TELEGRAPHIC.

LAST OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

Most of the Main Buildings Destroyed by Fire.

One Person Burned to Death and Another Probably Fatally Injured.

CHICAGO, July 5.—All the main buildings of the World's Fair except the horticultural building, the women's building, the art palace, the machinery hall and the United States government building were almost entirely burned tonight. They were the property of the Columbian Exposition Mutual company and has been purchased for about $95,000.

The fire was discovered this evening by several boys in the southwestern corner of the great floor of the Terminal station. When first seen it was an incipient blaze and the boys tried to stamp it out for several minutes. They were unsuccessful, however, as the fierce gale which was then blowing from the southwest fanned the fire.

Before an alarm could be turned in the fire had reached the second story of the building. Owing to the distance that separated most of the engine companies from the scene of the fire, there was considerable delay in getting a stream of water upon the blazing structure.

The fire alarm was immediately followed by a 5-11 call and this by a special call for ten more glues. By the time the first detachment of engines was fully at work, the Terminal station was a mass of flames and the fire had leaped across to the administration building.

In twenty minutes the dome of this beautiful building fell with a terrible roar and sparks and blazing brands were carried by the wind north and northeast to the mining, electricity and agricultural buildings.

The electricity building was the first to take fire. In a few minutes it was enveloped in flames and at 7:10 when the glass roof collapsed and the iron frame work of the structure fell in.

At 7:15 p.m. the east end of the mining building fell in and the flames became so fierce that the engine companies stationed between the electricity and the mining buildings had to fly for their lives.

Engine company No. 19 was forced to abandon the engine and had scarcely time to unhook the horses from their traces. One of the animals succeeded in getting away but the other was suffocated. Several hundred feet of hose was also burned.

An unknown man was burned to death. He and a companion were buried under the roof of a conduit leading from the electrical building to the McMonnies fountain. One was burned to death and the other so badly burned that he may die.

CLEVELAND'S REPLY.

To the Request of Gov. Altgeld for the Withdrawal of the Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—President Cleveland has sent the following reply to Governor Altgeld's demand for the removal of the Federal troops from Illinois:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 5.

Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States upon the demand of the postoffice department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon representations of the judicial officers of the United States that the execution of the Federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the states.

"To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of Federal authority, the presence of Federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

The following is Governor Altgeld's telegram:

"Executive Office, State of Illinois, July 5.—Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington—Dear Sir—I am advised you have ordered federal troops to go into service in the state of Illinois. Surely the facts have not been correctly presented to you in this case, or you would not have taken this step, for it is wholly unnecessary, and, as it seems to me, unjustifiable.

"Waiving all questions of courtesy, I will say that the state of Illinois is not only able to take care of itself, but it stands ready today to furnish the federal government any assistance it may need elsewhere. Our military force is ample, and consists of as good soldiers as can be found in the country. They have been ordered promptly whenever and wherever they were needed. We have stationed in Chicago alone three regiments of infantry, one battery and one troop of cavalry, and no better soldiers can be found. They have been ready every moment to go on duty, and have been still are now eager to go into service. But they have not been ordered out because nobody in Cook county, whether officer or private citizen, asked to have their assistance or even intimated in any way that their assistance was desired or necessary.

"So far as I have been advised, the local officials have been able to handle the situation. But if any assistance were needed, the state stood ready to furnish 100 men for every one man required, and stood ready to do so at a moment's notice. Notwithstanding this fact, the federal government has been applied to by men who had personal and selfish motives for wanting to ignore the state government. We have just gone through a long coal strike more extensive here than in any other state, because our soft coal field is larger than that of any other state. We have now had ten days of the railroad strike, and we have promptly furnished military aid whenever the local officials asked it.

"In two instances the United States marshal for the southern district of Illinois applied for assistance to enable him to execute the processes of the United States court, and troops were promptly furnished him and he was assisted in every way desired. The law will be thoroughly executed, and every man found guilty of violating it during the strike will be brought to justice. If the marshal for the southern district of Illinois or the authorities of Cook county needed military assistance, they had but to ask for it in order to get it from the state.

"At present none of our railroads are paralyzed, and by reason of injunctions, not because they cannot yet men to operate their trains. For a similar reason they are anxious to keep mails fast from the public, and for this purpose are making all policy against obstructions in order to prevent attention. Now, I will cite you to two examples which illustrate the situation:

"Some days ago I was advised that the business of one of our railroads was obstructed at two railroad centers, that there was a condition bordering on anarchy, and was asked to furnish protection so as to enable the employes of the railroad to operate trains. Troops were promptly ordered on both points. Then it transpired that the company had not sufficient men on its line to operate any trains. All the old hands were ordered but refused to go. The company has large shops in which worked a number of men who did not belong to the railway union and who could run an engine. They were appealed to to run the train, but flatly refused. We were obliged to hunt up soldiers who could run an engine and operate a train.

"Again, two days ago, appeals which were almost frantic came from officials of another road, stating that at an important point of their line trains were forcibly obstructed and that there was a reign of anarchy at that place, and they asked for protection so they could move their trains. Troops were put on the ground in a few hours time, when the officer in command telegraphed me that there was no trouble and had been none at that point but that the road seemed to have no men to run trains, and the sheriff telegraphed he did not need troops, but would himself move every train if the company would only furnish him the engineers. The result was the troops were through over twenty hours before a single train was moved, although there was no attempt at interference by anybody.

"It is true that in several instances a road made efforts to work a few green men, and a crowd standing around insulted them and tried to drive them away, and in a few other cases they cut off Pullman cars from trains. But all these troubles were local in character and could easily be handled by the state authorities. Illinois has more railroad men than any other state, but as a rule they are orderly and well behaved. This is shown by the fact that so very little actual violence has been committed. Only a very small per cent of these men have been guilty of any infractions of the law.

"The newspaper accounts have, in many cases, been pure fabrications. I have thus gone into details to show that it is not the soldiers that the railroads need so much as men to operate trains, and that the conditions do not exist now which bring the cause within the federal statute—a statute that was passed in 1871, and was, in reality, a war measure. This statute authorized the use of federal troops in the state whenever it shall be impracticable to enforce the laws of the United States within such state by the ordinary judicial process. Such a condition does not exist in Illinois. There have been a few local disturbances, but nothing that seriously interfered with the administration of justice, for the federal troops can do nothing that the state troops cannot do.

"I repeat that you have been imposed upon in this matter, but even if, by a forced construction, it was held that the conditions here came within the letter of the statute, then I submit that local self-government is a fundamental principal of our Constitution. Each community shall, itself, as long as it can and is able and ready, enforce the law, and this is in harmony with the fundamental principal of the statute authorizing the President to send troops into states. Especially is this so in matters relating to the exercise of the police power and the preservation of law and order.

"To absolutely ignore a local government in matters of this kind when the local government is ready to furnish assistance needed and is amply able to enforce the law, not only insults the people of this state by imputing to them an inability to govern themselves or an unwillingness to enforce the law, but is in violation of a basic principle of our institutions.

"The question of Federal supremacy is in no way involved. No one disputes it for a moment; but under our Constitution federal supremacy and local self-government must go hand in hand, and to ignore the latter is to do violence to the Constitution.

"As governor of the state of Illinois, I protest against and ask the immediate withdrawal of the federal troops from service in this state. Should the situation at any time get so serious that we cannot control it with the state forces, we will promptly ask for federal assistance, but, until such time, I protest, with all the deference, against this unsolicited intrusion upon our people, and again ask for the immediate withdrawal of these troops. I have the honor to be, yours respectfully,

"JOHN P. ALTGELD,
"Governor of Illinois."

The Situation at Pullman.

GLENCOE, July 5.—Captain Crawfield of the Valkyrie arrived here tonight, with the crew, who will be sent to their homes. Captain Crawfield said he had no doubt that the Britannia was all to the wind. The Valkyrie will not be raised.

The Valkyrie is insured in Lloyds for £12,000.

When the question of the allowance has been settled it is expected that the Britannia will be shown to have won by three and a half minutes.

A Gigantic Anarchist Plot.

ROME, July 5.—The *Popolo Romano* states that the authorities are in possession of proofs of an anarchist plot against Premier Crispi of Italy, President Carnot of France, the Czar of Russia and other heads of European governments. The same paper states that all of these were to have been killed in the same week.

Socialists and Populists.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., July 5.—After three days' wrangling the Industrial conference adjourned sine die tonight. The entire conference was simply a battle of words between the socialistic element and the Populists, the latter coming out on top. Their platform was adopted and their principles endorsed as a whole.

Cholera at Liege.

LONDON, July 5.—A special from Liege, Belgium, says three cases of cholera, one fatal, have occurred in that city within the past twenty-four hours. The same number of cases are reported from near the neighborhood of Liege.

During the twenty-four hours ending at noon on Wednesday there were 15 new cases of cholera and five deaths in this city. Since July 1 there have been ten cases of cholera at Cronstadt and four deaths.

ARRESTED IN LONDON.

A Proclamation to Workingmen Issued By Them.

LONDON, July 5.—Thomas Cantwell and Charles Quinn have been arrested here, charged with instilling the murder of members of the royal family. Prior to the recent opening of the tower bridge, the prisoners were found displaying the following placard: "To the workingmen of Tower Hill: Fellow Workers — You expended life, energy and skill in constructing this bridge. Now come the royal vermin and rascally politicians, with pomp and splendor. They claim all the credit, while you are condemned to the workhouse and to the pauper's grave in order to glorify these lazy swine, who live by our labor."

Upon searching the prisoners' lodging a quantity of the same placards were found. The prisoners will be prosecuted by the treasury officials.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

The Situation Last Night Briefly Stated.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The sun went down on by far the most turbulent and critical day thus far in the unparalleled railroad strike and boycott. When it opened there was a general feeling that its passage would go forward clearing the atmosphere, if, indeed, it did not practically lift the embargo on commerce which has left this city in its grip for the past week. That expectation was caused by the reliance on federal troops in the most dangerous districts.

But the situation at the close of the day is such that it must be admitted that the hope indulged in in this regard has not been justified. The troops are few in number at best, and when they were divided into squads and distributed at points separated by considerable distances, it soon became evident that their prestige as overawing bodies had been dissipated at the same time.

Instead of fleeing in fear before the face of the soldiers the turbulent thousands surged around the little band and jeered and hooted at them, cast vile epithets at them, and literally played at hide and seek with them, stopping trains at will and generally rendering the embargo in the military district more strong than before.

In two instances there was bloodshed. On the Western Indiana tracks a hard-pressed special policeman fired at his pursuers, wounding a striker in the leg. On the Lake Shore road an official of that company, in charge of a train which he was endeavoring to force through, emptied his revolver point blank into the massed strikers about him, wounding two or three, it is believed. He was saved from the fury of the mob, so was his engineer, who put on steam and ran back to the point of starting.

Shortly after seen a mob numbering 2,000 started north on the Lake Shore tracks at Thirty-seventh street, overturning cars and obstructing the line in every possible way. They were not checked until they reached Twenty-seventh street, where a heavy force of police was massed, and succeeded in turning them back.

The Big Four, on which it was presumed traffic would be resumed immediately, is practically tied up.

At Joliet everything is at a standstill, because the yardmen have gone out, and the city waterworks have shut down for lack of coal.

The federal troops quickly put an end to the trouble at Rahn, N. M., arresting a large number of strikers.

Paralysis continues on the Pacific Coast. There are federal troops at Los Angeles, but none have been sent to Sacramento or Oakland, pending a decision of the question as to whether or not the state troops and United States marshals can cope with the situation. The night closes down with a very uneasy feeling touching the developments before morning.

CAUSING ANXIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The President is watching the developments of the situation at Chicago with deep concern. He is advised of every movement as reported to the war department and department of justice.

Apprehension is not confined to Chicago alone, but the progress of disaffection in the far West is also a source of great solicitude to the officials.

Sacramento, Cal., is looked upon as a particularly threatening point, but up to this time there has been no warrant for military interference, inasmuch as the judicial officers have not yet applied for troops. Preparations have been made, however, to meet such calls without delay, probably by dispatching troops from the Presidio.

This evening the President, Secretary Lamont, Attorney-General Olney and General Schofield discussed the situation, being informed of the various phases by the Associated Press bulletins. It was deemed expedient also to establish a means of speedy and direct communication with General Miles, and to that end the Manager of the Western Union Telegraph company was called upon to connect the White House wire with one of the main wires to General Miles's headquarters in Chicago.

BOMBS INTENDED FOR PULLMAN, DEBARR.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Within the past four days two bombs have been taken to police headquarters, having been found in places where their explosion meant great loss of life and extensive damage to property. The first bomb was found on Monday and, after being inspected, was sent to the bureau of combustibles. Whether the bombs were meant for shipment west or to work destruction here is not known. The fact that Mr. Pullman has been in the city and is now at Long Branch lends some degree of probability to the latter theory.

FUNERAL WITH INTERRUPTION.

A Boulanger Orator Makes a Statement He Has to Explode.

PARIS, July 5.—During the burial of the remains of General Boulanger's mother at Mont Parnasse cemetery today a member of the former Patriotic league delivered an oration, in which he indulged upon the regrets felt by the nation for the death of Mme. Boulanger's son.

When one of sixteen General Boulanger as the victim of "the rascals in power," the chairman of the cemetery interfered, and told the orator that such language could not be tolerated. The speaker explained that he had referred to the solicitude governing the nation in 1889, and protested against interference. The exercises proceeded without further interruption.

THE PUBLIC CONVINCED

That Drs. Shores & Shores are Salt Lake's Leading Specialists.

The Wonderful Treatment has Brought Health and Happiness to Hundreds of Homes.

THE BEST PEOPLE TESTIFY TO THE SKILL OF THESE PHYSICIANS.

HOW IT THIS?

Evidence from Mr. Richard Smith, Another Old and Respected Resident of Salt Lake.

Mr. Richard Smith, proprietor of the hat factory at 33 C street, is one of the well pioneers. He is known to nearly everyone in Salt Lake City. After taking two days of Drs. Shores & Shores' treatment, he says:

"I can truthfully state that under Drs. Shores & Shores's new treatment I have improved more than I ever thought possible for a man of my age. I can recommend them to all my friends as honest, conscientious and skillful physicians."

SINCE 1850.

Mr. W. M. Scott, has Resided in Salt Lake City—He Endorses Drs. Shores & Shores' New Treatment.

Did you ever notice the evidence presented by Drs. Shores & Shores is from some of the oldest and most respected residents of Salt Lake City? Why is it they are telling the public about their remarkable cures? What other institute ever gave such evidence of their skill? You are a reader, and can judge for yourself. Read what Mr. W. M. Scott says. He has resided in the Territory since 1850, surely he can be relied upon. Here are his words:

W. M. SCOTT, EMIGRANT TRUCK WARD.

"When I came to Drs. Shores & Shores a week ago I was a terrible sufferer. My nose was constantly stopped up, dropping in the throat. Some nights I could not lay down at all on account of the mucus dropping from the head to the throat. I had a sort of gripping pain in the pit of the stomach resembling boil, in fact, I was in a bad condition, and want to state that after ten days' treatment with Drs. Shores & Shores my improvement has been wonderful, and I heartily recommend these physicians to all."

You will take note, considering the fact that this patient has only had ten days' treatment, yet the improvement has been noticeable from the very beginning, and if catarrh can be cured, improvement should appear in the length of time.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

Mr. Thomas Cracroft, of 733 East South Street, Testifies.

Mr. Thomas Cracroft has resided here for the past twenty-three years. Can his statement be doubted? Is this not evidence sufficient to convince the most skeptical? Mr. Cracroft says:

"I have been a great sufferer with catarrh. After taking Drs. Shores & Shores' treatment for days I feel so much improved I deem it a duty to inform others who may be suffering as I was, that Drs. Shores & Shores' new treatment is a decided success.

MR. W. R. M'CARTNEY,

Bookkeeper for Bothwell & McConnaghy, the Lumber Dealers Adds His Testimony:

One of the most expert bookkeepers in the city is in the employ of Bothwell & McConnaghy, the lumber dealers. His name is W. R. McCartney. In an interview with Mr. McCartney, he says:

"Yes, I can endorse Drs. Shores & Shores' new treatment, for it has done wonders for me, and to any who may be suffering from catarrh I would say don't delay, go to Drs. Shores & Shores. They have proven they are successful specialists."

A FEW MORE.

Good people who endorse Drs. Shores & Shores' new treatment:

Mr. Hyrum Spurgeon, Spanish Fork.
Mr. Hyrum Beck, Center Ward, City.
James L. Chalmers, 247 Fourth South Street, City.
John N. Hatch-on, 202 West South Temple Street, City.
Mrs. Julia Van Wagoner, Midway, Utah.
Colonel Farnham, Oneida, Utah.

IF YOU CANNOT COME TO SALT LAKE

Write for the mail treatment. One of the physicians in personal charge superintends the mail department, by a system of close correspondence controls those out of the city quite as well as those who come to the office. Send for symptom blank. Medicines shipped carefully. Try this treatment.

DRS. SHORES & SHORES,
SPECIALISTS,
ZION MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.
34 East, Second South Street.

SPECIALTIES—All diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs, Female, Rectal and private diseases. Our treatment for Piles is new painless, safe and certain. Our own method.

Office hours: 9 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Five dollars a month for all Catarrhal Diseases. Medicines furnished free from our own laboratory.

DON'T

Spoil your food with poor cooking.

YOU CAN'T if you use

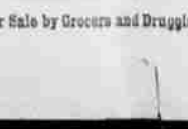
ZCMI CHARTER OAK STOVES CHARTER OAK RANGES ZCMI

No other cooking apparatus can compare with them.

HIGHLAND Evaporated Cream.

PURE, UNSWEETENED

STERILIZED.



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BECKTOLD & CO.,

Book Manufacturers and Book Binders.

202-212 Pine Street, ST. LOUIS.

Blank Books, Publishers, Printers, Binders, Paper Rulers, Job Binders, Stereotypers, Electrotypers, Stereo. Plates, Blank Book Makers, Ruling Machine Makers, Etc., Etc., Stationery to the Trade, Offices, Banks, Lawyers, Etc., Etc.

BOOKS EXCHANGED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

WE MAKE AND CARRY CLOSE FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS AT ALL RATES. WE CARRY A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TYPEWRITER, ARITHMETICAL, LEDGER, ETC., PAPER, ETC., ALWAYS ON HAND.

FIRST-CLASS LAY WORK MADE A SPECIALTY.

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN.

THE ONLY BOOKS.

BECKTOLD & CO.

"Crowd them out!"

"Push them off!"

"Out they go!"

WE MUST HAVE ROOM FOR OUR New Stock. One Mr. H. Siegel is now in the East overlooking the Market. Whilst there He will Purchase the Finest Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

That the Market affords. For this reason We Must Have More Room. Therefore we will Crowd out all our

SUMMER STOCK OF SUITS

Underwear, Shoes, Hats, Light Weight Coats and Vests, etc., etc., at Prices that are ridiculously low. This is

THE GREATEST SALE

That ever took place in Utah. One visit of Inspection and You become a Customer, and once a Customer You will always be one.

WE AIM TO HOLD OUR TRADE BY FAIR TREATMENT.

The Siegel Clothing Co.

SALT LAKE. OGDEN. BUTTE.

F. Auerbach & Bro.

ANOTHER WEEK OF OUR TREMENDOUS MIDSUMMER

Clearing Sale.

EVERYTHING GOING AT CLOSING OUT PRICES. VAST CROWDS FILLED OUR AISLES LAST WEEK AND WERE ASTONISHED AT THE PRICES. WE WERE SLAUGHTERING SUMMER GOODS

Midsummer Clearing Sale Prices on Silks.

24 inch, Black Gros Grain Silk, worth 90c, for 39c per yard.

27 inch, Black Gros Grain Silk, worth $1.00, for 79c yard.

36 inch, Black Faille Francaise, good heavy silk, worth $1.75, for 79c yard.

36 inch, Black Satin Rhadame, good quality, new black, worth 90c, for 39c per yard.

Printed Jap, Printed Chinas. Lowest prices ever offered for substantial materials. Over 50 styles to select from. Dark Ground Designs, down to 20c.

Our 50c quality, down to 34c.

Look at our 65c and 75c.

These are the best bargains to describe and seasonable goods ever shown in this country.

LACES

At Less than Eastern Cost.

Black Chantilly Lace, value 25c yard, for 12c yard.

Black Spanish in handsome patterns, sold at 40c and 50c yd, for 25c and 29c yard.

An Elegant Assortment of Ecru and White Point de Venise and Point de Gene Laces, in latest designs, with or without net top, sold from 12½ to 50c yd, for 7½ to 29c yard.

Fine Brussels Lace, Insertion, value 20c, 30c, 40c, for 10c, 15c, 20c, yard. 1 to 4 inches wide.

BELTS.

A Large Variety of Leather and Velvet belts, single or double buckles, worth 40c to 75c, for 19c and 29c.

Leather and silk belts, worth 50c, for 19c.

GREAT REDUCTIONS ON ALL READY-MADE GOODS.

DUCK SUITS.

New Styles and Patterns have arrived until we are now showing the most complete assortment of all the Latest Styles in Colorings, Dresdens, and Regular shapes in Duck, Piques, and Canvas, Linen, etc., from $1.00, $2.75, $4.50 up.

The prettiest, neatest Suits in the city, for $5.00, value $10.00. Elegant, Tailor-made.

WHITE WAISTS.

Such a Stock!

So many styles have never before been shown here.

25 doz. White Waists, colored embroidery edge, worth $1.00, for 49c.

Beautiful Colored Embroidered Waists, worth $2.25, for $1.45.

Very Handsome Embroidered Waists, white or colored, worth $3.00, for $1.75.

Colored Waists, shirt Waists. Thousands of them, all being closed now at Slaughter Prices.

WRAPPERS.

Another big invoice of Wrappers arrived, and will be sold at about half the usual price.

Indigo Blue Wrappers at 75c, 85c, etc.

Sateen Wrappers at $1.25, $1.49, $1.75, etc.

F. AUERBACH & BRO.