

this afternoon. Foreman Patrick was descending into the pit to take the time of two gangs of laborers, numbering about thirty-five men, who were working at the bottom, when a vast weight of earth and rock slid with the force of an avalanche from the mouth of the pit to the bottom, a distance of 300 feet. The earth crushed over the men with tremendous force. Out of one gang of eleven, only five came out alive, and three of the men employed in another gang were taken out dead.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29. via Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 30.—[Cory-righted, 1895, by Associated Press.]—After all the warlike talk of yesterday, the British ambassador, Sir Phillip Currie, has backed down. The British gunboat Dryad has been ordered back to Salonica.

The general opinion is that the powers have been placed in a somewhat ridiculous position.

Following the repeated threats of forcing a passage of the Dardanelles if the sultan persisted in refusing to allow extra gunboats to enter the Bosphorus it looks very much as if Abdul Hamid and his advisers were well informed when they persisted in holding out against the demands of the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria for additional guardships, believing they were justified in so doing on the ground that the powers are not in accord, as officially stated, and that the dissenting powers were behind Abdul Hamid in the step he has taken.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—An Odessa dispatch to the Daily News says: Many British captains are complaining of the provocative attitude of the Turks in the Dardanelles. Captain Noble, of the steamship Loch Rannoch, says a few days ago he arrived at Chanakia, in the Dardanelles, four minutes after sundown. He observed that the shore on either side was lined with troops, under caisson. Field cannon, only partially masked, were placed at close stages along the embankment.

Two blank shots, one from each shore, were fired at the Loch Rannoch. Thinking that this was done in the course of military maneuvers, Captain Noble paid no attention, when three shells were fired, one of them coming within a yard of Captain Noble's head. He reversed his engine. He was so astonished that he thought war had been declared between England and Turkey, as usually a time margin is allowed at sundown.

The head of the Dardanelles is covered with torpedoes, to the great anxiety of the merchantmen. One exploded recently and nearly wrecked a French vessel.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Ever since Secretary Hoke Smith visited Yellowstone Park he has taken the deepest interest in the protection of game within its boundaries, and his instructions to those in charge of the park has been to proceed with the utmost vigor against all poachers.

When the attention of officials of the interior department was invited to the fact that game was being exterminated in the park their reply was that until Idaho and Wyoming passed more stringent laws for the preservation of game it was well nigh useless for the department to take any measures for relief. From reports received from the

park it appears that buffalo in particular are prone to wander into dangerous territory and will not confine themselves to a place in which they would be safe.

Captain George S. Anderson, who has been acting superintendent at the park, in his last report to the secretary of the interior says there is a section of country beginning at Henrys lake and extending south for about twenty-five miles inhabited by a lawless and persistent lot of head and skin hunters. The laws of Idaho are extremely deficient in game protective measures. The bison now is nearly extinct and is not protected at all so long as the only wild herd in the United States is on the border of this state and likely at any time to cross the line.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Judge Arnold today refused to grant a new trial to H. H. Holmes, convicted of the murder of B. F. Pitzel in this city in September, 1894, and sentenced him to death.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Promptly at noon today the Senate and House were called to order and the usual scenes of animation and excitement marking the opening of Congress. All Washington lays siege to the big Capitol building on opening days, and today there was added interest on account of the changes involved and the large influx of new blood. It was an orderly crowd which came through the rain to private conveyances, in street cars and on foot.

By 10:30 o'clock, an hour and a half before the time of meeting, the public galleries of both houses were filled and so eager crowd overflowed into the outside corridors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Fifty-fourth House of Representatives was called to order at noon by Clerk Kerr.

The roll was called and the clerk announced that 341 of 356 members were present.

Kerr called for nominations for Speaker. No nominating speeches were made. Grosvener (Ohio) nominated Reed; Syers (Texas) Crisp, and Kern (Nebraska) Bell of Colorado.

The result of the vote for Speaker was: Reed, 234; Crisp, 95; Bell, 6; Culberson (Democrat) 1. Total, 336.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Senate was called to order promptly at noon. The Vice President administered the oath to senators-elect. The usual formal resolutions were adopted.

At 1:30 it was announced that the President's message would not be submitted today. Adjourned.

The Republican senators caucused half an hour, but adjourned until Wednesday without taking action on reorganization.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—The secretary of the treasury today transmitted to Congress estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as furnished by the several executive departments, which aggregate \$418,091,073.

The estimates are recapitulated by titles as follows:

Legislative establishment, \$3,880,581; executive establishment, \$20,103,242; judicial establishment, \$523,920; foreign intercourse, \$1,649,058; military establishment, \$24,526,968; naval establishment, \$27,583,675; Indian affairs, \$3,750,458; pension, \$141,384,570; public works, \$28,574,028; postal service,

\$5,024,779; miscellaneous, \$36,635,631; permanent annual appropriations, \$119,054,160.

Under the head of public works, appropriations are asked for public buildings as follows:

Boise City, Idaho, \$100,000; Cheyenne, Wyo., \$100,000; Denver, Colo., mint, \$100,000; Helena, Mont., \$100,000; San Francisco, \$100,000; for Port Arquette Light, Cal., \$35,000 is asked; for Yerber Buena Light, Cal., \$30,000; or improvements at Mare Island, Cal., navy yard, \$302,454 is asked; for naval station, Puget Sound, \$104,855.

Among the appropriations asked for by the secretary of war are the following:

Construction gun and mortar batteries, \$1,885,000; sites for fortifications, \$250,000; torpedoes for harbor defense, \$100,000; armament of fortifications, \$4,876,443; improvements Yellowstone National park, \$30,000.

Among the appropriations asked for by the secretary of the interior are:

To meet expenses of protecting timber on public lands, etc., \$150,000; surveying public lands, \$881,560; education of the children of Alaska, \$30,000; reindeer for Alaska, \$7,500; international boundary commission between the United States and Mexico, completing the survey, \$35,000; repairs to the United States ship Chicago, \$300,000; to begin work on the new manufactory for the U.S. Atlanta, \$150,000; transportation of mails by electric and cable cars on routes not exceeding twenty miles, \$200,000.

The estimated amount of the deficiency of the postal revenues next fiscal year is \$5,024,779.

SALT LAKE AND LOS ANGELES:

The Los Angeles, Cal., Express, in an article on the Los Angeles Terminal railway, published on Saturday last, has the following:

It was reported recently that arrangements had about been completed whereby the Terminal would extend its road through to Salt Lake City. There is no question but that when the present line was built it was the intention of the projectors sooner or later to establish communication by rail between Los Angeles and the capital city of Utah. The line would have been built long ago had not those who agreed to furnish capital backed out at the last moment. General Manager Burnett said a few days ago to an Express reporter that he expected to hear any day from the East that the capital necessary to carry the project to a successful conclusion had been raised. There is no question in Mr. Burnett's, nor in anybody else's mind but a road between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City would prove a great success financially, to say nothing of the great good that would result generally to Southern California and Utah. The building of such a road would be followed by the development of the mineral wealth which lies untouched in the mountains of Southern Utah. The railroad always brings closer together the relations between the localities it connects, and as a consequence of a line connecting Southern California and Utah a big trade would be built up, just the same as is carried on between Arizona and this end of the state.