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

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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NEWS OF THE WAR.

Thirty Thousand Japanese Embark for Active Service.

BOUND FOR THE YELLOW SEA.

An English Vessel Intercepted by a Chinese Man-of-War and the Cargo Overhauled.

LONDON, Sept. 26.—A dispatch from Tokio says the second Japanese army for field service, mobilized at Hiroshima and numbering 30,000 men, went under command of Field Marshal Count Oyama embarked yesterday amid intense enthusiasm. The emperor reviewed the troops. It is reported vaguely that the squadron is bound for the Yellow sea.

During the absence from Japan of Field Marshal Oyama, who is also minister of war, the minister of marine will assume the portfolio of minister of war, in addition to his own responsibilities. It is officially announced at Tokio, says Reuter dispatch, that the report that an armistice has been proposed by England and Russia is untrue.

INTERCEPTED ON SUSPICION.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 26.—A Chinese warship intercepted the English steamer Pathan in the Pottoms channel on Friday, upon suspicion that she was carrying munitions of war. The Pathan was taken to Hoo Long, a treaty port of Formosa, where the cargo was overhauled by the Chinese authorities. The result of the investigation is not yet known.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Pathan sailed from New York, July 26 to Amoy, Hong Kong and Shanghai. The Pathan touched at Amoy August 25th, arrived at Hong Kong September 15th, and if she is the vessel she was, was apparently on her way to Shanghai when overhauled.

OFF FOR YOKOHOMA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Tokio's advices from Tokio that a second Japanese army of 30,000 men sailed from Hiroshima yesterday, is regarded as official news here as the first move in the war to the Chinese capital, Peking. The first Peiping which the Japanese give as the place also destination of the army in the northern to the river leading to Peking. It is said the fleet at the surface of the river are positively impregnable, owing to a system of mud flats around them. It is not believed, therefore, that any venture in taking a city of the size of Peking or the 30,000 men will be landed at some other point, whence a short overland march would take them to the walls of Peking. The result of the fight is considered more serious by a United States officer of high rank who has seen a story of the prepared invasion of China.

For Reservation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—D. O. Mills, the businessman of New York and San Francisco, and Col. Charles Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific, sailed on the Oceanic for Japan. They will travel through Oriental countries and thence to Europe, spending several months abroad. They stated that the trip had no business significance and is taken solely for rest and recreation.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

Unfavorable Atmospheric Conditions and Poor Firing.

VANCOUVER, Wash., Sept. 26.—The competition in the rifle competition from the departments of Columbia and California, was marred by the unsteady shooting. The unfavorable atmospheric conditions prevailing resulted in comparatively poor firing.

The highest of all competitors, Corporal Charles H. Leadstone, company A, Fourth infantry, secured a total of 241, being one point above eight per cent of the possible. The second in Private Ulmer, company G, Fourth infantry, 241; third, Corporal John A. Wise, company C, Twenty infantry, 242; fourth, Private Charles M. Phillips, company H, Fourth infantry, 239; fifth, Lieutenant Lessoga, Fourteenth infantry, 236; sixth, Private Lone Pine, company F, Fourth infantry, 236; seventh, Corporal Joseph Downer, company H, First infantry, 237; eighth, Sergeant John H. Patel, company G, First infantry, 237; ninth, Lieut. Col. J. H. Lindsay, Fourteenth infantry, 236; tenth, Sergeant Stelle, company E, Fourteenth infantry, 236; eleventh, Private J. Deiner, company D, Fourteenth infantry, 236; twelfth, Private J. J. McGregor, company C, Fourteenth infantry, 236. The detailed report of the several committees averaged 170.

Miranda Lux's Millions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The will of the late Miranda Lux, widow of Charles Lux, the cattle king, has been filed for probate. The estate is estimated by the executors to be worth $2,000,000, but it is said in real value it exceeds $10,000,000. The only relative is a John Martina Fuller, a son of Mrs. Lux by her first marriage. There are many legatees as well as a number of trusts.

A Fallen Boy's Charger.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 26.—During the battle at Pine Ridge, S. D., some years ago between soldiers of the U. S. A. and the Sioux Indians Lieutenant Casey was killed. At the time the brave officer met his death he was leading a small troop of troops on the cavalry. A Civil Sail sailed his sword and he fell from the handsome black charger that was carrying him. The war horse with his saddle and bridle and the lifeless colonel was captured and returned to his stable. Lieutenant Casey was engaged to be married to the daughter of Colonel Hunt, U. S. A., now a retired of The Alameda. It was decided by the military officials to present the charger to Miss Hunt, and arrangements were completed a short time ago for the transfer of the animal from Fort Keogh, Montana. The Northern Pacific railroad company entered the animal to the steamer Pacific, and in turn he was labeled here. The charger was taken on board the steamer Coos Bay, and will be brought ashore at Mare Island.

It is the day that Casey, if he was living, and a single person has ever mounted the charger. Accompanying the saddle horse was an orderly sergeant and groom.

Transportation was gratuitously given by the railroad and transportation companies.

PAINTERS AND RAILROADMEN.

A Fight on Ladders and the Heads of Horses.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—The neighborhood of Rush street and Rush street bridge was well occupied that all in itself last night in a new series of the battles of the painters and the men who were working after their strike and making the lives of their pickets who were worked after their strike and making the lives of their pickets who were worked after their strike and making the lives of their pickets who were worked