TELEGRAPHIC.

THE FAIR ON FIRE.

A Scene of Terrific Grandeur: Destruction of a Pompeii.

ONE LIFE LOST IN THE FLAMES.

A Couple of Tramps Said to Have Fired the Building.—Immense Loss of Exhibits.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The World's Fair Pompeii came tonight — a rushing volcano of flame, a huge Gothic architecture tumbling into chaos, bewildering mass of people, all were there, under a great starry sky of Italian heavens, with Lake Michigan's broad expanse, a second Mediterranean.

Long after dark tonight belated people returning from their work noticed a constantly enlarging column of fire and smoke ascending skyward in the east.

"The World's Fair is on fire," was the cry, and few indeed of the fascinated watchers from the train windows alighted until the famous terminal of the exposition grounds was reached.

Directly past the scene of the frightful fire of the cold storage warehouse, the hundreds of spectators hurried from the train in the celebrated court of honor. Then suddenly the conflagration came in full view, whirlwinds of blazing embers being carried from the east of the court of honor farthest from the Administration building, high over the roof of the mammoth Liberal Arts buildings, the largest structures on earth.

The fire had been burning less than an hour when a thunderous crash of falling timber and tremendous shout from the crowd announced the collapse of the Peristyle. A moment later a terrific yell from the crowd told that the Liberal Arts building was on fire, and the whole exposition was threatened.

A dramatic incident marked the destruction of the Peristyle. One of the statues bearing up a group of Brazilian fell with the columns, and one female fireman went down in the death, while a number of others suffered injuries more or less severe.

The fire started in the Casino, just east of the agricultural building and south of the Peristyle. The Casino was quickly ablaze, and the flames urged north on top of the Peristyle, and dropping made a second line of fire along the base of the columns. The flames then sprang through Music Hall. While the fire was burning there one of the most singular and fascinating sights of the night was witnessed. Along the top of the Peristyle were scores of heroic statues. The upstands of these people on the moving sidewalk east of the Peristyle was that of a succession of gigantic human beings, plunging one after another heading into the waters at the lake front.

The origin of the fire is said to have been revenge on the part of a couple of tramps. The solitary guard in Music Hall said that just before the flames broke out he kicked two vagabonds out of the building. They left in the direction of the Casino.

Shortly after 11 the flames got headway control upon the top of the pavilion of the liberal arts building, and the north side of the building became a mass of flames.

The opinion seemed general that the fire fighting by water was even greater than that by fire. The united efforts put the fire, if the fire does not spread beyond the Liberal Arts building, at $1,000,000. On the other hand, estimates by people connected with the fair directory made the highest figure $750,000.

Superintendent Graham of the Manufactures building, said the loss could hardly be overestimated. "I feared this ever since the Fair closed," he said, "and now it has come worse than ever dreamed."

All through the great structure frantic exhibitors rushed seeking safety for their goods. The fire department fought with energy and skill, but the conditions were against them. A fierce wind came over the lake, flinging fiery embers everywhere, igniting them into life every moment.

At midnight President Higinbotham telephoned the general manager of the Associated Press, saying he had been in the burning building over two hours; that the roof had fallen and fallen, but fortunately few exhibits were in range of the falling embers. "I should say," said he, "that the loss by water would be much greater than by fire. The total loss to the exhibits will not exceed $100,000. Of course, the loss is serious enough, but the fire is now fairly under control and there is no more to fear. All told, the contents of the Liberal Arts Building did not exceed $1,000,000. As to the Casino, peristyle and Music Hall, there is no loss. We should not regret their burning, as it is the cheapest way to remove them."

To Dredge the Spokane.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the Senate today a memorial from the legislature of Idaho was read, praying the dredging of the Spokane river by the federal government as the means of lowering the level of the Coeur d'Alene lake and reclaiming submerged land.

Lewelling's Suites and Eggs.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 8.—Governor Lewelling has gone to Salt Lake City to be absent a week. The governor's commission house at Wichita shipped a car of butter and eggs to Utah over which there is trouble, hence the trip west.

The Bank of England.

LONDON, Jan. 8. — The Bank of England is again before the public to an unenviable light. It is now evident that the evils require severe and vigorous to secure correction. The custody of the unclaimed returned answers questions in parliament, on the ground that the bank is a private institution. He has, however, given certain vague but unfavorable assurances to as one relieve will be further tackled on by parliament, namely, the reduction at public expense of the bank's condition, which were disclosed in 1875. Public opinion will also definitely insist that the general banking interests be represented among the directors of the bank. The various joint stock and private banks in the country are the chief customers and users of the Bank of England, but these institutions have never had a representative in the bank's directorate. It cannot be denied that the bank is out of date, in both methods and men, and now that the fact of bad management has become notorious, we may hope for reform in John Bull's slow good time.

GRESHAM INTERVIEWED.

He Denies Almost Everything on the Hawaiian Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—For the first time since the arrival of the Corwin and the recent alarming reports from Honolulu, Secretary Gresham submitted to an interview tonight on the Hawaiian situation. He talked with great earnestness, and his replies to the questions covered almost wholly of denials. He said if there was any trouble at Honolulu neither the President nor the state department knew anything about it. He denied the report that the department had received any dispatches from the Corwin, but stated that dispatches by the regular course of the mails were expected from Willis on Wednesday next. "Any whatever dispatches are received at that time" said Gresham, "will be sent to Congress at once."

Gresham stated that neither the President nor state department knew anything about the Corwin being anchored off San Francisco, and if it was there it was not by any order of the executive of the department of state. Regarding the reports that Willis or the queen were on board the Corwin, Gresham pronounced them fabrications. The Corwin, being a revenue cutter, is under the control of the treasury department, and any dispatches sent by Captain Morgan would therefore naturally go to Secretary Carlisle.

Another Revolt in the Cameroons.

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—News received from the Gulf coast says there is a fresh revolt in the Cameroons. The black troops defended the German soldiers and expelled the Germans and all traders from the colony. The blacks looted all the factories and other buildings. The German fugitives escaped by taking refuge on board the steamer Bendiana Ria.

THE HAWAIIAN RIDDLE.

England's Next Plan for Getting the Islands to "Protect."

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The *Press* says the key to the Hawaiian riddle comes in a private letter dated Honolulu, December 14, ten days before the departure of the Corwin. The letter is from Dr. M. E. Grossman, Honolulu, including a memorandum from one of the petty officers on board the British gunboat Champion, now at Honolulu. Dr. Grossman writes that on December 7 the Champion left Honolulu for the ostensible purpose of going to the island of Maui. Instead she steamed a couple of hours up and down in front of Honolulu harbor, the crew all the time going through a gun drill and taking signals on all the provisional government buildings where troops were stationed, ammunition stored and public offices established. The Champion then steamed a little farther out and had some shell practice, returning to the harbor late in the day, but no men from either the British or United States ships were allowed to go on shore.

The memorandum from the officer on board the British gunboat which Dr. Grossman encloses is as follows:

"H. M. S. Champion is preparing to hoist the British ensign over Hawaii. On Tuesday, December 7, when off shore she had a gun drill and sighted on the buildings where the provisional government troops are stationed, and communicating stores and on police headquarters. It is the intention that as soon as the queen is restored by the United States troops and they may return, the queen to appeal to the British minister, Major Wodehouse, for protection. The English flag is to be hoisted and a protectorate declared over Hawaii. Troops from the Champion will be landed under protection of the British guns."

Grossman writes that such a plan should not be a surprise to anybody, because quite in accord with all previous views of British statesmen and neither more nor less than the execution of the ideas for many years cultivated by British interest. It is well known that T. H. Davies has been intriguing for upwards of twelve months to attain some such result, and it is evident that subsequent to the queen's first refusal to Willis to submit to restoration of the throne, unless obtained by force of American arms, her British friends had been advising her to accept Willis's proposal and thus gain restoration by the power of the United States diplomacy and army, and after which the provisional government being cut, she could promptly appeal to Great Britain for support and turn the islands all their dependencies over to Great Britain. This could not be regarded in the light of an affront to the United States by Great Britain, because President Cleveland had for the United States withdrawn the treaty and rejected all overtures looking to annexation.

They Want the Fight.

DENVER, Jan. 8. — Newcastle has offered thirty thousand tons of coal through the superintendent of the Vulcan mine, valued $84,000, to have the Corbett-Mitchell fight. A committee of business men at Silver Plume, Colo., has offered a pure of $10,000, gold or silver.

This Creamery Fads.

Having just closed a year's work in the creamery business, I will give you a few figures showing what can be done in a small way. In a volume of business amounting to less than $12,000, after paying all expenses, improvements, repairs, etc., and dividends amounting to 14 per cent, we have some $700 remaining in the sinking fund. With reference to the benefits derived by patrons, we have paid them an average of 27½ cents per pound for butter fat, based the estimates which they have offered and quote. Out of 1,119,000 pounds milk manufactured 35,000 pounds butter, an average of 4.35 pounds per ton towards milk. Cost to manufacture, 1.64 cents per pound, sold butter at an average of 27.400 cents per pound. The demand for fancy goods is growing, and with the exception of 10 days in May last, have not been able to meet the demand at home.—Cor. Home's Dairymen.

To make fine butter in winter begin to feed your cows with feedings as soon as practicable. Do not forget to add bran, oilmeal, cottonseed meal or gluten meal.

LATEST HONOLULU ADVICES

Willis Demands the Surrender of the Government to the Queen.

Mr. Thurston Expected at Washington with the Government's Reply to the U. S. Minister.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 8.—The Canadian Pacific steamer Warrimoo arrived today, bringing Honolulu advices to January 1. The most intense excitement prevailed throughout Honolulu until the arrival of the revenue cutter Corwin. After that minister Willis made a demand upon President Dole to surrender the government to the Queen. The provisional government promptly refused and Willis took no further step in active compliance with his order.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 8.—[Copyrighted by Associated Press.]—Honolulu, January 1st.—Since the Corwin sailed, December 21st, no advices have left here for the coast. The Corwin took press dispatches against the orders of the United States legation, but it is doubtful if all the dispatches are landed, as it is understood a strict watch would be placed on the Corwin on her arrival at San Francisco. Application made by the Associated Press for permission to forward dispatches by the Corwin was unequivocally refused and the dispatches only smuggled through.

The Corwin carried a stenographic report of the proceedings at the meeting where Willis made a formal demand on the provisional government to surrender to the queen. There were present at the meeting President Dole, Damon, minister of finance; King, minister of the interior; Smith, attorney general and Minister Willis. The demand of Willis was preceded by remarks giving assurance of President Cleveland's regard for the interest and safety of all the people of Hawaii, and stated that the President's actions had been under the dictates of honor and only slightly the fruit of President and preparation, and entirely consistent with long established friendship and treaty ties.

"Upon the facts embodied in Blount's report the President decided upon a certain course of action, which is because my authority to request you with. The provisional government was not established by the Hawaiian people, nor with their consent, nor with their acquiescence, but has it been united with their consent."

Willis asked that the queen finally yielded to the actual force of the United States, relying on the good faith and honor of the President to remedy her. The President was satisfied with Blount's reports that the movement against the queen was, if not instigated, encouraged and supported by the United States minister, and the new government set up by the aid of the forces of the United States. The President had, therefore, decided to withdraw the annexation treaty.

Willis stated that he had received the queen's agreement to the amnesty requirements insisted upon by the President, and delivered a certified copy of this agreement to the members of the provisional government. The queen's agreement recites that, desiring to put aside all feelings of personal hatred or revenge, and to do what is best for all the people, she pledges herself, if reinstated, that she will immediately declare unconditional amnesty and pardon for all who participated in the revolution of January 17, with a restoration of all rights, privileges and immunities.

Mr. Thurston leaves here tomorrow by the steamer Peiu for Washington. He will take with him a copy of the government's reply to Willis, which has been refused to the press. President Dole said the refusal was a diplomatic point not to publish an answer before issued in the name of President Cleveland. The Associated Press correspondent has been assured that should President Cleveland delay the delivery of this document it will at once be made public on the arrival of Thurston by the steamer Peiu.

A Red-Letter Day

Yesterday Was a "Hummer" at the Zion Medical and Surgical Institute.—25 Persons took advantage of the $5.00 Rate for All Diseases.

Patients Will Kindly Remember the Office Hours—9 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., and 7 to 8 p.m.

During the last fifteen days of December over 150 persons placed themselves under treatment at the Zion Medical and Surgical Institute.

This week some have availed of the benefits of the $5 rate for all diseases, in order to give all an opportunity. Doubtless it there have failed to expect the $5 rate for all diseases up to February.

Remember at the Zion Medical and Surgical Institute you have the opinion of two regularly graduated physicians, thus making a safe diagnosis. All medicines for your case is prepared by the two doctors themselves, thus avoiding any mistakes.

The doctors also request that persons intending placing themselves under treatment do so at an early date, that the work may be well advanced before the end of the month. The last two days of December it was almost impossible for the doctors to treat all, some patients making an excursion of the new year.

Remember by applying for treatment this month you are treated until next month a month and all medicines from other days.

Drs. Shores & Shores have received six years in Utah. They are well known and successful physicians.

Before will be found a case of more than ordinary interest, thus at

Dorothy Mayhew, 1108 E. 9th First Street.

"The trouble was first caused by a severe attack of high fever, which caused enlarged glands in the neck, which ended the case finally, says:

"My little daughter has certainly been a wonderful, yet patient sufferer. Many times we have tried in vain to relieve her, but all failed until we brought her to Drs. Shores & Shores.

"The enlarged glands were very troublesome, causing frequent attacks of sore throat. They would alternate, causing a high fever. Often she (Dorothy) from the overtaxed tonsil and pustules (sore) caused was very offensive, causing derangement of the stomach. I consulted many physicians in California and elsewhere. They told me that a surgical operation, removing the entire enlarged tonsil with the knife, was the only course to pursue, but I had a great dread of the knife, and after reading of the success of Drs. Shores & Shores in the treatment of cancer and blood poisoning, I decided to consult them, and after an examination they informed me that no surgical operation was necessary, and that the enlarged glands could be reduced by making the proper local applications. I will say that I placed my daughter's case in their hands and can confidently say the results have been satisfactory, and I cheerfully recommend the patrons of the Zion Medical and Surgical Institute."

Mrs. Mayhew can be interviewed at her residence, 1108 South Eighth First Street, and will verify the above statement.

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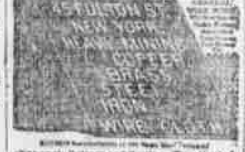

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Dress Goods and Suits.

It has been told so by thousands that never new Dress Goods sold as low as we have been selling them for the last four weeks. If you think they were cheap then, be sure and read these figures. We mailed them for the last week before inventory.

We have over 1000 remnants of every kind of weave, from 1 yard to 8 yards, plain, stripes, plaids and mixtures. Every one who has bought Knows they are extraordinary low. All marked on plain figures to move. A big movement during space. The total will read Tuesday in everyone, Extra—20 per cent discount—Lights.

High class goods, full style, a few of each kind represented in our front show window, don't miss it.

The Fashion dress patterns in elegant Tricot, silk wool mixed in hand-some stripings, just the thing for school dresses. Which full suit, 7½, reduced 48c.

Six [illegible] Dress Patterns representing 3 different kinds of silk wool mixtures, and this season, extremely handsome styles, a lovely street costume, full suit, $1.75, instead of $2.50.

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Six [illegible] extra double width wool suitings, representing three different lines in fine checks, inland, zig zag and herring bone effects, most beautiful styles, full dress $2.75, instead of $3.50.

Six [illegible] representing one line of Scotchettes in plaids only, simplicity of morning, regular high art goods, just delight at a very low figure, 8 yards for all, Full Dress, $3.75, instead of $5.00.

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