

of the third story of the main building, and running along that floor were communicated by the dummy to the stories below. The main building was 280 feet long, 50 feet wide, and four and a half stories high. While volunteers were removing goods from the office of a one story structure, suddenly and without warning the back and front walls fell out, leaving the two highest walls unsupported. One adjoining office leaned outward, and as a shriek went up from the spectators, fell upon the roof of the office, crushing through to the basement, and burying those within. One man who escaped stated that there were a dozen men in the ruins, and already eleven bodies have been recovered, nearly all fearfully crushed and more or less burned. The loss is said to be about \$290,000.

BOSTON, 8.—A boy named Welsh, aged two years and a half, killed his playmate named Fagerstrom, aged 3, by striking him on the head with a brick to-day.

GALVESTON, 8.—Three blocks were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at \$3,000,000.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The cabinet, to-day, discussed the Utah troubles at some length. The opinions of United States Attorney Howard, of that Territory, who is now here in regard to the prosecutions for the complicity in the Mountain Meadow massacre, were fully considered. It was agreed that the United States authorities there should proceed with firmness in these prosecutions, and all offenders be brought to justice. Should the Mormons make any attempt to prevent the punishment of their leaders, government will see that a sufficient force is sent to the Territory to enforce the decrees of the courts, but it is not believed that there will be any trouble.

The memorandum of Marisco, the Mexican minister, submitted to Secretary Evarts, yesterday, is in the nature of a protest against the recent action of the cabinet instructing the military commander of the southwest to pursue the marauders into Mexican territory. It is similar in terms to the protest presented by him four years ago, after the invasion of Mexican soil by Gen. Mackenzie in pursuit of the Kickapoo Indians. He expresses the hope that no act similar to that will hereafter be committed, and if any measures shall be deemed necessary in order to remedy the evils on the frontier, which it may be necessary to carry out on Mexican soil, such measures will be adopted and carried out by both governments jointly. Such an incursion of foreign troops into the territory of Mexico, besides being at variance with the principles which govern nations in time of peace, may, in his country, bring the administration into very serious conflicts and materially disturb the peace of the republic. This last consideration would, he says, probably be sufficient for a friendly government, for it will not wish to risk the causing of such terrible evils to its neighbor when it relies upon the good will of the latter to secure the just ends which it seeks to attain.

PHILADELPHIA, 8.—Wool scarce, finer. New unwashed is arriving freely, and sold as fast as offered. Colorado, washed 17, @ 27½, unwashed 15 @ 17, extra and merino pulled 35 @ 38, No. 1 and super pulled 33 @ 35. Texas, fine and medium, 18 @ 30, coarse 16 @ 18. California, fine and medium 18 @ 26, coarse 18 @ 24.

BRIDGEPORT, 8.—In the Bridgeport disaster the coroner's jury this afternoon, after an exhaustive examination, rendered a unanimous verdict as to the cause of the deaths, and added that they further find the supply of water from the hydrant was wholly inadequate. Had there been a sufficient water supply the fire department would have stopped the conflagration which caused the falling of the walls. The total insurance is \$100,000.

MT. CARMEL, 8.—The calamity which has befallen this city has not been overstated. Fourteen blocks of beautiful homes and business houses are in ruins; a hundred families homeless and helpless; a score of dead, and over seventy dead hurt in a population of 2,500. A loss of not less than \$300,000 is too heavy a load for this heart-stricken people to carry alone, and help must come from the country at large. Any aid from cities or towns that may be sent to R. S. Gordon,

mayor, or Judge T. J. Shannon, of the banking house of Shannon & Beal, the chairman of the relief committee, will be wisely and faithfully appropriated towards those who are worthy and needy.

INDIANAPOLIS, 8.—The farewell reception tendered to ex-Governor Hendricks, prior to his departure for Europe, took place in the Masonic Hall to-night. The hall was crowded to overflowing, all the standing room was occupied. Ex-Gov. Hendricks, in a brief speech, thanked his friends for their manifestation of love and esteem. Several prominent gentlemen made brief speeches, after which a general hand-shaking took place.

NEW YORK, 9.—The *Herald's* Washington special says Sumner Howard has been in conference for a couple of days with Devens at the invitation of the latter, who is desirous of learning all the facts connected with the prosecution against the Mormons, now being conducted by the district attorney, or which he proposes to institute, on evidence to be submitted to the grand juries at Salt Lake and Beaver. The appropriation for the Department of Justice was largely outlaid by the last Congress, and the Attorney-General is unwilling to make any expenditures of money in prosecutions which are not likely to be successful. The testimony in Mormon suits will have to be sought from witnesses who were driven off, and are now scattered as far west as California, and as far east as Illinois, and the fees and expenses of bringing these witnesses back to Utah to testify will call for a large amount of money. It was to see the nature of this evidence that Devens invited Howard to Washington. He is said to be so satisfied of its value that he will authorize the requisite outlay to procure it. He therefore, is far from contemplating a discontinuance of the suits, as has been reported in some of the papers.

The *Times's* Washington special, on the Rio Grande border troubles, says the Mexican Minister's protest was totally ignored, and not even read at the Cabinet meeting. Diaz will probably send a new minister to Washington, one in accord with both countries, and determined to suppress these raids.

NEW YORK, 8.—The Custom House Commission heard a committee from the importers and grocers, who recommended, among other things, that the weighers' and gaugers' fee be paid only on such articles as are weighed before going abroad, that no fees whatever be charged on export goods, and favored the abolition of damage allowance only after the goods have left the possession of the government. They favored the passage by Congress of a new and simple revenue law.

A. P. Ketchum, general appraiser, opposed the establishment of inland ports of entry.

NEW ORLEANS, 8.—Ex-Judge Henry C. Dibble, late assistant Attorney General, was arrested this morning and brought before the Superior Criminal Court on information filed by District Attorney Finney, which charges Dibble with embezzling \$13,000 of the state funds.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The President, to-day, removed G. R. G. Pitkin, the U. S. marshal for Louisiana, and directed that a commission be made out for Jack Wharton to fill the vacancy.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—Heavy rains fell in Western Missouri and in Kansas the past few days, and great damage has been done to railroad, crops, and other property.

SAN FRANCISCO, 9.—Arrived the Pacific Mail steamer, *City of Peking*, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, bringing the following:

Hong Kong, May 17th, Shangsai, May 17th.—Famine continues in Shantung and Chihli. The suffering increases, and there is no possible means of averting death, by starvation, of hundreds of thousands.

All the new ports conceded by the Chefoo Convention are now opened.

There is famine also in Corea, and pestilence, supposed to be caused by the exposure of multitudes of dead bodies all over the country. Japan is again appealed to for material and medical aid.

Li Hung Chang, viceroy of Chihli, narrowly escaped death on April 21st, from the accidental explosion of shells at a military review near Tientsin. Six men were killed and forty wounded close beside him.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 4.—The *Times* discredits the report that the Russians have forced the Sulina mouth of the Danube, giving various cogent reasons therefor.

The *Times* correspondent at Paris telegraphs that he has reason to believe the assurances which it now seems certain Count Schouvaloff brings, relative to the eventual temporary occupation of Constantinople, are in answer to a question put by England as to Russia's intentions relative to Constantinople. If Russia believed herself obliged to reply to such questions she would be unable, at least officially, to do so otherwise than as alleged. A nation knowing its capital ran no risk of occupation, would be little disposed to consent to a conqueror's terms. At most Russia could give England assurances and secret guarantees in case an eventual temporary occupation of Constantinople should seem seriously dangerous to British interests. This will certainly not be the only delicate point in Russia's reply. She will say, "I shall not touch Egypt or the Suez Canal," but she will not say what she will do. Though the Russian reply may lead to many dispatches, it is the expectation of it which has produced the present lull throughout Europe.

The *Times's* Vienna dispatch reports that a number of bulletins from the Russian commander-in-chief, in the Caucasus, seem to show that the insurrection has spread towards the Caspian Sea, for a successful expedition is recorded against a tribe on the eastern slopes of the Caucasus, which form part of Daghestan.

Bulletins report that General Kravehanto had a hot engagement with 3,000 of the enemy on passing over a bridge of the Boyada. From this it would seem that he has been obliged to leave his position above Sukum Kaleh and fall back behind the river Modar, where a force is being assembled to prevent the Turks from invading Minerehla.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is thought probable that the Circassian insurrection may now spread, and close the military roads along the Caspian Sea. Orders have been sent to Astrachan to embark reinforcements, to be landed on the eastern Caucasian shore.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent asserts that the following is undoubtedly true, being from an unimpeachable source: The Grand Duke Nicholas recently said to a foreign consul that neither Prince Bismarck nor Lord Derby will prevent us from entering Constantinople as the Germans entered Paris only to leave it again.

LONDON, Ont., 5.—The trains on the different railroads are much delayed this morning by caterpillars. The track is covered with millions.

CALCUTTA, 5.—The news from the famine districts is more cheerful. The rainfall has greatly improved the prospects.

LONDON, 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says it is asserted that Count Von Moltke regards Russia's chances as steadily improving in consequence of the extraordinary negligence and lack of foresight of the Turks.

Dispatches from Lima state that Don Nicolas De Pierola, revolutionist, and his suite, surrendered themselves to the Peruvian authorities with the ironclad turret ship *Huascar*, which his partisans had seized.

There was a battle, to-day, near Maljak, lasting several hours. The Turks were defeated and lost 500 men. The Montenegrin losses are not ascertained.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, a dispatch was laid on the table, addressed by Lord Derby to Lord Lyons, British ambassador at Paris. The dispatch is dated May 16th. Lord Derby informs Lord Lyons that Great Britain has declined the proposal of M. De Lesseps to keep open the Suez Canal to all nations, and had intimated to Russia that an attempt to blockade or otherwise interfere with the canal or its approaches would be regarded by England as a menace to India, a grave injury to the commerce of the world and incompatible with the maintenance of the British attitude of passive neutrality. At the same time it was intimated to the Porte and Khedive that England was firmly determined not to permit the canal to be made the scene of any combat or other warlike operations.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Prince Gortschakoff's note to

Lord Derby, of which Count Schouvaloff is the bearer, states that the Czar does not want any territorial increase in Europe, but only desires autonomy for Bulgaria, and the independence of Roumania and Servia. He also demands the cession of Armenia, from Bayazid to the coast, but not including Erzeroum.

LONDON, 5.—The *Times* correspondent with the Turkish army sends the following particulars of its organization: The army of the Danube is rather deficient in artillery and very deficient in cavalry, the only reason being the want of money. The Turkish government has still more than 400 breech-loading cannon lying idle at Constantinople for want of horses and harness, and multitudes of well-qualified dragoons, but no money to mount them. The armament of the troops is all that is perfect. The infantry have Martini-Henry rifles, and the cavalry Winchester rifles.

According to the most trustworthy information the present strength of the army, inclusive of reserves in course of formation on the other side of the Balkans, is 230 battalions of infantry, 72 squadrons of horse, 300 cannon, and about 8,000 fortress artillery and engineers; of these 45 battalions are stationed at Widdin, 36 at Rustchuk, 65 at Shumla, 28 at Varna, 36 at Silistria. The remaining 20 battalions are divided between Nikopolis, Sistona, Turtukai, the Dobrudzha, and various places of more or less importance. In Danubian Bulgaria every battalion on an average may be assumed to contain 750 men. The contributions from Nish are indeed considerably below this standard; but on the other hand numerous relief battalions have 1,000 men, or even more, therefore the total number of infantry is about 172,500, and the cavalry, reckoning 100 men to a squadron, 7,200. Accordingly, the army of the Danube, including fortress artillery and engineers, is close upon 200,000 strong.

As to the organization there, and want of everything that is indispensable in tactical unity and system, until within a few weeks there were no divisions, brigades or regiments. The Balkans lay scattered about without often knowing from whom they had to receive orders. It is true that after the declaration of war, divisions and brigades were formed, but this is of little practical value when it is considered that the troops and commanders are changed about at the caprice of one superior officer.

The army is virtually directed from Constantinople, where all movements are planned and orders issued by the so-called council of war, composed of a number of generals, who are mere puppets in the hands of a few ignorant upstarts. Abdul Kerim Pasha is merely the executor of the will of this body. Undeniably he possesses military experience and a sharp, judicious eye, but is wholly wanting in the energy and power of rapid action. To the natural incapacity of the commander-in-chief in this respect must be added the circumstance that he is seconded by no general staff.

As regards the fortresses in European Turkey, incredible results have been accomplished in Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla, and Varna, especially the last two, which are now quite formidable fortifications, and almost entirely consist of independent works, mostly of earth, but constructed in strict conformity with modern principles of armament, and leave nothing to be desired.

Very probably the Russians will succeed soon in forcing the river, but it is equally certain, in the face of the tough, enduring qualities of the Turkish soldiers, that they will only, after shedding much blood, force the barrier opposed to their onward progress in the shape of the Danube.

A telegram from Suleiman Pasha, dated on Monday, announces that he has marched from Gatschko, and taken several Montenegrin positions, especially the important fortifications around Kristdhe, and probably Krotaze, which were captured, after a desperate fight, with 6,000 Montenegrins. The latter were routed with considerable loss.

Alizab, the commandant at Scutari, announces the capture of several Montenegrin positions.

The reception given by Pierrepont, to-night, in honor of General Grant, was a most brilliant affair. The house was superbly decorated with flowers. The large drawing

and reception rooms were crowded from tea until one o'clock. At least 1,000 persons were present, comprising all the best and most distinguished English and American society in London. Grant received with Mrs. Pierrepont, and shook each person's hand, and Pierrepont received with Mrs. Grant. All the members of Her Majesty's Cabinet were present except Lord Beaconsfield, who is ill. Almost the entire diplomatic corps attended, the Japanese and Chinese Ambassadors being especially remarkable. A large number of Members of Parliament were present.

CALCUTTA, 5.—A southwest monsoon burst at Colombo, Ceylon, on May 14th, and may be expected in Bombay early in June. If it comes with rain it will prevent the crisis of a famine. The commencement of agricultural operations is reported in Bombay and Madras, where rain has already fallen, as well as in Mysore.

LONDON, 6.—A dispatch from Ragusa, dated Tuesday, says the Turkish attack on Montenegro from the Albanian side, has commenced. Ali Sahib, with the whole of his force, advanced from Spuz up the Zeta Valley, the object being to reach Damlograd. The Montenegrins met the attack on the hill of Moljot. Fighting is still raging, but up to noon the Turkish assaults were repulsed. Five hundred Turks had been killed. The Montenegrins fight against enormous odds, there being 35,000 regulars and irregulars against them on this side alone.

A Vienna dispatch says since the commencement of the great heat, the health of the Russian army has become worse.

The Bath and West of England Society's centenary was celebrated at Bath, to-day. The Widcomb suspension bridge fell and about 100 persons were precipitated thirty feet, into the river Avon. Eight dead bodies have been recovered, and it is feared that others have perished. Many were injured.

5 p.m.—Later advices from Bath say that twenty dead bodies of the victims have been recovered, and several are still missing. It is now said that there were nearly 200 people on the bridge when it fell.

BATH, 6.—From one to two hundred persons, mostly well-to-do farmers, were upon the toll bridge leading from the railway platform, when it fell. It was a light wooden structure, about thirty feet long, and from thirty to forty feet high, without a centre support. It snapped in the middle, and the ends were wrenched clean off, when the whole mass plunged into the stream, which was about seven feet deep. The work of rescuing is still going on.

Later—It is now estimated that about twelve persons were killed and 51 injured, some fatally.

—Puck says there are seven men in the cabinet—six without Schutz, and seven with.

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