TELEGRAPHIC.

A HUNDRED KILLED

In a Railroad Disaster Not Far From the City of Mexico.

SCHOOLED CARS DASHED TO PIECES

The Accident Said to Be Due to the Negligence of the Engineer.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1.—One of the most frightful accidents to the Mexican railroads, resulting in the killing of 100 persons and the serious, if not fatal injury of nearly double, occurred on the Interoceanic railroad at a point about twenty-five miles from this city.

A few days ago a great number of people left the capital and the towns in the vicinity to go on a pilgrimage to the Catholic shrine at Sacro Monte. Yesterday a long train, stored of cars, took over 1,200 passengers, the majority from the place of pilgrimage. It went well until a point on the road midway between Tlaxcalla and Tepeaqui was reached. On this spot the road runs in a steep incline, on the top of one place having a story, or two where it runs close to the edge of quite a precipice. This is one of the most dangerous places on the road, and we moment more so by the fact that the track here was not in the best of condition.

As the train began to run down the incline many of the passengers were singing and joking, while others were looking out of the windows at the lofty peaks scenery, which at this point is magnificent. Soon the speed of the train began to increase, and it was soon running at a frightful rate. The passengers ceased their joking and looked at each other with a strange expression in their faces. Steadily the momentum of the train, which was now swaying and bounding violently, increased, and soon the dangerous curve was attained. As the first wheels of the engine took the curve, the locomotive swayed outward and then back. As the drivers went in the curve the engine again swayed heavily and then either jumped the track or turned a full.

It seemed above the steady space between the rails and the edge of the road and then plunged downward. The other coaches filled with passengers followed after it in a mass of wreckage at the foot of the precipice. The next two cars, we judge the train, had not bodily did not go over the edge of the precipice. As the fifth coach left the tracks it twisted and was lying across the rails, the coupling connecting it with the coaches behind it. These coaches kept the rails and passed safely around the curve. After running a considerable distance they were stopped by the handbrakes.

When the engineer and three coaches left to the bottom of the ravine there was a fearful crash, and mingled with it was the shrieks of the affrighted passengers which could be heard above the hissing of the escaping steam of the engine, which was knocked to pieces by the fall.

The passengers in the two derailed coaches at the edge of the precipice got out as quickly as possible and many of them fell on their knees and thanked God for their escape from a most awful death.

In the meantime a number of passengers in the other coaches had returned to the scene of the wreck and joined the rescuers in the work of taking the imprisoned in the wreck. The right here was a most grievous one, the carriages were shattered and splintered, the couplers were lying beneath the debris. The shrieks and groans of the wounded were heartrending, while many of the unhurt wives and children mourned and wept in agony of terror.

The train hands were Americans, all some of them as soon as possible begunbed the cause of the disaster to its end.

Among some of the men who were at the scene that did not go over the edge were employes and the relief corps of the employes and the relief corps were busied away the wreckage sufficiently to allow the extrication of the imprisoned. One hundred and two dead and eighty-five wounded were taken out of the wreck.

So far as can be learned, the accident was due to the negligence of the engineer. It is stated that when the train neared the incline he made no attempt to check its speed by the use of the brakes. Had the brakes failed to hold the momentum could have been checked by the handbrakes, but persons on the train stated that they heard no attempt to be made by the engineer to use the brakes. The engineer and fireman are believed to be under the wreck of the engine, and why the train was allowed to run practically out of control of the most dangerous section of the road will probably never be known.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 2.—The Mexican government has commenced a rigid examination of the train men and officials of the Inter Oceanic R. R. in attempt to fix the culpability for the terrible railroad disaster upon the road in Mexico. The engineer, conductor and firemen on the ill-fated train were examined and fuller reports of the disaster are expected. The engineer was John Sexler and the fireman J. H. Steele, both Americans.

The Dole Pilgrim of Teakaga, with a hundred nurses, had the bodies of the dead laid out on the bank for identification and refused to permit them to be brought to the city, waiting for a complete official examination of the victims of the wreck. They were not long there at noon yesterday when the regular train went up after the wreck and cleared away. The bodies, having examined, lie in the sun, laid up in the woodwork. The relatives of Texas and relatives have made no attempt to identify the victims of the disaster. Of the unknown casualties, the greater part of whom will today be buried in a great trench lying near the track. Priests, physicians, and out from the vicinity of the train materialized the moment when they were brought in at night. The Mexican could not wait even better for orders, twenty-five of them being required for that purpose.

Mr. Jacks was an associated all the silver and washed were of the lower class.

No persons of any prominence in any foreigners were in the accident.

The locomotive engineer immediately disappeared, but was afterwards captured at Chalco. He, as well as the conductor and other trainmen, are held as prisoners, pending the official investigation. A number of the wounded cannot possibly live.

Christopher Steele made a declaration before a judge in this city and was allowed his liberty on his own recognizance.

The Dole Pilgrim of Teakaga yesterday instructed the judge in whose district the accident occurred to give a recent burial to all bodies not claimed by relatives or friends.

Thor Rosse, the governor inspector of the Inter-Oceanic, has gone to the scene of the wreck and will make his report.

Officials of the railroad says the wreck was caused by the trucks of the tender slipping out of place. The first coach, on striking them, immediately left the track and was followed by the second coach, the remaining coaches piling on top.

The thousands of Americans pilgrims although their tickets are good until the 4th instant, are all rushing back home, a train load having already arrived.

H. G. Mizen, a grandson of foreign minister Mariscal, died here yesterday from injuries received in the wreck.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Bering sea conference provoked an animated debate in the Senate today. Mr. Cockrell had offered an amendment to the pending deficiency bill, appropriating $50,000 for the expenses of another commission of arbitration to adjust the claims of Canadian sealers seized by the United States. It was in line with the suggestions of a letter just received from Secretary Gresham. Mr. Sherman opposed the second arbitration, saying it was demoralizing and unwise that the United States had not paid these claims through the commissioner of $425,000 heretofore voted. Mr. Sherman predicted more trouble as a result of reopening this subject.

Mr. Morgan, who was one of the United States commissioners of arbitration, asserted that Great Britain, through her commissioner, had systematically violated Lee Pain award. With vehemence he declared the payment of $425,000 would be a disgrace to the United States and to the administration. The contest was so effective that Mr. Cockrell withdrew his proposition. The deficiency bill was kept steadily before the Senate throughout the day, and was passed after a struggle of three hours.

The claims of California, Oregon and Nevada against the government aggregating $6,000,000 were passed without the formality of a yea and nay vote. The appropriations of $1,600,000 to the Southern Pacific railroad, and another of about $1,000,000 for French spoliation claims and war claims were also passed. Eulogies were pronounced on the late representative Louis of Kentucky, Wright of Pennsylvania, Post of Illinois and Houck of Ohio.

INDIA AND SILVER.

Memorial for the Prohibition of Importing the White Metal.

LONDON, March 1.—A dispatch from Calcutta to the Times says the Trades association has sent a memorial to the viceroy, Lord Elgin, on the currency question, drawing attention to the serious loss imposed upon the retail trade of the country by the continual fluctuations and falling to the rate of exchange. The signers of the memorial urge that immediate steps be taken to remedy the existing trouble, and they suggest the absolute prohibition of the import of silver on private account as a necessary preliminary.

Cake that remains moist and sweet and retains its flavor for days is made with Price's Cream Baking Powder.

SILVER MANIFESTO

Addressed to the Democrats of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D.C., March 1.—The Democratic silver manifesto, which has been the chief topic of talk on that side of the House for several days, was made public today. The paper is as follows:

To the Democrats of the United States:

We, the undersigned Democrats, present for your consideration the following statement:

We believe that the establishment of gold as the only monetary standard and the elimination of silver as a full legal tender money will increase the purchasing power of each dollar, add to the burden of all debts, decrease the market value of all other forms of property, continue and intensify business depression and finally reduce the majority of the people to financial bondage.

We believe that no party can hope for enduring success in the United states so long as it advocates a single gold standard, and that the advocacy of such a financial policy would be especially dangerous to a party which like the Democratic party, derives its voting strength from those who may without regretting call it the common people, and we point to the overwhelming defeat to the party in 1894, the opposition aimed by the votes of the seigniorage bill and to the still more unanimous protest against the issue of gold bonds as proof that the Democratic party cannot be brought to the support of the gold standard policy.

We believe that the money issue will be the paramount issue of 1896, and will remain until it is settled by the intelligence and patriotism of the American voters.

We believe a large majority of the Democrats of the United States favor bimetallism and realize it can only be secured by the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio, and we assert that the majority has, and should exert the right to control the policy of the party and retain the party name.

We believe it is the duty of the minority and within their power to take charge of the party organization and make the Democratic party an effective instrument in the accomplishment of sound reforms.

It is not necessary that Democrats should surrender their convictions on other questions in order to take an active part in the settlement of the question, which at this time surpasses all others in importance.

We believe that the rank and file of the party should at once assert themselves in the Democratic party and place it on record in favor of the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, as each coinage existed prior to 1873, without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation, such gold and silver coin to be full legal tender for all debts, public and private.

We urge all Democrats who favor the financial policy above set forth to assemble themselves together and impress their views upon the party organization; we urge all newspapers in harmony with the above financial policy to place it at the head of the editorial column and assist in the immediate restoration of bimetallism.

MAKE TO SEE AMERICAN CAVALRY.

LONDON, March 1.—The Judge says negotiations are on foot to obtain from the United States Government that a troop of American regular cavalry shall attend the military tournament to be held in London in May.

CASTE SOON'S PROGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—The public debt statement issued today shows that on February 28, 1895, the public debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,005,412,814, a decrease for the month of $14,006,527. This decrease of debt is accounted for by the receipt of gold on account of the bond issue, against which no bonds have yet been drawn.

Following is a recapitulation of the debt: Interest bearing debt, $953,042,800; increase during the month, $1,000,150; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,710,800; decrease for the month, $97,900; debt bearing no interest, $370,157,800; decrease for the month, $1,140,000; total debt, $1,641,000,000, at which $374,710,400 are certificates and treasury notes, offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury.

The treasury cash is classified as follows: Gold, $100,000,000; silver, $100,000,000; paper, $346,000,000; gaining certificates and disbursing officers' balances, etc., $16,504,013; total, $566,504,013; against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $456,695,513, leaving a cash balance of $109,808,500, of which $67,000,000 is gold reserve.

The treasury statement of receipts and expenditures during February shows receipts aggregating $22,000,000, an increase over February, 1894, of about $919,000. The outlay for the month was $25,000,000, and for the eight months of the present fiscal year, $205,000,000.

The coinage executed at the mints of the United States during the month of February was as follows: Gold, $6,145,000; silver, $200,000; minor coin, $97,000; total, $6,442,100.

Of the silver coined, $200,000 was in standard silver dollars, the same as during January.

Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows available cash balance, $108,000,000; gold reserve, $68,000,000.

MORE CHEAP WORK FOR EACH AT FRISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The California state commission has taken to maintain its organization for a year. At the expiration of this period, Congress having made no provision for its maintenance, he says will come. The commission asked Congress for an appropriation of $20,000 to improve river mine management by hydraulic mining since 1893, but the chief of the engineer's corps refused to approve the appropriation on account of, on the ground that the commission has cost $7,000, although the current appropriation is needed to complete work already inaugurated by the commission.

Equitable Protection League.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., March 2.—A meeting was held here for the purpose of organizing the Equitable Protection league of the United States. The league is based upon the plan advocated by David Lubin for a bounty on export of agricultural staples, by which it is proposed to enhance the home price of the whole domestic product and extend to staple agriculture protection against foreign competition.

The work of organizing clubs and spreading the membership of the league throughout the United States will now be pushed.

Cream of tartar is cheaper than it has been and as a result Dr. Price's Baking Powder is made from cream of tartar—not sulphur.

Eastman's System of Textiles.

VANCOUVER, WASH., March 2.—An interesting exhibition was given at Vancouver barracks of Captain Eastman, Fourteenth infantry, U. S. A., who has his company marched before Brigadier General Otis, his system of tactics whereby the company can be formed without counting off. He instructs the in its simplicity, enabling the recruit to perform all necessary company movements after a few hours' instruction. It introduces no improved group system in extended order. General Otis will give the system another trial next week, and if satisfactory Captain Eastman may be ordered to Chicago to explain it both theoretically and practically before the board revising the present infantry tactics.

Chronic Nervousness

Could Not Sleep, Nervous Headaches.

Gentlemen:—I have been taking your Restorative Nervine for the past three months and I cannot say enough in its praise. It has

Saved My Life,

for I had almost given up hope of ever being well again. I was a chronic sufferer from nervousness and could not sleep. I was also troubled with severe headaches and had tried doctors in vain, until I used your Nervine. Yours truly,

MRS. M. WOOD, Kingwood, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Cures.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it, 6 bottles for $5, or will be sent by express on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Yale's Skin Food

Removes wrinkles and all traces of age. It feeds through the pores and builds up the fatty membranes and wasted tissues, nourishes the shrivelled and shrunken skin, tones and invigorates the nerves and muscles, enriches the impoverished blood vessels, and supplies youth and elasticity to the action of the skin. It's perfect.

Beware of substitutes and counterfeits. Yale's Original Skin Food, price $1.50 and $3. At all drug stores.

MME. H. YALE, Health and Complexion Specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, 70 State Street, Chicago.

LEWIS' 98 PER CENT LYE

STRONGEST AND PURESTEST

Unlike other lyes this lye is a fine powder and packed in a can with removable lid. For the various household uses where lye is used it is the best lye ever made. It makes the best soap by the cold process. Trial size 10 cents, sent postpaid. Full size, enough to make 10 pounds of soap, boxes, 25 cents.

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Men's Wear, whether it be in Clothing or Gent's Furnishings, anything you may want we have and that at Popular Prices. We will show this Spring the Fin st and Largest Assortment of Clothing that has ever been in Salt Lake City. Our lines of

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ALL STYLES AND GRADES.

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Are unsurpassed in the West and as good as money can buy. Let us show them to you?

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Oh, yes! we have stacks of them, and the very latest styles too—No Old Styles. Everything up to Date!

We don't want to tell you all about the nice things we have to show you, and couldn't if we would. We want you to see them

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EXTRAORDINARY!

On Mr. F. H. Auerbach having bought with the power of ready cash at the greatest Bankrupt Silk Sale ever held in the United States, by order of the manufacturers, foreign and home, 50,000 yards of AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SILKS, we offer this week the entire stock, at Unprecedented Prices, and will make the greatest showing, combined with Great Values, the silk trade has ever experienced. We can only announce a few of the

Great Bargains!

27 Pieces of 19 inch, all Silk Taffeta Frenchine, in every desired shade, manufacturer's cost $1.00,

Our Sale Price 73c.

675 Yards of Black Satin Marquise, similar to satin de ste, superior quality, manufacturer's cost $1.25,

Our Sale Price 93c.

20 Pieces Black Moiree Miroirs, 22 inches wide, rich and pure silk, the latest novelty, manufacturer's cost, $2.00,

Our Sale Price $1.19.

100 Yards Black Armures, all silk, extra quality, manufacturer's cost $1.50,

Our Sale Price 78c.

25 Pieces Black and Colored Satins, Duchesse Gros Grain, and Surah Silks, manufacturer's cost etc.

Our Sale Price 69c.

107 Yards Black Taffeta Silk Genuine French Header, manufacturer's cost $1.00,

Our Sale Price 87½c.

HUNDREDS OF OTHER BARGAINS IN LOVELY TAFFETA PLAINS, AND FANCY FOR DRESSES AND WAISTS.

SILK WAISTS AND SINGLE SKIRTS.

Just received a large invoice of new handsome silk Waists and Skirts, in greatest variety and lowest prices.

10 Pieces Taffeta Cheviots, a fine changeable silk, in best late designs, manufacturer's cost $1.15

Our Sale Price 85c.

107 Yards of Black Gros de Londres, a rich and elegant quality, manufacturer's cost $1.50,

Our Sale Price 93c.

12 Pieces Colored Taffeta Francaise, new spring colors importer's cost $1.15,

Our Sale Price 75c.

8 Pieces Extra Fine Quality of Black Brocaded Satin Merveilleux in new novel designs, manufacturer's cost $1.50,

Our Sale Price $1.25.

107 Pieces Japanese Wash Silks, in neat fast dyes and checks, importer's cost 50c to 65cents,

Our Sale Price 33½c.

3 Pieces of Taffeta Brocade Cloth, in rich elaborated Ball Dress, importer's cost $1.00,

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Our work is by far the greatest Largest and best complete ever shown in the city.