

Resolved, That the city engineer is hereby instructed to locate a water tunnel near the head of Emigration pipe line, at some point that when constructed on proper grade it will tap the underground flow of water at a depth of about twenty feet below the bottom of the excavation already made for the development of underground water, and report same with an estimate of the cost of construction to this Council.

LIBERTY PARK FENCE.

The committee on public grounds recommended that a post and chain fence be erected around Liberty Park. After considerable fruitless discussion it was decided to ignore the suggestion made by the committee.

Mayor Scott then appointed Mr. Armstrong to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Pembroke on Rio Grande conference committee.

APPROPRIATIONS.

After passing the following appropriations the Council adjourned:

Mount & Griffin.....	\$1000 00
McCormick & Meshaue.....	650 78
Hines & Auer.....	254 00
Total.....	\$1904 78

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 19.—Just before noon today a work train on the Hudson river road was blown to atoms near here by an explosion of dynamite being transported to use in track construction. There were probably thirty-three men on the train, eighteen of whom were killed and the remainder seriously, some fatally wounded. Many of the dead were blown in the river and five bodies still remain there. The train was torn to atoms, the track ripped from the road bed and a great hole torn in the earth. There were twenty-four cases of dynamite in the first car on the train, each containing fifty pounds. A spark from the engine, it is said, set fire to the greasy rope coiled in front of the packages, and the explosion followed. Its force was terrific. The walls of houses in Tarrytown were shaken and some cracked, and window glass fell in showers to the sidewalks. Scores of clocks were stopped at 11:20. The car in which the dynamite was stored and those following it were completely demolished. The bodies of the unfortunates on the train were hurled in every direction. A terrible sight was witnessed by those who hurried to the spot. The track was torn up for a space of 600 feet, the rails bent in all sorts of shapes, while dead bodies and the terribly mangled still living could be seen about. The locomotive was blown out of all resemblance to one and the tender had been thrown half way into the river. Some of the men were found a hundred yards away from the track; others were taken from the hole made by the explosion. The wounded in most cases were horribly mutilated, in several instances their arms and legs being torn off. As rapidly as possible the wounded were cared for by surgeons and removed to hospitals. Ten of those killed were picked up along the track, while five were taken from the river. Three of the injured died shortly after they were picked up. It is believed there are still some dead bodies in the river, and the total number of killed will be

twenty or more. The killed are John McCarthy, time keeper; Frank Morrissey, powder tender; brakeman John Smith, and fifteen Italians, names unknown. All the train hands were seriously injured, as well as a dozen or more Italians.

A panic occurred in the high school of Tarrytown among the pupils, when the building was violently shaken by the explosion, all thinking an earthquake had occurred. The children ran wildly into the street, but fortunately no one was injured.

THE INSURRECTION IN CHILI.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Paris dispatch, stating that the "Etata" was to be peaceably surrendered to the United States by the insurgents upon her arrival in Chili, was shown to the officials of the navy and state department today, but one and all declined to discuss the matter publicly. Nevertheless it can be stated publicly that there has been no negotiations, as reported, between the insurgent agents in France or elsewhere, and this government respecting the "Etata." There is reason to believe that this government expects the "Etata" to be peaceably surrendered to the United States by the insurgents when she reaches Chili, but that when she is so surrendered, the vessel will be found to have discharged her arms and munitions of war.

The object of libeling the ship in California was to determine whether she violated the neutrality laws. If she stands trial on that charge the status of the insurgents must be judicially determined as a preliminary. If it is held that they are belligerents, the insurgents will have realized substantial advantages, and all they risk is the loss by forfeiture of the empty vessel. Nothing is heard at the department yet of the "Charleston." She is due at Panama today, but it may be that she will proceed straight on to Payta, Peru.

BALMAEDA'S USELESS SHIPS.

TIQUIQUE, May 21. — On Sunday morning about half-past four o'clock the Chilean insurgent torpedo cruiser "Almirante Lynch" was sighted off Punto di Pedra by the Chilean war ship "Almirante Cochrane," which immediately gave chase but was soon left far behind by the faster sailing torpedo vessel. The "Almirante Lynch" steamed away in a northwesterly direction and was never in range of the iron-clad's guns. In the meantime the authorities telegraphed Pisagua, where the "Huascar" and "Magallanes" were anchored, and these vessels started to cut off the "Almirante Lynch," and sighted her off Sunin. The "Huascar," when it was thought she was in range of the cruiser, fired some light shots, which were returned by the enemy. The "Almirante Lynch," however, gradually got away from the pursuers, apparently without damage.

Great excitement prevailed yesterday when the "Imperial" was seen off Cavancha. About ten miles from the coast she began firing rapidly, as if fighting desperately, but no enemy was in sight. The "Cochrane" and "O'Higgins" went out at full speed, but the "Imperial" soon disappeared.

While a launch from the "Cochrane" was fixing a torpedo for defense in case of attack, the torpedo exploded. One man was drowned and several injured. Boats from the "San Francisco" rescued two men.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education met in regular session May 21st. Owing to the absence of President Scott, Mr. Colbath acted as chairman. The following members responded to roll call: Snow, Duke, Armstrong, Newman, Young, Pyper and Lett. The subjoined report by Young, of the finance committee, will be issued as an address to voters:

"To the Voters of Salt Lake City:

"The Territorial law, approved March 13, 1890, consolidated the twenty-one independent districts included within the boundaries of the municipality into one district, under the direction and control of this Board of Education. The board, which was elected and organized in July last, was confronted at the outset by difficulties due partly to the largely increased enrolment of school children, and partly to the uncertainty that the revenue within the control of the board would meet its necessary expenditures.

"With schools made free and attendance made compulsory, and with a rapidly increasing population, the enrolment and attendance will be greatly increased, so that one-half of the school year had scarcely expired when the board found itself in the predicament that with a total school population of 10,000 and an enrolment of more than 60 per cent. of that number, there were accommodations in the school buildings for scarcely more than three thousand pupils. Under such circumstances there was but one course open to the board under its statutory duty to provide instruction for all, and that was to rent buildings to accommodate the overflow. At the present time pupils enrolled outside of the public school buildings, in structures of varying fitness, aggregate nearly three-eighths of the whole number. Even under these circumstances, rooms are generally overcrowded, at the great risk, in many instances, of the health of the children.

"Under the provisions of the law the resources and liabilities of the former district became the resources and liabilities of this board. The taxes levied by those districts made payable to this board by the law amounted to nearly \$150,000, of which sum we have received \$85,000, an additional sum of \$30,000 has been paid under protest and may be recovered through the courts under actions now pending, while \$35,000 was not paid and cannot be collected under the decision of the Territorial supreme court. Our other resources have been \$39,000 from the Territorial school fund and \$9,000 from the old districts, representing their cash balances on hand, making in all \$133,000. Of this amount we have expended \$70,000 in the maintenance of the schools and \$62,000 for rents, the completion of school buildings, furniture and apparatus, and in the settlement of the liabilities of old districts, the latter then amounting to nearly \$17,000.

"The law of 1890 authorizes this board, at its discretion, to submit to a vote of a district or city, whether bonds of the district shall be issued and sold for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school sites, for buildings, furniture, apparatus, improving the grounds and for liquidating any indebtedness incurred for such purposes. We now ask you for authority to issue and sell bonds to the amount of \$600,000 for the purposes