

dle this week. Fifty persons in escaping were knocked down and trampled upon by the panic-stricken throng, and are very seriously but not fatally injured. The bulls, maddened by the roaring of the flames, broke loose from their stalls and rushed wildly through the surging mass of humanity, tossing aloft and knocking over all who stood in their way. Among the eighteen dead were two women who were first forced to death by bulls and their bodies afterward burned.

The scenes in the neighborhood of the bull ring were shocking beyond description. Women and children, divested of their clothing and crated with suffering from their burns, ran aimlessly through the streets and could scarcely be overtaken or collected by their friends. Several persons lost their reason from the severe mental shock to which they were subjected. The fire was of incendiary origin.

PENDLETON, Oregon, April 4.—The democratic state convention reassembled at 9:45 this morning. The committee on resolutions reported and a platform was adopted unanimously. The first resolution heartily endorsed President Cleveland; the second endorses the present state of the administration, the third is as follows:

That we most earnestly and unqualifiedly endorse the policy of tariff revision and a reduction of the surplus revenue to the needs of the government's economical administration, as set forth in the President's last annual message to Congress. We believe that such a resolution is dictated by a sound policy and that unnecessary taxation is unjust and oppressive, and that public revenue should, as far as possible, be derived from taxes levied upon the luxuries rather than the necessities of life. The fourth section demands forfeiture of unearned land grants and approves the President's message on that subject. The fifth section suggests that the pension roll be a roll of honor without visiting on the people so great financial burden. Other resolutions denounce the policy of the English government and extend sympathy to the laboring classes and favoring the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; demanding enlarged power to state railway commissioners, and demanding of the general government liberal appropriations for river and harbor improvements.

John M. Gearin, of Portland, was nominated for Congress on the first ballot. Judge John Barnett, of Corvallis, was nominated for supreme judge by acclamation.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House committee on elections had under consideration the claims of Frank R. Glover contestant from St. Louis and although no final action was taken it is apparent that the committee will report in favor of the sitting member.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The managers of the Rock Island road boldly maintained in court this morning that, notwithstanding the denials of the Burlington officials, the Rock Island charges were true that the Burlington had been trying by rate wars and strikes to force the formation of a great western railway trust. The Rock Island entered a motion that the whole matter be referred to a master, before whom testimony should be taken to establish the truth of the charges. Voluntary affidavits could not be obtained from some of the witnesses. The Rock Island asserts in its papers accompanying the motion, that the object of the inference of the case to a master is to put witnesses upon the rack of examination and cross-examination. Leave was asked from the court to get affidavits from some of the proposed witnesses who have suddenly left the immediate jurisdiction of the court. Among those are C. E. Perkins, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, P. M. Arthur, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and J. W. Midgley, chairman of the Southwestern Railway Association. The Rock Island rejoinder in conclusion, says that yesterday's affidavits of Henry B. Stone, general manager of the Burlington displays a temper and recklessness in assertion, and a denial which renders it eminently proper that he be subjected to a cross-examination, under the circumstances, which will compel him to frame his own answers instead of having them prepared for him by counsel. In which he will have an opportunity to explain how he can deny, without the qualification of affirmation or belief, the averment that the Burlington communicated to one or more managers of railways, its purpose to "prosecute the rate war until the officers of the western railways should consent to abdicate the powers placed in their hands by their stockholders to an unlawful trust, when such communications were made by other officers of the Burlington Company and not to the presence of said Henry B. Stone; and the Rock Island says further it can be cross-examination of said Henry B. Stone, and by the testimony of other witnesses whom it proposes to call, to sustain each and every allegation the Rock Island has made, and establish the falsehood of every contrary allegation made in the affidavit of Henry B. Stone. The reiteration of the Rock Island charges and the motion for a reference to a master caused a hot interchange of denunciations between the attorneys of the two corporations. Wirt Dexter, for the Burlington, warmly declared the Rock Island officials were attempting a boycott against the Burlington, and that the boycott was a criminal and indict-

able offense in Illinois. Judge Gresham interposed at this point with an adjournment until the afternoon.

When the court reconvened the arguments were resumed. At their conclusion Judge Gresham said even if the trust allegations made by the Rock Island were true it did not relieve that road from its duty as a common carrier. Again he did not think the Rock Island had refused to do its duty. The Burlington did not need protection from this, its strongest competitor, and as there was no danger of injury accruing to the "Q" road, no injunction would be issued just now. Further developments, he said, might alter this order.

It is broadly stated that in filing the boycott the strikers calculated all roads that had suspended relations with the "Q" would at once proceed to unload on that company all the cars that had accumulated, and that the effect would be to swamp the "Q" with freight. Having achieved this, the Burlington would be required under the law to furnish proper facilities for handling freight, and this might grow into a lever to move the men back into their old positions with the "Q." Up to tonight the judgment of the men seems to have been good, but it will take time to demonstrate whether or not the Burlington is capable of handling all the freight that is poured in.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The Times will say tomorrow, in reference to the calling off of the boycott by the strikers, that it is the result of negotiations between the Brotherhood of Engineers and the Knights of Labor; that a committee from the Brotherhood went to Scranton a week ago to see Powderly and urge him to call out all the Knights of Labor employed on the "Q." road, and if the strike should extend to other roads to call out the Knights there as well, to aid the striking engineers. In return the engineers would make certain concessions. The Times says Powderly refused to do anything to precipitate a general strike, which he regarded as disastrous for all concerned, but finally agreed if the boycott was declared off and all except "Q" strikers went to work he would call all the Knights among the "Q" employees out. The truth of this report remains to be seen. No signs of it have yet developed.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 4.—The republican state convention to choose delegates to the Chicago convention selected the following delegates at large: Ex-Governor Redfield Proctor, General J. G. McCullough, Colonel J. J. Estey and Hon. Frank Plimley. General McCullough in a speech, said the issues were temperance, civil service reform, surplus and free ballot, but the greatest issue was that of tariff. Among the candidates mentioned, Blaine's name met with the greatest favor. Depew and Sheridan were next.

The platform affirms alliance to the principles of liberty and union which have been cardinal with the party; declares it fundamental that elections must be pure and honest; that the Constitution in this respect is nullified by the democratic house, and that popular government is thus seriously imperiled; that the only remedy is to restore to power the party that saved the Union; believes in the protection of American markets for American citizens and favors such taxation as will yield only the revenue that the general welfare requires and such tariff as will obviate a large surplus in the treasury and protect producers and artisans from serious competition with foreign capital. The resolutions strongly condemn President Cleveland's disregard of civil service reform and insist upon the rectification of flagrant abuse of the system; favor the policy of public supervision of great corporations and trusts; gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who saved the country, is warmly expressed and a generous provision for their comfort favored; immigration of a mass of people of nationalities who do not assimilate with our own should be suppressed; the Government should provide means without invading the rights of the States to educate the illiterate; women will be wholly welcome to equal participation in the Government when they give evidence of a desire for enfranchisement in sufficient numbers; the saloon is an unmitigated social evil, and friends of temperance should work together politically for the most restrictive measures.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The Prohibition Convention for the State of California met here this morning and spent the day in routine work. About four hundred delegates were present. Ex-Governor St. John of Nebraska is in attendance.

JACKSON, Miss., April 4.—The Republican Convention today nominated delegates at large to the National convention as follows: John R. Lynch, James Hill, T. W. Stringer and John R. McGill. John R. Lynch made a speech arraigning both the State and National administrations. The convention did not instruct their delegates but referred to John Sherman as the popular statesman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—The weather today was fair and the election for State officers progressed quietly. A tremendous vote was polled in this city. Enos Lapham, (Republican), for Lieutenant-Governor was freely scratched.

The State election today went republican by about 1800 on the general ticket, and the republicans had a sweeping victory on the legislature. The proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing the real estate qualification for foreign-born voters will

probably not get the necessary two-thirds vote.

The vote for governor was: Taft (republican) 20,768; Davis (democrat) 17,444; Gould (prohibition) 1345. The majority for Taft was 1939. The exact status of the general assembly cannot be given tonight, but the republicans will have a majority on joint ballot.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—The strikers at the Edgar Thomson steel works today rejected Andrew Carnegie's co-operative proposition. Mr. Carnegie immediately ordered a complete shutdown of the great plant until January 1, 1889. This announcement was received with dismay by the workmen. It will throw out of employment over 5000 men.

LONDON, April 5.—Four thousand Irish emigrants sailed from Queens-town today for America.

LONDON, April 5.—Balfour's bill to expedite business in the Irish land courts is published. It extends the existence of the land commission another seven years, but deprives tenants of the option of applying for a reduction of rent to either a county court or the land commission of the right to transfer proceeding from a county court to the land commission. The bill empowers the land commission with the consent of the lord Chancellor, to distribute at will cases between the commission and the county court and also on application and for good cause to transfer the cases from the commission to the court or vice versa.

DUBLIN, April 5.—William O'Brien has begun suit against the Cork Constitution (conservative) for libel, claiming five thousand pounds damages.

CHICAGO, April 5.—This morning a detail of one hundred city police were massed at Desplines Street station and instructed to relieve the Pinkerton guards that had been keeping watch over the property of the Burlington road. The police will supersede the Pinkertons at all points on the road in this city.

LONDON, April 5.—The naval training ship *Martin*, manned by boys, is ashore at Block House Point, Portsmouth. Tugs are endeavoring to pull her off, but their efforts have thus far failed.

The trial of Major Templar, of the Seventh Illinois and chief of the balloon department of the army, for divulging army secrets, was begun today at Chatham.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Morgan appeared before the Senate commerce committee this morning and vigorously opposed the confirmation of the nomination of L. Rathbone as consul general at Paris. Eleven of the thirteen members composing the committee were present. After Morgan's argument a vote was taken and nine senators voted for a favorable report on the nomination and two adversely.

BERLIN, April 5.—Reports are current that Prince Bismarck has asked the Emperor to relieve him of his post. The alleged cause is the precarious state of Bismarck's health.

BERLIN, April 5.—The reports that Bismarck had asked to be relieved, are officially declared to be without foundation.

BERLIN, April 5.—The statement that Bismarck would resign, was published in the *Cologne Gazette*. It said that the reason given was the bad state of the chancellor's health, but that the real cause was the secret conflict between him and the Emperor's party.

NEW YORK, April 5.—At 1:30 p. m. today Jacob Sharp was unconscious. His family do not expect that he will live more than two hours at the farthest.

LONDON, April 5.—Phelps, American minister, left London today for Southampton to embark on the steamer *Allen* at 7 p. m. for New York. White, first secretary of the American legation, Walter, American consul general at London and many other Americans were at the station to see the minister off.

CHICAGO, April 5.—A special from Newhampton, Iowa, says a terrible disaster occurred seven miles west of there this morning, whereby the passenger coaches on the west bound Milwaukee & St. Paul train were precipitated into the Wapsie River. It was caused by the giving way of the bridge. The engineer and passengers are known to have been drowned and it is supposed the same fate has befallen the balance of the passengers. The local officials of the St. Paul Railway in Chicago know nothing concerning the accident. The St. Paul officials have a dispatch saying only two lives were lost.

LATER.

A special to the *Dispatch* from Newhampton, Iowa, says: A terrible railroad accident occurred about four miles west of here, on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, by which at least a dozen people lost their lives and from 15 to 20 were injured.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—Full returns of yesterday's election show that Taft, republican, for governor, has a majority of 1084, and Lapham, republican, for lieutenant-governor, 1755. The suffrage amendment had 573 over the necessary three-fifths vote. The senate stands—republican 25, democrat 6, no election 5. The house stands—republican 54, democrat 30, prohibition 1.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—A certain correspondence between George L. Eastman of the Knights of Labor and General Manager Stone, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, was made public today. On the morning of March 19 Eastman wrote to Stone stating that in order that there might be no misunderstanding as to the position and policy of the late "Reading engineers and firemen" now employed on the "Q," and those who are to be employed, he would state that the men would be "faithful to their duties and steadfast in their allegiance to their new employers." March 28, Stone wrote to Eastman assuring him that the Reading men on the "Q" would never be displaced to make room for anybody.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—General Terry was placed on the retired list of the army today. This is in accordance with the report of the army retiring board, of which General Schofield is president. The report was submitted by the Secretary of War to the President today and was immediately approved.

MILWAUKEE, April 5.—The Layton Art Gallery, presented to the City of Milwaukee by Fred Layton, an old and wealthy resident, was thrown open to the public today. The building and grounds represent an investment of about \$100,000. To this Layton added donations of pictures valued at about \$50,000 and today he drew a check for \$100,000 as an endowment fund for the temple. Other prominent citizens have contributed liberally in the shape of valuable pictures and altogether the gallery will compare favorably with any other institution of the kind in the country.

#### PARK CITY ITEMS.

Kimball Brothers' stages will commence running between here and Salt Lake as soon as the roads dry up.

Pat. Tallon, night foreman of the Daly mine, who had his leg broken a couple of weeks ago by falling from the loft in his stable, had to have his leg reset on Monday.

The land owners along the Echo & Park City Railway have been furnished posts and barbed fence wire by the company so that better protection may be afforded live stock from the perils of the iron horse.

The postmaster of Charleston, Wasatch County, was arrested the middle of the week on an indictment charging him with making false returns in the cancellation of postage stamps, *a la* Leonard of Kamas. He was taken to Provo for arraignment.

Joseph Bagley, who about a year ago attempted to run Charleston and had to be shot down by the constable, has brought suit against the town officer for damages in the sum of \$2000. The charge of misdemeanor against Bagley was recently dismissed at Provo because of Wasatch County's laxity in prosecuting the case.

Last Monday morning a car man on the surface at No. 1 shaft of the Ontario carelessly let his car run into the shaft. It fell with a crash onto the cage at the 100-level and made a sad looking wreck of the hoisting apparatus. The car man made such efforts to catch the car that he too would have gone down the shaft had the cable not rebounded and sent him out of danger. Luckily, no one was hurt, but it required some time to repair the damage.

For the last ten days all sorts of wild rumors have been afloat concerning a rich discovery of gold bearing rock at a point near Davis' ranch on the east side of Provo river above Heber City, and about twelve miles from Park City. The excitement reached a climax the first of the week when hundreds of old prospectors and other curious persons fled away to the al-

leged new Ophir, where considerable locating, just because it was all the rage, was done. The originators of the excitement, Buchanan and White of the *Call*, and Wm. Bombard, who is lately from the Coeur d'Alene country, claim that they have had assays from croppings along the ledge which showed as high as \$37 20 in gold to the ton. They say that their attention was called to the place last summer and that their curiosity after several trials resulted as above stated, about ten days ago. Over fifty locations have been made, and last Sunday the old district of Elk Horn was reorganized and W. D. Owens elected recorder. This section was quite thoroughly prospected seven or eight years ago and everybody who tackled it soon quit in disgust. The country along where the stampede centered is slightly mineralized, but it is not known that it has any regular ledges of pay rock. One thing about all this gold enthusiasm is that none but the prime movers have found anything that would assay any more than carbonate of assessments, probabilities and pyrites of iron, and these most enthusiastic gentlemen get returns as high as \$37 20 in gold. How is it? Admitting that the find is genuine, the rock will not pay to work as it shows up now, because it is in the form of sulphurets, and not free gold. The excitement was started too early, considering the great depth of snow over there. The opinion of the community, almost without exception, is that the alleged discovery is a sell and that some one is trying to work a "sucker game." At any rate there are some conflicting stories about the find and the discrepancies between the assays that need satisfactory explanation—something to take away the salty taste. However, everyone wishes that there may be genuine merit in the discovery, but all have good reason to be very doubtful.—*Park City Record*.

Puck: "May I ask you a question, Miss Dora?" he demanded, with a deep meaning in his voice.

"You may, Clarence," she replied, wearily; "but if it is the same one you asked Lulu Caldene last week it may interest you to know that Lulu and I are both in the matrimonial trust this year, and the combination is holding together so far."

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