

Stable. Carey left the court at the door furthest from the dock. He identified Thomas Caffrey as the fourth man on the car containing murderers when it was driven from the Park. Carey produced a copy of the *Freeman's Journal* to confirm his statement in regard to the determination of the conspirators to murder Burke. This action created a sensation. It is expected the prisoners will be tried in March. Murphy stated that he hoped to be able to produce the man known as "Number One." The prisoners were remanded for formal commitment tomorrow. Murphy, Crown counsel, after the commitment of the prisoners, said it was with great reluctance that the Crown had accepted the evidence of a prisoner who might have been the director and instigator of the tragedy. It had been done, however, in the interest of public safety and the public good; he trusted that the executive had thereby obtained power to perfectly penetrate this fearful organization, and hoped to make amenable to justice the plotters as well as the perpetrators of the murder.

The evidence on Saturday in the preliminary investigation at Kilmainham Court House caused intense excitement.

It is expected an adjournment of the House of Commons will be moved to-night in order to discuss the Irish conspiracy in connection with the question in regard to the Kilmainham treaty. It is stated that Frank Byrne, the man who according to James Carey's testimony in Dublin on Saturday, sent arms from London for the murder of officials, has been a home rule organizer in London for nine years.

It is believed the man referred to by Carey as "Number One" is concealed in London, but under police espionage. He reached there 48 hours ago.

In the House this afternoon, Sir Herbert Maxwell, conservative, asked whether the P. O. Sheridan alluded to by Carey in his testimony on Saturday was the man who was connected with the "Kilmainham treaty" negotiations. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, answered, "Yes."

Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice on behalf of the government that in view of the confession of the assassins in Ireland, he would move an amendment to the address in answer to the speech from the throne, that no further concessions be made to the lawless agitation.

The prisoners committed for trial include all that were under examination except Whalen.

The public pressed into court and joined in hissing Carey.

The only remarkable feature so far has been the callousness of Carey while under examination.

If the inquiry ends to-day the prisoners will be tried before a special commission of three judges. Special arrangements are making for the trial. Carey said he didn't see Geo. Smith in Phoenix Park on the 5th or 6th of May. Joe Smith pointed out Burke.

The *Freeman's Journal* says: The mystery of the Phoenix Park murders is only half unfolded. We must wait the denouement before expressing a verdict. The prospect now is the mystery will be sounded to the very bottom. "No. 1," if he exists, will find his way to the gallows, which is the prayer of every honest man.

Venice, 18.—Wagner's widow cut off her long hair and placed some of it under the head of the deceased. A great crowd in gondolas on the Grand Canal witnessed the departure of the remains. They made way on the canal for the funeral procession to the railway station, where the train, draped in black, was ready to receive it. The scene was very impressive. Austria and Bavaria gave instructions to allow the train to pass the frontier unexamined.

Paris, 19.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, President Grevy accepted the resignations of the Ministers.

Charles Brun declined the ministry of naval affairs, and Berthelot that of instruction.

It is officially announced that Jules Ferry has been intrusted with the formation of a new ministry. It is stated that M. Ferry will assume the post of minister of foreign affairs; M. Martin Feuille, minister of the interior; M. Waldeck Rousseau minister of finance; Gen. Thebaudin minister of war; M. Raynal, minister of public works, and M. Cochery, minister of posts and telegraphs.

Berlin, 19.—The liberal journal,

the *Tribune*, has stopped after an existence of 23 years.

It is proposed that instead of a monument to Wagner, a fund be collected to maintain the Wagner Theatre at Bayreuth.

The Pope, in his letter to the Emperor, announces he has permitted the bishops, without waiting for a complete revision of the May laws, to notify the government of the selection of new curates. The Pope asks that additional revision measures be taken to mitigate the impediments to the exercise of clerical duties and training of the clergy. This, he says, is indispensable to the very life of the church. If agreement be established thereon, a real and durable peace will be easy.

Rome, 18.—The municipality has placed a memorial tablet in the house which F. B. Morse inhabited 1830. The Syndic informed the American minister that the unveiling of the tablet would be deferred until the wish of the American colony in regard to the ceremony is made known.

Uncle Rufus Hatch cables the *Tribune* from London as follows: Press dispatches received here from the United States, though meagre, show that the floods in the Ohio Valley are appalling, but they cannot be compared in any way with the universal inundations on the continent of Europe. The floods in Austria carry havoc, destruction and ruin; but the present distress in its general tenor and widespread nature is unprecedented. News from Germany particularly is of the most pitiable nature. Thousands of people who a few months ago were well to do and comparatively independent are now depending upon their neighbors and the public for subsistence. For two or three months past not over 60 per cent. of the seed that should have been planted throughout Europe. The December seed has not yet been put in the ground. I get this information from bankers and Greek merchants who have extensive correspondence throughout Great Britain and on the continent. They estimate an acreage decrease of 60 per cent. This indicates complete dependence on America to a greater extent than at any time within the last five years. The American grain and provision crop of 1892, and what she can raise in 1893, can be marketed on this side of the Atlantic with the greatest ease at full prices. Universal agricultural distress, united with the poverty of the soil and political troubles, past and to come, will tend to increase immigration to America.

#### A MONTH OF TERROR.

OVER ONE THOUSAND LIVES LOST IN JANUARY—AN EXTRAORDINARY SERIES OF CALAMITOUS EVENTS.

January was a remarkable month, says the *New York Sun*, reviewing the period. Its fatal and terrific collisions, fires and explosions, and the alarming death rate, the list of business failures and the overwhelming series of shocking casualties that marked it, will make it memorable for years.

The month had just begun when the news of Gambetta's death was flashed over the wires to all parts of the world. The mystery that hung over it, together with the perturbation and excitement it caused in France, made the event the sensation of the world for several days.

On the day that the news of France's loss arrived, the President of the United States stood in the White House, surrounded by the wives of the cabinet officers, receiving congratulations from a throng of callers. The decorations were strikingly bright, the uniforms of the diplomats and soldiers were brilliant, the costumes of the ladies were rich, the band was playing, and the whole scene was one of life and animation. Suddenly Ellsha Allen, the Hawaiian minister, dropped dead near the threshold of the reception-room. The White House was closed at once, and the brilliant throng dismissed.

Three days later came the news of the spread of disaster and death over a large part of Europe. The Rhine and the Danube rose, inundating villages and towns, washing away bridges, undermining houses, and spreading distress over many miles of territory. The Rhine dam at Ludwigshafen gave way and many people were drowned. The list of the dead along the Rhine numbered more than seventy persons. France, Switzerland and Austria also suffered great distress.

On the following day Gen. Chanzy died. After Gambetta he could not be spared in France. Gambetta was called the soul and Chanzy the sword of resistance to German invasion. It was said that the Germans feared Gen. Chanzy as much as they had dreaded Skobloff.

On the following day, the 8th of the month, the human line steamer *City of Brussels*, as she was nearing Liverpool in a dense fog, was run down by the steamer *Kirby Hall*. She sank almost immediately. Ten persons were drowned.

#### HOTEL HORRORS.

Four days later occurred the appalling loss of life by the burning of the Newhall House in Milwaukee. The fire started in the basement at 4 a. m.—an hour when all the inmates were asleep—and shot up the shaft like a meteor. In a minute suction of the air from the shaft into the corridors had carried the flames into every story, and before anyone had time to give an alarm the structure was a sea of fierce and roaring flames. The number of lives lost was seventy-five. While they were still digging bodies out of the Milwaukee ruins, the Planter's House, a big hotel in St. Louis, caught fire. It started at the same hour in the morning as the Milwaukee fire, but most of the guests escaped; three, however, were killed.

On the 11th day of the month 10,000 people were driven from their homes in Hungary by the floods. Many were drowned. The dykes around Raab gave way and the deluge completely inundated the town. Great distress still prevails there.

On the 11th occurred a frightful fire in a circus in Russia. It was in some respects even more horrifying than the disaster at Milwaukee. Eight hundred people were packed into a circus building in Berdicheff when the alarm of fire was given. The structure was built of wood and was without windows. The performance was about half over, and two clowns were in the ring. Suddenly a third clown rushed in and shouted "fire!" The people thought it was part of the performance until the ringmaster ran out shrieking at the top of his lungs. A moment later the people began to creep from the stables. The people rushed for the main entrance. The doors opened inward, and were forced shut and held there by the pressure of the terror-stricken multitude. After great effort the doors were cut away, but nearly 300 people had already perished. At the main entrance the scene was horrifying. The blackened bodies of scores of victims lay packed in the doorway, where they had been held as in a vice and slowly roasted to death. It is said that the fire was caused by a groom, who threw a cigarette in the straw.

#### EARTHQUAKES, EXPLOSIONS, ETC.

On the 16th twenty-two successive earthquake shocks destroyed many houses and frightened the inhabitants of the province of Murcia, in Spain. There was also a heavy earthquake shock in Bohemia. During the week preceding there had been shocks in Illinois and western Kentucky, as well as in Canada and New England, and many destructive shocks in the island of Formosa. The number of earthquakes in this remarkable month kept pace with the disasters by fire and flood.

On the 17th day of the month, the steamer *Josephine* left Seattle, W. T., and sailed for Skagit River. The next day when off Port Susan Bay her boiler exploded. Eight persons were killed and a good many more were wounded.

On the following day occurred the great powder explosion in Holland. The Village of Mulden was wrecked, twelve persons were killed and neighboring towns were seriously damaged. The gunpowder manufacturing factories for the Dutch army are situated at Mulden, and terrific explosions occurred at the same time. The roofs were blown off the houses, and windows were broken eight miles away.

The same day two awful disasters occurred. The steamship *Cimbria* was sunk, and there was a frightful accident on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The *Cimbria* sailed for New York from Hamburg with 500 souls aboard. The morning of the 12th was clear at first, but later a heavy fog settled on the sea and increased in density hourly. Shortly after 2 o'clock whistles were heard, and a moment later the British steamer *Sultan*, a freight and passenger boat, was seen headed directly for the *Cimbria*. She struck the *Cimbria* about the first collision

bulkhead, keeling her over on her side. It was seen at once that the *Cimbria* was going to the bottom. A few minutes later the ship went down, leaving hundreds of men and women struggling in the water. Less than 100 were saved.

The calamity on the Southern Pacific Railroad in California was due, according to the verdict of the coroner's jury, to negligence on the part of Conductor Reed and brakeman Patten. The overland express train which left San Francisco on the 19th stopped at Tehichipa to take out an extra engine to assist in pulling up the Tehichipa grade. By some means or other the train got away and started backward down a grade of 120 feet to the mile. The train went whirling down the grade at a frightful speed for a distance of four miles. Then a curve was reached, and two sleeping cars, and the mail and express cars jumped the track and went down an embankment fifteen feet high, where they lay piled in a shatter heap. They caught fire, and passengers who were imprisoned were burned to death. Many of the unfortunate victims were held by pieces of timber or heavy iron. They struggled to free themselves but could not move, and the fire finally put an end to their suffering. There were sixteen lives lost.

#### POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

California had another accident that day besides the railroad horror. The Atlantic Giant Powder Works, near Oakland, was the scene of five almost simultaneous explosions. Nearly 40 men were preparing 25 tons of powder for shipment to Portland, Oregon, when the explosion occurred. The men were blown to atoms. The shock of the explosion was felt seven miles away, where the people ran from their houses thinking it was an earthquake. Houses for a distance of half a mile from the scene of the explosion were shattered, and many men painfully wounded.

On the same day the ship *Vorwarts* was sunk off Libau, and eight persons were drowned.

The day following witnessed the death of another famous man in France Gustave Dore.

The same day three coal trains consisting of three engines and sixty-nine cars became unmanageable on the George's Creek & Cumberland Railroad, near Cumberland, Md. All were coupled together, and when these got in motion their momentum was so great that it was impossible to stop them. They went down the steep grade with frightful rapidity, until one of the engines jumped the track, and the rest of the train crashed down an embankment. An engineer, a fireman and three brakemen were killed, and several others wounded.

The sinking of a considerable portion of the city of Wilkes-Barre on the 24th day of the month not only caused a panic in that town, but seriously frightened thousands of people who live in the mining districts. Nearly one hundred acres of the ground on which the city stands caved in, and hundreds of houses were unsettled and many of them were rendered very unsafe.

#### OTHER CASUALTIES.

On the twenty-sixth the steamer *Agnes Jack*, was wrecked near Swansea. She went ashore on a reef, and was just out of range of rockets, and utterly out of reach of boats. The people on shore saw twelve of the crew clinging to the mast of the ship. One by one they were swept away. At last the captain stripped off his clothes, plunged into the waves and swam for the shore. He too, was drowned.

Fierce and disastrous storms and floods began in Great Britain on the 25th and continue as the month expires. High winds and heavy rains have blown down buildings and flooded all the low-lying lands. The storm has raged for several days and snow has also fallen heavily. The towers of the new Law Court buildings have rocked so that pedestrians were warned away from the vicinity, and the gale has done great damage to buildings in Driffield, Preston and Fleetwood. The mails were delayed, and the sea wall at Billington was seriously damaged. Rivers overflowed their banks and much of the low country in Ireland was inundated. People have been obliged to flee from their houses, and great distress prevails. Terrific gales swept over the Severn Valley during the night of the 29th, and the sea has been so high that tidings of disasters to steamers are being looked for every hour.

On the 30th of the month great snow slides swept down the moun-

tain sides of Colorado, and hurled miners and their buildings to destruction. One slide started at the top of Ruby Peak, near Irwin, and rushed with terrific velocity down toward the valley. It traveled a mile and a half, carried away all of the shaft houses and machinery belonging to four mines, and buried eight men. In three other places in Colorado slides occurred that day which resulted in disaster and in death.

On the last day of the month came the news of the wreck of the Italian steamer *Anania* on the coast of Tripoli, in which twenty persons went down. The record for February promises to be fully as bad.

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