TEN HOURS' HURRICANE

In What the Barbadoes Half to End.re in the Period Seven.

SIXTY-ONE PEOPLE REPORTED DEAD,

And Twenty-Four Seriously Wounded—This is Only a Partial Return—Two Yeoman Sick—Many Other Losses.

London, Sept. 15.—The dispatches received at the colonial office from the British dependencies in the West Indies indicate, as a whole, that the earlier reports of the havoc wrought by the hurricane were not exaggerated. They show extensive devastation.

Owing to the break-down of the telegraph and telephone systems, the real extent of the damage is still unknown, but enough of it is needed. People are looking into St. Vincent from all the coasts around for shelter and food. Everywhere it appears that all the small buildings and many large ones were destroyed, and there is no doubt that the fatalities were numerous.

Sir Cornelius Malloney, governor of the Windward Islands, cables that two women were sick and that the fate of some others is unknown.

The governor of Barbadoes, Sir J. S. Hay, reports that the hurricane was of the most terrific character. Already he has received reports of sixty-one deaths and of thirty-one persons seriously wounded. The reports from the country districts are incomplete, but there has been a heavy loss of government and private property. Assistance is urgently required.

President British West Indies, Sept. 15.—A steamer which has arrived here from Barbadoes reports that a fearful hurricane was raging there by a hurricane on Saturday night. The destruction of property was immense. It is believed over 150 persons were killed throughout the island and numerous were wounded. Kingstown and Bridgetown, The shipping suffered seriously.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbados, is a seaport of importance and wealth. Bridgetown is roofless houses are to be seen on every side and barely a tree is standing. Particulars from the country are still wanting.

SPANIARDS FIRE ON CUBANS.

Armistice is Violated in an Effort to Seize a Cuban Vessel.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 15.—General Lacoste has received information from a Cuban coastal guard. Spaniards that two days ago the Spaniards there violated the armistice by attempting to take possession of the Cuban vessel Rosalinda, which was bringing supplies for the Cuban army. On board was a guard of twelve men. They were fired upon by Spaniards in the bay near the bay, one Cuban being killed.

Similarly information regarding the situation was given to Gen. Rios, in charge of the Cuban forces, surrounding the town, and he threatened retaliation if the town was not allowed to land her cargo. There was no further bustle, but the Cubans dispatched a courier to General Lacoste, who is expected that an armed force be sent to Rosalinda. This request will not be complied with, as Manzanillo is outside the territory contemplated by the terms of the capitulation.

Captain D. H. Parsons, field quartermaster, learned several days ago from Cubans, that two cargo-laden guns formerly used by the Spaniards were captured near the city. He succeeded in discovering their hiding place, but he demanded from Cuban representatives, as it is believed that the guns were hidden by members of the Cuban army. One gun was found in a dilapidated house in its outskirts of the city. The other was subsidiary where the Spaniards had left it, and was brought into the city from Ombrimas. The Senor refused to allow any non-combatant to accompany him with his endeavors to be independently. He confined us to two of our horses and mules, and then told us unless we returned northward forthwith he could not guarantee us transportation.

"Gen. Kitchener has sent 800 Sudanese, 200 men of the Cameron Highlanders, 200 men of the Lincolns, two mountain guns and several Maxims on board the gunboats Sudan and Shekik. The Sudan accompanies the force on the steamer Dal. Probably they have already arrived at Fashoda."

The correspondent says also, detailed an earlier movement, that the gunboat Sudan went up the Blue Nile to intercept a dervish garrison, 2,000 strong, coming up to reinforce the Khalifa. The dervish fired and engaged the enemy, killing a thousand and driving the remainder back. It adds: "It is officially announced that the Khalifa is now surrounded and must be taken alive or dead within a few days."

TURK IS YIELDING.

Surrenders Rival Leaders, and May Comply With the Ultimatum.

Canea, Island of Crete, Sept. 15.—An aide-de-camp of Djevad Pasha, leader of the British flagship last evening and announced that he had an important message from the Turkish camp. He said that thirty-nine houses from which the British troops had been fired upon had been demolished and that 113 of the ringleaders of the disturbances had been arrested. He added that the embassies of the powers at Constantinople, in deference to the request of the sultan had agreed that the prisoners be tried by an international commission.

The alleged destroyer of the houses does not accord with the demands made by the British admiral, Gerard Henry Noel, and will increase the difficulty experienced in inducing the Mussulmans, as it encourages them in the belief that the sultan of Turkey will influence the embassies of the powers at Constantinople.

It is doubtful whether Great Britain will consent to include the outrage on her flag with the list of pillages and the massacre of Christians, which are purely international questions.

Later forty-three of the insurgents who had surrendered to Major Vaughan to the British admiral and it was considered possible that all the terms of his ultimatum would be complied with without resistance.

NEXT HIGHEST ON RECORD.

Balloon in England Goes Up More Than Five Miles.

London, Sept. 15.—Next to the highest balloon ascension on record was made here this afternoon from the Crystal Palace, Bridgeham, by Blanchy Spencer, the well known aeronaut, and the Berlinger. The balloon, which was inflated by pure hydrogen and has a capacity of 40,000 cubic feet, attained an altitude of 27,000 feet.

At the height of 15,000 feet the air was so rarefied that the occupants of the car were compelled to breathe compressed oxygen by tubes. The temperature was 81 degrees below freezing point. The atmosphere was clear and the coast distinctly visible. The balloon finally descended near Sandford, in Essex.

Prize Stay a Fight.

Brooklyn, Sept. 15.—Bobby Dobbs of Minneapolis and Billy Frost of Brooklyn will tonight go to twenty rounds at the Greenwood Athletic club. Frost was forced twice in the fourth round, but he held and was all hot out. He began fighting for the referee allowed the fight to proceed. In the seventh round the gentle body punches cost him the fine tables in rapid succession, and he looked about ready to quit. The eighth round saw Frost referee-general for all kinds of punishment, and in the ninth he was in such condition that the police entered and stopped the fight. The referee, Owen Zeigler of Philadelphia, awarded the bout to Dobbs.

YOUNG AT SIXTY.

Serene months and happiness in advanced years are realized by comparatively few women.

Their hard lives, their fidelity to serious troubles on account of their peculiar organism and their profound ignorance concerning themselves, all combine to shorten the period of usefulness and fill their later years with suffering.

Mrs. Pinkham has done much to make women strong. She has given advice to many that has shown them how to guard against disease and retain vigorous health in old age. From every corner of the earth there is constantly coming the most convincing statements from women, showing the efficacy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in overcoming female ills. Here is a letter from Mrs. J. C. Orme, of 228 Horner St., Johnstown, Pa., which is earnest and straight to the point:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to tell all suffering women that I think your remedies are wonderful. I had trouble with my head, dizzy spells and hot flashes. Feet and hands were cold, was very nervous, could not sleep well, had kidney trouble, pain in ovaries and congestion of the womb. Since taking your remedies I am better every way. My head trouble is all gone, have no pain in ovaries, and am cured of womb trouble. I can eat and sleep well and am gaining in flesh. I consider your medicine the best to be had for female troubles."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand suffering women due ... [illegible]

THE FRENCH SIEZED FASHODA

Major Marchand Did it by the Aid of 10,000 Abyssinians.

This is the Event Which it Was Said Would Bring War Between France and England—Now We Shall See.

London, Sept. 15.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Mail says.

"News has been received here of the occupation of Fashoda, on the White Nile south of Khartoum, by the French expedition under Major Marchand, assisted by 10,000 Abyssinians, under Ras Makonnen, the prince-regent of Emperor Menelik."

The Daily Telegraph correspondent with the Anglo-Egyptian forces in the Soudan, telegraphs that he has had an interview with the captain of the boat which has returned from Fashoda and corroborates the captain's description of the flag raised leaves no doubt that it is French. The captain says the garrison at Fashoda numbered 800, and would have sunk his boat if they had possessed a gun.

After getting out of the sons of the garrison's fire, the captain landed and ascertained from natives that the dervishes at Fashoda had been attacked by a force of Europeans and the Soudanese soldiers, who defeated the dervishes killing 500 and drove the rest in precipitous flight from the town.

The Daily Telegraph correspondent says: "There is no doubt that this is the Marchand expedition. The dervish was sent from Ambadi, and the captain interviewed belonged to the steamer Tewfik, one of the dervish steamers which surrendered to Gen. Kitchener on its return from Fashoda.

The correspondent described Gen. Kitchener's efforts to prevent the news reaching England. He says: "I wired from Omdurman, but the message from Omdurman. The Sirdar refused to allow any non-combatant to accompany him with his endeavors to be independently. He confined us to two of our horses and mules, and then told us unless we returned northward forthwith he could not guarantee us transportation.

"Gen. Kitchener has sent 800 Soudanese, 200 men of the Cameron Highlanders, 200 men of the Lincolns, two mountain guns and several Maxims on board the gunboats Sudan and Shekik. The Sudan accompanies the force on the steamer Dal. Probably they have already arrived at Fashoda."

The correspondent says also, detailed an earlier movement, that the gunboat Sudan went up the Blue Nile to intercept a dervish garrison, 2,000 strong, coming up to reinforce the Khalifa. The dervish fired and engaged the enemy, killing a thousand and driving the remainder back. It adds: "It is officially announced that the Khalifa is now surrounded and must be taken alive or dead within a few days."

Business Men Arrested for Larceny.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—C. A. Marie, Edward Keefe and L. H. Kaiser, officials of the American Iron and Metal company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the city, have been arrested on a charge of larceny, at the instance of officials of the Santa Fe railroad. For several months many of the railroads entering Chicago, especially the Santa Fe, have been robbed of hundreds of dollars' worth of iron and steel rails. The rails were pilfered from the road at night and hauled away in wagons.

As a result became the Santa and an officer, the operations of the men that Chief Special Agent Quinn of the Santa Fe took personal charge of the matter, with the result that Keefe, Marie and Kaiser were arrested charged with being the thieves. Nearly 1,000 feet of rails were found in their place of business, but they deny having stolen it, and say they purchased the stuff from a well dressed man. Keefe is a well-known politician of Chicago.

BLANCO'S DOUBLE-DEALING.

His Professions Are One Way, But His Voice and Actions the Other.

New York, Sept. 15—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana quotes Captain General Blanco as saying said: "I am naturally inclined to be charitable and I am incapable of hating anyone, but I confess to a feeling of deep resentment against the United States whose conduct towards Spain in declaring war against us without motive or pretext last at the time when they were receiving from us the highest marks of our friendship and respect, can never be condoned by us.

"It is a great forgetfulness that just when the United States were announcing their intention of coming to Cuba to establish a free government they were at the same time directing hostilities principally against Porto Rico and the Philippines.

"Since the beginning of this war it has always been my heartfelt desire as commander-in-chief of the army. When I could, to match my armed strength against theirs, and in the necessary conditions, I would have gladly accepted if fortune were not favorable, but I was unable to realize my hope.

"My government has signed the peace protocol and her decision must be complied with. Nevertheless I have an eternal confidence in divine justice, and I have, therefore, hope that this arrogant nation will receive in just desserts, and that known that the day when this act of national retaliation is accomplished and the Stars and Stripes float from the walls of Havana, that day may perhaps mark the beginning of the decay of the American nation.

"Before it is all over I wish to put on record my protest against the charge for the army of the United States. On the contrary I have the highest appreciation of their noble and courageous behavior."

CAPTAIN EVANS RELIEVED.

At His Own Request, He is Given Leave of Absence.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Capt. Robley D. Evans called at the navy department today and asked to be relieved from duty as commander of the battleship Iowa, which is to be being repaired at the New York navy yard. This was done at Capt. Evans's personal request. It has served power while the period of time required by regulations and practice for a captain to command, and he took sea service may be in Red Rock. He was granted a leave of absence, and meantime the nature of his next duty will be determined. It will certainly be ashore, and he may be detailed to membership on one of the naval boards.

The next commander of the Iowa will be Capt. Silas Casey, who is now in charge of the Norfolk navy yard. He will take the ship around South America and over to Honolulu, in company with the Oregon and Monterey.

It is said at the navy department today that the sailing orders to the battleships have not yet been issued, and that the Oregon will still delay proceed to join Dewey's fleet at Manila if it should be deemed expedient to reinforce him. But as the journey around South America will occupy nearly four months, and many changes in the situation as to the Philippines may be expected to occur before the expiration of that period of time, it cannot certainly be foretold whether or not the Oregon and the Iowa will be ordered to Manila.

When attention was called to the possibility of the dispatch of reinforcements to Dewey being regarded as a technical violation of the peace protocol pending, it was said at the navy department that the matter would probably be adjusted by the above stated Honolulu by the action of the peace commission at Paris. Should this not be the case, however, it will be easy to convert the ships at Honolulu into a dispatch boat, which could make the run from such Francisco in a week.

Secretary Long this afternoon decided to assign Capt. Evans to duty as a member of the naval composition board and he will assume his new duties after a brief vacation.

Health Report from Santiago.

Washington, Sept. 15.—The following is General Sternberg's daily health report from Santiago:

The total number of fever cases, 241; total number of new cases, 81; total sick, 1,000; sick returned to duty, 204.

Deaths—Alexander Pullman, private, company D, Ninth United States volunteers, malarial fever.

John Davis, private, company A, Ninth United States volunteers, bilious fever.

Florida Jones, private, company C, Ninth United States volunteers, bilious fever.

Michael Lawrence, Eighth Illinois, pleuro-pneumonia.

William Ryan, sergeant, company I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, cerebro spinitis following acute dysentery.

Owens, private, company D, Sixty-fifth United States volunteers, typhoid fever.

Hour Will Not Go to England.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Although no official statement is made to the effect, it is understood from an authoritative source that Senator Hour now practically decided to accept the post of ambassador to Great Britain, formerly held by Col. Hay.

CUBANS ARE AGITATING.

They Want the Independence of the Island at All Costs.

Manifestos Say Annexation Would Injure Cuban Interests—Honor is Worked Up—Fears American Competition.

Havana, Sept. 15.—The predominant feature of the situation is the feverish and widespread agitation of the Cubans in favor of the absolute independence of the island at all costs. Manifestos are circulated inviting the co-operation of Spanish merchants to this end, and pointing out that other annexation or an American protectorate would mean death to all trade with Spain in a couple of years.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, who only a fortnight ago gave expressions to extremely moderate views, somewhat harmony and patience, now expresses himself as strength in favor of absolute independence or nothing. He says the Spanish element cannot afford to delay uniting with the Cubans, since a "necessary basis for the establishment of conditions that will forbid and prevent to United States grabbing and taking easy advantage of the troubles which both the Spaniards and Cubans have fought for at an expense of rivers of blood on each side."

Gen. Gomez says, if report speaks truly, that those who fear independence belong to the same family of cowardly cure who fled from Havana at the first rumor of bombardment. These declarations are, however, a minority, and in quote him further, "almost the entire Spanish population remains, protecting their homes and desiring the disaster of war, and will now remain to unite their efforts with those of the Cuban party, working together with the Cubans for the development of the island and the return of prosperity."

A leading evening paper yesterday published a long letter purporting to voice the opinion of Cubanists favor of independence, and promising aid and cooperation.

How far the influence of the party agitating for Cuban independence may extend it is at present difficult to estimate, but the fact is its agents are working like beavers. Some former sympathizers with the annexation movement are to be found far in the ranks of the independence movement.

This violent impetus given to the agitation for independence is the result, apparently, of the arrival of the Honolulu, or rather, of the arrival of Mr. Foster, and the examination he is making into tariff, commercial taxation and other matters of international government which Cubans had expected to benefit and accumulate themselves. Mr. Foster's operations are viewed with suspicion by an important section of the Cubans who have been talking marriage contract a courtship. I privately participated at such a marriage." They know an absolute freedom, unrestricted liberty or a fight to the death.

One reason why many Spaniards who at first favored annexation have now changed their opinion is that they fear the competition of American rivals as storekeepers, hotel managers and restaurant-keepers. They are afraid that the Americans, instead of coming to buy out their establishments and stocks at bargains prices, based upon the old Spanish duties, will open shops, import goods at the duties under the new regime, ruin their businesses and reduce them to poverty.

Exactly the same spirit prevails among the planters, especially the smaller ones, who had hoped to sell at good prices the old French and Belgian machinery for which they paid dear and imported under excessive duties. They realize that the American machinery is much cheaper and paying practically no duties will establish a large central market close to them and push them to the wall.

The awakening of all such dreamers to the reality of the future of American competition causes them now to shout loudly for Cuban independence, under which they would enjoy in peace the blessings of lenient laws without fear of active competition.

All this amounts practically to a silent admission of Cuba's inability to offer, if left to herself, the guarantees of stability that would induce foreign capital to come here to develop the island's resources.

The deductions seem to be this: With Cuba independent no foreign capital and no competition with Cuba under American rule, a competition against which the Cubans would not have the energy or the power to resist.

These questions are uppermost in every mind, making general uneasiness and discomfort, preventing the resumption of the normal ebb of the market and blocking the trade and traffic.

The American annexation commissioners passed today quietly. Rear-Admiral Sampson came ashore to do some shopping, and returned to the Resolute with his staff in the course of the afternoon.

Gen. Butler, who is now living ashore, went on board the transport this morning to confer with Generals Wade and Dr. Lates, the commissioner-physician, regarding the sanitary arrangements at the Tenedor hospital, which will be ready in a few days for the reception of the commissioners and the entire staff. Gen. Butler, his staff and Robert Porter are the only American representatives living on shore, but next week night there leave will be granted to the staffs of Admiral Sampson and Gen. Wade, whose members under the navy regulations, are now obliged to be on board the Resolute at 9 o'clock p.m. sharp.

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Adds richness and delicious flavor to coffee, tea, chocolate and many beverages. Keeps in any climate.

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Tempting Dishes for the table are best made with

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH

The best cooks claim it is unequaled in the preparation of delicious Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, etc. It costs no more than inferior brands, why not ask for it?

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H. S. TOLTON, Cashier.

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HEBER J. GRANT, President. WM. B. PRESTON, Vice-President. HEBER M. WELLS, Cashier. CHAS. S. BURTON, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

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Salt Lake City, Utah. . . . Established 1852.

Buys and sells exchange, makes telegraphic transfers on principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the selling of ores and bullion. Advances made on consignments at lowest rates.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. E. DOOLY, Cashier

Walker Bros. Bankers. . .

Established 1850. | Successors to the Union National Bank.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

Established 1841. 150 Offices.

The Oldest and Largest.

R. G. Dun & Co., The Mercantile Agency.

GEORGE ODGEN, General Manager. Utah, Idaho and Wyoming Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

T. R. Jones & Co., . . BANKERS,

150 Main Street.

Commercial National Bank.

Capital Paid in $200,000.

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Dr. Thos. Meyer, Jake J. Daly, O. J. Salisbury, Moses C. Fox, Thos. Marshall, W. P. Noble, George M. Downey, John W. Donnellan, Newell Bennett.

Dr. O. B. Hewett, The Leading Dentist.

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GUNPOWDER.

Let him now shoot who never shot before. And his who always did now shoot the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle." HAZARD'S "Trap Shooting." HAZARD'S "Duck Shooting." HAZARD'S "Mining and Blasting." HAZARD'S brands the most reliable in the market.

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OREGON SHORT LINE Railway.

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ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Colorado, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City ..... 9 10 a m

From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 4 25 a m

From San Francisco, Carbo Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 1 15 p m

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Colorado ..... 1 15 a m

*From Eureka, Milford, Lund, Caliente, Eureka, National, Silver City and intermediate points ..... 6 20 p m

*From Park City and intermediate points ..... 10 00 a m

Tooele and Garfield Beach ..... 4 00 p m

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ..... 7 00 a m

For San Francisco, Ogden, Carbo Valley and intermediate points ..... 8 15 a m

For Butte, Helena, Portland, Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 8 35 p m

For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and San Francisco ..... 4 40 p m

*For Nephi, Eureka, Silver City, Provo, Nephi, Manassa, Milford, Lund and intermediate points ..... 7 00 a m

*Grand Junction for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 7 45 a m

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†Daily except Sunday.

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No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 7 40 p m

Arrive Salt Lake City.

No. 1—From Helena, Butte, Ogden, Salt Lake, Denver and points east ..... 6 00 a m

No. 3—For Eureka, Payson, Provo, and all intermediate points ..... 7 00 a m

No. 5—For Ogden and the West ..... 7 00 a m

No. 7—For Ogden and the West ..... 3 00 p m

No. 9—For Ogden and the West ..... 12 30 p m

No. 45—For Park City and intermediate points ..... 10 00 a m

No. 47—For Park City and intermediate points ..... 6 30 p m

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Arrive Salt Lake City.

"The Overland Limited" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver and Pueblo ..... 4 35 p m

"The Fast Mail" from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 9 30 a m

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Factory and Warerooms No. 235 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theatre.

Saponifier.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable Concentrated Lye for family soap making and general household use. Beware of counterfeits. The success of this article has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. None genuine unless Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.