

for two days were taken aboard and brought to the city. Five immense slides have covered nearly a mile of the Baltimore & Ohio track between here and Moundsville, and it will be a week after the falling of the waters before trains reach the city.

Three large tanneries are washed away; the loss will reach \$50,000, and other tanneries will lose nearly as much by the inundation. Thieves have been detected chopping holes in the roofs of submerged houses and stealing the contents.

The mayor this evening swore in 100 extra police, who will patrol the flooded city all night.

At the present rate of falling the water will be below danger line by daylight.

Coshocton, O., 8.—The flood reached the highest point at midnight, being 12 inches higher than ever known. No trains from the East since Wednesday. While crossing a swollen creek near Otsego, a lady, whose name is unknown, missed her footing and was drowned. The three Nelson brothers, out boating, were struck by driftwood and all three were drowned. They were all under 20 years of age.

Zanesville, O., 8.—The Muskingum river is higher this morning than ever known, and is still rising an inch and a half an hour. The Baltimore & Ohio bridge is touched by the river. Only absence of drift saves it. At 3 p. m., the river is 62 feet 8 1/2 inches.

LGNG ISLAND CITY, 8.—This afternoon a large distillate tank at the Standard Oil Works, at the foot of 10th Street, exploded with terrific force. The explosion was followed with a burst of flames, which enveloped the tank. In quick succession there were seven other explosions, the tanks of naphtha, tar and distilled oil becoming masses of flame in a few minutes afterward. Eight tanks in all, each containing from 1,500 to 3,000 barrels of fluid, were destroyed, the flames continuing to burst forth for several hours.

The fire was gotten under control at 7 o'clock this evening. Besides the tanks and oil, the large storage house 200 feet on East river, in which were about 1,500 barrels of oil and 2,000 empty barrels; also about 700 feet of wharf on East river and another wharf on the canal, together with several small buildings, were destroyed. The flame from tank No. 6, which first exploded, communicated to the warehouse, 20 feet distant. The vessels loading at the wharf were towed away or cut adrift.

Robt. McKay, assistant fireman of the fire company, was severely burned. The loss, as far as can be ascertained, is \$75,000; partial insurance on buildings and tanks.

The shock of the explosion was felt several miles away. Many windows were broken two miles distant. On Blackwell's Island a great many windows were broken. The works will be rebuilt.

ANNAPOLIS 8.—Depredations on the oyster beds in Chesapeake Bay have been renewed.

Baltimore, 8.—A steamer and sloop carrying an armed force, have sailed from Annapolis to capture the men engaged in robbing the oyster beds in Chesapeake Bay.

CHICAGO, 8.—The Times New Orleans special says: James Graham, a lawyer of New Orleans, who had squandered his wife's fortune, killed her with a pistol while she slept, and then took his own life with a razor, nearly severing his head from his body.

GALVESTON, 8.—The News Denton special says: A tinner named John Gardiner got on a spree this evening, rode up Creek street and met Dr. Lepscumb's boys, whom he made kneel down and pray at the point of a six shooter. Then he proceeded along the road playing similar pranks upon all whom he encountered. Finally in front of D. V. Schmidt's dwelling he presented the pistol at Schmidt's baby. The father grabbed his infant and placed it with its mother in the back room. Gardiner galloped off. Schmidt ran to his neighbor's, borrowed a shotgun and was returning as Gardiner reappeared before the house and commenced firing into it. Discovering Schmidt he turned and shot at him. The fire was immediately returned and Gardiner was fatally wounded. Schmidt is unharmed.

JACKSON, Mich., 8.—A few minutes after 7 this evening, Detective Brown, of Jonesville, who has been engaged on the Crouch murder case for some time, and has been operating in the neighborhood of the Crouch farm, was shot while returning to the village of Horton. He was walking leisurely along, about one and a half miles north of the village, when he met two men in a buggy. They stopped and asked him if his name was Brown. He replying in the affirmative, one of the occupants of the buggy placed a revolver at Brown's breast and fired, the ball entering not far from the heart and lodging near the shoulder blade. Brown fell and the men drove rapidly away. The wounded man, however, was able to arise, and after walking about a quarter of a mile encountered two young men from the city going toward Horton in a buggy, who conveyed the detective to that place. Although the wound is a severe one it is thought it will not prove fatal. It is reported here to-night that Judd Crouch was seen in the village of Horton about dusk, and Brown thinks the man who shot him looked like Judd. Intense excitement prevails.

SIoux CITY, Iowa, 8.—The dispatch sent from here yesterday, relative to "Kid Wade and the Nebraska vigilantes," is confirmed by a citizen who arrived to-day. He says the man hanging at Bassett is not the Kid, but a large full grown man, while the Kid is small and boyish looking. It was true, however, that the sheriff of Brown County had possession of "Kid" for a short time, having taken him from two vigilantes who took him to Long Pine, but the vigilantes who were soon notified, came in force and retook him. It is claimed the vigilantes will not hang Kid until they endeavor to compel him to divulge the names of the band of horse thieves with which he has been training. The man hanged at Bassett is believed to have been a victim of vigilant violence, and a horse thief. The people at Bassett Station knew nothing of the affair until they saw the body dangling from the post. They even fear to cut the body down. The whole country is terrorized, and the people are afraid to say a word.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 9, 9 a. m.—The river is 63 feet 6 1/2 inches, a rise of four inches since 2 a. m. The weather is cooler, with a drizzling rain. At Gallopis the water is four feet higher than last year and rising an inch and a half an hour. At Maysville, 60 miles above here, it is within two inches of last year's flood and rising an inch an hour. The weather all over the Ohio Valley is foggy and drizzling, but not much rain falling. The gas has lasted all through the night and there is still a supply on hand this morning.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 9 p. m.—The river marks 63 feet 9 inches; rising a little more than half an inch per hour. Cloudy and cooler.

PITTSBURG, 9.—As the waters are steadily receding affairs are resuming their usual condition and in a few days all trace of the flood will be obliterated. Effective arrangements were made for relief which prevented much suffering which otherwise would have been experienced. Many manufacturing establishments have resumed operations this morning and others will start up on Monday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Noon.—The situation is still unchanged here and at towns across the river. The weather has turned colder and it stopped raining early this morning. The sun is trying to shine. The river has been almost on the stand since six o'clock, with 40 feet 4 1/2 inches in the Canal.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—The transport *Poonah* at Portsmouth has been ordered to prepare to sail forthwith. It will take 500 marines to Suakim.

Official advices from Cairo state that the total number of killed near Tokar was 2,250, including 96 officers, 16 of whom were staff officers.

Baker Pasha telegraphs he has at present under his command 3,500 men, a third of whom are unarmed.

It is officially denied that tribes beyond Koroko are in revolt.

The Standard's Cairo dispatch says: Great indignation is felt both by Europeans and natives at the apathy of the British government in view of the recent massacres. There is no news of General Gordon, and the general opinion is only a miracle can save him when the news of Baker Pasha's defeat spreads throughout Sudan.

In the House of Commons to-day, Northcote gave notice he will introduce a resolution Tuesday stating that in the opinion of the House the recent events in Sudan are the direct result of the vacillating and inconsistent policy of the government. This was greeted with loud cheers from the opposition.

Gladstone denied Sinkat had been captured by the rebels, but admitted its condition was critical. He stated further, that the government knew absolutely nothing of the massacre of 400 men under Tewfik Bey.

The dispatch from Cairo says Gen. Gordon cannot reach Berber before tomorrow, therefore it is impossible that any authentic news of his movements could reach Cairo before to-morrow. The story of his capture is discredited.

The government has ordered the commander of the Mediterranean squadron to dispatch as many marines as possible to Suakim. He is expected to be able to spare 1,200.

The Conservatives reckon confidently upon the vote of the Parnellites on Northcote's motion condemning the government's Egyptian policy.

Cairo, 7.—It is estimated that six hundred rebels were killed in the late fight. The Khedive has sent a message of sympathy to Baker Pasha. The latter has telegraphed that his men would be able to hold out for only a short time behind the entrenchments. Spies report that the rebels intend an attack on Suakim. The Governor of Dongola telegraphs that Berber and Dongola are quiet. A prefect of police will be appointed at Suakim, with full powers over the natives, as many of them are regularly informing Osman Digma, the rebel chief, of what is being done at Suakim. It is expected that General Sir Evelyn Wood's army will go to Suakim. Travelers coming down the Nile report the news that General Gordon's mission was welcomed.

Suakim, 7.—The English sailors in charge of the central work are on the best terms with Baker Pasha's troops. About 13,000 rifles have been discovered in possession of the Egyptian Governor, who ought to have delivered them to Baker Pasha. On the latter's arrival the bazaar was crowded with a motley rabble of soldiers, and if the enemy attacks the town the blacks, who are more mutinous than the Egyptians, will probably join the populace in an uprising against foreigners. The enemy is now in possession of 4,000 Rem-

ington rifles, five Krupp guns, two gatling, two rocket tubes and an abundance of ammunition.

China is negotiating with an English firm for the construction of telegraph lines to connect Canton with places in Tonquin occupied by Chinese.

Bradlaugh will vote on the motion for his expulsion, which will probably follow his attempt to administer the oath to himself on Monday, hoping thereby to make his prosecution compulsory and a test of the legality of the oath thus administered.

Henry Chaplin, Conservative member for Midlincolnshire, moved the measure to prevent the importation of animals suffering from foot and mouth disease be introduced without delay, defeated by 251 to 200.

LONDON, 8.—Some Aldershot regiments have been ordered to prepare for foreign service, and more marines have been dispatched to Egypt.

Advices from Suakim announce a state of siege has been proclaimed.

Advices received here state General Gordon was heard of a number of miles on the Korosko route beyond the place where it was reported he had been captured. The Ashmarins around Korosko are showing symptoms of revolt. Fears therefore are entertained for Gordon's safety. The officials at Cairo are confident that General Gordon will succeed in reaching Khartoum.

The French Ambassador, in a conference with the British Foreign Secretary, offered the co-operation of the French forces in Egypt, proposing that the French troops be landed at Suakim and march thence to the relief of Khartoum, and the ultimate settlement of the Sudan question to be left to a conference of the Powers. Earl Granville reserves the reply to the offer.

Malta, 8.—The ironclad *Monarch* and the torpedo ship *Hecla*, with 300 marines, have gone to Port Said.

Cairo, 8.—A council to consider the critical condition of affairs was held this morning by Huber Pasha, president of the Council, Sir Evelyn Wood, Minister Sir Evelyn Baring and Mr. Stephenson. A ship has been dispatched to Trinkitat to endeavor to succor Tagloras.

It is decided to send to Suakim, Saturday, three British officers serving in the Egyptian army to form a battalion, six hundred black and Turkish troops to hold the place with the English marines. Baker Pasha and the rest of the forces at Suakim will be recalled.

The Governor of Berber telegraphs that Gen. Gordon has arrived in that province. A letter from Col. Stewart, Gen. Gordon's military secretary, sent from Krosko just before he and Gen. Gordon started on their journey through the desert, states the son of the Governor of Berber was their only escort. He says that Gen. Gordon had sent a message to the troublesome Shelpo, saying: "Meet me at Khartoum if you want peace; I am for peace, but if you want war I am ready."

Two correspondents were killed in the recent fight near Tokar.

St. Petersburg, 8.—A wholesale arrest of persons merely suspected of Socialism is being made.

LONDON, 8.—Fifteen thousand striking weavers at Blackburn last night marched through the streets towards the house of a manufacturer with the intention of hanging him in effigy before his residence. The crowd refusing to disperse, the police charged the procession, and during the melee several persons were injured. Affairs are beginning to assume a serious aspect. The police telegraphed to Manchester for assistance, which was sent, and order was restored.

Paris, 8.—The French naval division of the Levant has been ordered to extend the sphere of its action to the Red Sea and the western portion of the Gulf of Aden.

Rouher left a voluminous work entitled "The History of the Second Empire."

The two delegates sent to Pekin from Hue, returned quite undecided in regard to the intentions of China.

LONDON, 8.—Advices from St. Paul De Loanda dated January 15th, state an attack had been made upon the whites by Muculia natives. During the fighting an explosion of gunpowder killed forty natives.

The English and Portuguese gunboats landed their marines.

VIENNA, 8.—In the lodging of Stellmacher, the assassin of Detective Bloch, dynamite bombs and seditious writings were discovered by the police. The landlord has been arrested.

LONDON, 8.—Advices from Tamatave of Jan. 25, state that the French had sent out a reconnoitering party which the Malagassies stoutly resisted.

The American man-of-war *Pensacola* has arrived from Batavia, and proceeded to the south coast of Madagascar.

LONDON, 9.—A dispatch from Suakim was printed this morning in the *Daily Standard*, saying: We do not know how the sufferings of the poor fellows and thousands of women and children at Sinkat affect the English public, but here they excite feelings of pity and humiliation impossible to describe. There is absolutely no hope of recovering stragglers from the battle of Tokar. Admiral Hewett is invested with civil and military command. Suakim will have at his disposal, within a fortnight, a force of 3,000 marines. Gen. Gordon had been spoken four days beyond Korosko.

LONDON, 9.—A letter has been received from James O'Kelly, Egyptian correspondent of the *Daily News*, about whom much anxiety has been felt, dated Assiut, January 5th.

Admiral Seymour received a summons after yesterday's cabinet council,

to which he was directed to be ready to set out for Egypt at an hour's notice.

## OUR DELEGATE TALKS.

INTERVIEW WITH HON. JOHN T. CAINE.

THE New York Tribune has the following report of an interview with the Delegate from Utah at the Grand Central Hotel:

"The anti-Mormon prejudice in the East is a sentiment which has arisen from misrepresentations studiously placed before the public for years. The statements I have just made concerning points in Governor Murray's message are intended to call attention to such misrepresentation. Governor Murray recommends the repeal of laws that have been repealed for six or eight years. Every citizen is obliged, as a fundamental principle, to know the law. How shall we find excuse for a Governor, whose duty it is to execute the law, if he is thus ignorant of it? I am not imputing any wrong motive to Governor Murray, but he is mistaken. And it is by such mistakes, when unchallenged, that the people of the east gain their ideas about the Mormon people."

"What is being done in Congress on the Utah question?"

"Two bills have been introduced. The Edmunds bill, which is supplemental to the bill which created the present Commission, is one. The other is the Cullom bill, which is a most outrageous one. It proposes to abolish the Legislature and place the legislation in the hands of a Commission. It is unconstitutional, we hold. The foundation of our government rests in the consent of the governed. Because I remove from a State to a Territory is no reason why that right should be taken from me. This bill was suggested by Governor Murray. It would give him the appointing power in 500 official positions. Such an increase of power of position would not be despised, even in the eastern States."

"Is polygamy on the increase in Utah?"

"I can hardly answer that question with a yes or no. Every Mormon subscribes to polygamy as an article of faith. Polygamy is a matter purely of religious belief with us. The Mormon church is growing. But it may be said truly that a very small proportion of Mormons practice polygamy. Ascertain this from positive statistics. There are 130,000 Mormons in Utah. The Commission, in its report, says it has disfranchised 12,000 persons. Now, this disfranchisement extends to every person who ever practised polygamy, even if they are not now polygamists. The widows of a dead polygamist are disfranchised. If a person had two wives twenty years ago, but for fifteen years has had but one, he is disfranchised. Take for the 12,000 a fair percentage for such cases. Say that there are 2,500 males in Utah having each two wives, which would count for 7,500 more, and you can see something of the actual practice of polygamy. The men in Utah who keep up this agitation about polygamy care really nothing about that matter *per se*. They use it as a club to beat the Mormons and retain political power."

"What is the political drift?"

"I can only tell of what I learn in Washington. Utah having no vote does not take much interest. The Republicans and Democrats alike seem at sea for a Presidential candidate. Payne is most talked about by the Democrats. But every man who is elected Senator has a little boom nowadays."—New York Tribune.

## WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The 26th quarterly conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion convened at 10 a. m. February 2nd, 1884, in Heber City, Counselor T. H. Giles presiding.

President A. Hatch being in attendance at the Legislature in Salt Lake City, did not make an appearance until evening. We, however, had a good time; the Spirit of the Lord was with us. Some of the Bishops reported very favorably of their Wards, the majority endeavoring to keep the Word of Wisdom.

Brother V. L. Halliday, of Provo, gave us a very instructive discourse.

At 6.30 p. m. we had a Priesthood meeting. President Hatch, Apostle H. J. Grant and Brother Woolley having arrived, met with us, and gave us the very best of instructions. All who heard were filled with rejoicing at the words spoken and the kindly spirit manifested.

At 10 a. m. on Sunday morning the house was crowded. Conference opened with singing by the choir; prayer by Patriarch Thomas Hicken; singing. Reports from Bishops and Presidents of Quorums received, all of whom represented those over whom they preside as improving; a general desire seems to prevail with all to overcome evil habits.

In the afternoon the Sacrament was partaken of. Statistics of the Stake for the half year ending Dec. 31, 1883, were read by the clerk.

Brother V. L. Halliday gave us a brief but very interesting discourse.

President Hatch expressed himself pleased with the way things had been managed during his absence, and gave us such advice and encouragement as would be for our best good in the future.

Apostle Grant addressed the conference, his remarks being replete with

good fatherly counsel, calculated to encourage and strengthen the weak and those who are strong to assist those who need help.

The choir, led by Brother A. Fortie, as on former occasions, assisted in making our conference one of the most enjoyable ones that we have ever yet had in this Stake of Zion.

CHARLES SHELTON, Clerk.

## FISH AND GAME LAWS.

Looking at the noble savage from his natural, untrammelled aspect, it seems galling, not to say distressing, that he should be deprived of the sources whence he derives his food and raiment, mainly to suit the convenience of the white man, through whose advent he has been deprived of his forests and lands—his home in fine. His noble hunting grounds cut into shreds by railways and himself driven forth, an outcast on the world, uncared for and unsympathized with, in at least a condition of things the pale face is in the habit of repelling if he can. *Necessitas non habet legem*. The invader appears on the silent scene, and the struggle for life begins—unoccupied lands, game running wild, and fish in the streams, acquire a value unknown hitherto.

In addition to increased demand, forests are cut down and streams polluted, and bountiful nature is handicapped in supplying nourishment for her children. And so it happens that in these days, legislative enactments are actually required to keep up the supply of food of this kind. Owing to the greater demand and enhanced value (as compared with former days) of fish and game—the noble redman still plying his vocation—the whilom engines of destruction, bows and arrows, spears, hooks and lines seem to have been discarded, and the more destructive agents of the spoiler adopted. These Indians, the rum and tobacco castaways of noble races, have been known to sell as much as from two to three tons of trout to dealers in fish, said to have been caught with hook and line, but really destroyed by giant powder. In view of the fact that there are only three or four reservoirs in the Territory for the germination of this kind of fish, the time must inevitably come round when trout, instead of being the plentiful diet it is, will be a luxury. Thus it is that, for the sake of the small remuneration given to them, these people, regardless of the morrow, would fairly stamp out of existence such articles of food as fish and game. A letter read before the Legislative Council the other day plainly demonstrated that, between Morgan City and Lost Creek, considerable progress is being made in this direction, from twenty to thirty deer having been destroyed daily by these mighty hunters—not for food but for gain—doubtless at the instigation of dealers in these articles.

Whatever our legislators may do in this matter their action should be reciprocated by neighboring States and Territories. No person should be allowed to take fish and game by any other than lawful means; and no one who has done otherwise should be encouraged to cross a boundary line to dispose of his plunder.

ANGLER.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Remarkable Improvement in the Case of a Physician's Daughter.

A physician in the State of New York, whose daughter was in rapid decline, sends us a report, which we give, showing a prompt arrest of the disease and a rapid return to health.

"Your Home Treatment was duly received, and my daughter immediately commenced its use, stopping all other treatment. The results are marvelous indeed. She says that she feels nearly well, except that she has some cough yet. You will see by reference to my former letter that she had a very bad train of symptoms. Two physicians whom I called to see her pronounced it a case of Tuberculosis, and gave it as their opinion that she could not recover. She had had a cough for a year; was very hoarse; had severe pain in right side; chill for last two months, with night sweats, emaciation, weakness, and loss of appetite, and nervousness; could not sleep at night; pulse a hundred and over at times; respiration about twenty-five to thirty-four. She began to improve in about one week from the time she commenced the Oxygen Treatment, and has continued up to the present time. All the bad symptoms enumerated have passed off. I cannot find words to express my gratitude."

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containing a history of the discovery and mode of action of this remarkable curative agent, and a large record of surprising cures in Consumption, Catarrh, Neuralgia, Bronchitis, Asthma, etc., and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be sent free. Address, Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 and 1111 Girard St., Phila.

All orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment directed to H. E. Matthews, 606 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, will be filled on the same terms as if sent directly to us in Philadelphia.

A good way to make excellent corn bread is to start with about a pint of wheat-bread sponge. Mix with this two quarts of Indian meal and water enough to wet it; then stir in half a pint of wheat flour and a tablespoonful of salt; let this rise, then knead it well and put it in tins; when light bake it for an hour and a half.