TELEGRAPHIC.

RUMORS AND TALK.

Alleged Vandalism by British Marines in the Island of Crete.

THE BALKAN CONFEDERATION.

Soldiers and Missionaries for War—The Sultan Trying to Win Great Britain's Favor.

LONDON, April 2.—The Daily Chronicle's Canea correspondent will say tomorrow:

Here are some of the deeds to which England is setting her hands today: During the week an expedition of British marines, accompanied by cannon, went to Tripeta, to Sphakia, and examined houses in search of provisions. They destroyed all they found, lest the insurgents should get them. A day or so later another expedition of British marines was sent to a village near Sofiana, with the object of finding flour and grain. Later two warships, one a British vessel, dispatched boats filled with cannon to the Columbia river, with instructions to seize the small mercantile craft. The peasants in need to surrender them. The European force threatened to destroy the village, whereupon the boats were given up.

A British detachment was sent to Kastelli, where it proceeded to destroy the Cretan houses. Chains were thrown around them and fastened to ships, which pulled till the houses collapsed.

Another instance of British measures was where a company of Bashi-Bazouks attacked the Greek fleet at Vigla, the Turkish ships supporting the attack with cannon. After the engagement was well under way, the whole European fleet, including the British vessels, opened fire upon the small forces of Cretans, who were compelled to retreat. The Turks then entered the village and began to burn the houses, the church and the monastery.

A BALKAN CONFEDERATION.

The Times Vienna correspondent says:

The official Journal of Progress, published at Sofia, throws a light on the possible formation of a Balkan confederation. It says a convention between Bulgaria, Servia and Greece, and perhaps Roumania, seems to be demanded by existing circumstances and well understood interests. Confederation of the Christian states in the Balkans, under the auspices of Russia, is the main idea of the article, the statesmen of the Balkans must have in view.

The Times will print tomorrow the following dispatches from its Athens correspondent:

Wildly varying rumors have been current of late with regard to the joint action of Greece and Bulgaria in the event of war. The attitude of Bulgaria is being watched with close attention. The impression seems to prevail in certain quarters that Bulgaria might be imposed to share Greece's projected enterprise with reference to Macedonia. The truth is, Bulgaria does not intend to depart from her present cautious policy. For the time at least she will maintain an expectant attitude. If the Greeks invade Macedonia and reach a point where Bulgaria's interests become involved, she will then take action, possibly by first appealing to Macedonia as a faithful vassal, and not as an enemy of Turkey. Should Turkey be defeated by Greece, then both Bulgaria and Servia would probably advance, despite the restraining efforts of the powers. Such a movement might not be ostensibly directed against Turkey, although the latter may well ask to be saved from friends like these. The results of the recent conferences between Prince Ferdinand and King Alexander at Sofia are already becoming apparent in a rapprochement between the two governments, and may soon lead to a definite combination, in which Montenegro would be included. Such an alliance is already openly advocated by the ministerial journal. Hopes that have been entertained at Athens regarding the co-operation of Bulgaria are therefore abandoned. There is reason to believe that the rejection of the proposal made by Bulgaria to Greece during the winter is now bitterly regretted by the king and Madame Dragomanis. Bulgaria proposed that Greece should join her in pressing the Porte and the powers for a scheme of reform in Macedonia. She was moved by a desire to take the Macedonian question out of the hands of the revolutionary societies which are a constant source of embarrassment to both governments.

WAR MISSIONARIES.

The Daily Mail's correspondent at Arta will say tomorrow: The corps of France Tirailleurs organized by the Greek National society, is acting in the emergency as a body of missionaries as well as a body of soldiers. They are going about among the troops urging that it would be a blot upon the National honor to withdraw now, and arguing that by an invasion of the territory upon the Arta, Greece would only claim what the Berlin treaty recognized as hers. The missionaries are firmly convinced that they are engaged in a religious war. They wear the cross upon their shoulders, and it is believed they spread republican propaganda.

THE TWO GREAT BOILER POWERS.

LONDON, April 2.—The correspondent of the Chronicle at Athens says news from the frontier is that insurgent bands are already crossing it. It says that no one can hold them longer to check. Albania is on the verge of revolt. The correspondent says: "I can also confirm the report of the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and Turkey, negotiated by Prince Lobanoff."

The Standard publishes a dispatch from its correspondent which says: "Great efforts are being made in influential Turkish quarters to induce the sultan to win England to his side, if possible, on the ground of a community of interest. Great Britain and Turkey are the two great Mahommedan powers in the world. Similar feelings prevail among the Moslems in Crete, including the garrison, and it is actually reported that the result of these efforts may be, ere long, the hoisting of the British flag in Crete, and the proclamation of British sovereignty. Indeed, I am told that an intimation to this effect has already been conveyed to the sultan.

THE MISSISSIPPI FLOODS.

Numerous Calls of Assistance From Points Along the River.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 2.—The flood situation has once more become acute from a point of few miles above Austin, Miss., as far down as the first break at Perthshire, Miss. Another crevasse in this line of levees would not be surprising. The pressure on the levee is brought about by the waters of the St. Francis basin, which are here compacted between the levees in front of Helena. There is no levee on the Arkansas down to Sans Souci, to a point above Helena a distance of a hundred miles, and it is at Austin that the levee system on each side of the river begins and goes to the passes below New Orleans. The water is now as high in the St. Francis basin that the current rushes from the west and cuts along the east shore levee for miles, and several alarming telegrams have been received from near Austin today. Boats have been requested to run on slow bells, and laborers are constantly strengthening the embankments. A crevasse at Austin would inundate a strip of fertile country in Tunica and Coahoma counties twenty miles wide and sixty miles long.

Reports from Helena, Ark., show that the river there is still slowly rising, and it is almost miraculous that levees at Helena have not broken. Thousands of people have been working day and night and their energies are seemingly exhaustless. The Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt roads have rushed trainload after trainload of sacks of sand into the beleaguered city and still stand ready to help the Helena people. The railroads have rendered great assistance. The Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Cotton Belt roads have devoted their forces to the work of saving the country, and that without charge.

Greenville is an island, and Rosedale, Miss., in water from five to ten feet deep. The funds of a bank in Rosedale have been moved to the second story. Thousands of head of of cattle are standing on the levee and many unfortunate refugees sleep there, with no covering to protect them from the water-soaked winds at night. Back of Rosedale and throughout the lower and middle delta country everything is under water. In many villages communication with the outside world has been cut off for several days.

The threatened rise at Cairo is now a certainty. The Mississippi above Cairo and the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers will send a great flood into the already filled St. Francis, and from Cairo to Memphis it is feared that the deluge will mark a high water figure that will be without precedent.

At Memphis the river is falling tonight, the gauge reading 36.2 feet, a fall of one-tenth of a foot since last night.

The calls for assistance from numerous points along the river are becoming more and more frequent at the headquarters of the relief committee in Memphis. The committee is in receipt of information that there are some eighteen or twenty white people, principally women and children, in great distress at a point near St. Clair's landing, about fifteen miles up the river, which is somewhat farther inland from Mound City. The people are forbidden to house the lower floors of watch are overflowed, and they have no food and no means of obtaining it. Arrangements are being made to send supplies.

A TOWN INUNDATED.

OMAHA, April 2.—A special to the Bee from Woonsocket, South Dakota, says:

This town, although eight miles from running water is inundated by the overflow of the Big Sioux. The water is dammed up in the river by ice gorges, and is flowing over the prairie, doing much damage to farm property.

Many houses in town supposed to be on high ground have been abandoned.

At Pierre the Missouri is falling, but a gorge is reported above town. Yankton reports another 2-foot rise in the James. The Great Northern tracks from Yankton to Sioux Falls are under water 2 feet deep.

Vermillion reports the Vermillion and the Missouri rivers as rising rapidly.

THREATENING AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Notwithstanding the estimate of the weather bureau officials that the Mississippi at this point might reach a stage of 28 feet by Sunday morning, the river at 4 o'clock tonight was up to 27.7, and at 11 o'clock the gauge showed 28.4. River men decide that the water will be over the levee by Saturday night, and should the water first reach this mark it will mean a flood. Tonight big river boats have the appearance of floating on the top of the levee. The bottom lands on both sides of the river are inundated. The situation in St. Louis is most threatening.

ARMY CHANGES.

Caused by the Retirement of General Thomas H. Ruger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—The retirement of General Thomas H. Ruger will make a large number of promotions and cause the shifting of several of the department commanders. Although the orders have not been issued, it is known that Major General Wesley Merritt, commanding the department of the Missouri, will be transferred to the command of the east, and Brigadier General Frederick Funston, commanding the department of the Dakota, will succeed to the command of the department of the Missouri. Brigadier General Wheaton, commanding the department of the Colorado, who will become a major general, has been ordered to Fort Snelling to match where he is until he retires in May. The vacancy in the command of the department of Dakota at St. Paul will go to General Coppinger, now in command of the department of the Platte, if he desires to make a change of station. Otherwise it will be filled by the detail of Colonel Shafter, who is looking to succeed to the vacant brigadier generalship.

When General Wheaton retires next month it is probable that he will be succeeded in command of the department of the Colorado by Brigadier General Otis, now commanding the department of the Columbia at Vancouver barracks.

General Brooke, now the senior brigadier general, will be promoted to a major generalship on the retirement of General Wheaton.

THE TRANSVAAL RAID.

No Important Letter From the War Office to be Produced.

LONDON, April 2.—The parliamentary committee which is investigating the Transvaal raid had another session today in the room in Westminster hall. Sir John Willoughby, the military leader of the raid, was released from Holloway jail on Wednesday last, where he has been serving a sentence of ten months' imprisonment for violating the foreign enlistment act. He was examined today. Considerable excitement was caused by the remark of Henry Labouchere, the well known radical, and editor of Truth, who on the conclusion of the witness (in which he was upheld by the chairman) to divulge the nature of a confidential communication made to the war office, said: "If we cannot have this information, this inquiry is a farce.

The committee discussed the proposal of Mr. Labouchere to compel Sir John Willoughby to produce the letter from the British war office which, it was alleged, he had said to and other officers interpreted to be the sanction of the imperial authorities, civil and military, to the undertaking of the raid. It is understood that this letter will be produced at the next session of the committee.

GENERAL RIVERA.

Will Be Tried Before an Ordinary Court Martial at Havana.

NEW YORK, April 2.—A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: General Ruiz Rivera and Col. Bacallao, his chief of staff, will be taken to Havana for trial before an ordinary court martial. The government so directs. It is not at all likely that the death penalty will be imposed upon either.

HAVANA, April 2.—The report sent out from Key West to the effect that Gen. Rivera was shot at sunrise this morning is untrue. The trial by court martial of Gen Rivera is being proceeded with behind closed doors at San Cristobal.

New Republican Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Gen. W. M. Osborne of Boston, recently appointed consul general to London, tonight resigned the secretaryship of the Republican national committee. Senator Hanna, as chief of committee, appointed Major Charles Dick of Akron, Ohio, to fill the vacancy.

For Currency Reform.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 2.—Eleven of the fifteen members of the executive committee appointed by the Indianapolis monetary convention have been in the city for several days. The executive committee have decided to establish headquarters here in an endeavor to procure from Congress sane legislation at this session so will simpower the President to appoint a committee to propose plans for a revision of banking and currency laws before the regular session of Congress convenes in December.

The members of the committee have conferred with public officials and members of Congress with regard to this matter, and say they have met with no discouragement, although the situation relative to the tariff makes it of paramount importance that the fate of the bill in the Senate should not be delayed or jeopardized.

In an interview Knight Mr. Hanna stated that the committee had decided to recommend procedure as follows:

First, that an act be promptly introduced in both houses providing for the appointment by the President of a monetary commission of eleven members, whom shall, as soon as it may be possible after the constitution and appointment thereof, enter upon a thorough and comprehensive consideration of the currency and banking affairs of the United States and the laws relating thereto, and no limit is placed upon the scope of such inquiry or the manner of conducting the same.

"The commission shall make, within four months after the date of their appointment, and not later than the 1st day of October, 1897, a concise and exact report of their deliberations, conclusions and recommendations, covering the entire matter considered by them, accompanying the said report with the proper bill or bills to carry their recommendations into effect."

Alarmed at Our Tariff.

LONDON, April 2.—The Times will publish a dispatch from its Paris correspondent saying:

"The Dingley tariff bill has caused considerable excitement among the American business houses here. The questions growing out of it have been discussed at a largely attended meeting of the American chamber of commerce.

"The vice president of the chamber said: 'America sends France 180,000,000 (francs) worth of goods duty free, as against 40,000,000 (francs) worth sent by France duty free to America. The chamber suggests that the United States should reduce the tariff in some important French exports, the natural result of which would be that France would admit any American manufactured articles at a reduced tariff. The advantage to America under existing conditions by France admitting some articles at the minimum tariff is over eighteen million francs. The chamber hopes that President McKinley's request for additional discretionary power may be granted, so that reciprocal commercial relations may be established, in order to open new markets for manufactured American products.'"

Delagoa Bay for England.

LONDON, April 2.—The Daily Mail will print a dispatch from Capetown tomorrow saying it is reported that Delagoa bay has been leased to Great Britain for thirty years at an annual rental of half a million pounds sterling, and that the Transvaal government was not aware of the arrangement until revealed.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—43.
Tomorrow—Snow, stationary temperature.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 3, 1897.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK

If you've got the wrong flavor of *Schilling's Best*, there's no harm done.

Go back to your grocer and get your money and get the flavor you're used to.

If you don't like that, get your money back and try another.

A Schilling & Company San Francisco 10

Who Ever Heard of a Man

Knowingly throwing money away? Yet that is just what you are doing when you fail to take advantage of these bargains we are offering. They are worth more, and you'll pay more elsewhere. That is one reason why you ought to buy clothing at a house that stands back of every pledge the salesman makes. We know the wear-worth of the cloth that goes into every suit that comes into this house—know how the suit is made, too. That is the reason we are willing to give you your money back if you are not satisfied.

NOTHING TALKS LIKE THE SUITS..... THEMSELVES.

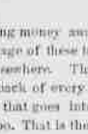
That's why we'd like to have you see our spring stock of Suits. It will pay you to talk about the suit you are thinking of buying before you use the words "I'll take it." It pays to talk about the cloth it is made of, the kind of thread it is sewed with, the linings, the tailoring, and all the details of a suit. We know something about these matters, and we will talk them over with you so that you will understand what you are buying. We do not claim our all-wool suits at $5 are the finest suits made, but we do claim we can save you from $5 to $10 on a suit. People that have seen Joe ones at $7.50 say they have been asked $10 and $12 at other stores for suits no better. We have others that cost more money. Come in and we will be pleased to talk to you about them, also.

NECKWEAR,

Most Extensive Colorings.

Style and shadings prevail in Ties and Bows "first out," and we have put our handsome assortment in shape. You will certainly find out here what you ought to wear. They will give you a perfect idea of what real style and practical merit in model Neckwear means. It means everything new and "the latest thing out." It means also low prices in this as in every other department of our store. Our prices are 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents—lower prices, quality and style considered, than you can secure anywhere else.

BIG STOCK OF LADIES' AND BOYS' NECKWEAR.



PEOPLE ALWAYS GO

Where their dollars will go the farthest.

They come to us because we give them better goods for less money. Best, because they're made by skilled tailors out of the best fabrics. We sell lowest, because we are the largest buyers, so pay less for our goods.

$1.50 Boys as honest suit for Children from three to 14 years that will outwear many coming double the money.

$2.25 Buys a strictly all wool suit for Children. No one else will give you such value. Double seat and knees, elastic bands. Warranted not to rip.

$3 00 Buys a fine Cassimere Scotch Tweed or Homespun child suit. The boy wants them to stand hard wear, because he's a busy, hearty boy and hasn't time to worry about weak cloth and weaker seams. The strong kind is our kind.

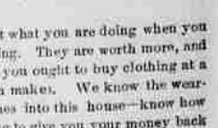
The imported goods cost a little more money, but have that neat, smooth, dressy appearance you only find in the finest clothing.

A PRESCRIPTION.

Take one coat and vest, nicely worn, but still good and serviceable. Shake well and dust thoroughly. Get a new pair of trousers—blend well as to color and quality. Result—a new effect. We have the trousers at $4 50, $3, $2.50, $4 and $5, and they are big values at these prices. No charge for this prescription. Boys' long pants, from 13 to 18 years, we have at 75 cents, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

Children's odd knee pants from 3 to 16 years, of all prices. The small sizes are braided and fixed up to give a very neat, nobby appearance.

THE BEST HATS GOING



Are to be found here, and they are to be found at surprisingly low prices—lower than has ever been seen for like quality of goods anywhere in the city. You will be not only in perfect fashion, but have saved a dollar or more by purchasing your hat here. We have the men's hats from 75 cents up. The $1.50 ones are hats we are pleased to show and sell, as we know they will please you. The $2 50 ones we cannot say too much about, as they are guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

We always carry a very large stock of boys' hats and caps, from 25 cents up. The prices and styles are right. We like to please boys. A pleased boy is our best advertisement. He tells his friends.

THIS is SPRING OVERCOAT TIME

And you certainly cannot afford to buy without first seeing the great line we are now showing, $12 to $20. There is a certain air and style about "Our Kind" of clothing you don't get anywhere else. There is a liberality about it, and a fineness of finish that is only secured by the taking of infinite pains. The most of the fit in an overcoat is in the collar and lapels. That is where "Our Kind" shows that it is the best made.

A good fit is guaranteed by us, and you ought to avail yourself of it, especially on account of the low prices at which we are selling high-grade Coats.

ONE PRICE. J. P. GARDNER, 136-138 Main Street.

At Walker's.

MEN'S CLOTHING STORE

MEN'S CLOTHING, strictly up-to-date in every detail; is guaranteed equal to custom tailor-made at half its price. This week's word on extra trousers. We have just invoiced two pairs, and our desire is that every man in Salt Lake City and vicinity could see the values we offer in this line, for we frankly admit in our business career of many years, we have not seen anything to approach it at the price. We solicit personal inspection whether to purchase or not.

Of Black Wool, thoroughly well made, good enough for dress-up or business; worth $3 50. This week..$2 00

All Wool, new patterns, latest mixtures, dressy and serviceable, worth $4 50.....$2 75

Fine Worsted Dress Pants, neat gray and black pin stripes, latest color mixtures; worth $5 50.....$3 50

All Wool, gray pin stripes, thoroughly well made, warranted to give good wear; worth $3 50.....$2 25

Extra fine quality Dress Trousers, perfect fit and makes, all late color effects, the $5, $6 and $7 kind, at $4 50

See Southeast Windows for Exposition.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

Next Week We Offer Suit Patterns.

Z. C. M. I's SPECIAL OFFERS NEXT WEEK.

WATCH OUR WINDOWS DAILY AND YOU WILL SEE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST THAT THIS TOWN AFFORDS; BETTER THAN CAN BE HAD ELSEWHERE.

In order to prove it

We ask you to examine:
A Suit Pattern worth $1.50 can be had for $1.
A Suit Pattern worth $2.50 can be had for $1.25.
A Suit Pattern worth $3.00 can be had for $2.00.

One lot of Spring Novelty Suitings, varied in style and pattern worth 50c to 65c a yard, will be sold for 35c per yard. Bicycle Suitings 8 yards for $1, a very special offer. Ten yards black figured Mohair, $2, easy worth $4.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We offer for six days, beginning Monday, Ladies' Fine Black Gauge Hose, for 25c, actually worth 35c and 40c—GREAT VALUE.

Another shipment of our Celebrated Boys' School Stockings, at 15c per pair, actually worth 25c.

Children's Ferris Waists, all sizes, 25c.

Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.