

prominent attorney of this city and his connections by marriage are all

LEADING SOCIETY PEOPLE.

The statement of this gentleman is as follows: It is believed that the statements made through Jesse B. Hart in New York and telegraphed there have revealed the identity of Kissane, and may probably lead to a complete disclosure of his criminal practices in the past. It is well known by certain parties that Kissane has been guilty of felony since his arrival in California. He is unrepentant and seeks only the removal of the legal disabilities and penalties for his past crimes. He is still under indictment for forgery in New York City and for murder in Arkansas, resulting from the great loss of life by the burning of the steamer *Martha Washington*, bound from Cincinnati to New Orleans, near Helena, Arkansas, on the night of January 14, 1842. He was, on his indictments, in January, 1853, together with some others,

PLACED ON TRIAL

for conspiracy and defrauding insurance companies by fictitious cargoes said to be on the steamer *Martha Washington*. He was convicted on three occasions in Cincinnati on these charges, but each time managed to evade the law. After this he was arrested for murder and taken to Helena, Arkansas, but owing to a lack of county funds and the neglect of Congress to provide an appropriation for his prosecution he again escaped the clutches of the law. A request was made by Hon. James Guthrie, for an appropriation, but it could not be passed. Kissane, in the meantime, had jumped his bail, and the next heard of him were his forgeries on the Chemical Bank of New York in August, 1854, for which he was arrested, convicted and sentenced to

SING SING PRISON,

New York. Among his effects, which were found at the time of his arrest, were some notes of \$500 denomination on the Chemical Bank of New York. He was brought to New York handcuffed and locked to the wrist of an officer. The key of his handcuffs was lodged safely in the pocket of the Chemical Bank teller, who still lives to probably assist in the last chapter of Kissane's criminal career. While in Sing Sing he offered to make a full confession of the *Martha Washington* steamboat conspiracy, and to confirm the same on the witness stand so as to aid the insurance companies in resisting the fraudulent suits brought against them for

FICTITIOUS CHARGES.

The authorities concluded his testimony would be available and useful for that purpose, as he might not voluntarily give the testimony if he served the full time. For this reason he was liberated and thereafter made a full confession of the *Martha Washington* conspiracy, the burning of the boat and the efforts to secure the insurance. The confession occupied one hundred pages of foolscap. His gang, one of the most complete organizations ever known in the country, scattered in consternation when the fact of the confession was made known. Kissane himself violated his promise to the insurance companies and fled to Nicaragua, where, under an assumed name, it was reported he had been shot. His career in California, under another

ASSUMED NAME

is well known and all his connections in business, society and marriage are equally well known, he having acquired enormous wealth. His reckless attempt to quash the indictment in New York will bring on himself and his immediate friends, many of whom are ignorant of his past history, most unpleasant consequences. General Dorr, of this city, who is perfectly familiar with Kissane's career, stated to-night that on first seeing him in this state some two years ago, he immediately identified him, but that out of consideration of Kissane's family and connections, he had persistently refused to make any statement in regard to him, hoping he would make restitution to those whom he had ruined.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—At noon to-day plans were opened at the office of the Secretary of the Navy for an armored cruiser and a powerful battleship under authority conferred by the act of August 3, 1886. Advertisements have been published by the department in American and European newspapers since August last inviting a

SUBMISSION OF PLANS

of these vessels. Designers were required to submit detailed statements of weight, hulls, engines and armament, and the fullest particulars consisting of weight, power and economy of engines, boilers and screws, torpedo apparatus, rigging, displacement, speed and other material points. In case the plan is accepted, the designer is required to make any changes of designs in armament free of expense and the department agrees to pay \$1,500 to the designer of each type of vessel which may be selected from the plans submitted. The general requirement of the department for the

ARMORED CRUISER

is that it shall have a double-bottomed hull of steel with numerous watertight compartments, a ram bow and steel-armored deck covering machinery, full sail power and a battery composed of four ten-inch and six-inch rifles and machine guns.

The armored battle ship is to be substantially like the cruises in hull, but is to have a heavy battery composed of two twelve-inch and six six-inch guns and a secondary battery.

PLANS WERE SUBMITTED

by the following firms and persons: Barrow Ship Building Company of England, two designs; Thames Iron Ship Building Company of England, two designs and two half models; the Bureau of Construction Navy Department, two designs and models; Grand Jean of France, design for armored cruisers; Lieutenant W. I. Chambers, U. S. N., design for armored cruiser; Francis L. Martin of New York, design for armed battleship; Captain L. N. Towns of New York, design for cruiser; Naval Constructor Park, design for armored cruiser. These designs will be submitted to the board appointed by Secretary Whitney to make a selection of the vessels best adapted for the American navy.

BERLIN, April 2.—Three persons who were concerned in the attempt to assassinate the Czar by means of bombs in St. Petersburg, on March 13, were hanged on Thursday morning.

Twenty more officials in various branches of the service have been arrested in connection with the attempt made against the life of the Czar in the park of Gatschina Palace, on Thursday last.

MONTREY, Cal., April 2.—The Hotel Del Monte was discovered on fire shortly before midnight. Everything was done to save it but without success. The magnificent hotel and its contents are a total wreck. No lives were lost.

There were nearly 300 guests in the hotel, mostly eastern people. The fire was discovered quick enough to give all an opportunity to escape. Most of the guests lost all of their trunks and clothing. Those who were not overcome by fright saved their jewels and money. They were all huddled together in the grounds where they

HAD TO SHIVER ALL NIGHT

many of them having nothing more on than their night clothes. The heat kept them warm for a time, but as the flames died out many of the ladies suffered severely from the cold. All who could sought refuge in the local hotels, and arrangements have been made by the railroad company to take them to San Francisco as early as possible this morning.

The hotel belonged to the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and was considered the

HANDSOMEST WATERING PLACE

hotel in America. It cost \$350,000 and was not insured. Chas. F. Crocker, vice-president of the Southern Pacific Company, was seen this morning and said the hotel would be rebuilt, as it had proved a very profitable investment.

New York, April 2.—Oliver Iselin has arranged a match for his new yacht *Titanic*, which will be launched in May and which was designed to defend the America's cup in case the size of the *Thistle* should place her in the second class. The *Titanic's* rival will be Archibald Roger's cutter *Bedouin*. The prize for which they will contest is of a novel description. In arranging for the race, Mr. Rogers remarked that he had already a lot of cups and intimated that this time he would like something new to add to his collection. "How would a silver plait cup full of gold dollars answer for stakes?" asked Iselin. The proposal was promptly accepted. The race will be 20 miles to windward, outside of Sandy Hook, and will probably take place late in June. The exact date has not yet been fixed upon.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 2.—Special to the *News* from Austin says: State Senator Woodward, of Calhoun County, has received a statement from Atascosa County, sworn to by four responsible citizens and endorsed by the county judge, sheriff and county clerk, giving the names of nineteen families in that county whom the officials declare are in a condition of starvation occasioned by drouth. The number of persons in each family is stated, showing a total number of 106 persons. The paper states that those families are unable to procure sufficient food and are now resorting in some cases to eating the carcasses of cattle who have died of starvation. The signers of the statement appeal for aid from the legislature, but as nothing more can be expected from that source, it is left for the generously disposed and more fortunate of the other counties to render such aid as they can. The statement represents a deplorable state of affairs and concludes by saying that whatever is done should be done at once.

MONTREY, April 2.—There was no building in the world better provided with means of extinguishing fire than was the Hotel Del Monte. The hose was placed on every corridor. Fire extinguishers were in every hallway, and the magnificent system of waterworks built by the company at a cost of nearly half a million dollars was capable of throwing a stream to the height of 100 feet. Besides this over \$20,000 had been expended on water appliances within the building until, as was believed, nothing had been left undone to secure both building and guests from loss or accident by fire. In order to secure an ample supply of water Charles Crocker three years ago purchased the ranch, which included the river, and erected

IMMENSE RESERVOIRS

and mains at a cost of \$400,000. The force of the water was so great that if the full head was turned on it would

have torn down an average sized building. The clerk and his assistants turned on the water, when they were horrified to find that the force was so weak as to barely give forth a sprinkle. They rushed to turn on additional streams but with similar result, showing clearly, as was afterward more fully realized, that the waterworks had been tampered with. The hallways began to fill with smoke, and the employees of the house found that the fire was spreading, though they could not locate it. It soon became evident that they could not

CONTROL THE FLAMES,

and an alarm was given, the servants rushing through the halls and calling on the guests to get up and fly for their lives, for the house was burning down. Soon the hotel became a scene of the wildest confusion. The servants, rushing down the corridor to awake the guests, found that the smoke was becoming denser and denser, and were almost frantic in their appeals to come out. Men, women and children rushed from rooms clad only in their night clothes and such wraps as they could snatch from the beds. A few halted to secure their jewels and money, but the black smoke which came rolling along the halls warned them to waste no more time in

GETTING OUT

of the building. Down the broad stairway rushed the frightened guests, only to be confronted with a heavy volume of smoke and a burst of flame on the lower floor. They had to dash through the smoke and flame to find a place of safety. Many ladies could not summon up courage to face the ordeal, and fled shrieking to the windows of the floor above, where their cries for help almost drove their friends frantic. In the meantime the hook and ladder company connected with the hotel was at work, and ladders were run up to the second and third stories, down which the servants carried the women and children who were afraid to face the smoke and flames on the lower floor.

The clerk, who was first notified of the fire, made the most

STRENUOUS EFFORTS

with his brigade to put out the flames, but water could not be got. The horror of the night was made worse by the pitchy darkness, for soon after the fire broke out the gas main burst, and the hotel was plunged in gloom. In less than half an hour the huge building was enveloped in flames, and within three hours was totally consumed, the only vestige remaining being the brick chimneys. The total loss, including the losses of the guests, will probably reach \$1,500,000. The only guest who was at all injured was Capt. Scott, a Boston capitalist, who burned his hands in his

RAPID DESCENT

on the rope from the window of the room he occupied. From the fact that the waterpipes had been tampered with and that immediately after the first outbreak of the fire, the flames were noticed in another part of the building, it is firmly believed that it was the work of an incendiary. The matter will be strictly investigated. Col. Fred Crocker confirms the statement made in the morning of the company's intention to rebuild the hotel. The new building will be similar in style to the one destroyed, but very much larger and one story higher. Architects are already at work on the plans, and every effort will be made to have it finished within six months.

IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 2.—Immediately on receipt of the news the Southern Pacific Company made prompt arrangements to bring the unfortunate guests to this city. The first train load arrived at 11:30 a. m. and numbered about 150. The scene presented in the richly furnished coaches, of ladies with frightened look and scantily clad, was a peculiar one. Another train load arrived an hour later bringing the remainder of the guests who desired to come. Many interested friends and relatives were at the depot to witness their arrival. Some carried bundles containing necessary articles of

WEARING APPAREL

with which to envelop the frames of the unfortunates who had been compelled to leave the hotel without ceremony, while others were present to assure themselves that their relatives and friends had escaped unharmed. For about five minutes there was a general hand-shaking and embracing, and the tired tourists were then hurried to the hotels. The majority of the ladies were wrapped in blankets with veils or scarfs about their heads and slippers on their feet. Those guests who had lost all their money by the fire were notified to-day by the manager of the Palace Hotel that they might draw on him for such funds as were necessary to provide them with proper clothing and this evening they are feeling more comfortable.

At Gonzales, Cal., on the morning of March 25, H. Molzen was found in his bed in an unconscious state. Dr. Hertel was immediately summoned, and found him suffering from an overdose of morphine. He was a hard drinker, and it seems he was in the habit of taking the drug, and probably took an overdose by accident. He died this afternoon. Mr. Molzen was about 65 years of age, and until recently a resident of Spanishtown.

The man who has twice revolutionized the navies of the world, and who has constructed what the London press is pleased to call "the diabolical masterpiece of American ingenuity," is eighty-three years of age, but he is hale and hearty, and his working capacity exceeds that of most men of sixty. Captain John Ericsson, the genius in question, attributes his health and vigor to the good constitution with which he was endowed by his Swedish parents, to his regular habits and to daily physical exercise. Winter and summer he rises at 7. After an hour's practice in a large, well ventilated and completely appointed gymnasium at the top of the house, in exercise that bring every muscle of the body into play, he takes a tepid bath, followed by a cold shower and a vigorous rubbing with rough towels. Having dressed he comes down to, with a good appetite, a breakfast of fruit, milk, a brown bread of his own invention, fish and eggs or a chop. Coffee is tabooed. After glancing over the papers and reading his mail, he betakes himself to his work room. He drinks neither wine, beer nor spirits, and does not use tobacco in any form.

Diphtheria is frequently the result of a neglected Sore throat, which can be cured by a single bottle of Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents a bottle.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One red brockle faced STEER, line black, about two years old, crop off right ear, under slope and slit in left ear, branded M on left ribs.

Which if not claimed in ten days will be sold as the law directs at the estray pound on Saturday, April 9th, at 10 a. m. GEORGE T. COITAM, Poundkeeper.

St. George, March 30, 1887.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark bay MARE, 8 or 9 years old, branded yC on left shoulder and yC on left thigh, white stripe in face.

One dark bay stud COLT, 2 years old, black mane and tail, right hind foot white, brand visible.

If not claimed and taken away within 10 days from date, they will be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday, April 14th, 1887, at 4 p. m. L. HEMENWAY, Poundkeeper.

Granger, S. L. Co., April 4, 1887.

Mr. G. E. Reardon, Baltimore, Md., Commissioner of Deeds for all the States, suffered for a long time with rheumatism, which yielded promptly to St. Jacobs Oil.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark red COW about 10 years old, halter around neck, brands resembling O on left hip, and A with a circle around it, on right ribs.

If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away on or before April 15th, 1887, it will be sold at public auction at the City Estray Pound, Washington Square, to the highest responsible bidder, at two p. m.

M. SHELMEIDINE, City Poundkeeper.

S. L. City, April 2, 1887.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM TAYLOR BROTHERS' FARM, in Bluff Dale, 20 miles south of Salt Lake City, one dark bay Mare, 3 years old, branded C on left shoulder; also one light bay Mare, 2 years old, same brand; neither have been worked.

Any person returning or giving information of whereabouts, will be suitably rewarded by

M. W. TAYLOR, City Hall, or at farm.



**H. H. H. HORSE LINIMENT.** The H. H. H. Horse Liniment puts new life into the Antiquated Horse. For the last 14 years the H. H. H. Horse Liniment has been the leading remedy among Farmers and Stockmen for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Stiff Joints, Spavine, Windfalls, Sore Shoulders, etc., and for Family Use is without an equal for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Aches, Pains, Sprains, Cuts and Sprains of all characters. The H. H. H. Liniment has many imitations, and we caution the Public to see that the Trade Mark "H. H. H." is on every Bottle before purchasing. For sale everywhere for 50 cents and \$1.00 per Bottle.

H. H. MOORE & SON.

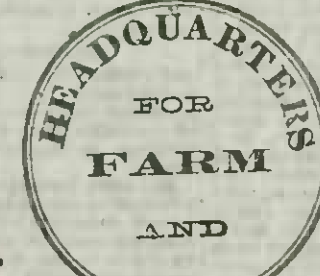
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AND  
SULKY  
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SCHUTTLE  
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ROAD CARTS.



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FIRST CLASS VEHICLES of ALL KINDS.

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What Mr. Beyer says: "Please best thanks for the splendid seeds received from your firm. It would be a rather lengthy list if I should name all, but will say that amongst 38 first, and 3 second premiums awarded me at our fairs in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan, 28 first premiums were for vegetables raised from your seeds. What firm can beat this?" Seed of this quality I am now ready to sell to every one who tills a farm or plants a garden, sending them FREE my vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue, for 1887. Old customers need not write for it. I catalogue this season the native wild to JAS. J. H. GREGORY, Seed Grower, Marquette, Mich.