

TWENTY TIMES THEIR NUMBER.

That is What 700 Russians Stood Off at Tien Tsin.

RETREAT OF THE ALLIES.

How the Small Relief Force Was Driven Back—Desperate Fighting—No Quarter Shown.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 1.—Charles F. Gammon, superintendent of the American Bible society in China, arrived at Nagasaki shortly before the steamer Nagasaki left for Victoria. Inter-viewed by the Nagasaki Press, copies of which reached here today, Mr. Gammon gave some particulars of the bombardment of Tien Tsin. He says that as soon as the Chinese troops received word that the bombardment had begun, they immediately opened fire on the city. The telegraph, telephone and railway systems had been destroyed by the outside world. The shelling of the city continued for twelve days until not a house stood but that had received some damage.

There were but 700 Russian troops in Tien Tsin and Mr. Gammon claims that it was owing to their bravery that the lives of the foreign residents were saved. At the railway station 15,000 Chinese troops were held at bay by 700 Russians. Had assistance not arrived the foreign residents intended to shoot at the Chinese and children rather than allow them to fall into the hands of the Chinese. A number of them had been detailed to perform this terrible task.

Many new details of the siege of Tien Tsin were received by the Glasgow. News of the fate of the crew of a German gunboat which attempted to reach Tien Tsin on the 13th is given. Some of the crew were taken prisoner and some hidden in a discarded boat. A Maxim mounted on a barge was fired on it, and after replying with a Maxim mounted on the vessel ashore on the opposite bank and there the besieged Tien Tsin saw them fall into the hands of the Chinese. They are said to have been brutally killed.

Another tragic incident of the defense of Tien Tsin was the death of a Chinese military school in which the Chinese soldiers had taken position on the 13th. The Chinese made stout defense, but inside half an hour the allies scaled the walls and forced the gate. The Chinese then retired to a large room upstairs and barricading themselves in, made a last stand there, refusing to surrender.

An English bluejacket battered down the door with an ax. He was shot dead. Others were shot but finally an entrance was made, and all were bayoneted. The place was fired and burned in two hours. A number of Chinese bayoneted themselves. The Chinese soldiers have been shot for looting by the commanders.

Leut. von Krohm, a German officer, who arrived at Yokohama in company with 20 wounded and captured German soldiers and others on the steamer Korn, chartered by the German government, in an interview given at Yokohama just before the Glasgow sailed, says of his capture with Admiral Seymour's column:

"Everything went pretty well until the column reached Lang Fang, where the railway was found destroyed. They had set fire to the cars, and the wounded were placed on junks on the river, and the march backward along the river began. Up to then they had only been opposed by Boxers, but soon they were armed with the latest patterned rifles, also opposed them. On account of the wounded, they had to march along the river and storm every village in their path. One day seven were taken to a place called working and fighting from 2 a. m. to 3 p. m. The Chinese used smokeless powder and their position could not be found. The village were finally taken and burned down."

Asked what the Chinese did with their women and old men, Leut. von Krohm said they emigrated with all speed, but it was not possible, as in the case of one Chinese taken by the allies, they cut off the heads of the women and children and threw them in the river. "On the allies went until they reached the river, where they were captured. Here a Russian halted for the others coming behind. They tried to take it, but the Chinese fired big guns, followed by hand-guns. The gunners fought well; many were wounded, among them Leut. von Krohm."

Finally orders were given to storm. The British engineers tried to take it, but failed. Reinforced by the Germans, they charged again and took it. Immediately numbers of guns and mortars were fired. Six thousand Chinese had held the forts and prepared to make a stand there until the Admiral Seymour having come to the conclusion that in case a larger force attacked they would not be able to hold it, they decided to destroy it and move on.

Consequently, as they were unable to take it, the guns along the river, the engineers prepared an explosive charge and the next night at about 2 o'clock they saw it burn and explode. Shortly after they were relieved by forces from Tien Tsin. "We did not take prisoners," said Leut. von Krohm, "as far as the capture of prisoners is concerned, we are not civilized for that kind of thing."

Leut. von Krohm was asked about the statement of a German that the Russians had dispatched the Tien Tsin, but they soon found out that as long as a man was able to raise a hand he would try and stab the foreigners, and very refractory they found the prisoners. They were very refractory, and had all their hands tied to themselves, they had been compelled to kill the wounded, the bayoneted, and generally speaking, they stood up prisoners, but kill everybody if they found him against them. Frequently the ladies and children who had taken refuge in the "amoy" trick of trying the "amoy" trick on the allies soon "tumbled" and orders were given to kill every Chinese who would stand.

The Chinese, in turn, decapitate and mutilate every foreigner who may be taken enough to fall into their hands. On one occasion a number of Boxers succeeded in encircling an Italian ship with eight men, and while four of them cut their way through, the other four and the officer were simply overwhelmed by the numbers and finally backed to pieces with the long



**ACTS GENTLY ON THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER
AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS EFFECTUALLY
COLD, HEADACHES
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OVERCOMES
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION
PERMANENTLY
TO GET
ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.**

BY THE GENUINE MANUFACTURED BY
QUEENIA FIG SYRUP
W. W. WILSON, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

knives of the Boxers. When Leut. von Krohm afterward saw the body of the Italian officer his head was split in four pieces and his entire body cut up.

CONGRESS OF ANARCHISTS

International Gathering to be Held in Paris Next Month.

Approve Murder of King Humbert—Propose to Effect a World-Wide Organization—Nearly a Riot.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—The Tribune says: According to Mrs. Lucy Parsons, an international congress of anarchists will be held in Paris next month. The anarchists of Chicago will meet locally next Sunday to express their approval of the removal of King Humbert and incidentally will consider the preparation for the coming world's congress. This information was obtained from Mrs. Parsons in an interview last evening.

The congress, according to Mrs. Parsons, has been called by the heads of the anarchist organizations in the different countries of Europe and in America, and will be attended by representatives from every country where the anarchists maintain an organization. America will send only one representative, a New York teacher, who is a native of Switzerland, but who speaks French, has been chosen to go. "What is the purpose of the congress?" said Mrs. Parsons, repeating the question put to her.

"To map out a plan of action for the anarchists of the world, to bring the followers of anarchy into closer touch, and to perfect a world-wide organization."

"And does that mean that the anarchists will plan fresh outbreaks?"

"Mrs. Parsons black eyes answered, but she ignored the question until it was repeated, when she said:

"It seems to me that they are pretty active now."

Mrs. Parsons recounts the stories of a plot to kill King Humbert. She said: "Bresci was a militant anarchist. There are militant anarchists and philosophical anarchists. The latter are agitators and teachers and believe in organization. The former will not belong to any organization, but believe in action, and each one acts independently of every one, and in his own way. Bresci did not even tell his wife of his intentions."

SOCIALIST MEETING DISTURBED.

Chicago, Aug. 2.—Lucy Parsons, leader of the anarchist, put the crimp of anarchy in a meeting of Socialists last night, was driven from the speakers' rostrum for her pains, and almost precipitated a riot, which was quelled by the police amid the dousing of red lights and scattering of 500 men who had assembled at Belmont and North Albany avenues to listen to the speeches.

When Henry Schultz and Otto Lieberger had finished their address, Mrs. Lucy Parsons mounted the platform. Contrary to the supposed purpose of the meeting, she began by predicting great results from the international conference of anarchists called at Paris for September next. Somebody in the crowd interrupted the speaker. This was followed by a brick that knocked over one of the red torches.

Friends of Mrs. Parsons then made a rush for the man who dared interrupt her, but the police, fearing a riot, took a hand in the row and dispersed the crowd.

The administration is especially anxious to show Italy that it proposes to take whatever action it can to punish any persons who conspired with Bresci against the king. It is appreciated that unless vigorous measures are taken Italy will not consider that this government has behaved in a friendly manner, and the cordial relations which exist between the two governments may in consequence be endangered.

Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey, who is in Elizabeth, where he asked the State authorities would make any investigation of the anarchists in New Jersey or try to stop the promotion of their cause, replied that the laws are well observed now in New Jersey and ample sufficient to cover the anarchy issue. If any transgressions of the laws are committed the State will take prompt action and the offenders when proved to be such will be prosecuted and punished.

The governor did not seem to be at all pleased at the imputation that the anarchists were being sheltered in his State.

San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The Italians of San Francisco met in Garibaldi Hall last night and gave expression to their feelings on the assassination of King

BOERS ARE IN RAGS AND BAREFOOT

Suffer from Hunger, Cold, and Every Conceivable Privation.

BRITISH SUFFERING TOO.

With Forty to One, the English Expect to Catch Gen. Olivier—Criticism of Britain's War Policy.

New York, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The war in South Africa is clearly approaching an end. Hunter has reported that he will have fully 4,000 prisoners among the hills south of Bethlehem, and that Olivier alone has succeeded in breaking away toward Harpersmith with a thousand men.

Forty thousand British troops ought to be able to catch that commando with its five guns. The Free State forces now consist of two columns of 1,000 men each under Dewet and Olivier, several hundred miles apart and enveloped with British troops, and when these surrender the Transvaal Boers will not have any justification for holding out, especially when the campaign has become one of intolerable suffering on both sides. The Boers are fighting in rags and barefoot and are suffering from hunger, cold and every conceivable privation. The British troops are also badly clothed and fed, owing to the wretched work of the transport service.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt made a speech against the government yesterday in the house of commons and displayed a semblance of his old-time fighting form. He referred to the estimate of \$15,000,000 for operations in China, and intimated that the ultimate cost of British operations in that quarter might exceed that in South Africa. He also assumed that the war in South Africa would cost fully \$100,000,000, and commented on the fact that consols which used to stand at 115 and gone below par. He even ventured to predict that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, if he were borrowing, would emulate Mr. Goschen's achievement in sending them down to 95.

The speech was the most effective attack which has yet been made on the government. The war has not been well financed. A tax of a penny a pound on sugar would have yielded more revenue than the new schedule of increased taxes imposed by Sir Hicks-Beach at the expense of payers of income dues and other direct taxes.

TO FOLLOW ANARCHISTS.

Efforts Will be Made in New Jersey to Punish Conspirators.

If the Plot was Made in This Country, the Participants Will be Ferreted Out.

New York, Aug. 1.—In compliance with an urgent representation made by Ambassador Fava, the Italian representative in this country, Secretary Hay has requested the governor of New Jersey to take measures to obtain evidence preliminary to the prosecution of any persons within his State who conspired to bring about the assassination of King Humbert, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald.

Within a very short time, therefore, the authorities expect to have officially determined the question whether the crime was the result of a conspiracy hatched in the United States. If evidence to support the assertion that such is the case can be obtained it will then be necessary to decide whether the federal or State laws permit prosecution of persons charged with conspiring against the rulers of a foreign nation.

The communication received at the state department from Baron Fava shows clearly that he has placed detectives at work to put the responsibility for the crime upon the shoulders of those persons in Paterson who conspired with Bresci to murder the king. The governor of New Jersey in compliance with the request of Secretary Hay, will set the State wheels of justice in motion.

Though it is denied that the secret service has decided to make an investigation to obtain information for the use of the federal government in case any further representations are made by the Italian government. The authorities are horrified that the United States should have been the seat of the conspiracy, and they intend to use every available channel to punish the plotters, provided the proof necessary to establish their guilt can be obtained, and a law can be found under which they can be prosecuted.

An examination of the revised statutes of the United States fails to show any section under which conspirators against the life of a foreign ruler can be punished. Besides, the treaty of extradition with Italy of 1865 specifically provides that "the provisions of this treaty shall not apply to any crime or offense of a political character."

Baron Fava has not, of course, asked for the extradition of any persons who took part in the conspiracy, nor is he likely to do so, as such request could not be entertained by this government.

It may be, however, that the laws of New Jersey contain a provision under which the conspirators can be prosecuted.

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Humbert. A cablegram of sympathy was sent to the minister of foreign affairs, to be communicated to the members of the royal family, and it was also decided to hold memorial services here on the day of the monarch's funeral. C. F. Serra, the Italian consul at this port, is now in Rome, and he was instructed by cable to represent the Italian colony at the funeral. Just as soon as it can be cast, a metal wreath will be sent by the colony to be placed on the grave of the king.

Mr. Rockhill in San Francisco.

San Francisco, August 2.—William W. Rockhill, who was appointed by President McKinley as a special commissioner to go to China and report on the Boxer movement and the conditions it has provoked, has arrived here accompanied by his wife, who will accompany him on his journey as far as Japan.

"I am expected to report on the conditions as I find them and the facts as I can learn them," he said. "My instructions from President McKinley and Secretary Hay are oral and of a very general nature, and I will not know the scope of my work until I get on the ground. I am not going to China on the theory that a state of war exists, for it does not. I shall go on the America Maru as far as Shanghai. She sails on Friday. One of my first duties will be to make my way to Peking and confer with Minister Conger. If he be still alive and the way to the capital is open."

BIDS FOR NEW CRUISERS.

Secretary of the Navy Asks Prices for Six Vessels.

New Warships to be of Great Power—Will Cost Near Four Millions Each.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The secretary of the navy has issued to ship builders a circular calling for bids for the construction of six armored cruisers, three authorized by the act of March 3, 1899, and three by the act of June 7, 1890. Those authorized by the former act are to be sheathed and coppered. Two classes of bids are called for regarding the first three, one for sheathing and coppering and the other without it, the department reserving the right to adopt either form of construction. The specifications for the latter three vessels call for unsheathed vessels. The bids are to be opened December 7. The plans will be ready for distribution to the bidders November 8. No bids will be considered which propose to furnish vessels of less than 13,000 tons trial displacement for unsheathed vessels, and of less than 13,800 tons trial displacement for sheathed, or less than 25 knots speed and a bunker capacity of 2,000 tons. The maximum time allowed for completion is thirty-six months for each vessel, with penalties of \$300 a day for each day in excess of that time for the first month, and \$50 for each subsequent day. For deficiency of speed not below 20 knots the vessels will be accepted at a reduced compensation of \$50,000 for each quarter knot to 214 knots and \$100,000 per quarter knot down to 20 knots.

The vessels will have twin crews and will be fitted throughout with the most modern machinery. The main batteries will consist of four 8-inch breech-loading rifles of 45 caliber length and four 6-inch breech-loading rapid-fire rifles of 45 caliber length. The secondary batteries will consist of eighteen 2-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve 3-pounder guns, four 3-pounder automatic guns, four 1-pounder single shot guns; two 4-inch field guns; two machine guns, six automatic guns and two submerged torpedo tubes.

The limit of cost of each of the three ships authorized by the act of 1899 is \$4,000,000, and each of those authorized by this year's naval bill \$4,250,000.

Powers Tells His Story.

Georgetown, Ky., Aug. 1.—The Powers trial dragged its weary length through another day, the testimony of the defendant himself being concluded. It was generally conceded that while some of the admissions made by him were of a degrading nature, he made upon the whole a most excellent witness, the prosecution failing to tangle him once on cross-examination.

Rev. John Stamper, the brother-in-law of Whart Golden, and whose testimony the defense hopes to contradict, was introduced following Powers, and created something of a sensation on cross-examination by admitting that he was Powers' friend, sought to get Golden to leave the State, and indirectly offered him \$3,000. Stamper was still on the stand when the court adjourned.

George P. Weaver, the alias Colorado witness for the prosecution, is in jail tonight on a warrant charging him with perjury.

It developed here today that ex-Gov. Taylor, although he is not before the court at present, is represented by the court as James A. Violette, of this city is attending the trial to keep up with the evidence as it bears on Gov. Taylor's case.

Government Expense in July.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The July comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that during the month the receipts amounted to \$49,953,165, and the expenditures, \$33,379,653, which leaves a deficit for the month of \$16,573,512. One year ago the deficit was \$5,266,832. The receipts from the several sources of revenue and a comparison with the same month last years are as follows:

Customs	\$10,032,271
Increase about	3,000,000
Internal revenue	27,590,848
Decrease about	752,000
Miscellaneous	2,320,199
Decrease	163,000
The total receipts, therefore, were \$1,000,200 in excess of July, 1899.	

EXPENDITURES BY ITEMS.

Civil and miscellaneous	\$12,203,500
Decrease as compared with July, 1899	1,700,000
War	18,845,124
Decrease	18,600,000
Navy	5,218,673
Increase	223,000
Indians	956,444
Increase	381,646
Pensions	11,916,514
Decrease	999,990
Interest	4,739,556
Decrease	440,000

The total expenditures during July were \$2,581,467 less than during July last year.

Government Coinage.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The monthly statement of the director of the mint shows the total coinage at the mint during July, 1899, to have been \$8,404,427, as follows: Gold, \$6,540,000; silver, \$1,827,627; minor coin, \$38,800.

Horford's Acid Phosphate

Good Digestion.
Taken regularly after meals, removes the sense of distress, oppression and "all gone" feeling of the stomach.
Genuine bears name Horford's on wrapper.

WEEKLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT

Drouth Continues to Affect Crops Very Materially.

A FEW LIGHT SHOWERS.

Much of the Wheat Now Being Harvested is Shriveled—Streams are Getting Very Low.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Bulletin of the Weather Bureau, Utah Section, for the week ending July 30, 1900.

The mean temperature of the week was about normal. No rain fell. The showers which fell at the close of last week were of temporary benefit only, and unwetted crops are again suffering from drouth. Pastures and ranges are very dry. The cutting of the second crop of lucern continues with poor returns the rule. Wheat harvest is well advanced and thrashing has become general. Sugar beets continue in good condition. Corn, which has had plenty of water, makes rapid growth. Water is very scarce and much of the late crops is suffering from drouth. In parts of Utah and Sanpete counties, grasshoppers are doing considerable damage to oats and the second crop of lucern.

CORRESPONDENTS' REMARKS.

Garland, Boxelder Co.—Hot, windy and dry. Spring grain which has been irrigated promises a fair crop and its harvest has commenced. The second crop of lucern is being cut. The wheat will generally be very light.—A. H. Gleason.

Hyrum, Cache Co.—Warm during the day but cool at night. Second crop of lucern is ready to cut. Harvesting on dry farms is in full operation. Water is getting scarce but grain will not need any more. Fruit is plentiful but is rather small and somewhat wormy.—Jas. Almond.

Laketon, Rich Co.—Much wind during the week, which has been unfavorable for grain; so much of the grain is lodged that the yield will not be as large as expected.—J. A. Farrington.

Meridian, Blaine Co.—Very hot. Winter wheat is getting ripe. Second crop of lucern is growing fast. Potatoes promise a fair crop. Oats are ripening rapidly.—J. S. Moffat.

Payson, Utah Co.—Clear and somewhat cooler but still warm. Light shower on the afternoon of the 23rd. Water is scarce and, in some cases, the second crop of lucern will be light as a result. Some of the wheat has been cut, and spring wheat will soon be ready for harvesting.—G. G. Weston.

Tooele, Tooele Co.—Thirty-two hundredths of an inch of rain on the 22nd and 23rd, which was of benefit to the depth of one and a half inches and was very beneficial to dry farm corn. Generally, however, vegetation is still suffering for moisture.—L. J. Elkington.

Vernon, Tooele Co.—Irrigated grain is doing well. Potatoes are a good crop. Garden truck is scarce and of poor quality. Small fruits are drying up for want of moisture. Wild hay is a good crop. The second crop of lucern will be light.—Walter James.

Levan, Juab Co.—Harvest of small grain is completed and most of it is in the stack. Thrashing will begin on August 10th. Potatoes are doing well. Corn is promising well. The second crop of lucern will be light.—Wm. Brown.

Utah, Weber Co.—A few showers during the week but not enough rainfall to wet the ground. Thrashing has commenced; the grain is plump. Spring wheat is being cut. Second crop of lucern is very poor. Tomatoes are very fine. Water is getting low in the river and crops are suffering.—Chas. de LaBume.

Porterville, Morgan Co.—Hot, sultry weather day and night. Water is very scarce; some hay crops have already burned up and others are suffering for water. Some fields of potatoes will also suffer unless a good rain comes. Harvesting is in full progress. There is a fine crop of fruit.—W. G. Brough.

Payson, Morgan Co.—Thunderstorm and light rain on the 23rd. Heavy fog on river and lowlands on 24th. Upland wheat is being harvested. Meadow hay is making a good average yield. The ranges are dry. Water is getting very low. Hot and dry northwest winds.—El White.

Miller, Salt Lake Co.—Hot and dry. Some of the crops are burning up, especially lucern, which is not getting sufficient water. Water in spring is getting very low.—John Morgan.

Big Cottonwood, Salt Lake Co.—Wheat is being harvested and thrashing has begun. Early peaches, apples, and other fruits are being gathered. A light sprinkle on the 26th, but of no benefit except to lay the dust and cool the atmosphere. The warm weather has made the corn grow rapidly.—John Sutherland.

American Fork, Utah Co.—Hot and dry. Light shower on 22nd. Harvesting continues. Much of the grain is badly shrunk on account of the drouth. The grasshoppers have already destroyed the second crop of lucern, especially on the bench lands.—J. C. Wagstaff.

Payson, Utah Co.—Early corn and potatoes on the market. Apples, peaches and apricots are ripe. Tomatoes are well set. Sugar beets are doing nicely. Thrashing has commenced. Hot and dry.—John D. Stark.

Lake Shore, Utah Co.—Very warm. Light rain on the 22nd. The cutting of grain will soon be completed. Sugar beets are looking fairly well. Corn and potatoes will make a light yield.—W. E. Beer.

Mountain Green, Sanpete Co.—Light rain on the 22nd. Fall grain is an average crop, but spring grain is only half a crop. Harvesting has just begun.—Geo. Carter.

Epahran, Sanpete Co.—Very dry. The ranges look like they had been burned. Very gloomy prospect for sheep and other stock the coming winter. Harvesting commenced a month earlier than last year. Some of the streams are entirely dried up. Grasshoppers are doing much damage to oats.—A. C. Nielson.

Haystack, Summit Co.—Hot and dry. Harvesting in progress. Spring grain is ripening fast. Fall grain is all harvested. Second crop of lucern is growing fast where it has plenty of water, but burning up where water is scarce.—Frederick Main.

Henderson, Summit Co.—Grain is ripening fast, and some small patches have been cut. Harvesting is in progress. Second crop of lucern has been watered.—Wm. Brewer.

Heber, Wasatch Co.—A good growing week. One-fourth inch of rain on the 22nd, which refreshed vegetation. Early apples are on the market. Harvesting will soon begin. The hay crop is nearly all housed.—John Crook.

Leland, Uintah Co.—Not so warm as last week. Second crop of lucern is looking fairly well. Spring grain will soon be ready to cut.—M. J. Hersey.

Deerest, Millard Co.—Very little change from the previous week. Weather continues hot and dry. No increase of water. What grain there is, is being cut; the kernels are badly shrunk

and not fit for milling. Lucern grows very slowly.—Shirley W. Western.

Glenwood, Sevier Co.—Extremely warm during the latter part of the week. Some spring wheat is ripe; nearly all fall grain cut. Watered oats, corn and potatoes look very well. Early apples are ripe. Very few plums this year; cherries, also, are scarce. Tomatoes look well. Worms are injuring the cabbage. Corn is in silk; second crop of lucern nearly ready to cut.—Will M. Cowley.

Platana, Sevier Co.—A shower of rain on 21st and two other light sprinkles during the week. The ground is very dry; water scarce. Harvesting has begun; there is less than an average crop.—V. H. Schock.

Emery, Emery Co.—The drouth broken by good thunder showers on the 21st and 22nd. Partly cloudy and very warm. Wheat and oats turning very good and unless more rain falls soon, much grain will be shrunk as there is little or no water for irrigating the crops. Corn is in tassels; potatoes doing fairly well.—H. C. Wickman.

Lawrence, Emery Co.—The past week has been very warm and dry. The range is dry and bare. Threatening weather with high winds on the 23rd and 24th, but no rain. Harvesting is slowly progressing; spring wheat and oats will make nearly average crops.—L. Lewis.

Minersville, Beaver Co.—Drouth continues unbroken. The past week has been hot, some days partly cloudy, but no rain has fallen. Harvesting still continues; the grain is all more or less shrunk. Water nearly all gone; all we have is obtained from springs in the bed of the river.—Wm. Wood.

Greenville, Piute Co.—Rain on the 21st helped vegetation; the rain of the week was dry and very warm. Harvesting will commence next week. The second crop of lucern is very poor.—H. A. Chaffin.

Gairville, Wayne Co.—Rain on the 21st. Second crop of lucern is being cut and wheat is ready to be harvested. Corn, cane and melons are growing fast and garden stuff is doing well.—George S. Rust.

Giles, Wayne Co.—The weather has been somewhat cooler during the week. Rain in the mountains on the 21st has increased the water supply. The oat crop is ripe and cutting has begun. Corn is in tassels, and making rapid growth.—Levi C. White.

Torrey, Wayne Co.—A few light showers have improved conditions in this section. Thus far there has been no loss through drouth.—H. W. Culbertson.

Cedar City, Iron Co.—The harvesting of wheat has commenced. The rain on Saturday and Sunday came too late to be of benefit to wheat, but was very beneficial to the second crop of lucern and to vegetables.—Wayland Bailey.

Coyote, Garfield Co.—Fine rains on 21st and 22nd, which wet the ground to the depth of five inches. First crop of lucern nearly cut, and there is a fair prospect for a second crop. All harvesters.

When Jester was enabled finally to disengage himself from his friends who surrounded him, he made his way quickly to the hotel, where, surrounded by his children, Harvey Jester, Will and Alice Hill, he rejoined quietly. He will leave here at once for his home in Oklahoma, where he was taken prisoner over two years ago. There was general rejoicing among the townspeople when the verdict became known.

Jester is Acquitted.

New London, Mo., Aug. 1.—Alexander Jester, the octogenarian, who has been on trial here for the past two weeks for the murder, twenty-nine years ago, of Gilbert Gates, was tonight acquitted. There were three ballots taken by the jury. The first stood nine for acquittal and three for murder in the first degree. The next stood ten for acquittal and two for conviction. The third and last unanimous for acquittal, was given with a shout by the tired jurymen.

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