TELEGRAPHIC.

EQUINOCTIAL STORM.

Wyoming Cattle and Sheep Owners Almost in Despair.

FARM PROPERTY DESTROYED.

Many Fatalities in Various Parts of the Country but the Details Not Yet Known.

OMAHA, Neb., March 21.—A message from Buffalo, Wyo., says: The storm here has assumed the proportions of one of the worst blizzards in the history of this section. It is feared that the ranges will be covered with cattle encumbering to the exposure of the blizzard, and the sheep owners are almost in despair. The recent warm weather makes the situation all the worse.

Thousands of cattle are known to be off their usual winter quarters and far from shelter of any kind. It will be impossible to save these from almost total destruction unless the blizzard breaks up soon.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 21.—The worst storm of the season has been raging all over this state for the past forty-six hours, and it is still blowing, though with decreased severity. Trains are badly belated.

THE ARKANSAS FLOOD.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 21.—Not a wheel has yet been moved on the Hot Springs Railway. The flood is abating somewhat and it is expected trains will be able to resume operations tomorrow. Today made three days that have passed that this city has had no communication with the outside world and the footfalls of visitors here are longing to hear from home.

This has been a most terrific and prolonged storm. There is no way to get an estimate of damage done along the Ouachita river. The farmers who come into the city today said the destruction of farm property along the river will be very great. Plantations every year by water have been swept clean of everything, even houses on a number of places being swept away, but is thought the inmates escaped.

Bubbie River is reported rising a foot an hour. A wagon on the Iron Mountain main line south of Little Rock has been repaired and trains are passing on then.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 21.—One of the worst blizzards ever known has been raging all over western Nebraska, western Wyoming and South Dakota since 2 o'clock yesterday. All trains are abandoned. The loss of life stock will be heavy.

ASPEN, Colo., March 21.—It has snowed here continuously for over thirty-six hours, and the storm does not seem to be abating. There is a high wind and the storm is here to stay, but the snow will be of incalculable benefit to farmers in western Colorado.

THE LITTLE MURDER TRIAL.

OLATHE, Kan., March 21.—The testimony in the Becker Little murder trial today was to the effect that Johnson was a bad character. In the deposition of J. H. Dunehart, which was read, it was stated that Dunehart was in the drug store with Johnson just previous to the killing, and that the latter, referring to Little, said aloud, with an oath:

"I'll kill the wretch on sight."

In the afternoon Little took the stand in his own defense. On the day of the murder he had a large sum of money in his possession and had the pistol in present issue. Shortly after leaving home he met Johnson and saluted him in the usual manner. In reply Johnson called him a foul name. They passed and met again shortly afterwards. This time it was in front of a drug store. As Little approached he drew his revolver and shouted, "You have been hounding me all day; I'm sick of it no longer," he pointed the revolver at Johnson and Fred Johnson rushed into the gutter and died in a few minutes.

Little will be cross-examined tomorrow.

The Company's Writer Sail.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Swift & Co's celebrated common carrier suit against the Chicago & Grand Trunk, begun four years ago, is again on hearing before Judge Bourke.

The suit involves claims made by the packers for $100,000, as rebates on foreign points of issue, and turns upon the legal ability of the railroads to charge whatever prices they choose as common carriers, the plaintiff contending exorbitant charges have been made by the defendants.

The first witness called was David Harwell, secretary for Swift & Co. He was called to show the capacity of the plaintiff's business. He said his company pays on average $5,000,000 a year in freight charges, and that it employs about 4,000 and 5,000 men in its business. About 150 cars of meat are shipped over the different railroads each day.

Duty Free.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 21.—Three thousand representative negroes from every part of Alabama were in attendance here today upon the state convention of negroes recently called to consider the question of emigration to Africa. It was the sense of the meeting that Africa being the natural home of the negro, those in this country should return to that continent as soon as possible, and establish there a great nation, such as the white race established in America. It was agreed, however, as the white man has brought the negro to America, he ought to pay his fare back to their native land. Resolutions to that effect were passed.

Sugar Bounties.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The sugar bounties paid yesterday and today by the treasury department aggregate $535,102, all of which went to Louisiana.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DEFENSE.

Details and Explanations—The Other Side of the Story.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Colonel Shelby further said there had been no reversal of the illicit relations during eighteen months ending in July, although Miss Pollard had followed him to Washington, and persecuted him with her attentions. Take interruption of the relations, Shelby said, constituted a violation of Miss Pollard's allegation that in February, 1893, she was delivered of a child by Colonel Breckinridge.

Denial was made of the allegation that in August, 1892, or at any other time, the defendant had promised to marry Miss Pollard, as he absolutely refused her suggestion in 1892, that she go to Miss Wilmer's school in Berlin, and upon her return he would marry her.

In March, 1893, pressure was brought to bear upon Breckinridge by Miss Pollard. She was known intimately to Mr. Blackburn as an agreeable young woman from the same state. There was talk as to why Miss Pollard was seen so much with Colonel Breckinridge. He told him she and that she had explained to Mrs. Blackburn that they were engaged. He told her it was his purpose to tell Mrs. Blackburn frankly the relations which had existed between them. She imported him to not make known their relations, not to expose her then, but give her one more chance to make a place for her self in the world to permit her as far as to admit of the engagement to Mrs. Blackburn, then she would go to New York and gradually die out of his life. By the aid of the engagement, that way she could get out of his life, out of Mrs. Blackburn's life, and out of Washington.

"It seems as though any man might have seen the danger of such an arrangement," he was asked.

Resuming his statement after the noon recess, Colonel Shelby declared Miss Pollard had promised that her first confinement had resulted in a miscarriage, and that she never intimated to him that she had a child by him.

Returning to the events in New York following Colonel Breckinridge's marriage, Mr. Shelby asserted Miss Pollard had come to the Hoffman house, found that he was stopping there, secured a room next to him, and registered as his daughter. When Colonel Breckinridge entered on Monday, May 17th, she had attempted to shoot him, standing in the passageway between their rooms. He had slammed the door. He had threatened to have her arrested, ringing for a bell boy, but on her entrance he had laid her in place the revolver against his door, close to her door, and he had made all sorts of protestations and promises to leave him.

The next day they left the Hoffman House and went to Philadelphia, thence New York and went for him for reconciliation alone a lawsuit she was interested in, and consequently she was asked for an explanation of the presence of himself and Miss Pollard in New York, to which he replied he could not give an explanation then.

The circumstances of Miss Pollard's visit to the Jefferson Place house, where Colonel Breckinridge's wife was with him, was explained. It was the night of a reception at Mrs. Breckinridge's, where Mrs. Breckinridge was having the room, because the was in her wrapper. When Miss Pollard told him she wanted to see him on important business, they went on square. Miss Pollard again threatened to kill on the street. The visit to Major Moore followed.

Because the day after that interview Miss Pollard did do as she had agreed, and did go to New York, Colonel Breckinridge began to carry out the agreement to do what he could for her; had written her letters, telling her not to do what would make it impossible for him to do what was best for her. To further force him, she had given an advertisement of the alleged engagement to the papers; had written him that he must renew his promise in a letter, to which he had, of course, paid no attention, and then followed the public marriage to Mrs. Wing, in July.

In such a case the character of the plaintiff was necessarily an issue and particularly where she claimed that the defendant had seduced her. No man was responsible, initially, for not doing a thing which was morally impossible. When Miss Pollard met Colonel Breckinridge she was a mature woman, at least 21 years old. She had denied the fact of such marriage with Abel Dupuy; had explained the nature of her attentions with Mr. Breckinridge, but affiravits from these men would be in evidence that before she met Colonel Breckinridge she had been seen at an assignation house. The "Weasie" Brown letter showed that she had been in some sort of relations with Rosella and others.

Colonel Shelby said the motive of the plaintiff in bringing the suit must be considered; that, as stated by the plaintiff, it had not been for money, nor to vindicate her character, which was necessarily destroyed by the suit, but for revenge and to destroy the power of the defendant.

Again the objection was made that the attorney was not only attempting to state the law, instead of facts, but was stating the law incorrectly. Mere form did not constitute a contract.

Mr. Shelby continued that the semblance of a contract was created for some other purpose. There was merely the semblance of a contract; that Miss Pollard might be able to terminate the relations with the defendant, and with his to the statement closed.

Attorney Hall, who has been nominated to Bill Nye in facial contour, started to read the deposition of Sister Agnes Regina Brown. The deposition had been taken at the Norwood convent, where the sister had been in 1893. She had seen all the inmates. Some of them were veiled when they went on the street, but none were veiled from her. There was one who had been veiled from the dormitory who attended her, but this was in 1894. Deponent did not know Madeline Pollard, but had seen her first in December, 1893, in the library next to the office, with Messrs. Carlisle and Johnson, her attorneys. When Miss Pollard had asked if the sister knew her, Deponent questioned her, but she did not remember the sister nor who had been the mother superior. Miss Pollard had said she went under the name of Louise Wilson, but when the sister said no Louise Wilson had been there, but a girl named Hargrave and a child there at that time, Miss Pollard said: "Oh, that was the name I went by. There were so many of them I did not remember."

Then Miss Pollard had asked what had become of the child; had been told it died the next July and had then gone into hysterics. Miss Pollard had remembered the death of a girl while she was there, but had forgotten the death of a sister who died in a room near by. The sister had said that Miss Pollard had never been there and did not seem to know much about the home. Miss Pollard had spoken of giving the volumes of Irving to the convent; the sister had said she thought the books were given by a girl who had been, and who thought she had not compensated them sufficiently for her board. They found them in the library and Miss Pollard commented having left a Christmas card from a man by the name of Davis in one of the books which she had found. The sister said the card had not the appearance of having been in a book for nine years, but looked as if it had been rolled up. Miss Pollard had said that when the sister suggested compensation that Mr. Breckinridge had no money and that she was suing him to disgrace him.

Attorney Overmeyer, of Cincinnati, had called looking up the evidence in the case of Miss Pollard, but had said he could not send startling messages to Miss Pollard's attorney that he had been able to find no trace of her. A servant named Edward had been unable to produce Miss Pollard at Zion, but afterwards when the sister mentioned her to be careful, added as though she might remember her.

Sister Agnes had said to Miss Pollard: "What a bad girl you have been to go with a man who had a wife." to which Miss Pollard had replied: "I have been a bad girl, but a better woman."

No inquiry had been made by Miss Pollard, so far as the sister knew, about the child she claimed to have given birth to. As the sister remembered Mrs. Hargrave she had been shorter than Miss Pollard, had been very fond of reading and spent most of her time in the library. Mrs. Hargrave was from an Ohio town and had been attended by Dr. DeCourcey.

The cross-examination of this sister was read by Mr. Carlisle, the sister saying the writing on the card looked like their writing, as though it had been written about four weeks before. After the deposition was finished, the court adjourned.

New Chinese Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The senate committee on foreign relations has been considering an important Chinese treaty, negotiated by the new Chinese minister and secretary Gresham. The treaty was sent to the Senate some time ago, and referred to the foreign relations committee, where it has been duly considered and discussed in all its details.

As negotiated the treaty practically sets aside and supersedes the Gresham exclusion act and the recently enacted Geary law. It is an immigration treaty and provides for the admittance of Chinese immigrants under restrictions. It also has in its scope the protection of the Chinese already in this country. While it does not repeal the Geary law it is held to render it nugatory in many particulars.

The Revenue as Estimated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The estimates of the amount of revenue which the tariff bill reported to the Senate will properly yield show that the total amount will be about $231,000,000. This is a reduction of between $13,000,000 and $14,000,000 from the estimates in the first bill reported to the Senate. As the bill stands, if the estimate is correct, it will produce at least $50,000,000 more of revenue than will be needed.

The change made in the sugar schedule will not cause a showing in the estimates different from the subcommittee bill, as the first estimate was made upon sugar testing 50 degrees flue.

IN CONGRESS.

Yesterday's Session of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The Vice President being absent, Mr. Harris, the president pro tem., occupied the chair this morning, and the Senate promptly settled down to routine business, and a number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed.

Among the bills passed was one granting the right of way to the Jamestown & Northern railway through the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in North Dakota.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took up the adjourned business, which was the call to simplify the form of deeds of conveyance and trust and release of land in the District of Columbia, and after further debating it for an hour the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:50 adjourned until tomorrow.

A DYNAMITE DISASTER.

The Loss of Many Lives Reported from Santander, Spain.

Workmen Killed While Removing the Explosive from the Hull of a Wrecked Vessel.

SANTANDER, Spain, March 21.—A horrible fatal accident occurred here today, caused by an explosion of dynamite. Ever since the awful disaster that occurred in this city on the night of November 3rd last, when the Spanish steamer Cabo Machichaco was blown up by the explosion of a part of the large consignment of dynamite on board of her, the wrecked hull of the vessel has been lying at the bottom of the bay. It was discovered by divers who went down in search of the bodies of some of those who were killed at the time, that a considerable quantity of dynamite was still in the wreck. This was considered a menace to shipping and the authorities determined to have it removed. Today, while a number of workmen were engaged in the work of taking the dynamite from the hull an explosion occurred, and several of the men were killed.

The loss of life occasioned by the disaster last November has never been accurately ascertained. It is known, however, that a dozen, dead and wounded, scattered fully a thousand. The Machichaco was lying alongside a wharf, discharging part of her cargo, which consisted in general merchandise, including iron ore. Rear and refuse in cows. While this work was going on the steamer took fire, and the blaze attracted large crowds to the water front.

Officers and men went to the assistance of the firemen, who had been hurriedly summoned. Suddenly there was a deafening roar, and the steamer disappeared. The slaughter among the spectators was frightful. Houses along the water front were either completely demolished by the shock of the explosion or else so badly damaged as to be unfit for occupancy. Large quantities of burning oil were thrown into the city, and at one time it appeared as though the whole place would be destroyed. Fortunately, however, a change in the wind prevented this, but terrible damage had been done. A hundred small vessels sank in the harbor, and a number of others, including the merchant cleamer, Alfonso XII, caught fire from the rain of flaming oil and burned. Forty of the crew of Alfonso XII lost their lives.

Mangled and blackened corpses were scattered all along the quay, and the scene was even more awful than on Monday. Among the dead were Don Manuel de Lagoso, the provincial governor, and a number of other officials. Just as the ship broke up a railway train arrived at the station, experiencing the shock from the scene of the explosion. The train was completely wrecked, set on fire, and most of its passengers burned to death.

Gladstone Resumes His Work.

LONDON, March 21.—Mr. Gladstone recently received an address from his constituents in Midlothian, in which he was requested to continue to represent that Parliamentary borough in the House of Commons. Replying, Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, declaring his chief desire will be to follow the wishes of the constituents he represents. He adds:

"There will naturally be a change in my attendance at Parliament. I cannot yet judge how far my sight and hearing will disable me from performing Parliamentary duties.

"As to the merits or demerits of my career, and certainly I have been conspicuous for many effort of judgment, I hope I have at least been governed by uprightness of intention and a desire to learn."

Proceeding to review his public life of sixty years, dating from Lord Goderich's return, he said he became at the positive bidding of Scotland and the beginning of a duty which he had seriously recognized, Mr. Gladstone says he cannot but feel a history of political, ecclesiastical, social and intellectual emancipation. He adds that in all the numberless causes that had been brought forward to this time Scotland has rallied for the right.

Continuing, he says: "I am deeply convinced that until the just demands of Ireland are satisfied, so the House of Commons tried to satisfy them, neither the legislative wisdom of any portion of the United Kingdom will be adequately used, nor will the empire attain its maximum stature of power, nor its honor be effectively shorn of the deepest historic stain ever attached to it."

In the Commons.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons today, during a discussion of the navy estimates, William Randal Cremer, member of the Coventry division of Warwickshire, and secretary of the Interna Arbitration league, suggested that England invite the initiative in proposing to the other powers a reduction of armaments.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said he sympathized with Mr. Cremer, but it would work proposals "worked out on the part of the government but in view, namely, to diminish the power of aggression in Europe. The navy was defensive and not aggressive, like armies.

To Succeed Mr. Phelps.

LONDON, March 21.—Rev. Thomas Spurgeon was tonight elected pastor of the Tabernacle. No mention was made of Mr. Rev. Arthur Parson, the American minister, who was a candidate for the place.

RATHER RIDICULOUS.

Queen Liliuokalani as a Lecturer in this County.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 21.—Dr. J. A. Homer of this city announces that he is about to close negotiations with Queen Liliuokalani for a tour of the United States. Mr. Homer wrote to the ex-queen six weeks ago offering to manage a tour for her, and he says the reply indicates that she will accept the proposition made.

"I have arranged for the queen to wear a crown on the stage, and she will present precisely the same appearance that she does at Honolulu."

Rampolli Promoted.

ROME, March 21.—The pope has nominated Cardinal Rampolli, the papal secretary of state, to archdeacon of the Basilica of the Vatican in place of the late Cardinal Rosa Ferrosanga.

Fever Subsiding.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—It seems that the troubles in Corea, Japan, of which arrived here yesterday, are due to the efforts on the part of the king to bring his country up to the standard of modern civilization. The conservative element of the country bitterly resent any innovation, and the attempt to blow up the king and ministers is said to be due to this feeling.

Increased Appetite

is one of the first good effects felt by users of Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil with Hypophosphites. Good appetite begets good health.

Scott's Emulsion

is a fat food that provides its own tonic. Instead of a tax upon appetite and digestion it is a wonderful help to both.

Scott's Emulsion arrests the progress of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and other wasting diseases by raising a barrier of healthy flesh, strength and nerve.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

..HENRY WAGNER,..

SOLE AGENT FOR THE

CALIFORNIA BREWERY,

Lager Beer, Ale and Porter.

Wholesale and Retail. 15 E. First South St.

EVIDENCE OF TO-DAY.

Drs. Shores & Shores Are Curing People and Each Week Giving New Lease Immediate From Gratefull Patients.

$5 A MONTH FOR ALL DISEASES, MEDICINES FREE!!

Little Mary Tuke is seven years of age, has suffered from catarrh and nervous prostration, and in an interview with your correspondent, her mother gives the following graphic description of her case:

"After her trouble had started she immediately began to loose flesh. Her nose would run at first one side, then the other, terribly distressing headaches, coming nearly to the eyes, the pains would drop from the back to the throat, causing a constant hawking and spitting, the throat was always sore, hawking caught, she coughed nothing, and in fact ALMOST STARVED TO DEATH, and what little she did eat made her sick at the stomach, causing her to vomit. Nothing could lay on her stomach.

"She was weak and so nervous that sometimes when walking along the street she would fall down from exhaustion, she could not go to school, and her condition was quite alarming.

"In this state we took her to Drs. Shores & Shores and after a course of their new treatment she has been entirely cured. And I would there all other go to them, I know of plenty of people they are curing daily.

"Yes, Take Inhaler at No. 15 E. street, this city, where she can be seen and will readily verify this statement."

TO ALL WHO APPLY NOW.

In order to prove the superior treatment given by the above Drs. Shores, that effect of which they will treat all diseases until cured for $5.00 a month and furnish all medicines free.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES,

Specialists,

Zion Medical and Surgical Institute

34 E. Second South Street.

Specialties: All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Female, Rectal and private diseases. Our treatment for Piles is the quickest, safe and certain cure ever applied.

Office hours—9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 2 to 4 p.m.

WE are no world leaders, neither are we the only Cigar manufacturers in Utah, but we do claim that the Eagle Gate is the only clear Havana filler Cigar made and sold in Salt Lake City for 5c cents straight. We can afford and do use a better quality of tobacco than manufacturers who sell to the middleman, as we work for and sell to the consumer direct. These Cigars are only sold at Watsenspiel's Cigar store, 48 W. Second South, Eagle Rock, and 12 E. First South, opp. Theater.

P.S.

—Just received another consignment of those beautiful Photogravures, in Cupid's Realm. All those who did not get any of them during the last few days can be supplied now.

We Know of Nothing that Can Compare with the

Graefenberg Pills

As a FAMILY PILL.

They are mildly mild but wonderfully effective.

THE BEST HEADACHE PILL.

GRAEFENBERG

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Price $1.00 per bottle. CURES WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by Druggists. Graefenberg Co. 41 Chambers St., N.Y.

CATHOLICON.

Sold by Z. C. M. I. and all Druggists.

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KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO STARCH.

PURE AND SILVER GLOSS FOR THE LAUNDRY.

AND CORN STARCH FOR THE TABLE.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS

LET IT BE KNOWN

Money can be saved in buying your Children's Shoes from Spencer & Lynch Co's, 124 Main Street.

TRY OUR "PRIZE" SHOE FOR BOYS. THE GREATEST SHOE FOR WEAR YOU EVER SAW. REDUCED TO..... 1.25

TRY OUR SEAMLESS BACK SCHOOL SHOES ONLY 85c

Try our "TAG" School Shoes for Girls. Genuine Kidskin Goat, at..... $1.45

REDUCED FROM $2.00. THEY WILL PLEASE YOU.

TRY OUR $1.50 MEN'S SHOES

TRY ANY SHOE WE HAVE AND YOU WILL BE SATISFIED.

SHOES FOR EVERYBODY.

SPENCER & LYNCH CO,

FOOTWEAR EXCLUSIVELY.

124 MAIN STREET.

· RUBBERS. ·

BOOTS

To meet these terrible times we are manufacturing FOOTWEAR CHEAPER THAN EVER. Shoddy or split leather we never use.

SOLOMON BROTHERS

All Work warranted on every pair.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

Why buy imported goods and starve home industry out.

SHOES

· SLIPPERS. ·

TEASDEL & SONS.

For Over 40 Years Have Largely Helped to Encourage

HOME INDUSTRIES.

We Have Home-Made

TRUNKS and VALISES.

Rocky Mountain CHURNS.

Rag CARPETS.

BROOMS of Webster & Greenville makes.

WASHBOARDS.

Island, Inter-Mountain and Wentworth Table and Dairy SALT.

Gustavson's AXLE GREASE.

Utah HOPS.

Home-Made SYRUPS.

Bailey's and other Good Brands of HONEY.

VINEGAR in Malt and White Wine.

CRACKERS—Butter, Soda, Elegante, Ginger Snaps and Fancy Crackers.

Extracts of JAMICA GINGER.

Extracts of LEMON and all fancy flavors.

Denver and Provo Mills Red FLANNELS, Plain and Twill.

White FLANNELS, Plain and Twill.

Stocking YARNS, White, Black and Colored.

HOSIERY, Misses' and Ladies', Cheaper than Eastern makers.

Windsor TIES and BOWS in Elegant Styles.

Silk Pocket HANDKERCHIEFS, Plain and with Temple warrants.

Gents' Half Hose in wool and cotton of all kinds.

OVERALLS and JUMPERS.

OVER-SHIRTS—various kinds.

DRIED FRUITS.

DRIED FRUITS in Apples, Peaches, Plums and Apricots.

☞ Headquarters for Fruits.

Smith's, Knudson's and Mount Pleasant FLOUR; also Corn Meal, Germade, Cracked Wheat, Graham Flour, Pearl Barley, Hominy, Etc.

Horse Radish and Pickles in Kegs and Bottles.

Butter in Dairy, Farmer and Ranch Makes.

Grants Celebrated SOAPS in Bee Hive and Toilet and all other makes of Utah manufacture.

HOME-MADE CANDIES in Stick and Fancy.

☞ Prices ahead of Excess and Western Goods. Call and examine and you will be satisfied.

TEASDEL & SONS.

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO