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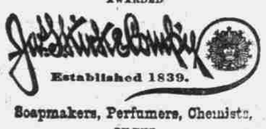

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POLISHED OR BLUED,
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WHITE AND COLORED.
THE BEST in USE.
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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for making Hard and Soft Soap. The Company sells the Lye only, and Toilet Soaps quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for
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MOORE, ALLEN & CO., Wholesale Depot for Santa Abie and Cat-R-Cure.

GENERAL NEWS.

Half a Million Dollars in Half a Dozen Lines.

BISMARCK'S GREAT VICTORY.

A Few Notes from the National Capital.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Brief and Pointed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The will of Edward A. Stanley, wholesale fruit dealer, proved to-day in the Probate Court, is a remarkable document. It disposes of over half a million dollars in less than half a dozen lines. The will is said to be the shortest on record. It is as follows:

Chicago, Nov. 8, 1884.—I hereby will all real estate and personal property of which I may be possessed, to my brother, Frank W. Stanley, and appoint my sister, Hattie E. Stanley, my executrix without bonds.

EDWARD A. STANLEY.

Besides the brother deceased left a mother, two sisters and a half-sister, for whom it is said he made provision before his death. Some time since he went to California hoping to restore his health, but it was too late and he died at Nordhoff, California, February 7th. The property comprises $423,000 in personal and $117,000 of real estate.

The Hope Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23. — Judge Tooby has rendered a decision in the *habeas corpus* case of James Hope, who is wanted in New York on the charge of burglary. The court held that the extradition warrant void on the ground that ex-Governor Stoneman issued it without proof having been presented to him of the crime charged against the prisoner. The Judge, however, remanded Hope to custody for five days, till the District Attorney can secure an amended extradition warrant from Governor Bartlett.

Bismarck's Boost.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—*Nachrichten* says: If a conclusion can be drawn from the general summary of results, the prospects of the national party are decidedly favorable. The sound sense of the German people has met the disgraceful experiments of agitation, of the apostles of revolution, with a resistance which was evidently not expected by the allied opposition parties. Accordingly among the latter there prevails a general disappointment. Among the new German liberals a feeling of intense dismay is plainly displayed between the high-sounding phrases of the party press. If the outcome of the election is such as to leave our enemies in no doubt as to the fact that we are firmly determined to

DEFEND OURSELVES

to the utmost for the protection of Fatherland, and are ready to make all sacrifices which the Emperor asks, then the maintenance of peace is perhaps secured.

It is reported in official circles that the Emperor will summon the Reichstag to meet without waiting for the supplementary election to be held, as soon as the verified returns show the election of a sufficient number of deputies to constitute a quorum.

Returns continue to show national liberal victories all along the line. Of fifty seats held by the national liberals in the last Reichstag twenty-five have been again won; besides these twenty-three have been gained by the coalition of national liberals and free conservatives.

Washington Whispers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The President's reception to the public generally last night was the last of the season's series. It was a pleasant affair. Long before 9 o'clock a crowd assembled outside the White House and as soon as the doors opened a steady stream poured in two abreast. It continued to flow steadily onward from that time until a few minutes before 11 o'clock when the last person in line passed through the outer doors. It was a good-natured crowd and was representative of almost all classes of people and all styles of dress, most of the ladies being in street costume garb. The gentlemen ranged from the conventional dress suit, box coat and reefer's jacket. Col. Wilson, U. S. A., made the presentations to the President, and Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Lamar.

The Republican senators will caucus to-morrow to select a candidate for

THE PRESIDENCY

of the Senate. Hoar and Ingalls are the only persons prominently mentioned in connection with the honor.

Manning resumed his duties at the Treasury Department this morning.

The President has approved fifty-seven private pension bills since Monday, and has returned three private bills to Congress without his approval.

The President to-day transmitted to the Senate the letter of Consul Brigham, of Paso del Norte, dated August 20, 1886, enclosing the full text and translation of the decree of the Supreme Court of Chihuahua relating to A. K. Cutting. The correspondence in the case has heretofore been received by the Senate and the substance of the present communication has heretofore been published.

Prof. Baird, fish commissioner, has notified Senator McMillan that an application signed by one of his constituents, which application is upon an unauthorized blank, had been received by the

FISH COMMISSION.

Prof. Baird says that the "United States Fish Company of Columbus, O.," is issuing these blanks, which in some instances are paid for. The Fish Commission, he adds, furnishes blanks gratuitously to persons who contemplate the cultivation of carp.

The Secretary of the Interior has sent to the President for transmission to Congress agreements entered into some months since between the Northwest Indian Commission on behalf of the government and the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, accompanying the same with the recommendation that they be ratified. It is said that these ceded lands are very valuable and if sold will realize a fund for investment estimated at about $15,000,000.

Attorney-General Garland has given an opinion to the Treasury Department that the

CHINESE RESTRICTION

act does not apply to Chinese women who accompany other immigrants to this country in the capacity of nurses or servants.

The President to-day vetoed the following bills:

Granting a pension to Anthony Robertson; for the relief of Wm. H. Morhiser; increasing the pension of Margaret R. Jones and increasing the pension of Lanan Bunett. The beneficiary in the last named bill was lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Regiment, United States colored troops, and he is now receiving a pension of $72 per month. In withholding his approval in this case the President says: "The condition of this claimant at this time is most pitiable. No man can check if he would, the feeling of sympathy and pity aroused by the contemplation of his

UTTER HELPLESSNESS

as a result of patriotic and faithful military service. But in the midst of all this I cannot put out of my mind that soldiers in this condition who were privates in the ranks, who sustained the utmost hardships of war, but who, because they were privates and in the humble walks of life, are not so apt to share in the special favors of Congressional aid. I find no reason why this beneficiary should be singled out from his class, except it be that he was a lieutenant-colonel instead of a private. I am aware of the precedent for the legislation proposed, which is furnished by an enactment at the last session of Congress, to which I assented and I think improvidently; but I am certain the exact equality and fairness in the treatment of our veterans is, after all, more just, beneficent and useful than unfair discrimination in favor of officers, or special benefit born of sympathy in individual cases."

THE EARTHQUAKES.

A Terrible Loss of Life and Property.

SAD INCIDENTS AND SCENES.

Narrow Escape of the Prince of Wales.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Nice dated noon to-day says many casualties were caused by the earthquake there this morning. People are panic-stricken and the entire population is in the streets. The railway station is besieged with visitors who are anxious to leave at the first chance that offers. Two houses, one in St. Etienne Street and one in St. Philippi Street and Mason Bourke were destroyed by the earthquake.

Three persons are buried in the ruins of these buildings.

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At Nice the earthquake shocks caused awful surprise to the crowds of maskers returning home from the carnival festivities in fancy costumes worn and bedraggled by the night's recreations and looking dull and dreary under the glare of the morning sunlight.

THE FIRST SHOCK

created an immediate panic. Women screamed in terror and there was a wild rush in all directions for safety from what every one thought an awful impending calamity. Barking dogs and clanging church bells added to the momentary terror. The people first rushed to the Church of Notre Dame, besieged the confessionals, and the dramatic scene was presented of many strong men on their knees praying. Then came the second shock. Terror was depicted on every face, and the praying crowds hastened outside for safety.

The troops were called out to keep order among the crowds who were besieging the railways throughout the city. To-day there has been a blue cloudless sky and a warm sun. A technical inspection will be necessary to discover the

EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE

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Several light shocks were felt at Rome, but there was no damage.

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At Genoa, Turin and Milan the effects were similar.

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is excessive. The people being depressed by the carnival dissipations, their imaginations painted everything in the darkest colors. Exorbitant rates are being charged for all conveyances. There is a crush of visitors, who desire to leave, fearing a renewal of the shocks to-night. Nobody dares sleep in houses. Wagons, carriages, ships, cabins and all other available conveniences are seized at high prices. The streets are filled with people carrying bedding. Visitors have deserted the hotels and are sitting in long rows of chairs in the streets. The bell of St. Augustine's Church at Nice, fell.

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BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Some papers here call attention to the fact that several days ago there was published in the statement that the annular eclipse of the sun, visible in the southern hemisphere, would be accompanied by extremely strong seismic phenomena, owing to the coincident influence of the sun and moon on the earth.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Two sharp shocks were felt at Corsica. It is reported several persons

WERE KILLED

at Mentone, where St. Michael's Church was badly damaged. The post-office was wrecked. An inmate of the Convent of the Holy Sacrament at Nice died from fright.

LONDON, Feb. 123.—Further dispatches concerning the earthquake in the south of Europe this morning state that two violent shocks were felt at Toulon at six o'clock. The first shock was of fifteen seconds duration and the second of twelve seconds. The movement was from west to east.

At Cannes three shocks were felt at the same hour. The first shock, which was very violent, lasted for a minute, the second and third shocks were not as heavy as the first. Many persons at this place rushed to the seashore for safety. Nobody was injured.

At Avignon three shocks were experienced between six and eight o'clock. The

FIRST SHOCK

was very severe and awakened everybody in the place.

Several shocks were felt at Geneva at six o'clock.

At the time of the earthquake this morning, the Riviera was crowded with English and American tourists and persons of distinction. When the first shock occurred the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ball-room costumes returning to their homes from the last carnival of the winter season. To these the earthquake came with a peculiar terror.

The shocks were felt with great severity at Savona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed at that place. The

PRINCE OF WALES

being at Cannes, the Queen became exceedingly anxions concerning him. When she learned of the earthquake Her Majesty at once telegraphed him. The Prince immediately telegraphed a reassuring reply saying that he was well and uninjured. The government, in consideration of the popular concern about the safety of the Prince, have requested him by telegraph to return to England as soon as he can conveniently do so, to allay anxiety.

An official dispatch from Cannes says that no injury was done to life or property there, but that a great panic prevails.

At Genoa the shock was very violent. The Ducal Palace and many houses were

SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

There was an enormous crowd at the Carlo Felice theatre to witness a gala performance. There was the greatest alarm when the shock came.

At Turin the churches suffered severely. In the neighborhood of Dondigera many houses fell, killing many.

Further details from Riviera increase the disaster. At Cervo, near Duano Mariana, 300 persons were killed by being buried in the ruins of falling buildings. Railway traffic is suspended beyond Savona.

The prisoners in the government jail at Finalbergs, alarmed by the earthquake, attempted to escape, but were overcome by the guards.

THE BIG BLIZZARD.

A TERRIBLE TALE OF DEATH AND DISASTER ON THE NORTHERN RANGES.

BUTTE, Montana, Feb. 21.—The recent blizzard has been terrible in its effects upon humanity, as well as upon cattle and sheep. As the reports slowly come in from the different ranges, it is found that the weather was more severe than had been realized and its effects were terrible. The loss of life from the cold will probably reach 25, while perhaps 50 or 75 per cent of the cattle have succumbed to the bitter weather. The greatest loss was felt in Custer, Meagher, Chateau and Yellowstone counties, and as over one-half of the catte in the territory are on the ranges in these counties, it is believed that one-half, or 600,000 head, is a low estimate. These figures, at $30 per head, will give some idea of the immense damage to the cattle interests by the severe weather that will fall upon the stock-raisers of Montana.

The above-mentioned counties, lying east and north of the Rocky Mountains, have suffered most.

The banks of Helena are reported to have loaned the cattle-men on their stock over $1,200,000, a great deal of which will be lost.

Men who have just come from the ranges say that the cattle can be seen frozen on every hand, nothing being visible through the snow but their heads and horns. The great danger at present is of thousands being drowned in the Yellowstone River. The cattle can get no water except in the air holes on the river, which are five or six miles apart. A drove of upwards of 200 head the other day made for one of these air holes, and as soon as those in front began drinking the others crowded them forward into the holes, where they soon disappeared under the ice and were lost, all attempts to drive them away having failed, and only about forty were left.

The loss to the sheep is also very heavy. Hay Brothers, at Geyser Springs, lost a drove of 4,000 sheep in one storm. The animals got astray from the herder in a blizzard and they were widely scattered. Two days later they were found on the prairie frozen. Another case is reported of a ranchman named Patterson on Maple Creek, in the Sun River country. His herder took 3,200 sheep out in the morning, and a storm coming up the sheep began to scatter in all directions. The herder, however, stuck to them, although he could not see over fifteen or twenty sheep at times on account of the blinding show. After forty-eight hours of peril he was found by a relief party, almost dead from cold, and only a few hundred of the sheep remained. The herder, whose name is Collins, was badly frozen, and his fingers and toes were amputated.

From the Cœur d'Alene country comes a horrible tale of the sufferings of Hank Ives, a wood-chopper, who went only a short distance away from his hut and was found several hours afterwards by his companions roaming aimlessly through the timber and delirious from the cold. He was taken into the cabin and every known remedy was applied to save him. His legs began to mortify, and as there was no doctor within 100 miles of him the efforts of his comrades to save him were fruitless and he died in agony.

The reports from Fort Benton show a deplorable state of affairs in that vicinity. It is said that a ton of coal is valued at $50, coal oil at $5 for a three-gallon can, flour is held at $10 per sack and green poles readily sell at $12 to $15 per load. People who had exposed wood-piles saw them soon disappear, as everybody helped themselves either by day or frequently by night. Fences and vacant houses were also utilized as fuel.

People as a rule stayed within doors and one man named Elliott, who attempted to go a short distance, was lost and no tidings have been heard from him for the past sixteen days. An old lady attempted to call on a neighbor to spend the day, but a storm coming up suddenly before she had reached the house she wandered on the prairie, and was found ten days afterwards about half a mile from the house frozen stiff.

Stage coaches were abandoned, the drivers and passengers making for the nearest ranches as best they could, all of them being more or less frost-bitten.

The above are only a few of the incidents of suffering to man and beast by the storm. Columns could be filled with such stories. The Crow Indians say there has not been such a winter as the present for thirty years. There was one then when the snow lay on the ground five feet deep. The Crows were then wealthy and they owned countless ponies, but during that winter their animals were smothered in the snow. This winter will long be remembered as the severest known to white settlers since their advent in Montana—*Denver Republican.*

IDAHO ITEMS.

A CONTINUOUS STORM — A PECULIAR PALACE — IDAHO SALARY BILL — SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE.

PARIS, Idaho, Feb. 18, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Our valley at present is all one color; the fences, sheds, stables and one story houses, are nearly all invisible, and happy is he who owns a two story house, so that he can look out of the upper story windows over the tops of the snow drifts, upon the broad expanse of the "beautiful" with which we are so abundantly blessed the present winter. We have no reason to complain of the quantity of snow that lies upon the ground—it not being over two feet deep except in drifts—but we certainly could get along with less frequent wind-storms and if they were not quite so forcible they would be all the more enjoyable. People sometimes complain of changeable weather, but in this part of the country any such complaint as that cannot be sustained at present. Since 1887 dawned upon us the weather has been quite the reverse of this—that is we have had one continued storm since January 1st until present writing with no prospect of any change in the near future.

In my last communication I inadvertently referred to a gin-palace about to be erected in our metropolis, and I understand that some parties have taken umbrage at my remarks. I certainly should apologize for calling a board shanty a palace; this, however, is the only inaccuracy that occurred. In regard to selling liquor, it is generally understood that the proprietors of the establishment alluded to above are not selling it in their Paris establishment, but yesterday the same firm, McLennan & Rogers, were brought up before his honor, Judge Grimmett, and fined $25 and costs for selling liquor in Montpelier without a license.

The salary bill passed by the late Legislature has created quite a stir among chronic office-seekers, as it materially increases the compensation of nearly all the county officers. Now that the sheriff gets an annual salary of from $1,200 to $1,500 there are many aspirants for the office. A few years ago it was a difficult matter to find a man who would hold the office; no less than three changes took place in the year 1882 by resignation, but things have changed since then; now there are ducats in sight and the time has come when "no Mormon need apply," hence the scramble.

The Prosecuting Attorneyship is also a bone of contention; the present incumbent, Mr. R. S. Spence, holds over on account of no one having been elected to fill the position, or rather the person who was elected was ineligible—and another aspirant appears on the ground who seems determined to oust the present incumbent because he is a Mormon. The case has already been argued before the board of county commissioners, and they decided they had no jurisdiction in the matter, and the case is likely to be brought up before the district court at its next sitting. It seems to matter but little to these men whether the people want them or not. The people elected Mr. Spence to the position and he has ably and honorably filled it, and no one desires to see a change, except those who are working for pecuniary benefit. It is to be hoped that not only in this case, but in all similar ones where the parties stir up strife in order to aggrandise themselves, that they will be foiled in their ignoble efforts.

Since the non-Mormons came into office there seems to be a good deal of trouble in their camp, and we on the outside—the disfranchised ones—can look complacently on and laugh at their follies and profit by their inconsistencies.

Our quarterly Conference was well attended. Crowded meetings, excellent instructions, and a good spirit prevailed.

On account of snow blockades on the railroads, our mails are from three to six days late, but we are in hopes that troubles arising from this cause are nearly at an end for this season. The Oregon Short Line Company have made herculean efforts to keep their road open and they have succeeded admirably; the trains have unavoidably been late, but they have seldom missed a run, which, considering the terrible weather we have had, is an excellent showing for the company and employes.

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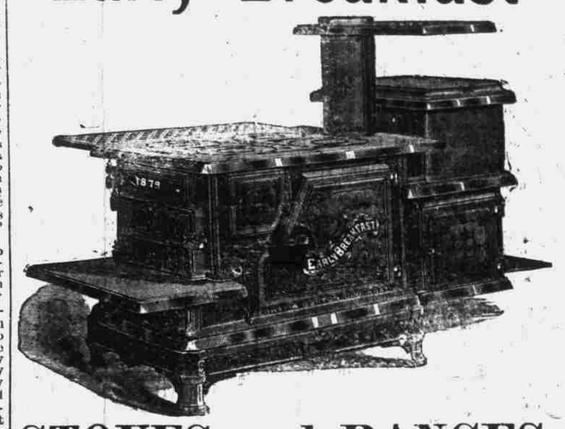

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