

miners of the Clearfield region at Tyrone, Pennsylvania, to-day, it was resolved to strike for an increase of ten cents per ton.

The Clearfield district includes 60 mines, employing 6,000 men and is regarded as the pivotal branch of the entire soft coal region.

New York, 13.—Arrangements are being made for a general strike for an advance in wages among the longshoremen on non-union piers, to begin early next week. On many of the piers men are paid only 25 cents an hour. The union rates are 40 cents an hour day work, and 60 cents for night work.

FIRE ISLAND, N. Y., 14.—The lookout at this station sighted a four-masted steamer moving very slow seaward. Later she turned southeast and since has been drifting in that direction being about fifteen miles southeast of this point, only the tops of her masts can be seen, but the observer thinks it is the British steamer Oregon from Liverpool. At 11:25 a. m. she had drifted out of sight. At 4:30 p. m. the German steamer Fulda from Bremen via Southampton, off this point reports by signal that the steamer Oregon is sunk. All of the passengers of the Oregon are on board the Fulda. The Fulda will probably reach quarantine at about 8 p. m.

The German steamship Fulda, Capt. Ringk, from Bremen, which arrived at the bar at 5:25 p. m. to-day, reports as follows:

Stopped off Fire Island March 14, at 12:15 p. m., in order to take up passengers and crew of the Oregon, and anchored at the bar off Sandy Hook on account of low water at 6:25 p. m. the same day.

THE SAVED OF THE "OREGON" are 183 first cabin, 60 second cabin and 389 steerage passengers and 205 crew. The steamer Oregon collided with an unknown deep-laden three-masted schooner on the 14th inst., at 4:20 a. m., when between Fire Island Light and Shinnecock, striking the steamer on the port side immediately under the dining saloon, tearing a large hole in her side, under water.

Sandy Hook, 14.—The steamer Oregon was run into by a schooner between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, while east of Fire Island, having two holes stove in her. She commenced sinking at once. Part of her passengers were transferred to the pilot boat and part to the schooner, and it is believed they were all subsequently transferred to the steamer Fulda. There are over 600 passengers and the crew of the Oregon alone on the Fulda. The Oregon was entirely abandoned, and she sank at 1 p. m. to-day.

Captain Cottler of the Oregon was below, the chief officer being in charge on the bridge. One passenger states that the hole was so large that one could drive a horse and wagon through it; also that when the vessels collided it sounded like

THE REPORT OF AN ORDINARY CANNON.

The boats were, after some difficulty, manned and lowered into the water. The ladies were first got into the boats and transferred to pilot boat No. 11, and the schooner Fannie A. Gorham, Captain Mahoney, from Jacksonville, for Boston. From 8 to 11 a. m. the work of transferring passengers was proceeded with. All were transferred in safety, not a single life was lost. At 12:15 p. m. they were all safely transferred again to the steamer Fulda, which, owing to the state of the tide, was obliged to anchor off Sandy Hook at 6:25 p. m. Captain Cottler was the last man to leave the ship. The steamship Oregon was built by John Elder & Co. at Glasgow for the Gulf Line, and was launched on June 21, 1883. She arrived here on her initial trip, October 14th, 1883, making the run from Queenstown to New York in seven days, eight hours and thirty minutes. At that time she was

THE MOST MAGNIFICENT, POWERFUL AND FASTEST

of the trans-Atlantic vessels. With the exception of the *Etruria* of the same line she retained her record for the fastest speed. In August, 1884, she made the run from Queenstown to New York in six days, nine hours and forty-two minutes, this being nearly 24 hours shorter than her first trip, and faster than any on record. On her return trip to Queenstown she made the run in 6 days 11 hours and 9 minutes. The dimensions of the Oregon were 520 feet in length, 54 feet breadth of beam, 40 feet depth of hold, and 7,250 tons gross measurement. She was built of iron, with nine transverse water-tight bulkheads, five iron decks and a strong turtle-back deck forward and aft as a protection from heavy seas. She was fitted to accommodate 340 saloon, 92 second cabin and 1,000 steerage passengers.

W. G. Tway, United States Inspector, who had charge of the mails said he succeeded in recovering only

SEVENTY-NINE OUT OF MORE THAN 600 MAIL BAGS

which were on board when the collision occurred. He added that he was able to learn little about the collision except that the steamship was run into by an unknown schooner. None of the baggage, he said was saved.

CHICAGO, 14.—District Assembly No. 57 of the Knights of Labor held a meeting here to-day, and though the session was secret, a member after adjournment vouchsafes the information that it had been decided to sustain the striking employees of the McCormick Reaper Co. and boycott the firm, which

is now employing nearly a full force of non-union men. It was also decided at the meeting to raise the Thompson and Taylor boycott, one of the firms using the Maxwell Brothers goods and call out the full strength of the order in boycotting Maxwell Brothers.

CHICAGO, 14.—An *Inter-Ocean's* Joliet, Ills., special says: By comparing the notes of Conductor Wagner and several passengers on the train, aboard which Express Messenger Nichols was murdered yesterday, they have accepted the theory that the murder and robbery were perpetrated by four men, three of whom boarded the train at the Chicago depot and the fourth at Blue Island. Two of the men traveled on a pass issued to "D. R. Martin and one," good between Kansas City and Chicago. Before reaching Joliet the conductor became convinced that the men were suspicious characters and asked to see their passes again. On the second inspection of that issued as above stated, the conductor noticed that it had been originally dated 1884, and that the last figure of the date had been neatly covered by a plaster bearing the figure 6. Upon this he refused to return the pass and ordered the men to leave the train at Joliet. They did so but are believed to have boarded the train between the baggage and express cars just as it pulled out. No clue to the men has yet been discovered.

TOLEDO, Ohio, 15.—At one forty-five a. m., people were aroused by a terrible explosion, wakening everybody in the city, accompanied by a shock like that of any earthquake. The people rushed into the streets to find the cause, and were directed by the light of an enormous conflagration to the linseed oil mills of Varney, Taylor & Co., on the middle grounds along the river above the Union depot, which were on fire. The report was that of the explosion of the boilers in the burning establishment. There are believed to have been several casualties but no particulars yet.

Later.—The oil mills machinery and contents are a total loss. They consisted of an elevator used for the storage of flax seed, a large building containing machinery for grinding oil and a large two-story brick building used for a refinery. The fire was discovered in the latter, and an alarm turned in, but before the firemen reached the scene, the large iron tank of gasoline which was used for some purpose in refining linseed oil, exploded with a tremendous report, entirely demolishing the building containing it.

THROWING THE BURNING OIL IN ALL DIRECTIONS

and firing other buildings of the establishment. The mills stood at the base of a bluff bordering the low grounds along the river which is occupied by the tracks of the Lake Shore, Wabash and other roads. The force of the explosion was thus directed over the railway grounds, else the destruction would have been wide-spread. As it was the windows of residences on the top of the bluff were smashed for two squares away, and those inside of the Oliver House, a three-story brick hotel over a square away, were utterly demolished on the side next to the explosion, the sashes being blown in. Some 50 feet away from the burning building was a two-story frame structure used as an office by the yardmaster of the Dayton and Michigan road. This was partly wrecked by the explosion, and fired, being entirely consumed. Two employees sleeping in the upper story had a narrow escape. Just across the track from the explosion was a long frame car shed which was knocked into kindling wood. One hundred yards south is another railroad office near the round house. The windows were blown in and the telephone operator, James Stark, on duty within, was knocked down and dangerously cut by flying glass. A number of other persons in the vicinity of the fire were knocked down by the concussion, but no serious accidents are yet reported.

The mills of the Toledo Linseed Oil Co., which were destroyed by fire early this morning, were among the largest in the country. Over one hundred barrels of naphtha stored in the building exploded, shaking the whole city and shattering window panes in the neighborhood. Two men on the opposite side of the street were badly burned and a number of others hurt. The loss amounts to \$100,000; insurance \$70,000.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—Fire broke out this morning among a large quantity of cotton in the railway station at Oldham and £250,000 worth was burned before the flames were extinguished. One fireman was killed.

LONDON, 12.—The liabilities of the Princess Belline of Ypsilante amount to £800,000 sterling. Her failure is due to the extravagance of herself and her husband. They spent £5,000,000 in ten years.

BERLIN, 12.—Bismarck's spirit monopoly bill was to-day rejected by the committee of the Reichstag to whom it was referred for consideration. The vote against its adoption was 20 to 5.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13.—It is expected here that the powers will withdraw their representatives from Athens unless Greece disarms.

ROME, 13.—A crisis in the conflict between the Italian ministry and the opposition in Chambers is imminent. The ministers have resolved to present a united front in support of government financial measures, and the oppo-

sition have determined to renew their resistance to the government's fiscal policy.

MONTÉ CARLO, 13.—The Monte Carlo station master, whose neglect to secure a clear track before the sending out of his train contributed to the Wednesday's railway accident, was arrested at Roquebronne, near Nice, whither he had fled. He committed suicide after being taken into custody.

LONDON, 13.—Bradford, York County, has a mad dog scare of a very serious kind. In January a dog ran mad through the streets and bit 20 persons. One of these died to-day in terrible agony, with all the symptoms of hydrophobia. The other 19 have consequently been thrown into a state of fearful apprehension lest they too may be attacked by the disease.

A dispatch from Rangoon says that a friendly native who has arrived there, has informed the authorities that 12,000 rebels at Yenthen intend to march on Mandalay. British reinforcements are pushing forward in the direction of Mandalay to assist the garrison there.

BRUXELLES, 13.—The orphanage for boys in the town of Voerde, province of Arnsberg, has been destroyed by fire. Five inmates perished in the flames and 30 others were injured.

It is officially announced that Sir Charles Warren will be appointed Commissioner of the Police of London, Mr. Malcolm Wood, who had been proposed for the place having been finally rejected.

BUENOS AYRES, 13.—The Catalines custom house with all its contents has been destroyed by fire: loss \$300,000.

LONDON, 14.—The *Observer* says that at the cabinet council yesterday, measures were submitted by Mr. Gladstone for the home government of Ireland. They were unfavorably received, and that project, if persisted in, will lead to the disruption of the cabinet.

The *Observer* states that Gladstone's draft, as printed and handed to the cabinet, deals exclusively with expropriation (giving up) for which a colossal sum will be required. The administration of the fund is to be entrusted to an Irish local body, constitution of which is left blank in draft, but which the ministers were informed would be of the character of an Irish Parliament.

SUAKIM, 14.—In a skirmish to-day, between the British and rebels, thirty of the latter were killed.

CAIRO, 14.—Lord Roseberry, British Foreign Secretary, has instructed Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British Commissioner in Egypt, to arrange for the reduction of the army of occupation by six regiments, and the withdrawal of the British troops from Assuan and the Egyptian troops from Wady Halfa.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

MARCH 6th.

The Council was called to order at 2 p. m., and opened as usual.

H. F. No. 71, a bill pertaining to the location of mining claims, reported back by Mr. Slack, was read the first and second time by its title and placed on file for third reading.

Messrs. Sharp, Francis and Hammond were appointed conferees on the part of the Council on the amendments to the court reporters' bill.

Mr. Francis reported on the claim of Wm. Reeves, ex-collector of Davis County, asking for an appropriation of \$399.01 to reimburse him for uncollected taxes, and recommended that the sum of \$21.72 be appropriated on condition that he make up the remaining part of the sum asked for—\$377.29.

On the petition of S. S. Walker and others, asking that the sum of \$2,000 be appropriated for the purpose of stocking rivers and streams of this Territory with fish, it was recommended that the sum be placed in the appropriation bill, and that A. M. Musser be authorized to draw from the treasury \$1,000 each year for this purpose; adopted.

Mr. Sharp reported from the committee on conference in relation to the court reports bill, that the Council amendments had been receded from; report adopted.

H. F. No. 71, a bill pertaining to the location of mines, and H. F. No. 75, a bill amending sec. 278, chap. 5, of the criminal code, were read the third time and passed.

H. F. No. 40, a bill in relation to punishment for sexual crimes, was read the first and second times by its title and referred to the committee on judiciary.

The general appropriation bill was received back from the House and after a number of amendments by the Council the bill was returned to the Representatives for their action thereon.

H. F. No. 78, a bill amending sections 160 and 163 of the compiled laws of Utah were read the first and second time and referred.

S. for C. F. No. 24, a bill to amend the act incorporating Nephi City, was read and referred.

A communication from the House announced the passage of H. F. No. 77, to lessen the terms of imprisonment of convicts for good conduct; read the first and second time by its title and referred.

The general appropriation bill was received from the House with a request for a committee on conference, on the amendments. The President appointed Messrs. Grover, Page and Sharp said committee.

S. for C. F. No. 24, a bill amending the act in incorporating Nephi, reported back with recommendations to concur in the House amendments, report adopted.

H. F. No. 77, a bill to lessen the terms of imprisonment of convicts for good conduct, was read the third time and passed.

The act incorporating Logan City was reported with amendments, which were read and concurred in, and the bill sent to the committee on enrollment.

Mr. Taylor moved to insert in the general appropriation bill the sum of \$1,000 to be appropriated to repair the road between Salt Lake City and the point of the mountain west, on condition that Salt Lake Co., appropriate a similar amount. The appropriation bill then passed and was forwarded to the House for their action on this amendment.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. Monday.

MARCH 6.

At ten o'clock the House met pursuant to adjournment, and the unfinished business of Friday was proceeded with, beginning with the Council amendments to the appropriation bill. After a great deal of discussion the House concurred in nearly all the amendments.

The House committee on appropriations offered a few amendments to the original appropriation bill, among which were \$5,000 to be added for the payment of official reporters who shall be appointed by the judges of the district courts in Territorial criminal cases. This motion was made by Mr. Thurman. The amount is to be expended during the years 1886-7, or so much thereof as may be necessary; \$800 was also added, on motion of Mr. Lund, to be expended under direction of the county court of Juab County, for building a road up Salt Creek Cañon.

Mr. Hatch moved to add to the appropriation bill \$40,000, for the payment of jurors and witnesses for the next ensuing two years.

Mr. King in a firm, energetic, pertinent speech opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be conceding too much and would be an injustice to their constituents, in the face of the facts that the Assembly had passed two good, just and much-needed jury bills which the Governor had vetoed.

Mr. McLaughlin spoke in favor of the motion; thought provision should be made by this Legislature to pay the jurors and witnesses, and if the Governor should refuse his signature to the bill, let the responsibility rest with him for so doing.

Mr. Creer spoke earnestly and eloquently in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Thurman said he was willing to place himself on record as to his opinion and vote. He denied emphatically a statement made by Mr. McLaughlin, that this Legislature passed and sent jury bills to the Governor for his action, knowing at the same time that his excellency would veto them. They were among the fairest measures of the kind that human mind had yet devised, and under the present circumstances, in relation to this question, he would not vote to appropriate one dollar, let the consequences be what they might.

Mr. Lund was willing to vote for the amendment.

A few more remarks were made by Mr. Hatch, who said he introduced this measure earnestly and honestly, and wanted to place himself on record on this subject. He thought the Governor's action in vetoing the jury bills should not influence the action of the House on this matter, and he would vote for this measure although he had no idea the executive would sign it.

Mr. Howell supported the motion.

The ayes and noes were called for, and Messrs. Hatch, Houston, Howell, Lund, McLaughlin, Rider and Stuart voted in the affirmative, while Messrs. Cannon, Farnsworth, Creer, Kimball, King, Stratford, Smoot, Thurber, Thurman and West opposed.

The House then took recess till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON.

At 2 p. m. the House again met. The sexual crimes bill was read the third time, discussed, amended and passed by 15 to 3.

The appropriation bill was then taken up again. A petition was read, asking that an appropriation be made to assist and encourage cocoon raising, which was referred to the committee on manufacture and commerce.

Seventy-two dollars was inserted in the appropriation bill for the relief of W. N. Dusenberry.

Mr. Cannon moved that \$3,760 be inserted in the bill for James Jack for past services as Territorial Treasurer from 1870 to the present time; referred to the committee on claim and public accounts.

A similar bill from N. W. Clayton was referred to the same committee. Several other amounts were ordered inserted in the bill, which at 3 p. m., passed by 18 to 1.

The bill amending sections 160 and 163 of the compiled laws of Utah was read the third time and passed by a vote of 14 to 5.

The convict bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Creer introduced a bill to authorize companies to construct union railroad depots, etc. Read the first and second times by title and ordered printed.

The sum of \$49.45 was placed in the appropriation bill, as fees for A. C. Emerson, clerk of the First District Court; \$1,515 to T. E. Taylor, for public printing; \$10,000 to buy land for the

Territorial insane asylum, and for contingent expenses of the establishment.

The House bill providing for the removal of insane convicts to the asylum, and the Council bill to amend the Logan City charter were passed.

Adjourned till 10 a. m. Monday.

MARCH 8.

At 10 a. m. the House was called to order by the Speaker. After the roll call the chaplain offered prayer, in the course of which he prayed that every member and officer of the House might be filled with the spirit of light, truth and integrity and a determination to do his whole duty regardless of consequences, and whether or not they received any pay from Government for their services. The petition was responded to with hearty amens, and one honorable gentleman moved that the prayer be concurred in.

The reconsideration of the House bill rendering probate judges ineligible for election as legislators came up as a special order of the day, and, after a brief debate, the ayes and noes were called and the bill was again lost, this time by a tie vote—10 against 10. The speaker did not vote, and if he had, it would still have lacked two of the number necessary to pass the measure.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

## TESTIMONIAL

TO HON. W. W. RETER, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH, THE 27TH SESSION, 1886.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the House branch of the Legislature presented the Speaker, Hon. W. W. Reter, with a testimonial of the respect and esteem in which he is held by them. It consisted of a very handsome gavel, mounted with gold, upon which is inscribed the name of each member and that of the Speaker—the latter engraved in a beautiful scroll in the center. There are 11 old and 13 new members of the House, including the Speaker.

The presentation was made by Hon. Samuel R. Thurman, in the following elegant address:

MR. SPEAKER—As the hour approaches for the dissolution of this Assembly, we cannot refrain from expressing the regret that the obvious meaning of the dissolution is the separation of friends who have learned to love and respect each other while mingling together in this, the crisis of our political history.

We have met here upon common ground—the representatives of a free people. According to the light which God has given us we have each labored in the honest discharge of our sacred trust. Our relations have been gentle, smooth and friendly. It cannot be justly and truthfully said that any member upon the floor of this House owes to another a single grudge or harbors in his soul a feeling of envy, hatred or malice. Mr. Speaker, on this solemn and eventful occasion, before the supreme moment arrives which will, perhaps, for ever break the bonds of our association, I have a pleasant duty to perform. I do but voice the sentiments of this House and each and every member thereof, in expressing to you our admiration, gratitude and thanks for the able, patient and impartial manner in which you have presided over the deliberations of the House of Representatives. The feeling is unanimous, and there is not the slightest reservation in the minds of any here as to this expression of lasting gratitude and admiration.

Mr. Speaker, if any member upon the floor of this house, has at any time by word or deed, caused you to feel a momentary pang, be now, while the golden opportunity is fleeting, humbly and earnestly implore your forgiveness. Your kindness and patience will for ever be fresh in the memory of all. We desire that we, your fellow members, may, one and all, while our hearts continue to throb with life, have a place in your memory that may never be obliterated by the revolutions and changes of time.

Mr. Speaker, we present you with this little memento of our kind regard. When you look upon the names inscribed upon this gavel, remember your friends, whose devotion is as pure as the gold upon which their names are engraved.

I take pleasure on behalf of the members of this House in presenting to you this testimonial.

A profound silence prevailed while the honorable member from Utah read the address.

The Speaker in a brief, but neat, feeling, fervent speech responded to the address. He said what he felt the need of at this time was the power of speech to give utterance to the feeling of his heart. He heartily, and eloquently thanked them for the kind treatment he had received from the members of the House.

G. B.—You are right in your wager. International prize medals were given to St. Jacobs Oil not for display, but for the best pain-cure, and after crucial tests in hospitals.

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channel of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.