

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR TERRIBLY HARASSED

Has 63 Men Killed and Over 200 Wounded, and is Nearly Exhausted—Relief at Hand—Conflicting Reports.

Washington, June 27.—The following cablegram was received at the navy department late this afternoon:

"The Foo, June 27.—Secretary Navy, Washington: Pekin force and ministers reported with Pekin relief expedition, entrenched eight miles from Tien Tsin.

"KEMPF."

Berlin, June 27.—The German consul at Che Foo confirms the contents of the message from Vice Admiral Seymour which reached Tien Tsin Monday, saying he was then eight miles westward of that city, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days, and adds that the admiral asked for the dispatch of a relief column of 2,000 men. This column left Tien Tsin during the morning of June 25, under Russian command.

NEWS IS ENCOURAGING.

London, June 27, 2:05 p. m.—The cable messages from the Far East today are so far conflicting in their tenor that almost any desired view of the situation is deducible therefrom. On the whole, however, news is encouraging and it is safe to assume that Vice Admiral Seymour and the delegations, whether together or separately will ultimately reach a place of safety.

Various reports locate the legation at divers places, but it seems agreed that they are safely away from Pekin.

NEW CHINESE CAPITAL.

The latest Shanghai report says Prince Tuan, (the head of the Chinese foreign office, and father of the heir apparent), has sent the legation to San Fu under escort and adds that San Fu will be the new capital in the event of Pekin being occupied by the international forces. It is asserted, however, in getting a message into Tien Tsin Monday according to which he was then eight miles west of there, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days and had 63 killed and over 200 wounded. He did not mention the legation or others from Pekin.

It is thought at Shanghai that now Tien Tsin is relieved of the combined international forces will have no difficulty in reaching Pekin, though it is expected it will be found that all the foreigners have already left.

It is claimed that reports as to the damages among the foreign forces have been highly colored.

CHINESE AT SHANGHAI FRIGHTENED.

The exodus of Chinese from Shanghai is unabated. Every steamer is thronged with the authorities have been obliged to resort to the use of the fire hose to prevent the fugitives from overcrowding the vessels. The commander of the British first class cruise ship, which has been placed in position at commanding points with the result that the foreigners are confident they can protect their interests on the settlements into which the foreigners from the outstations are rapidly congregating.

RUSSIANS HAVE THEIR HANDS FULL.

According to a dispatch from New Chang the Russians there are barely able to cope with the situation. The Chinese, it appears, are burning all the railroad material, killing isolated Russians at every opportunity and destroying the coal mines.

CHINA THOUGHT FOREIGNERS BEGAN WAR.

Washington, June 27.—The Chinese minister called this morning on the secretary of state and communicated to him the contents of a dispatch which he had received from the Tsung Li Yamen at Pekin, dated on the 19th inst. The dispatch stated that the foreign ministers had before this date asked permission for the legation guards to enter the city, which permission had been granted; that they subsequently asked that these guards be reinforced, which the Chinese government was not disposed to permit. The dispatch then goes on to state that the consul general at Tien Tsin—supposed to be the French consul—had telegraphed the secretary of state, and that the foreign ministers were shortly to leave Pekin for Tien Tsin "with their guards."

THE BATTLE AT TIEN TSIN.

London, June 27.—A special dispatch from Che Foo says: "The fight of the allied forces against the combined Boxers and the Chinese soldiery, barring the road to Tien Tsin, ended at daybreak. One hundred and fifty Americans were among the second international troops. The Chinese soon broke under heavy shelling and then the arsenal was attacked and the guns were gradually silenced. The fight was practically over at noon."

"The keen friendly rivalry for the honor of first entering the city resulted in the Americans and British going in neck and neck, with the others close up."

EUROPEANS AT PEKIN ARE SAFE.

London, June 27, 3:38 p. m.—The British consul at Amoy telegraphs this morning that the Europeans at Pekin are reported to be safe.

GEN. CHAFFEE IS HASTENING WEST.

Washington, June 27.—Gen. Chaffee, who has been ordered to command the

committee, Hon. Daniel P. Markey, of Port Huron, was introduced as the temporary chairman.

Khedive is in London.

London, June 27.—The Khedive of Egypt arrived in London at noon, from Port Victoria, where he had been since he reached England from Tientsin June 21. He showed few signs of his recent illness. The traveler was received on the platform of the Charing Cross Railroad station by the duke of York, the Turkish ambassador, Anthopolo Pasha, and suite, a guard of honor from the Coldstream guards, and a band, which played the khedivial hymn. The duke of York embraced his highness. After inspecting the guard of honor, the Khedive entered a royal carriage, accompanied by the duke of York, and was driven to Buckingham palace, escorted by a troop of guards and cheered by the spectators.

Crew of a Wrecked Steamer.

New York, June 27.—Among the passengers who arrived today per steamer Prince Wilhelm 6th from Port Arthur, was Captain G. Campbell, of the wrecked steamer Corinthia, and 23 men who had charge of the mules on the Corinthia. Capt. Campbell is returning to his home at Liverpool. The mules were sent here by the U. S. consul at Port Arthur.

Dr. Dowling Dead.

Chicago, June 27.—Rev. D. N. J. Dowling, vicar general of the archdiocese of Chicago, died here today of heart disease. He was pastor of St. Bridget's Catholic church.

Body of Stephen Crane.

New York, June 27.—Among the passengers who arrived this morning on the Bremen from Bremen and Southampton were Mrs. Crane and daughter, who accompanied the remains of Stephen Crane who died aboard on June 5.

Plague at Yokohama.

Yokohama, June 15, via Victoria, B. C., June 27.—A case of plague has been discovered on a U. S. O. steamer. The first case to make its appearance here.

With Transatlantic Liners.

Queenstown, June 27.—Arrived: Teutonic from New York for Liverpool. New York, June 27.—Arrived: Bremen, from Bremen; Kensington, from Antwerp.

FINE ART DISPLAY.

Taggart's Splendid Portraits of Pres. Snow—Other Fine Portraits.

One of the finest art displays ever made in Salt Lake is that of the noted New York artist, Mr. Taggart, now on exhibition at the Ladies' Literary club house. There are perhaps a dozen paintings in all, embracing portraits of ideal pictures, "story pictures"—and not only so, but many of them hold the spectator with their wonderful quality of character delineation, to say nothing of the color values, both of which make one wonder that art can be brought to such absolute perfection. The two most interesting productions are the portraits of President Lorenzo Snow and W. S. McCornick which seem to be as perfect representations of the two well known individuals as could be achieved in portraiture. The one of President Snow is a full length figure sitting in an arm chair, and is a wonderfully exact likeness. The other, of Mr. McCornick, is a head and shoulders portrait, and is also a masterpiece of the artist. The eyes especially have a remarkable semblance of life and with the rest of the features express the fine character of the individual traits defined in his personality.

The portrait of Mr. McCornick is of no less perfect workmanship, the face, figure and expression are all so exact, the exact personality, besides these two well known figures is another portrait having the same element of character which distinguishes the artistic work and the absolute perfection of the studies of heads that are as alive on the canvass as the character of "David Harum" in the pages of Westcott's literary masterpiece. Perhaps the most striking thing in the collection is the picture of an old couple who are represented as reading a letter probably—as the story runs of the painting, that the man has tried to read the letter, but the writing is very illegible and the wife's eyes are better, so he has taken off his glasses, and is leaning, with his hand at his forehead, to the dear old face near his own, his eyes showing a rapt listening expression, while his help mate holds the letter close to her eyes and reads to him. The picture is a masterpiece of the artist, and the news contained in the picture, both faces wear the placid, peaceful expression of lives unmarred by any evil and the exquisite portraiture of the old couple brings one's eyes back again and again to the tale told in the lines.

A picture of three old men playing at dice is another fine example of the artist's remarkable gift of expression and with others holds one's attention with constantly new revelations of character in trifles of pose and expression. The most striking thing in the collection is a beautiful harvest scene, a group of figures resting at midday in the shadow of the stacked sheaves, the husband and wife beaming the short hour with a pretty play of the hand, stretched on the heaped corn. In the background, leaning against the stack, the grandparent sits idly regarding the younger one, the man, pulling stolidly at a pipe, with little interest in the most group, and the woman with enough iron-will outlined in her wrinkled face to denote the inevitable life beneath all the repressive influences of hardship and want.

The picture has been exhibited at the Paris exposition and received the distinction of a most favorable notice and the favorable notice of the art critics in Paris. Several other of the pictures displayed have been exhibited in the Paris exposition and have attracted much attention. All of the pictures are on sale and will be on display during the remainder of the week at the Ladies' Literary club. The exhibit provides a treat that few can afford to miss.

TOMORROW AT SALT LAKE.

Tabernacle Choir Will Celebrate Prof. Stephens' Birthday Anniversary.

Tomorrow the Tabernacle choir will go to Salt Lake to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Evan Stephens, the absent director of the choir. A fine musical program has been prepared and visitors to the beach tomorrow will enjoy an additional attraction.

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT.

Salt Lake City, June 27, 1900.

Today's clearings ..... \$340,419.69  
Same day last year ..... 307,216.49

ORE AND BULLION REPORTS.

McCORMICK & CO.

Mingo bullion ..... \$3,500  
Silver and lead ores ..... 2,700  
Gold bars ..... 1,800

Total ..... \$5,400

BOERS MAKE A FURTHER CAPTURE

Take In 200 Railway Workers for the English.

BREAK IN RUNDLE'S LINE.

Twenty Basutos Killed—Boer Activity Has a Bad Effect on the Natives.

London, June 27.—Telegrams from South Africa indicate that the renewed Boer activity in proportion with Lord Roberts' quiescence to the completion of the commander in chief's enveloping movement, supposed to be in progress, is anxiously awaited. The news this morning supports the belief that the Boers succeeded in piercing Gen. Rundle's lines and proceeded southward.

It appears that the failure of the British to properly guard their line of communications north of Kromstad involved disaster to a body of Basutos working on the railroad, of whom twenty were killed and 200 were made prisoners. This has had a decidedly bad effect on the native mind and a recrudescence of unrest is reported in Basutoland.

BOERS SURRENDER.

The Last Force in Cape Colony Gives Up.

London, June 27, 3 a. m.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 26.—Sir Charles Warren reports this, the rebellion in Cape Colony north of the Orange river is now over. The last formidable body, under Commandant De Villiers, surrendered on June 25, consisting of about 20 men, 200 horses, 100 wagons, 200 rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammunition."

General Baden-Powell reports that pacification is going on satisfactorily in the Rustenburg district.

The Boer commands in the eastern part of the Orange River colony appear to have broken up. Under leaders into small parties, but the large columns of British have been cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, making a show of force here and there. Commandant Christian De Wet, general Steyn's principal leader, is the genuine of these guerrilla operations. He is the hero on the Boer side in these last days of hostilities.

Lord Roberts' policy has been steadily contracting the circle of their advance. President Kruger will probably retire to Waterval and Neispruit. His physician thinks his condition of health does not allow him to go to the high veldt.

Limit to Woman Students.

Middletown, Conn., June 27.—The trustees of Wesleyan University have adopted regulations by which women students are limited to a number never exceeding 20 per cent of the whole number of students; barred from all privileges that may interfere in any way with their educational interests and developments; barred from receiving degrees at commencement with male students; barred from holding class exercises at commencement; barred from holding class exercises at commencement; barred from holding class exercises at commencement.

Advocates of the co-educational system were all older members of the alumni, 3 per cent and under in fact, and the younger members protesting against the increase of female students.

When opinions were demanded from the alumni, 3 per cent and under in fact, and the younger members protesting against the increase of female students.

The chief contention of the opponents was that co-education was weakening the resources of the university. It was shown that prospective students, in the preparatory schools refused, as a majority, to enter a college where women were accepted in common with men.

The changes are an advance on all soda biscuits, with the exception of the high grades, of half a cent a pound. A similar increase is made on a few lines of sweet biscuits, into the manufacture of which flour and lard enter largely.

On the other lines of sweet goods the box price is increased to the tin price, which is equal to one-half to one cent a pound.

UP GOES THE PRICE.

Biscuits Cost More, Now that Wheat is Up.

New York, June 27.—The dispatch from Chicago stating that the National Biscuit company, beginning this week, would increase its prices on special lines of goods, in order to cover the additional cost of production due to the rise in the price of wheat, was verified at the offices of the eastern department of the company in this city. It was said there that the prices of all the materials entering into the manufacture of their products had risen, but until the price of flour was raised no move was made by the company to advance its prices.

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Capt. Powers Released.

Harlan Court House, Ky., June 27.—Captain John Powers, of Harlanville, Ky., who was arrested here yesterday on the charge of complicity in the murder of Gov. Goebel, was today released. His attorneys instituted habeas corpus proceedings, and after a hearing before Judge Corbett, Powers was released on \$10,000 bail, to appear on March 6, 1901, offering it as a bar to prosecution and arrest. Judge Corbett honored the pardon and Powers was released.

This is the second time Powers has been arrested on the same charge and released on Gov. Taylor's pardon.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET IN CHICAGO

National Convention is Arranging a Presidential Ticket.

SEVERAL INCIPENT BOOMS.

Ticket May be Swallow and McWhirter—Attack on the Canteen Law.

Chicago, June 27.—The national convention of the Prohibition party met today in the First Regiment armory. Of the 1,034 delegates entitled to seats more than three-fourths were in attendance when the chairman, Oliver W. Stewart, of the national executive committee, called the convention to order and it is expected by tomorrow when the nomination for President and Vice President will be made, nearly a thousand delegates will be present. Nearly all of the eastern and central western States had full delegations, the absentees being mainly from the southern and Pacific coast States.

The galleries were filled with spectators. Just previous to the fall of the gavel, the delegates from the New England States marched into the hall in a body, carrying a canteen with the letters "S. C. A. T. E. N. T." on it, and bearing the legend "Anti-canteen." They were liberally applauded. After the convention had come to order Chairman Stewart delivered his formal address. He said the prohibition party was a new force and should pull a million votes this year.

"It is not an easy thing," he said, "to prepare a platform upon which a great reform organization is to go before the country, but our duty is so clear and so plain that this convention could not get far astray. We are agreed that the saloon ought to die and upon that declaration we are ready to face the world."

"It is a source of rejoicing to know that what contest there may be for the honors of this convention it will be on the part of our friends and not ours."

Mr. Stewart's references to the different national candidates and his statement that the party would legally support the standard bearer of the party were heartily cheered, the applause lasting for several minutes greeting his reference to his "neighbor and worker from Chicago" (John J. Woolley), hundreds of the delegates standing on their chairs and waving flags.

Chairman Stewart introduced Rev. Dr. John H. Hill of Chicago, who delivered a lengthy address of welcome. Chairman Stewart then announced to the delegates the officers of the convention.

Chairman, Samuel Dickie, of Michigan; secretary, A. E. Wilson, Chicago; assistant secretary, Col. J. Ellis Tennessee; and E. B. Burton, Idaho. Chairman Dickie made a brief speech outlining the work to be done by the convention.

Mr. Dickie bitterly assailed the administration of President Taft, and the policy of the United States in the Philippines. He also accused the government of using its consular service for gathering information for the use of distillers and brewers.

At the conclusion of Chair Dickie's speech, the order of business was adopted, and the roll of States was called for the appointment of committees.

A recess until 2:30 p. m., was then taken.

At that hour permanent officers of the convention will be announced, and the report of the committee on creases will be presented. This latter will be entirely perfunctory as no contests are to be heard by the committee.

A contest may result over the permanent chairman, Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, who is understood, is slated for the position, but the Indiana delegation has announced that it will fight for the election of John G. Woolley, of that State.

This is in order to push the vice presidential candidacy of Prof. McWhirter. The delegation of Idaho, which voted solidly for Samuel Dickie, of Pennsylvania, for President.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS.

Convention at Chicago Agrees on Its Platform.

Springfield, Ill., June 27.—The Democratic State convention reconvened at 10:30 o'clock today. Chairman Hurst turned over the gavel to Free P. Morrie, of Waukegan, after the list of delegates and alternates had been called and the platform and resolutions had been read and approved. Mayor Carter H. Harrison, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the platform, which he read as follows:

The platform reaffirms the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention in 1896; denounces the administration of William McKinley as the weakest in the history of the nation, and condemns the cowering attitude of the President and his advisers in refusing consolation and sympathy to the heroic Boers in their struggle for the independence of the Transvaal and Orange republics; invokes "public condemnation of an administrative policy which denies to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands the principle of home rule and self government and seeks the subjugation of a free and enlightened people for the glory of an imperial policy, revolting to our traditions and a defiance to the principles of our federal Constitution;" denounces the currency law passed by the present Congress; expresses horror at the attempt of England to reduce the South African republics to subjection, and declares sympathy for the Boers, denounces imperialism under any pretense as necessarily leading to militarism and as wholly foreign to our system of government; denounces the Porto Rican tariff bill as a palpable violation of the fundamental principles of our government; regards with apprehension the doctrine advocated by the Republican administration that this nation should in its dealings or diplomacy show partiality toward or enter into exchanging alliances with any European nation.

Regarding trusts, the platform says: "Trusts and monopolies formed for the purpose of arbitrarily controlling products and prices, the concentration solely of combined capital, if allowed to go on, can result in only industrial serfdom for the masses; we therefore oppose such combinations and demand that not only existing laws but such combinations in restriction of trade be rigidly enforced, but believing that protecting tariffs and railway discriminations have been and still are the chief supporters of monopolies, we favor the removal of duties from all imports monopolized by trusts and also demand the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will prevent every species of discrimination and believing that the courageous and honest application of the Democratic maxim of 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' will be effective to destroy and thereafter prevent any trust or combination of capital and monopoly equal to the welfare, we demand the repeal of all special laws giving special privileges to any person, class, locality or interest."

"We declare for the greatest liberty to the individual and our earnest opposition to all summary laws, and we believe in the rigid restriction of government, both State and national, to the legitimate domain of police power by excluding therefrom all executive and legislative intermeddling with the affairs of society whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized and individuals freed from oppression and oppressively restrained."

The platform favors the immediate construction, operation, fortification and defense of an isthmian canal; is unalterably opposed to militarism and the Democratic maxim of 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' will be effective to destroy and thereafter prevent any trust or combination of capital and monopoly equal to the welfare, we demand the repeal of all special laws giving special privileges to any person, class, locality or interest."

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MINING MAN ENDS HIS LIFE.

Wm. J. Montgomery, the Stock Broker, Shoots Himself.

LEAVES NOTE TELLING WHY

Discovered that His Trouble Was Incurable—Wanted to Avoid Further Misery for Himself.

With the hope of recovery gone, William J. Montgomery, the well known mining man, sick and discouraged, concluded that it would be better for him to end his career, which he maintained would have lasted but a short time longer, according to human wisdom, and mastered by that impulse he placed his pistol to his head at 8:30 o'clock this morning and fired. Before the echo of the report had died away, his spirit had passed into eternity.

Six months ago Mr. Montgomery was seized with Bright's disease, from which he suffered greatly. Four months ago he was confined to his room, and he never knew an hour free from misery from then on, until he terminated his life. There would be brief periods of freedom from pain, but his wife, who was devoted to him, and his children, who were growing up, were a constant reminder of the thought of recovery was never obscured by grave doubts until a few days ago. While his attending physician, and those who waited upon him, realized that his recovery was impossible, they studiously avoided manifesting any grave apprehensions while in his presence. A few days ago, however, he became convinced in his own mind that his death was inevitable, and at the time, his wife and friends noted a marked change in his demeanor. On his face was depicted a firm resolve, but his wife who attended him day and night never had the slightest suspicion that he was contemplating such an extreme act.

Yesterday he appeared quite cheerful, and it has been developed that during the day he penned the following note, which explains the reason for his rash act:

"To whom it may concern, My reason for the action which closes my earthly existence is briefly, as follows: That becoming sick, and finding my disease has reached an incurable stage, and that it is only a question of a short time till its fatal termination, a time of anxiety and discomfort to my friends, and a burden to myself, and of total physical collapse to my dear attendant, my wife, I think it best under all the circumstances to end the suspense, and find peace, and being the wisest and best thing for all directly concerned."

"W. J. MONTGOMERY."

This note was found in his desk this morning. Shortly after eight o'clock this morning, he asked his wife to bring a very kindly manner to cook him some breakfast. As soon as he left the room, he took a pillow from the bed, and walked into the bath room, where he deliberately closed all the doors, drew the blinds and placed the pillow on the floor. He then laid down, put himself in a comfortable position, and waited until he was alone, and then he fired the right ear and fired. The bullet went plowing through his brain, causing instantaneous death. It is remarkable that the report was heard by no one in the house. When Mrs. Montgomery entered the bath room she perceived at a glance that her husband was dead. She uttered a low scream, when other members of the household ran to her side and conducted her into another room.

William J. Montgomery was born in Ireland, near Belfast, on August 24, 1839. While in school his parents emigrated to New York, where he lived until he was a young man. Attracted by the golden fields of the West, he came to Utah in 1866, and resided here ever since, with the exception of occasional visits in the East. He has been prominently identified with the history of mining in the State of Utah, and although he never succeeded in obtaining a fortune, he obtained a comfortable competence, which will sustain his wife. He had no children.

The body was taken care of by Undertaker Evans. A funeral service will be held from the residence, No. 435 Second street, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment will be in Mt. Olivet.

Joe Chamberlain a Winner

London, June 27.—At Newcastle today the race for the Northumberland plate was won by Mr. J. C. Dyer's three-year-old bay colt, Joe Chamberlain, ridden by J. H. Martin. He won the second, and Amer three. Eight horses ran.

FOR JUDICIAL HONOR.

The friends of Hon. S. W. Stewart hope to see a strong showing made for him in the Democratic judicial convention on Saturday.

LICENSED TO WED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the clerk of Salt Lake county today: Lafayette W. Brown, 23, and Minnie Van Andie, 25, both of Ogden; John W. Smith, 25, and Amy Standing, 22, both of Salt Lake City; Oscar E. Larson, 25, of this city, and Anna C. Pearson, of Meadow, Millard county; Benjamin S. Brewster, 24, and Ruby M. Hayes, 19, both of this city; Peter H. Brown, 22, and Mabel L. Walker, 19, both of Salt Lake.

RAIN SATES THE WHEAT CROP.

Downpour is Heavy in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota—Destructive Storm in Southern Indiana.

La Crosse, Wis., June 27.—General heavy rains are reported at various points as having fallen last night in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Rain came at an opportune time in the last named States, and it is believed that the wheat crop can now be saved.

DESTRUCTION IN SOUTHERN INDIANA.

Evansville, Ind., June 27.—A severe storm swept over southern Indiana today. Crooks are swollen and many bridges are swept away. The wheat crop has been almost totally destroyed and other crops have been damaged.

ALL THE SAME AS THE CHINA MEN

California Miners and Smelters Drive Japanese Railroad Workers Out—White Men Object to the Presence of Foreigners.

Redding, Cal., June 27.—Two hundred miners and smelter employes of Keswick and vicinity last night drove twenty-one Japanese railroad workers out of town. The Japanese were put on a train for this place and at this point the railroad conductor put them off. There was no violence. The miners objected to the Japs, who were employed to take the place of white men.

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