

CONSPIRATORS ARE ON TRIAL.

The French Senate Meets as a High Court of Justice

To Try Politicians Charged With Intrigue Against the Government.

They Are Twenty-Two in Number, Among Them Being M. D. Moniercourt, De Roulede, Mariel-Habert, Baron de Vaux and Jules Guerin.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Senate met as a High Court of Justice to-day at 2 p. m., for the purpose of trying twenty-two politicians, including MM. De Moniercourt, De Roulede, Mariel-Habert, Baron de Vaux and Jules Guerin, on the charge of conspiring against the Government.

The Procurator-General, M. Bernard, read the long indictment, which lasted from 2:25 until 3:40 p. m., when the Senate entered into a recess to allow the accused to prepare their defense.

The public and press galleries were crowded by 1:45 p. m., and the Senators' places were filled a few minutes before 2 p. m. Then the roll of names was called, and the accused were introduced.

M. Fallieres entered, and bowing to the two officers, who, with naked sword in hand, had escorted him through the corridors of the palace to the chamber, proceeded to the platform and took his seat behind the table on the center of the platform.

The President presented a dignified appearance. He has a fine head and grizzled beard, and was attired in evening dress. Behind him was grouped the ushers and other officers of the Senate in evening dress, and wearing their silver chains of office.

On a table at the President's right hand was a big brass hand bell, which, however, he had no occasion to use to-day, a sharp tapping of his mallet sufficing to restore silence when the laughter greeted some of the passages of M. Bernard's bill of indictment.

The accused were seated in the hall in front of the President, and the cells were fitted up for them in the library. The cells are very comfortably furnished. The floor is covered with linoleum and the walls are hung with greenish cloth.

The furniture consists of an iron bedstead, an easy chair, a table, a washstand, a toilet table, a cuspidor and a rug. Thus the prisoners will have little to complain of, and may congratulate themselves that times have changed since the Glorious were confined in the palace of the Senate by Robespierre during the reign of terror, and languished in its dungeons, and since Marshal Ney was immured in an unventilated cell until left forth to be shot in the gardens.

There were people who, while lounging in the corridors just after the Senators were supposed to have departed, had closed their eyes, though in reality they were taking the air outside for a few minutes, remarked that conspiracies to overthrow the existing regime were apparently regarded as a much less serious matter nowadays than in times past.

President Fallieres opened the proceedings to-day amid general silence by reading the decree of the President of the Republic constituting the Senate on the report of the Minister of Justice, into a High Court to try the charge against the accused of making an attempt on the security of the State.

M. Fallieres then declared the Senate constituted as a High Court and the Clerk of the Court called the roll of Senators, who answered with the word "present."

There was a momentary excitement when President Fallieres concluded reading the President's decree. A Rightist Senator, M. Lamazelle, began to speak, and M. Fallieres said sharply: "I cannot hear you."

M. Lamazelle insisted, and the President again said: "I cannot hear you," and the Leftists shouted "Order, order."

A Rightist Senator, Provost de Launay, thereupon cried, pointing to the Leftists: "There are our judges."

At this there was a general shout of "Order, order," and the Leftists and the galleries, the public and members of the press, the latter being throughout the proceedings more audibly than the Senators themselves. M. Fallieres, however, with a rapping of his mallet, quickly restored order.

inulated. All the societies mentioned since 1888, it was pointed out, had abandoned electoral action for the object of overthrowing the constitutional Government. M. De Roulede and Mariel-Habert seeking to attain their ends by the union of rioters and troops in the streets.

The Anti-Semite League, it was also claimed, has joined the insurrectional organization, wherewith are associated the Nationalists, Royalists and Imperialists League and the Anti-Semite Youth, has as a mission the propagation in the provinces of the revolutionary movement.

M. Duboc, it was further charged, is the link between the Anti-Semite and Patriotic Leagues.

The indictment then gave a few particulars of the provincial organization. Referring to the Royalist League, it said it was worthy of attention because, though the idea of a monarchic restoration appeared inconceivable, it had played a preponderant role in the recent events, its leader being the Duke of Orleans himself, and its managers his accredited representatives. All the league, it was asserted, seek to change the form of government by street risings.

A letter from the Duke of Orleans to his representative, M. Buffet, written from Marienbad in July, 1896, instructing him to commence a Royalist organization, was read, and then other secret instructions, in which it was stipulated that the sum to be spent was not to exceed 300,000 francs, were read.

The mention of this figure evoked laughter from the Senators and others present.

"Three hundred thousand francs would be cheap," was the reply heard from the press gallery.

M. Fallieres tapped for silence, and M. Bernard continued to review the Royalist agitation at the end of 1888, showing that M. Buffet, on October 24 and 25, telegraphed in code to the Duke of Orleans, who was then in Bohemia, to come to the frontier, October 25th being the date of the anti-Semite and Royalist disturbances on the Place de Concorde. On December 12th there were further disorders, a mob marching on the Chercy-Midi prison, calling "Vive le Duc d'Orleans."

M. Chevilly lapped the mob, but M. Chevilly wired to the Duke of Orleans: "Success this time; 2,000 demonstrators; police stopped them, but will be remiss."

This Royalist outing, it appears, aroused the jealousy of the other parties, and M. Buffet wired to the Duke of Orleans that he feared the Bonapartists were also contemplating action.

The indictment proceeded with the recitation of the Royalist maneuvers, and declared the Royalists led and paid a mob to insult President Loubet on the day of his election.

Letters seized at the residence of M. Chevilly showed that the funds were becoming exhausted by February, 1890, and promises of money, mostly from ladies, were found in the correspondence.

The culminating event of the Royalist conspiracy was reached February 23d, when M. De Roulede made his notorious attempt on the life of the President. A brigade of infantry to march on the Elysee Palace. Everything, it seems, was prepared to carry out the Royalist plan that day, but M. De Roulede's failure spoiled all, and the Duke of Orleans, who was awaiting at Brussels the signal to come to Paris, received instead a telegram from M. Buffet, saying: "The attempt failed. Come. Send you further news to-morrow."

The Duke of Orleans then wanted to go further away, and the fact that the Royalists wished to carry out their conspiracy if possible was shown in a letter which M. Buffet sent him, begging him to remain, "as the Government did not know what to do with M. De Roulede."

Continuing, the indictment then explained that the conspiracy was not abandoned with the failure of February 23d, but that the machinations continued in secret, and public meetings were continually held. M. De Roulede and Mariel-Habert, in July at St. Cloud and in the Theater de la Republique, Paris, outlined the plans still existing for the overthrow of the parliamentary regime by a mob uprising, aided by several chiefs of the army and troops on whom they could count.

The indictment evoked frequent outbursts of derisive laughter and ironical comment at the expense of the Royalists, especially on the reading of the various telegrams exchanged and the failure of the plot.

At the conclusion of the reading of the indictment M. Bernard and his colleagues left the Senate, and M. Fallieres ordered the Senators to sit behind closed doors.

The Senate, at 7 p. m., was still deliberating, and then understood the Senators had agreed to grant the application that the prisoners be represented before the parliamentary inquiry by counsel. This was a point the prisoners considered most important to them.

The Senators then discussed whether they were competent to sit as a High Court and try the case.

Several papers to-day revived the rumor that the Duke of Orleans is shut up with M. Guerin in Fort Chabrol, the headquarters of the anti-Semite League, which has been besieged since August 12th. No definite statement was made to this effect, and the papers merely hinted that it might be true, basing their idea on the statement that the Duke of Orleans has not been heard from for more than a month, the same rumor on a previous occasion was utterly discredited. Since then several persons have entered Fort Chabrol, and have not seen the Duke. As a matter of fact, the Duke of Orleans has been heard of several times. The Duke de Luynes, one of his intimate friends, said on August 30th that the Duke of Orleans was in Austria. The silence of the Royalist pretender at this stage is not surprising, and is not taken to be any ground for supposing him to be with Guerin.

Governor Lind of Minnesota. FRESNO, Sept. 18.—Governor Lind of Minnesota, who has been visiting his brother-in-law, E. E. Shepherd of Selma, for a few days, left for home this morning via San Francisco.

Reno Wheelmen Won. RENO, Sept. 18.—The Reno Wheelmen defeated the Acme Club Wheelmen to-day in a fifty-mile relay race. The Oakland Club was beaten at every relay.

ODD FELLOWS AT DETROIT.

Rain Interferes With Pleasures at Opening of Diamond Jubilee.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge Convenes, With a Full Representation.

Delegates Present From Every State and Territory and the Canadian Provinces—The Report of the Secretary Shows a Large Growth in Membership of the Order the Past Year.

DETROIT, Sept. 18.—Hard, persistent rain has been the predominant outward feature of the opening day of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' diamond jubilee. Adverse weather conditions, however, failed to dampen the spirits of Odd Fellows enough to keep them away from the public welcomes extended at the Detroit Opera-house by Mayor Maybury and Michigan Odd Fellows officials. Every representative entitled a place on the floor of the Sovereign Grand Lodge was present, and from every State and Territory and the Canadian provinces.

It was necessary to postpone a trolley ride about the city planned for this afternoon until Saturday, which had been left open for individual sightseeing.

To-night the visiting ladies were entertained in Light Infantry Armory by the Union Rebekah degree staff of this city. Fifty-six ladies, the largest degree team in the history of Odd Fellowship, exemplified the Rebekah degradation, and the Rebekah degree staff of this city.

Sovereign Grand Officers, Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment officials and various other functionaries of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows walked to the opening session of the seventy-fifth annual meeting of the order to-day through a driving rain. They were escorted from headquarters, the Hotel Cadillac, to the Detroit Opera-house, where public reception exercises were held by the military contingents of the order present in the city.

Arriving in front of the theater the Patriarchs Militant stood in line with swords "present," while 300 umbrellas bearing Sovereign and State officers, delegates to the Sovereign Grand Lodge and to the Michigan Grand Lodge filed past in pairs and entered.

The proceedings opened with orchestral music. On the stage were the Sovereign Grand Sir and Grand Officers, and those who were to voice the welcomes.

Greetings were extended by Colonel O. A. James, chief of the local committee; Mayor Maybury, representing the city and State; Colonel E. H. Sellers, Grand Master, representing the Michigan Grand Lodge; Robert Donovan, Grand Patriarch of the Michigan Grand Encampment; Brigadier C. S. Martin, Department commander of Michigan Patriarchs Militant; and by Mrs. E. Haskin, President of the Rebekah Assembly.

Governor Pingree was unable to appear owing to illness, and Mayor Maybury welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city and State. Of Odd Fellowship the Mayor said: "I am glad to see you first, if not the first society to make me brothers, and to make my neighbor the man who needs me and is deserving of my help."

Hon. Alfred S. Pinkerton, Grand Sir, responded to the welcome, after which the Sovereign Grand Lodge representative proceeded to Harmonie Hall, where the first business session was held.

Mr. Pinkerton said: "The evidence of the work of aggressive, progressive force of Odd Fellowship is a refutation of the false assertion that present citizens of the world are not as good as were their fathers. Welcome every agency that lends a helping hand to the cause of the oppressed, and our subordinate lodge membership was 830,961, and the number of sisters enrolled in the Rebekah lodges numbered 190,007. These figures enable us for the first time to honestly claim fraternal affiliations with over a million persons."

Referring to the finances of the order, Mr. Pinkerton said: "The great source of our financial life is the income derived from the sale of supplies. It has never been our policy to accumulate money, nor has intentional extravagance been indulged in. Still, as a rule, our expenditures exceed our revenues, and a continuance of such a condition can have but one result. I do not believe that biennial sessions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge or a fixed place of meeting will solve the problem. The seeming remedy is a reduction in the sum paid for mileage."

The Grand Sir gave an epitome history of the order and its growth, referring to the relation existing between the American order and those of foreign countries. He reported that the affairs of the diversely situated and widely separated brotherhood were generally in a prosperous condition.

Appended to the report were reports on the condition of the order in Japan, Hawaii, South America, Alaska and Canada.

Grand Secretary Grant's report was very voluminous. It reported encouraging receipts in both subordinate and Rebekah branches, that of the former having been greater than in any year since 1892. A small decrease was reported in the encampment branch, much smaller, however, than in any other of several years past.

"Another evidence of progress during the year," said the Secretary, "is found in the unusually long list of warrants issued. In Hawaii, New Foundland, The Netherlands and Alaska new charters have been asked for. Favorable reports are coming in from Cuba and a new lodge is to be instituted at Buenos Ayres."

ent Grand Lodges, 5 (Australia, Denmark, Germany, Sweden and Switzerland); subordinate Grand Lodges, 65; subordinate Encampments, 55; subordinate lodges, 11,708; subordinate Encampments, 2,641; lodge members, 859,929; encampment members, 128,267; Rebekah lodges, 5,071; members of Rebekah lodges, 313,163. The whole increase in all branches of the order for the year was 30,225.

The report showed the relief expenditures of lodges to be \$3,128,050; relief by Encampments, \$249,786, and by Rebekah lodges \$47,149, making a total of \$3,424,985. The total expenses of subordinate lodges figure \$4,159,726. The revenue of subordinate lodges amounted to \$7,757,882. Encampment deposits amounting to \$150,000. E. J. Graham, Bank Examiner, has been appointed temporary receiver. The failure is attributed to bad investments in real estate and manufacturing enterprises. So far as known nothing of a criminal character is charged against any of the officers of the bank.

BANK FAILURE.

Doors of an Institution at Rochester, N. Y., Closed. ROCHESTER (N. Y.), Sept. 18.—The First National Bank of Penn Yan was not opened for business this morning, but instead this notice was posted in a front window: "Bank closed, pending the arrival of an Examiner."

The bank was heavily involved in the Potter-Kinner-Kendall failure of several years ago, and the more recent failures of Russell & Birkett and Russell & Stone, a capital stock of the bank was \$50,000.

The deposits of the bank on December 1, 1898, according to the quarterly statement, were \$241,845. According to the quarterly statement, the deposits on June 30, 1899, were \$201,306. It is said that the liabilities will not exceed \$80,000.

The directors held a meeting Saturday night and decided to close the bank. It has in deposits \$79,000, and about \$40,000 in real estate. It is believed the bank will reorganize and pay depositors in full.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The last report of the Bank Examiner shows that on January 2, 1899, the First National Bank of Penn Yan had a capital of \$50,000; \$15,000 in surplus and deposits amounting to \$150,000. E. J. Graham, Bank Examiner, has been appointed temporary receiver. The failure is attributed to bad investments in real estate and manufacturing enterprises. So far as known nothing of a criminal character is charged against any of the officers of the bank.

CABLE SHIP HOOPER.

Efforts Are to Be Made to Save the Vessel. WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The War Department has decided to have the cable ship Hooper, which is on a reef at Corregidor Island, saved. The cost of repairing the ship so that she can be taken to Cavite will be \$75,000, Mexican, and to remove her cargo, \$24,000, Mexican. It is estimated that she is worth over \$200,000.

The value of the cables to be saved is estimated above \$100,000, and consists mainly of cables for use in the Philippines, together with other telegraphic and signal corps supplies.

CARTERVILLE TROUBLE.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE SITUATION YESTERDAY. The coroner's jury is still in session, and will not adjourn before to-morrow. Mayor Zimmerman issued a signed statement to-day, in which he says that Governor Tanner sent a personal representative to him and told him that if the better class of citizens would sign an agreement to the effect that they would guarantee that there would be no more loss of life or rioting the Governor would remove the troops. Mayor Zimmerman told this representative that as the Governor sent the troops here without consulting the citizens of Carterville he would remove them the same way, and not only this, but just as long as the negroes remained at the Brush mines, just so long might he expect to hear of trouble here.

Residents of Herrin were halted last night by guards near the Brush mines and placed under arrest while on their way home from Carterville. They were taken to Marion to-day, where they are being guarded. A company of Mount Vernon, forty strong, arrived to-day. Company B of Newton is expected to arrive either tonight or to-morrow.

Soldiers are patrolling the streets and guarding the mine property against attack. Although all is apparently quiet, it is feared that a further outbreak may occur at any moment.

MANY ARRESTS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Newton, Ill., says: Lieutenant Lowden, with a detail of soldiers, arrived here at noon to-day, in charge of eighteen non-union miners whom he captured after midnight on the public highway north of Carterville. They were all armed with guns and well supplied with ammunition. When captured they were in wagons, and they were returning from Carterville to their homes at Perrine, a new mining town ten miles northwest from here. They are charged with having been a part of the armed mob which had gathered around Brush's mine last night before the troops arrived.

State's Attorney Fowler has filed a complaint for murder against them with Justice J. W. Samuels. The names of the men arrested are: Bret Welch, Thomas Pry, Miles Cole, John Thompson, Otis Maynard, George Hudson, Tony Uvaldy, Milo Kirk, Frank Passana, Wiley Cole, Frank Catcater, Ed. Ralls, Walter Childers, Oscar Chippen, Harry Jarvis, Henry Thippitt, Jasper Metzgar and Abe Wiggett.

LATE ADVICES FROM HAWAII.

Islanders Advised Not to Send a Representative to Washington

To Take Part in the Forthcoming Discussion as to the New Form of Government.

Senator Clark of Wyoming, Who is Visiting the Islands, Expresses the Opinion That It Might Create a Wrong Impression, as It Might Be Construed as Doing Politics by Men Already in Office.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The steamer Coptic, from Oriental ports, via Honolulu, brings the following advice from the latter port under date of September 11th: Senator C. D. Clark of Wyoming, these islands, a territory of government, is quoted as saying that the Government of the Hawaiian Islands will make a mistake if it sends a Government representative to Washington to take part in the forthcoming discussion as to a new form of government for the islands. The Senator is declared to have expressed the opinion that sending such a representative might create a wrong impression, as it might be construed as doing politics by men already in office.

When asked to give his views the Senator freely expressed the opinion that if the islands desire a representative they should send some business man, but he was of the opinion that no action of Congress that would be unpopular here is to be feared.

"I have not the least doubt," said the Senator, "that Congress will give the islands a territorial form of government with a larger measure of self-government than any other Territory has ever had. I have been surprised to find a fear existing that these islands might be classed with the Philippines and might be given a colonial form of government. There is no chance of this happening. Hawaii will unquestionably be a Territory with more local power than the United States has ever given to a Territory before. The disposition is to let the people here manage their own affairs as far as is possible."

"The way for the Hawaiians to represent their views to Congress, in my opinion, is by means of a delegation of business men. By business men I mean citizens who could go there and give information on matters that will come up for discussion and thus prevent injudicious action. It would be taken through ignorance of the conditions here. The difficulty in Congress is not a lack of interest or friendship. Every one thinks that the best thing for the welfare of the islands is what should be done. A delegation of representative business men could consult with the Congressional committees that will be in charge. They would find all actuated by sympathy for the interests of the people here."

Senator Clark expressed himself as more than delighted with Honolulu as the islands, a territory of government, I ever saw," he said, "and I only wish I could settle down here. The people of the Hawaiian Islands are the most prosperous on the face of the earth. There is not a community in any country on the globe that is the equal of this."

Senator Clark arrived in Honolulu on the 19th of July. He has visited many of the sugar plantations on the different islands.

The financial and commercial interests of Japan are evincing the greatest interest in the possible action of Congress in regard to the Hawaiian Islands. The Kobe "Shimbu," the leading daily paper of Kobe, has sent special correspondents to Honolulu and San Francisco to study and report on the industrial and immigration situation as it relates to Japanese or may be affected by legislation in regard to Japan and the Japanese. Shigetaro Honekishi is the correspondent sent to Honolulu and Q. Asagawa the one sent to San Francisco. Both gentlemen are in Honolulu at present, and are thoroughly looking up the situation.

Mr. Honekishi is especially interested in the subject of the disparity of the sexes among the Japanese immigrants coming here, and one of the purposes of his investigation will be to see if there can be a remedy for it. He says that a petition has been sent by the Japanese to the Japanese Government in Japan asking that efforts be made to secure permission for the emigration hither to unmarried Japanese women of good character to become the wives of Japanese already here, so as to overcome the disparity of sexes in the Japanese population and reduce the immorality that always exists in a community where men greatly outnumber women, and which in the present case is the cause of prejudice and opposition to the Japanese.

Naval Commander Henry has worked out a plan for the enlargement of Honolulu harbor which, it is stated, will actually more than pay for itself in reclaimed land, and which will give room for over three times as many vessels to dock as can find berths now. The commander has been stationed here about three months, and during that time has given much time to the matter of local wharf facilities. At present the harbor is universally acknowledged to be inadequate for the constantly increasing number of vessels that come here, and ships are frequently compelled to wait for several days before they can get to a dock.

Commander Henry's plan would about double the area of deep water in the harbor by means of dredging, and at the same time it would reclaim from what is now useless marsh several hundred acres of land. This land, it is thought, would be worth more than the entire cost of the improvement.

Colonel Ruhlen has received the order of the United States Government conferring the crown lands of Kahaui, containing 1,334 acres, and of Lellehua, containing 14,400 acres, for military purposes. A map showing the lands so reserved accompanies the order.

The Kahaui tract is just above Kahaui, and is well-forested. It is the plot upon which Major General Merriam thought of establishing the Honolulu barracks. Military men recommended it, but the post had already been established at Kapiolano Park, and it was decided to allow it to stay there.

Colonel Ruhlen said that it was undoubtedly the purpose of the War Department to occupy those parts of the property not under lease. He had heard nothing official concerning the matter, but felt sure that the Washington dispatches respecting the encampment of large bodies of troops there were correct. Colonel Ruhlen expects that within a few months steps will be taken in the matter of barracks and arrangements for accommodating a number of regiments.

The transport City of Puebla resumed her voyage to Manila on the 8th. During her stay in port a provost guard of fourteen soldiers from the local barracks was out each night under orders from Major Mills to look after the soldiers given shore leave. Major Mills resolved to be prepared for any renewal of the trouble that occurred on Monday. He sent an order to Captain Morris to patrol the city. This is an unusual course, such work being usually left to the transport military authorities. The orders were to stop every soldier and examine his pass and take all who were found without passes to the transport. The guard was also instructed to assist the Honolulu police should any disturbance arise when aid was needed and to take any soldier found drunk to the vessel. The Puebla's men, both black and white, were an orderly and well-behaved lot, however, and the guard work consisted of examining passes.

The matter of the death of Private William J. Murden, Battery A, Sixth Artillery, which occurred at Buena Vista Hospital, will be thoroughly investigated by the civil authorities. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Dr. Yule, who had the patient in charge, states that the disease was caused by an anesthetic given by a dentist two weeks ago while working on the teeth of the young man. It is not thought the anesthetic was cocaine, as it was slower and more lasting in its effect. Dr. Yule of the hospital and Dr. E. B. Wood of the Board of Health held an autopsy. It was after this that the cause of death was assigned. The surgeons would not disclose the name of the dentist supposed to be identified with the matter, not even to the coroner. After weeks of preparation the annual boat race took place on the 9th at Pearl Harbor. A large crowd was in attendance. The Myrtle crews, both senior and junior, defeated crews from the Healan Club, who had held the championship for one year in its effort. The U. S. transport Leelanaw, with cavalry horses on board for Manila, arrived this morning, ten days from San Francisco.

COSTLY BLAZE AT LOS ANGELES.

In Less Than an Hour After the Flames Broke Out

At Least a Quarter of a Million Dollars' Worth of Property Was Destroyed.

Plants of Two Milling Companies and an Iron Pipe Company, Together With a Large Quantity of Lumber, Burned—Three Men Injured, Two Perhaps Fatally.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—Practically an entire block bounded by Commercial, Alameda, Requena and Wilmington streets, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. The buildings destroyed were those of the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, the Perry Mill and Lumber Company, the plant of J. F. Holbrook, dealer in iron pipe and oil well casing, in addition to a large amount of lumber belonging to the two lumber firms.

Three men were injured in the fire, two of them probably fatally. They are: George Knowlton, assistant engineer, fatal wounds; James M. Dieter, engineer, seriously burned; H. B. Tebbets, overcome by the heat.

The fire originated in the engine room of the Perry Mill and Lumber Company. A spark from the engine fell into a pile of shavings, and immediately the whole place was in a blaze. In a struggle to put out the flames Knowlton and Dieter received their injuries.

As soon as possible an alarm of fire was turned in, and this was closely followed by a second alarm. By the time the engines reached the scene of the conflagration the big three-story brick, the whole yard and the mill of the Perry Company was ablaze.

Next to the Perry Mill on the east were the buildings of the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company. These were of frame, and the big one-story building, the trough leading from the street was soon a roaring furnace. The firemen had an almost impossible task in fighting the flames, on account of the intense heat. Even the police had easy work in keeping back the crowd, as the heat did their work for them.

The fire department realized that it could not hold back the buildings already on fire, and therefore put nearly all of their energies into an effort to keep the buildings across the street from destruction. The small shops along Commercial street smoked from the heat, and many of the occupants were in fear that the hungry flames would drive them from their homes and business. The hose was kept playing on these buildings, and they were saved.

After the walls of the warehouse at Alameda and Commercial streets had fallen, the trough leading from the bins in the upper part of the Farming and Milling Company's warehouse were eaten open by the fire, and a stream of wheat ten feet in diameter poured down onto the fire below. This served to smother one of the hottest parts of the blaze.

At 3 o'clock the fire was under control, though the lumber company and the milling company's plants were swept clean, with the exception of one warehouse of the latter on Alameda street.

Though of very short duration, the fire was one of the most destructive that ever occurred in Los Angeles, at least a quarter of a million dollars worth of property going up in smoke in less than an hour.

The Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company carried a stock on hand valued, with the expensive machinery, at \$120,000, which is practically a total loss. An insurance of nearly \$100,000 was carried.

The Perry Lumber and Milling Company carried a stock valued at \$125,000, including a large number of valuable patterns, which it will be difficult to replace. This company only carried \$15,000 insurance.

There are a number of small individual losses, which foot up in the aggregate the amount named. During the progress of the fire, a man, three women and a boy, were standing on a porch in the rear of Emil Faure's saloon, when the floor gave way, and all were precipitated a distance of twenty feet to the ground. The three women were injured, but none, it is believed, fatally.

James Dieter, engineer of the Perry Milling Company, and George Knowlton, his assistant, were both horribly burned in the fire. The chances for Knowlton's recovery are very slight, and Dieter's condition is scarcely less serious.

The fire is still burning, but it is under control. Ward Cunningham, foreman of the Perry Mill and Lumber Company, is missing, and his family and friends fear that he perished in the flames. They have been searching for him all the afternoon and evening, but not the slightest trace of him has been found.

Why the Grant Did Not Sail. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—The transport Grant did not sail for the Philippines to-day as scheduled. John C. White, a soldier in the Thirty-first Infantry, which was to have taken passage on the Grant, was seized with a sickness resembling smallpox, and quarantined. The doctors decided to hold the regiment pending developments. If they decide within the next twenty-four hours that White is not suffering from smallpox, the regiment will probably sail to-morrow, otherwise the detention of the Grant may be indefinite.

Cut His Throat With a Shoe Knife. LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18.—T. B. Bennett, a shoemaker, made a frightful attempt to commit suicide this morning, cutting a terrible gash in his throat with a shoe knife. The wound was severe, but at the Receiving Hospital the wound was dressed, and it is possible the man may recover. He is 50 years old and has a family living at Puente.

Order of Chosen Friends.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—The Supreme Council, Order of Chosen Friends, met here to-day and will remain in session all week. The delegates were welcomed by Governor Mount and Mayor Taggart. The first session was presided over by Supreme Recorder T. B. Linn. General officers will be elected and annual reports submitted during the week.