

Samuel not long ago and he and all there are well and happy. You ask if I will not come over and see you. I will not come this summer, as circumstances may be such that after next October I will come and spend some time with you, but I will let you know more later on. With brotherly love to yourself and all with you.

If you go over to Samuel before I write again please kiss him for me.

Yours very affectionately,
FRANCIS HERMANS.

On the envelope of the returned letter are the words: "Not known at Higbclere." Yesterday the preconceived conception of Hermans was conclusively proven when the church people received the following letter of anxious inquiry from the brother-in-law:

BRIER WOOD, Wash Common, Newbury, Berks, England. Aug. 4 1896.

Sir—I am writing to ask you if you can give me any information respecting the pastor of your church, Francis Hermans, who a short time back I saw by the papers was under arrest for dreadful crimes. I should feel greatly obliged if you could let me know anything about him, and, if dead, could you send me a certificate of his death. It would be of great importance to me and I would feel greatly obliged and would pay you what the certificate cost.

I and all the family are greatly grieved with the sad tidings of him. I am sorry to say he is my brother-in-law. My dear sister was a worker in a Miss M. C. Pherston's home, London, when she became acquainted with Hermans. He was then agent missionary and we all thought a good man.

He left London for Honfleur, France, stayed a short time there and then went on to Havre, removing thence to Glasgow, Scotland. My dear sister came home to see us and left us as far as I could see well as ever. We saw her a strong healthy young woman.

Soon after we heard she was ill, not seriously; but on the 16th of November, 1889, I had a letter from Frank saying she was very ill. Consumption had set in, the doctor told him the day before. At 4 o'clock the same day came a telegram saying she was gone.

My dear sister was a bright, sweet Christian, only 32 years of age. She left two dear boys. Another sister sent a good middle-aged woman to look after him and the dear children, and between November and the following April the eldest boy and the woman both died, after which Hermans left Glasgow for Minneapolis then went on to Wisconsin and then to Utah, another sister taking the other little boy, who is still alive—dear little fellow!

I wrote to Hermans, but seldom got a reply, and we all felt grieved because he did not write often or send his own child to inquire how he was. It is long over a twelvemonth since he wrote to me, and you better imagine our feelings than I can write them when we saw the accounts in the papers.

A letter will greatly relieve your respectfully,
ARTHUR SMITH.

IDAHO WEATHER REPORT.

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, August 25, 1896.—The weather of the week ending Monday, August 24th was somewhat cooler than the preceding week, with unusually low night temperatures; light frosts occurred on several nights in the more elevated districts but no injury to crops resulted. Little or no rainfall occurred in the northern section but over the southern showers

were of frequent occurrence; thunderstorms and heavy rain were general over the eastern section on the 20th and 21st; the storms of the latter date were accompanied in many places by hail which did more or less damage to grain and other crops. In some localities harvesting has been retarded by frequent showers, but in most cases operations are well advanced; in the western section a large part of the crop has been threshed; the yields of the northern section are below the average on account of continued drought; in other parts of the State the crop is variable but generally above the average. Potatoes are maturing in excellent condition and a large yield is expected; several shipments have already been made. Vegetables of all kinds are plentiful. The second crop of alfalfa was above the average and is mostly in the stack; in the latter districts where not matured a good crop is indicated. Fruit is generally in good condition and ripening fast; in parts of the northern section a light crop is reported.

D. P. MCCALLUM,
Section Director.

BLAZING RUINS.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 27.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.]—The palace of the sultan of Zanzibar was bombarded this morning, and at noon was blazing ruins. The usurping chieftan, Said Khalid, and the commander of his forces, Said Sales, escaped to the German consulate, where they remain under the protection of the German flag.

As cabled exclusively by the Associated Press, Rear Admiral Henry Rawson, C. B., in command of the British Cape of Good Hope and the west coast of Africa station, and the British consul general, Mr. A. H. Harding, after holding a conference, yesterday communicated by cable to the government of Great Britain that Said Khalid, who seized the palace and proclaimed himself sultan on the death, apparently by poison, of Sultan Hamid Bin Twain Bin Said, who had been strongly reinforced and positively refused to surrender.

Said Khalid had with him about 2,500 well armed and well disciplined men, including 900 askaris, trained under British officers, plenty of ammunition, field guns and other pieces of artillery which were trained on the British warships, the flagship St. George, the third class cruiser Philomel, third class cruiser Racoon, and the first-class gunboats Sparrow and Thrush. Later in the day cable instructions were received from London and an ultimatum was sent to Said Khalid telling him to haul down the flag and surrender with his forces not later than nine o'clock this morning. At the same time British residents of Zanzibar were notified to be on board Admiral Rawson's ship by eight o'clock.

During the past night disturbances among the natives in the outskirts were promptly suppressed by 350 British marines and sailors. It is understood that Said Khalid received further reinforcements from slave dealers who flocked to his support, as the formal hoisting of the British flag over Zanzibar would mean the liberation of

about 25,000 slaves and a death-blow to slavery in this part of East Africa.

By 8 o'clock a. m. over a hundred British subjects and some other foreigners had embarked on the warships. The Italians boarded the Italian gunboat Volturmo and the Germans were seeking safety in the German consulate. A naval officer was sent to the palace square with another message for Said Khalid, asking him if he had prepared to surrender and again notifying him that the palace would be shelled at nine o'clock promptly, if he failed to haul down the flag. Said replied it would be a dishonor to surrender. His answer was conveyed to Admiral Rawson.

At nine o'clock the flagship signaled the Racoon, Thrush and Sparrow to commence firing. A moment later the cruiser and two gunboats opened fire with their heaviest guns. Ten minutes later they had sent a storm of shell and shot into the palace tearing big gaps in it, and scattering death and confusion among the defenders, while dismounting some guns ashore and putting to flight the gunners handling the pieces. The fire of the warships was admirably directed. Smoke was soon seen issuing from several parts of the palace.

During this time the St. George and Philomel were held in reserve although they occasionally plumped a shell into the enemy's camp, adding dismay to its defenders. The Racoon, Thrush and Sparrow kept up the bombardment until 12.50 when the palace was tumbling ruins and large rents had been made in the barricade of Said's followers who answered the fire of the warship with great persistency and gallantry, and did not stop firing until, in response to the flagship's signal of "Cease firing," the guns of the warship stopped showering shot and shell ashore.

The losses of the enemy are not known but must have been heavy, especially among the defenders of the palace proper. During the bombardment the sultan's armed steamer Glasgow opened fire on the British warships. A few well aimed shots from the heavy guns of the Racoon, a shot or two from the Sparrow crashed through and through her, compelling her in short order. Later she sank at her mooring. Soon after the palace caught fire and the walls and roof were sent flying here and there by shells.

Said Khalid and Said Sales, commander of the usurping sultan's army, escaped with some of their followers through the back part of the palace and hurried to the German consulate where protection was accorded them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Consul Dorsey Mohun at Zanzibar:

"Khalid Bin Bargash refusing to surrender, the palace was bombarded by the English fleet at 9 o'clock this morning and totally destroyed. Many were killed. He took refuge at the German consulate. Afterwards Hamoud was proclaimed sultan. All the Americans are safe."

T. L. Osborne, Walter Shipp, C. W. Lasher and John Knight, have gone to Chicago with a train load of cattle for A. D. Hudwall.