

AMERICAN AND MEXICAN FLAGS

Entwined at El Paso—Gen. Hernandez Addressed President on Behalf of Diaz—Responded: Is no Imperialism.

El Paso, Texas, May 6.—The American and Mexican flags were entwined in the decorations of the plaza where the official greeting of President McKinley in his response to the president of Mexico, Gen. Hernandez, was given. The presence on the stand of Gen. Hernandez, personal representative of President Diaz, and the governor of the state of Chihuahua, gave an international significance to the event. There were thousands of people to whom the President spoke and their enthusiasm was almost as wild as that of the Americans.

Gen. Hernandez addressed the President on behalf of his president extending the latter's congratulations and the high tribute to the president of the Mexican republic and charged his warm regard and personal esteem with his best wishes for the continued prosperity of our sister republic. The president's speech was very happy and was especially notable on account of his injunction to the people not to be

alarmed about imperialism. There was, he said, no imperialism except the imperial power of the sovereign people of the United States.

The governor of Chihuahua also warmly welcomed the President at the border. The exercises in the plaza were preceded by a military parade. The ladies of the cabinet crossed the Rio Grande to Juarez, where they were tendered a breakfast by Juan Ochoa, a prominent Mexican banker. Mrs. McKinley did not attend the breakfast, but enjoyed a short drive during the morning.

At noon the presidential party resumed its journey westward.

GOV. NASH'S PARTY.

Raton, N. M., May 6.—When the Ohio special bearing Gov. Nash and party to San Francisco reached Trinidad today, Mrs. Randolph S. Warner left the train for Chicago and will go thence to Palmerville, Ohio. She was called back by the death of her mother-in-law. Mrs. Warner was leader of the ladies in the governor's party. Her sister, Miss Helen Deshler, will christen the battleship Ohio in San Francisco. The Ohio party spent the afternoon at Hot Springs bath at Las Vegas.

COL. HOLMES BUYS GARGO HOUSE.

Historic Old Residence Brings About \$45,000—May be Torn Down to Give Place to a More Modern and Stately Dwelling for the Purchaser.

Col. E. F. Holmes has purchased from President Snow, as trustee, in trust, the historic Gargo house, at the corner of South Temple and State streets, for about \$45,000, or a figure between that sum and \$50,000. The sale was negotiated by Tuttle Brothers and Woolley, who have had an option on the property for some time past, though it was not until late Saturday evening that the deal was closed.

The area of the lot is 10x10 rods, which means that its frontage of 165 feet on South Temple street, brought about \$200 per front foot, which is considered a very good figure when compared with recent sales of property in that vicinity, and in view of the fact that Col. and Mrs. Holmes will probably raise the famous old structure to the ground in the near future to make place for a more magnificent and palatial residence. The property has been upon the market for some time, and not

long ago it was offered to Hon. A. W. McCune for \$40,000, but he declined the offer.

The Gargo house was erected by President Young a good many years ago, and was deeded by him to the Church for a residence for its Presidents. It was of the Italian style of architecture, and for a time was occupied by Mrs. Amelia Young, who was given a life interest in it by President Young. Every member of the Church is familiar with the manner in which it was confiscated during the old raid days, and with the particulars associated with its final recovery and restoration to the Church. Its disposition to Col. Holmes means much to the part of the city in which it is situated, especially in view of the fact that he and his wife have recently come into possession of the George W. Thatcher corner, just east of the Eagle Gate, and diagonally opposite the Gargo House, on which site they are to erect a \$250,000 flat.

A WILD TALE OF REALTY VALUES

The Herald of Sunday, contained an extraordinary article on real estate values in Salt Lake which ought not to pass uncontradicted, inasmuch as it is intended to convey the idea outside of the city that people here have gone mad on values, that we have discounted our old time boom and to work damage to legitimate real estate interests generally. The article states that Mr. F. D. Clift, owner of the Clift house corner, had been offered \$150,000 for his property which is at the rate of \$3,500 a foot on Main street. The same article said that the property of Bishop Winder adjoining could also

have been secured. The "News" investigated both statements today. Mr. Clift states emphatically that he has had no offer, and that there was not a particle of truth in the report. Bishop Winder was just as emphatic and said he had never heard of it before he read it in the paper. The absurdity of any such statement is evident when it is known that there are several choice locations on Main street, between First and Third South streets, which can be had at from \$1,100 to \$2,000 per foot. The highest price yet paid for Main street realty in Salt Lake was \$2,200 a foot front paid by W. S. McCormick for the corner on which McCormick & Co. bank stands, at the height of the boom.

BAD WRECK ON THE BURLINGTON

Ottumwa, Ia., May 6.—Passenger train No. 3 on the Burlington road, struck a construction train at Thayer this afternoon while running at full speed. Five persons are reported to have been killed and about thirty injured.

At the Burlington general offices it was stated that train No. 3, which left Chicago at 11 o'clock last night, ran into the engine of a construction train, wrecking both engines, baggage car,

smoking car and three chair cars. Engineer Brown, of the passenger train, was reported killed and about thirty trainmen and passengers injured. The engine car and sleepers remained on the track and their occupants were uninjured.

Creston, Ia., May 6.—In the wreck at Thayer, Iowa, Robert Brown, engineer of Burlington, was killed and Simon McKenna, fatally hurt. Twenty-five passengers and trainmen were injured, two or three fatally.

The injured will be brought to the Creston hospital.

ALARMING SITUATION IN SICILY.

Paris, May 6.—The Patrie today publishes dispatches from Palermo, Naples and Foggia reporting an alarming situation in Sicily and South Italy. The peasants in the province of Messina, Catania and Syracuse are in perpetual revolt and sanguinary conflicts with the police occur almost daily.

The region in which the sulphur mines are situated is agitated and a general strike is threatened. Misery prevails in the province of Pistoia. The fields and gardens are lying waste, the municipality has suspended payment and the syndic has gone to Rome, to confer with the premier. Strikes are extending everywhere in south Italy.

PROF. RADCLIFFE ON TABERNACLE ORGAN.

NEVER HEARD A BETTER.

To President Lorenzo Snow, Dear Sir:—After we left the Tabernacle yesterday, I went back, wishing to hear the organ in different parts of the auditorium. Mr. Hedegland was very attentive to me, and requested me to let me hear the difference between the organ and the other stops I named, singly, which he did, and on leaving he arranged to let me this afternoon to take me

through the instrument, to see everything. I have just returned from there, and hearing you have called during my absence, I hasten to let you know my opinion.

I must confess that while listening to the recital yesterday, I thought there was not sufficient volume or depth of tone mind, I do not mean loudness or power, but rather, that glorious, full, round, rich diapason tone, which is the great charm of the organ, especially for church music and

choir accompaniments, but after listening attentively, I have come to the conclusion that the volume of tone of those particular stops, is impeded by the very heavy case which incloses the instrument. I feel convinced that if some parts of it were opened out, say the north and south sides, and some of the wood work in the front, it would make a great difference.

I am very much pleased with the string tones stops. I have never heard better, and can say the same of the reeds, and flutes.

When inspecting the inside of the organ, I took my son with me, who is a good practical mechanic, and he is very much pleased with the workmanship and does not think it could be better. I am also perfectly satisfied myself that the work is first class in every particular. I must congratulate you and your people in possessing such a magnificent instrument.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS RADCLIFFE.

UTAH IRON MINES ATTRACT NOTICE.

The extent to which the iron interests in and around Cedar City are attracting attention is well illustrated by the developments of the past few days. The heirs of the late Thomas Taylor, who inherited his iron properties here, have been given an option on them for \$250,000, in favor of certain parties, and John C. Butler, Jr., agent of the heirs, has gone to New York to meet the principals in the proposed purchase. The option has several months yet to run, but Mr. Butler said to a "News" representative Saturday evening just before taking his train for the east, that he felt little doubt of being able to make the sale as two other parties stood ready to take another option the instant the present one expired.

SHIP-BUILDING FEDERATION. Official Statement Concerning It Not Made Today.

New York, May 6.—The official statement in connection with the formation of the United States Ship-Building and Dry Dock company, of Newport News, and the New York Ship-Building and Dry Dock company, of New York, was not made today. At the office of H. W. Wilson, 200 Broadway, it was stated that the statement concerning the combination in connection with a group of bankers and brokers, it was said that the statement would be given out on Wednesday. It was stated that there was any hitch in the plan of construction, the statement merely being withheld until certain details were perfected.

May Corn Down.

Chicago, May 6.—May corn, which has been cornered, sold down to 60 cents a bushel today, compared with the high price of 75 cents on Friday. The drop was due to an increase in the receipts of corn which may be delivered to Phillips on contracts. There was very little trading, however.

Jamison & Co. Brokers, Fail.

Chicago, May 6.—Jamison & Company, 159 La Salle street, one of the largest stock brokerage firms in the West, have suspended. They were unable to meet their obligations on the New York stock exchange. Mr. Jamison declared his belief that his firm could pay its creditors in full. Customers of the firm are said to have been short on the New York stock exchange, but were unable to produce sufficient margins to meet the advance in stocks. This threw the obligations on Jamison & Company. Funds which Mr. Jamison fully expected to receive from the sale of his property, which he was compelled to close his deals.

Cuyahoga Savings Bank Closes.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 6.—The doors of the Cuyahoga Savings bank were not opened for business today. The following notice was posted on the windows: "On account of the continued absence of R. N. Pollock, the treasurer, the directors have concluded to suspend payment until such time as they can make an examination of their affairs. It is confidently expected that every depositor will be paid in full."

British Captives Americans.

London, May 6.—Replying to a question in the house of commons today, Mr. Broderick, the war secretary, said that among the prisoners captured in South Africa, were twenty-six Americans, besides thirteen others. He said that the British government had no intention of releasing any of the prisoners until the war was over.

TAX ON TOBACCO AND SNUFF.

After July 1 Stamps for Same to be Sold at 20 Per Cent Discount.

Washington, May 6.—Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes has decided that as the rate of tax on tobacco and snuff will not be changed by the act of March 3, 1897, stamps for tobacco and snuff will be issued. The stamps now in use will be sold by collectors on and after July 1st at a discount of 20 per cent. As tobacco and snuff stamps in the hands of manufacturers June 30th may not be redeemed for the purpose of allowing the discount, manufacturers can secure the rebate on such stamps only by affixing them to packages of tobacco or snuff prior to July 1st and including such packages in their claims for rebate. Otherwise such stamps must be used without benefit of discount or rebate.

MURDERED HIS BRIDE.

Jesse King then Turns Weapon on Himself and Suicides.

Bellefonte, Pa., May 6.—Jesse B. King, living near Millheim, today shot and fatally wounded his bride of two months and shot himself through the heart, dying almost instantly. The couple had quarreled and Mrs. King decided to leave her husband. Unable to persuade her to remain, King shot her and then killed himself. Mrs. King is still living but the doctors say she cannot recover.

French Miners Resume Work.

Monteauroux les Mines, France, May 6.—The miners who have been on strike here resumed work this morning.

Prof. Eastman's Trial.

Cambridge, Mass., May 6.—The third week of the trial of Charles R. Eastman for the alleged murder of Richard H. Grogan, began today, the defense continuing its effort to show that there was a good feeling between Eastman and Grogan.

Genoa Dockmen Strike.

Genoa, May 6.—In consequence of a dispute regarding the hours of labor, the dockmen have gone on a general strike except at the San Benito landing.

FAMOUS WATER CASE DECIDED.

Judge Morse's Findings a Big Victory for the City.

ITS RIGHTS NOT IN DANGER

Chief of State of the Case by Hon. E. S. Richards, who Represented the Plaintiff.

A decision in the case of Salt Lake City and the Utah and Salt Lake Canal company vs Salt Lake City Water and Electric Power company and several other canal companies in which almost 100 water claimants were litigants which was announced in Saturday's issue of the "News" is herewith treated at length.

This trial, which was the longest that was ever heard in a Utah court, was probably the most important water case that has ever been brought to trial in the State. The court finds that the interveners Hiram Bennion and twenty-six others, were entitled to a decree awarding them the use during the irrigation season for the 200 acres of land 3 cubic feet of water per second through the Bennion & Bennion mill race, and quieting their title thereto. The West Jordan Milling & Mfg. company is awarded 30 cubic feet of water through the Gardner mill race. John A. Esbert, Albino Beckstead, Hiram Beckstead, John H. Bailey, Henry Dinwoodey, W. L. Egbert, Richard Holman, Ludwig Christensen and James Peterson for their 282 1/2 acres are entitled to 3.3 cubic feet from the Gardner mill race. The Utah Mattress and Manufacturing company gets 11 cubic feet through the Gardner mill race. Asahel W. Smith, W. R. Wellington, A. C. Lunn, A. D. Lunn, James and Charles Blake get 2.25 cubic feet from the Galena canal, and from the same source Sarah E. Stewart is allowed 1.4 cubic feet; Henry Osborne, .64 cubic feet; John T. Wilson, .30 cubic feet; the U. S. Mining company, 1.3 cubic feet.

From the Beckstead ditch the Beckstead Irrigation company is found entitled to 12 cubic feet per second for its 630 acres of land. Louis H. Mousley, Rice S. Madsen, Johannes S. Holt, Caroline Jensen, James and Margaret C. Madsen get 2 cubic feet for 87.5 acres from the Mousley ditch, and William Cooper Jr., takes 2 cubic feet for the operation of his mill on the Cooper mill race. John Neff gets 1.4 cubic feet, Anna Neff 1.2 cubic feet and John T. Wilson 3 cubic feet from the same race.

With regard to the city and canal companies the court says: "Salt Lake City, the Utah and Salt Lake Canal Co., the East Jordan Irrigation company, the South Jordan Canal Co. and the North Jordan Canal Co. are entitled to a decree subject to the limitations hereinafter set forth, the right to the use of all the balance of the waters of the Jordan river for irrigation, culinary and domestic purposes, to the extent of the capacity of their several canals, and the right to impound and store all the waters of said river in Utah Lake and to have their title thereto quieted."

"The city, canal and irrigation companies shall at all times allow to flow unimpounded down through the channel of the river a sufficient quantity of water, which when added to the accretion of the river, shall be sufficient to furnish the various points of diversion and measurement the several quantities of water herein awarded to the West Jordan Milling and Manufacturing Co., the Utah Mattress and Manufacturing Co., the U. S. Mining Co., William Cooper Jr., and Bennion and Bennion, for the operation of their several mills and factories; and during the irrigation season each year shall allow to flow unimpounded through the channel of the river such additional quantity of water as will when added to the accretion from seepage and other sources, supply the various points of diversion and measurement the quantity of water herein awarded to the several farmers and land owners taking water for irrigation purposes through the Gardner mill race, the U. S. Mining canal, the Beckstead canal, the Mousley ditch, the Bennion and Bennion mill race, and the Cooper mill race as hereinafter set forth and during the winter or non-irrigation season four cubic feet of water for the use of the stockholders of the Utah Water and Electric power company for domestic and culinary purposes."

Subject to these limitations and to the limitations and conditions contained in the agreement of compromise entered into in 1885 between Joseph H. Colgate and others and said city and canal and irrigation companies, the said city and canal and irrigation companies shall have the right at all times to shut off, impound and store the entire flow of the Jordan river, and hold and save the same for further use to the extent which in their judgment their interests require, and as to themselves, the city, the Utah and Salt Lake Canal company, the East Jordan Irrigation company, the South Jordan Canal company, and the North Jordan Canal company, shall have an equal right to the use of all such waters to the extent of the capacity of their several canals, and while there is sufficient water for that purpose may each take the full quantity of water their respective canals will carry, and when the water is insufficient to fill all the canals to their maximum capacity then the city and canal irrigation company shall be entitled to an equal division thereof, provided, that if by such division 1-5 of the water should exceed the capacity of any of the canals such excess may be used by such remaining canals as have the capacity to take the same in equal proportions, and during the winter or non-irrigation season each of said canal companies shall have the right to the use of four inches in depth of water in their several canals for the use of their stockholders for culinary and domestic purposes. The court orders that a competent person be appointed to superintend the division of the water, whose duty it shall be to report to the court any violation of the provisions of the decree. The court further orders that the case for the purpose of making such supplementary decrees as may be found necessary to render effectual the rights awarded by this decree.

The injunctions prayed for in the cases of Joseph Geoghegan, receiver, against Salt Lake City and Joseph Geoghegan, receiver, against the Utah and Salt Lake Canal company et al are denied.

The interests involved being of such vast concern a brief history of the case is given below.

The nearly seventy Salt Lake County placed in Jordan river an obstruction known as the old dam. After this the county commissioners decided to certain parties known as the prior claimants herein after to each of the large canal companies, the East Jordan, Utah and Salt Lake, South Jordan, Salt Lake City Canal and North Jordan 1-6 interest in this dam, and also attempted to deed 1-6 interest in flow of Jordan River through the dam and the various canal companies continued to prosecute to completion their canals, which branch out from Jordan river at various points, the East Jordan and Utah and Salt Lake leaving higher up the river than the South Jordan canal farther down the stream, coming out together and continuing together for about one mile, when the South Jordan leaves the city canal and crosses river. Several miles farther down river and on west side the West Jordan branches out. The first four named being very close together until they leave the Jordan narrows, when the East Jordan turns abruptly east and crosses the farms on the foothills, or what is known as the upper terrace on the east side of the valley, and the Utah and Salt Lake supplying a similar terrace on the west side of the valley. The Salt Lake canal follows east side of river along what is termed the second terrace, and the South Jordan supplies a similar terrace, on west side of river. The North Jordan supplying lower ground than any of the others and covering part of the river bottom. Testimony showed that at the time the power plant was built these canals had been dividing among themselves, and the prior appropriators all the waters of the river and had been using a new dam which they had jointly constructed—the Turner dam—whenever necessary required restraining the water in Utah Lake during winter, and regulating the flow of the river and during the summer, subject to an agreement with the farmers of Utah county, who were represented by what was known as the Utah Lake commission. The testimony showed that the water had been divided in the following manner: From the time the boards were taken out of the Turner dam till low water forced a change each canal had taken all the water its canal could carry, and when low water period arrived the water was called for by any of the canal companies an engineer would be sent up and divide the water equally among the canals—3-5, including the seepage, to each—2-5 remaining 1-5 being considered sufficient for the prior appropriators. When the power plant was built it purchased the right to carry water through the channel previously constructed by the Utah & Salt Lake Canal company, and claimed to have enlarged the canal and used it. Their plant is situated at the low-end of the Jordan narrows, and they claimed right to run the water of the South Jordan, Salt Lake City, North Jordan and the West Jordan through the enlarged canal and redistribute it to these claimants without deterioration as to quantity or quality after passing it through their plant. To this Salt Lake City especially objected for the reason that it claimed the right to do so, and water through the East Jordan Canal company's ditch, after enlarging the same and carry same to the city on a higher level and to trade to the farmers of Utah Lake water for water owned by such farmers, coming from the mountain streams flowing from the various canyons of the Wasatch range, and to be used by the city for domestic purposes. The South Jordan company, claiming that the Utah Lake water was better for irrigating and the canyon water better for domestic purposes. The South Jordan company and Salt Lake City further objected to the action of the power plant for the reason that they claimed the power plant did not distribute the water in a continuous and equitable manner, and that it could not do so in its present appliances. The Utah & Salt Lake Canal Co. objected to the distribution of the power company, claiming that the power company took the water to satisfy its seepage and respective of whether or not it left enough to supply said canal company with its just portion of the water. The canal companies also claimed that the power plant was using more water than they are entitled to use, and agreed above referred to and claimed the right to demand a division or to store their share of the water whenever the lake should be at what is known as compromise point, and if the larger canals should use it for their 1-6 of the river during high water that the excess should be charged against them later in the season. The power plant also claims the right to use the water for their prior appropriators were entitled to at all seasons of the year; and have the same flow down the river during the irrigation season as well as summer, and denied the right of the canal companies to store the same in the lake.

The testimony of more than 175 witnesses was taken during the trial, which lasted from January 14 until March 15, and the argument was a whole week in April, from the 5th to the 13th.

STATEMENT BY ATTY. RICHARDS

According to the reports of the morning papers, there seems to be a decided difference of opinion as to the effect of the decision rendered by Judge Morse in the big water case, between Salt Lake City and the canal companies and the power company, the attorneys for the city being reported as claiming a complete victory for their client, and the attorneys for the power company as insisting that the decision is satisfactory to the company, and in its favor.

Our reporter called upon Mr. E. S. Richards, of the firm of Richards & Varian, counsel for the city, and calling his attention to the interviews of the power company, published in this morning's Herald and Tribune, asked him his views concerning the decision. Mr. Richards stated that he made it a point to refrain from discussing, through the newspapers, law suits in which he was counsel, but that the published statements as to the effect of Judge Morse's decision, were so misleading that he thought the public was entitled to know the real facts in the case.

He stated that there were two important points in controversy between the city and the power company. The latter claimed the right to take the city's water out of the river above the headgate of the city canal, and after running it through the power plant, turn it into the canal. The city denied the right of the power company to do this, and insisted that it had a right to change the place of diversion of its water, so as to take it out on a higher level, and that the power company could not break into the city canal, not having obtained the right to do so, either by contract with the city, or through any legal proceedings; the

counsel for the city also claiming that the rights of the city were not subject to condemnation, it being a public corporation, and its water and canal being used for municipal purposes.

The court decided that the Power company might use the city's water, "so long as said city shall continue to divert its water at its present point of diversion, and use the same at its present place of use," but, "the city has the right to have the question as to whether such property is the proper subject of condemnation submitted to the court on pleadings and proof properly presenting such an issue, and to have the question of damages arising from such taking and use submitted to and determined by a jury," before the Power company can use the water at all. So it will be seen that the decision upon this point is strictly in accordance with the city's contention.

The other important point at issue between the city and the Canal companies, on the one side, and the Power company on the other side, was the question of whether or not, there was any unappropriated waters in the Jordan river at the time that the Power company attempted to make its appropriation, and how far the city and canal companies had a right to impound waters and use the same, and the right to impound and store all the waters of said river in Utah Lake, and to have their title thereto quieted.

The limitations above referred to are that the city and the canal companies "shall, at all times, allow to flow unimpounded, down the channel of the river, a sufficient quantity of water, which when added to the accretion to the extent of the capacity of their several canals, and the right to impound and store all the waters of said river in Utah Lake, and to have their title thereto quieted."

An estimate on the loss by the fire as given out by a former tax collector this afternoon is as follows:

Public buildings, \$1,038,000; stores, north side of Bay street, \$405,000; stores, south side of Bay street, \$350,000; stores, Forestry street, \$200,000; Main street, \$300,000; residences, prominent, \$778,000; residences, 1,300, small, \$2,000,000; residences, personal effects, \$2,200,000; stocks of goods in stores, \$1,650,000; stocks in 200 smaller stores, \$530,000; stock railway, \$200,000; pavements, \$100,000. Total, \$12,765,000.

The newspapers have been asked to print numerous notices of inquiry regarding the whereabouts of missing people.

Mayor Bowden asks that all sight-seers remain away from Jacksonville. The vast army of the negroes is likely to cause some trouble. It is believed that the day is over all negroes who will not go to work at \$1 per day and rations, will be deported.

Martial law continues to be rigidly enforced.

The river is being watched today, everybody believing that the water will give up its dead on the third day. This indicates that many people believe that the fire drove bewildered men and women into the river. It is impossible to ascertain who is missing, as thousands have been coming down the river.

S. A. McCortney, who was employed at the Gardner shipyard, almost lost his life in trying to save the people who rushed down Market street to the river when the flames were at their feet. He says he succeeded in getting twenty persons across the river, but as many were either burned to death or drowned at the pier.

I had no idea the shipyard was in danger," said Mr. McCortney. "I was trying to save my own skin as the fire was being blown to the east and away from the docks. Suddenly the flames shot across the yard with the wind from the west right behind them. I knew the building was going. I fled from the building, which was burning over my head."

"On the pier I saw a crowd of people, I am positive that forty is a low estimate of the number I saw. Of this number I saw only the destroyed lumber on the pier. There was no way of escape for them. After I had carried my boat half way across the river I heard many cries and shouts that seemed to come from the smoke at the pier. I knew many were lost at that time, for the flames were on all sides and the river in front."

The alcazar at St. Augustine, although closed several weeks ago for the season, has been re-opened to care for the refugees. Other as the fire was being blown to the east and away from the docks. Suddenly the flames shot across the yard with the wind from the west right behind them. I knew the building was going. I fled from the building, which was burning over my head."

TAKING BODIES FROM THE RIVER

Three Have Been Recovered from the St. Johns.

MANY MAY HAVE PERISHED

During Fire Numbers Rushed to the River—Loss at Jacksonville Now Estimated at \$10,565,000.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 6.—The body of Harry Bonneau, a real estate dealer, was recovered today from the St. Johns river. Mr. Bonneau's wife and son are supposed to be in New York city.

The bodies of two negroes were also recovered. All are victims of Friday's disastrous fire. There are many rumors of loss of life, but owing to the departure of thousands of people from the city, it will be impossible for several days to verify the reports unless the bodies can be found.

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"On the pier I saw a crowd of people, I am positive that forty is a low estimate of the number I saw. Of this number I saw only the destroyed lumber on the pier. There was no way of escape for them. After I had carried my boat half way across the river I heard many cries and shouts that seemed to come from the smoke at the pier. I knew many were lost at that time, for the flames were on all sides and the river in front."

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