

PLAYING AT WARFARE

British Navy Chasing An Imaginary Hostile Fleet.

TESTING OF TORPEDOES

CLAIMS MADE THAT PRESIDENT KRUGER HAS YIELDED.

Decision of the Admiralty to Follow the Example of the United States and Improve the Gunnery of the Navy in Which Poor Marksmanship Is Shown.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.) London, July 22.—The mobilization of a huge fleet engaged in the present maneuvers is carrying out a plan of operations of the most interesting character. The plan supposes Great Britain to be at war with a continental power, and a convoy of British merchant ships carrying food and supplies is crossing the Atlantic from Halifax under a small escort. The enemy sends a fleet to intercept the convoy, and Great Britain sends a fleet to intercept that of the adversary. The enemy, however, relies upon numerous torpedo boats leaving from Irish ports for the purpose of harassing the British while he captures the convoy. On the other hand, he relies upon torpedo boat destroyers to cope with the torpedo boats and give free play to the seagoing ships. The result is the most interesting and most largely controlled the future policy with regard to the building of torpedo boat destroyers.

What President Kruger declined to yield to the petitions of the Outlanders and the arguments of the British high commissioner of South Africa, Alfred Milner, now seems inclined to yield to the more forcible hints of the war office, comprised in unobtrusive, but obvious military preparations. The sudden change of front by the viceroy in adopting the seven-year franchise proposition on last Tuesday is a forcible demonstration of the claim that President Kruger can and does yield when the proper pressure is applied, but not otherwise. As Mr. Chamberlain said in the course of his speech in the house of commons on Thursday regarding the modifications of the franchise law in the Transvaal, the concessions do not end the difficulties, but merely offer a basis for a pacific settlement. The military preparations, therefore, have been in no way relaxed.

Improve the Gunnery. The determination of the admiralty to improve the gunnery of the navy has come more to the fore, in the opinion of experts, and there is general satisfaction that the authorities have decided to improve the gunnery of the British States navy and double the allowance of ammunition for firing practice. The recent "unpleasantness" between the United States and Spain concerning the admiral's command of the American navy, coupled with official returns just issued, and showing that the best British gunners failed to hit the target seventy out of every hundred shots, have induced the admiralty to the necessity of mending matters.

In his statement in the house of commons relative to shipbuilding, the Right Hon. George J. Goschen, first lord of the admiralty, practically corroborated the recent statement of an admiralty official to the Associated Press that for its size the American navy is as fine a navy as ever existed and much could be learned from it, and that meanwhile he hoped that the naval intelligence would be improved.

The use of the most dreary sessions of parliament within the memory of men now living, is in sight. The members of the house of commons expect to adjourn about Aug. 1, in time to reach the Meets for the opening of grouse shooting, which begins Aug. 21. The government has met many requests in both houses of parliament, and the reduced majorities with which they have carried some pet measures have constituted moral victories for the opposition. The conservative leaders in short, have displayed their usual vacillation, indecision and feebleness in resisting the demands of the classes against the masses.

Remains of a Supposed Volunteer Soldier Turned Out to Be Those of a Filipino. San Francisco, July 22.—The Chronicle says: A casket supposed to contain the remains of Private Francis Deckelman, company L, First California volunteers, was lowered in May last to a grave in the Deckelman family plot at Odd Fellows' cemetery. On the 11th of the present month, on the suspicion that a mistake had been made, the casket was disinterred at the request of the boy's father and the suspicion verified.

ROSE COGHLAN A BANKRUPT. Ows \$28,836 and Her Assets Are Estimated at Only \$250. New York, July 22.—Rose Coghlan, the actress, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the clerk's office of the district court today under the name of Rosemond Maria Sullivan. Her petition places her liabilities at \$28,836.

President to Take Another Vacation. Washington, July 22.—President and Mrs. McKinley will leave here the middle of next week for their vacation at Hotel Champlain, three miles from Plattsburgh, N. Y. The president has been engaged at the hotel and nearly all the details of the trip have been arranged. The president is getting public business in shape for his departure. He will devote all his time the first few days of next week to finishing important work and will receive no visitors.

GERMANS ARE PLEASED

Satisfaction Over Withdrawal of Justice Chambers From Samoa.

HAWAII FLAG INCIDENT

AFFAIR IS REGARDED AS OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE.

American Officers Hold Brilliant Receptions In Manila, Which Are Attended By The Filipino—Terrible Storm With Great Loss of Life Throughout Germany.

(Copyright, 1899, by the Associated Press.) Berlin, July 22.—The announcement that Chief Justice Chambers is to leave Samoa is received with great satisfaction in all sections of the German press. The newspapers have all along represented Chambers as the tool of E. R. S. Maxse, the British consul at Apia, and especially hostile to the Germans in the island. His retirement, therefore, had been regarded as necessary to the restoration of normal conditions. With the retirement of Judge Chambers, the newspapers say the new officials at Apia will have an easier task. The flag incident at Honolulu on July 4 has been very sensibly treated by the German press. The swift punishment meted out to the American consul as proof of the correct attitude of the United States toward Germany. There was not a single jarring note in the press comment. Most of the papers did not regard the incident as of such importance to notice.

The Philippine campaign has been alluded to frequently this week. The Kreuz Zeitung says the United States is making no progress in spite of exertion. The Boersen Courier, referring to efforts made in Washington to raise new troops says:

Discuss Philippine Affairs. The United States is apparently developing into a military state after the example of European countries. The newspapers here print a letter from a German at Manila, giving the following account of things there:

"American officers hold brilliant receptions in Manila, which are attended by the Filipino. The last week in June there was a great festival, at which 600 were present, and which ended with a grand ball. The fifth of the guests were Filipinos. All the ladies were invited to appear in picturesque native costumes. While the American officials are leading the Filipinos into fraternizing and feasting, the two armies are constantly fighting. Everywhere the Filipinos have strong corps pushed close upon the American lines, and wherever a patrol leaves the main body it finds itself in the presence of the enemy and threatened with being surrounded. The Americans take revenge by having their private property destroyed and their property destroyed, wherever a few show themselves, in order to bathe.

"How helpless are the Americans outside of Manila is shown by the capture of two officials of the hospital ship Relief. This vessel took a short sail under the protection of the cannon of the warships of Paramara, and was suddenly surprised by native boats and officers captured."

Dull In Politics. The week has been almost void of political events. The newspapers have been threshing over the old straw of the canal and strike and other bills, but without saying anything new.

Devastation By Floods. Floods are reported in the Spreewald and in the lowlands of the Vistula, the hay crop has been ruined for the second time this season. In Westphalia the crops have been almost totally destroyed. The thunder at Hanover was the most severe experienced for thirty years. Many people in that province were struck and killed by lightning. In Hoesingoberg, Silesia, some deaths from sunstroke were also reported. One hundred draft dogs in Berlin were sun-struck during the week and brought to the veterinary stations by the police.

The chamber of commerce of Upper Franconia has petitioned the Bavarian minister to urge the emperor with the government to secure lower duties on looking glass in the United States when commercial treaties are arranged and asks for a reduction of 20 per cent. The chamber points out that the exportation of looking glass from the Fichtelgebirge region has diminished more than half since the Dingley tariff went into effect and expressed fear that exportation will soon be crushed out of existence.

Germany has been excluding cattle so rigidly that the differences in prices have become so great as to offer a lucrative business for smugglers, who are most active on the German-Dutch frontier. The agricultural society of East Prussia has called the government's attention to the danger of the disease in German herds from smuggled cattle. It is announced that the government will further strengthen the customs guards. The Kreuz Zeitung returned this week to the attack upon American meats, calling them loathsome and highly dangerous to health.

FIGHT FOR THEIR DIPLOMAS.

Boise Doctors Contesting With the State Medical Examiners.

Had Renounced Italy.

EARTH IN A TREMBLE.

Lively Shocks Experienced In Southern California—No Damage.

Big Fire In Chicago.

The Lake Shore Limited to Boston.

Dull In Politics.

Devastation By Floods.

Germany Has Been Excluding Cattle.

Attack Insurance Companies.

The Agrarian Deutsche Tages Zeitung.

LYNCHING OF THE ITALIANS

IT IS LIKELY TO ASSUME AN INTERNATIONAL ASPECT.

Count Vinchi, Italy's Representative, Calls at the State Department Regarding the Affair.

Washington, July 22.—The lynching of five Italians in Louisiana yesterday promises to assume an international aspect through the action of the Italian government. Count Vinchi, the Italian charge d'affaires, called at the state department this morning and made representations to the officials concerning the atrocity in Louisiana. In order to get full information as a basis for action by this government, Secretary Hay thereupon telegraphed the governor of Louisiana, requesting all the facts in the case.

The affair is considered in official Italian circles as much like that of the Mafia cases at New Orleans, while Mr. Blaine was secretary of state, at which time the Italian minister, Baron Fava, called for his passports and left the country. Baron Fava is now in Rome on a vacation, and during his absence Count Vinchi has charge of Italian affairs in this country.

Count Vinchi's representations to the state department were based on a dispatch from the acting Italian consul at New Orleans, Mr. Pabini, Count Vinchi at once directed that all the particulars in the case be secured, and that special inquiry be made as to whether the victims of the lynching were Italian citizens who had not yet been naturalized.

In submitting the matter to the state department, Count Vinchi wrote a note, reciting the telegram, and reinforcing it with an expression of the hope that steps would be taken to ascertain the facts and extend protection to Italians in the neighborhood.

There was no intimation from Count Vinchi that his government was disposed to make a serious issue of the affair.

New Orleans, July 22.—A dispatch from Tallahassee says that the five Italians who were lynched yesterday had been living in Madison parish for some years, and had all filed their declarations to become citizens. Some had applied for naturalization papers.

San Diego, Cal., July 22.—A sharp earthquake shock occurred here today, with vibrations from southwest to northeast. No damage done.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 22.—A very perceptible shock of earthquake was felt here today, with vibrations from east to west. Tall buildings were rocked considerably, and some alarm was felt, but no damage resulted.

All of the luxuries and conveniences of this famous train are at the disposal of Boston and New England passengers without extra charge. Write for book of trains and other printed matter of interest. To the representatives named below: R. P. Humphrey, T. P. A., Kansas City, Mo., or F. M. Byron, G. W. A., Chicago, or A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland.

WAIT FOR THE TROOPS

They Will Give Interesting Information Regarding Philippines.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE

GLOOMY ACCORDING TO STORIES OF RETURNED SOLDIERS.

The New Thirty-fourth Regiment Is Filling Up Slowly—All Recruits Expected to Be Enlisted By August 10—Utah As a Producer of Onyx Marble.

(Special Correspondence.) Washington, July 18.—The surviving members of the Utah battery, except the twenty-four who remained in other regiments or in new duties in the Philippines, will be home again in a few days now. That they will be received with every kind of enthusiasm for their gallant work and brave faces in the bright American colors in the bag context in the islands, has been furnished some of the ablest officers in the American insular army.

When the boys return, however, the people will learn exactly what their idea is as to the duration of the war in which so many brave fellows have fallen. They have performed their duties as soldiers well; there is to be no reason to doubt that they will also perform their duties as citizens well. One of the first of these duties will be to tell the facts as they are.

If the returned soldiers of Deseret are as frank as those who have preceded them, they will make no secret of their conviction that even with an army of 500,000 men, the war in the islands will last for many years. Many reports have reached here of expressions of the part of the First Oregon troops, which their fellow soldiers from Utah will say. One of the best known of the Oregon officers is quoted as saying:

Peace Long Way Off. "It will be many years before real peace is established in the Philippines. Brimstone warfare will continue for years. At least 100,000 men are needed to conquer and hold the island of Luzon. In my opinion it will be years before the country will be sufficiently pacified for Americans to travel in safety for fifty miles from a garrisoned city."

It is altogether probable that the new volunteer regiments in which the Utah boys who remain in Manila will see service will have plenty of hard work before they again see the states. The ten regiments being raised in this country will be in the same case. In fact they are already being trained in the Philippines as "regular volunteers," a term that implies hard work and a great deal of it. It is believed by the war department that these new regiments will continue as organizations in the permanent establishments after the expiration of their present two year period of enlistment.

Utahs Who Remained. Until the Hancock lands at "Frisco" it will not be possible to give the names of the twenty-four Utah soldiers who have remained in the islands as no lists of the batteries containing this information have been forwarded to the department.

The reports thus far received from the recruiting office of the new Thirty-fourth do not show that it is getting men as rapidly as the regiments whose territory is further to the east. Thus far the new Thirty-first, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-sixth regiments led in the order named, in the number of recruits obtained. The adjutant general, however, tells The Herald that in his opinion the enlistment of the last man in the

IT IS HANDSOME MARBLE.

The United States geological survey reports that Utah is becoming a producer of onyx marble with prospects of increasing importance, obtaining the stone from quarries to the west of Utah lake. Directly above and in contact with the onyx marble is a blue limestone. The deposit rests upon clay, sand and limonite. There are many evidences of earth movements and the range in which the deposit occurs abounds in metalliferous veins. Six miles distant there is a hot spring issuing from the surface at a temperature of 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

It Is Handsome Marble.

The predominant color of this marble is green but black, lemon, and other shades are produced. Slabs measuring ten feet, six inches by five feet, eight inches have been taken from these quarries and finished up. Slabs from twelve to eighteen inches in width by thirty-six inches can be obtained in considerable quantities.

Quarries are also reported from the vicinity of Fillmore, Millard county, ranging in color through terra, orange, mahogany and black. The onyx marble occurs mostly associated with limestone and quartzite, along a belt of warm springs, running through Millard, Beaver and Iron counties. The contact occurs mainly a line of contact with eruptive rocks.

The department of agriculture will soon issue a bulletin entitled "A Primer of Forestry" and was prepared by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, chief of the department. It deals with the units which compose the forest, with its character as an organic whole, and with its uses. It is divided into four chapters. The first chapter treats of the life of the tree. It describes its three parts—the roots, trunk, and crown—its food, composition of wood, breathing, transpiration, ring, and heart-wood and sapwood. The second chapter is devoted to a description of the various requirements of trees—light, moisture, and heat—their rate of growth and reproductive power, their soil and forest, and their protection by sprays.

The third chapter gives the life history of a forest, showing its development, its growth, its maturity, its decline, and its death. This history embraces the life of a community of trees in a forest. It describes the various stages of a tree, the beginning of a forest crop, the forest cover established, the beginning of the struggle for existence, the elimination of growth, the end of the struggle, and death from weakness and decay.

Enemies of the Forest. The last chapter deals with the enemies of the forest, of which fire and reckless lumbering are the most serious. It describes the various methods of fire prevention, the elimination of growth, the end of the struggle, and death from weakness and decay.

Building Permits. Permits to build and to make improvements were issued last week as follows:

Table listing building permits with details such as location, value, and permit number.

Fun For Children. Moving pictures, Saitair, every evening free.

Advertisement for Madsen's Furniture Store featuring a 'GREATEST CLEARING SALE OF BABY CARRIAGES'. The ad includes several illustrations of baby carriages and lists their sale prices: \$5.75, \$9.95, \$7.85, \$13.75, and \$18.85. It also mentions 'SEVENTY-FIVE DIFFERENT DESIGNS ALL AT CUT PRICES.' and provides the store's address: 51, 53, 55 East First South St.