

As near as could be ascertained there must have been about 120 persons employed in the factory at the time of the disaster.

The scenes at the Chambers Street Hospital were heartrending in the extreme. Ambulances were quickly at the fire, and were kept busy in taking the wounded to the hospital. The station house and the Chambers Street Hospital were besieged with men, women and children, all anxiously inquiring for some missing relative. Among those inquired for by their relatives and known to have been working in the candy factory are the following: Peter, William, and Anderson Starr, brothers, all young; Lizzie O'Brien, aged 14; Wm. Bennett, 12; Ernest Greenfield, young son of the proprietor; Peter Terman, 15; Albert and George Krummen; August Droxten (this boy's mother said he was her only child, and her husband was burned up a few years ago in a piano factory fire); Robert Hanna, 13; Charles Liningen and Frank Woldt. All these mentioned worked in the factory and have not been heard from since the fire.

Six of the persons sent to the Chambers Street Hospital are seriously injured. They are all young boys.

D. B. Hasbrock, chief of the bureau of elections, was badly hurt by some of the walls falling on him. He was carried to the Astor House.

Fifty Italians have been put to work on the ruins in the streets which are cool enough to handle, but no dead bodies have yet been recovered, though some must be buried beneath, as the street was filled with people when the explosion occurred.

The firemen worked bravely and most determinedly fought the flames, and the police arrangements were excellent. If the ruins are cool enough to-morrow, a large force of workmen will be set to work digging for the bodies.

A great number of persons who had friends or relatives in the building say they are missing.

A later estimate places the number of persons in the building at the time the explosion occurred at 170, including twenty visitors and customers. The boiler had been in use five years, and it is said that Greenfield had been several times warned that it was unsafe.

The loss is now estimated at \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The following is a list of patents for Utah mines, issued since last report:—R. B. Chisholm, assignee of the Elgin, Chieftain Mining Company, Chieftain lode; Jersey Company, Jersey mine; R. C. Chambers, City Rock mine; Isaac S. Waterman and others, Cevere and J. W. Cooley mines.

Representative Mills has received the following dispatch, dated Austin: My lieutenant at El Paso informs me that 150 of the mob, which fought him at San Elizario and killed three of his men and three citizens, and to whom he was forced to surrender, were Mexican citizens from Mexico. He is reliable. I give you this by direction of the Governor.

(Signed) J. B. Jones Maj., Commanding Texas State Forces.

In addition to the above, Representative Mills has information that previous to the fight Major Jones found at San Elizario a regular Mexican officer drilling those who fought the State troops.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General has made a very interesting report on the subject of abuses in the sale of stamps by county postmasters. It seems that the fourth class offices, which are allowed a commission on the sale of stamps, comprise 98 per cent. of the total number of postoffices in the United States. The commissioners range from 40 to 60 per cent. on the face value of the stamps sold at these offices, whereas government receives the entire proceeds of stamps sold by regularly salaried postmasters of the other grades. Hence the abuse appears when a postmaster of the fourth class of offices sells or trades stamps for use outside of its proper sphere of delivery. The Assistant Postmaster General says that all possible vigilance has failed to suppress this wide-spread fraud upon the government. Experience has shown that second only to the variety of expedients developed by postmasters in effecting sales, is the plausibility of the excuses assigned by them for needing unusual supplies, and as there are over 30,000 fourth class postmasters, the department must, to a great extent, accept their representations. Some interesting

instances are related of the thriving business done in this way.

A Mormon from Southern Utah recently bought new sets of furniture in Salt Lake City for his entire house and paid for them in postage stamps. Two of the largest business houses in that city receiving daily from 100 to 200 letters, have not bought \$5 worth of stamps from the Salt Lake office in two years, but they have stamps constantly for sale, and once offered to furnish the city postmaster with \$1,500 worth.

A country postmaster in Maryland has until recently, been detected in furnishing all the stamps used by a prominent railroad company's main office in Baltimore. The treasurer living in the neighborhood of this dishonest postmaster has purchased stamps of him from so-called friendly motives.

The postmaster of a small Mississippi office, last summer, claimed \$400 commission on stamps sold by him in two days, although he could not legitimately have disposed of the stamps to the amount in a dozen years.

The sales of stamps at all the large cities are falling off greatly because the country postmasters who get such enormous commissions sell them to business people at a heavy discount. The abuse has become so glaring that Congress will undoubtedly hasten to amend the law so as to provide that the compensation of fourth class postoffices be determined either by the number of stamps cancelled or the number of letters delivered by them.

Col. Corley, late with the Sitting Bull commission, believes that Sitting Bull has merely crossed the border to get the arms recently buried in the United States territory, but believes it only a question of time when he will return and make trouble.

NEW YORK, 21.—The newspapers devote much space to the terrible fire and explosion in Barclay Street. It is utterly impossible to form any idea of the loss of life till the ruins are cold. At this hour, 330 several engines are working upon the debris, and the fire is practically out.

The Tribune says twenty-nine injured are in the hospital, and twenty-one are missing.

The Sun says from forty to eighty are probably lost.

The Times thinks the loss is not so heavy, not more than fifteen. The pecuniary loss is probably under \$400,000.

The removal of the debris which has proceeded so far that the street is clear to the outside of the sidewalk in front of the ruins. On the opposite sidewalk, lying under a blood-stained tarpaulin, are the bodies of a man and a boy, which were taken from the ruins on the sidewalk, this morning. When found, the bodies were lying in front of the doorway. Both had been evidently struck with a heavy stone coping, which lay across the boy's face, and which it was necessary to lift before the body could be removed. One body was recognized as that of William H. Bradley, of Brooklyn, the other is probably that of Wm. Bennett, a newsboy. Two hundred workmen, besides the firemen, are now digging in the ruins, and a strong police force is needed to keep back the great crowds from pressing down upon them. The ruins could not be more complete than they are, for scarcely a fragment of the wall is standing, and indeed none whatever on the ground occupied by the main building.

To-day the mothers, fathers, sisters and friends of the wounded and missing besieged the porter's room in the New York Hospital, making inquiries for those whom they sought, and pleading for admission. The resident physician, on duty since seven last evening, deeming quiet necessary for the newly-arrived sufferers, gave orders to only admit a few of the applicants, directing the other to call during the afternoon, when the wounded would be in a proper condition to converse. Three of the number have been enveloped almost from head to foot in bandages, and two had their hair burned so close to the scalp, that, with their swollen and blackened features, they resemble negroes.

Philip Hertzbach, engineer in the factory, has not been seen since the explosion. His wife says her husband, on his return from work on Monday night, told her one of the tubes of the boiler, or some pipe connecting with it, had burst, that he had spoken to Mr. Greenfield, saying the break was danger-

ous and might cause an explosion, if it were not repaired, and that Mr. Greenfield told him they must try to get along with it as it was until Sunday, owing to the pressure of business. Mrs. Hertzbach said her husband was greatly disturbed in mind on account of this, after referring to it during the week, and saying he was afraid every morning to go to his work. Yesterday morning when he left home he told her he never expected to see her again. Hertzbach was 35 years old and lived on 52nd Street.

Two men, who rescued two girls, say they had been told by workmen in the starch room, on the second floor, that the fire was caused by a thupsetting of a kerosene lamp in the room. They asserted that the finely powdered starch, used in the manufacture of gum drops, was explosive, and that the explosion was caused in this way. They did not believe the boiler exploded, asserting that if it had it would have blown up the side-walk beneath which it was situated.

A man named Stein says he went down to the boiler room only about five minutes before the fire occurred to obtain a can of water, and Hertzbach, the engineer, was then at his post, and raking out the fires.

Buildings 61, 63, 65 and 67 are entirely demolished and are a total loss.

The bodies of two girls and a boy were taken from the ruins this forenoon.

One of the southern democratic senators, who is a friend to the President, in a conversation, last evening, says he has every reason to believe, that on the re-assembling of Congress, Hayes would have a majority in favor of his nominations. "You see," continued the senator, "that in a little over one year the Senate will be democratic, of that there can be no doubt. Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama, and California, will add each democratic senators. We may lose one from Connecticut, and there is a probability that the election in Indiana will give a republican in place of Voorhees, but Ohio will offset that by the election of a democrat in place of Matthews. At any rate, the Senate will be democratic on the 4th March, 1879, and that will be less than 24 months from the time Congress reassembles. Now, very many important offices will become vacant throughout the north and west during this and the ensuing session of Congress, and the persons confirmed will be secure in their office at least for the remainder of this administration. The anti-Hayes republican senators must certainly see that in a very short time new nominations will be before the Senate, and may it not depend upon themselves whether friends are selected to fill the vacancies? What can they hope to gain by making a relentless war on the President? who can placidly say, 'Have your own way for the next year, for after that your friendship will be of no service to my administration. If you can get along with me now you will have to do so for the remainder of my term? I cannot believe,' said the senator, "that the republican senators will oppose the President."

PHILADELPHIA, 21.—Weal is more active, and prices are slightly easier, but without notable change. The supply is very light.

CHICAGO, 21.—The Times' London special says the call for the assembly of Parliament has already effected infinite mischief in its influence, not only on English business and tranquility, but upon the feeling of the Turks and Russians.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says the effect of the call is looked upon as almost equivalent to a declaration of war. Russian sentiment welcomes the English challenge because it is thought Russia is more powerful now than England, and that a war will give her an opportunity to obliterate the disgrace of the Crimea.

A Bucharest special says that among the Russian officers there is great rejoicing over the attitude of England, who are bitterly offended by the arrogance and unfriendly comment of England during the present contest. They believe that England can secure no allies, and that with their armies of seasoned veterans they are more than a match for any force England can put in the field. They also believe that the action of England removes the last moral obstacle from the seizure of Constantinople and the partition of Turkish power in

Europe. The programme of the war party is to send a British fleet to Constantinople and 20,000 men to assist in the defense of Adrianople. The occupation and fortification of Gallipoli is the first step to be taken in case of a declaration of war.

ANNAPOLIS, Ind., 21.—Henry Norfolk, for the murder of his wife on the 29th of May, was hanged, to-day. He made a brief address, saying: "I am here to hang for the murder of my wife, but my sins are forgiven, and, thank God, I am going to glory. I have gained the remission of my crimes, good friends, and I feel that when life leaves my body my Savior will take my soul home with him. I am going home to glory."

BALTIMORE, 21.—The grand jury of the U. S. District Court, to-day, found a true bill against Michael Kelly, for the murder of Captain Thomas G. Whitney, of the American ship *Marianna Notlebohm* on the high seas.

CANTON, 21.—Nandyke was hanged, to-day, for the murder of his wife, at Ogdensburg, in July last. When asked if he had any remarks to make, he spoke as follows: "I will speak a few words to these gentlemen, one and all, old and young. Beware of bad company and liquor; beware of bad company, for it leads to something worse. May God have mercy on my soul. I am not guilty, and am not afraid to meet God this afternoon."

NEW YORK, 1, evening.—Boiler Inspector Horton, of the sanitary squad reported to Superintendent Walling late this afternoon that he went to the building at 63 Barclay Street, succeeded in finding the steam boilers, and found that they were intact and everything connected with the steam apparatus in good order. The inspector said that one of the copper tanks, filled with material for making candy, must have exploded, breaking the kerosene lamps, with which the building was lighted, scattering the burning fluid in every direction.

The total loss is \$428,000, insurance \$325,000, well distributed among thirty-seven eastern and foreign companies. A legal point has been made by the representatives of some of the insurance companies which have risks on Greenfield's buildings. They hold that, inasmuch that as by the terms of the policies the companies are responsible only for damages occasioned by fire, and the explosion occurred before any fire was discovered, the value of the property destroyed must be based upon its condition at the moment between the explosion and the fire it occasioned.

The coroner empanelled a jury this afternoon. It is not decided when the inquest will be held. The scene of fire is illuminated to-night by two huge bonfires. About twenty-five men are engaged in removing the debris by baskets full from the ruins. The firemen were busy all the evening until after 11 o'clock, endeavoring to extinguish two large streams of fire which came from the gas mains under the first floor of Greenfield's building. The firemen finally reached the main pipes and succeeded in stopping the burning gas. Three streams of water are playing upon the ruins and a large force of police is keeping back the crowd, who have gathered to watch the searchers.

The following is a list of the missing persons who undoubtedly perished in the ruins: August Droxler, I. S. Grisach, Ferdinand Koeber, Albert Krummery, John Krummery, Mrs. Mary Rodman, Josephine Shepard and William Stark.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The condition of Senator Patterson of South Carolina this evening, is considered very critical. He, to-day, suffered a severe attack of congestion of the brain. His relatives have been telegraphed.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., 21.—Wm. Martin, residing in Washington township, in a quarrel with two brothers, named Caleb and Frank Briggs, struck the latter on the neck with a knife, severing the jugular vein and killing him instantly. Caleb was also seriously cut. Martin escaped. The trouble arose from stories circulated by Martin regarding the character of a sister of the Briggs boys.

SAN FRANCISCO, 21.—Sam Mills, colored, was hanged at Elko, Nevada, to-day, for the murder of James Finnerty.

CHICAGO, 22.—The Tribune's London says a fresh levy of 300,000 men will be ordered by the Porte

in a day or two, and the Russian advance is to be resisted to the bitter end. The Turkish policy is to hold every position until driven out, but not to leave large forces to be captured in fortified places. If the Russian armies can be held in check until the new levy is mobilized, Turkey hopes to take the offensive and obtain England's assistance.

The report comes of the probable recall of Midhat Pasha to the Turkish cabinet.

Suliman Pasha is to have supreme command and *carte blanche* as to the means of defense, the non-interference of the war council in Constantinople being guaranteed. The Greek and Roman patriarchs will refuse to read the call for troops to their congregations unless the Christians are formed in separate battalions from the Mussulmans and allowed a flag with the cross instead of the crescent. Still, about 150,000 men can be assembled immediately to defend Adrianople. If the Russians expect a desperate resistance beyond the Balkans no Turkish field army will be left north of the Balkans.

The Servians carried the St. Nicholas Pass by assault on Wednesday; also they have nearly wholly invested Nisch and Widin.

The Sultan will shortly issue a proclamation deposing Prince Milan.

The fear of armed intervention by England is dying out, and the German press are making merry over the early session of Parliament as likely to end in nothing but talk.

The Times' Messila special says: A New Mexico special says that there are thousands of rumors in circulation regarding the doings of the Mexican bandits in El Paso County. From these the fact is sifted that all the stores in the border towns of Socorro Yslet have been plundered, and that the town of El Paso is threatened with the same sort of treatment. The Texas rangers who surrendered at San Elizario, having gathered reinforcements, started yesterday to recapture the arms taken by the Mexicans. It is reported that the forces encountered, and a fight followed, in which Lieut. Mortimer, of the regular army, was killed and two soldiers captured, and that the invaders took a cannon from the detachment of United States troops. A portion of the Mexicans then crossed the Rio Grande, whither they they were followed by the Texas rangers. Lively work may be expected at any hour. Gen. Hatch, with two batteries of artillery and one Gatling gun, has arrived at the scene of disorder.

In Montpelier, Bear Lake County, Idaho, December 2nd, 1877, of paralysis, HENRY LASHBROOK, aged 73 years 6 months and 12 days.

Deceased was born in Northham, Sussex, England; emigrated to Utah in the year 1865, and died, as he had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Millennial Star, please copy.

In Freedom, Sanpete County, Utah, Dec. 16, 1877, MELVIN HARDY, son of Wm. L. and Fanny F. Draper, aged 9 months and 12 days.

On the 21st instant, of inflammation of the bowels, FLORENCE MAY, daughter of William L. and Mary Jane Hansen, aged 1 year, 8 months and 11 days.

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