The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock ~EDITION.~

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 160. FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

OUT IN THE STORM.

Experiences of Passengers on the Chicago and Alton Train.

THE PERIL GRAPHICALLY TOLD.

Terrible Ordeal of the Crew—Acts of Heroism—A Miraculous Escape.

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 28.—Several Springfield people were on board the Chicago & Alton train which crossed the Kaskaskia bridge at St. Louis during the terrible cyclone, and which was reported to have been blown into the river. One of these, Mr. Fred C. Dobbs, of the Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis railroad general office force, gives the following description of his thrilling experience:

"It was about 5:30 o'clock when we left the Main street station on the Missouri side of the river. It was three blowing a gale and was as dark as night. The air was filled with sand and dirt and some of us were afraid it would not be safe to venture on the bridge with the train, but another train behind us was due and the train men decided to take the chance. We had gone about half way over when we came to range of the cyclone. The wind struck with a terrific blast that struck the car windows and broke them. With the crash of the first glass the passengers began to crowd under the seats as with being struck by the sound of missiles that were being thrown through the air.

"All at once the train stopped. I looked out and saw that the bridge was the thing that was doing the engineer, although he put on a fish tail of steam, could not move the engine to the front of the train. A moment later the train moved up and we stopped outside the next pier on the east side.

"By this time the storm was awful. The train was rocking like a cradle and we were being tossed about under the seats in a way that filled us with horror. The engineer thought he had the train was running wild at the rate of a thousand miles an hour. What helped to give this impression was the noise made. The glass was being cut from the sides and ends of the bridge were being torn and twisted from their places. Means of memory from the poor were doubtless now in the hands of the dead, and all that is left was the awful roar and roar of the storm. The newspapers have not exaggerated it in the least. I cannot be described.

"The making increased and gat worse until it had not much more left. It was impossible to stand on the floor of the train without holding to a seat or the back of a seat. A moment later and we felt the train move. It was the wind that had blown the train off the track. Like all of us, they were frightened badly, but they stayed at their places like heroes and showed all the alertness possible to the passengers. The locomotive carried a woman back to the bridge, crawling with her over the wreck and telling her she to get her to the city. The engineer took us pass through a worse-ofised than any of us. While he was clinging to his engine he could see his own house in East St. Louis go down and away and when he came had entered he could look down on the wreck. He, of course, supposed his family was killed and his anxiety never left his mind a moment. He did not wait to secure his engine, and at the same time he was wild to know the fate of his wife and children. Finally he made stand the engine no longer, and turning his engine over to his fireman, he started for his residence home. It was not long before he came running back with the intelligence that his family was safe."

ENGLISH COMMENT.

LONDON, May 29.—The Times says at the St. Louis disaster:

"The inter adherer accurate gather strengthen their weakness the general impression of the cyclone devastation. The population can not dimly depict the experiences. It is characteristic of the American's inconquerable force of purpose that such a calamity fails of instantly convention bulk."

The Daily News says: "It would be interesting to be able to speculate with knowledge on the effect of this event upon the nerves of the inevitable upon the American character. It seems to produce timidity of a kind, not out of a proportion to the danger, and the energy has been taxed to make light of all calamities, not positively overwhelming."

ANXIETY ABOUT A MISSING BANKER.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A special to the Herald from New York says:

James G. Cannon, vice-president of the Fourth National Bank here, is thought to be among the missing in the tornado at St. Louis. There is great anxiety over his whereabouts, especially on the part of his brother, Henry S. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank, who with President J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National, has all day been trying to get some tidings of the missing banker. He is president of the State Bankers' association and was to address the State Bankers' meeting. He stated that he would be in St. Louis Wednesday night and start home on Thursday morning.

A LEGION OF THE CYCLONE.

NEW YORK, May 28.—E. J. Smith, general superintendent of the Edison illuminating company of this city, when seen at the electric show, said: "One of the most important losses that the disaster which devastated a large section of the city of St. Louis is this: That all wires in all cities should be placed underground. If the companies had been forced, as we were in New York several years ago to bury all their wires, the city would have escaped a great many of the horrible disasters of Wednesday night. I venture to predict that within a year the city of St. Louis will take this subject up in earnest and it seems to me that every city in the United States should do so as soon as possible."

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Local papers today ten of the sympathy offered by the whole country to St. Louis in its present state of woe. Offers have come to Mayor Walbridge from commercial organizations from all over the United States and from mayors of cities, large and small, to extend financial aid as the situation demands. Chicago was the first to extend offers of assistance, the city being represented by the Union League club, the Commercial club and Mayor Harrison. It is not likely that Mayor Walbridge will accept these kindly offers, for while the losses are stupendous, local citizens are rising down in their pockets and have already contributed a large sum for the sufferers.

PANIC IN A CHICAGO HOTEL.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A fire which is been succeeded to very little, created considerable of a panic among the guests of the Wellington hotel last night. There was no real cause for alarm, but a number of the servants became frightened and ran out on the roof looking for safety. A number of the guests ran from their rooms without waiting to dress, but were soon induced to return. The hotel suffered damage to the extent of $2,000.

GEN. WEYLER'S LIBERTY.

Curtailed on Account of the Attitude of the United States.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A special to the World from Madrid says:

Gen. Weyler has asked the Spanish government to relieve him of active military duties and military affairs in Cuba, which was promised to him when he accepted the command and which was granted to all appearances.

He plainly put in that he has been crippled by the repeated by the interference of the home government. He says that it is not in his power to continue to inflict much longer under such conditions. Premier Canovas said the members of the cabinet were unanimously called to him, and also wrote at length, urging the necessity of forbearance and patience on account of the government's embarrassment, arising from the public in Spain and Havana clamoring for a more vigorous war policy in Cuba with a more energetic attitude toward America, and the imperative necessity of avoiding serious conflicts with the United States.

The government purified General Weyler with a promise that he shall be furnished with all the resources he may deem necessary for active operations against the insurgents, after the rainy season is over. In the mean time, he will keep to act as he pleases against the rebels, so long as he takes proper steps to furnish redressed of American demands.

A BANK SUSPENDS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 28.—The Bank of New England has suspended business for the time being by a vote of its directors and with the consent of the bank commissioner of the state. Creditors are being paid with an idea of clearing up the deposits.

Scuffled With Bailiff.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A special to the Herald from Berlin says:

The Kaiser has exercised great satisfaction over the disciplinary measures of Premier Bastian in support of the ministerial attitude. Baron Marschall has complimented General Lanza, the Italian ambassador on the subject.

Alexandre Dumas's Successor.

PARIS, May 28.—M. Gaston Boissier Paulin Paris, the French philologist, was elected to the vacant seat in the French academy rendered vacant by the death of Alexandre Dumas.

American Ship Arrives.

HONG KONG, May 28.—The American bark John Bailey, captain Shepherd, from Philadelphia on April 30, for this port, is before us. Mechanical trouble. The crew have commenced to plunder the vessel.

Disorders in Hayti.

RIO JANEIRO, May 28.—Disorders have occurred in the province of Minas Geraes. The commandant of palmo there has been killed and troops have been sent to quell the disturbance.

The Prohibition Campaign.

PITTSBURG, May 29.—The new national committee of the Prohibition party was in session until nearly 4 o'clock this morning, completing arrangements for the campaign. Nominations for chairman resulted in the selection of Samuel Dickie. The other officers selected are as follows: Vice chairman, James A. Tate, Tennessee; secretary, W. T. Wardwell, New York; treasurer, Samuel D. Hastings, Wisconsin; members of the executive committee, in addition to the four officers: A. A. Stevens, Pennsylvania; W. C. Ramsdell, West Virginia; John Ahlp, Colorado; Volney Cushing, Maine. The selection of permanent headquarters was referred to the executive committee.

HORRORS MULTIPLY.

The St. Louis Tornado the Worst One on Record for Years.

SEARCHING FOR BURIED VICTIMS.

East St. Louis Issues a Touching Appeal for Aid—Thousands Injured There.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The day opened clear and cool. Everywhere could be seen men delving in the ruins for buried victims, clearing the streets of dismantled poles, wires and general debris, repairing damage done to thousands of buildings and relieving the injured and homeless.

It becomes more and more evident that the tornado is the worst that ever visited this or any other city on the North American continent. The losses multiply every hour. More than a hundred and thirty dead bodies have been recovered in St. Louis, and over four hundred persons are known to have been injured.

Hanged corpses are found in numerous places along the path of the storm and are being taken to impromptu morgues. It will be weeks before the complete list of those killed can be made, but the list of dead is alarming to the 200 mark. Only mere guesses can be made as to the property loss on both sides of the river.

In East St. Louis the disaster was complete, the western section of that railway town being now vast stretch of ruins. Only a single dwelling was untouched on what was called "The Island" and 500 families are homeless. The entire business portion, from 200 to the East Side. In the wake of the tornado came grave problems, one being the protection of the city in the absence of electric lights. The Fire Missouri regiment was given to patrol service, and police commissioner will add 100 men to the force. Besides this, all precautions possible in the kind seem trivial in cost. Meanwhile, the business men of St. Louis have taken up the work of relief. An earnest meeting at which Mayor Walbridge was the principal speaker was held last night. There are thousands who can call themselves out of their trouble. There are other thousands who have lost all and must be helped. A partial computation of the street car service has been effected. The southern division of the Missouri system is most badly crippled, owing to the destruction of the power house, and the officers venture no prediction when cars will be running. A partial restoration of the electric light service is promised in forty-eight hours, but it will be a couple of weeks before all service can be restored. The restoration of poles and wires along the path of the storm was complete. Inquiries so far show of the state at East St. Louis have been held by Governor Waite and that West continues. A number of shock and injuries, accidental, was rendered in such case.

East St. Louis has issued a touching appeal for aid. The committee which prepared the municipal estimates that two hundred people are killed and that the injured number thousands. It is known that a number of persons still are buried in the debris at the southwestern end of the island and in the ruins of Halsey hotel, Merkel house, the Relay Retreat and Durant house. Many have not been seen by their families since Wednesday night, however, seem to be stopping with friends or to be detained from returning to their homes by injuries that may not prove fatal. The street and traffic, telephone and electric light facilities are entirely suspended.

DOES NOT NEED AID.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The following message has been received by the general manager of the Associated Press:

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—St. Louis does not need any assistance. Just St. Louis is appealing for aid. The proportion of the destruction to the population there is something awful."

(Signed.) CHAS. W. KNAPP,
Editor Republic.

St. Louis is profoundedly thankful for the sympathy and proffered aid, but is amply able to care for her sufferers. East St. Louis, however, is worse hurt than we are and help is needed badly there.

(Signed.) ADOLPH LEWISON,
Managing Editor of the Dispatch."

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—All business is virtually suspended. Everyone will say that months will fail to reveal the extent of the tornado's devastation in Illinois. From the surrounding country thousands of men, women and children flocked into the city to view the scene of ruins and death. The officials of the board of education are figuring on the damage to public schools between Chouteau avenue and several suburbs. The school board cannot repair the damage for less than $50,000. Schools will not be ready to open till next September. At the emergency hospital in the old Good Shepherd convent, there are nearly 300 sick, transferred from the city hospital after it was demolished. At St. John's hospital the wounded are being well cared for. One patient, Wm. Blanke, of 1408 Lacayette avenue, has died.

THE DEATH LIST.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—The following are today's additions to the identified death list at East St. Louis:

Patrick Dale and daughter; May Carrigan; U. C. Connelly, child; Trudy Connelly; Mike Dillingan; Edward Duffy; Marie Vanes; Willie Frey; Henry Fiedel; Jacob Flanigan; F. A. Freese; Mrs. Robert Gaer; Anna Gage; Amie Gladman; Martin Grimy; George Gerhart; M. A. Gillegan; Herman Hunt; Henry Wm. Hardigan; J. E. Hater; John Harley; Mrs. Mm. Hayes; Miss Bridie Hargan; James Kavanagh; Mrs. Kinney; J. E. Kenny; George Lockey; J. Morran; Frank Murphy; John McCabey; Clarence Morgan; Wm. Murphy; F. A. Nichols; Cincinnati; C. O. Potter; L. L. Potter and son; Mrs. Murphy; Henry Rice; John Reeser; W. A. Rice, Hazenhurst, Miss.; Chas. Hoch; Mrs. Belle Rickey; Jos. Sylvia; Mrs. A. Schmidt; Mrs. Jos. Miles; Sarah Stevens; Henry Sprecher; Mrs. Wahlers.

ST. LOUIS.

C. Ash; Wm. Bowler; D. Breckler; Fred Bauman; Wm. J. (Blacker); Wm. Cross; Mrs. Catley; child of Mrs. Carter; Peter Dietrich; Joseph Eschner; Thomas Evelsy; Jasper Carpet Factory; 2 unclaimed; Mrs. Annie Gaetzer; James Goff; Anna Gage; Henry Gangan; Henry Stoney; Mrs. J. Herman; Richard Jones; Henry Hoehing; Anna Lowe; Mrs. Catherine Neuenschwander; James Morgan; Edward Hollywell; Thomas Monaghan; Mrs. O'Neil; Miss Orbeck; Wm. Fiedel; Catherine Ott; John Rosenteter; Charles Rokstroer; John Sherbell; Bernice Steinsiefer; Edward Seiger; Alfred Steinhelz; Wm. Tyler; Henry Hoehing; Anna Lowe; Wm. Wright; John Wagger; Owen Walters; Max Weber; Michael Wunlary; Robert Wilson; Iris Sumer.

The list of dead at the morgue and police headquarters: Known dead, St. Louis, 111; unknown, St. Louis, 24; fatally injured, St. Louis, 15; missing, St. Louis, 25; total, 177.

The known dead at East St. Louis, 120; unknown dead, East St. Louis, 3; fatally injured, East St. Louis, 5; total, 128; missing, East St. Louis, 100. It is likely to be revised when the work in the ruins is completed. Up to noon today the number held 80 bodies in East St. Louis and 111 in St. Louis, a city official there, estimates the property loss of East St. Louis at $20,000,000, but this may be high.

SWEPT FROM THE EARTH.

Hunting Green, the County Seat of Pike County, Miss.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Captain Tipton, of the government weather bureau, at Hannibal, states that he has received reports from Hunting Green, Pike county, that there has been a severe storm in Missouri back of Hannibal, and that Bowling Green, the county seat of Pike county, has been swept from the earth. He could not state certain information, as all telephone and telegraph wires were down.

THE REPORT DENIED.

KANSAS CITY, May 29.—A dispatch received this morning from Bowling Green, Mo., says that the report was not founded by the recent tornado. The twister struck eight miles from there, unroofing the depot at Surry and killing several horses but killing no women.

THE PERALTA-RAVIS CASE.

Sandoval and Valencia Agree to Turn State Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Sandoval and Valencia, the aged Spaniards of this city who are under indictment as alleged conspirators with Lieut. Addison Peralta-Ravis in his famous land fraud, have withdrawn their petition in the United States district court for a writ of habeas corpus and agreed of their own accord and contrary to the advice of their attorneys, to go to New Mexico to-morrow. It is said that the government has at last mustered their part in the gigantic conspiracy, and agreed to turn state's evidence against Peralta-Ravis, who is said to take place in Mexico during the latter part of June. For this service, it is stated, the government has promised them immunity from prosecution.

The connection of Sandoval and Valencia, it is stated, will assist the government in making out a strong case against Lieut. Peralta-Ravis, who is also under indictment for conspiracy, but who has not been apprehended. He is said to be now assisting in Mexico, under the direction of the government land agents, to that New had a part of partnership with Peralta-Ravis, by which he agreed to secure goods of the Indian Department by which Ravis hoped to establish his right to a vast acreage in New Mexico and Arizona on the ground that the white land claimed by Lieut. Peralta, who secured it through a grant from the king of Spain. The story goes that Valencia's confession confirms the charges of the government that he had entered into a contract with Nee by which Valencia was to receive $10,000 for the evidence he secured in case Ravis's successes in establishing his claim.

Valencia has been subpoenaed as a witness in the Peralta-Ravis trial, which is to take place in Santa Fe in about three weeks. Whether Sandoval will be required to go there has not yet developed, but in all probability he will be.

A Welsh Company's Assets.

HOCKFORD, Ill., May 29.—Assignee Irvine Finnell has filed a schedule of assets of the Welsh Company for record in the county court. The assets are $260,000. There is a real estate mortgage on the factory to secure the payment of the company to the amount of $150,000, only two-thirds of which have been issued. There are watches in process of manufacture amounting $95,000, and finished watches to the amount of $59,000. The real estate amounts to $80,150, and machinery to $41,918.

The Plague at Formosa.

TACOMA, Wash., May 29.—The Northern Pacific liner Victoria, which left Hong Kong on April 30, brings the news that the Bubonic plague has reached the island of Formosa and that at Anping, May 10, there were 10 deaths and 20 new cases. The deaths at Anping number from ten to fifteen a day. The disease is rapidly spreading and is doubtless now raging over the entire island.

Japan is suffering from typhoid fever. According to Yokohama papers of May 12 and 13, over 2,000 cases of fever recently occurred in Kagawa prefecture. A few cases of the disease are reported from Kiku and Tochigi prefectures. The Japan private mail steamship company has arranged to dispatch a doctor to Kagawa at the request of the home minister.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Senate has agreed to vote on the Butler bond bill before adjournment on Tuesday.

The Senate passed the bill repealing the section of the tariff law relative to rebates on alcohol used in arts; also the bill concerning distilling brandy from fruits.

CRUSHED BY A ROCK.

George Tonioli of Salt Lake Killed in Weber Canyon Today.

ANOTHER SALT LAKE MAN HURT.

Fortunately His Injuries are Comparatively Slight—A Big Boulder the Cause.

George Tonioli, a laborer, employed by Rhodes Bros. of Denver, was instantly killed by a falling rock on the Pioneer Electric Power company's works in Ogden canyon at 11 o'clock today, while a fellow-workman named Rhoads miraculously escaped receiving a slight injury only. Both men were residents of Salt Lake. Tonioli was a man of family and resided at 214 west, Seventh South street. He was killed the afternoon that Rhoads was married and that he lived in the northeastern part of the city. The particulars, however, were not obtainable before press time.

The contractors have 400 men employed regularly on the work at present, and last night laid off of them all for the remainder of the week with the exception of Tonioli and Rhoads, who were powder men and foremen respectively. At the time of the accident both men were on the inside at work. A large boulder was observed lying loosely on the upper slope and Rhoads cried out, "Keep away from it it will come down." Tonioli paid no heed to the words of warning and then down came the great rock crushing the life completely out of Tonioli and almost burying himself beneath its weight.

An inquest was to be held this afternoon, after which the body of the dead man was to be brought to Salt Lake for interment.

In ten days more all the rock work will be completed and Rhodes Brothers, all their subcontractors and other interested parties will be very much pleased to have arrive.

[BY CONNECTED TELEGRAPH.]

OGDEN, Utah, May 29.—George Tonioli a resident of Salt Lake City was killed in Ogden canyon at 11 this morning. He was at work for the Power Dam company's contractors blasting, when a slide of loose rock, about forty tons, came down the mountain side, crushing him and smashing his body in a most frightful manner. The fact that it had raised scarcely saved the lives of a number of men who had just quit work.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Vetoed in a Message Sent to the House of Representatives.

The President Adheres to the Road Issue By Way of Compromise.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The President sent Congress the following message:

"To the House of Representatives:

"I return herewith without my approval the House bill numbered 7,077, entitled 'An act Making Appropriations for the Construction, Repair and Preservation of Certain Public Works on Rivers and Harbors and for other Purposes.' There are 417 items of appropriation contained in this bill, and every part of the country is represented in the distribution of its favors. It directly appropriates or provides for the immediate expenditure of nearly fourteen millions of dollars for river and harbor work. This sum is in addition to the appropriations contained in another bill for similar purposes amounting to little more than twenty million dollars, which have already been favorably considered at the present session of Congress. The result is that the enrolled bills for river and harbor for the objects mentioned, amount to about seventeen millions of dollars. The most startling feature of this bill is the provision for the expenditure of nearly twenty million dollars for river and harbor work amounting to more than nearly two million dollars. Though the payments of these contracts do not come due, they are to be met by four appropriations, more than three million dollars on their account are included in the direct appropriations above mentioned. Of these nearly twenty million dollars will fall due during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1896, and amounts to several times the total fiscal ability exceeding. Few contracts of a like character, authorized under previous statutes, are still outstanding, and to meet the payments on these, more than four million dollars must be appropriated in the immediate future. If, therefore, this bill comes above, the obligations which will be imposed on the government, together with the appropriation made for the immediate expenditure, in the course of rivers and harbors will amount to about eighty million dollars. Nor is this all. The bill directs numerous examinations, which anticipate new work and further contracts, and which portend largely to increased expenditures and obligations. There is no ground to hope that the rate of the persistent and growing demands the aggregate of appropriations for smaller schemes not covered by the contracts will be reduced, or even remain stationary. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1896, such appropriations together with installments on contracts which will fall due in that year, can hardly be less than thirty million dollars; and it may reasonably be apprehended that the previous tendency to be increased expenditures of this sort and the concessions which postponed payments afford for extravagance, will increase the burdens chargeable to this account in succeeding years.

In view of the obligation imposed upon me by the Constitution, it seems to me quite clear that I only discharge my duty to our people, when in interpose my disapproval of the legislation passed. Many objects for which it appropriates public money are not related to the public welfare and many of them are palpably for the benefit of limited localities, or to adding individual interests. On the face of the bill it appears that not a few of these alleged improvements have been so improvidently planned and prosecuted that after an unwise expenditure of millions of dollars, new expenditures for their accomplishment have been entered. While these enterprises are prosecuted in the interest of the public funds in the interest of the people can hardly justify the questionable expenditures for public work, by pleading the opinions of engineers, or others, as to the practicability of such work, it appears that some of the projects for which the appropriations are proposed in this bill have been entered upon without the approval or against the advice of the engineering engineer. I learn from official sources that there are appropriations contained in the bill to pay for work which private parties have actually undertaken at the government to do in consideration of their ownership of public property. Whatever of doubtful property may have been bestowed upon the enterprises approval of similar bills, I am satisfied the bill now under consideration opens the way to institution and continuing abuses and is itself so extravagant as to be especially troubled in these times of depressed business and involving disappointment of governmental revenue. This condition is emphasized by the prospect that the public treasury will be compelled with other appropriations made at the present session of Congress amounting to more than five hundred millions of dollars. Individual economy and careful expenditures are exercising the minds of our people in thrift and comfort. Economy and the exercise of a clear justification for appropriations of public money by the servants of the people are the duty entrusted, but solemn obligations. To the extent of appropriations contained in this bill are instigated by private interests and for the benefit of individual projects, their allowance cannot fail to stimulate vicious paternalism and encourage sentiment among our people, that a nation that has entrusted its interests to its people, that their attachment to our government may properly rest upon a basis and expectation of several favors, and to extent in which they are realized may furnish an estimate of the value of governmental care. I believe no greater danger menaces in our nation than the enfeebling of patriotic sentiment among our people or government and trustworthy love and affection for our government as the best protector of the highest and best aspirations of humanity and not as a giver of gifts, and because in much is the enforcement of exact justice and equality, and not the allowance of undue favors, I hope I may be permitted to suggest at a time when the issue of government bonds is discussed, the credit and financial standing of the country is the subject of criticism, that the contracts provided for in the bill which exceed twenty millions of dollars, amounting to sixty million dollars, no less binding than if made for that sum.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND."

The managers of the river and harbor bill in the House intend to move reference of the veto message to the committee on river and harbors and bring it back to the House on Monday. There are many members out of town and the friends of the bill don't wish to risk an attempt to pass the bill over the veto, until such members arrive.

Half a Dozen Killed.

PERRY, Ohio, May 29.—Pawnee, 30 miles east, was visited by a horrible hail storm yesterday afternoon and lasted half an hour. Hail did great damage. In the vicinity of Sheridan, ten miles from Hensley, several houses were destroyed.

For a New Ward.

A meeting of special interest to the Saints residing in the southwest part of the city will be held at President George Q. Cannon's school house on Sunday next at 3 o'clock, this hour being selected so as to cause no interference with the Improvement Associations' conference. The purpose of the meeting is to consider the advisability of creating a new Bishop's ward, to be called the Fifth ward, and comprising west of Second West street, that part of the Fifth ward south of Ninth South and west of Sixth West street, and that part of the Fourth ward south of Ninth South street and east of the Redwood road. All the members of the Church in the district named are invited to be present. The Bishops of the Farmers, Fifth and Brighton wards also will be there. The Presidency of the Salt Lake Stake have intimated that if the proposed district is created, since the increase in population in that district, and the distance many have to go to the present meeting house requires the formation of a new Bishop's ward.

Heavy Rainfall in the South.

Word came to the Deseret Telegraph office this afternoon that the people of St. George were in imminent danger of being flooded out, on account of a very heavy rainstorm in that locality. Bridges were being washed away and the dikes and canals were inadequate to the carrying off of the tremendous downpour. Rain was wanted in that locality, but not such a regular rot the past few months were to the effect that everything there was dry and parched. Now it has come, and in excess.

Police Court.

The following cases were disposed of in the police court today: James McGuire, vagrancy, 20 days; Harry Stevens, begging, 15 days; Tom Kennedy, 30 days, and Frank Clark 20 days; Ed Owens, Bert Anderson, Harry Collins and Clarence Anderson, trespass, 5 days each.

Notice.

The officers of Primary associations of Salt Lake Stake will hold their monthly meeting Friday, June 5th, at 2 p. m. at 147 E. South Temple street. A good attendance is desired.

E. C. CLAWSON, President.

THE MISSING PASTOR

Hermann's Whereabouts Still Unknown to the Officers.

INFORMATION THAT HE IS IN CUBA.

Strange Letter From a Mysterious "Old Lady" to That Effect—Written in This City.

The abiding place, or rather the abiding place of Pastor Hermann is no less indefinite and uncertain than the location of the north pole. Fears are now arising in the minds of the officers as to whether he will ever be apprehended and placed on trial for the commission of the heinous offense for which he is held responsible.

Various theories are advanced as to his whereabouts and as to the course he would pursue when he learned from the newspaper dispatches that he was wanted here for murder. It is the idea of some that he quietly hied himself to a country town, inhabited principally by people of his own nationality and either under an assumed name or in answer to his own as occasion might require, sought friendly shelter until the excitement has in part or wholly blown over, when he will sink forth from his hiding place and set sail for a foreign shore. Others incline to the view that he has discarded his substantial garb entirely and that in the guise of a common laborer he is slowly but surely making his escape to another land. It is argued that it is very likely that he is sought for some of the British provinces in the north, with a view of setting sail for China, a country with which he is more or less familiar and one to which no less long contemplated game, according to his own statements. It was to this particular part of the great Orient where it seems he proposed to take Miss Samuelson on a wedding trip.

There are still others who hold the belief that he has not gone north at all, but northward. It is thought, from which place his last letter was received he strayed himself in clothes which would throw off all suspicion of his former clerical calling, and set out as a minor, or adventuresome traveler for Mexico or some of the South American republics where he would unhesitatingly be safe from both arrest and suspicion.

However, these are speculative surmises only. Some of them may prove true and others may be far from the truth, but one thing is sadly certain, whatever course he might choose to sustain it is reasonably certain it will not be done in a manner to be out of the world. He has education and experience and a keen observing mind. His knowledge of men and their customs will be put to good use. There is no doubt that he could make his disguise so complete as to even deceive his own acquaintances and friends. With his Prince Albert suit, metallic collar and crawl thrown aside for a loose, shabby, negligee costume, with face relieved of his heavy moustache; with his lengthened disorderly with his carefully combed and parted hair converted into a promiscuous mass of tangles, with slouch style and with a hat in his gait he would look little resemblance to his former self.

SAYS HERMANN IS IN CUBA.

Chief Frost Receives a Letter to That Effect From an Unknown "Old Lady."

The only things received at police headquarters today concerning the work and whereabouts of the well and much wanted pastor came in the form of the following unique and suggestive letter, evidently from some practical joker or some mentally inclined individual to Chief Frost:

May 27.

Mr. Frost, Sir—you will find the preacher Hermann in Cuba, masquerading as a minister to the citizens. So be most of the time with the officers. he goes in an other Name. don't do the same, you will be sad and sorry. I am an old lady I will tell you I have found 2 Men, one has been dead for 11 years, but not buried from him in all that time, the other had been gone 4 years. I can not tell tell you, how I do the things but they come to me. I have no wish to see this man. This is no dead joke but the Truth, do not back Nobody by any Means, if you want to see me you Can by putting an ad in the Tribune.

Yours to Command
In the Light.

Like most letters written by women it has a post script. The "P. S." appended to this remarkable letter runs thus:

would give my Name in full but do not Care to be seen in the publick, I am an old Lady.

The chirography has an enforced feminine appearance only, and, according to a skilled handwriting connoisseur, the handwork of a man who has sought to conceal his identity in the miserable screwy mode. Of course no serious attention will be paid to the letter, as the suggestion it makes in relation to Hermann's presence in Cuba is the height of folly. It is impossible for him to have reached there and gone into the army in the time that has elapsed since his departure from the city. The postmark on the envelope shows that the letter was mailed in this city, May 28, 3:30 p.m. It is addressed to "Chief Frost, police, city, Salt Lake City.

Look Out, "Josh!"

An air of mystery pervaded the police office today. The members of the staff had under cover a sheet that looked very much like a testimonial. As Mr. A. L. is commonly known as "Josh's" Billings will compose at 8 o'clock tomorrow thirty years' consecutive service in the Salt Lake police force, it may be safely concluded that "the sign" is going to interview him in a most pleasantly manner.