HAS BROKEN HIS SILENCE.

Rev. George M. Gibson Gives His Opinion of Durrant.

ALSO SCORCHES DEUPREY.

THINKS THE ISSUE IS BETWEEN DURRANT AND HIMSELF.

Defense Piling Up Exceptions That Are Crushing the Righteousness Out of Their Case—Every Technicality is a Curse Thrown in the Face of the Friend They Profess to Defend—Startling Story of a Student.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Now that Rev. George M. Gibson, pastor of the Emanuel church, has virtually been accused by Attorney Deuprey of conniving at the murders that have made his church notorious, he has seen fit to break the silence which he has had tabled ever since the discovery of the crimes.

Rev. Gibson has allowed himself to be interviewed for publication and the first question asked was:

"What do you think of Mr. Deuprey's speech as an argument in defense of Mr. Durrant?"

"Well, it is a mystery to me how any man of Mr. Deuprey's age and experience could deliver such a reckless talk, which he had in his hand the life or death of a fellow being. Reading between the lines, it is easy to see that the speech was not the one he intended to deliver. It resembles the sermon prepared on Sunday morning after the preacher discovered that for various reasons he could not use the one he had worked on for weeks."

"Why did you remain silent so long?"

"Because as a witness I had no right to talk, and I was willing to take my share of newspaper criticism."

"Do you think the situation is changed?"

The Issue.

"Yes. I am virtually accused of the murder. My name is singled out from among all of the witnesses and uttered in one breath with that of the jury. Mr. Deuprey has declared the fight on. The issue now, according to him, is between W. H. T. Durrant and myself. The speech gives me the right to conclude that W. H. T. Durrant considers me the accusing witness. He through his attorney, accuses me of having some connection with the murder of Blanche Lamont. The public must have noticed that I never accused him of such a crime."

Rev. Gibson talked in a sarcastic manner about Deuprey and when asked what he would do if he were arrested, said ironically that he would send for Deuprey to "defend him."

"Do you think the witness will spring some surprise on you next?"

"That is a good question, but I don't care to answer it in public. I think I can handle a cat as well as any person. I hope the cat, for his own sake, will choose the right moment to come out of his bag. When the cat appears the cat will get have a bell on its neck."

The Hand Writing.

"Your handwriting is going to figure in the case."

"Yes, so Mr. Deuprey says. He is just as sure of my handwriting as he was of Dr. Cheney's testimony."

"What is your opinion about the handling of the case?"

"In these days when analogy does duty for logic, it is positively refreshing to know that at least two lawyers who are intelligent enough to think the people do not see any difference between a thief and a liar."

"Don't you think they are working faithfully?"

"Yes; they are piling up exceptions that are crushing the righteousness out of their case. Every technicality is a curse thrown in the face of the friend they profess to defend. No witness has done so much against W. H. T. Durrant as the actions of his attorneys. I would rather be judged than saved by such means as Mr. Deuprey and Mr. Dickinson are employing."

"What do you think of W. H. T. Durrant?"

"Whatever people's opinions are, there are few, but think it best to display a wealth of sympathy, because he is unfortunate enough in the hour of trouble to have as his best friends two men whose same outweighs their wisdom."

ANOTHER NAIL.

A Student Whom Durrant Tried to Bribe.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—What the prosecution believes to be testimony of the most vital importance in the Durrant cases has at last been obtained from a student in Cooper college. For months the prosecution and the defense have labored to find some one among the students who could give definite information regarding the lecture which Dr. Cheney delivered on the Sunday of April 4. It was impossible to find such a student. None knew definitely that Durrant was there. No one could tell anything which might indicate that Durrant was not there.

At last there has been found a student who can shed definite light upon the subject. Charles A. Dukes, the young man who met Durrant in the lecture room, will take the witness stand and swear that, after being unable to tell whether or not Durrant was present at the lecture, the accused student asked him as a favor to him to say that he was there and that he remembered the fact.

Dukes tells this now only with the greatest reluctance. He says he drew the only inference that could reasonably be drawn from the request, which he could see, was made for the sake of his classmate. For the sake of his classmate he decided that he would not speak. He says Durrant wanted him to remember the lecture and his presence in the lecture without any reference to the truth of the fact.

"I did not do it for Durrant's favor," said Dukes, "but I wished to remain silent, as I did not want to hurt his case if I could not help it."

BUILDING AN ALIBI.

Attempts to Drench Oppenheim and Phillips.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—After gathering up a few ragged ends of testimony left over from last week, the defense in the Durrant case this morning began the building of an alibi for the young medical student from April 4 to April 12, inclusive. The purpose of the alibi is to impeach the testimony of Pawnbroker Oppenheim and W. J. Phillips, who testified that on April 12 Durrant tried to pawn Blanche Lamont's ring at Oppenheim's store. During the course of the testimony, which covered Durrant's movements on April 4 and 5, a struggle was precipitated by District Attorney Barnes, who again challenged the reliability of a roll call book at Cooper college. The argument ended in a victory for the defense, so far as the question before the court was concerned, as Judge Murphy sustained an objection to a question propounded by himself to the witness, and cut off discussion.

A Sensation.

The trial began this morning with a sensation which was quite as unexpected to the prosecution as to the defense. Juror I. J. Truman informed the court that last Thursday during the noon recess of the court he was approached by H. J. McCoy, general secretary of the Young Men's Christian association, who endeavored to engage him in conversation on the subject of the trial.

"If you don't hang Durrant," said McCoy to the juror, "we will hang you."

The court told the offense bordered on a crime, and cited McCoy to appear in court at noon on Oct. 3 and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

R. W. Maitland, the electrician who testified last week with regard to the construction of the sunburners in Emmanuel church, was the first witness called. The testimony was of the same nature as that given last week and was intended to show the liability of the escape of gas under certain conditions. The assault on Pawnbroker Oppenheim's testimony then began. The defense called to the stand four witnesses by whom it was proposed to test the accuracy of the pawnbroker's memory.

Martin Curtis, William Cathcart, P. J. Neuman and Leonard Everett, members of the National Guard and the signal corps to which Durrant belonged, testified that they had taken various articles of jewelry to Oppenheim's store and attempted to pawn them. They described the manner in which they were dressed at the time. The descriptions in many instances did not correspond with the descriptions given by Oppenheim when he was asked to tell how the men who had tried to pawn the articles were dressed. Each of the four witnesses said he had subscribed money to assist in the defense of Durrant.

After Clark.

The next step was to impeach the testimony of David Clark, the witness who assisted Attorney Quinlan to fix the date upon which he saw Durrant and Blanche Lamont walking toward Emmanuel church. John Patten, Patrick Mulvaney and M. L. Murphy said that Clark's reputation for truth and integrity was bad. On cross examination Mulvaney and Murphy said they were prejudiced against Clark from the fact that they had business difficulties with his father. The district attorney asked that the testimony be stricken out, but the motion was denied by the court.

The building of Durrant's alibi, in contradiction of the charge made by Pawnbroker Oppenheim, was begun with the testimony of Dr. A. W. Hatfield, a lecturer at Cooper Medical college. Asked if Durrant was present at the lecture given on the morning of April 4, the doctor referred to the roll book and said that the defendant was recommended present. On cross-examination the doctor said he had no personal knowledge of Durrant's absence or presence. The defense tried to offset this by asking if he could give the name of any one of the fifty-one students in the class who attended the lecture on the morning in question. The doctor recalled the names of a dozen students and said he believed he could remember more if he were given time to think the matter over.

The Roll Call.

The prosecution next attacked the reliability of the roll call. Before the district attorney had hardly reached the point of the subject, however, Judge Murphy took a hand in the examination. He asked the witness whether in his experience as an instructor at the college he had known of instances where students had answered at roll call for other students who were not present. The defense at once interposed an objection and the court was placed in the predicament of having to rule on its own question. The judge said that while he might permit the question to be answered if it should come from a proper source, he would sustain the objection for the present. Then District Attorney Barnes asked the same question and the defense interposed another objection. Attorney Dickinson argued that while it was possible to call into court every student who attended the lecture and ask each one if he answered at roll call for Durrant, it would be unfair to cast suspicion on the particular roll call in question by any practice or custom that might have obtained at another time. The court said that it believed the question proper and the evidence sought competent, but for the sake of safety sustained the objection.

Threatening Letters.

With Durrant's whereabouts on the morning of April 4 accounted for the defense attempted to show where the defendant was the next day. George A. Merrill, an instructor at the Lick school of mechanical arts, said that Durrant called upon him at 11 o'clock on the forenoon of April 5. Asked if Durrant made known the object of his call, the witness replied in the affirmative, but he was not permitted to tell what Durrant said.

Before court adjourned Attorney Dickinson called the attention of the court to the large number of threatening letters that were being received by himself and Attorney Deuprey and asked that the jurors be instructed to turn such letters over to the court should they receive any.

The judge said he received a great many letters of the same kind.

Highest of all in leavening power. Hewlett Bros'. new high grade Three Crown Baking Powder.

NICKOLS WORKED UP.

Proposed Disfranchisement of Colored Voters.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—A special to the World from Columbia, S. C., says: Five of the six negro delegates to the South Carolina constitutional convention, which proposes to disfranchise the blacks, have joined in an address to the north, through the World. The address says, among other things:

"The seventh constitutional convention called in South Carolina is in session. It has as its avowed purpose the purpose of dealing with the negro problem. Those who have advocated its assemblage have been explicit in their declaration of the purposes to be accomplished—the disfranchisement of the negro and the elimination of him entirely not from a participation in elections, for he has not since 1876 had any show at all in any of the elections held in the state, but of the possibility of the negro uniting with the democratic party in political action and thus oust from the place the feasible and probable obstacles of those now in control of the government. The chief obstacle in the way of accomplishing what is desired is the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution. This difficulty removed there will be plain sailing.

"The Hon. Benj. R. Tillman, who is the head and front of the movement, has not been at all politic in his incautious as to his intentions. He said that his object is to disfranchise as many negroes as he can, without disfranchising a single white man except for crime."

Thousands of dollars will be kept at home now the pure Cream Tartar High Grade Three Crown Baking Powder has been Tested and proven to be the best made.

LEMON CROP.

Not Since 1883 Has the Sour Fruit Been So Dear as Now.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The British tramp steamer Sylvia from Messina and Palermo, has just brought 26,000 boxes of lemons to this port. Owing to the entire failure of the Florida crop, together with short production in Sicily, lemons have jumped to $6.25 a box and $12.50 a case. A box holds 300 to 360 lemons and a case just as many only the fruit in the latter is larger and finer.

In a day or two the steamer Victoria from Malaga, Spain, is due with 22,000 boxes of lemons. Prices will then drop again. The nominal rate is from $3 to $4 a box.

Not since 1883, when, owing to very small crops in Italy and Spain, lemons sold at $8 a box, they have not been high as at present for the last thirty days. Yet fruit men say this year invoices are only about 10 per cent less than last.

In the early part of the season there was a surplus in the market while the August supply ran short 100,000 boxes. Last year Florida supplied New York with 15,000 boxes and the total consumption in the metropolis was 2,000,000 boxes, or about 140 lemons for every man, woman and child.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

A NUMBER OF LIVES ARE LOST.

More Marine Casualties Reported From the Lakes.

LIFE SAVERS' HARD WORK

SCHOONER ELMA GOES DOWN WITH ALL HANDS.

Spain Suffers Another Heavy Loss By the Wreck of the Warship Crestobal-Colon, One of the Fleet of Vessels Detailed to Watch the Cuban Coast to Prevent the Landing of Filibustering Expeditions—Other Disasters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Many reports of damage to property and the loss of a number of lives on the lakes in the storm of Saturday and Sunday reached here last night.

Only one local fatality is reported—that of Captain Andrew Johnson, of the schooner John Raber, who was drowned off Dale Park while endeavoring to reach land to secure a tug to save his vessel.

Leaking like a sieve, the sailors worn out with all day's work at the pumps, with its rotten sails blown to ribbons and its halyards streaming down in the wind, the old schooner John Raber drove close to shore off Dune Park, Ind., and cast anchor. Andrew Johnson, the owner, wanted to save his vessel—it was built in 1848—and ordered out a small boat, manned by three sailors, and tried to reach shore in a tug. A huge breaker overturned the boat when about a mile from shore. Johnson failed to reach the boat and last night his body lay alone and unattended on the sands waiting a coroner's verdict. The three men stuck to the boat and succeeded in making shore. Captain Weede stayed by the ship with the two sailors. They were rescued by the South Chicago life savers after midnight, after four hours hard work.

The following are additions during the past twenty-four hours to the list of boats missing or lost:

John Raber, schooner, ashore at Whiting, Ind.; several lives reported as having been lost.

George Nagain, water logged; taken in at St. Joseph; probably total loss.

Lily May, barge, wrecked at East White Fish Point; barge gone to pieces.

City of Paris, on shore on Flat Rock in Copper harbor.

Bliss tow barge; two mates gone and deck load; towed into Chicago harbor.

C. H. Jones, schooner, foundered off White Fish Point; crew supposed to have been lost.

Tug Boynton, from Sault Ste Marie, went to the assistance of the schooner C. H. Jones, reported missing.

Two unknown boats ashore at Grand Island, Lake Superior, steamers Mateo and Musabah, of the Minnesota line, thought to be ashore at Keweenaw point, Lake Superior.

With All Hands.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 1.—News just received here of the loss of the schooner Elma, Sunday, off Miners river, the west end of Pictured Rocks, with all hands on board.

The steamer Kirkhead left Saturday with C. H. Jones and Elma lumber-laden. They were caught in the great gale Saturday night, and the Elma broke and disappeared in the darkness. The Jones also broke loose and brought up under White Fish Point, the Kirkhead, finding shelter back of Grand Island Sunday afternoon. The steamer went out to look for its consorts and at the first of the massive cliffs forming the famous Pictured Rocks, found the wreckage of the Elma. The crew of the doomed vessel numbered seven, together with a woman and child.

KEENLY FELT.

Loss of the Warship the Cause of Great Gloom.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The wreck of the fine warship Crestobal Colon has cast a feeling of intense gloom over the government officials here. There are none too many Spanish vessels in these waters at present and the loss of the Crestobal Colon will be keenly felt by the government. It is stated that the friends of the insurgents are circulating the usual sensational stories regarding this latest disaster to the Spaniards, claiming that the cruiser was sunk by a torpedo exploded by insurgents. In official circles, however, this report is classed as being "nothing more than an invention of the rebels," and the distinct statement is made that there is absolutely no reason for doubting the official announcement made that the Crestobal Colon was driven on the Colorado reef by the violence of the cyclone and not as a result of the explosion of an insurgent torpedo.

In spite of this official assertion there is no doubt that the government has not thought it proper to make public all the facts in the case and this may not be done until the official report of the commander of the wrecked cruiser has been received and passed upon.

ANOTHER LOSS.

Spanish Warship Crestobal-Colon a Wreck.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—Following close upon the loss of the Spanish cruiser Barcasegui, sunk in collision with the Spanish merchant steamer Montera, off Mora Castle, at the entrance to this harbor, at midnight, Sept. 18, comes the news of the wreck and probable total loss of the Spanish warship Crestobal Colon, a second class cruiser of about 1,350 tons displacement and 1,600 horse power. Crestobal Colon formed part of the fleet of the Spanish warships detailed to watch the coast of Cuba to prevent the landing of filibustering expeditions. The cruiser carried four twelve-centimetre Hontori guns, two seven-centimetre guns and two rapid firing guns. Her crew is estimated at 250 officers and men.

The disaster occurred off Colorado Point in the Gulf of Guadina, south of the town Mantua, the province of Pinar del Rio, near which territory Havana is situated. The exact details have not yet been made known but the few reports so far gathered, the facts are as follows: For some days a cyclonic disturbance prevailed. Crestobal Colon appears to have encountered severe weather off Cape Antonio and had been out in the gulf of Guayaguana for shelter. There she tried to ride out the fierce gale and heavy seas, but was slowly driven toward Colorado Point, off which there is a dangerous reef. When the commander of the cruiser saw that he could not make any headway against the storm, he attempted to anchor, according to one report, but the anchors would not hold, and the cruiser was driven ashore.

Everything possible seems to have been done to save the cruiser, but she was finally abandoned as a helpless wreck, pounding herself slowly to pieces on Colorado reef. Her commander reached Mantua today. It is probable she will prove a total loss, efforts, however, will be made to save her guns.

All Cream Tartar tested and found pure, before it is used in the making of the new High Grade Three Crown Baking Powder.

YOU ARE NOT REGISTERED.

Go to 166 South State street some day this week and see that your name is on the list.

THE RING.

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Smith was asked if he would take any steps to prevent the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight taking place in Indian territory, and replied that if an attempt was made to have the fight take place upon any reservation, which is directly under the control of the interior department and not set apart as a separate government, he most certainly would prevent it. He knew of nothing, he said, that would give the department authority to prevent the fight on lands controlled by the five civilized tribes, if the Indians consent. He added that it would call attention to the condition of affairs in Indian territory, and perhaps bring a pressure to bear which will bring about a change in affairs there. If the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes or any nation of them should call upon the department to prevent the fight, saying that the Indians are a nation subjected to a barbarous law, then the department would prevent it.

He said that he did not know as there was any disposition to have the fight in the Indian country, but he had seen something to that effect in the papers.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Corbett party started for Texas this morning. Corbett was accompanied by his manager, Wm. A. Brady, Steve O'Donnel, John Donaldson, Jere Corbett, Jim McVey, Billy Delaney and Jim Daly. Corbett will stop at Washington and Atlanta enroute. He expects to reach San Antonio, Texas, by October 9. It is not known whether John L. Sullivan will act as referee.

WASHINGON, Oct. 1.—James Corbett and party arrived in this city at 3:30 today, and the champion went at once to National Park, where he and his brother Joe appeared in a game of ball. Corbett did not take any chances of being hit while at the bat. He injured one of his fingers slightly in catching a thrown ball. The party left at 10:20 over the Southern Pacific railroad for Atlanta, where Corbett appears in a sparring match tomorrow night. From there he goes to New Orleans where another sparring exhibition will be given Friday night, and then on to San Antonio to go into training. Corbett said in regard to the calling of the Texas legislature, that while he believed the governor meant to do right, he was misinformed as to the brutality of prize fighting.

Money earned here, means money spent here. Forty-one Employees engaged in putting up the new high grade Three Crown Baking Powder, Spices, etc., for Hewlett Bros. Cans, boxes, labels, etc., are also made at home by other workmen.

OIL OCTOPUS.

Said to Be Getting Its Work in in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 1.—James C. Harvey, the local agent of the Standard Oil company, was interviewed in regard to the rumor that his principals were about to descend upon Los Angeles and gobble up everything in the oil line in this section. Mr. Harvey said: "I have received word from headquarters to the effect that our people will soon be in the field as purchasers of crude oil and that arrangements are now being made to provide facilities for moving it to points of consumption. This does not mean that the Standard Oil company is about to buy up oil territory or that it will lease oil lands or that it will be in any sense a producer of oil. It means simply that our people have become convinced of the sufficient extent of the local oil field and of its permanency and that they propose to engage in the shipping of oil to the points of consumption.

"The Standard Oil company will not control anything here. It will be a bidder for crude oil and the latter will bring more nearly what it is worth than it now does."

DOMESTIC DOTS.

Telegraph News from all Parts of the Land Over Which the Stars and Stripes Wave.

WASHINGTON.—Today's statement of the treasury shows: Available cash balance $185,490,363; gold reserve, $22,911,973.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Ira P. Rankin, a pioneer, millionaire, philanthropist and prominent congregationalist layman died today.

NEW YORK.—A dispatch from New Haven, Conn., announces the death at Hamton, Conn., today, of Prof. B. Whitney Blake, lately professor of physics at the Brown University.

NEW YORK.—The Herald says that ex-President Harrison in case he does not receive it himself, will favor the nomination by the next Republican convention, of Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois.

NEW YORK.—The Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage will leave Brooklyn at once for Ohio, and will return on Saturday next in time to preach his farewell sermon at the La Fayette Avenue Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

BROOKLYN.—The grand jury today finished the consideration of the charges against William Henry, known as the "Bad Son" who has been held for the murder of his father, Charles W. Henry. It is understood that the jury decided not to bring an indictment, although no formal report will be made on the case until Friday.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan.—Prairie fires are raging in the territory south of here. The late rains have caused the vegetation to grow very rank, and the territory is covered by an immense growth of grass, reaching in some places as high as eight feet. The frosts of the last week have caused the grass to begin to die. It is feared that loss of life and property will result.

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Clara Backalew, 55 years old, and her niece, Miss Griggs, of Monmouth Junction, N. J., were instantly killed on the track of the James burg branch of the Pennsylvania railroad near Monmouth Junction by a fast train bound for Philadelphia today. The women were driving across the tracks on their way home from the village of Dayton.

BRAZIL.—The block coal miners and operators held a meeting last evening to arrange a mining scale for the coming year to take effect today. The miners demand 70 cents per ton was granted by the operators, now notwithstanding a sharp cut and the Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania operators would refuse the miners an advance. The miners are greatly elated over the settlement made.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The annual business meeting of the Harvard Athletic association was held here last night. A. H. Bullock, '96, was elected president, H. W. Howe, '97, vice-president; F. B. Jenkins, '96, treasurer, and H. S. Dalton, '98, secretary. R. R. Williams, H. Stowe, E. Hollister, N. P. Hallowell and F. H. Bigelow were elected stewards.

CHICAGO.—A local paper says: Prohibitionists are making a determined effort to secure the national convention of that party for Chicago. A meeting of the party organization was held last night in the club rooms of the association building, and a committee of 500 was appointed to work for the convention. It is intended to get up an immense petition for presentation to the national executive committee of the prohibitionist party which will meet in Chicago, December, 11.

There is a great deal of rivalry over the location of the convention. Baltimore is after it, Boston has already begun work to get it, Denver, Cleveland and St. Louis are trying to get the national committee to locate it in these cities.

THE STERN CASE.

MUNICH, Oct. 1.—The Augsberger Abend Zeitung today announced that it had learned upon good authority that the regent of Bavaria, Prince Luipold, has declined definitely to entertain the appeal of Mr. Louis Stern of New York, who was sentenced to imprisonment, and fine, for having insulted Baron Von Thuengen, the deputy commissioner of Spast Kissingen, as a result of a dispute between them regarding the age of Mr. Stern's sons and the latter's presence at the reunions in the royal palace.

Three Crown Spices are stronger and better than the imported, because they are ground to order fresh every day.

GENIUS AND DISEASE.

Thus we can understand that men of genius, not resembling other men, possess, like the insane, an intelligence unlike them; because not only is the neurosis congenital with the genius, but it has been observed that neurosis, sickness, and dreams are often a source of genius. Gerard de Nerval, in his book "Le Reve et la Vie," confesses that he often wrote poetry in a state of diseased exaltation. From a theorist Beclard became an experimenter after an attack of epilepsy. Dr. Halle knew men whose intelligence, average at the start, became extraordinary as a result of diseases of the marrow. The unfortunate Heine, with a happy divination, wrote in one of his letters: "It is possible that spinal disease may have given a certain morbidness to my compositions. My exaltation of spirit is rather the effect of disease than of genius; and I have often dictated in order to allay my sufferings a little." In connection with this what Sylvester wrote a few years ago is curious: Seized by a sudden attack of bronchitis, in the access of nocturnal fever, I felt resolve itself in my mind the problem of the identification of the discriminant of the cube with that of the square."—["Nordau's Degeneration': Its Value and Its Errors," by Cesare Lombroso, in the October Century.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

First Annual Conclave Convenes In This City Yesterday.

MAYOR BASKIN'S WELCOME

SCHOLARLY AND INTERESTING ADDRESS BY PRES. BASCOM.

Papers Read on Subjects of Interest to the Medical World and the Public—The Learned Discussions Thereon—Reception in the Evening at the Residence of Dr. Bascom—Today's Programme.

About fifty of Utah's most widely known physicians gathered yesterday morning in the city and county building and counselled together on subjects of vital interest in the medical world. It was the initial annual meeting of the Utah State Medical society. There were two sessions held yesterday, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and after the reading of papers and discussions, the medicine men gathered in the evening at Dr. Bascom's home, where a reception was tendered in their honor.

The morning meeting began at about 10 o'clock, when President F. S. Bascom rapped for order. The Rev. R. G. McNiece offered prayer.

Mayor Baskin's Welcome.

It then fell to Mayor Baskin to make an address of welcome. He began by congratulating the doctors on coming together under auspicious circumstances and said he had always had a fraternal feeling towards members of the medical profession. He then told about the distinguished medical men of Greece, Phonecia and Rome, and said that no profession had a more brilliant past or would be likely to have a more notable future. He said that doctors are indispensible in every well regulated community, and if the people would listen to what they say, bad sanitation and filth, and consequent disease, would soon cease to be. The executive committee and committee on necrology brought in their reports.

President Bascom.

President Francis S. Bascom then delivered his address. He said that the honor conferred on him in electing him as president of the state society was fully appreciated, and in that capacity he wished to cordially welcome all who had come to Zion from other parts of the state. The representatives of the profession, he said, have met to deliberate upon matters of vital interest. The programme prepared for this gathering furnishes a menu of scientific things that will profit all members of the fraternity.

The primal objects of the society are to strengthen fraternal feeling, and, by concentration and unity, advance this foremost of avocations—to protect the community from the encroachment of infectious diseases. But in order to accomplish this the society must make its influence felt. It must make the laity recognize that its deliberations are for the public good, in order that it may receive their support in working for the public safety. Besides state societies there should be interstate and national societies. The Marine hospital service has stopped the introduction of disease from abroad; what we now need is a national bureau of health to stand as a bulwark against the spread of disease in every town of the Union. The organization in this territory recently of a territorial medical board encourage us to believe that Utah appreciates the value of a society such as this. Our present law places a wholesome check on the quack and charlatan and they will not be able any longer to prostitute the best ideals of the profession. The presence of such laws has led the medical colleges to advance the standard of education and prescribe a more thorough medical course for the student. This protective legislation has come after long perseverance but we are proud of it. We greatly need a state board of health and some day will have it. This is what the public after a while will demand.

The position of the medical profession in the world is rapidly advancing. Dr. Hibbard, a man of culture and scholarship, said physicians would soon have first honors as professional people. Their influence is no longer subordinate to that of the priest or the potentate. This is because they have devoted their lives to discovering the source of disease and afterwards in eradicating it. There is no more inspiring picture of true manhood than the doctor. He goes quietly his rounds quietly and unassumingly, braving all kinds of weather and bringing cheer and comfort to the homes of the sorrow-stricken. Physically and intellectually the doctor should be possessed of superior parts.

Who does not remember the "Two Armies" a poem by Dr. Holmes. One army goes out in martial array, with sabres and flying banners. Their "glory is to slay;" but the other goes forward unheralded by trumpets and bearing aloft the motto, "our duty is to save."

The advancement of the standard of medical work is to be accomplished by just such societies as this. Personal interest must be lost sight of in the desire for the general good. It seems almost incredible, the long strides great developments that have been made in the last few years in biology, in bacteriology, in sanitary science. Such early teachers as Esculapius, Hippocrates, Galen and others left much of value to the generations after. In 1500 chemistry was introduced and on this mixture of science, superstition and magic modern medical science is builded.

Many of these false notions linger to this day. They are shown in the "pathies" and Christian science. But modern medical science will have none of them. Ancient medicine and surgery were to a great extent empirical, and not until the last fifty years have they developed into exact sciences. Ideal surgery was about to be realized when Pasteur, whose death was but lately announced, gave to the world the result of his investigations and did more than any other man, perhaps, to overthrow spurious doctrines like that of spontaneous generation.

It is needless to recall those twin gifts of the gods, ether and chloroform in 1846-47; or how one hundred years ago Jenner introduced vaccination as a preventative of disease. Inoculation from diphtheria may be looked for as an event of the near future.

America takes pride in naming such surgeons as Sims, Gross, Agnew, Senn, and Kelly; such physicians as Flint, Janeway, Loomis, Pepper, and Gales; such a pathologist as Welsh. The medical institutions and hospitals of the United States are becoming famed throughout the world and the doctor of the future is destined to be a man worthy of all confidence, a man of scholarship and learning.

This concluded the morning session.

Afternoon Session.

The meeting was called to order in the afternoon at 2 o'clock and the reading of papers commenced at once. Dr. L. W. Snow, of Logan, read an article on "Cold Applications in the Treatment of Pneumonia."

This system has been operated with good effect in Germany. Diseases of this nature, though, have yielded to some therapeutic remedy in some sections which have failed signally in others. A noted German physician expressed the opinion that climatic conditions made cold applications impracticable in some parts of America. Dr. Snow said he had tried applications of ice and snow for the reduction of heat with success.

Dr. A. C. Ewing, of Salt Lake, read an exhaustive paper on "The Vis Medicatrix Naturae. He referred to the theories of the old nations as to the origin of disease and old methods employed in attempting to meet its advance.

Then time was given by the chairman for a discussion of the two papers read. This was begun by Dr. Meecham. Dr. Wilcox said that in the treatment of pneumonia he had used the cold pack on the chest to good purpose. This was also successful in treating asthma.

The "Treating of Fractures Close to and Involving the Elbow Joint," was discussed by Dr. A. C. Maclean. He said that such fractures give more anxiety to the practitioner than any other kind. His opinion was that the simpler the splints used the better. He said this simple use of splints worked much better than the application of plaster of paris. The interval between putting on the various splints was described at some length, as was also the whole mode of treatment. The doctor said his method was somewhat unorthodox, as it did not appear in the text books. It had, however been attended with marked success.

The paper of G. W. Perkins, of Ogden, was on "A Case with a Six Years' History of Symptoms of Impacted Urethal Calcius. Extra Peritoneal Exploration of the Ureter, Followed by Nephro-Lithotomy." The doctor's disquisition was a carefully prepared review of a rather remarkable case, in which an incision into the kidneys was made and a large crystal-like stone extracted.

Dr. Gregory, of Park City, was called in to discuss the paper. Dr. Hughes contended, in speaking of Dr. Maclean's paper, that plaster of paris could be used with good effect in cases of fracture near the elbow.

Dr. Joyce did not believe with Mr. Maclean in moving the arm at an early stage of the fracture, and thought the angular was the best position in which to keep the arm.

Dr. Richards claimed that the arm got more relaxation by raising it higher upon the shoulder. This position is best calculated to keep the fracture in position and give perfect rest.

Dr. R. S. Joyce of Ogden took up the subject of "The Treatment of Shock." The first consideration, he said, should be to make hot applications and get the patient in a warm room. Stimulants should not be used at first, especially whisky.

Dr. Wilcox was asked to discuss the paper and replied by saying there should be no fear of using stimulants judiciously. Dr. Pike claimed to the contrary, stating that the application of stimulants at once might prove fatal.

Health Commissioner Dalby was absent, but his paper on "The duties of the municipalities in sanitary measures" was read by the secretary. The article began with the claim that it is the duty as well as power of legislative bodies to protect communities from defective sanitation and all nuisances that would cause the spread of disease.

The physician, engineer and municipal officer should work in unison and then epidemics can be kept down.

The next paper was the "Diseases of the heart mitral and aortic affections" by Dr. George D. Penrose. The paper contained an extended review of all heart ailments and offered suggestions on how to keep back their advance.

Dr. Walter R. Pike of Provo discussed "Thephining for mental diseases resulting from injuries to the head."

The last paper read at the afternoon session was on "Intestinal Obstruction."

Reception in the Evening.

Dr. Bascom gave a reception to the members of the society between 9 and 11 last night at his residence, 435 South West Temple street.

The programme for today includes a morning and afternoon session, at which several papers on interesting subjects will be read and discussed. Mrs. Dr. A. C. Ewing will give a reception from 3 to 6 p. m. and in the evening the members of the society will banquet at the Knutsford.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

Brief and Newsy Cables From All Portions of This Terrestial Sphere.

LONDON.—It is predicted by an eminent authority, Gieseeker, that the European sugar crop will be 1,200,000 tons short of the average.

PARIS.—It is announced that China has accorded full satisfaction to France for the recent attack made upon the French missions in China.

NEW YORK.—A special to a local paper from Guayaquil says: The British steamer Condor has quitted the sport, leaving here and its captain who is to answer for the damage done to the United States gunboat Alert by a collision in the river. These damages are estimated at $20,000 in gold.

LONDON.—The World this morning says that in addition to Lowther park, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, the well known American horse owner has taken the park lodge stables, Newmarket, for three years, and that he will have twenty horses in training there next summer.

PARIS.—M. Anrolebon, the French minister of commerce announced today in the chamber of commerce of Calais, that a contract had been signed for laying a cable from Brest to New York, which will connect the French telegraph system with the Antilles.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—It is reported in official circles here that the envoys of the three powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, will shortly receive instruction from their government to resume negotiations with the Porte regarding the Armenian question.

NEW YORK.—A special to the Herald from Paris says: L. E. Forban, a new torpedo boat, constructed at Havre for the French government, has just completed her official speed test at Cherbourg. During the trial she accomplished 31.32 knots an hour, which, so far, is the highest actual speed record for this class of vessels.

NEW YORK.—A special to the Herald from Berlin says: The dowager empress of Russia will go to the Caucassus to join her invalid son, the Czarowitch, there. Professor Leyden, the eminent German specialist, who has been consulted throughout the Czarowitz's illness, has demanded that Prince Ischedischewanz shall be prosecuted for publishing a defamatory article upon him.

WASHINGTON.—The Turkish legation has received the following telegram from the minister of foreign affairs for Turkey: "I beg to inform you that acting under the instigation of certain Armenian agitators, hostile gatherings were formed opposite and in the Armenian patriarchal. Thanks to the measures taken by the city, perfect calm prevails."

LONDON.—The St. James Gazette this afternoon referring to the defeat of the Cambridge-Oxford cricket team by the Philadelphians, remarks: "These defeats of English athletes across the Atlantic are becoming monotonous. If there is one thing we could do, we thought we have a right to do, America is now taking up that game, though it was never popular there, yet even at cricket they have contrived to beat us."

SAN FRANCISCO.—The steamer City of Pekin arrived today from China and Japan and went immediately into quarantine. The Pekin is twenty days out from Yokohama. When she left that port cholera was raging there. It is feared that the disease will linger until late in the winter. In northern Japan there has been little change in the status of the disease. About the same number of deaths occur daily and there are no signs of the plague abating.

MADRID.—Volunteers to the number of 2,250 men presented themselves today for service in the island of Cuba. The chief of the Cuban reform party had an audience today with Senor Castellano, the minister of the colonies, to whom he renewed, on behalf of the reformists, his assurances of their patriotism and assistance in settling the insurrection in Cuba.

"Shave your Soap" —so the soap makers say, especially if you're washing delicate things. Now, in the name of common sense, what's the use? When you can get Pearline, in powder form for this very reason, why do you want to work over soap, which, if it's good for anything, gets very hard and difficult to cut. Besides, Pearline is vastly better than any powdered soap could be. It has all the good properties of any soap—and many more, too. There's something in it that does the work easily, but without harm—much more easily than any other way yet known.

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IN RAILWAY CIRCLES.

No Developments in the California-Utah Rates.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

AN INTERESTING TALK WITH PRESIDENT COLLIS HUNTINGTON.

He Has Authorized a Number of Changes on the Atlantic System—General Manager Dickinson and General Solicitor Thurston Deny the Story About a Union Pacific Pool—Railway Notes.

There were no new developments yesterday in the California-Utah rate question, the same condition governing as announced in The Herald of that date. It will not be surprising if something is done today towards getting the matter in clearer shape than it is at present, a feature that is somewhat reassuring, and may keep the machinery going at a rate that will be prolific of results at an early day.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC AFFAIRS.

An Interesting Talk With President Collis Huntington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—W. S. Curtis, engineer of the maintenance of way department of the Southern Pacific company and assistant to the general manager, may drop one of his titles when Julius Kruttschnitt leaves Houston, Tex., and comes to San Francisco. At least that is what Collis P. Huntington says, and Mr. Huntington is in a position to be well informed.

"Mr. Curtis is an excellent employee," said President Huntington. "Mr. Curtis, I might say, is a very valuable man to the company. He is our statistician. His future occupation will be left to M