

turn of 100 supporters of the government, 43 members of the opposition and 5 independents. Nineteen second ballots will be necessary.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—The *Blade* publishes the statement that a syndicate of New York, Toledo, Chicago and Detroit capitalists, representing \$25,000,000, held a meeting last night at Detroit, and organized to build a pipe line from the northwestern Ohio oil fields to Toledo, and erect refineries, so as to compete with the Standard Oil Company. They claim to own the patents on a new process of refining and can place the product on the market at cheaper rates. The capital stock of the new company is \$10,000,000. The only name that has yet been publicly connected with the enterprise, is that of Geo. J. Clark, of Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—District Master Workman Hugh Kavanaugh of the Knights of Labor, said tonight that the shoe lockout that has been on for a week has been practically settled.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—Yesterday it was agreed between Josie Homes and the district attorney—all the authorities concerned having consented—that she should appear in the United States Court, plead guilty and receive sentence, which the court would afterwards suspend, she in the meantime to be liberated from prison. When the time came today for this proceeding, Miss Homes, through her attorney, informed the district attorney that for the present she had changed her mind and that she would not enter a plea of guilty. The significant thing in the conduct of the government today was the giving to the grand jury a recess of one week, in order to let the government prepare some fresh cases that it had to lay before that body. Everybody understands that these cases are those of President Means, Cashier DeCamp and perhaps one or two other officers of the bank.

STEWARTSVILLE, Mo., Feb. 7.—A frightful tragedy was committed on the stock farm of J. C. Everatt, six miles south of this city today. William Bull, an employee, shot and killed Miss Ella Everatt, daughter of the proprietor of the farm, and then killed himself. Bull asked Miss Everatt to marry him, and she refused to do so. He then requested a private talk with her, which was refused. Bull then drew a pistol and shot her in the head, killing her instantly, then went to the next room and shot himself in the temple, dying in a few minutes. Miss Everatt was 22 years of age, and the belle of the neighborhood. Bull was 25 years of age, and had been her suitor for some time.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The Rio Tinto riots resulted in the death of 20 persons.

Senor Castellar created a sensation in Congress today by declaring that when the monarchy implants democratic reforms, all republicans must secede it.

Senor Castellar made a long speech in reviewing the European situation. He censured the policy of constant increase of armaments and the policy of conquest and drew a comparison between a military and an industrial nation. Spain, he said, ought to follow the policy of peace and progress and avoid conquests. He referred to the benefit to be derived from a general disarmament; defended the interests of Spain in Morocco, but declared that the time for a military conquest was past. Referring to internal questions, he advocated free trade as beneficial to the working classes. He applauded the liberal principles of the present Cabinet, pointing out the conquests of liberty and democracy in Spain and declared that if the same principles were continued the present monarchy might become the most remarkable of the present time. At the conclusion of his speech Senor Castellar was enthusiastically applauded on all sides of the house.

DUBLIN, Feb. 7.—Archbishop MacEvilly, at Tuam Cathedral, today declared he had authority to deny the rumors that the Pope opposed the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people.

Moscow, Feb. 7.—The *Gazette* discussing the Austro-German treaty, says an alliance between Russia, England and France, must be made to counterbalance this "peace league."

St. Petersburg, Feb. 7.—The *Viedomst* says the publication of the Austro-German treaty is an act of public incivility towards the late czar, to whom Germany was greatly indebted for her army.

The *Grashdan* (the official organ), insists that the treaty is offensive, as well as defensive, and advocates Russia's abstention from all European counter-alliances. Russia, it says, can have no dealings with Europe, not even with France, but must confine herself to her great eastern mission.

The Moscow *Gazette* proposes a nearer approach with England, and asserts that Lord Randolph Churchill on his recent visit conversed seriously with Russian statesmen on the necessity of England and Russia mutually guaranteeing themselves against the dangers of a central European league since Bismarck's Caesarism.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The German party in the Reichsrath today introduced a proposal to incorporate the Austro-German treaty of alliance in an act of Parliament. The representatives received the proposal with derision, and as the government considers it unnecessary, there is no chance of its being accepted.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Emperor William received Prince Bismarck yesterday,

and expressed his approval of the latter's speech in the Reichstag on Monday.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Prince Bismarck's speech was volubly discussed in political circles today, and upon the whole favorably. The weak point is considered to be the abandonment of the defense of Turkey.

It is believed if Lord Salisbury should assist in maintaining the *status quo*, public opinion would support the government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—The board of regents of the University of California, today elected Horace Davis, of San Francisco, president of the University.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The indictment against W. H. Chatfield, late director in the Fidelity Bank, was nolle today. It was the same as that against Pogue.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—A number of republicans met here today and organized the Republican State Club of California. W. H. L. Barnes was elected president.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Albert was the first to score 200 miles, and he was ten miles in the lead when, at 5:05 Panchot completed his 200 miles. He was followed by Guerrero thirty minutes later, with Hart fourth, at 6:45 p.m. Between 8 and 9 o'clock Panchot spurred and gained a mile and a half ahead. In the evening rain set in and the attendance was light.

At the end of the first forty-eight hours of the match Albert led with a score of 238 miles, twenty miles behind the world's record of 258 miles made by Rowell in 1892. His score, however, was twelve miles ahead of the highest by a winner of a six days' race.

The full score at midnight was: Albert, 258; Conners, 174; Vint, 169; Sinclair, 169; Hart, 226; Panchot, 234; Herty, 221; Guerrero, 232; Strokel, 207; Moore, 205; Noremec, 187; Cox, 193; Golden, 212; Collins, 145; Tilly, 139; Day, 201; Taylor, 180; Stont, 134; Sullivan, 162; Dillon, 162.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—Chestnut mare Clemmie G, one of the fastest and most valuable trotters in America, died last night. She had a record of 2:15, and was valued at \$20,000.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Jockey Club directed Sir George Chetwynd to bring suit for libel against Lord Durham on account of charges of the latter touching the riding of Sir George Chetwynd's horses in the various races. After the suit has been concluded the club will refer the matter to arbitration.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—The League Association Baseball joint schedule committees reached an agreement this evening. They are pledged not to give the schedule until the meeting in New York March 5th.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., Feb. 7.—The adjourned meeting of the American Horticultural Society met here today. Ross Lewis of Nevada, read a paper on fruit growing in Nevada. L. A. Goodman of Westport, Mo., read a paper on practical landscape improvements for country homes, and W. H. Ragan, of Green Castle, Ind., secretary of the society, read a paper on our neglected native fruits.

PORTLAND, Or., Feb. 7.—A special from Olympia, Washington Territory says: Fourteen bodies from the wreck of the *Abercorn* have been washed ashore, among them pilot Charles Johnson of Astoria, and Captain Irving. Those saved are Andrew Akin, cabin boy; Angus McCloud and Robert Rankin, seamen.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor today renewed the appeal made by the last general assembly in behalf of the striking Lehigh miners.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The will has been proved of Thomas Jessup, steel manufacturer of Sheffield. His fortune amounts to £556,000. The Jessup property in America is large.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Some time ago the *Tribune* of this city invited expressions of opinion by individual farmers, agricultural societies and granges regarding the influence of the tariff upon the agricultural industry and the changes in the tariff desired by the farmers. The result was the receipt of several thousand letters, which the *Tribune* submitted to a committee consisting of Hon. Warner Miller, of New York, chairman; Cyrus C. Carpenter, John T. Rich, W. C. Morse, Edward Burroughs, J. D. Lyman, Wm. Grosvenor, Hon. J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, and James Wilson, of Iowa. This committee was charged with the work of making up the consensus of the farmers of the country as shown by these letters. Its report, signed by all except Hale and Wilson, the former having, however, approved all the findings on which the document is based, and the latter being beyond reach in Texas or Mexico, will be published in the *Tribune* tomorrow. It is accompanied by the following petition, which embodies the findings of the committee and which the farmers and farmers' organizations who favor its propositions are requested to sign and transmit to Congress or to the *Tribune* for forwarding:

A Petition for the more effectual protection of the agricultural interests.

To the Speaker of the House:—The undersigned respectfully pray that agriculture may be more effectually protected, by preventing the fraudulent importation of cattle on the pretense that they are for breeding only; by a duty of 20 cents per bushel on barley, with a proportionate increase of duty on malt; by duties of 25 cents per bushel on potatoes and onions; \$2 per 100 pounds on cabbage; \$3 per ton on hay; 10 cents per pound on hops; 20 per cent on beans and peas; 5 cents

per dozen on eggs; 30 per cent on fowls and poultry and on "vegetables in their natural state, or in salt or brine, not otherwise provided for," with no removal or reduction of the duties on market garden products now dutiable; by such increased duties on flax and on linen goods, as will effectually encourage the preparation of fibre and the manufacture of goods; by abolishing all duties on sugar, with a bounty to home producers; by preventing imports of leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers, at the duty imposed on other tobacco, and repealing all internal taxes on tobacco; by restoring to wool-growing the substantial protection enjoyed under the tariff of 1867, so modified as to meet later forms of foreign competition or invasion.

The report is quite long, giving statistics of farm and manufacturing growth in the United States during the past fifteen years, to show that protection has brought immigration and with it a home market for agricultural proceeds which prevents the vast farm development, etc. Following exports, come the spirit of what the committee found in the letters. In the great majority of these letters is the express conviction that the tariff, notwithstanding its defects and omissions, has contributed powerfully to the growth and welfare of agriculture. A few are hostile and indifferent, and, with scarcely an exception, the letters received point out that the tariff should have directly defended the industry of the farmers in ways in which it has not. It should shield them, as completely as any branch of manufacture, from the spasmodic and destructive competition which cheapness and the degradation of labor in some other lands permit.

The fraudulent importation of cattle for slaughter across the northern and southern boundaries on the pretense that they are for breeding purposes should be effectually prevented. Last year 12,000 head were brought in from Mexico, professedly for breeding, and many more from Canada, though American producers have for years been unable to get living prices. Besides these there were 75,000 head imported at the low duty of twenty per cent. The fraudulent evasion of the law regarding breeding animals can be indefinitely extended.

Over 15,000,000 bushels of barley were imported during the calendar year, while in 1886, the home production was 50,000,000 bushels. The regions in which barley may be most profitably grown have their prices fixed in the great market which the Canadian producers can reach by water, while most of our own producers cannot.

The duties on potatoes and market garden products which at times can be brought here in ballast in almost unlimited quantities should be large enough to insure a fair defense.

Two hundred and seventy-nine of the 326 farmers who refer to the duties on sugar ask the abolition of those duties.

Regarding wool, the report says: "Wool growers who appeal to other farmers throughout the country, show that the prostration of their industry is imminent, that they number more than one million, and if forced to give up wool growing, must devote their land to other branches of agriculture in which competition is already severe enough. That the prostration of manufactures would also deprive the American farmers of a considerable part of their home market, and that the prices of woolen goods worn by nine-tenths of the people are as cheap now as in any other country, quality considered; consumers will have surely to pay higher prices if the enormous consumption of the country is to be supplied wholly or in part by foreign looms. They, therefore, ask a united effort of all farmers to obtain from Congress such action that this industry may receive the substantial protection enjoyed under the tariff of 1867."

Third District Court.

Proceedings before Judge Zane Wednesday.

Theodore Burmester vs. George W. Carter; demurrer to complaint overruled.

W. H. Bower vs. Edward Austin; motion of plaintiff to strike out parts of answer allowed.

Matilda Openshaw vs. Utah and Nevada Railway Company; demurrer to complaint overruled.

L. P. Kelsey et al vs. W. J. Crowther; demurrer to complaint argued and submitted.

United States Attorney qualified, subsequent to his confirmation by the Senate, by taking the oath of office.

THE CITY TICKET.

The Combination Finally Ratified in Convention.

The adjourned session of the People's Party Municipal Convention was held in the City Hall Monday evening, to complete the work of arranging for candidates at the next municipal election.

Chairman John C. Outler called the convention to order at 7 p. m., and Chaplain Geo. G. Bywater offered prayer.

The secretary called the roll, all of the delegates being present with the exception of J. M. Waddell, A. S. Geddes, John L. Nebeker, H. J. Romney, and E. N. Child.

The Secretary read the minutes of Saturday's session, which were approved.

J. M. Waddell, E. N. Child, John L. Nebeker and H. J. Romney came in subsequent to the roll call.

C. F. Wilcox asked for the report of the committee to confer with the minority party, and it was, on his motion, read. It is as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, February 5th, 1888.

Mr. Chairman:

Your committee appointed to wait upon a committee of the minority party, beg leave to report that we have met with said committee, who submit through us the following names to be placed on the Citizens' Ticket as the nominees of the minority:

Alderman—W. S. McCornick.
Councilors—J. E. Dooley, Bolivar Roberts, M. B. Sowles.

Very respectfully,
D. M. WEILER,
D. S. SPENCER,
ANDREW KIMBALL,
H. P. RICHARDS,
OLIVER HODGSON,
Committee.

M. S. Woolley moved that the report be accepted, and the names therein suggested be placed on the Citizens' Ticket.

R. S. Wells asked which municipal ward the councilors were to represent. He understood Mr. McCornick was from the Third ward.

O. A. Woolley and M. S. Woolley suggested that the councilors could come from any part of the city.

The motion to accept the report was unanimously adopted.

H. Wallace wanted the convention to say which municipal ward the councilors represented.

James Maxwell thought the minority should distribute their own nominees.

J. M. Waddell explained that all this was unnecessary as the councilors came from the city at large.

Notwithstanding this, D. S. Spencer wanted the councilors assigned to the various municipal wards.

O. A. Woolley showed plainly that the convention had nothing to do with that matter.

A vote was taken apportioning the councilors.

D. S. Spencer remarked that it was not a matter of law, but he wanted it done anyway.

The whole ticket was ordered read.

Andrew Kimball moved that the convention reconsider the nomination of Eli A. Folland for councilor. He said that it had been through a mistake that the convention had been informed that Thomas E. Jeremy, Jr., would not accept the nomination, and he would like to have the error corrected and Mr. Jeremy's name put before the convention for action thereon.

Upon some consultation with several delegates, the motion was temporarily withdrawn.

Joshua Midgley moved the reconsideration of the call for a mass meeting.

H. P. Richards moved that the whole matter be tabled indefinitely.

M. S. Woolley suggested that the convention had no business in calling mass meetings, as that properly belonged to the Central Committee.

Joshua Midgley supported his amendment.

J. H. Paul called attention to the fact that the mass meeting was named for Tuesday night. He thought there had been a remarkable revolution in the feelings of some of the delegates. The vote should be reconsidered.

R. S. Wells thought it useless to take up the resolution for reconsideration, as the results thereof had been ratified by the convention. If the whole matter were tabled now, there would be no mass meeting and the difficulty would be avoided.

H. P. Richards said he had, since the

last meeting, ascertained the views of his constituents, who almost unanimously endorsed the action of the convention in regard to minority representation.

G. G. Bywater said he had also approached his constituents, some of whom were almost offended when he had asked for their ratification. They did not like the insinuation that the delegates had all the common sense. They felt that they could see the justice of minority representation just as well as the delegates did, and needed no argument to convince them of the propriety of the movement.

J. H. Paul said he would not call up the motion. He understood mass meetings had already been held, and it was ascertained that the general feeling was in favor of the convention's action. The people were now fully instructed.

The matter was laid on the table indefinitely.

Eli A. Folland explained that it had been represented to the delegates from the Third ward that Thomas E. Jeremy, Jr., had declined to accept any nomination for the City Council. This representation grew out of a misunderstanding, as the matter had never been placed before Mr. Jeremy. As Mr. Folland had been nominated in view of the supposed refusal of Mr. Jeremy, he withdrew in favor of the latter.

Andrew Kimball then nominated Thomas E. Jeremy, Jr., for councilor. John L. Nebeker endorsed the statement regarding the error made. He esteemed both men, but in justice to Mr. Jeremy his name should be placed before the convention.

Mr. Folland's resignation was accepted.

Mr. Jeremy was then nominated by unanimous vote.

Milando Pratt moved that the ticket be ratified. Carried.

J. M. Waddell moved that the Municipal Central Committee of the People's Party be sustained as follows:

Angus M. Cannon, John Nicholson, George Romney, Andrew Jensen, Jas. C. Woods, James H. Anderson, Orson A. Woolley.

Several delegates inquired whether there was a representative in the committee from each of the municipal wards, and on it being ascertained that there was, the motion was carried unanimously.

On motion of D. S. Spencer, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

Benediction by Chaplain G. G. Bywater.

R. M. Jolley's Death.

A correspondent writing from Beaver, Beaver County, under date of Feb. 4, says:

Reuben M. Jolley, of this place, left his home on Jan. 10, 1888, for his ranch, which is some eighty miles distant, in Plute County, for the purpose of looking after his stock. While so engaged he was stricken down with pneumonia and died on Jan. 29. Two of his sons, assisted by a couple of ranchmen, arrived at Beaver on the 1st inst., with the corpse, having crossed a mountain range covered with snow from two to ten feet in depth, breaking their own road as they advanced.

Brother Jolley was born at Nauvoo, Ill., June 4, 1848, and has a large number of relatives who reside in different parts of the Territory, all of whom are identified with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—many of them from the early days of Nauvoo, one of them being his aged mother now in her seventy-ninth year. He was well-known in the different communities where he has resided as a man who possessed those rare traits of character that make a model husband, father and citizen. He leaves a devoted wife and eight children to mourn his death.

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