assyrian picture of the Christ, credited with performing acts on a par with the miracles of the Son of God, in mind, demeanor and kindliness copying after Him who came on earth to preach a heavenly home for the inhabitants of the earth, Francis Schneider, who claims to have been until the year ago a stonemason in Denver, has set up the New Jerusalem of the territory just to the south of this city. Long are coming from as a central circle, and from beaded direct, to them it gives sight to the sightless, strength to the cripple, motion to the lame and to relieve them of all the diseases to which flesh is heir.

The man says, he says, without his Master divine, and for the services he performs he will take nothing. At Fruita Jesus M. Velez says, who is said to have been totally blind for three years, was alone to contest this man's power. Juliana Molina, who has not recovered sight in either years, was yesterday walking in the fields, free of cane or crutches as I did.

At Bernio where Schneider stayed during the eight days passed in Peralta it was learned soon after his arrival that he professed to take no food. A wagon was sent upon this day and night, and it is asserted that during the eight days he remained there he ate no food and he drank not a teaspoonful of water.

In a brief interview the man told of his years of wandering since leaving Denver. He claims he does not profess to be a Master and to care by faith alone.

Silver Service for the Cruiser.

NEW YORK, July 17.—George W. Hennessy, who is a member of the committee which is to present to the United States protected cruiser Cincinnati a massive silver service.

Mayor Caldwell, of Cincinnati, is to make the presentation speech at the exercises to-day. The flag will be given by Captain Chase.

Mayor Caldwell last evening said: "The citizens of Cincinnati have taken a great interest in the matter. They are really doing what the citizens of New York did when they presented a silver service to the cruiser New York. The toast was raised by subscription and the call was generously responded to."

SILVER NEWS POLICY

Republican Program According to Senator Teller's Ideas.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 17.—Governor W. J. McConnell, of Idaho, was in the city en route to Yaquina Bay. Speaking of the policy of the silver men he said:

"The friends of silver will not force the Republican convention next year, further than to secure a declaration in the platform that the members of the party it stands President shall stand for the free coinage of silver. Nothing can affect the prosperity of the country, let alone the prospects of success of the rebellion, the building of the Nicaragua canal, the admission of the Hawaiian islands and other issues of paramount interest to the country. The incidental who hold the balance of power will be consequence, as long, of course, as he is a sound protectionist. I don't care what his views on the financial question are, so long as he stands on the platform of the party and that platform contains the declaration we propose."

TREACHERY AT PORT ARTHUR.

The Fort Delivered by a Native of Japan, Who Betrayed China.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—The case with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrives here this afternoon. According to the Gazette, the commander of the Chinese forces was a native of Japan and who had acquired favor in Chinese circles through a long residence in the Flowery Kingdom, and intentionally withdrew his troops from the guns to be slaughtered as they would fall sight of the Japanese warships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese and begged that they assigned his treason and committing suicide in their presence. The article continues:

When Port Arthur was attacked by the Japanese army and navy the latter, in the gentle or humane fashion, opened fire on the forts near the coast. The batteries on Hwangkuto hill answered from heavy guns. These were the strongest forts at Port Arthur, least armament being four Krupp guns of not less than 12 inch calibre. The squadron, approaching within range of such ordnance, expected a terrible cannonade, and were not a little astonished at the weakness of the Chinese resistance. It is true that they opened fire upon the ships, but their shots always fell short of the mark. The sailors enjoyed the failure so to speak the interior gunnery of the Chinese, and greeted each shell as it dropped into the sea with loud shouts of derision. The officers, however, were not willing to give a performance to them to explosion, inasmuch as they knew that the artillery in the forts, whatever the faulting of the building, could not possibly hack them. Meanwhile the contrated naval station of China was withdrawn from the land side, and the defenders of the fort on Hwangkuto Hill were either killed or made prisoners, their retreat having been cut off by the Japanese.

When the officers that had defended the fort on Hwangkuto Hill were brought before the Japanese generals, one of them, apparently an officer of distinction, stepped forward and thus addressed the generals:

"I was the commander of the forts, but is true that I gave repeated tremendous orders, I should dare to ask as a special favor, that I be permitted to commit suicide in your presence."

That a request is not only contrary to the ethics of the Chinese, but what was far more surprising, it was conveyed in perfect Japanese. One of the officers to whom the captive had addressed himself, asked him where he had acquired the Japanese language to well. The prisoner replied that he was originally a native of Higo, where he passed over into China many years ago. Subsequently by some caution, he attained the position of director of forts, which gradually prevailed him, till at last he was appointed commander of the fort. After making the confession the officer ordered upon committing suicide, and withdrawing the handsome sword of the Japanese generals. Making a profound obeisance he set down and disembowelled according to the strict canons of the Japanese samurai. The officers were much struck by his manly conduct, and caused his remains to be interred with due ceremony.

SCALDED BY STEAM.

Five Sailors Scalded, Probably Fatally, on a Torpedo Boat.

BY THE BURSTING OF A PIPE.

The Vessel Pushed for the Purpose of Obtaining an Exceedingly High Rate of Speed.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 17.—Five sailors on the torpedo boat Ericsson were terribly scalded by the bursting of a steam pipe while the boat was cruising in the harbor at 1 p.m. They were taken to the Sailors' hospital.

The injured men are: Austin Williams, New York; Joseph Hamilton, New York; David Cady, Jersey City; William Nerwin, Dubuque, Iowa; Jacob Stinsky, Dubuque, Iowa. One of them said the boat was going twenty-three knots and being pushed to attain a speed of twenty-nine knots, suddenly the big hot water pipe burst with the pressure and covered them all with scalding water. Their bodies from the waist up were practically parboiled. The light house tender Laurel was hailed and brought the men to the sailors' hospital. None of the men are able to eat. It is thought all will die. The boat was run preliminary to her speed trial.

Suit Against a City.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—H. Waite, of Massachusetts, has brought suit against the city of Santa Cruz in the United States circuit court to enforce the payment of $22,500 in bonds which fell due this year. The city refuses to pay the alleged indebtedness on the ground that the bonds were practically stolen.

Their Fate Unknown.

BUTTE, Neb., July 17.—It is not known what become of the footloose adventurers by the Red Cross vigilantes on Sunday. The band passed through Farnam, S. D., last evening, going west, stating it was their intention to proceed to a point north of Springview before crossing the state line. There is little doubt the rustlers will never reach Springview so should they be turned over to the authorities it would make trouble for Sheriff Hyde, the owner of the stolen cattle which were being carried on the Indian reservation contrary to the instructions from the Indian department.

Mysterious Disappearance of Money.

OMAHA, July 17.—A package containing $1,000 was mysteriously disappeared it in the Pacific Express company's office.

Damage to Fruit.

DETROIT, July 17.—Specials to the News from St. Joseph, Benton Harbor and other points of the fruit belt, western Michigan, report a gale early this morning, reaching the velocity of 70 miles an hour. Many small buildings and trees were blown down, and thousands of bushels of apples, pears and peaches blown from the trees.

HOLMES'S CONFESSION.

The Authorities Claim to Have Virtually Secured the Truth.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17.—H. H. Holmes, alias Herman Mudgett, is alleged, virtually confessed to the murder of the two children whose bodies were found in the cellar in a Detroit house, in a two hours' interview with three members of the district attorney's staff.

"I suppose I'll swing for this," was the only remark dropped from Holmes's lips which in any way looks like a confession. The district attorney says his is a practical admission of the guilt.

Notwithstanding Holmes's remark, his counsel says Holmes was not in Toronto when the Pietzel children were murdered. This he says can be proved by Mrs. Howard, Holmes's third wife, at present living with her mother at Franklin, Indiana. The authorities place but little credence in that alibi story and are satisfied Holmes is the murderer.

TO SEARCH FOR THE BODY OF THE BOY.

TORONTO, Ont., July 17.—Further search on the premises where the bodies of the two Pietzel children were found will be made in the hope of finding the missing boy, Howard, aged nine, although the doctors are satisfied he was murdered and cremated at Detroit. After the inquest at which a verdict of murder will undoubtedly be returned against Holmes, Detective Geyer will go to Philadelphia with a warrant issued by the Canadian authorities and demand Holmes's extradition.

A NEW TRIAL FOR GUILD.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Neuriage, Colgate & Co., escaped Henry Guild to gold on the steamship St. Louis today.

Bank Reports Called For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—The comptroller of currency has made a call on the National banks for reports of their condition at the close of business on Thursday, July 11.

Heavy Rain.

PEORIA, Ills., July 17.—The rainfall this morning was the heaviest known in forty years. In six hours 3.7 inches fell.

THE SHEEP WAR.

A Committee to Plead With the People for the Flocks.

DENVER, July 17.—A special to the Republican Rabbit Peak says: A committee from Snake River passed through here today bound for Hayden and Steamboat Springs to plead with the people to allow the sheep to be driven into Gallinas Park. J. H. Edwards, the Wyoming sheep man, will meet the Snake River men, Robert McIntosh and G. W. Arnold, at Steamboat Springs. The settlers will not agree to have the sheep driven and pastured in Routt county.