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.

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CONVINCED BY GUNS.

The Argument That Makes an Impression on Chinese Officials.

HOW TO PREVENT FURTHER RIOTS

Episcopal Bishop Just Arrived from the "Celestial Empire" Expresses His Views on the Subject.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The Right Rev. F. R. Graves, the episcopal bishop of China, arrived in Chicago today. He said that he was glad to see that Minister Denby had appointed a commission to investigate the late riots in China, and that he had selected such good men as Commander Harber, of the United States navy; Sherman T. Peck, United States consul general at Tientsin, and the interpreter of the United States legation at Pekin.

"It is unfortunate, said the bishop, "that a committee of such men was not sent to China to before the crises of missionary property occurred, and it will be, as this late day it will at best remind the mandarins that the government of the United States is not sufficiently interested in the welfare of its citizens in China. There is no person more susceptible to the influence of luck than the Chinese and to send an outfit like consul and a missionary to investigate the cause of a victory was a good deal like sending a bootjack to report upon the size of an elephant.

"Commander Harber is a very good man and whatever he and his associates do will have a wholesome effect upon the foreigners as well as the Chinese."

"What has been the effect of the recent riots?"

"They have hindered and interrupted work everywhere. They have caused bad feeling between native Christians and the rest of the people. They have seriously impaired the sense of security that foreigners have heretofore felt in China and made life and travel in the interior difficult and dangerous.

"Our government must make China pay her obligations or take matters into its own hands. I doubt if this is possible without the use of force. They ought to insist upon the severe punishment of every official who was in any way involved or who had shown culpable negligence for the outrages and see that they are not rewarded afterward. The indemnity should be paid in full from the private funds of the viceroy and other officials who are responsible, and not by the central government of China.

"Actual and not fictitious culprits should be punished. It is common in China for men to sell their lives, and submit to the death penalty as substitutes for someone who is able to pay them, and it is more common for officials to submit for a punishment friendless wretches who are lying in prison for other offenses."

"There seems to have been a good many riots lately."

"Yes, during the last year there have been more disturbances than usual. They result from the same causes as those that occurred in 1890 and 1891. They are spasmodic and epidemic. They usually begin in May and continue until October, because the people are more easily excited and inflamed during the summer season by mischief making emissaries from the mandarins. In several of the riots several strangers have appeared in the place who talked violence, and it is well known that they were employed and paid by prominent officials. In almost every case the riots are traced directly to the officials, and when prompt action is not taken by a foreign government, similar outbreaks are sure to follow in other parts of the empire.

"I haven't the slightest doubt that the allure of the British and American governments to act promptly after the riots of Chung Tu was the cause of the massacre at Ku Cheu several weeks later. And I am sure that all the subsidiary disturbances might have been nipped in the bud years ago, if our government and the British government had been firm and determined in their bearing in China."

"Has the central government of China power to prevent these riots?"

"I think it has. If it will promptly and severely punish the officials who are responsible, and then make examples of them, the disturbances will stop.

"In 1891, when I was living in Wuchang, we expected the missions to be attacked and burned. The day was set for the destruction of all foreign property and the expulsion of all foreigners from that place, and although the authorities knew of the scheme of the plot, they took no steps to prevent it, until the capture of a British gunboat told the viceroy that he would begin to shoot the city within the first minute if any property was attacked, and suggested that the viceroy's palace be in the direct range of his guns. The viceroy took the hint and immediately ordered Chinese soldiers at the gate of every foreign dwelling, and took all possible precautions to prevent a disturbance. Nothing more was heard of it. It was perfectly apparent that the viceroy intended that the foreigners should be driven out and their property destroyed.

"I believe also," said Bishop Graves, "that the presence of the U. S. cruiser near Pekin at the city at Wu Mai prevented a riot there last June. All the tribe was told that destroying the mission and other foreign property would bring U. S. ships into the river and shell the city of Chung Tu, but when our intention became apparent, the plot was abandoned."

MR. GIBSON'S HANDWRITING.

Declared to Play an Important Part in the Dorman Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The handwriting of Rev. Geo. Gibson is declared to play an important part in the Dorman trial. In his opening statement Judge Dunprey said that the words on the paper enclosing Marcus Lamont's rings and on the wrapper addressed to Mr. Noble were similar to the penmanship of the paper or Edmund Gibson. In an effort way he met surprise on the minister and the witness will attempt to prove his insinuations were justifiable.

In order to show the similarity of Dr. Gibson's handwriting and that on the paper and wrapper, a statement containing some of the pastor's writing will be introduced in evidence by the defense.

This blackboard was found on the first landing of the belfry by Attorney Dickinson and Deputy one day during the inquest held in the church. They examined the board carefully at the time, and after a little consultation, decided it would be of value to the defense. When they left the church they took the board with them, and by the writing on it will try to prove that instead of damaging character against the minister. The board contains the following notice, which was written in chalk by Dr. Gibson:

"The pastor will see tickets down stairs after service."

This board was frequently placed in the lobby of the church on Sundays. During the week it was kept in the belfry tower.

During the preliminary examination of the Maxwell Williams case, the defense requested Dr. Gibson to write the words "Rev. Geo. Gibson and Prof. Schermerhorn." Both the names that were found on the paper enclosing Blanche Lamont's rings. It is the intention of the defense to produce the names written by Dr. Gibson and compare the writing with that on the paper and wrapper sent to Mr. Noble. It is believed that there will be quite a considerable time comparing the two specimens of handwriting. They will claim that the person who wrote the notice on the blackboard is the person who wrote the names on the paper enclosing the rings, and on the wrapper sent to Mr. Noble.

Dr. Gibson is prepared for the attack by the defense. He would not discuss the subject, but his secretary, Robert N. Lynch said:

"The writing on the paper enclosing the rings and that on the wrapper is in no way like the penmanship of Dr. Gibson. The address on the wrapper is printed. The similarity between it and Dr. Gibson's writing is that the doctor writes a clear hand that is so plain as to almost resemble print."

THEY SCORN THE IDEA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—The district attorney and police and Dr. Gibson's statement made by the defense in the Durrant case is cast suspicion upon Rev. Gibson. They said in response to a question that no such thing as forged for the clergyman's arrest. Rev. Gibson himself denied that he had written the names on the newspaper as charged by Attorney Dunprey. In reference to a Omaha dispatch stating that Durrant is known to have received a letter from Blanche Lamont the day after she disappeared, Dunprey says he knew nothing of such a letter.

Death in the Flames.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—The excursion steamer Mackinaw was burned to the waters edge at 2:15 o'clock this morning and two members of its crew are reported as having perished in the flames. They are Barney McGinigle, engineer; an unknown man, dock hand. The fire broke out in a lumber yard, which is on the north side of slip E, south pier. The flames, fanned by a lively breeze from the lake, swept across the slip and in a few moments the Mackinaw was in flames.

VIOLATED THE LAW.

British Vessels Said to Disregard the Ports Treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—Information has come to the federal authorities here that many British sealing schooners have been bearing arms in open defiance of the treaty and that the masters have boldly violated every clause of the law. Complaints will be made to the state department and the matter will be laid before the British government.

If the story that the American sea captains who have cruised in the Arctic region since the Paris award, in Behring sea, can be believed, the British fur sealers are systematically violating every condition of the treaty, carrying plenty of arms to do so, and defying the officers of the threats or complaints from America.

It is claimed that the British vessels are all sailing boldly without regard to the treaty. Some there are no American cruisers to watch them and protect American rights under the treaty. On the other hand, it is said that by reason of advantages of position and superiority on the seas Great Britain is closely guarding our vessels, and that every violation of law, however trivial, is promptly reported and summarily dealt with.

Government agents will ascertain every fact possible concerning these allegations of the sealing depredations and will lay the charges before the British government. The violations that are reported relate to fishing within the prescribed present miles of seal islands of Pribyloff, known as Seal Island. It is alleged that nets are used in violation of the prohibition of the treaty, and no attention has been paid to the injunction which prohibits any kind of firearms at certain seasons of the year.

CHINA'S TRADE.

A Promising Revival of Commercial Prosperity Noticed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The department of state has received a report on the trade of China for 1894, prepared by the secretary of the British legation at Pekin. The most remarkable feature of the trade for the year is found in the facts that, notwithstanding the Japanese war and many other untoward circumstances, good results were obtained and that a promising revival of commercial prosperity has set in. Both exports and imports show an advance and the customs revenue was increased by every division of the trade with the one exception of Indian opium. The receipts from the customs exceeded the maximum collected during the most prosperous days of the tea trade.

In accounting for this condition the author of the report says that the losses included during the war and the usual calamities of war were almost wholly absent. He therefore concludes that the trade of China is on the "most secure soundness of the position."

Former stocks of imports and been absorbed and prices were on the whole so moderate and safe as to encourage trade.

"Fluctuations in the value of silver," says the report, "though uncertain, were less violent and while exporter the importer to lose risk also afforded more confidence to the exporter. This is well illustrated by the results of the year's operations, almost every export having done well. We may conclude that the revised, which under changed conditions, we expect to enjoy for some, in the natural result of the range of values having reached a sound and safe basis, and of moderate steadiness in exchange which here had a low standard."

The report quotes expressions of opinion from various British representatives throughout the empire. The consul general at Shanghai touches upon the silver question in the quotation attributed to him. He says that the stability in the value of silver is the one desideratum of the foreign merchant in the far east, and it is pointed out that Burma June in it quiet the stability of the people of China is to be laid down in Europe at about half the cost at which they could be sold years ago."

For the increase of foreign trade in China the report recommends the submission of show yards for the country merchant now sent there. The report also recommends the opening of ports in the ports of Su Chow and Hang Chow by the Japanese treaty will have very little influence on the volume and value of foreign trade on account of the absence of the banking and shipping facilities at those places.

Commenting upon the effect of the war, the writer of the report says: "Even, as may be the case, China has learned no lesson by the war, yet it seems scarcely credible that she will be slow to avoid some measure of reorganization if not money in self-defense, at least by the necessity of providing money for the large indemnity which is stipulated for. If China is ever to stand alone and cease to be a victim of any conflict, she must have a new fleet, an honest financial administration and an army reorganized after a European model. More than this she must construct railways, open mines, build roads and generally develop the great latent resources of the empire."

The English consul at Chin Fu is quoted as expressing the fear "that the only means with which the Chinese will learn from their misfortunes in the war with Japan is the lesson of defeat, and that, as the crease of hatred of foreign advice and a greater desire than ever to keep them alive by fair means or foul. Instead of mechanics, engineers, etc., he predicts, will purchase men of war, heavy guns instead of railway plants, and ammunition instead of local machinery."

DARKINGS WITHDRAWS.

McKinley Will Take His Place as the Presidential Nominee.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Herald says: It is said upon the authority of a Republican leader of national reputation that Benjamin Harrison has withdrawn from the presidential race and has named Wm. McKinley as his residuary legatee. More than the assurance of truth is given to this report by the fact that Charles W. Fairbanks, Mr. Harrison's personal representative and the leading candidate for United States Senator Voorhees' place, is in the city in conference with McKinley and Platner, who is supposed to be here in the interests of McKinley.

Battle on Coal Creek.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 25.—A posse of officers and a gang of white thieves had a pitched battle on Coal creek. One of the robbers, believed to be Green Fisher, was shot through the hip, and another, supposed to be Thomas Lewis, was shot in the arm. A horse was killed beneath a deputy sheriff, but none of the officers were wounded. The robbers all escaped to the hills.

WILSON LACKAYE MARRIED.

Ceremony Performed at Omaha Last Night.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Sept. 25.—Wilton Lackaye and Miss Alice Evans were married at Council Bluffs this afternoon by Rev. Stephen Merritt. Both are well known theatrical people, and reside in New York city. Miss Evans came direct from New York today, and met Lackaye, who was playing Svengali with Palmer's company at the Creighton, in Omaha.

Lackaye obeyed the performance half an hour, and the happy pair rushed from its study to the courthouse, where the ceremony was performed.

Bids for Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—After a reconsideration of the subject, Secretary Herbert has decided not to change the plan of advertising for proposals for building the two new battleships with a provision for the inclusion of the necessary armor of the ships in the form of bid. Consequently the advertisement will call for bids for the ships without armor, according to the specifications upon which all of our new ships were built.

Looking for Contracts in Japan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A special to the World from Tokio says:

Agents of several American ship builders and steel and iron manufacturers are now in Japan, seeking government contracts for naval construction and material.

The Union ironworks of San Francisco are represented by Irving M. Scott; the Cramps by General Grosvenor B. Williams; the Bethlehem works by Captain E. L. Zalinski; the Carnegie works by Mr. Lovejoy; the Cambria by the Whitneys of New York by A. R. Whitney Jr., and the Electric company of Schenectady, by E. Tournauer.

But for reasons no one seems to explain the various agents are not willing to be seen as openly as might have been expected, reports having been circulated that the heads of prominent American houses have received invitations to visit Japan and bid on important works. So far is this from truth that the agents now on the scene are scrupulously slow to obtain official recognition.

THE CALL TO ARMS.

Declaration of Principles by the Irish Convention at Chicago.

ENGLAND'S SINS REMEMBERED.

Independence of Ireland Must be Achieved on the Field of Battle.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—At today's session of the Irish convention, O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, chairman of the committee on resolutions, read the following "Declaration of Principles":

"The people of Ireland are a sovereign people; Ireland is by nature separate from every other country and liberty is the birthright of her people. Ireland was known throughout Europe as a nation long before the dawn of Christianity, and was the home of civilization when England was still barbarous. England's claim to authority over Ireland originated in force and has been maintained by corruption and coercion. They have never ripened into the right to rule. The title by conquest has never been perpetual inasmuch as the Irish people have continuously, by constitutional agitation or revolutionary energy, resisted England's power and endeavored to destroy her universal supremacy. Ireland is deprived of almost every civil right, which the American people most dearly cherish. Unexampled cruelty and brutal unwisdom have been the distinguishing characteristics of English rule in Ireland. England has destroyed Ireland's industries and ruined her commerce, has passed upon our Parliament laws intended to extinguish our nationality, has banished Ireland's ruling chiefs, has burned Ireland's cities, houses and destroyed her churches. She has drained the veins of Ireland of her best blood, has driven millions of people, thousands of men whose only crime was love of Ireland. Every measure for the last century looking towards the legislative independence of the Irish people has either suffered defeat in the Commons, or been arbitrarily rejected by the Lords. England has violated every treaty and broken every pledge, and almost with every year of the century, she has imposed upon Ireland some law of coercion as the price of the most drastic character is now about one statute-book. To the plea of the people for justice and their prayers for mercy, England has responded with the scourge on the scaffold, and yet today, Ireland, enfeebled but not humiliated, unbroken in spirit and conquered, is in spirit a nation. It has become evident after many years of earnest endeavor to obtain a measure of independence from the English government by peaceful agitation, that appeals to reason for justice are futile. It is felt, therefore, for the present, we can do no more than again the truth recorded by all history that the liberties of the people and the independence of the nation must be won upon the field of battle, and we declare our belief that the men of Ireland who are being driven into exile are the legitimate heirs in their native land, by English misgovernment are entitled by the laws of God and man to use every means in their power to drive from their country an tyrant and the usurper, and we believe Ireland has the right to make England's difficulty her opportunity and employ every possible means to create that difficulty.

"In view of these facts, the members of this convention appeal with confidence to the American fellow citizens and all lovers of liberty to cooperate with them in aiding the people of Ireland in the achievement of the same inalienable liberty enjoyed in these United States."

Distinct from the "declaration of principles," Chairman Ryan also submitted, on behalf of the resolutions committee, three separate resolutions as follows:

"Resolved, That we earnestly protest against the continued misrepresentation of English prisons of Irish patriots; that we consider it inhuman and against the policy of civilized nations to keep in prison men who have acted only in the interest of their country and human liberty, and that the release of these men is imperatively demanded, not only by the Irish people, but by civilization.

"Resolved, That this convention expresses the hope that the people of Cuba, who are struggling for political independence and the establishment of a republic, will be successful, and we extend to them our heartfelt sympathy.

"Resolved, that this convention, recognizing the importance to the Irish nation of preserving the language, customs and music of the people, commends the work now being done by the Gaelic league and the National Literary society in Ireland and by the kindred societies of this country, and earnestly trusts that our people will give them hearty co-operation and generous support."

Non-Partisan Silver Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 25.—The non-partisan silver convention called here by well known Democrats among the signers being Gov. Carr, secretary of State Cook and ex-Democratic State Chairman Smith, met today with ex-Justice James C. McRee, as chairman, and Congressman Harry Skinner (Populist) and Dr. J. J. Mott (Republican) as secretaries. Three or four hundred persons assembled.

Senator Marion Butler presented a resolution, agreed upon by the conference committee, which, after stating that free and unlimited coinage of silver is the only way to end the evil of gold monometallism; recommends that the only means open to parties, representatives and presidential electors as well declare on the stump their endorsement of free coinage and repeal other laws to bolster such monopolies and take similar action.

A California Heiress Engaged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A special to the World from Newport, R. I., says: There is a rumor here that Miss Virginia Fair, the California heiress and sister of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, is engaged to Count Herbstetty, who has been prominent in society for the past two seasons.

SHIP BUILDING AND CANALS.

Subjects Discussed at the Deep Waterways Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 26.—The committee on nominations presented recommendations at the opening of the morning session of the deep waterway convention for the re-election of the old officers and the election of seventeen members as executive board. The report was adopted, and the members of the new board will determine by lot what shall be the terms of the members, six of whom shall serve one year, six two years and six three years. The eighteenth member will be chosen by the other members of the committee. The first paper of the day was on "Domestic Shipbuilding" by Professor George Tunell, of Chicago university, who took the position that American shipping will be revived when ships can be built in America as cheaply as in foreign lands. Alex B. Smith, of New York, disagreed with Prof. Tunell as to the decline of American shipping. He ascribed the prosperity of foreign shipping to subsidies.

Chauncey N. Dutton of Washington, Gustave Lindenthal of New York, Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, Philadelphia, John A. C. Wright Rochester, and others, discussed the utilization of the Erie canal, which, it was said, from Lake Erie to the ocean. Thomas F. Tolerton of Pittsburg read a paper on the "Enlargement of the Erie Canal."

Cattleman Fined for Lynching.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 25.—The Southampton Post-office has received from New York in Southampton county, twenty hours long for money, owing to heavy rain. The Paris brought 4,000 cases and 27 crates of California fruit which will be delivered in London tonight and to send at noon tomorrow. The fact that at the last in engaged in one firm is thought to be against the realization of good prices.

Bank Suspends.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The co-operative savings and loan bank suspended, capital stock, $100,000. The bank had but a few depositors.

The Yacht Race Today.

CENTER ISLAND, Sept. 26.—The yachts Spruce IV and Ethel Wynn started on the third race today at 12:30. Ethel Wynn led shortly after the start, but at 12:45 Spruce was two lengths ahead. The course will be to windward or leeward, three miles and return, with a repetition of two legs, making twelve miles.

Spruce got around the first turn at 1:06:30 (unofficial) so far ahead of Ethel Wynn that her friends began to lose hope.

Ethel Wynn gave up the race at the end of the first round when Spruce was almost five minutes ahead. The boats turned the outer marks as follows: Spruce, 1:26:00; Ethel Wynn, 1:32:16. Time at end first round was: Spruce, 2:03; Ethel Wynn, 2:11:20.

At 2:30 Ethel Wynn was seen heading for home without any jib set. She evidently met with an accident. Spruce went on for the outer mark to make the race.

Republican Campaign.

MASCALLEVILLE, Iowa, Sept. 25.—The Republican state campaign was formally opened here this afternoon under the auspices of the Iowa Traveling Men's club. The crowd was not as large as anticipated, owing to the attending weather. Senator Allison delivered the leading address, a thorough review of the Republican tariff and other leading issues. Other speeches addressed by U. S. Senator Gear, ex-governor Larrabee, General Drake and MacPatrick and others. Two meetings were held simultaneously.

Rev. Talmage Called to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25.—Rev. Dr. Talmage of Brooklyn, has accepted a call to become pastor of the First Presbyterian church in this city. Dr. Talmage is to have equal authority with Dr. Sunderland and probably will present half of the sermons, beginning on Sunday October 27.

PURE INVENTION.

An Alleged Interview with the German Chancellor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—A special to the Herald from Berlin says: The chancellor has declared that the alleged interview published by the Paris Figaro is pure invention. The national liberal press has been much irritated by the interview and has denounced it as a new plan of campaign were about to be started against Prince von Hohenlohe, who is losing ground in public estimation.

Remarkable Race.

SNEWBRIER, Sept. 26.—Although the weather today was blazing hot, there was a large number of fashionable attendants at the races. Lord Rosebery, whose two Derby winners, Ladas and Sir Visto, competed for the jockey club stakes, drew a foreign, for three and four-year-olds, was among the notable people present. Result—J. H. Houblewerth's Lavenia, three-year-old, by Hen Dor, out of Napolia, first; Lord Ellesmere's filly, Nuns the Wiest, four-year-old, second; T. Cannon's filly, Veuis, three-year-old, third. The betting was three to one on Lavenia, nine to two on Nuns the Wiest, twenty-five to one on Venis.

Collided with a U. S. Warship.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Herald's correspondent at Guayquil, Ecuador, telegraphs that the English steamer Condor collided there with the United States warship Alert. No lives were lost, but the Alert sustained a damage of $1,000.

Committed Suicide.

DEER ISLE, Maine, Sept. 26.—Mrs. Violet Hastell, who on June 17 married J. H. Brister, colored, the leader of the Pinkerton party at Homestead, after leaving her husband, Everett J. Hastell, seriously ill here, was found dead in the woods near here late yesterday. She evidently committed suicide. There was a bullet hole in her head and a revolver by near. Mrs. Hastell lived with Brister but a few weeks, returning to the bedside of her husband soon after the publication of the story of the shipwreck, with the exposition that she had received a letter from her husband's brother, announcing the death of Mr. Hastell. She produced the letter, but her husband's brother denied it was the author. Mrs. Hastell was frantic over her husband, who is dangerously ill, and had been with him almost continuously since her return.

Two Dead Bodies Found.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Early today Harold Schmidt discovered the dead bodies of Henry Hetscher and Dr. Hoffe near Lindell railway at the entrance of the Lower Gravoy park. Each had been shot in the temple. About 2 o'clock a dog living in the vicinity heard two pistol shots, but did not know who fired them.

An investigation disclosed a note written by the girl in small memorandum book, as follows:

"Good bye, all. I used it for myself and he used it for himself."

Near the bodies was a revolver with the cartridges all gone. The latter found in the pocket of Hetscher, who is a pressman, show that no was about to leave St. Louis to look for work, and did not expect to return for two years. They were lovers and meditated that death was preferable to separation.

At the time Ada Hetscher was compelled to marry a man she detested. He never lived with her, however, she had been keeping company with Miss Hoffe, organist and musical instructor at St. John's Catholic church, and was but 18 years of age.

Opportune Fire.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 26.—The chamber of commerce, a handsome five story building in Minneapolis, erected in 1884 at the cost of $180,000, was damaged $10,000 by fire today. The loss on the contents is also about $10,000. The building was long been vacant and such an opportunity will now be embraced to rebuild and enlarge it.

Discussion Not Fearful of Defeated.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Lord Dunraven's object in having Valkyrie III sound the winner on the side of the Atlantic is to have her race and humiliatingly, it is said, silence those who assertions that he was afraid to have the yacht meet Defender again. H. Maitland Kersey, who has acted as Lord Dunraven's representative, said today:

"There has been a great deal of talk about special races between the two yachts, and if anybody wants Valkyrie to race, she will race. The Defender gives to the Mediterranean, Valkyrie will go there also."

HUNDREDS OF FARMS DESTROYED

Forest Fires Sweeping Over Vast Tracts of Land.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 26.—The big forest fire that has been raging two days in the forests of the county of Ashburton has continued to burn and farm houses. The village of Hewitts Mills is wiped out. Even cattle were burned in the fields. The inhabitants had a narrow escape, hundreds of families became separated in the flight.

Most of the county from Hewitts Mills to Ashton is a charred and blackened waste. The fire is raging still further into the interior and the sky is obscured by dense smoke. Forest Dale and Moose Park, on Mistinibie road, escaped the fire entirely, but along the Athabasca branch of Grand Trunk the destruction is plenty.

Democratic Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 25.—The Democratic state convention to nominate a candidate for governor, met here today. Ex-Congressman John Kean, Judge Howard Carrow of Camden were prominent chairmen. The platform adopted was for a national administration. Alexander S. McGill was nominated on the first ballot for governor.

Mine Explosion Near Louisville.

DENVER, Sept. 25.—A special to the Times from Louisville says: There has been an explosion at the Belgian mine and the ground has caved in. Miners are fifteen rock under ground. It is impossible to reach them. The Belgian is located about five miles from Louisville in Adelaide Park.

KILLED BY FALLING ROCK.

Herman Carlino Loses His Life in the Marion Mine.

Herman Carlino, an Italian miner, employed in the Marion mine at Camp Floyd, was last evening caught in a cave of falling rock and instantly killed. He was engaged on the night shift, and had just commenced to work when the cave occurred. The rock struck the unfortunate man on the head, crushing out life instantly and causing instant death. An inquest was held this morning.

CHINESE IN COURT.

Year Arraigned for Peddling in the Restricted District.

This was Chinese day in the police court, and four of Li Hung Chang's countrymen were arraigned before Justice Smith on the charge of peddling in the restricted district. They were Ching Hoy, Gum Hoy, Ah Lee and Chin Chin. The first three were found guilty and fined $5 each, while the latter was more fortunate, the case against him being dismissed. Officers Shannon and Pratt made the arrests and after the Mongolians had paid their fines, they demanded of the officers an explanation regarding what constituted the restricted district. When told that it comprised all the main streets, one of them exclaimed: "Me no understand English!" The officers said "No," and off they scuttered feeling that the "Melican man" was guilty of no much discrimination.

In C. Jones, a gambling house keeper, was arrested and left $50 on the charge. The amount was declared forfeited this afternoon on his non-appearance

FEELS VERY WELL.

Business on His Road Has Been Good This Year.

HE PRAISES SALT LAKE VALLEY.

A Chicago & Northwestern Man Who Rejoices in Prosperity and Utah's Delightful Climate.

Traveling Passenger Agent Burnham, who represents the Chicago & Northwestern railway in the Rocky Mountain division, was in town today on one of his regular business visits. Speaking of the traffic on his road this year he says it shows a marked increase over 1894. The increase for the past quarter is ahead of anything that has been done in the passenger line except in 1893, World's Fair year. June, 1893, fell a little less than the same month of 1892, which made the highest record in the history of the road. But June, July and August of this year have witnessed a greater volume of business than did the same three months in 1893, so the showing is in favor of this year as the best yet in the record of business outside of a special occasion like the World's Fair year.

Mr. Burnham says there is a strong probability that the Extension to this city will attract a very large number of visitors from Colorado, Nevada, and Pacific coast points, as well as from the north. Even in Chicago there are people who will make a special visit here on that occasion.

The penal C. & N. representative got back last Sunday from a visit to the delightful weather which has followed the exceptional storm, and is enthusiastic in his praise of the Salt Lake valley. When reminded of the sharp frost and the fall of sleet here during two days last week, he admitted the much severer weather in Denver, where he was at the time, telling how trees were broken and destroyed and much injury done by the heavy snowfall; and wound up by suggesting that while the Salt Lake valley was not in its for blizzards, cyclones and deluges, in comparison with other places east and west in the Rocky Mountain region, those other places had no chance whatever with this valley when it came to the record of a balmy, healthful atmosphere, clear, exhilarating sunshine, and a delightful climate generally.

BEAT THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

It Has to Submit to Rate Agreements of Eastern Railroads.

C. F. Smart, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific company, has announced that the transcontinental railroads have practically agreed to consummate an arrangement for the making of westbound freight rates from what is known as the central traffic territory, on the basis of the same rates as prevail westbound from New York city, subject to a minimum of 35 cents, says the San Francisco Chronicle. This means a reduction in westbound rates to the amount of the local rate now applying from the point of shipment to either New York or Chicago, and will be shared by all the roads forming the through lines between points in the central traffic territory and California.

The present rates applying on westbound freight shipments are being based on the rates applying from New York and Chicago, to which is added a local rate between the point of shipment and the two cities mentioned. For instance, a carload of merchandise is shipped from Pittsburg to San Francisco. If the local rate from Pittsburg to New York, added to the through rate from New York to San Francisco, is less than the local rate from Pittsburg to Chicago, added to the through rate from Chicago to San Francisco, the former rate applies on the shipment and vice versa, though the rate does not include the 35 cents.

The central traffic territory includes all the territory from the Pittsburg and Buffalo meridian west to Chicago, and north of the Ohio and Missouri. The territory which will be affected by the new method of rate-making. The through rates on westbound shipments from all points in this territory, plus the rates now applying from New York or Chicago without the addition of the local rate from the point of shipment to New York or Chicago, plus the addition of all local rates on through westbound shipments will accomplish a bigger reduction in rates than the transcontinental roads have been in many months. The extent of the reduction may be readily judged by the effect it will have on shipments from Chicago to San Francisco. The rate is divided as are classed in the western classification as first class now carry a rate of $2.40 from Chicago to San Francisco. First class rate from Cincinnati to Chicago is 40 cents, which, added to the rate from Chicago to San Francisco, makes the through rate from Cincinnati $2.80. The rate under the new arrangement will be $2.40.

This abolition of local rates in the central traffic territory and the consequent reduction in through westbound rates from all points in that territory have not been brought about through any desire or influence of the Southern Pacific company. In fact the Southern Pacific company frankly confess that they have been opposed to the proposed rate reform, as they explain it, the high rates afford California producers protection against the low rates of eastern manufacturers. The eastern roads, however, have forced the Southern Pacific to gracefully accept the situation, and Mr. Smart says the transcontinental lines have all agreed to adopt the proposed new method of rate-making. The reduces rates will be put into effect in the near future, probably by the 1st of October.