

the time of the tragedy he was not generally considered to be in his right mind.

Chicago, 13.—The postal authorities here have issued a circular to be mailed to the victims of the fraudulent grain brokers, Fleming & Merriam and others, under ban of the postoffice authorities, warning them of the fraudulent character of the business transacted by them, and advising them to send no more money for investment in grain futures, as the postoffice will refuse to deliver it to the firms named.

Inter-Ocean, Ill., special: Reuben Corwin and James Hamblin, farmers and brothers-in-law, living south of here, settled an old grudge in the presence of their wives, in a desperate fight with knives. Corwin was stabbed in the neck, Hamblin in the left breast. Corwin fired two ineffectual shots from a revolver. Both are alive, but their wounds are probably fatal.

Buffalo, 13.—Geo. Sheldon, son of Chief Judge Sheldon, of the Supreme Court, suddenly left home yesterday. It is discovered he forged the title to several deeds, on which he raised \$2,000 in mortgages. He was clerk in the city attorney's office.

St. Louis, 13.—The Ohio and Mississippi and Indianapolis and St. Louis are accused of cutting rates on grain to the seaboard. Commissioner Fink telegraphs unless it is stopped speedily a sharp war of rates is expected. He asks a meeting of the managers with the joint executive committee on the 21st to avert trouble.

Ottawa, Ill., 13.—Melting snow and ice undermined Coal Creek Bridge, three miles south of here on the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy. The bridge fell with a coal train and five cars. Travel interrupted.

New York, 13.—The *Evening Post* says business in Union Pacific is pretty large to-day, and yet there is but slight variation in price. Whether the sellers were only bears hammering the market or holders of large stock selling out, they have evidently found somebody ready to take it.

Princeton, Ill., 13.—Two collisions occurred on the C. B. & Q. R. R. late last night, near Malden. In one train 16 cars and a locomotive were wrecked; in the other several cars and a locomotive were burned.

New York, 13.—There is a telegraph company which announces the opening of wires for business to Chicago about the middle of March. They now reach Cincinnati. The rate in prices will be below those of any present telegraph service, and the company will be enabled to do more work with their wires than with sixty ordinary wires equipped with Morse instruments.

Josiah O. Reed, a stockholder in the Western Union, began an action to-day to prevent the lease of the Mutual Union.

Cincinnati, 13.—There is strong ground for hope that the disaster at the Southern railroad depot was not attended with so great a loss of life as reported.

Columbus, 13.—Within half an hour of the request from Cincinnati for aid, a bill was introduced and passed the Senate, authorizing the city to borrow \$100,000, and the bill was sent to the House.

Frankfort, Ky., 13.—The Kentucky river began to fall at dark last night. At 12:30 the water was 30 feet, having fallen 4 feet.

From Brook's, distillers at Clifton, 12,500 barrels of whisky washed out. The greater part was caught. The bridges at Frankfort remain intact, but one of them swings loose from the middle pier.

Louisville, 12.—The river continued to rise slowly all day; it is now about 66 feet at the foot of the canal, 31 feet ahead. The weather is warmer, a light rain is falling with indications of an increase during the night. The rise is now an inch above that of 1847, eight inches below that of 1832.

On the point where the disaster occurred last night, the flood extends over a space a quarter of a mile wide and more than a mile in length. Over 250 houses are either under water or floating about. The fact that the water is comparatively still prevents most of the houses floating away. Many are tied with heavy cables. The fact that the survivors are scattered over the city renders it impossible to make a definite statement of the lost or saved. Those known to be lost are John Lynch and son, a small boy, George Lynch, Edwin Harris, George Bell, Harry Browning. A lieutenant of police and family, wife and three children, are missing. These names are all that could be learned by ac-

search of reporters all day; but it is feared when the waters subside ghastly sights will be found in the houses under water.

A boy on a house floating down the river this afternoon was rescued by parties with a skiff. He had been on the house all night and day.

Cincinnati, 13.—Later information makes it definite that three boys, two freight handlers and four members of Coup's circus were drowned. No bodies yet recovered. The names of members of Coup's circus reported missing are Harry Cardoni, England; Miss Fannie Reindolf, New York; W. T. Franklin, Wm. C. Matthews, St. Louis.

Louisville, 13.—To-day Mayor Jacobs chartered a steamer and with a corps of men traversed the submerged district, taking off a number of persons and supplying food to those who remained. In a house above the water one man was found clinging to a tree. As the men approached he cried out, "Go over to that house; a woman and several children are over there. I will hold here till you save them." The men started, but before they reached the house it turned over and was carried away in the rush of waters. The man clinging to the tree was afterward rescued. He declared that a woman and several children were in the house when it turned over. He did not know their names. A family named Watkins, living in the hollow near Adams, were importuned to move out of their house, but the mother said they did not believe the water would come over. When the break came and the cut-off fell, the water rushed down upon them, filling the lower floor of the house, rendering escape, except by skiffs, almost impossible. The house moved from its foundation, and rocked to and fro in the water. In the moment when danger came the woman was in the pains of parturition. In this condition the bed was taken up, put in a skiff, and the woman removed. The excitement attending the removal was such as to throw her into spasms. Her recovery is doubtful.

An old colored man, John Adams, living alone, ill of rheumatism, is missing, probably lost.

On the point, Shippingport and Portland, a thousand houses are under water, the vast majority owned by poor people. The authorities have taken steps to provide food and lodging. The board of trade is raising a fund. Entertainments for the benefit of the sufferers will be held. Families are scattered. The water hides the ghastly results of last night's work.

The disaster is the greatest that ever befel the city. To-day nearly a square mile of territory is submerged within the limits of the city. Between 5,000 to 6,000 people are driven from their houses. There has been loss of life also, but it is impossible to say how great. This morning the city from Preston Street, east of the cut-off and north of the Short Line fill, is in the river. Residents had plenty of warning, having seen the disaster coming since yesterday, but were infatuated and stuck to the bottom of the old Bear Grass Creek, stayed at home, and most of them went to bed as usual. About 11 o'clock last night the break came; the cut-off dam, overcome by the terrific weight of water from above, gave way; instantly, with a loud roar, the floods rushed in. It may be imagined with what force the waters came when they had to fall 15 to 18 feet to the low ground beneath. In less time than it takes to tell, the yellow tide was sweeping in from all points, and the unfortunate people were surprised in their houses with a mighty rush of water, which swept from square to square rapidly, rising in the houses and serving many from their foundations. The scene was awful. The roar of the waters could not drown the screams of the terrified ones escaping from the doomed dwellings. Skiffs shot about from window to window; men, women and children waded through the advancing waters with whatever household goods they could lay their hands on. Bonfires glimmered from the higher ground which the poor outcasts had gained. Hundreds of people shivered in their wet clothing about the smoky fires. To an observer who stands to-day at the foot of Jackson, Shelby or Clay, streets, it is impossible to understand why the loss of life was not larger last night among the people who were blissfully sleeping in foolish confidence that the embankment would shelter them. They were rudely awakened by the flood coming into their houses. Some

were even surprised in bed. When the stroke came it was like lightning in darkness and cold. They fled a watery death, half clothed, and carrying nothing with them save children and the helpless. The panic was indescribable.

The outlook is appalling, and thousands of spectators are viewing the scene. The houses, mostly frail cottage buildings, were crushed to pieces, and perhaps one third entirely disappeared. The river is full of drifting timbers, sash doors and a mass of houses and old goods. Mothers awakened at night, babies were held aloft, the sick were carried in skiffs to a place of safety; some climbed trees. The river is still rising an inch per hour. It is now over 39 feet.

Indianapolis, 13.—The meeting held by the Board of trade to raise subscriptions for the Lawrenceburg sufferers, has taken a car load of cooked meats, bread and other provisions. It started at 8 o'clock by special train for Lawrenceburg. The river is still rising at Madison, at the rate of an inch an hour. A hundred families are compelled to leave their homes. The city is in total darkness, the gas works submerged. Milton, Ky., opposite Madison, is entirely covered. Several buildings floated off this forenoon, including a warehouse and wagon factory at Jeffersonville. A large portion of the city is inundated. Hundreds of families are homeless and destitute. The gas works are flooded and lights out. At New Albany the river is still rising one-half inch an hour and rising at all points south of Madison to Evansville.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—Police Inspector Reed, mainly instrumental in convicting Thomas Walsh, keeper of the Fenian armory, Clerkenwell, was assaulted by a party of Irishmen. One knocked him insensible by a blow. Two long knives were found with assailants.

A man supposed to be connected with the Phoenix Park murder, was arrested at Swansea on arrival from Dublin.

The outlook for crops generally throughout Europe is gloomy in the extreme. No part of the continent, east or west, has escaped rains and inundations. The immediate destruction of property has been widespread, but is insignificant as compared with the damaged prospects of the year.

Cannes, 11.—Gladstone in conversation with Clemenceau to-day, stated that the curse of Ireland had been concentration. "I desire," he said, "authority for what we are now trying, to make the humblest Irishman realize he is a governing agency, and also that the government will be carried on for him and by him."

St. Petersburg, 11.—Three ex-directors of the Mutual Credit Society, and four other persons, convicted of forgery and squandering the funds of the society, are sentenced to loss of civil right and exile. Six persons, including Baron Montfort, were acquitted.

The approaching coronation of the Czar is regarded with more or less uneasiness, and it is greatly feared that the confidence of the Russian authorities is misplaced. The Nihilists have made no secret of their intention to signalize the occasion of his coronation by some terrible demonstration, and there is already ample evidence of the excitement created among them by the preparations and announcement of the ceremony. The barbaric splendor and lavish extravagance which will characterize it are in themselves enough to excite their resentment. From accounts which are published, it is apparent that no pains or expense will be spared to make it one of the most extraordinary pageants of modern times.

Paris, 13.—A compromise is hoped for on the question of the expulsion of the Orleans Princes on the basis of Senator Barbey's proposal, rendering the Princes liable to expulsion by decree of the President of the Republic.

Scutari, 13.—A party of mountaineers which attacked a Turkish guard-house here in revenge for the death of two of their comrades, was repulsed after an obstinate short fight. Twenty Turks were killed and wounded.

Brussels, 13.—The International African Society denies that it has hostile designs in Africa, and has enjoined its agents to scrupulously respect DeBrazza's acquisition on the Congo.

Paris, 13.—All the Ministers of

the Cabinet have resigned in consequence of the action of the Senate on the expulsion bill. President Grevy has requested them to retain their positions for the present.

London, 13.—The British bark *Glaramera*, from San Francisco for Queenstown, foundered off Kinsdale; crew saved.

LONDON, 13.—A *Times* editorial bewails the farming prospects. It says a crisis in field work exists. It is water everywhere. Good sowing time is wanted. It is surmised that much of the autumn sowing is rotten. All Europe is in a similar condition.

The *Brussels* collision is decided against Kirby Hall. He is made liable to the extent of £3 per ton for the cargo lost, and £15 for every life lost.

Crosthed's twisting mills, Milston, Scotland, are burned; loss \$250,000.

The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the British grain trade of the past week says: The prices of wheat are firmly maintained. Sound samples have improved a shilling. Foreign wheat firm, 6d better; cargoes firm. Red winter advanced 1s 8d. Arrivals, three reported. Flour firm; foreign flour dull.

Prince Napoleon and his son Louis have arrived.

London, 13.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Dr. Neale, on behalf of Leigh Smith, read a paper on the second voyage of the *Eria*; the facility with which Franz Joseph Land was reached in the expedition of 1880 and 1881 tended, he said, to show that that region is a suitable base for exploration of the North Pole. Nore and McCullocks testified as to the value of his discovery.

Limerick, 13.—Discontent among the police is renewed, a strike is threatened.

Dublin, 13.—The sword blades which informer Kavanaugh testified on Saturday he and Brady threw into the basin of the gas works after the attack upon Field, were discovered to-day in the basin.

Galway, 13.—Detective Mulloney is charged with the murder of a man named Doherty in 1881. Documents found upon him prove he was cognizant of the attendants and operations of the moonlighters.

Venice, 13.—Richard Wagner, the eminent composer, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Berlin, 13.—The *National Zeitung* says: Prince Orloff, Russian ambassador to France, while in Berlin, declared Russia relied on Austrian and German friendship, and valued the security of the west of Europe because of Russia's absorbing interests in Asia.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says: General Von Kameke will probably remain in the ministry, as the military pensions bill and the motion introduced by the progressists, subjecting officers of the army to communal taxes, has been referred to a committee by the Reichstag.

Vienna, 13.—The *Press* states that an Italian engineer is arrested on the frontier for spreading Italian irridenta documents.

Increase of receipts of direct taxes for 1882, 2,273,837 florins; in direct taxes, 7,468,084 florins, over the income from those sources in 1881.

Paris, 13.—President Grevy asks Freycinet to form a ministry. Freycinet hesitates.

Cairo, 12.—The council of ministers adopted the remaining clauses of the new charter for Egypt, embodying the proposals made by Lord Dufferin.

Berlin, 12.—The *Neue Zeitung* publishes a rumor under reserve, that General Von Kameke, minister of war, has resigned. The rumor is credited, although possibly premature. The reason assigned is, it is understood Gen. Von Kameke's opposition to the military budget gave offence to the Emperor.

In the Reichstag, General Von Kameke declared the army in its present state, the most important guarantee of European peace. It is stated Kameke resigned because he projected a tremendous increase in artillery.

Edwin Booth made his last appearance here to night. The house was crowded, and he was received with enthusiasm.

Geneva, 12.—Messrs. Booth and Charlesworth and three others are expelled from the Salvation Army, being unable to account for the proceeds of a collection at a meeting of the Army here.

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