

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY MARCH 23

District Court Proceedings.—Saturday afternoon, in the case of H. Denhalter et al. vs. Wm. M. Lacy, judgment was given for defendant for costs of suit.

The case of the United States vs. J. M. Gibson, for perjury, was dismissed.

The case of E. D. Egan vs. A. Podlech occupied the attention of the court to-day. A jury was waived, and the trial is in progress. The plaintiff in this suit is the owner of the White House, and is seeking to recover some \$2,000 damages on the ground that the defendant, who is the lessee of the building, has broken the conditions of the lease.

Evading the Law.—Some of the saloons in the suburbs of our city, which have ostensibly closed since the action of the County Court in raising the license, are still disposing of liquor in such a way that they imagine the law is powerless to reach them. They give away the intoxicating beverages to known customers whom they can trust, and by means of a mutual understanding do not receive the pay for it until a few days later, when it is quietly presented to the proprietor.

In this way a number of young men who were at a party in one of the adjacent wards south of the city, last Friday evening, obtained sufficient liquor to get drunk. They engaged in a free fight, in which one of them got badly beaten. The proper officers should take the necessary steps to find out which of the saloons are conducted in this manner, and bring the proprietors to justice.

Immigration Matters.—We announced some time since that reduced rates for immigrant fares had been obtained by the Church agency, and stated that \$38 would now purchase a ticket from New York to Salt Lake, and \$53 from Liverpool to Salt Lake. We now learn that a rate of \$59 has been obtained between the Scandinavian ports of Copenhagen and Christiania and Salt Lake. These rates from Europe, however, are only guaranteed for the first three companies of this season's emigration, which sail from Liverpool April 11th, May 16th and June 20th. There is an effort now being made to pool the various steamship lines and advance the cost of passenger fares over the sea, and should this effort prove successful, higher prices will have to be paid by the later companies of the season. In view of the probability of an advance, we would recommend those who contemplate sending means to assist in the emigration of their friends to do so in time for them to come by one of the first three companies.

Y. L. M. I. A. Conference.—On Saturday, at 2 p. m., the Quarterly Conference of the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations of Salt Lake Stake convened in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms. There was a large attendance, the hall being crowded. Counselor Mrs. Maria Y. Douglass presided. After the opening exercises, Stake Secretary Augusta Joyce Crocherson read reports from twenty associations, which made a very satisfactory showing. Sisters M. Y. Douglass, Elmina S. Taylor, M. I. Horne, Minnie E. James, and Brothers George H. Taylor and S. Hill addressed the conference; their remarks were instructive and encouraging, and general good feeling prevailed.

The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, There is being carried on in this Territory, by a clique of despicable schemers, an inhuman warfare against the peace and liberties of the Latter-day Saints, in conducting which the rights of its victims and common decency are trampled under foot; and,

"Whereas, We view the course of these conspirators against the rights and privileges of our relatives and friends with abhorrence; therefore,

Be it resolved, That from this time forward, we will abstain from giving any business patronage to the promoters of, and active participants in, the crusade against the Latter-day Saints, and all those who assist it or give it their sympathy; also,

Be it further resolved, That we will in future make our purchases from our friends only, and so far as lies in our power, give home manufactured goods the preference over those imported, and use our best endeavors to sustain such manufacture."

The Conference then adjourned for three months.

From the "Old Dominion."—We received a call this morning from Elder Joseph Smith, eldest son of President Wm. R. Smith, of Davis Stake, who returned last Thursday from a mission to the Southern States, which extended over a period of almost two years, he having started on the 10th of April, 1883. He labored during the whole of his absence in Virginia, visiting many different parts of it—some places where the Gospel was preached upwards of forty years ago, and other districts where a "Mormon" Elder had not been seen before, and where the utmost ignorance in regard to the Gospel prevailed. Not many converts are being made in that State at the present time. A feeling of indifference in regard to the Gospel prevails to a great extent, but occasionally persons are met with who are willing to investigate the principles which the Elders have to offer. Elder Smith has no complaints to make of violent persecution. While there are plenty of

people in that State who are opposed in their feelings to the Latter-day Saints and their religion, their opposition does not often take that active, violent shape that it does in some other portions of the South. He found many kindly disposed persons in his travels, and the treatment extended to him was, as a rule, kind and hospitable. No out-door preaching is done in that State, and as the Elders are seldom able to obtain halls to preach in, most of their meetings are held in private houses. Elder Smith assisted in holding a great many meetings of this class, having for his companions in labor at various times Elders Levi J. Taylor, Newel W. Kimball, Landon J. Rich and J. U. Eldredge, and took a great deal of pleasure in his labors. He feels thankful to be at home once more, but appreciates his experience in the ministry very highly, and does not regret having gone upon his mission.

More "Counterfeit" Proposals.—A few weeks ago we published an article concerning a gentleman in this city having received a letter from a party in the east, proposing to furnish counterfeit currency. A similar letter has been received by Mr. Hall, of this city, enclosing a slip on which is written, as the address of the party, "H. W. Tuttle, 38 West 14th Street, New York City, care of T. J. Potter, Room 1." Mr. Hall also received another letter, which reads as follows:

"Dear Sir: Thinking you are in a position to safely handle my goods, I have concluded to write you; if I have made a mistake, do me no harm, but let the matter drop. I am willing to prove myself your friend if you are desirous of engaging in this speculation: If you don't like to invest in the enterprise I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in making the proposition. My business is not legitimate, but my goods are safe and profitable to handle. The sizes are Ones, Twos, Fives, Tens and Twenties. Do you understand? If you conclude to answer this letter I will send you full particulars and terms, and will endeavor to satisfy you on every point that if you are my friend I will prove a true and lasting one to you. If you have been unsuccessful in your business, I can supply you with goods with which you can pay off all your debts and start free and clear again. You can purchase mortgages, in fact my stock can be safely used the same as any money you ever handled in your life. It was never intended that one man should have millions of dollars, and another nothing, so don't throw away this chance to make a fortune; others have grown rich around you (no one knows how), why not help yourself? I manufacture the goods, so in trading with me you purchase from first hands, and no one shall ever know what passes between us. Answer at once and be sure to return this letter or you will not hear from me again. I will return your letters and you must do the same. Write me one else about this business, for if you do I shall know it and you will never get the article. I intend sending letters to see if you write to any one else; remember this and look out for other letters. I don't think it safe to trust people with my goods who are willing to write any and everyone on such a subject. As an evidence of good faith on your part I ask you to send me all letters you may receive in relation to this matter. I shall send others to you, and will know whether you return them or not. Address all letters as enclosed slip reads, and never write any one else. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain

"Always your friend,

"Give me your name and post office address plainly written, so I can make no mistake in your directions."

There is no signature to the letter, and the slip enclosed contains the following:

"Keep this slip so you will not forget my name, and address all letters, James Odell, Box 53, 2 Stuyvesant St., New York City, N. Y. Write no one else on this subject."

The letters are in Mr. Hall's possession, and, of course, he has not the slightest intention of having anything to do with the parties referred to. We are informed that several others have received similar propositions, and to these we repeat the advice to leave all such severely alone, except as may be proper in exposing their nefarious designs.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Mitchell offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special commission of five Senators to inquire and report not later than the second Monday of next December, as to the number of trade dollars put in circulation in the United States before their legal tender quality was repealed; how said coins came into circulation subsequently; how many are still held in the several States of this country; at what rates they were taken; how much profit accrued in any way to the Government by the coinage of the trade dollars, and what has been the practice of this and other Governments as to the receipt or refusal by them of their own coins.

Beck and Harris objected to its present consideration, and it was laid over. Adjourned.

DENVER, 21.—The Transcontinental Railway Association meeting to-day unanimously agreed that rates of freight on all traffic to and from all points in California, Washington Territory, and all points east of the 97th meridian, be restored to the tariffs of March, 1884. The agreement goes into effect on the 26th instant, and to be strictly maintained thereafter. The percentages awarded by Arbitrator Tucker will govern in future all roads interested, including the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, agreeing thereto. The meeting was entirely harmonious. A commissioner will probably be elected on Monday, to which time the meeting adjourned.

ARKANSAS CITY, KS., 21.—Intelligence that the Coffeeville colonists have crossed the line and entered Indian Territory occasioned considerable excitement here. While the troops are engaged keeping out the Couch boomers encamped here, they are getting in at other points in small parties, and, if the movement continues, it will be necessary for the troops to march again to Oklahoma and remain there. Freighters report numbers of them already settled along the Canadian river in tents and dugouts. Captain De Wees, with four companies, will reach that vicinity within a week.

CHICAGO, 21.—At 8 o'clock this evening, 14 fire engines poured water into the Langham Hotel, which was a mass of flames from basement to garret. The fire originated in one of the lower rooms from a kerosene lamp, which accidentally overturned. At the time, the restaurant of the house contained 100 guests at supper, and as many more were in the rooms. The people in the restaurant had no trouble in getting out, but several persons in the upper rooms had a very narrow escape. The fire spread with marvelous rapidity, and before the second alarm was turned on, the flames were bursting through the roof. The general alarm was given half an hour after the fire broke out, but all the engines which could be brought to play on the flames could not get the fire under control.

Mrs. Belknap, an elderly lady, was killed in jumping from the fourth story into an alley.

Subsequently the cry was raised that the walls were falling, and that Bulwinkle's insurance patrolmen were inside the building. A portion of the south wall was seen to totter, and then it came down with a crash. Numbers of the fire insurance patrol barely escaped the tumbling bricks and timbers. Two others were pinned fast, but were extricated after strenuous exertions, the legs of both being severely bruised. Policemen A. Jones and John Walsh are believed to have been suffocated beneath the wall. No trace of them has been found up to a late hour.

Policeman Marks saw two domestics at one of the second-story windows after it was supposed all the inmates had been rescued. He rushed up a burning staircase and a few moments later appeared dragging out both women, who had been rendered unconscious by the smoke.

The hotel, which is a total loss, was erected immediately after the great fire, and, while substantial looking from the outside, has been called a fire trap. It was formerly known as the Burdick House, then as the Crawford, and recently as the Langham. Cummings & Howard were the owners. Shaw & Son leased the establishment; the latter's loss is \$50,000; insurance, \$12,000. The building was valued at \$150,000; insured one-half.

Keith & Son, picture frames, and Harden's head-grenade agency suffer total loss; insurance unknown.

The escape of Mrs. J. A. Murray and child was marvelous. The lady occupied a room on the fifth floor, and was unaware of the danger till too late to attempt to descend the stairway. She reached a fire escape, but at each floor found the hole in the grating too small to admit the passage of herself and infant. She was, therefore, compelled four times, with the flames bursting around her, to seat the child upon the platform, lower herself over the edge and reach up for the little one. Mrs. Murray arrived on the ground without assistance, and a quarter of an hour afterward had wholly recovered from the effects of her terrible experience.

The firemen never ceased their efforts to rescue the two missing patrolmen, and three hours after the wall fell the pair were discovered in the basement of the building next the hotel, buried in debris. They were taken out alive, and it is thought will eventually recover.

CHICAGO, 22.—Mr. S. W. Sears, of Salt Lake City, who, with his wife occupied the suite of rooms numbers 67 67½, on the top floor, graphically described their narrow escape from their apartments.

"We were in our room," he said, "When I heard the cry of fire. I opened the door leading into the hall, but was instantly compelled to close it on account of the smoke and flames that filled the corridor, and which rushed into the room with such intensity that I was blinded and nearly suffocated. As soon as I could withdraw I hastened to the window and threw it up, but here, as at the door, the smoke was so dense and poured in at the open casement in such volumes that before I could lower the sash the room was filled. My wife threw her arms about me and sobbed, 'It is certain death,' so I thought; but I tried to calm her, though I felt certain that death was but a few moments distant. But my wife suddenly tore herself from me and said there was a bottle of chloroform in the room and that we should both take it to make death more easy. I was reasoning with her

against this, when I heard sounds at the window which I could not see and in a moment more firemen sprang through the casement, and taking my wife in their arms bore her down the ladder in safety. I followed, and thank God we are unharmed, unless the terror of the experience results seriously to my wife, who is in a delicate condition." (He was telling this story at the Clifton House, where he had taken apartments.) "My wife's and my own wardrobe, which I could not replace for \$2,000 are lost, and I also lost \$1,200 in currency. We escaped with only what we had on," he continued.

CHICAGO, 22.—The fire which destroyed the Langham Hotel last night, proved much more dreadful in the loss of life and physical injuries entailed than was supposed, until an early hour this morning. It is now known that at least five persons were killed and four injured. Just before the south wall of the hotel fell upon the Faxon building a number of persons besides those of the fire insurance patrol were inside the latter building assisting to save goods. As no immediate danger was apprehended. There is no means of knowing just how many of these volunteer helpers were in the structure at the time, but excavations have proceeded to an extent which justifies the hope that all the dead have been found. As far as known, those at work in the Faxon building, when it was crushed by the falling hotel walls, were the following: Captain Edward Shepard, Jas. Boyd, Knute Thime, Patrick Mullins, John Walsh and Fredk. Jones, all of the fire insurance patrol. William Bean piano tuner and John Hennessey, clerk, both employed in the building. Mullins and Thime being near the rear of the building, were forced out through one of the windows by the rush of air as the building fell, but were not seriously hurt. Captain Shepard and Boyd were pinned down by fallen timbers, and were rescued alive about midnight. Both are seriously hurt, but it is believed will recover. Walsh and Jones were taken out this morning, both crushed to death. Bean was alive when found and taken to the County Hospital, where he died at 3 o'clock this morning. The body of Hennessey was recovered at 6 o'clock to-night. Soon after the walls fell the wreck took fire and the firemen turned several streams on the blazing mass, to save their comrades from being roasted to death, though at the imminent risk of drowning them. The water ice-cold, drenched the poor imprisoned fellows chilling them to the marrow. Mrs. C. V. Belknap who was killed by jumping from an upper window, was the widow of Col. Belknap who died some years ago at New Orleans. She has many friends in Cincinnati. Her remains are still at the city morgue.

GIRARDVILLE, Pa., 22.—Dynamite was placed under the skating rink last night by an unknown person which exploded, tearing out one end of the building. A large crowd was in the building but no one was hurt.

WASHINGTON, 23.—Edwin J. Phelps was nominated to-day for Minister to England. He is a prominent lawyer of Burlington, Vermont, about 60 years of age and the possessor of a moderate fortune. He is ex-President of the American Bar Association, has practiced before the Supreme Court in Washington and is highly esteemed as a lawyer and a man of culture. He has several times been democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont, but so far as known here he has never had a public office. For two years past he has delivered lectures on law to the graduating class of Yale College. Mr. Phelps is son of ex-Senator Phelps of Vermont. Senator Edmunds was his legal preceptor.

WASHINGTON, 28.—E. D. Clarke, of Vicksburg, Miss., the newly-appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has been suffering from an attack of pneumonia about ten days and was considered out of danger, last evening had a sudden relapse about midnight and died at an early hour this morning. To be Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States, Edwin J. Phelps, of Vermont, to Great Britain; Robert M. McLain, of Maryland, to France; Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, to Germany; Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, to Mexico, and Macenas E. Benton, of Missouri, for attorney of the United States for the western district of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, 23, 12.30 p. m.—Messengers and door-keepers of the Senate have been instructed not to talk to outsiders. An additional door-keeper has been stationed at the gallery door of the Senate opening upon the press room. The purpose is to make sure that the publication of executive secrets, which Senators think has grown to be an evil of great magnitude, shall no longer continue. At this writing the Senate, in secret session, is discussing the Welland Laobra treaty, and Senators Morgan and Voorhees have spoken in its support.

New York, 23.—General Grant retired at 10 o'clock and slept fitfully until 2 this morning, from which hour he slept none. This forenoon he chatted with Mrs. Sartoris. The patient is not feeling as strong to-day as yesterday, owing to the undue excitement of yesterday and wakefulness last night.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., 22.—A snow storm set in at 3 o'clock this morning, which lasted all day. It is the heaviest here in ten years.

The contributions for Bismarck's birthday present amount to 1,500,000 marks.

FOREIGN.

CAIRO, 21.—The friends of the exiled Egyptian leader, Zebheir Pasha, are threatening to take the life of the Khedive, for what they call a betrayal of his country.

SUAKIM, 21.—Corrected returns of British losses in yesterday's engagement show 21 killed including 17 Indian troops, 41 wounded, 16 being of the Indian contingent. The troops in the Zareeba at Hasheen at daylight this morning shelled and dispersed bodies of rebels on the adjacent hills. The whole force, except the guards, will advance at daybreak to-morrow for the purpose of constructing Zareebas at points seven or eight miles from camp. The Berkshire regiment and marines will be left to garrison the Zareebas. The remainder of the troops returning to Suakim.

LONDON, 21.—The Russian military organ, *Seet*, which reflects the views of the Russian commanders, Gen. Romanoff, Gen. Tchernayeff and others of the war party, is urging the seizure of Herat before the English can fortify the place. *Seet* urges that as Herat is the center of commerce for Khorassan and Turcomania, if England is permitted to hold it, the Russian position beyond the Caspian will be perilous. "Besides," says *Seet*, "to allow England to hold Herat would be showing weakness before the Turcomans. The English must be chased out of Turcomania territory. Russian diplomats conceding one inch of ground will betray the interests of their country. England will not risk war for Herat. She knows her defeat might involve India, whereas Russian defeat would mean nothing more than the maintenance of the territorial status quo."

De Lesseps denies the reports from New York, to the effect that work along the Panama canal has resulted in failure. De Lesseps says his son Victor, after having visited Panama and made a thorough investigation of operations along the line of the canal, writes:

"Pour moi le canal est fait." No contractor, says De Lesseps, have, as has been reported, stopped work because the canal company have failed to supply them with money, although one American contractor was refused payment for work, because he failed to comply with the conditions of his contract. "I have no fears," says De Lesseps, "of any stoppage of work on the canal because of war in Central America."

The *United Service Gazette* states the British Admiralty has completed every preparation to send, if necessary, a powerful fleet to the Baltic within a few days.

LONDON, 22.—Advice from Massowah state that the rebels, who have been reinforced from Berber, attacked Kassala, but were repulsed. The Governor of Kassala states that he can hold out for some time and will burn the town rather than submit to the rebels. It is supposed he has a fresh supply of provisions.

SUAKIM, 22.—While detachments of the English and Indian infantry were making a zereba seven miles southwest of Suakim to-day, they were suddenly surprised by a rush of Arabs, who had massed and concealed themselves in clefts west of Hasheen. The English formed a square as quickly as possible, but the camels, mules and horses were driven back in confusion on the troops, causing a stampede, and amid the clouds and dust, the Arabs penetrated the south and north sides of the square. Meanwhile the Marines and Berkshire Regiment who were on the east and west sides of the square, maintained a continuous fire, holding the enemy at bay, while a charge of cavalry, and fire from the guns at the Hasheen zereba, checked the onslaught of the Arabs, which at the onset threatened serious disaster to the British.

Gen. Graham reports the English losses as far as known, two officers and twenty-two men killed and 33 more wounded. The losses of the engineers of the transport corps and Indian troops have not yet been reported.

SUAKIM, 22.—An unofficial estimate places the British loss at 52 and the wounded at 85. Nearly all the casualties are due to spear thrusts received in hand-to-hand engagements. The Arabs got between the transport train and the zereba and speared the men of the transport corps and killed the animals. They fought savagely, refusing to give or take quarter. Gen. McNeil, who commanded the zereba, reports vaguely that there were several thousand rebels in the fight, and over a thousand killed and wounded. General McNeil is blamed for not taking precautions against surprise. But the appearance and yells of the Arabs was so sudden that the whole assemblage of transport animals, mixed with the natives, became panic stricken and surged on the zereba, making resistance hopeless. The scene was indescribable. The Arabs glided and crept in all directions among the animals. The Haddendows swarmed from the bush like magic and attacked the zereba fiercely on all sides. The Sudanese coolies were mistaken for enemies and killed by their friends.

The Berkshire regiment and marines stood firm and cool and fired volley after volley into the ranks of the enemy. The naval brigade inside the zereba also opened a hot fire and the Indian troops held their own gallantly as soon as they were able to close the square again. Eventually, unable to stand the musketry rattling, the enemy disappeared as they came. Gen. McNeil drew in all his forces and stood to arms. The Hussars brought in the wounded, though menaced by the Arab