

ent, but did not put in an appearance. Beaupont to-night was also the scene of an indignation meeting which was equally loud in protestations and denunciations as any of the other meetings.

Montreal, 22.—The Rev. Father Dowd, at St. Patrick's Church to-day, advised his flock to have nothing to do with the new national party which he said would lead them to disaster. The long talked of mass meeting in the Champ De Mars by French Canadians was held this afternoon. About 10,000 persons being present. There were three platforms at each of which a French flag floated.

There were between thirty and forty speakers who one and all protested in strong language against the action of the government in the hanging of Riel and called upon all present to combine to defeat the government.

Sir John MacDonald was the special object of invective; his action in the present instance being regarded by the speakers as a crime of the most culpable character.

A telegram was read from Messrs. Boyd and Murphy of the New York Irish Union, protesting against Orange fanaticism and British brutality, and wishing the French Canadians success in their struggle.

The following resolution, among others, was passed unanimously: "That in executing Louis Riel, the government committed an act of inhumanity and cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation, and deserves the condemnation of all friends of right and justice without distinction of race or religion."

New York, 23.—The accidental upsetting of a kerosene lamp in the rooms of Otto Matsbeck, on the third floor of the five story tenement, 404 East 64th street, early this morning, was the signal for agonizing scenes of terror and death. The house and the one adjoining, were filled with Bohemian cigar makers, employed in a neighboring cigar factory. One hundred and fifty people slept soundly when the cry of fire was raised. The flames communicated to floors above through convenient air-shafts, and a scene of wild confusion and panic ensued. Frightened tenants took to the fire escapes with all haste. They were given shelter by the neighbors while the firemen were fighting the flames. This was not an easy task, as the upper stories and roof were ablaze and the flames had spread to 406. Reinforcements were summoned and the fire quickly subdued. About \$100,000 damage occurred to the buildings and to the property of the tenants. There have been some narrow escapes, and two women, with their children are reported to have been slightly burned, but the firemen were not prepared to find a whole family smothered to death. In the rear room top floor they came upon Mary Malka, a widow 40 years old, and her children Mary, aged 7, and Annie, aged 5 years, lying dead. It was three hours after the outbreak when this discovery was made. A closer search was made, but no other bodies had been discovered up to 8 o'clock.

INCENDIARISM.

A report spread early among the homeless tenants that the house had been deliberately set on fire by one of their number. Henry Kohul, a Bohemian cigar maker was pointed out as the guilty one. He had disappeared and did not show up until later in the morning when he was arrested. By that time the police had collected evidence enough to make a charge of arson and murder against him. The excitement of the Bohemians had become furious rage and threats of lynching were made. Kohul is insured for \$900 while his furniture is scarcely worth \$75. The charge is, that he set fire to the house to get this insurance money.

The fire marshal began taking testimony later concerning the origin of the fire. From this it appeared the fire broke out in Kohul's room and kerosene oil had been poured over the bed and floor; the hallway and stairs were in flames and the only way of escape for the servants was by the fire escapes. Kohul was identified by one of the tenants as the man who threw something like water out of a pail on the minute it struck the stairs and then the witness thought it was Kerosene. Kohul was arraigned in court to-day and held on the charge of arson.

New York, 23.—Wm. S. Warner, Ferdinand Ward and J. Henry Work, were indicted to-day by the United States grand jury for conspiring to defraud the creditors and stockholders of the Marine Bank. Several witnesses were before the grand jury to-day, but Mayor Grace was not among them. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Warner and Work and it is expected that they will be taken into custody to-day.

FOREIGN.

RANGOON, 19.—Some British shells accidentally set fire to the town of Minha and it was destroyed.

KIEL, 19.—The authorities here have received renewed instructions to order the German-Americans to quit the Island of Foher.

PARIS, 19.—Zaire Mantel Nathalie, the actress, is dead.

PARIS, 19.—De Lesseps celebrated his 80th birthday to-day. He received many presents. All the foreign Embas-

sadors and prominent persons of Paris visited him and paid their respects. Ex-Empress Eugenie and the Khedive of Egypt telegraphed congratulations. De Lesseps is confident that he will live to sail through the Panama Canal. He has not yet fixed the date of his departure for Panama to inspect the work on the canal, but says he will start soon.

PARIS, 19.—M. DeBrazza, the African explorer, arrived here to-day, and was given an ovation.

In an interview he said the commerce of the Congo region required the building of a railway for its accommodation.

BERLIN, 19.—The speech points out the necessity of increasing the grants to the army and navy, and announces that bills will be presented dealing with the taxation of sugar and brandy; the extension of the accident insurance law; the formation of a canal connecting the Baltic Sea with the River Elbe and the North Sea. It adds that negotiations are proceeding with England, Spain, France, Portugal and Zanzibar, regarding the extent to which German trans-oceanic establishments and acquisitions will henceforth be placed under the immediate protection or supervision of the German Empire. The passages of the speech referring to the Caroline and Balkan troubles were loudly applauded.

London, 13.—The Standard, referring to Emperor William's message to the Reichstag, says it distrusts his hopes of peace, and urges him to speak regarding the intentions of Austria and Russia.

BELGRADE, 19.—A dispatch from Tzaribrod says that two Bulgarian battalions were defeated to-day in an engagement with the Servians on the road between Bresnik and Pernik. The Bulgarians lost 250 men killed and wounded. The Servians captured 60 prisoners and a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

The Servian headquarters have been withdrawn to Perot.

London, 19.—British Consul Lascelles at Belgrade is keeping Lord Salisbury informed of whatever transpires in connection with the war. He makes no mention of the reported capture of Widdin by the Servians. It is believed the Bulgarians still hold Widdin.

Brussels, 19.—The Independence Belge to-day publishes a dispatch from its correspondent at Sofia, stating that the Servians attacked the Third Bulgarian regiment, escorting the ambulance train, and bayoneted the wounded soldiers in the ambulance. The correspondent also states that Prince Alexander submits to the terms of the Sultan, embodied in the latter's reply to the Prince's appeal for help and begs the Sultan to aid him at once.

Semlin, 19.—Reliable reports received here state that the Servian loss at Slivitzna yesterday was three times greater than given in the official accounts and actually exceeded the previous total loss since the outbreak of hostilities. Prince Alexander was in the thick of the battle from the beginning to the end. The Servians noticed he first rode a white horse and afterwards a brown horse. It is believed the white horse was shot from under him.

Sofia, 19.—The Bulgarians repulsed the Servian attacks on Slavinyi and drove the enemy back eight kilometres. Subsequently the Servians opened a strong artillery fire from the right wing. The Bulgarians hotly defended their position and again repulsed the Servians. The Servian force consisted of three battalions of infantry, one of artillery and a squadron of cavalry, the victory finally belonging to the Bulgarians. The latter further repulsed the Servian attack on Glinzti, taking several prisoners. The behavior of the Bulgarian troops was admirable. Fifty Servian prisoners have arrived here.

Constantinople, 19.—The Balkan conference met to-day and it is stated that one of the results is that a Turkish envoy will go to Philippopolis under the Porte's name, but without a mandate from the conference.

Vienna, 19.—An official Servian report received here this afternoon says: The accounts that the troops menacing Slivitzna were repulsed by the Bulgarians under the immediate command of Prince Alexander, are false. The Bulgarians succeeded in approaching the Servian positions under cover of a heavy fog, but after sharp fighting were repulsed. The Servians drove the Bulgarians to Slivinyi entrenchments and in the whole engagement had 500 men killed and wounded. A reconnoitering force sent in the direction of Slivinyi skirmished for two hours with the Bulgarians and then retired within the Servian lines.

DONDON, 20.—Dispatches received here state that the Servians have become dispirited over their recent reverses. The Bulgarians, on the other hand have been aroused to the highest pitch of enthusiasm by the example of Prince Alexander and the victories gained under his leadership. They have gradually driven back the Servian advance line, until the Bulgarian forward line of intrenchments is within a mile of Dragoman village. In fighting yesterday, the Servian loss was 800 men killed and wounded. One of Prince Alexander's aides was killed during the brunt of yesterday's engagement.

COPENHAGEN, 20.—The panic in the corn trade in Denmark continues.

VIENNA, 20.—The Bulgarians yesterday repulsed a Servian attack in the direction of Widdin.

BELGRADE, 20.—A Servian official dispatch from Tzaribrod says. The Servian repulse at Slivitzna as attri-

buted to the action of General Govanovitch, commander of the Danube division, who made several tactical mistakes and failed to execute certain strategic movements. Four divisions of Servians have now been concentrated just beyond Dragoman and will renew the attack on the Bulgarians defending Slivitzna to-morrow. General Topavitch commanding the right wing of the Servian army is intrenched within a few hours march of Sofia.

TZARIBROD, 10.—General Ivanovitch has been tried by a court martial and dismissed from his command for failure to execute the order given him prior to the repulse before Slivitzna.

A council of war is now discussing the situation of affairs at the frontier.

SALONICA, 20.—Turkish troops and batteries of artillery are continually arriving here, and the authorities are maintaining the greatest secrecy in regard to the numerical strength of the forces, number of guns and eventual movements of the large army being massed in this vicinity.

DUBLIN, 20.—Parnell having ordered a re-election in Dunalk for delegates to the Nationalist Convention of the South, because the former delegates were in favor of Callan for Member of Parliament, an election was held to-night. The result is in favor of the Callan delegates by majorities of five to one. Parnell's candidate is Jos. Nolan, manager of the Music Hall, Liverpool.

Liverpool, 20.—O'Shea, who was a member for Clare in the Parliament just dissolved, will oppose Parnell in his contest for a member for the exchange division of this city.

London, 20.—Parnell to-day issued a manifesto to the Irish voters of Great Britain. He urges them to vote with the Conservatives in the coming election.

BERLIN, 20.—The Parliament to-day re-elected the President and Vice-President of the last Reichstag. The Polish members gave notice that they would question the government regarding the expulsion of the Poles from East Prussia. The Conservatives introduced a proposal for the holding of a Quinquennial Parliament.

SOFIA, 20.—The following are additional details of the fighting yesterday. The right wing of the Bulgarian army yesterday morning advanced from its fortified position and attacked the Servian position between Slivitzna and Dragoman. The center column of the Bulgarian army followed in order to support the right. The fight then became general, and the Bulgarians not being able to drive the Servians from their entrenchments, toward noon the left wing of the Bulgarian army also advanced and assumed the offensive. An obstinate engagement ensued, lasting till 6 o'clock in the evening. The Bulgarians found it no easy task to dislodge the Servians from their positions. The former fought desperately, however, and finally compelled the Servians to retreat to Dragoman, the Bulgarians holding all the roads leading thereto. The latter took 400 prisoners, including several officers. Up to noon to-day there has been no further fighting, the Bulgarians deeming it prudent not to attack at present the Servians at Dragoman, with so strong natural fortifications.

LONDON, 21.—Dispatches from Slivitzna state that only a few spots were exchanged between the Servians and Bulgarians at the front yesterday. Prince Alexander intends to attack the Servian forces at Dragoman to-day if the weather permits. Both sides are constantly hurrying reinforcements to the front. The battlefield is still strewn with unattended dying and dead soldiers. The medical and ambulance corps of both armies are wholly inadequate to meet their present wants and many wounded, who are unable to assist themselves are left to perish where they fell.

RANGOON, 21.—The British expeditionary force has captured Magwee, a town of Burmah on the Irrawaddy River, 35 miles above Prons. Among the prisoners taken were three Italian officers serving in the Burmese army. General Prendergast is now at Memabo. He states that fighting is expected at Sagalun.

LONDON, 21.—The British steamer Iberian from Boston, Nov. 10th, for Liverpool, is ashore in Dunmaus Bay, and likely to prove a total wreck. (Dunmaus Bay is an inlet on the southwest coast of Ireland in County Cork.)

The cargo is valued at £300,000. She was owned and insured in Liverpool and carried a crew of 50 men.

LONDON, 21.—Parnell has issued a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland, saying: "The Liberals are appealing to the electors for support under false pretenses. The Liberals have flagrantly violated solemn pledges made to Ireland which should be denounced. The coercion practices resorted to under their regime were the most brutal of coercion measures. Juries were packed in an unprecedented number of cases with shamelessness and innocent men hung or sent to a living death of penal servitude. Twelve hundred persons were imprisoned without trial and ladies were convicted under an obsolete act, which was directed against the degraded sex. The press and public meetings were suppressed as if Ireland were Poland and the administration in England a Russian autocracy."

The manifesto says: The representatives of liberalism in Ireland have been men like Mr. Foster and Earl Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any statesmen for the past century. If the long delayed triumph had not expelled the liberals Earl Spencer would still be at Dublin

Castle and coercion would be triumphant in Ireland. The landlords, instead of making reasonable abatements in rents which the depression in agriculture demanded and which every landlord in England and Scotland conceded, would be evicting their tenants by wholesale, with Earl Spencer encouraging them, and the police, soldiery and coercion magistrates would have filled the jails in assisting them. Under the name of free schools, the Liberals are making insidious attempt, to crush religious education and establish a state of tyranny and intolerance to fetter the conscience. Therefore, we feel bound to advise that no confidence be placed in the liberal or radical party and as far as possible to prevent the government of the empire from falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous and incompetent. The Irish nationalists should not vote for a liberal or radical except in some few cases, in which some courageous feat to the Irish in the last parliament has given a guarantee that the candidate did not belong to the servile, cowardly and unprincipled herd who would break every pledge and violate every principle in obedience to the call of the whip or the mandate of the caucus.

EDINBURGH, 2.—Gladstone this afternoon delivered his third speech of the campaign at Dalkeith. Fully 3,000 persons were present. He said he was confident that the Liberals would elect a majority of members of the House of Commons in the coming elections. The dependence of the Tories, he said, on the Irish votes was unsafe and discreditable to the country.

ST. PETERSBURG, 21.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, in an editorial to-day, says: Servia has no reason to continue the campaign now that Prince Alexander has announced that he will evacuate Eastern Roumelia. If Prince Milan persists in going to Sofia, it will cost him more than he foresaw. The Powers, as the speech of Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag on Thursday indicated, have a right to secure respect for the treaties relating to the Balkan States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 22.—The Balkan conference has drafted a final protocol which embodies decisions declaring that the restoration of the statu quo ante bellum is equally binding upon Servia and Bulgaria. It is reported that if King Milan refuses immediate peace under the terms of the conference he will be declared an enemy to the peace of Europe and two of the signatory powers will enforce his deposition. It was rumored here to-day that some Turkish troops had a skirmish with Greeks. The rumor was subsequently declared untrue. There are now 270,000 Turkish troops on the Balkan Peninsula.

PARIS, 22.—A dispatch from Pekin says that all the difficulty between France and China has been removed, and that negotiations between the two nations have been resumed.

LONDON, 22.—Under the polling arrangements the tendency of the borough elections will become known on Thursday, and the general result of the borough and county elections on Saturday, but the exact position of parties will not be determined till December. Lord Salisbury will deliver a final conservative manifesto at the dinner of the St. Stephen's Club to-morrow evening. The Parnellite manifesto has fallen flat. The most liberal newspapers have passed it by without comment, while the conservative press criticise it in a slighting manner.

PARIS, 22.—The Gaulois says that President Grevy has decided, in the event of his re-election, to send a message to the Chambers advising the granting of amnesty to political offenders without exception.

Gen. Briere de L'Isle, who was recalled from command of the French troops in Tonquin, arrived here to-day. He refused to be interviewed. Officers accompanying him declare that his disgrace is unjust and that his removal has caused discontent in the army. They say the strength of the troops in Tonquin continues to be sapped by disease, and repeated alarms by the enemy.

PARIS, 22.—Madame Patti has been ordered by her physicians to take a month's complete rest. This will cause the collapse of her projected tour through Belgium and Holland.

BELGRADE, 22.—The Servian losses on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, included 11 officers killed and 22 wounded. Emperor Francis Joseph, in compliance with a request of Queen Natalie, has granted permission to doctors of the Austrian Red Cross Society to go to Servia. A dispatch from Tzaribrod says that the Bulgarians have massacred the Servian Lieutenant Koitch, who was found on the field of battle wounded, and the Servian Lieutenants Schivko and Ratkovich, who were prisoners of war. General Leshjanin telegraphs that the Bulgarian troops who had been fighting in the field near Urdin have been encircled in the fortress of that town, and that the entire district between Timok Belgradjik and Lom on the Danube has been cleared of Bulgarians.

LONDON, 22.—A Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News says: The Turkish government has warned Servia to withdraw her troops from Bulgaria or Turkish troops will invade Servia. Advice from Tzaribrod state that the weather there is terribly severe. Dragoman Pass is blocked in with snow and the roads across the mountains are impassable. The Drina division forced its way through after a

hand to hand struggle in Saturday's fight and joined the main army before Slivitzna. Orders have been sent to Belgrade to delay the formation of the second reserve division as it is not needed at present.

SOFIA, 22.—Diplomatic representatives here have been forbidden to send cipher telegrams. After a stiff battle this afternoon the Servians were driven out of Dragoman Pass by the Bulgarians who have occupied the pass.

LONDON, 22.—A dispatch from Athens to the Standard says that Turkey is inclined to force a conflict with Greece before the latter has completed her preparations for war.

A dispatch to the Times from Calcutta says that 5,000 people have been drowned and 150 villages submerged in Orissa, by a cyclone, and that 1,241 square miles, in the moors of Hedabad and Huddea districts, have been devastated.

LONDON, 23.—A telegram from Sofia says: The Servians have bombarded Widdin, and that city is now on fire.

BELGRADE, 23.—An official report says: King Milan has brought his main force into operation with the Drina and Moravia divisions, and that a decisive attack on Slivitzna is imminent, and also states that if King Milan is victorious, he will agree to an armistice, so as to allow a conference of the powers to settle terms of peace.

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