

from which the United States is now suffering and this purpose necessitates plain dealing with the character of a considerable element of our population, which has largely been recruited from Italy, so some interesting statistics are in course of preparation that will touch with blunt directness upon a number of murders and outrages committed in recent years in the United States by the Mafia and other secret Italian organizations and upon the vendettas that are imported into the United States to the disturbance of the peace and involving the expence to our taxpayers in the prosecution of the malefactors. Time is required to compile these facts, and the Departments will take the necessary time.

In high official circles there has been no change of opinion that the New Orleans matter is being manipulated in Italy to influence Italian politics.

NEW YORK, April 11.—In response to a request for his autograph before he sailed, Baron Fava sent the following card to a reporter: "I am satisfied to express my sympathy with the United States."

Dr. Roversi of *Il Progresso Italo Americano* stated tonight that he had been authorized by Fava to state for publication that he was only going to Rome on "leave of absence," and that he still is Italian minister to Washington. The doctor further stated that he believed Blaine a smart politician, but in this affair he had been too tricky; that his policy exceeded the limits of diplomacy. Referring to the recent dispatches from Rome, the doctor said he believed them fictitious, or printed by French newspapers, or else inspired by politicians.

L'Eco d'Italia, has the following editorial: "It is now nearly a month since the Italian Government sent its first note to the Cabinet at Washington, asking for equitable and immediate reparation for Italian citizens cowardly murdered in New Orleans. Harrison and Blaine, before our Minister who brought the formal note of Rudini, shed, in an admirable duet of Americanized buffoonery, tears of sorrow over the poor victims, but gave no other satisfaction than Presidential and Ministerial tears. But the treacherous tears of American Ministers are not current on the Italian market. The most cunning Blaine, having once dried up his obligatory tears, thought that the affair of New Orleans could be settled in an easy and friendly manner. But the New Orleans outrage could not be so lightly put aside. The slaughter at New Orleans and the behavior of the Washington Government have raised in all European Cabinets an awful question. The United States signs treaties with us, but when the occasion comes to put them in action they say they can not consider them, as they are bound by private engagements to their States. Can this ambiguity and violation of Government pledges last? All Europe has backed the note of Marquis di Rudini. A recent cable dispatch has proved to the American Government that the Italian Cabinet is not joking and that it is quite equal to the occasion in this emergency. The United States must learn that to hold a position among civilized nations it is not enough to have millions of dollars, but it is necessary as a first condition, a *sine qua non*, to be honest."

ROME, April 13.—Up to noon today it has been impossible to learn anything further concerning the report that the Italian Cabinet had decided to request United States Minister Porter to leave Rome in case no reply to Premier Rudini's last note was received from Secretary Blaine by tomorrow. The officials are reticent, and the journalists unable to secure confirmation or denial. At the American legation nothing could be learned. Minister Porter has heard nothing except what he has read in the papers. In well-informed circles the prevailing opinion, as nearly as one can gather, is that the Premier will not proceed to extremities at this juncture.

THE GRAND JURY'S REPORT.

On Saturday, April 11th, the grand jury for the February term of the Third District Court presented their report and were discharged. It is as follows:

To the Hon. Charles S. Zane, Judge of the District Court, of the Third Judicial District, Territory of Utah:

The grand jury for the February term have the honor to submit the following report of work done during its session, as follows:

We have examined eighty-one complaints, twenty-two for violation of the United States laws and fifty-nine for violations of the Territory. Of these complaints, we have found indictments in fourteen United States cases and thirty-nine Territorial, and have ignored eight United States cases and twenty Territorial, making a total of eighty-one cases submitted for examination.

In our examination of the county buildings and condition of the several counties embraced within the jurisdiction of this district, we are pleased to report them, in most cases, very satisfactory and gratifying.

The County Infirmary of Salt Lake County is in a very orderly and satisfactory condition, excepting the fact that it is very much crowded, four or five inmates being compelled to sleep in a room, suitable for not more than two, there being but fourteen sleeping rooms and forty-nine patients. We understand that the county court are going to increase the capacity of the infirmary by building of an addition, which will be a very much needed improvement and should be done at once.

We commend the neat and orderly condition of the United States penitentiary, which, when the unfavorable conditions under which the marshal and his wardens are placed are considered, reflects great credit upon them. The new cell house, when completed, will very materially relieve the present crowded condition.

The city jail of this city is entirely inadequate for the needs of the city. While everything is done for the cleanliness and health of those unfortunates who are compelled to enter its dark portals, the accommodations are bad even with the most scrupulous care.

We regret to report a very unsatisfactory condition at the county jail of Salt Lake County. The building is modern, possessing all necessary conveniences and appliances for keeping it clean and wholesome, in all its appointments, yet its condition is such as to endanger the health of all its inmates. At the time of our examination, it was found in a filthy and unkept condition, the building unclean, the cages dirty, towels filthy, while the floors and general condition of the building, or that part occupied as a jail, was disgraceful and a shame to the coun-

ty. The stench from the cesspool was almost unendurable, and we would urge the speedy connection of this building and the county courthouse with the sewer, as in its present condition it is a menace to the health of the community.

Respectfully submitted,
F. M. BISHOP, Foreman.
W. J. PAINE, Clerk.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Chicago this evening suffered the most destructive fire that has occurred since the fire of 1871. The loss is fully \$1,000,000. It was almost in the geographical centre of the city that the flames started, and like the terrible disaster of twenty years ago, began in a stable. In this case the stable was the property of the well-known furniture manufacturer and politician, John M. Smyth, and was located in the rear of his big house furnishing establishment on West Madison street, near Halstead street.

The flames speedily spread to the furniture establishment, and a moment later to Kohl & Middleton's dime museum. A general alarm was turned in to the fire department, followed by a special call for extra engines, as the fire was gaining ground with great rapidity.

In less than five minutes the smoke was pouring from every window of the museum and enveloped the huge six-story building occupied by Smyth, and in a marvelously short time both structures were turned into

A MASS OF FLAMES.

Great fiery tongues darted across the street and lodged in the upper stories of the building on the north side of Madison Street. A moment later the firemen found themselves working between the two towering walls of flame. For a time it looked as though the conflagration would get beyond control and, as in 1871, sweep toward the lake.

To add to the trouble, the wind was blowing stiffly from the west. Probably 20,000 people gathered in the neighborhood, watching the progress of the possible impending calamity. At this critical juncture, however, the thorough discipline of the fire department became magnificently apparent. The men, obeying orders, stood steadily in the street, where flames scorched them on both sides, and, after a battle, brought the flames in a measure under control.

THE IMMENSE BLAZE,

however, continued to rage in the buildings already partly destroyed. The museum was nothing but a heap of ruins, and walls of the Smyth building were falling one after another. Fortunately they all fell inward, and no person was injured. Across the street also the walls soon fell.

The upper story of a three-story building on the northwest corner of Madison and Union streets caught fire. Flames lodged around the fifth story of the Haymarket Theatre building and was soon stretching along under the mansard roof. Just west of the Haymarket the five-story building of the People's Outfitting Company caught fire in front.

Despite all efforts the buildings between Union Street and Haymarket Block were wiped out, as well as those