DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVI. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1883. NO. 42

SPECIAL SALE!

UNTIL JAN. 1st,

A DISCOUNT OF

25c. on the DOLLAR

—ON SOFT—

HATS, CAPS, WINTER GLOVES,

MUFFLERS & FANCY SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.

—:o:—

12 1-2cents OFF

—ON—

UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY!

—:o:—

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

A Rare Chance to Buy FIRST-CLASS GOODS at LOW FIGURES.

REMEMBER ONLY TO JANUARY 1st.

—:o:—

W. H. YEARIAN & CO.,

122 MAIN STREET.

CHICAGO TRADE.

KEITH BROTHERS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

HATS, CAPS, FURS & MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

BUCK GOODS, Etc., Etc.

245, 247, 249 and 251, Madison Street,

CHICAGO.

M. S. VANDEUSEN, WM. LEMMER.

JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

CONFECTIONERS

28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I. its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory. 4198 1y

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

Sash, Doors & Blinds,

MOULDING,

Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stairs, Stair Railing, Balusters, Newels, Etc.

CHICAGO, Ill.

Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and Moulding Books sent free upon application. 4198 1y

STAR HORSE NAILS!

POLISHED OR BLUED.

Will hold a Shoe on Longer than any other.

We Guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.

Made from the Best Norway Iron. Finished all ready to drive, by the

UNION HORSE NAIL COMPANY,

CHICAGO.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores.

AN ARTICLE OF WORLD-WIDE RENOWN

FAIRBANK'S PURE REFINED LARD.

Once used always desired in the Future.

TRY IT.

N. K. FAIRBANK & Co.,

CHICAGO.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Houses and Dealers Generally. 4198 y

HAZARD POWDER!

Office, 63, Pine St., New York.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

GUNPOWDER!

BLASTING, KENTUCKY RIFLE, FAIR LAWN, DUCK, ELECTRIC, FUSE.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and all the principal Stores in the Territory, and by

H. M. CLAWSON, Agent.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,

109 Duane St., NEW YORK,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON DUCK, "Woodbury," Drab Mills, "Pelhamdale," and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.

DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY

COTTON CANVAS of all numbers—14 to 120 inches wide, for Decks, Cots, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons, and other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity.

Those Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

BATES, REED & COOLEY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Silk and Fancy Dry Goods

Including a full and complete line of

Prints, Ginghams, and Domestics,

343 345, 347 Broadway, 90, 92, and 94 Leonard Street, NEW YORK.

DUNHAM, BUCKLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

WHITE GOODS, Etc.

No. 340 Broadway, NEW YORK.

J. H. BRADLEY. 417

THOS. M. ARGALL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

MENS' AND BOYS'

CLOTHING,

688 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

JNO. E. COWLES.

HEMPHILL, HAMLIN, & CO.

CARPETING,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS CRUMBCLOTHS MATS ETC.

343 & 344 BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores.

USE

GEORGE A. CLARK,

SOLE AGENT.

The BEST and MOST POPULAR Sewing Thread in the United States.

FOR SALE BY

Z. C. M. I.,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Salt Lake City.

BEWARE of IMITATIONS.

A Complete Assortment

FOR SALE BY

Z. C. M. I.,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants, Salt Lake City.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—Platt said the committee on pensions were unable to agree on the pension bill, pensioning one armed and one-legged soldiers, the chairman being sick.

Frye introduced a joint resolution for the termination of the fisheries article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain of 1871, and moved to refer to the foreign relations committee, and urged immediate action, as the fisheries were being injured by the unfairness of the treaty. The treaty was a gift to them; where we took a barrel of mackerel they took a hundred; agreed to.

The calendar was taken up. The tariff bill was then considered.

Morrill addressed the Senate. He said the internal revenue tax, if the bill should become a law, will hereafter be limited to spirits, beer and tobacco, including snuff and cigars. As we come to the amendment of the tariff, it can well be seen that very substantial reduction is proposed, and in some cases possibly more radical than the future may justify. The reduction of rates on sugar and on iron and steel, on cottons and silks, and on wool and woolens, are large and emphatic. The free list has also been considerably increased. The reduction on manufactures, paper, bonnets and hats, on salt, spices, caustic soda, aniline colors and many other articles are very pronounced. Sections 2907 and 2908 of the existing statutes require, in addition to the cost or value of imported articles upon which *ad valorem* duties shall be computed the cost of inland transportation, of packages, and commissions. All this it is proposed to repeal, and this will of course cause a conspicuous reduction in many heavy articles, especially crockery and chinaware; but it will greatly simplify the work of the customs officers in ascertaining the precise value upon which duties should be levied. Without some compensation, this change of the law would be very disastrous to home industry in crockery and chinaware, of which we import about one-half of the consumption of the country. The tariff commission, therefore, reported in favor of 45 per cent. additional to the present rates of duty; the subcommittee on finance reported an addition of only 10 per cent. This will only leave this class of trade, it is believed, in its present condition. The reduction proposed of internal revenue and other taxes amounts to $54,780,324.—It is impossible to conceal from ourselves that so general a change to lower duties, carrying a downfall in values that will seriously affect those with stocks on hand and the doors open to labor abroad will to some extent shut out labor at home. Home industries, it is to be feared, cannot be maintained except by a reduction of wages. Already some large iron establishments are shut up, and in Philadelphia 10,000 looms are said to be idle. There has been over-production of other articles than whisky, and nowhere more extravagant than in the 11,000 miles of railroads built in 1882. Storm signals of late have been frequently visible in the financial horizon. Those who believe monetary crises are periodical, now fear a decennial return of that of 1873. Without being myself a croaker, I yet frankly say if there is any proposition in the present bill which it shall be made to appear will crush any legitimate enterprise or degrade labor, I shall feel at liberty to do what I can to correct it.

Beck attacked the report of the tariff commission, saying while plausibly professing to reduce duties, it really increased them upon many important articles. The commission had simply let the men who were to make money out of the business fix the schedule for themselves, and had handed that in as their own work, when in fact, in his judgment, they had done no intelligent work at all. Beck illustrated this view by reading he provisions in relation to Bessemer steel, steel ingots, blooms, etc. Articles of this kind weighing over 500 pounds, are to come in on payment of a duty of six-tenths of one per cent., while by certain other provisions taken together the same articles, when they weigh over 500 pounds, are required to pay two cents a pound, or $56 a ton. The senator from Vermont (Morrill) had congratulated the country upon the fact that the average duty upon dutiable imported articles was about 42 per cent., and this was claimed to be barely adequate protection for American labors. But the figures furnished by the tariff commissioners themselves show that in a large number of American industries the wages paid amounted to 17 6-10 per cent, of the value of the goods produced, and that the profit of the manufactures upon the capital invested, after paying the cost of material and wages, was 38½ per cent. It would seem, therefore, if these gentlemen were given an average protection of 17 6-10 per cent instead of 42, they would get back in that way all the wages they pay; and so far as the cost of labor is concerned, would be placed on as a good a footing as the European manufacturer, even if the pauper labor of Europe worked for nothing and "found;" but now, according to the Senator from Vermont, they were receiving an average from protection of over 42 per cent. and on some staple articles a much higher rate; on wood 40, and on iron more than 100 per cent.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10. — Mills, of Texas, offered a resolution calling on the Attorney General for information as to persons employed as attorneys, and others, in the prosecution of the Star route cases.

The bill to extend the bonded period for whiskey was amended, providing that whenever the owner of distilled spirits, desiring to export the same, has given bond for exportation, under the provisions of the act of June 9th, 1874, he may export without giving the export bond provided for in paragraph 1, section 833, Revised Statutes of the same act; referred.

Senate amendments to the Indian and agricultural appropriation bills were non-concurred in, and the shipping bill was resumed.

Chandler, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to come in at the end of the section, providing that it shall be lawful, however, for any seaman to stipulate in his shipping agreement for an allotment of any portion of his wages he may earn to his wife, father, mother, grandfather, grandmother, child, grandchild, brother or sister, or any savings' bank for the benefit of such seaman, and to no other person or corporation; adopted.

Dingley moved to amend the section limiting the individual liability of the ship-owner by adding a provision that the aggregate liabilities of all owners of vessels on account of the same shall not exceed the value of the vessel.

Stone of Massachusetts moved to add a provision that the section shall not affect any liability of an owner incurred previous to the passage of this act, nor prevent any claimant from joining all owners in one action; agreed to, and the amendment as amended adopted.

The 18th section, providing for payment of drawbacks, having been reached, Page of California, on behalf of the committee, offered the following substitute for the section: When any American vessel shall be constructed, equipped, repaired, refitted or supplied with ship's stores for the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, in whole or in part of material the production of the United States, the owners of such vessel shall be entitled to receive and collect from the United States a drawback or sum equal in amount to the duty which would have been collected on imported materials of like description, and of equal quality with American equipment, engines, boilers, attachments and other appurtenances, of such vessel, including repairs, outfits and supplies; provided that in ascertaining such drawback, the duty shall be computed on iron and steel advanced in manufacture not beyond the point of plates, angles, bars and rods; provided, also, that such drawback on any article shall not exceed the difference between the market price of such article in the collection district in which the vessel shall be built, repaired, refitted or supplied, and the market price of a similar article in the City of Glasgow, on the river Clyde; and shall not exceed $10 per ton admeasurement in the case of the original construction of any sailing vessel, and $25 per ton in the case of the original construction of any vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam; and in aggregate the drawback or sum paid under this section shall not in any year exceed the amount of tonnage tax collected in such year; and provided further, that the section shall apply only to vessels commenced, repaired, refitted and supplied after the passage of this act; and provided further, if the fund herein provided is insufficient in any one year to pay the amount of claims preferred against it in full, then it shall be pro rated among the claimants and accepted by them in full payment in all claims against the United States arising out of the law.

After a general discussion of this 18th section, drawbacks and subsidies, the bill went over till to-morrow.

The Speaker announced Crowley, Aldrich, Bisbee, Martin & Cox, of New York, as the special committee to investigate the charges against Chief Clerk John Bailey. He also appointed Ryan, Caswell and Lafevre as conferees on the Indian appropriation bill adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Additional Particulars of the "Newhall" Fire.

MILWAUKEE, 10.—The Minnie Palmer company and Tom Thumb company have cancelled their engagement at the Opera House and Academy of Music, owing to the death of members of their companies.

A terrible obstacle to saving life was found in the network of telegraph wires which hedged the building in; not only did they prevent the firemen from placing ladders against the building, but it was impossible to hold canvass in such a position that the unfortunates wouldn't strike the wires first. The loss of life is considerably larger than anticipated at first. It is feared that it will reach 100.

So far the following sixteen, of twenty-five bodies found, are positively identified: F. E. Van Doon, retired capitalist of Albany, New York; Mrs. John Gilbert, wife of John Gilbert, of the Minnie Palmer Company; Allen Johnson, commission merchant of Milwaukee, Mrs. Allen Johnson, of Milwaukee; Maggie Sullivan, chambermaid; Mary Conroy, laundry; Maggie Owens, Mary McDade, Mary MacMahon and Bessie Brown, waitresses; Otelie Walterndorf, kitchen girl; Maggie Sullivan, chambermaid; Augusta Grese, kitchen girl; Katherine Monahan, pantry waiter; Bridget O'Connell, hall girl; J. J. Hough, commercial traveler of Marra, Ills.

Ben. Hall was crushed under the large heavy cornice, but was quickly gotten out from the red hot plates of galvanized iron, seriously but not fatally hurt. The fire department fought heroically, but was only able to prevent the spread of the fire. The hook and ladder companies were most active and saved about twelve people by well directed efforts. The morgue was a hideous sight; two small biers were seen filled with bodies tightly packed, and these bodies—girls, women and men—were laid promiscuously on stone flags almost in a heap, as the patrol brought in the bodies, three and four at a time. In the American Express Office, Allen Johnson and wife lay stretched on a hard floor, evidently dying, (since dead); they were forced to jump from the window of the third floor. The blanket held to catch them was too weak and their backs were injured so terribly that cries of pain were wrung from them. Edward Pollock, of Lancaster, awakened nearly as soon as the flames broke out, grabbed his clothes, swung from the balcony on the fourth floor to that beneath, where a dozen others were, and by means of knotted bed-clothes, all reached the ground.

Wm. E. Cramer, editor of the *Evening Wisconsin*, and wife, who had rooms on the second floor, received serious but not fatal injuries. A story of hairbreadth escape from a terrible death is related by Lizzie Augland, one of the dining-room girls. She awoke and heard the noise about 4 o'clock in the morning. She awakened her room-mate, Mollie Conners, and the two girls hastily dressed and attempted to descend by the stairway, only to find themselves facing a sheet of flame. Miss Conners was terribly frightened and screamed out, "My God, Lizzie, we can't get through." Lizzie replied: "We must get through or perish." With this Lizzie rushed through the flames and succeeded in reaching the office floor, where she fell insensible, terribly burned about the neck, the lower portion of her face, arms and limbs between the feet and knees; her injuries, though severe, are not fatal. From Miss Augland the fate of Mollie Conners is learned. She says when she started through the flames she turned to see if Mollie was coming, and saw her fall on the stairway. Another escape to be recorded is that of a man whose name could not be learned; he was seen swinging from the fifth floor of the burning building till his feet touched the window below; kicking in the window, he dropped and grabbed the sash. This was repeated till he reached the balcony, from which he was rescued. His hands were badly cut. It is reported on the street that there were 350 guests in the house last night. If this is true, the horrors that will be revealed by the removal of the debris are too terrible to contemplate.

Cincinnati, 10.—Total amount of insurance by Cincinnati companies in the Milwaukee Newhall House, $93,000, of which $75,000 is on the building and $18,000 on the furniture. Nearly all the companies in the city have risks.

Milwaukee, 10.—List of insurance published aggregate $100,000 on building, $60,000, on furniture.

O. H. Crompton, the "Old Rogers" in "Esmaralda," of the Madison Square Theatre company, together with Miss Herbert, Miss Dunlap and W. A. Lavalle, arrived in the city at midnight on the express from Waukegan, and went to the house. Miss Herbert had no time to save anything, Mr. Crompton carrying her down with nothing on but her night dress. A hack passing near was brought down and Miss Herbert carried to Collins' boarding house. Miss Dunlap and Mr. Lavelle escaped in a similar way, but were more fortunate in getting partially dressed.

In three quarters of an hour after the discovery of the fire, the building was a total loss. At 5.30 a. m. the Broadway front gave out, and came thundering to the pavement; shortly after that the tottering walls at the southeast corner followed, tearing a heavy telegraph pole to the ground, which felled Ben Van Hegen, a truckman of hook and ladder company No. 2, beneath its weight. He died in a few hours after. Deeds of heroism are recorded worthy of unqualified praise. Ryemer and Strauss, of truck No. 1 appeared on the roof of the bank building at the critical juncture, directly opposite the servant's quarter, ladder in hand. For a moment the unsteady thing poised in midair, then descended with a crash through the window of the hotel. It formed a bridge across the alley and before it became steady in position a man had crossed into the hotel; then amid the cheers of the multitude below, dragged the helpless creatures across the slender bridge till fully a dozen were rescued, all in their night clothes. Many were badly frozen before taken to shelter. A woman, in a dead faint, unable to help herself, was dragged across in safety, but at one time the whole of her body was hanging over clear of the ladder, while the brave man held her by one of the ankles. The crowd below held their breath in suspense, expecting every moment to see the ladder turn over or break by the terrible strain. By a herculean effort he pulled her up on the slender ledge and finally placed her out of danger, while the crowd which endured the most painful suspense for fully ten minutes, burst forth in round after round of applause. Two brothers named Clayton, rescued four women, carrying them bodily out. The police rescued a dozen persons.

The multitude which was swelled to thousands, stood in perfect terror, but few having self-possession and resolution enough to lend a helping hand on the canvass stretched out to rescue those of the despairing inmates who risked the leap down to the stone sidewalks, one hundred feet below. At first only Lieut. Lockwood, Detectives Rieman and O'Connor, Officers O'Brien and Campbell and a few gentlemen stretched a heavy canvas which required fully thirty men to handle successfully. A poor fellow stood on the cornice of the fifth story corner window for a long minute, not daring the fearful leap; finally he became bewildered, to judge from his actions, or dumfounded by the smoke, and slid off his perch to the canvas below. The few who held it could not give it the necessary resistance, and the body fell unhindered by the canvas with a crash that sent a shudder through every witness. The shattered body was carried into the American Express office. In a sixth story window, right over this unfortunate, sat the figure of a man crouched on the window sill, gazing like one absent-minded into the fiery abyss below motionless, but occasionally sending up a heart-rending shriek. Steadily the flames encroached upon him; he did not seem to mind it; then the flames singed his hair and licked his night clothes. One despairing look he gave to the crowd below, then tumbled back into the sea of fire. A man and woman, who appeared at the window of the third story, were recognized as Allen Johnson and wife; the canvass was stretched below the windows of the apartment, and a thousand voices called beseeching them to jump. Mr. Johnson kissed his wife, then leaped into the air and shot downward into the canvass; but his weight was such that the canvass pulled out of the hands of the few who held it, and he alighted on the ground with deadly force. His wife followed; her body struck the veranda and fell to the ground lifeless. Mr. Johnson died shortly afterward in the express office. About a dozen jumped from the Michigan street front; each leap meant death or shattered limbs, and not less than four unfortunates at one time lay upon the icy sidewalk in front of the Chamber of Commerce, clad in their night shirts, their blood and brains oozing from wounds through which the bones protruded;

The scene in the alley west of the burning building was sickening. As early as 6 o'clock, the bodies of seven unfortunate waiter girls were stretched upon the snow and ice with broken limbs, writhing in agony till death ended their sufferings. After almost superhuman efforts, ladders were stretched from the roof of the bank building across the alley way to the sixth story of the hotel. The brave firemen carried 10 girls across the frail bridge, four of them dead. The mass of telegraph wires encircling the building on the south and east side played sad havoc with the unfortunates who made the frightful leap for life. Several bodies were fairly cut deep into by the wires, and their torn and bleeding forms would drop to the ground. Others would fight into the wires once, twice, rebound and be hurled to the ground with a dreadful crash. To add to the horror, the unfortunate waiter girls, all lodged in the sixth story and attics; to them the saddest lot has fallen. Of sixty young girls only eleven were heard from alive as late as yesterday evening. It is feared that the estimate of fifty lives lost as formed yesterday morning is far too low, and fully double that number are burned or smothered to death in the blazing pyre.

Business Notes.

NEW YORK, 10.—Clearing House Exchanges the first week of January show the following losses and gains in business transactions as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Losses—New York, 28.5 per cent; Boston, 9.10; Chicago, 13.0; Cincinnati, 8.7; St. Louis, 11.1; Milwaukee, 8.0; Louisville, 9.10; Cleveland, 13.-0; New Haven, 7.1; Worcester, 5.10; Springfield, 9.2; Syracuse, 8.4.

Gains—New Orleans, 18.4; Philadelphia, 3.10; Baltimore, 1.2; San Francisco; 7.7; Pittsburg, 24.8, Providence, 14.2; Kansas City, 15.2; Hartford, 11.8; Indianapolis, 11.2; Memphis, 82.3; Columbus, 2.1; Portland, 22.4; Peoria, 4 5; Lowell, 38.5.

The *Public* comments on these figures; The first week of the new year is like finis at the close of a book. It tells no news, its principal business is to settle up what has gone before. The exchanges of the first week of January, 1883, tell us what we knew before in regard to business in 1882, that it was decidedly unsatisfactory.

Railroads and public contractors representing about twenty millions of capital organized an association to-day to be known as the Contractors' Association of the United States. Its object is to promote friendly feeling, and agree upon a uniform system of carrying on contract business.

The Railroads.

NEW YORK, 10. — Wall Street *News* says: Texas Pacific is strong on the official estimate of earnings of the first year of operation, ending December 31st, at $5,500,000, which will be sufficient to pay all fixed charges and a surplus. The company starts the year with no floating debt. In consequence of increased facilities, the company estimate their gross income for the current year at $7,750,000.

In regard to Denver, the decrease of $32,200 in Denver earnings had a bad effect upon those who have been stimulated by the recent strength and activity.

C. G. Lincoln, ticket broker, has been arrested by the Wabash managers, for alleged dealing in tickets that had been tampered with. A large number of peculiar tickets were found, and Lincoln will be prosecuted.

Columbus, Ohio, 10.—The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central sold to-day on foreclosure of mortgage to a committee representing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for thirteen millions and a half; no other bidders.

Failures.

NEW YORK, 10.—The City Bank of Jersey City has suspended; capital $50,000; average deposits $75.

Mr. Boyce, president; Shaw, cashier, and Beach, bookkeeper, confessed to some stockholders yesterday that they had overdrawn their accounts to the extent of $49,000. So only $1,000 of the capital stock is left.

Jersey City, 10.—The Fifth Ward Savings Bank suspended on account of the suspension of the City Bank; considerable excitement.

Charlotte, N. C., 10.—The Traders' National Bank is going into voluntary liquidation.

FOREIGN.

General Items.

LONDON, 10.—The Baden ministry appeal to the generosity of the British public in behalf of the 20,000 persons rendered homeless by the floods.

Lady Florence declares the whole of the £ 0,000 she received for the relief of small farmers and cotters in West Ireland is expended. She states this amount kept the roof over 20,000 persons. She declines to raise another fund, on the ground that it is the duty of the government and Land League to help the people.

Liverpool 10.—The Salvage Association telegraphs that nothing was done yesterday in removing the masts and funnels of the *City of Brussels*, owing to a gale, but as soon as that operation is completed, the cargo as far as possible will be removed.

Paris, 10.—Gambetta's body will be removed to Nice to-night. A deputation of members of the Chamber of deputies will escort the remains.

Vienna, 10.—The town of Raab, Hungary, and adjacent villages, were only saved from inundation thus far by frost; when the thaw commenced, the water suddenly rose all over the district. At three o'clock yesterday morning the inhabitants were aroused by alarm bells, and commenced a rapid flight. A large number of fugitives crowded in the solidly built theatre, which stands on an island in the midst of a park, but here a new panic arose, the water gradually rising as far as the first gallery. Meanwhile around Raab the dykes breaking admitted a deluge which soon reached the inner town, containing six thousand fugitives as well as the ordinary inhabitants. A considerable number of lives were lost, but fortunately the floods did not reach some of the higher parts of town, and ceased to rise at noon.

The city of Graw, on the Danube, the seat of the Hungarian Primate, is also menaced by the floods. The inundation in the neighboring town of Kamurn, at the confluence of the Waag with the Danube, is also particularly extensive.

The inhabitants of Raab have abandoned the town. The floods rose so rapidly that many persons trying to escape fell through the ice and drowned.

It is officially reported that 10,000 persons are roofless, and between 300 and 400 houses inundated and partially destroyed.

The Hungarian government has introduced a bill authorizing an exhibition in Pesth in 1885, to which the state will contribute 400,000 florins.

St. Petersburgh, 10.—It is stated the Czar has signed a decree dissolving all secret societies in Russia.

Colombo, Ceylon, 10.—Arabi Pasha and his fellow exiles have arrived here.

FOR SALE.

A FEW SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons. Apply at Salt Lake Carriage and Wagon Shop, corner of Commercial and Olive Streets. J. MALQUIST.

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDRENS', MENS' and BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES IN ENDLESS VARIETY!

Latest Styles and Prices as LOW as the Lowest!

A Large Stock of Men's and Boy's Overcoats.

THOS. W. JENNINGS.

CLOTHING!

HATS and CAPS!

FURNISHING GOODS!

—ALL IN THE—

Latest Styles, Lowest Prices and Best Quality!

Children's and Boy's Clothing.

REDUCTIONS!

The Best Men's Brogans, Reduced to $1.50 per pair.

$2.25 White Shirts, Reduced to $2.00.

$1.75 White Shirts, Reduced to $1.50.

$1.25 White Shirts, Reduced to $1.00.

$1.25 Overalls, Reduced to $1.00 per pair; the best in the city and Warranted not to Rip.

Don't forget to Call and price before purchasing elsewhere.

THOS. W. JENNINGS.

G. F. CULMER & BROS.

Wholesale GROCERIES,
Wholesale WINDOW GLASS,
Wholesale PAINTS and OILS,
Wholesale CROCKERY,
Wholesale GROCERY,
Wholesale GLASSWARE,
Manufacturers of SHOW CASES.

G. F. CULMER & BROS.

DAVID JAMES,

—LICENSED—

Plumber, Tinner, Steam and Gas Fitter.

A large amount of Plumbers' Goods kept in Stock, including Iron and Lead Pipe, Hose, Iron and Brass Fittings, Marble Ware and Sheet Lead.

WATER PIPES LAID ON SHORT NOTICE

Sole Agent for Utah Territory for the popular FIRE ON THE HEARTH, Parlor, School Room and Lecture Hall STOVES; also, FIRE ON THE HEARTH, Grate Heaters and Mantles.

WOOL

H. B. CLAWSON

WAREHOUSES,

SALT LAKE CITY AND OGDEN.

THE GRIFFITHS RESTAURANT

AND

COFFEE HOUSE,

1227, First South Street.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

Dinners from 12 to 2 p.m., 25 Cents.

OTHER Meals according to Bill of Fare, from 25 cents to 50 cents. Everything the country produces. Trout, Salmon, Mackerel, Codfish, Chickens, Fried, Roasted or Stewed Steaks and Chops of the very best. *Oysters Served in Every Style.* Lunches put up to order for Travelers. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

D. J. GRIFFITHS, Proprietor.