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.

NO. 247. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1895. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXVIII.

WAR WITH SPAIN

Said to be a Possibility of the Near Future.

ON ACCOUNT OF CUBA.

War and State Departments Unusually Active.

EXHAUSTIVE REPORTS PREPARED

On the Facilities for Landing Troops On the Coast of the Island.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—A special to a local paper from Washington says: "Information as to the recent secret work in the navy department has leaked out and the result is sufficient to justify the belief that President Cleveland is meditating seriously the possibility of hostilities between Spain and the United States in the near future.

Whether the dispatch is done in a castle to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, or an intention to be in a position to enforce the Monroe claim is uncertain, but it cannot be denied that the state and navy departments have been unusually active in the last few weeks. Certain branches of the navy department are now devoting their attention to the Cuban matter almost exclusively.

"Acting under recent orders from Secretary Herbert, some of the officers have been working extra time, securing data whose character is such as to indicate that the President and Secretary Olney recognize the necessity of preparing for active intervention in the affairs of Cuba.

"Exhaustive reports have been prepared for Secretary Herbert and the President on naval conditions for a descent on Cuba. The question of transports and the facilities for landing troops on the island has been looked into thoroughly, and the results filed with the secretary of the navy."

BEST TO SCHOOL TOGETHER.

Testimony in the Trial of Durrant for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—Pouring rain did not lessen the crowd of curiosity seekers at the trial of Theodore Durrant today. Even the usual large percentage of women was among the throng that pushed and fought for admission.

A new witness appeared in the person of Henry J. Saimount, a cadet at academy, who testified that Durrant and Blanche Lamont had ridden to school together on the morning of April 3d. He had seen them frequently before and his attention was particularly directed to them on this day by their behavior and their apparent intimacy. When he described Durrant sitting on the dummy with his arm around the seat behind Blanche, and holding sweet words on the girl, Durrant and his father from their seats in the courtroom smiled broadly. The jurors seemed to relish the remembrance, while the father acted as if the conversation the matter a huge joke.

Several other witnesses were introduced to prove that Blanche and Durrant went to school together on the fatal morning.

Herman J. Schlagler, a class-mate of Durrant at the medical college, on the stand primarily to prove this morning companionship, proved a good but unwilling witness for the people. He manifestly tried to shield his college acquaintance, but admitted that four days after Blanche had disappeared and before Durrant was mentioned in connection with her absence, Durrant had asked Schlagler if he had remembered seeing them together and if he did not remember that Durrant parted from Blanche before a witness left the car. Witness was unable to remember this. Durrant volunteered the information that Blanche was missing. The prisoner told the witness that Blanche was easily led and controlled by him, and that he feared she had gone to some questionable abode.

Miss Minnie Bell Edwards, who had been a class-mate of Blanche, gave the following testimony: "On the afternoon of April 3 Blanche Lamont and I left the normal school together. As we approached the car she was joined by a young man whom I recognized as Durrant. They boarded the car together, sitting on the dummy, while I went inside. At that time Blanche had a parcel of books and wore a black dress, both of which I now identify. I was particularly attracted to Durrant and fully recognize him. I last saw the couple at the corner of Market and Powell streets, where I left the car. I had never seen the defendant before. I next saw him at police headquarters where I fully identified him. I also recognized a portrait published in the papers when Durrant was arrested. No one spoke to me about my testimony. I told my school teacher what I knew about Blanche, and was then summoned as a witness."

On cross-examination the witness was made to describe minutely all the movements of Durrant, Russell and Miss Lamont before and after they boarded the car. She was also made to describe Durrant's attire minutely, the stage to her story and made an excellent witness for the prosecution.

SO ALIBI.

The prosecution in the Durrant case as now said to be able to produce a witness to overwhelm the student and destroy his last hope of an alibi. One who knows him, that left the city that the night not be forced to testify against him, will go on the witness stand and testify that on the afternoon of April 3 she rode to the station upon the same car with Durrant and Blanche Lamont. As the car traveled on its way she noticed the school girl carefully. She observed her clothing, noted her books, watched her movements and followed her conversation with the young student. The girl was unknown to her, but she had watched Durrant from his childhood as she would one of her own children.

Shortly after four o'clock the car arrived at Twenty-second street. The woman who had been interested in the young couple, arose to leave the car. Durrant and the school girl were already on the way out. The student assisted the girl from the car and gave his hand to the last lady. The three walked to the sidewalk together and stopped there for a moment or two. Durrant introduced Blanche Lamont to the old lady and a few moments later left her to proceed down Twenty-second street toward Bartlett street. He and Blanche, talking and laughing, walked toward the church.

The story will be told by Mrs. James Crossett, who lives with friends in the district. Mrs. Crossett knows Durrant too well to be mistaken. The very conditions of the case make it impossible for an error to be committed. Mrs. Crossett not only saw Durrant, but took his hand and spoke to him. She will be placed on the witness stand next week.

CHOLERA IN HAWAII.

The Disease Still Raging Mostly Among the Natives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The steamship Australia arrived this evening from Honolulu, bringing the following advices to the Associated Press:

Honolulu, Sept. 5.—Forty-one cases of cholera have been reported up to date, with 35 deaths. The disease attacks only the native. Every effort is being made to stamp it out.

The chosen, according to the general theory, was brought to Honolulu by the steamer Belgic, which arrived here on the 9th of August with 433 Chinese immigrants on board. The vessel had a clean bill of health, but, following the custom, the Chinese were placed in quarantine. On the 16th of August it was learned that three of the immigrants died, two from bowel complaint and the other from exhaustion.

As soon as it was publicly announced that a death had occurred at the quarantine station, people became alarmed and declared that Asiatic cholera had broken out among the Chinese immigrants. Doctors made a careful examination at the first and declared that it was not cholera. More cases broke out soon, however, and this intensified the alarm. This time the disease was declared to be genuine Asiatic cholera. It was decided to inaugurate a system of house-to-house disinfection, and other precautionary measures were adopted to insure, if possible, the security of the community.

No cases developed among the Chinese at the quarantine station after August 16th, and the immigrants have since been released.

Up to August 23rd, five cases of cholera developed at Honolulu, with four deaths. On the evening of the 24th another case was reported. For five days there were no cases reported, and people breathed easier, believing that the disease had been stamped out. But it was only a respite. On the 30th three cases were reported, five of which proved fatal.

One of the unfortunates was a seaman on the Bennington named W. H. Gosnel. He was taken ill while on board the vessel, and lived but a short time. He had loitered in the harbor, and, it is thought, contracted the disease in that locality.

On the following day four cases were reported, on the 3rd seven cases developed. With the exception of the Bennington sailor, the scourge has attacked only natives.

The chief difficulty in dealing with the cholera here is the ignorance and uncleanly habits of the Chinese. The natives, of course, have no conception of the nature of the disease, its origin, or the proper treatment. As a rule, as in all other respects, they are mere children and must be treated accordingly. The Bennington is now anchored outside the harbor.

The principal cases are gradually locating the germ centers, but new cases arise in unexpected quarters, and there has not been a sufficient number of facts to enable any sale generalization to be made.

The steamer Miowera arrived off the port last night from the colonies. The captain landed a passenger and proceeded on his way to Victoria without taking either mail, press dispatches or passengers.

The United States ship Olympia arrived on the 22nd, eight days from San Francisco. She anchored outside of the harbor. She will take coal here and leave about the 11th for Japan. The Bennington is in a sacher outside also. Her physicians report all well on board.

PARDON POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The council of State had a meeting yesterday afternoon, and after appropriating $10,000 for expenses incurred by the board of health, the matter of pardoning political prisoners came up for consideration. The executive recommended the pardon of Wildermann, "Cupid," the four Lane boys, Jackson Rane, Joe Widdlefield and thirty-nine others be pardoned. The council adopted the recommendation.

At the same meeting the queen was pardoned outright and the others will be liberated as soon as the pardons are made out. Bowler, Rickard, Walker, Seward, Wilcox and other long-term prisoners will remain in jail.

STRUCK DEAD.

A Woman Killed During a Terrific Thunderstorm.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A heavy storm struck City Island last night. The display of lightning was terrific. Judge Van Cott and a gentleman, Mssr. Albert, were on the veranda of the judge's house at High Island, while the clouds were gathering and the wind growing higher. The judge went into his orchard to secure a tool that was flapping and Mssr Albert finally decided to go into the house.

Just as she arose from her chair a bolt of lightning struck her and she fell dead. The electricity burned all her eyebrows and eyelashes, tore her straw hat in tatters and melted the pins in her hair. On the back porch of the same house set Jos. Allenton, a veteran of the civil war. The same bolt knocked the pipe he was smoking out of his mouth. It then jumped to a post three feet away and split it into splinters. Allenton was not hurt but the walls of the village were searred as if by resistless polarity.

The cyclone struck the village of Cape Vincent just as a large excursion, homeward bound from the Jefferson county fair at Watertown was about to take the boat for Kingston, Ont. The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railway station collapsed. George Goldfrey and Thomas Arnell, of Cape Vincent received injuries from which they died. A large number of persons were injured, several of whom it is feared will die.

The storm was particularly severe at the east end of Long Island. Just before sunset the wind rose. Then there was a lull and it seemed as if the heavens had opened. Rain came down in torrents, while the sheets of blinding lightning frightened women and children and drove the bravest men indoors. The wind, while it lasted, had a hurricane's force. Trees were levelled to the ground and telegraph and telephone wires were blown down in many places in the suburbs of New York. The lightning struck in several places.

At Bergen, Mrs. Oliver Bennett was outdoors when the storm broke. The lightning struck not and ran down her right side, leaving behind ugly streaks, but did not kill her.

Several farm houses near Watertown were struck by lightning and burned. The fowls were washed out in places and fallen trees blocks the highways in many parts of the country. It was the most severe storm in years, although lasting only about an hour.

The storm was the severest of the season at Oyster Bay. Lightning struck and burned a barn owned by Thomas Young Jr., a New York broker, killed one of the horses and stunned the coachman, Thomas Palmer, who was unconscious for several hours.

At West Bayville, Seymour Burr was struck by lightning and severely burned. His condition is critical. Telegraph and telephone wires and poles were broken down in there and communication was cut off.

Telegraph wires and trees were blown down at Port Jefferson and the force of the wind smashed the plate glass windows in some of the shops.

The heavy rows of Dr. Jones's water tank was carried eighty feet by the wind, where it brought up against a fence, demolishing it. Up the Hudson the storm took the form of a whirlwind.

In Nyack many houses were flooded and the streets were turned into streams. Crosswalks were swept away and deep ruts washed into the roads.

In Newburgh also suffered, many brick yards having been flooded.

A POPULIST VIEW.

The Use of Force at Voting Places Justifiable—Says Col. Troy.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13.—Colonel D. S. Troy, one of the leading lawyers of the state who recently joined the Populist party in the interest of honest elections and free silver, has said, and whose plan for honest elections and a free silver convention, to meet in Birmingham Nov. 13 next, was adopted by the Populists, is out in a two column article in the state organ of the Populists which makes interesting reading.

Colonel Troy endeavors to explain under what circumstances the use of force at voting places would be legal and justifiable. He regards the willful refusal of the county officials to have in the board of election inspectors an intelligent representative of the opposition, wherever practical to do so, as sufficient evidence of a fraudulent purpose to debauch the election franchise, and an honest, law-abiding citizen, he asserts, has the same right to prevent the election being held by them as he has to prevent an hour violation of the law in his presence. He thinks that under these circumstances the use of force is necessary to stop the election should its used, even though blood has to be shed.

Thomas Heath Haviland Dead.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., Sept. 13.—Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland is dead, aged 72. Deceased was created queen's counsel in 1860, and afterwards made master in connecty. For thirty consecutive years he was elected a member of the legislature and several terms held a seat in the cabinet, having been colonial secretary and governor of Prince Edward Island.

Wholesale Jeweler Missing.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—William E. Canada, a wholesale jeweler of this city, well known throughout Missouri and Kansas, and a man of considerable wealth, has been missing since Monday. He has been suffering from neuralgia and fears are entertained for his safety. He had considerable money about him when last seen. Canada is six feet tall, of slender build, has blue eyes, light hair and lightblonde mustache and is 36 years old.

Thousands of Acres Flooded.

NEVADA, Mo., Sept 13.—The overflow of the Marmaton river caused by the recent heavy rainfall has covered thousands of acres of growing crops, and the damage will be considerable.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

Five Prominent Citizens of the Indian Nation.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 13.—Geo. McElroy, Henry Hook, Charles Hook, John McBland and Thomas Stillbeam, prominent and representative men of the Indian Nation, have been convicted in the United States court on four charges of deadly assault and attack. Their cases grew out of the attack by vigilantes upon the homes of Bruce and Eugene Miller, butchers of outlaws, near Jennings, O. T., on April 15, 1894. In the fight "Dutch John" was killed, and Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, aged 70, Herman Miller, aged 8, were wounded and both of the Millers' houses burned. The defendants were tried and acquitted of the murder of "Dutch John" last spring. They have been very outspoken in their warfare upon the border bandits.

NO ISSUE OF BONDS

Today's Withdrawals of Gold Create a Sensation

IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

But the Syndicate Will Protect the Reserve Against the Forces of Speculators.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The news that $4,500,000 had been withdrawn today from the sub-treasury at New York for export was received here with surprise and the announcement created for a moment something like a sensation in the treasury department. This feeling, however, was not shared by high officials who, apparently, regard the withdrawal as incident to a speculative spirit that seems to pervade Wall street. By some officials it is thought the withdrawals are made with the sole purpose of forcing another bond issue. It can be stated, however, on excellent authority, that there will not be another issue of bonds, and none will be needed. Those argument of the facts state that the Morgan Belmont syndicate, under the terms of the contract, unconditionally will protect the gold reserve against the raids of speculators and will see to it that other withdrawals are unfavorable. No doubt is expressed that as soon as the gold shipments from the northwest come in, there will be an abundant supply of foreign bills on the market to meet every demand and the withdrawal, it is thought, must necessarily cease.

J. Pierrepont Morgan, head of the government bond syndicate, asked as to the rumors of the dissolution of the syndicate replied it is still in the field. There has been no rupture. The syndicate will do all it can to help to maintain the treasury gold reserve at the $100,000,000 mark. The obligations of the syndicate expired, however, some time ago.

Morgan expressed surprise at the slow movement of the cotton crop and the recent scarcity of bills against sheetbills. He said undoubtedly the offerings of these bills will soon be increased in the next few weeks and thus a safeguard against exports will be made.

The president of a large down town bank said the syndicate was accumulating gold as fast as possible, and this would be turned over to the treasury.

The example of the Receiver National Bank in depositing $500,000 this morning for greenbacks is expected to be followed this afternoon by a number of other New York banks.

DARING TO THE RESCUE

The National Bank of Commerce and American Exchange National bank have each deposited in the sub-treasury $250,000 in gold in exchange for greenbacks.

The National City bank will probably deposit between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

The National Park bank has deposited $1,500,000 gold at the subtreasury in exchange for greenbacks.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows the available cash balance to be $181,982,855, gold reserve, $98,368,374.

COMMENTS ON THE RACES.

The English Press Unanimously Sustains Dunraven.

He Did Not Have Fair Treatment, They Say, at the Hands of the Committee.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The conclusion of the international yacht race for the America's cup furnished text for articles in the London afternoon papers. In general, the press upholds Lord Dunraven in his refusal to sail over the course yesterday without a guarantee that it would be kept clear of excursion steamers and other craft. In a leader, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says the result is unfortunate and will be deplored quite as deeply by sporting men in America as by the same class in England. The article puts the whole blame for the fiasco upon the hindering steamers and concludes: "But no one is to blame, who is worth blaming. We can only cope arrangements for future contests of this character will be under more satisfactory conditions."

In the yachting column, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "While to our opinion Defender, under fair conditions would probably have beaten Valkyrie in at least three out of five races, we cannot but regret that Valkyrie had no chance of sailing under fair conditions. To say Defender worthily retained the cup would be ridiculous."

Further on in the same article, the *Gazette* says: "We hope Earl Dunraven will connect to sail for the proposed cup of Marblehead, as all are anxious to see the comparative merits of the yachts tested, and may the best lost win. Should Valkyrie win, which we think improbable, neither Lord Dunraven, nor any one else would bother to challenge again for the America cup which the new trophy would replace. Should Valkyrie lose, we know Lord Dunraven would take the beating like a sportsman. This the races of 1895 will be brought to a pleasant conclusion and former challenges for the new cup to merely a trainer of a few years. If Valkyrie III returns without a race, it means the owner is convinced he did not have fair treatment at the hands of the committee and so contest for the cup is likely to occur, even though the committee decided that future races shall be sailed where there was certainty of a fair course."

The *Sun*, which throughout has made opening comments upon the Americans as spectators, says a feeling has grown up here that fair competition must not be looked for in a contest for the cup, but adds it does not sympathize with that view.

The *Evening News* says the whole tone seems to be the highest degree creditable to the reputation of the American sporting gentlemen.

The *Westminster Gazette* says: "Of course we all are American friends very much, but our newspapers beg to assure them that we all cordially support Lord Dunraven's setting in charged from a contest involving so much lawlessness and rudeness."

The *St. James's Gazette* says: "Once again the great Anglo-American sporting contest has ended merely in a fiasco and a quarrel, not an unusual experience."

The *Globe* puts the entire blame upon the excursion steamers and thoroughly endorses Earl Dunraven's course, which "Maintained to the full the high traditions of British sport."

Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 13.—General L. N. Walker, of Indianapolis, has been elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R.

NEVER AGAIN.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Whatever doubt may have existed as to Lord Dunraven's intention of racing Valkyrie in this country again, was dispelled this morning by Mr. Maitland Kersey. When seen by a reporter he said:

"No, Valkyrie will never again race on this side of the Atlantic. The races are over and that settles it. I have nothing more to say on this point."

"I was informed last evening that Lord Dunraven intended to start for Nassau this morning," said the reporter.

"I think so, and it is likely he may go to Newport in a day or two; when, I cannot say."

Mr. Kersey, speaking of the offer of Col. Taylor, of Boston, said that, as Lord Dunraven had decided not to race his yacht in America, it would be idle to discuss that or any other offer.

Senator Peffer's Threat.

TOPEKA, Sept. 13.—Senator Peffer said today that if another issue of bonds should be made with out the authority of Congress he will introduce in the Senate a resolution for their repudiation.

Senator Thurston Better.

OMAHA, Sept. 13.—A telegram received at headquarters of the Union Pacific shortly before noon, said Senator John M. Thurston is much better.

Corbett Will Train.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—James J. Corbett is expected to return today from Toronto. His manager, William Brady, says that he will at once begin training for his Dallas fight at his quarters in Long Acre.

Chile Wants Here Ships.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—A special to the *Herald* from Valparaiso, Chili, says: Chili intends sending several naval officers to Europe to buy a new armed cruiser and four torpedo catchers to add to her navy.

CLOSED WITH SADNESS.

The Twenty-ninth Encampment of the G. A. R.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 13.—With unprecedented hospitality and good will in connection with the twenty-ninth national encampment it closes with sadness. While the funerals of the five victims of Wednesday's accident were in progress, fifty-100 people were suffering from injuries at the collapse of the grand stand during the display of fireworks last night. In addition to the fifty names of injured given in these dispatches last night, there are about fifty others who were taken to their homes in carriages by friends.

The hospitals are full of patients suffering from the effects of heat and bruises received at the accident last night. All these are reported as doing well.

THE GOLD SHIPMENTS.

An Explanation Offered by a Member of the Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The fact that Lazard, Freres are important members in the government bond syndicate increases the already great surprise regarding the gold shipments. A member of the firm made the following statement to the Associated Press: "We believed that during the first half of September a sufficient amount of grain and cotton and other bills would been offering and the necessity of exporting this gold thus be averted. Our shipment of gold is an imperative necessity in order to fulfill our business obligations with Europe. We hold it will be a temporary expedient, and that within the next few weeks plenty of bills will be offering and everything come around all right."

The firm recites the low prices ruling for our breadstuffs, the new movement of cotton and the fair supply of that staple already in European hands as causes for the shipment of gold.

Handy & Harman have increased their shipment to $550,000, making the aggregate thus far $4,500,000. Zimmerman & Forshay will forward $3,000, English gold, tomorrow.

Verdict in a Railroad Accident.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 13.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in the Melby railroad accident was as follows:

"We find the direct cause of the accident is to be laid to Engineer Haines in acting on wrong orders. We further blame the company for ordering the passenger trains to meet at Glenwood where there is no agent, and where no flights are kept; also in allowing the conductor to send two orders to the engineer when only one was needed."

Defender Easily Dismasted.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Defender, gaily decorated with flags, left Bay Ridge this morning, presumably bound for New Rochelle.

Gold for Greenbacks.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Hanover national bank has deposited $500,000 at the sub-treasury in exchange for greenbacks.

Five hundred thousand dollars was withdrawn from the sub-treasury this morning. It is part of the engagements summoned for shipment.

Sold for Exports.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The following are amounts of gold withdrawn by tomorrow's exports have been made: W. H. Crossman & Bro., $1,000,000, Hunter, Wood & Co., $500,000, Bird & Bond, $200,000, Messinger & Fuller, $100,000, Lazard, Freres, $2,500,000, Handy & Harman, $550,000.

PREPARING TO LEAVE.

Valkyrie to Be Fitted Out for Her Voyage Across the Ocean.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Valkyrie III left her anchorage at Bay Ridge today and went to Erie Basin.

On arrival at the end of the basin Valkyrie was hauled into position between two steamers just outside the dry dock, where she has several times been dried out for cleaning and repairing. The crew under command of Captain Crawford and Gymnastic were immediately set to work to strip the yacht and prepare her for her voyage across the ocean. The sailors worked with most alacrity and effectiveness and before it should had removed the bowsprit gear. The yacht will doubtless be kept ready for her voyage as she was when she sailed from England for America.

The Oldest Mason.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 13.—Rev. Dr. Samuel Wakefield died today at West Newton. Dr. Wakefield was said to be the oldest mason and oldest preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for over 60 years. He published several books on theology and music, when comparatively young, which made him widely known. "Wakefield's Theology" has become classic in the lifetime of the Methodist Episcopal church.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Efforts to Keep the Asiatic Scourge from our Pacific Coast.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Wyman, surgeon general of the hospital service, speaking of cholera in Honolulu, said today that the quarantine service of the Pacific coast is in very good condition. Every port of entry has been inspected by a regular marine hospital officer and compliance with the treasury regulations is assured. The marine hospital service has quarantine establishments at Port Townsend, Washington, San Diego, California, and a complete quarantine plant at San Francisco, with regular officers of the service in charge. At Gray's harbor, Washington, there is a sanitary inspector of the marine service and one also at Empire City, Oregon, Columbia river, which includes the ports of Portland and Astoria, Oregon, are in charge of such officers having special instructions issued by the marine hospital service. At Eureka, California, there is a regular sanitary inspector.

Special regulations have been issued regarding the disinfection of all baggage from all ports of the orient, including Hawaii. The United States consul at Yokohama has a physician to assist him in the inspection of vessels. Dr. Wyman wrote to the chief quarantine officer of Canada to inquire what had been done regarding protection of the northern frontier from immigrants coming by way of British Columbia. He was informed that the Canadian authorities had been furnished by the terminus companies, who as long as duty remains to bring Japanese immigrants because of fear of the detention of the vessels.

NEWS GETS NO ADS.

The New York "World's" Press Room Flooded on Account of Fire.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—This morning's World was probably the only regular issue which contained not a line of advertising. The flooding of the press room on account of fire reduced the number of copies possible to print only eight pages. Eight solid pages of advertising were thrown away rather than to cut the news.

In spite of delays due to the fire itself, and management upon the emergency, the stopping of all typewriting machines by the cutting off of the gas, the paper went to press on time. The World is receiving from newspapers throughout the country expressions of regret at its loss. The World expresses gratitude for the cordial interest manifested, assuring its friends that no serious damage has been done, owing to the fire proof nature of the building.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN SUMNER.

Action of the Court Martial on the Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The navy department has made public the action in the case of Captain George W. Sumner, the late commander of the U. S. cruiser Columbia, tried by court martial at Brooklyn navy yard on charges growing out of the injury sustained by his vessel in striking the Manhattan in July. The first charge was culpable inefficiency in the performance of a duty. The court found him guilty in a less degree than charged, in that he did not have the proper preparations made for docking. The court ignored that portion of the charge alleging that as a consequence of that failure, the boat was subjected to severe strains causing damages to her hull and necessitating repairs costing about $1,000. The captain was found guilty of the second charge of suffering the vessel to be hazarded, in violation of naval regulations. He was found guilty of a third charge, neglect of duty, and the specification that he paid the charge of docking without protest was proved. The sentence of the court is as follows: "To be suspended from duty only for a period of six months on the sixty-days pay, and to be reprimanded by the honorable secretary of the navy."

The Nora Claim.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—The mission for payment of the Nora claim have been definitely arranged, and a draft prepared. It will call for an equivalent in English pounds sterling of $1,440,000 made payable to secretary of state Olney. The loss of $41,000 from the amount of $1,500,000 originally agreed upon is due to the difference between the value of the Spanish Peso and the American gold dollar.

INDEPENDENT MOVE.

Resolutions Looking to Non-Partisan Judicial Nominations.

WILL BE PRESENTED TOMORROW

At the Democratic Convention in the Theater—Vote With Both Approval and Opposition.

The Democratic judicial convention which meets in the Salt Lake Theater at 10 o'clock tomorrow forenoon will have an unlooked for and unexpected proposition to consider, the ideas and substance of which are embodied in a set of resolutions contemplating independent or non-partisan action in the matter of nominating candidates for judicial honors.

Primarily the resolutions will set forth in pointed "whereases" the great importance of the places to be filled, the dissatisfaction with nominations already made, and then branch off on the question of conferring upon the electorate of the commission the right and power to select a committee which shall be authorized to meet with a committee or committees appointed by Republicans or Populists or citizens without reference to political affiliation and make arrangements for the nomination of a non-partisan district judiciary on Saturday the 21st.

It is expected that the introduction of the resolutions will precipitate a fight as many of the delegates favor entering literally with the call under which the convention will meet and nominate a straight Democratic ticket. However, the attempt to have the resolutions adopted will be made unless some other agreement can be arrived at between the parties interested in the success of the movement say they have much strength behind them and that the resolution will have many ardent adherents outside of the convention, whatever their fate may be in the convention where the battle will be fought.

The Production of Leather.

Editor Deseret News:

The question of producing leather, in quantity and quality at least to supply our home demand, has often to a thought before your readers, and yet much can be said on it, and to advantage to the great reading public. In early days tanneries were run more or less successfully in our territory, using red pine bark; but for many years comparatively little has been attempted in that line, the reason usually assigned being that the tannic matter was too scarce. Yet we are informed that fairly good leather was produced. Now for some years a desire has been manifested to produce leather at least for our own consumption. Experiments have been made with different materials containing tannic substance, some of which could come to the knowledge of our people. Great efforts were made to draw it to the attention of the people and its qualities have been partially discussed.

In practical results have been ascertained by the Parowan Co-operative Tannery that is being operated by Wm. Pritchard as tanner. He finds that to tan perfectly oak skins with manage not takes about fifteen days, while to tan the bark it took ninety days; to tan slip it takes about twenty days, sole leather about forty days; while with bark it took four months for slip and for sole leather twelve to fifteen months. The relative strength of the different substances used for tanning is given as follows: Cassipre 20 per cent; red pine bark, 3 to 7; oak bark, 15; hemlock, 17 per cent. We enclose a sample of sole leather. It was tanned in thirty-five days and it is realized that it be tested by the same parties who passed judgment on the samples sent from El Paso by Mr. Brown, and the results stated in the columns of the News for the benefit of the numerous readers who are interested in this question. The sample enclosed will wear smooth and glossy. Those who have used the leather claim that it good wearing qualities. Heavy bottom boots made of tanned leather are used by the farmers in irrigating to wade in the water, they preventing them to rubber boots. The managers note over the tannery in Parowan $10 to $12 a ton in the green state, sorted and dried, $30 a ton. They are obtained from Washington county where it is a native and grows in its native state. Doubts have been expressed in relation to the cattle ticks in the more northern settlers, yet the hides were planted by Mr. Pritchard last October, and though it was an unusually cold winter the tubers lived and were the first thing to send up green shoots in the spring; and it grew profusely until the extreme hot dry weather came, when the tops dried down. This was grown on dry land with no water. The roots we dug up were sprouting, ready to grow again at the fall. We enclose a few samples of the tubers grown in Parowan valley, where the climate is more severe than in Salt Lake valley, and would respect that parties be induced to plant and test the matter in Salt Lake, Utah, and Salt Lake counties, where it is more than probable it could be cultivated to advantage and with profitable results, and revolutionize the leather trade in our state, making us exporters instead of importers of this necessary article, giving an impetus to boot and shoe factories and creating employment for a vast number besides enriching our people.

RICHARD H. LEARMONT.

PAROWAN, Iron Co., Utah, Sept. 10th, 1895.

The Contest Will Come Off.

There is now very little doubt entertained as to the coming off of the Williams-Collins glove contest under the auspices of the Salt Lake Athletic club. The event is slated for Wednesday, September 18th. While Williams is training up against a very large and reputed clever opponent, it is believed that he will come off victorious notwithstanding the fact that he is not in good condition owing to recent severe sickness and death in his family.