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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

The Situation of the Railroads—The Strikers Will Handle Empty Cars.

The Emperor Takes a Drive—The Doctors Say He Cannot Recover.

Boulanger No Longer a Shadow, but a Menace to the Peace of Europe.

Treaty Between Japan and Mexico —Diamond Thieves Reported Recaptured, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Casualties.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—China advices received today by the steamer *Rio de Janeiro* state that the British steamer *Swallow* was wrecked Feb. 22 off Namva Island, between Swallow and Shanghai. The vessel struck on the rocks and sank. The captain and a number of the crew and passengers saved themselves by clinging to the rigging, but 31 persons put off from the wreck in a small boat and all are supposed to be lost. The body of the engineer, who was one of the occupants of the boat, was recovered.

KANSAS CITY, March 31.—The *Times'* Warren, Arkansas, special reports a severe storm in that vicinity today. The colored Baptist church was demolished and great damage done in the surrounding country, although no reports of loss of life have been received.

The Mills Bill.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—The *Courier-Journal's* Washington special says: The report of the minority of the ways and means committee, drawn up by McKinley, against the passage of the Mills bill, attacks vigorously the free list, vehemently denounces free wool and free tin plate. It says regarding wool that the first effort in the direction of free trade is aimed at the organized farmers of the country who, far removed from the centres of trade and unadvised that their interests were to be dealt an unfriendly blow, are to be the first victims of the British policy. Their's is a large interest Few in the country are larger. Free wool will be of no permanent benefit to the manufacturer or consumer, but a positive loss to both and a great loss to flock masters and those depending upon them for employment. The decay of the sheep husbandry in the United States would be a national calamity. The report asserts that the great business interests of the country so largely represented by the manufacturers were treated with silent contempt. These interests were not as much as allowed the right of petition guaranteed to every American citizen.

Treaty Between Mexico and Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The steamer *Rio de Janeiro* arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama today. A case of smallpox developed among the Chinese passengers on the voyage and the steamer was placed in quarantine on arrival here.

The proposed line of steamers between Yokohama and Mexico, by a syndicate known as Nippon Yusen Karsha, is the subject of numerous articles in the Japanese papers. The *Japan Gazette*, treating of the matter says:

We believe the negotiations so far from having proved a failure may be said to have only begun.

The *Mainchi Shimbun*, another Yokohama journal, mentions that Mr. Talbot, secretary of the company has been in negotiation with the Mexican Pacific Navigation Company, and had also interviewed the President of the Republic. The paper states that Nippon Yusen Karsha is the largest steamship company in Asia, being without rival so far as its capital is concerned, and the special support which is afforded it by the government is incomparably great. The paper says further it must be remembered that a treaty between Mexico and Japan is of the first importance in order to run steamers between the two countries, and it estimates a treaty can be arranged and a line be established.

WASHINGTON.

Postal Estimates.—The Record of the Rebellion, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Before the sub-committee of the House military committee today, Chief Clerk Douglas of the adjutant general's office, continued his testimony relative to the alleged insertion of improper matter in the rebellion records. He read 12 names of persons which had been inserted in the list he had prepared of the members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania present at the battle of Murfreesboro. Upon looking over the muster rolls, witness found that these 12 persons were marked absent from the regiment, having been promoted to lieutenants. The names had been inserted in that list by a clerk named Woods in the inspector-general's office, who explained he had done so to make the roll conform to its purpose The captains had been put on by a clerk in witness' office named Kelly, who made up the roll. He, no doubt, did it on his own responsibility.

The morning session of the International Council of Women was devoted to a conference of pioneers, many of whom were present. After prayer, Elizabeth Cady Stanton was introduced, and gave a history of the Seneca Falls convention in 1848. Addresses were made by several others, including Fred. Douglas and S C. Pomeroy.

At the meeting this afternoon the delegates adopted a constitution and elected officers for a permanent organization of the National Council of Women. The officers are: President, Frances E. Willard, Illinois; vice-president, Susan R. Anthony, New York; correspondi g secretary, May White, Sewell, Indiana; recording secretary, Mary E. Eastman, Massachusetts; treasurer, Louise E. Thomas, New York.

The constitution declares that the delegates band themselves together in a confederation of workers committed to the overthrow of all forms of ignorance and in justice, and the application of the golden rule to society, custom and law. The Council is organized in the interest of no one propaganda, and has no power over its auxiliaries beyond that of the suggestion of sympathy. Any society of women the nature of whose work is satisfactory to the executive committee, either as to its undoubted national character of national value, may become auxiliary to this Council by subscribing to specified conditions. An address will be issued to the women of the United States, and the general officers of the International Council will issue a similar address to the women of the world. The co-operation of all women, irrespective of race or creed, will be urged.

The evening session was devoted to the discussion of "Political Conditions."

SENATOR STANFORD'S DENIAL.

Senator Stanford said tonight there was no truth in the statement made in the New York papers by Madame Dias De Barr, to the effect that he was willing to pay her a large sum of money if she would produce a spirit portrait for him. "I have no knowledge of her," said the senator, "except that derived from newspapers."

Confirmation.—John Myers, United States marshal for Oregon.

The Postmaster-general in the revised estimates of postal expenditures, says the large and continuing growth in the postal business necessitates several increases in the items. For hire of clerks in the postoffices, an increase to $6,000,000; the estimate for rent, light and fuel for postoffices, increased to $975,000; estimate for free delivery service, increased to a total of 6,000,000. Touching the special facilities in the railway mail service, the Postmaster-General says, in his view, the special appropriations do not conduce to the advantage of the service, for the reason that they are not sufficient for proper distribution.

About fifty members of the bar of the supreme court assembled at noon today and adopted resolutions on the death of the late Chief Justice Waite, tendering the family of the deceased their sympathy. Copies of the resolutions were ordered sent to the family of the deceased, and to the supreme court of the United States.

The Emperor Drives out.—The Boulanger Movement.

BERLIN, March 31.—The Emperor slept eight hours last night almost without a break. His official work today was unusually prolonged. In the afternoon he took a drive lasting an hour, and was received with enthusiasm and ringing hurrahs along the route. The Emperor was fully seen and looked well, the only trace of his illness being his waxy complexion. Despite the semblance of health and the increased vital power, the German expert opinion that the disease will have an early and fatal effect, is still unaltered.

The Progressists hope for a speedy introduction of liberal reforms under Emperor Frederick. Though chilled by a Bismarkian tone, his proclamations have been revived by the prospects of the prolongation of his life. Conservative papers say the Progressists' programme overlooks the permanent physical disability of the Emperor and the fact that at the last council of ministers and other high officers of state, after Bismarck had stated formally his home and foreign policy, the Emperor intimated entire acquiescence and complete confidence in the great minister.

The sudden changes in the position of the French political parties has reawakened apprehensions for the future. Boulanger is now felt to be no spectral shadow, but a substantial force threatening the peace of Europe. If the dissolution of the Chamber produces a strong Boulanger party, it will be taken here as an equivalent to a popular vote for war, and the conveniences of the French to begin it will not be awaited. The entire press of the country realizes the danger of the position.

The *National Zeitung* hopes that the Chamber of Deputies will yet find a way to save the state from the war path, but despairs of the republic unless President Carnot can obtain a strong ministry having a programme of peace. No paper in Germany or Austria, however radical, has the slightest sympathy with the Boulanger movement.

The temporary concessions of the German people in the Russian peace protests is vanishing. Authoritative dispatches pronounce Russian action imminent.

Recaptured.

EL PASO, March 31.—Fleury and O'Barrell, the diamond thieves who recently escaped from the Mexican authorities at Paso del Norte, have been recaptured. The following dispatch was received at eight o'clock tonight by Eumilido Medina, editor of the *Revista Internacional*, dated Paso del Norte, from the acting governor of the State of Chihuahua:

"Fleury and O'Farrell were captured yesterday at noon in the municipal district of Carrizcal, five leagues from this city (Chihuahua), by the local superintendent. They were brought to this city today and confined in the public jail to await the orders of the district judge.

(Signed) LAURO CARILLO.

Range Association.

DENVER, March 31.—The International Range Association met this morning, and after fixing the time and place for the next meeting at Denver, in March next, adjourned *sine die*. The jubilee concluded today with a grand barbecue at the Union Stock Yards, which was visited by over fifty thousand people. All the visitors and delegates to the convention leave for home tonight and tomorrow morning.

The Situation on the Railroads.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Strike following strike in rapid succession was the result today of the Burlington road's first attempt to resume forcing freight on other roads. Almost at the very outset a strike occurred on the Fort Wayne system, involving for the first time an undoubted extension of the trouble to the roads leading east from Chicago. The St. Paul road had been completely tied up between midnight and daylight, and Chairman Hoxe, leader of the Brotherhood in the absence of Chief Arthur, intimated early that before another midnight there might be precipitated a succession of strikes unparalleled in the city. One on the Panhandle occurred as early as 7 a. m., but was overcome by the officials showing that no workman had been asked to handle Burlington cars. At 10 a. m. the Burlington made up a train of fifteen cars, which was quickly transferred to the Fort Wayne road, while at the same time 25 cars were made up and started for the Lake Shore road with forty Pinkerton men aboard. The transfer, however, was made without disturbance. At 2 p. m. the Fort Wayne officials ordered a switching crew to take a "Q" train from the siding at the Sixteenth Street and place it on the Fort Wayne tracks. The men promptly refused, and ran their engines in. The news spread and in a few moments all the crews in the yards quit work—engineers, firemen and switchmen. Just then, 2:20 p. m., the Fort Wayne passenger train outward bound came along. At Sixteenth street the engineer and fireman learned of the strike and left the engine. The conductor soon volunteered to run the engine. A fireman was found and the train proceeded after a slight delay. Fort Wayne dispatches say they have assurances from other passenger engineers that they would not go out, but no dependence is placed in them.

Along the line of the St. Paul road the freight business was paralyzed and passenger traffic is almost suspended. As soon as the inbound passenger trains reached the depot and were unloaded the engineers backed them out to Western Avenue and abandoned them.

This afternoon the engineers, firemen and switchmen of the St. Paul road held a meeting and sent a committee to Superintendent Earling. They stated to him that they would agree to handle empty but not loaded "Q" cars. Earling asked them to submit their proposal in writing and agreed to forward it to General Manager Miller at Milwaukee.

Fifty men, said to be regular freight and passenger conductors on the Council Bluffs division of the road arrived here this morning, having been brought by the St. Paul people to fill the places of the striking engineers, firemen and switchmen, but after a brief talk with the leader of the St. Paul strikers, decided that not a man would throw a switch. During the day as many as a dozen men called on the mayor with complaints against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy managers. They claimed they were induced to come here from the east by promises of positions as brakemen, switchmen, etc., but on arrival were declared incompetent and refused them work or transportation home again. They claim to be without money and in a bad plight, and say they have as companions in their misery, two or three hundred others whose condition is exactly similar. The mayor promised to see the Burlington people.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Stanford reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish a statement of the appropriations and expenses for public buildings since March 4, 1885. Adopted.

Voorhees introduced a bill for the issue of specie certificates redeemable half in gold and half in silver bullion.

On motion of Sherman, the House joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in the International Exposition from May to October, 1889, was passed with amendments.

The resolution offered by Mitchell last Thursday, directing an inquiry into the validity of the act of the legislature of Washington Territory, fixing the time for beginning the next session of the legislature was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the calendar that were not objected to.

Among the bills passed were the following: Increasing the appropriation for the public buildings at Los Angeles, California, from $200,000 to $300,000.

Granting a right of way to the Rio Grande and Utah road through the southern Ute Indian reservation in Southwestern Colorado.

To enlarge the jurisdiction of Probate Courts in Wyoming Territory

To credit the State of Oregon with $13,398 for ordnance and ordnance stores in connection with the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877.

For a celebration at the National Capital in the spring of 1889 in honor of the centenial of the Constitution of the United States.

Granting the use of certain lands to the City of Tacoma, Washington Territory, for a public park.

Appropriating $175,000 for a public building at Pueblo, Colorado.

Increasing the pension of Mrs. General W. E. Burnett to $100 a month.

To amend the act of March 1877 as to removing the disabilities of those who have participated in the rebellion, afterward enlisted in the army and became disabled.

Stewart moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed some days ago the bill for the relief of purchasers and other grantees of swamp and overflowed lands and to reimburse and indemnify certain states. The motion was entered.

Manderson reported a bill to confer brevet promotion on army officers particularly distinguished by heroic action in Indian warfare.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Brown, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill for the establishment of a quarantine station at San Francisco. Committee of the whole.

In the morning hour the discussion was resumed upon the Union Pacific Railroad bill.

The measure was opposed by Anderson of Iowa. He said the career of the Pacific railroad companies had been criminal and that they had robbed the Treasury of hundreds of millions of dollars. In reference to the Union Pacific, he declared that so far from being under a new management, the direction of the road today was in the hands of and controlled by the old Credit Mobilier gang.

Dalzell (Pennsylvania), advocated the passage of the bill. He said the problem was how to collect the government debt and at the same time punish those who were deserving of punishment. Referring to the Credit Mobilier scandal, he denied that the men who controlled the Union Pacific at that time were the same as controlled it today. The passage of the bill would bring into the Treasury of the United States a sum amounting to $110,000,000. He could not be persuaded that the intelligent masses of this country would not visit with condign punishment the members of Congress who with such a glittering possibility within their reach would sacrifice it to a fanciful vindication of public justice at the expense of the public purse.

The morning hour having expired the bill went upon the calendar as unfinished business, and the House proceeded to the consideration of bills reported by the committee on private land claims. Several private land measures were passed and the House went into committee of the whole up on the bill to establish a United States land court, and to provide for a judicial settlement of private land claims in Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado.

McCreary, of Kentucky, Joseph, of New Mexico, and Symes, of Colorado, favored the measure; and Smith, of Arizona, and Payson, of Illinois, opposed it.

Pending further discussion the committee rose.

A bill was reported and placed on the calendar for the erection of a public building at Saginaw, Michigan.

Blanchard reported the river and harbor appropriation bill and it was referred to the committee of the whole.

SUNDAY DISPATCHES

Further Details of the R. R. War.—A Split in the Ranks of the Strikers.

The Situation in France—Attempting to Form a New Cabinet.

Twenty-three Persons Fired on and Drowned Off the Coast of Portugal.

Bloody Tragedy at Leavenworth, Kansas.—The Colored People Up in Arms.

More Floods and Fires in Hungary.—The Women's Council.—Congressional Programme, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Reported Split in the Ranks of the Strikers.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The reported ordering of a strike in Chicago on the Lake Shore, Pan Handle, Alton and Santa Fe roads, late on Saturday night, proved to have been erroneous. No such action was decided on. A meeting of the St. Paul strikers was held at night, at which an answer is said to have been received from General Manager Miller, to their propositions, saying that they might return to work if they choose without handling "Q" freight, if they would allow "Q" engines to come into the yards and do the work of switching. This was repudiated by the strikers and no "Q" cars was made the ultimatim

The meeting was very disorderly. A new feature was developed that bids fair to split up the engineers and firemen into two factions. The refusal of passenger crews to quit except on the Evanston line, caused the trouble. The switch engineers accused the passenger men of bad faith and demanded that they declare their intentions. A passenger engineer made a speech, saying he would refuse to join the strike and that he spoke for a number of others. He was assaulted and received a severe beating before his friends could rescue him.

The Crops.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The following is a synopsis of the weather crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday:

Reports from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee indicate that the weather of the past week has been favorable, although the season is reported as late and farm work retarded. Reports from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas, indicate that the weather of the week was generally unfavorable for growing crops, although favorable conditions are reported for the latter part of the week. Farm work in the Southern States has been greatly interfered with on account of heavy rains, and in some localities high winds and local storms have injured crops.

The Congressional Programme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—Although the committee on rules has mapped out a programme for the government of the House proceedings during the week, its publication has given rise to so much dissatisfaction among many committees which have been left out of the arrangement, that it is extremely doubtful if it will be adhered to. The appropriations committee has determined to press to passage the pension and District of Columbia appropriation bills, and if these measures are called up they will probably consume the week.

In the Senate the Palmer bill to create a bureau of animal industry and the Platt bill for the admission of South Dakota are mentioned as the possible subjects of attention during the week. Everything depends upon action of the caucuses in regard to a motion now pending in the Senate to recommit the bond bill, which is unfinished business.

An Impossibility.

LONDON, April 1.—Phillips and Barnett, American sporting men, sailed on the steamship *Etruria*, on Saturday, for New York. They declare that it is impossible for an American pugilist to win in Europe. They maintain that Heeman, Kilrain and Sullivan all really won, notwithstanding the fact that draws were declared.

Death of David N. White.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 1.—Hon. David N. White, formerly editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette*, died this morning, aged 84.

The Situation in Chicago.—Some of the Strikers Weakening.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The prospect of an immediate tie up of the Belt line added a graver aspect to the railroad situation this evening than at any time since the commencement of the Burlington strike. Every railroad entering Chicago depends almost wholly on the Belt line as a means by which an interchange of freight is to be conducted with any other road. Positively every railroad track stretching from Chicago is interested by the Belt. The employes of the latter line have all along been among the stanchest allies of the Brotherhood, while the management of the Belt Company has apparently sought, as far as possible, to maintain a position of so called neutrality. A new face was put on affairs when some time yesterday President Porter, of the Eastern Illinois Road (which holds a controlling interest in the Belt Line), sent a strongly worded letter to the management of the Belt Line, demanding that it transfer cars for every railroad and individual in the same manner, declaring that any and all employes who did not choose to do their duty would be dismissed. Today a meeting of Belt employes was held at which, while the subject was earnestly debated, it was currently reported this evening that the Belt men had decided to stand by their guns and see whether the company would discharge them or not. The Burlington road today did not attempt to do any switching on their freight yards. The St. Paul people, however, made most strenuous efforts to keep things moving and as a result it is probable that a strike on the St. Paul will culminate tomorrow in the renewal of the pan handle men.

A train was got in readiness, so that tomorrow an attempt can be made to transfer St. Paul freight to that road and as the Pan Handle switchmen are pledged to support the St. Paul men, trouble is expected. The St. Paul road got out four freight trains and the suburban passenger service was in much better shape than on Saturday. At a meeting of the St. Paul strikers a majority of the engineers and firemen are said to have favored a return to work on the terms offered by General Manager Miller, while the switchmen and brakemen insisted on staying out. No conclusion was reached.

Carnot Denies.

PARIS, April 2.—President Carnot denies the truth of the statement that he quarreled with Boulanger when they were in office together because the general refused to shoot down the De Cazeville miners during the mutiny there.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

WALKER OPERA HOUSE.
P. Margetts and J. E. Evans - Lessees.
CONFERENCE, April 6 & 7, 1888.
In order to give the Visitors to Conference an opportunity to see some of the Old time favorites, while in Salt Lake the above house has been leased by
PHIL MARGETTS
Who, in connection with a Strong Array of Dramatic Talent, will present the Sterling Domestic Drama, in Five Acts,
—THE WILLOW COPSE—
In which the Veteran Actor C. W. COULDOCK, created so great a furore in Salt Lake City, several years ago, and recently in the leading cities of the Eastern States, and in which MR. MARGETTS will appear in his powerful rendition of LUKE FIELDING.

Kent's Military Band
Will Furnish Music for the Occasion.
FRIDAY & SATURDAY
APRIL 6th and 7th:
Will be presented, the famous production of D. L. Bouccicault, in five acts, entitled, THE
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Admission, the Usual Prices. Doors open at 7:30. Performance to Commence at 8. Box Office open Thursday, at 10 a.m.
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Shot of the World.
SALT LAKE DRIVING PARK,
Wednesday, April 4, at 3 p.m.
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5 glass balls broken consecutively, thrown in the air simultaneously.
Shooting coins, from dollars to dimes.
Bring your coins and get a relic of Carver.
The wonderful orange shooting.
Shooting bricks, breaking them in pieces and again shooting the fragments before they fall.
A wonderfully interesting and scientific display.
N. B.—The Doctor will give $5.00 to any person who will ride at full speed in front of him, and escape the inserting Javlat thrown at the feet of the horse.
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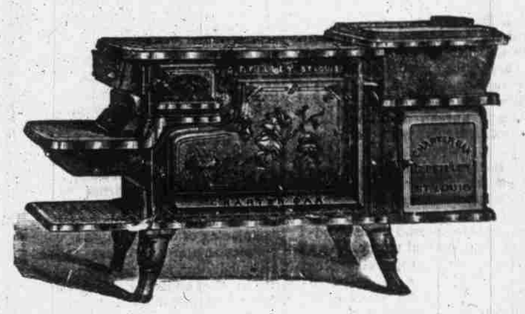

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600 Sizes Window Glass, at Greatly Reduced Prices.	
140 Cases Concentrated Lye	$ 3.85
116 Boxes Raisins	2.35
6000 Pounds Rolled Oats	4¼
40 Dozen Lemon Sugar	2.13
250 Dozen Stove Polish	28
30 Dozen Lamp Burners from	50
170 Dozen Quarts Norway Pine Tar	2.40
200 Pounds Sewing Twine	16
6000 Bundles Paper Bags, 30 per cent off List.	
250 Reams Wax Butter Paper	45
65 Cases Quarts Harness Oil, doz	3.40
50 Dozen Sure Pop	1.40
140 Boxes Candles	2.15
90c Liquid Bluing	2.10
50 Step Ladders, per foot	40c.
4000 Packets Prepared Kalsomine	45
60 Dozen Wood Pails	2.25
70 Dozen Wash Boards	2.00
150 Dozen Brooms, from $1.80 to $3.30	
10 Dozen Oak Kegs, from $4.40 up.	
15 Dozen Tubs, from $6.00 up.	
160 Cases Lamp Chimneys, 65c dozen.	
115 Dozen Harden Hand Grenades, $7.50.	
144 Willow Baskets, Very Cheap.	
640 Fancy Japanned, Broom Pockets, 23. These are retailed at 75c.	
350 Mirrors Framed, all sizes, from 20c to $15.00 each.	
6000 Sponges, all sizes, from 1c to 50c each.	
260 Boxes Laundry & Fancy Soaps, below market price.	
Everything Else at Proportionate Prices.	

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