

three to five hours late, and the train which left Halifax for Montreal Sunday arrived here tonight, hours late. The snow froze on the wheels and blocked the wheels of the locomotives and the locomotives ran out of this side of Richmond, whither they had to back for fuel.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence there has been great suffering, at Chambly and towns in the neighborhood of the Richelieu River. The trains are blocked in their towns. The station master on the Grand Central Railroad at St. Hyacinthe, although he sleeps in the station, had to get out this morning, the drifts covered the building. He was nearly dead.

NEARLY DEAD

The cold. Raymond Valloquette, for his home about a mile and a half from the St. Hyacinthe station, died this morning. At 10 o'clock this morning he was found in a snow drift insensible. He is frozen. His son started at daylight to find him. He, too, was overcome by the blizzard and found in a snow drift. Neither of them can survive.

Vercheres people were dug out of their homes by the neighbors, the completely burying them. From the news came that a woman and her three children started last night from a neighbor's house for refuge, and they have not since been seen. It is feared they became lost in the snow. At least fifty cases of people buried themselves in the drifts and afterwards being found insensible or frozen, are reported from villages between here and Quebec on the north and south shores. In the thermometer dropped to fifteen below zero.

The wind blew between forty and sixty miles an hour and people did not dare go out. The town is like a city of the dead. Even the police have been taken off the streets. Ferry boats which tried to cross the river to Leves were finally run ashore at a point the ice would let them reach. The passengers did not leave, but are now starving but keeping warm by the Grand Trunk train which left here at 10 o'clock last night for Quebec. It did not arrive there at noon, though it was made and it was found that the train was stalled ten miles below Batavia. Attempts were made to send a relief train, but it was found that the tracks were covered with a foot of ice. The drifts in places were as much as twenty feet deep. Six engines and a snow plow could

DISLodge THE SNOW,

they could not run over the ice, so an attempt was given up. A dispatch from Batavia says at 4 o'clock this morning food was got to the passengers and they were relieved of that stress, but the engines had run out of coal and to remain in the cars, waiting for fuel, to death, so many of the people made efforts to reach Batavia. Some of these were females, their sufferings were intense. The engine was abandoned at 4:30 o'clock, but an hour later a gang and engine were sent down to attempt to move the train.

A north shore train got in nearly a similar predicament, but arrived at Quebec at 7:00 o'clock tonight, being twelve hours late. The fireman had a bad frozen and the conductor's hands were badly frozen. The passengers are in a pitiful condition, having had

NOTHING TO EAT

nothing to eat last night and no warmth since then today, when the passenger car gave fuel gave out and the engine could not spare any. At Point Fortin, Quebec, trains were crossing the ice on the Ottawa River to Carleton Place. A team belonging to Hoxb Wales, of St. Andrews, went through the ice. The horses were drowned and the driver was rescued unconscious. He had a little chance of recovery.

A chimney 80 feet tall was blown down at 5:40 o'clock this morning at the factory of King & Rogers in this city. It crashed through the five floors of the building to the cellar, destroying all the machinery in the building and causing a damage of nearly \$50,000. One man was injured.

The villages about Montreal were great sufferers, and live stock stood a poor show against the combined attacks of snow and cold. Stacks of fodder have been blown bodily away and barns and

FENCES LEVELLED

the winds and drifts. The damage done by the storm could hardly be estimated tonight, it being impossible to get full details. It will reach the neighborhood of \$100,000 daily. In the country the roads are completely blocked and farmers dare not leave their houses, and where they have buried them cannot leave. It is feared that tomorrow or next day any deaths will be reported as due to the blizzard.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 22.—One of the special messengers sent to the interior of the island in the hope of obtaining news of Emin and Stanley from the Arabs has sent a dispatch announcing that he met Arab traders from Wadai, who positively affirmed that

STANLEY MET EMIN

ere about January 20th. Stanley, the explorers said, had 350 men and plenty of arms. He had endured great priva-

tions, but he and all his party were well, although extremely exhausted. The delay in reaching Wadai was due to the difficulties encountered en route. Emin was in a fairly good position, although some of the Egyptian officers were grumbling and many of his soldiers had deserted. The kings of Uganda and Usoga were hostile to Emin, who was obliged in November to repel the predatory incursions from the east. His general health was good. A fortnight after Stanley's arrival Emin received a message from the Mahdi pompously intimating his intention to subdue the whole country as far as the great lake and promising good treatment if

EMIN SUBMITTED.

Emin replied that before evacuating he must wait for the Mahdi to prove the legitimacy of his claim to the province. Emin told Stanley that he did not desire to leave Wadai. The entire route to the east coast was most dangerous on account of the great hostility of the Mahdists. Toward the middle of April, hearing that a force of Mahdists was coming, Emin ordered his advance posts between Dufle and Lado to retire to Wadai and Stanley sent messengers to the kings of Uganda and Usoga. About the end of April, when the traders left Wadai, Stanley was growing anxious, owing to the absence of news from the rear guard in Aruwimi, and was arranging to send a detachment in search of them along the route which he himself had followed. Stanley also urged Emin to leave Wadai with him and regain the coast. Stanley sent out several couriers with

NEWS FOR EUROPE.

One was the courier who was sent by the foreign consuls at Zanzibar to surprise Emin of the departure of the relief expedition. This courier had remained at Wadai and was sent back to the east coast after the arrival of Stanley. Another courier was sent in the direction of Aruwimi.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—King Leopold has received from St. Thomas a telegram confirming the report of the arrival of Stanley and Emin Pasha at Aruwimi.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Lawyer Cutting, by advice of Judge Jamieson, today gave the grand jury the name of the man who employed him to negotiate for the return of the stolen bonds to the owners. The police had arrested Cutting on suspicion that he had a

GUILTY KNOWLEDGE

in the matter. Cutting declared he never had the bonds and did not know they were stolen. The name of the thief is suppressed.

The value of the securities is only about \$8,000, the interest in the case centering mainly in the peculiar action of the supposed highly respected Mr. Cutting in attempting to stand upon his privileges as an attorney in negotiating for the return of stolen property, and refusing to divulge to the police the names of the thieves. Tonight a man named Plessner was arrested as one of the culprits, and the police expected momentarily to capture Frank Shaw, another. Plessner and Shaw have an office in the city, and made a show of being in the insurance business.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—A petard was exploded last night at the door of Senor Canovas del Castillo. Only slight damage was done.

MORE TROUBLE.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 22.—A special to the American from Montevallo, Alabama, says: Near this place last Thursday a negro boy made a criminal assault on a white girl, but she escaped from him before he accomplished his purpose. Yesterday several negroes were arrested, and when taken before the girl she identified one of them as the party who assaulted her. Last night a crowd of negroes led by John White, a colored desperado, surrounded the house where the constable and posse were guarding the prisoner. White called one of the guards out in the yard, and demanded to see the warrant on which they were holding the negro. The white man called out to his companions in the house: "Hand me that double-barreled warrant lying on the bed." At this the negroes opened fire, which was promptly returned by the whites, and about 100 shots were exchanged. John White, the leader of the negroes, and several of his party were wounded. The negroes then fled, taking their wounded with them. No further trouble is anticipated.

KILLED HIS FATHER.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 22.—James Warner, aged 45, and his son, aged 18, who had been chopping in the woods for several days, had a quarrel this morning. The son made a lunge with his axe and ran to his home near by, barring the door as he entered. The father, going to the front door, started breaking it in with an axe, when the son, poking a gun through the door, poured a load of shot through the father's breast. He died in great agony.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Judge Allison today overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Mrs. Sarah Jane Whittington, convicted of the murder of her husband and children, and sentenced the woman to be hanged.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Correspondencia Militar has printed a number of articles recently commenting on the proposed

MILITARY REFORMS.

Several officers of the general staff of the army, to whom the publications had

given offense, entered the office of the paper today and assaulted the editor. The officers were arrested but were afterwards paroled.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—Jos. Thomas, a colored cook, 37 years of age, entered the station house tonight and, handing a revolver to the sergeant, said he had shot his wife and her paramour, whom he had found together at his residence directly opposite the police station. She will die. The wounded man is in a critical condition.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The Times-Democrat special from Meridian, Mississippi, says that the report of the renewal of

NOTING AT WAHALLAK

is untrue. It is believed, however, that at least three negroes have been killed to date, and that Maury and other negroes connected with the riot have been run in at some point in the mountains and are surrounded by searchers. Keen County people and others connected with the search are particularly careful not to permit any news to get "outside the Times."

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23.—A special correspondent of the Associated Press at Apia, Samoa, writes under date of Dec. 17th: Since the last advice two battles of importance and numerous skirmishes have taken place between the forces of Malletta Matala and Tamasese, the rebel chief and

PRETENDED KING.

About 120 men have been killed and 150 wounded. This state of affairs seems due to the continued action of the Germans, who insist that Tamasese shall be King; also two-thirds of the people have elected Malletta Matala as their choice, while the Germans oppose him, knowing he would not consent to their supremacy on the island.

On the afternoon of November 8th Tamasese's army began the attack on Malletta's stockade by ambush, and after a sharp fight the rebels were driven out and up the side of the mountain, where they threw up a stockade. They were again driven out of here. Tamasese's loss was two killed and twelve wounded, and Malletta's four killed and fifteen wounded. Malletta's wounded were taken to Apia, where British Consul Octogian, and United States Vice Consul Blacklock, Captain Leary, of the United States steamer Adams and Captain Pelly, of the British steamer Lizard, erected

HOSPITAL TENTS

in front of the British consulate for the accommodation of the wounded. Notice was also sent that Tamasese's wounded would be cared for, but none of these were brought to the hospital tents, being taken to Tamasese's fort and where their injuries were looked after by surgeons from a German man-of-war.

The U. S. steamer Nipsic, Captain Mullen, arrived here November 7th to relieve the Adams.

November 10th the German steamer Lubeck arrived from Sydney bringing Dr. Huache, the new German consul, to relieve Consul Becker.

A schooner, armed by Germans, continued to make daily trips from Apia to Salafata, carrying ammunition for the use of Tamasese's men.

Brandeis, the German who is the

REBEL KING'S ADVISER.

has given it out to the men that on Nov. 15th, the German man-of-war Adler appeared off the harbor, and the German consul came ashore and demanded that Matala comply with the Germans' order to leave his encampments on account of alleged depredations, which Matala denied. He said no one could regret the war more than himself, but he did not intend to stop fighting now. All he desired was that foreign nations should not interfere, but allow the Samoans to settle the trouble. The following day a meeting of the German, American and British consuls was held but was devoid of results, the Germans insisting upon upholding Tamasese.

In the afternoon of the 19th the opposing forces had a

SHARP FIGHT

at Salafata, Matala's men driving the rebels out of two ports. A number of Tamasese's men were killed and wounded, and Matala lost five killed and eight wounded.

The German gunboat Eber arrived November 21st and next day proceeded to Salafata, where she will be stationed some time. The Nipsic followed her and will also remain temporarily at Salafata. Immediately on the arrival of the Eber she sent ashore a notification to Matala's men to leave German ground before the following day or they would be forcibly driven away, and also ordering them not to attempt to pass over German lands. The Germans claimed large tracts of land said to belong to Samoans on this ground; they defined the boundary and the German consul instructed the captain of the Eber to fire upon any of Matala's men who ventured upon it. Tamasese, however, was

GIVEN FREE RANGE

of this ground and notified that he would be protected by the Eber. On Nov. 27th Captain Leary, of the U. S. Steamship Adams, sent a letter to the captain of the Eber protesting against his action, and adding that he was not aware that any foreign powers had acquired territorial rights in Samoa, and any interference with either of the war parties would be re-

garded as an unjustifiable act of hostility. No reply was received to this letter.

On the afternoon of Nov. 26th, Tamasese's men came out to meet Matala's forces and was repulsed with a loss of several killed and many wounded. On the morning of the following day the attack was begun by Matala's men on Tamasese's big fort, built in three sections behind splendidly constructed stockades.

THE FIGHT

lasted from early morning until dark, and when it ceased Matala's men had secured possession of sections two and three of the fort, while Tamasese's party were still in possession of the first and strongest section. The two sections captured had been taken and retaken five times, and the slaughter on both sides had been fearful. Matala's loss was 50 killed and a great number wounded. Of the killed 36 had been been beheaded by Tamasese's men. Five high chiefs were among the killed. Tamasese had about 50 killed and many wounded. It is a matter of much difficulty to ascertain his exact loss, as none but the Germans are allowed to visit Tamasese's stronghold and the Germans are not now on speaking terms with the

AMERICANS OR ENGLISH.

Matala's wounded were taken to Apia, where they were tenderly cared for by surgeons from the British and American war vessels, aided by the wife of the British consul, whose ceaseless efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded elicited much admiration. Since this battle no fighting of any importance has taken place.

King Matala and his people are very anxious to have the islands either annexed by the United States or have a protectorate established, even if it be only temporary.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—In the matter of the stolen bond case, with which Lawyer Cutting has been so prominently identified in court during the past week, the four men are now under arrest, Wm. F. Shaw, Henry Plessner, C. D. Taylor and Otis Corbett. The latter is father-in-law of Shaw, and was, until a short time ago, a drygoods merchant at Rock Island. Inspector Bonfield today secured \$2100 of the bonds stolen from Kellogg, Johnson & Bliss, on April 27, and expects to get \$5,000 worth of Cohen, Wampold & Co's stolen bonds tomorrow. He thinks he is

ON THE TRAIL

of the robbers, and expects to expose what he believes to be one of the bold, cat and most effective organized bands of burglars and crooks ever operating in Chicago. The exact connection of the arrested men with the matter is not yet made known and no positive evidence is known against them, only attempting to dispose of the stolen bonds. The inspector said he was satisfied that lawyer Cutting was not implicated criminally in the matter and that he was recently dragged in the scrape through his legal connection with Shaw, who possessed the stolen bonds. When informed of the correct nature of the case he went before the grand jury and told all he knew. His story led to the arrests above. Taylor denies that he had anything to do with the bond business, and says if Plessner and Shaw make such charges against him he will make some that will close him up.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—The proposed anarchist meeting this afternoon did not take place. The hall which was to be used is controlled by the Plasterers' Union, and the renting of it to the Arbeiter Bund was done without their knowledge. This morning they sent a committee to Chief of Police Hubbard to arrange a course of action, assuring him that the plasterers had no sympathy with the anarchists. Mr. Kraft, attorney for the bund, was present, and to him Chief Hubbard reiterated his determination that the meeting must not be held. The plasterers' committee then returned to the hall and notified the janitor not to open it. About 3 o'clock 40 or 50 members of the Arbeiter Bund under the leadership of Albert Carrlin arrived and demanded to know why the hall was not opened. Their curiosity was gratified by a lieutenant of police, who was present. The attorney then advised them to make no further attempt at holding a meeting, saying the action of the police was just what they had been wanting to help their case in court. They soon dispersed.

AN EXCELLENT JOKE

Later.—This evening it is learned that the members of the Arbeiter Bund outwitted the police after all. When they left the vicinity of the Plasterers' Hall, in accordance with a pre-arranged plan, they went to a quiet saloon on West Randolph Street and held their meeting, perfecting an organization. Before adjournment some member proposed the names of Mayor Roche, Chief of Police Hubbard and Inspector Bonfield as honorary members of the bund. The proposition was unanimously carried.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—A young sales man, named Henry D. Schoonmaker, shot his young wife some time last night, twice in the head and once in the breast and then killed himself with a bullet through the brain. The two were found in their flat in Brooklyn. She was still breathing and he died. He was but twenty-three years old, she a year younger, and had a fourteen-month-old baby who

was away from the house at the time. The wife will probably die. Insanity seems the only explanation. Colonel Schoonmaker, the father of the young man, received the first intimation of the deed in the

FOLLOWING NOTE:

"Mamma and Henry: Come down as soon as possible. If you find the doors locked force the front parlor door. Harry."

This note had been left at the district messenger office on Saturday evening with instructions to deliver it at 11 o'clock next morning. Instantly, when the note was received, the members of the family went to the flat, where they saw what is told above. Col. Schoonmaker said his son had been sick for a few days, and his mind must have been affected.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 23.—This afternoon a dynamite magazine at Mt. Pleasant, O., exploded, wrecking windows and injuring buildings. The shock was felt and the report was heard here and all around. It is reported that several persons were killed. Details are meagre and a full report will be impossible before Monday.

There were in the magazine 210 kegs of powder and ten cases of dynamite. A fourteen-year old boy, Charles Gleck, with two other boys, went in smoking. The other boys ran before the explosion. Young Gleck was literally

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

The other boys are badly hurt. Seventeen men were badly injured. Nearly every house within a mile was blown to pieces and further away were seriously injured. Names cannot be obtained tonight. One hundred yards away there were thirty tons of dynamite in a cave, which was not exploded.

SUAKIN, Dec. 23.—Arab deserters say there is a strong force of rebels at Handoub and many bodies of natives killed in the recent fight are being conveyed to that village.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Suakin says: "I am assured the Khedive's letter to Emin Pasha, a copy of which Osman Digna sent to General Grenfell, was positively a state secret, and that no copy ever left Cairo."

The news of Stanley's return to Aruwimi is not considered here as conflicting with the report of the

CAPTURE OF EMIN.

Shots were fired today at outposts, showing that the enemy continues to be active.

Fifty prominent Arab merchants have petitioned General Grenfell to expel Osman Digna.

Deserters assert that at the time of the recent attack, the bulk of the rebel troops were at Handoub and were unable to reach the trenches in time to take part in the fight.

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 23.—The Sultan has issued a decree proclaiming that murderers shall forfeit their lives and thieves shall lose their left hands.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Advices from Mozambique say the Portuguese defeated the Borgos on the upper Zambezi.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The chamber of deputies, yesterday, by a vote of 175 to 32, passed the bill authorizing a credit of 145,000,000 for defenses.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—Lawrence Oliphant, the well-known writer, died this afternoon at Wickham. The cause of death was cancer of the lungs.


BRUSSELS, Dec. 23.—Official dispatches to the government from Congo State confirm the report of the arrival of Stanley and Emin Pasha on the Aruwimi River.


RICHLY

REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find a noble employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and there are many inducements. Many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Higher pay, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything is done for you. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we will mail free. Address: Bismarck & Co., Portland, Maine.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One yellow MARE, 10 or 11 years old, white spot in forehead and end of nose, branded  left thigh.

One brown MARE, 6 years old, branded  on right thigh, shod.

One bay MARE COLT, no brands visible.

One blue MARE COLT, no brands visible. If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at West Jordan estray pound, at 10 o'clock on the 4th day of January, 1899.

Dated at West Jordan Precinct, S. L. County, Utah, this 20th day of December, 1898.

J. A. BATEMAN,

Poundkeeper of said Precinct.



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