

gunpowder manufactory in Mulden, where nearly all the houses were unroofed by the concussions. The neighboring towns and villages were also much damaged. The loss of life is unknown, but it is feared that 40 persons perished. The windows in this city, which is eight miles from Mulden, were broken.

PARIS, 19.—Borano, Bonapartist member of the deputies, gave notice to the Prefect of Police, last evening, that he had posted Prince Jerome Napoleon's manifesto outside of his own house, and challenged him to demonstrate the illegality of the action. Persons passing by the house, pulled the placard down. The police decline to gratify Borano's desire for martyrdom.

Paris, 19.—Some of the morning papers give further details of the organization of civil war in the west of France with the help of Catholic clubs, and mentions the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy called the "Catholic alliance," forming a vast association, directed by the Baron de Charette. They declare that 83 legions have been formed in the west and center. Several officers of the army are implicated in the conspiracy and control depots of arms.

La Voiture declares the rising in La Vendee is fixed for the 21st inst.

Paris, 19.—Figaro asserts that Prince Jerome Napoleon now regrets that he eliminated a phrase contained in the draft of his manifesto as follows: "Whoever he may be, the elect of the people will be their only legitimate chief."

London, 19.—The British steamer *Wesland*, from New York for Antwerp, is ashore at Flushing.

The British steamer *Jenni Ott* at Liverpool from Galveston, both boats smashed and chief killed on the passage.

Various accounts from Constantinople state there was an affray on Saturday between two regiments of palace guards, one of them composed of Albanians, the other of Africans, between whom bitter hereditary jealousy exists. About fifty combatants were killed or wounded. Nothing political in the affair.

The fire to-day was in the premises of C. W. Bourne & Co., warehousemen, 11 to 15 Staining Lane, a short street, connecting Guller Lane with Wood Street. Loss estimated at \$80,000.

Liverpool, 19.—The steamship *W. Dunstan* from Liverpool for Baltimore, returned here. She experienced a gale on the 13th inst; chief officer drowned and five sailors injured. The main mast was broken off by the deck, and cargo in two holds damaged.

Dublin, 19.—Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant, who is the guest of Lord Portarlington, in replying to an address from the inhabitants of Port Arlington congratulating him upon his wise and merciful administration of the law, and success of his efforts to preserve order and prosperity in Ireland, said after the event of recent years it is improbable lawlessness can at once be eradicated.

Paris, 19.—Princess Clotilde, wife of Prince Jerome Napoleon, has arrived here. It is probable there will be no decision in the case of Prince Napoleon for the next few days. The Orleans Princes are expected to resign their commissions in the army.

The French trade returns for 1892 show an increase of imports, amounting to 108,000,000 francs, and exports, amounting to 34,000,000 francs. This is considered unfavorable. Ninety-eight millions of the increase in imports are under the head of "manufactures," and the increase in exports are divided between "manufactures" and "raw material."

Cannes, 19.—Gladstone arrived today. He was met at the depot by the mayor and Lord Wolverton.

The Count de Paris left for Paris when he heard of the vote in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to pretenders to the throne, in order to consult his relations.

Lyons, 19.—The trial of the anarchists is concluded. Emile Gaudier, Bernard Bordat Lyons, of the socialist journal, *Standard Revolutionnaire*, and Prince Krapotkine were found guilty and sentenced each to five years' imprisonment and to pay 2,000 francs fine; two to ten years' police supervision, and to five years' deprivation of civil rights. Four of the accused were acquitted; ten, including the printer Vaillat, sentenced to pay 50 francs fine and five years' deprivation of civil rights; nine to pay 100 francs fine and similar deprivations of civil rights, and one year's imprisonment; eleven, including *Regis Faure*, to be deprived of civil rights to pay a fine of 200

francs and to fifteen months' imprisonment. Others were similarly punished.

Gratz, 19.—The funeral of Count Von Wompfen, late Austro-Hungarian ambassador to France, who committed suicide in Paris on the 30th ult., took place to-day. Many persons of note were present, including representatives of the Emperor, the foreign office, and the city of Gratz.

Mulden, 19.—Twelve bodies, victims of the explosion, are discovered; 12 workmen were in the building at the time of the explosion. The town is greatly damaged.

St. Petersburg, 19.—The Czar was present on Thursday at the annual ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva, which took place opposite the Winter Palace.

Berlin, 19.—The debate on the motion to tax Bourse transactions was resumed in the Reichstag to-day. Loewe, Progressist, warmly opposed the motion, which he said was the offspring of the Socialist agrarian agitation against capital. The imposition, he argued, would ruin business on the German Bourses and would indirectly injure the commerce and industry of the country. Loewe's speech was opposed by the great majority of the House.

Scholz, Prussian Minister of Finance, stated the Government also contemplated introducing a bill imposing a similar tax, but it would from a measure acceptable to the House.

Rome, 19.—In the Senate to-day, Dufries, President of the Council, in replying to the interpellation in regard to the continued increase of emigration from Italy, said emigration to South America was very successful, because Italians were able to find work there. Emigration to North America, however, he said is not to be recommended.

Lima, 19.—A revolution at Oruro, Bolivia, against the Campo government is suppressed.

A band of negroes and Chiloos committed six murders in Callao and neighborhood in the past week. Chiloos are punishing the culprits with summary death.

MARSEILLES, 20.—The wildest rumors are current in regard to a legitimist conspiracy. It is stated that white banners with *fleurs de lis* are being made in Lyons in expectation of the accession of Count de Chambord to the French throne.

London, 20.—A Paris dispatch to the *Daily News* says: It is perfectly true that Baron de Charette, aided by Boudry D'Asson, a member of the Chamber of Deputies for La Vendee, and others, has organized, from Finistere to Taurine, 82 legions of a thousand men each, and to begin with, 600 horses have been purchased as a nucleus for insurgent cavalry and stationed at different chateaux. It is stated that the conspirators have 15,000,000 francs.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, JAN. 22.

The Blizzard in Sanpete.—Brother R. R. Llewellyn, of Fountain Green, Sanpete County, wrote on Saturday, 20th. At 7 a.m. it was 34 degrees below zero. It is now 12 degrees below at 9 a.m. The thermometer is on the south side of the house under a porch.

Meeting of the Commission.—Secretary Thomas would have started this morning for Washington, to attend the meeting of the Utah Commission, appointed for January 25th, but yesterday he received a telegram from Governor Ramsay, informing him that the meeting had been postponed until February 5th.

Good Gifts.—The Ladies Relief Society of the Fifth Ward, a short time since, presented the Ward with a handsome sacramental set, for use in the Sunday meetings. Yesterday, for the first time, the hall was adorned with another present from the same source—a handsome maroon colored velvet cushion for the Bible stand.

Municipal Elections.—If there are any municipalities in Utah in which elections will be held between now and next August, for which judges of election have not been appointed, they should communicate at once with Secretary Thomas. Thus far judges have been appointed for all cities whose elections take place within the time indicated, of which the Commission have any knowledge.

Seventy-Nine.—Yesterday January 21st, was the 79th anniversary

of Sister E. R. Snow Smith. This venerable and highly esteemed lady retains, in her advanced years, the power of a remarkably high order of intellect, and, age considered, she is also well preserved physically. Long may "Aunt Eliza" live, to continue a career which, in point of genuine usefulness, has few parallels in the history of women.

Change of Base.—According to the *Millennial Star* of the 1st inst., the Saints of the Liverpool branch of the Church have changed their place of meeting from the hall at 4 Oldham Street, which they had occupied for over twenty years, to the Philharmonic Building, Falkner Street, off Hope Street. The change is a good one, the new hall being in a much more desirable structure and location than that of Oldham Street.

Judges of Election.—The following have been appointed by the Commission, judges of election for Brigham City, Box Elder County: Lucius Snow, presiding judge; S. L. Gillespie and Eli H. Pierce.

The municipal election occurs March 5th. John Spriggs has been appointed judge of the Coalville municipal election, vice Worthington, resigned. The election will take place February 12th.

Weber Stake Presidency.—A change in the Presidency of the Weber Stake of Zion was effected yesterday at its Quarterly Conference, held at Ogden on Saturday and Sunday last. The names of the Stake Presidency are, Lewis D. Shurtliff, President; Charles F. Middleton and N. C. Flygare Counsellors.

Geo. W. Bramwell, Jr., is Bishop of Plain City, in place of Brother Shurtliff, and Edwin Stratford Bishop of the Fourth Ward, in place of Brother Flygare.

Hands Frozen.—On Friday morning John T. Walters, aged seventeen years, son of Mr. Henry Walters, of the Sixteenth Ward, had his hands badly frozen while herding sheep over Jordan, about twelve miles from the city. He climbed upon a mill in the vicinity to see whether he had collected the whole of his herd, and it was while thus engaged that his hands were frozen. The fingers of both hands were black up to the second joints, and the backs of the hands were more or less bitten. He reached the city about sundown the same day and went to St. Mary's Hospital, on Saturday, where he is progressing favorably, although Dr. Benedict is of opinion that it may be necessary to amputate two or three of the fingers.

Effects of the Freeze.—The recent extremely cold weather has been injurious to both fruit and shade trees, in causing many of them to freeze and burst their bark or skin. The bursting, or cracking noise, could be distinctly heard, especially during Friday night last. How extensive the injury has been, can not be ascertained until the spring weather causes the sap to rise and exude from the rents made in the bark. It will doubtless kill some of the trees, while the best treatment for those not so badly injured, is an application of cow manure to the fracture, bandaged around with a piece of carpet or any cotton material.

The "way-down below zero" temperature, has also frozen many house plants and trees. A majority of these may be saved, by sprinkling them copiously with ice cold water, with a fine spray or sprinkling can, when a few minutes application will thaw them out; whereas thawing them by other means would be certain destruction to vegetable life.

TRAIN ROBBERY ON THE C. P.

A BRAVE EXPRESSMAN MAKES A GALLANT FIGHT AND RAFFLES THE HIGHWAYMEN.

This morning about 1 o'clock the in-bound train of the Central Pacific Railroad was stopped at the water-tank, about 8 miles the other side of Tacoma station, there being a danger signal on the track. The brakeman went forward and on asking "what's the matter," a man, pointing two pistols at him, answered "This is what's the matter; put up your hands." The brakeman in relating the circumstance says, his hands went up too quick; in fact, he couldn't get them up high enough. The first step the robbers took was to secure the train men. This they did by locking them up in the tool-house, under the track,

where they were confined, two long hours. Before doing so, however, they "went through" the conductor, relieving him of his loose change, also of his watch and chain. The conductor demurred to losing his time-piece, as it had been presented to him by his sister. It was returned to him on his being told to make a collection from the passengers. He told them it would be useless his doing this as there was only one passenger. There were, however, about nine. They attacked the mail coach, but without effect. They then compelled the brakeman to detach the express car from the train, which he did, after making all the noise he could, in the hope of arousing the sleeping passengers. The man in charge of this car is Alexander Ross, a large awkward looking man. He had taken in the situation and prepared himself for the worst. After barricading the doors he lay on the floor awaiting the approach of the highwaymen, and as soon as he heard a sound he opened fire towards the quarter whence the sound proceeded. He kept up shooting until the last, the highwaymen of course shooting at him from without. In all the latter fired eleven shots, besides those fired by Ross. They made an attempt to cut their way into the car through the roof, but the intrepid expressman blazed up at them and drove them from that position. Finding it useless to continue the shooting the men used a torch, endeavoring to burn the expressman out. This failed, however. They then gathered up all the wood they could find and set fire to it, but the fuel being scarce, they failed again. About this time the overland mail train was seen in the distance coming towards them, at the sight of which the highwaymen became frightened and decamped.

The robbers numbered seven, and the horses they had were nine, two of which were doubtless intended for use in carrying off the plunder. When the train approached the train-men were released from the tool-house, and the expressman made his appearance, when it was found that he had been shot in three places—between the two first fingers of the left hand, in the left side and in the left leg, all of which we are pleased to state were no more than flesh wounds. Blood marks were also discovered on the outside, showing that one or more of the robbers had been wounded.

The express car presented a sorry sight, it having been riddled with bullets, and two of its doors broken, besides being bespattered with blood from the wounds of Mr. Ross.

Mr. Ross is a man in a million, being a hero in his way, and his example will doubtless stimulate other train men to similar deeds of valor under trying circumstances.

The Virgin City Verdict.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
Precinct of Virgin City,
County of Washington.

Editor Deseret News:

I enclose the following to correct errors I have observed in other papers:

At an inquest held in Virgin City over the body of Franklin Hunt, before A. J. Workman, J. P., the following verdict was returned:

The jurors upon oath do say that Franklin Hunt came to his death in Virgin City on the 2nd day of January, 1893, by a blow dealt on the head with a rock stake in the hands of James Jepson.

JEFFERSON WRIGHT, Foreman,
JAMES HUMPHRIES,
WILLIAM HANLAN, Jurors.
I. RICHARDS, Clerk.

A true assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

JNO. A. BAILEY AND M. K. PARSON, Land Agents and Attorneys, Salt Lake City—Write to them enclosing stamp and they will give information FREE about Land Matters.

What Women Should Use.

Dyspepsia, weak back, despondency and other troubles caused me fearful suffering, but Parker's Ginger Tonic makes me feel like a new being. A great remedy. Every woman should use it. Mrs. Garlitz, Pittsburg.

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.

Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.

GOOD FOR BABIES.

With a baby at breast nothing is so useful for quieting my own and baby's nerves as Parker's Ginger Tonic. It prevents bowel complaints, and is better than any stimulant to give strength and appetite. —A Newark Mother.

No excuse. If all that we hear and read about it is true, there is no excuse for being sick now, for every druggist and store in the country, has a full supply of Emil Freese's Hamburg Tea. It is harmless, yet efficacious, and a complete medicine chest in itself. As they say in the advertisements: No family should be without it.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE removes the uncomfortable feeling sometimes experienced after excessive smoking or chewing.

Brown's Bronchial Troches will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases. They are used always with good success.

Kelley's Island, Ohio, March 28th, 1890.—I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure on a bone spavin, and am pleased to report that it has taken the enlargement completely off. It took only one bottle to perform the cure. I am confident it is properly used it will do all you claim for it. Yours truly, C. M. Lincoln.

Common Sense Bob Sleighs. The only reliable. Address HOWARD HERRICK, Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah.