

horses) in the surrounding streets causing them to plunge in the rear. Flames shot out of every window, forcing the crowd into the narrow streets where the crush was terrific. Figaro says there were 150 persons on the stage when the fire broke out. She heard the glass breaking but told the others.

#### NOT TO MIND IT,

but while she was speaking a column of flame broke through the wings with a roar and all rushed pell mell from the stage. Many policemen were injured. It is still unknown how many persons were unable to escape from the doomed building. Only a fortnight ago M. Steinakers called attention in the Chamber of Deputies to the dangerous condition of the Opera Comique, the oldest theatre in Paris.

Figaro also called attention to the same thing after the recent 12-hour benefit performance.

The audience was delayed a few minutes by the dense smoke and insufficient light. Doctor Solei, with his wife and two children, escaped without injury. Among

#### THE KILLED

are four firemen. No frantic rush was made in the theatre, but it is believed the stair-case became blocked.

The iron curtain was lowered in front of the stage, and this prevented the fire from spreading immediately to the auditorium and allowed the audience time to escape. The men who carried away the money chest report that when they left the auditorium was quite empty. The fire brigade distinguished themselves. Many had narrow escapes. Most of the casualties so far reported are due to nervousness. Many persons who were unable to trust themselves to walk the narrow ledge of the cornice round the building,

#### JUMPED OFF

in terror. One woman coolly walked around the cornice while the flames were bursting above her head, until she reached the fire escape. The victims are almost all singers.

The streets in the vicinity of the burned theatre were crowded until an early hour this morning. The doctors attended many persons who have been bruised. Sewell, solicitor of the British embassy, said the audience showed great calmness when the alarm was given.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the United States Brewers' Association convened this morning. The report of the board of trustees recommending the appropriation of \$5,000 towards defraying the expenses of the Michigan brewers in their fight against prohibition, and declaring against high license was read. The report showed that about three hundred and fifty brewers throughout the country had pledged themselves to protect each other during the strikes.

The finance committee reported a balance on hand of \$18,000, and a total membership of 818.

After the appointment of the necessary committees the convention adjourned till to-morrow, when the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. In the afternoon the various committees held a private meeting and most of the visitors spent several hours inspecting the large breweries on the outskirts of the city. The convention will close with a banquet to-morrow night.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., May 25.—Editor O'Brien rested comfortably last night and reports himself feeling considerably better to-day. He was shown a dispatch containing the statement of the London Standard to the effect that he had declined the seat in Parliament to which he was recently elected, and was asked if the statement was accurate. Mr. O'Brien replied that the statement was wholly unauthorized, and that he had neither accepted nor declined the seat, and will take no action until first he has a consultation with Mr. Parnell.

O'Brien left for Montreal at four o'clock.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The Commercial Advertiser says: A suit involving \$5,000,000 is about to be commenced against Jay Gould and Russell Sage as trustees of the consolidated mortgage on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, by foreign holders of the bonds issued under the mortgage. Certain facts were elicited during the recent examination in the affairs of the Pacific railway by the United States Pacific Railway Commission, which have long been suspected by interested parties, but which they were unable to prove. Now all is made clear, and this suit will be the result.

#### IT IS STATED

that in 1879, when the plan to consolidate the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific roads was about to be carried into effect, Sydney Dillon, by a preconcerted arrangement had an attorney bring an action against Gould and Sage as trustees of the great Kansas Pacific blanket mortgage to release 30,000 shares of the Denver Pacific stock from the lien of the mortgage. This stock was worth \$100 per share at that time, but at this time was of no great market value. In this unique case, in place of the ordinary legal delays, the answer was served on the following day and an application made to Judge Donohue for the appointment of H. H. Ruggles as referee, and within the next two or three days a

#### SO-CALLED TRIAL

was had before the referee, during which Dillon testified that the Denver

Pacific stock was worth about \$200,000 or \$300,000, though its face value was \$3,000,000. The report made was confirmed and the judgment entered releasing the \$3,000,000 worth of stock from the lien of the mortgage, and the stock was transferred to Gould and Sage as individuals. The whole suit involving so large a sum of money was commenced and ended inside of one week. On the same day or the day after the stock was transferred, consolidation was consummated, and shortly after the Denver Pacific stock became worth its

#### FACE VALUE.

Had it remained under the lien of the consolidated mortgage, each bond issued would have been worth its pro rata share of three million dollars more than it is to-day. This, with interest, would be about \$5,000,000. It is to secure a proportionate share of this that the foreign bondholders propose to bring their suit, claiming a wrongful depreciation and that a court of justice was improperly used to give a color of legality to robbery. The case bids fair to be one of the great lawsuits of the day.

LONDON, May 26.—Gladstone has started for his home at Howarden to spend the Whitsun holidays.

William Brabazon, Earl of Meak and Baron Brabazon of Ardee, died to-day in his 84th year.

PARIS, May 26.—The bodies of the ballet dancers who lost their lives by the burning of the Opera Comique last night are lying in heaps in the ruins of the theatre. The firemen assert that many bodies are lying in the upper galleries. The number of persons killed greatly exceeds previous estimates. An excited crowd surrounds the ruins, which are guarded by a military cordon.

Seventy-five bodies, in a terribly mutilated condition, have been recovered from the ruins. The remains are principally those of ballet girls, choristers and machinists.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 26.—It is reported that the Sultan has dismissed a number of officials holding high positions in the palace, who were discovered to be engaged in a conspiracy to overthrow him.

#### IT IS A FACT.

BUCHAREST, May 26.—The plot to assassinate the Sultan of Turkey was discovered on Thursday. Extraordinary efforts have been made to conceal the discovery from the public. The effort of the plot on the Sultan is visible in the terror he exhibits. He made his usual weekly visit to the mosque hurriedly instead of with his usual slow and pompous parade.

ALBANY, May 26.—Editor William O'Brien and party arrived this morning. The party visited the legislature, Mr. O'Brien making a few remarks in the assembly chamber. He left for Montreal this afternoon.

ODessa, May 26.—The Nobels and Rothschilds petroleum conduits near Batoum, have been destroyed with dynamite. The outrage is said to be the result of trade jealousy.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 26.—The dominion government will at once increase the defenses of British Columbia. A battery of artillery will be established at Esquimaux, near Victoria, and with a view to making the corps thoroughly permanent, the imperial authorities have been asked to send out a hundred men of the British army reserve to form a nucleus.

OTTAWA, May 26.—The name of the Canadian National Park of the Rocky Mountains has been changed to the Rocky Mountain Park of Canada.

OZARK, Mo., May 26.—The three Bale Knobbers arrested on Friday charged with whipping John Swearingen, were tried yesterday, a verdict of guilty was rendered and each fined \$100.

ROCKVILLE, Mo., May 26.—The shooting to death of John Vandenburg in the court room yesterday during the preliminary examination on the charge of outraging Jennie Anderson, is now believed to have been a horrible mistake. It is thought Vandenburg was cooking for the camping party four miles from the scene of the outrage. The coroner's jury brought in a verdict of murder against the Anderson boys.

NEW YORK, May 26.—William A. Delaney, who represents in New York certain foreign bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railroad before it was gobbled up by Jay Gould, Russell Sage and others, says that he would commence action against these parties as soon as the necessary papers are received. The amount of the suit will be close on three million dollars. Geo. Gould and Russell Sage to-day refused to speak on the matter.

LESTER PARK, Ogden, will probably be the place where the Old Folks will spend June 22d of this year.

A Horse Plains special to the Helena Independent, of May 20th, says: W. Baldwin, deputy sheriff from Rathdrum, authorized by William Martin, sheriff of the same place, undertook to arrest an Indian who had murdered a white man at Spokane Falls, about three years ago. He resisted arrest and jumped through the window of McGowan's store. Baldwin pursued him and fired five shots to stop him. He ran about a quarter of a mile and turned upon Baldwin with a bowie-knife. Baldwin ordered him to stop or he would shoot him, but he did not heed the warning, and was within six feet of Baldwin with the knife upraised and still advancing, when Baldwin shot him dead.

## THE GREAT COLLIERY DISASTER.

Eighty-five Bodies Taken Out of the Bull Pit.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Sydney Herald of March 26 gives the following additional details of the colliery explosion in the Bull pit in the latter part of February, and of which brief mention was made in the telegraphic dispatches:

The ghastly work of searching out and removing the bodies from the awful pit was continued all day. Crowds were gathered around the mouth of the tunnel, whence every now and then four miners would be seen emerging with the remains of their fellow-workmen, and bearing the corpses on a stretcher to the old shed. Some good women were in attendance here, and busied themselves in preparing the bodies for the coffins. It consisted in placing some straw in the coffin and wrapping the body in coarse linen. Owing to the decomposed and scorched up state of the remains, the clothes that were left on them were not removed, and the bodies were thus laid in the coffins just as they were discovered in the pit. Sometimes as many as fifteen could be seen laid out in the sheds in readiness for the coffins, which the carpenters could not supply quickly enough. This was a horrible picture. The several entrances to the shed were guarded by policemen, who strove hard to keep the friends of the dead from getting in. These people with others, however, loitered about the place all day, stood round the windows, and rushed to the door whenever another of the unfortunates was being brought in. This, of course, impeded the work, and the dead were only got away slowly, one by one at a time. Throughout the day body after body had to be identified, and different persons were called in for this purpose. The name was then written on the coffin in chalk. In some two or three instances the word, "unknown" appeared, and the remains were placed in a dray or wagon for interment.

This ceremony, bad enough to witness, was rendered most painful by the sobbings and wails that could be heard on all sides from widows and orphans and mothers and sisters. It is very sad to see the suffering that has been brought about by this terrible explosion, and any one who has seen it will surely never forget it. Nearly all the bodies discovered to-day were very much bruised and broken, showing that the shock was most severe at the innermost part of the pit. A boy named George Robinson, whose occupation was a wheeler, was found jammed in between the axle and the bottom of the truck, the whole of his body being rolled up in the space of one square foot. Some difficulty was found in securing the identification of the mangled remains. The body of another lad was brought in, doubled up in a hideous manner, with the head and face smashed in. His old grandfather tottered over, gazed steadily at the corpse and then burst into tears. A young woman dressed in black, with a babe in her arms, was standing beside a dray containing two coffins and crying out, "I must see my husband; I cannot go away until I see him. Take him out and let me see him." To satisfy the poor creature the lid of the coffin was unscrewed, and the scene that followed must be left to the imagination.

Wagons and drays, with their cargoes of two or three coffins, were now proceeding one after another down the mount. The townspeople, with numbers of other people, were always to be seen wending their way from all parts of the district around. Among these was a poor woman crippled with rheumatism, who had crawled up the steep on crutches. She was accompanied by her little son, who had a helpless little baby in his arms. She was shedding bitter tears at the loss she had sustained in being deprived of her husband. She came to see him, but was disappointed, as his remains had already been removed to the cemetery. Limping about again, she cried out: "Oh, my God, this is hard!" The plaintive voice of a young woman who had lost her father and two brothers by the catastrophe could be heard for a considerable distance all around the colliery; throwing her arms about and wildly screaming, she was the object of every one's pity. Her sister, too, whose expressions of grief were not so demonstrative, fainted. And with all these sighs and horrible sounds, a fearful gloom was cast over the place. Meanwhile the bodies were ever being found, until the record footed up now sixty, now seventy-one, and soon the body of a man just recovered was surrounded by some dozen people. "It's James Traill," remarked a woman. "His poor wife, who has nine children, has been married three times, and this is the second husband killed in the mine." A mother with her little girl was crying loudly at the side of the cart where the remains of her husband were placed. She was wailing over her loss, and throwing herself on the coffin cried out: "My dear, good husband, the father of my children, oh, my dear husband." Her little daughter, too, was screaming out. These are merely quoted as instances of many harrowing scenes which brought tears to the eyes of even the male portion of the bystanders.

At the burial ground the spectacle was one of a most exceptional kind, reminding one of the devastating effect

of some dreadful plague or of a bloody battle. Grave-diggers were there in dozens, and the coffins were piled in heaps, while the clergymen were engaged in reading the burial service, solemnizing the last rites.

Another night's hard work in the tunnels brought out a great many corpses, and the people working in the deadhouse labored incessantly to keep pace with the movements of the bearers. The western tunnel was found to be not so badly shattered as the Hill end. There was one serious fall of rock on what is called the flat, but the party were not long in working over it. The western tunnel dips at a slight angle from its junction with the Hill end, but at about 300 yards from the junction it becomes flat and runs so to the end. The men were found scattered on the flat, at about a quarter of a mile from the junction, and near the big fall. There were several falls at other places, but the road was good enough for part of the distance to enable a truck to be used. The party found sixteen human bodies and several horses. The smell from the latter was very strong, and carbolic acid had to be used. The horses cannot be got out, and they are being covered with earth to enable the inspection to be made. Some of the bodies were much broken and their disfigurement was increased by the shocking effects of the decomposition.

On the cause of the explosion, the investigation by the coroner, which extended over several weeks, threw little light. The miners made positive statements to the effect that there were remarkable indications of the presence of gas in the mine, and that only a small proportion of safety lamps were in use, it being the custom to use these lamps in the gas district. The immediate cause of the explosion was a naked light of some kind, and the men are very emphatic at the absurdity of sending safety lamps into a mine with a naked lamp alongside them. It has been stated that the men working in the gassy bords were using safety lamps that were locked. This is contradicted by some of the men, and it is said that lamps were taken in unlocked. As to the quantity of gas, it is reported that one of the men lit it with a match on Tuesday night. The explosion occurred on Wednesday. As to both the quantity of gas and the handling of the lamps Mr. Nicholson, the Miners' Union secretary, tells us of a conversation he had with one of those who were killed. It was a fortnight ago to-night when J. Westwood told him and some others that he had struck a blower and could hear her humming 100 yards away. Nicholson said, "If that is so, then it's God help you one of these days." This "blower" was in the Hill end district, either in the very heading where the explosion is supposed to have occurred, or in close proximity. Nicholson was at the pit when Westwood's body came out. He says he got Westwood's lamp and found it was unlocked. He very firmly adheres to the statements frequently made by the miners that the inspections are conducted in a perfunctory manner; that the government officials are taken only to the good places, and that a system of favoritism insures the various employees of the company conniving at this practice.

The theory advanced by the experts was that the explosion was caused by the firing of a shot in a heading, which ignited the gas there. The jury rendered a verdict that the explosion was due to disregard of the Bull colliery special rules and the Coal Fields regulation act, in allowing men to work where gas existed.

#### A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

Here is the way a writer in the Western Rural views anarchism. He says:

"Anarchy is a social disease stirred into the nature of some and by sympathy impressed into others, and the only possible remedy is to remove the cause that leads to the discontent. He says where one man gets that which of right belongs to another, whether got by law, custom of society, or upon the highway, he is a thief, and the plundered victims can't be expected to rest more easily under one plunderer than another. A million of men out of employment and a million more at barely starvation wages, whilst their wives and children suffer all the pangs of hunger and cold that destitution in a wretched hovel, damp, moldy cellar or cold garret can inflict, can't be expected to rest easily, with massive stolen wealth all around them which in justice belongs to those whose labor created it, but held by those whose only labors were the act of stealing. There is no use to talk of honest rich men. Taking Chicago wealth holders as samples, when 2,500 of the most wealthy are all found to have listed their personal property at less than \$3,000 each, and swore to it, when the facts are that their personal property ranges from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000 each. And those fraudulent perjured lists are allowed by the city government, whilst every dud of the poor man is assessed at its cash value. Let legislation enact a stringent law that will send those perjured tax listers to the state's prison, and along with them the assessors and other officials concerned in the frauds, and collect all back taxes due from fraud, and anarchy among the wage-workers will be heard of no more. But let the rich go on at their present rate of amassing fortunes, and swearing themselves

clear of taxation, and passing and enforcing laws against those who clamor for a better state of things, and the day is not far distant that the land will light up in flame and redden with blood."

#### RAILWAY NOTES.

The Denver, Utah & Pacific will have an extension to Laramie, Wyoming.

The new buildings at Garfield are being rapidly pushed to completion.

The new lake bathing resort at Syracuse bids fair to be a strong attraction for the people of Ogden.

Vice-President Potter, of the Union Pacific, is expected to arrive in Salt Lake about the end of the week.

Bathing trains will commence running on the Utah & Nevada on May 25th, leaving this city at 4 p.m. and returning at 7 p.m.

Ogdenites do not propose to be "left" when Vice-President Potter comes into their midst, but will take steps to learn something definite about the Union depot, railway tariffs and other matters of interest to the Weber County people.

There has been considerable talk about the Burlington's purpose in connecting with the extension of the Denver, Utah and Pacific. The Burlington is without doubt going to extend its system, but whether by purchasing some line already constructed or by building a new road is not known. It is said in railway circles that the proposed extension of the Denver, Utah and Pacific to Laramie had incited immediate action by the Burlington towards acquiring that property, and that a bid had been made for it. The Burlington's line, as contemplated, does not touch Wyoming at all, but branches off at Fort Collins, Colorado, and runs down the Cache La Poudre into the western part of the State and to Utah, with its terminus at Salt Lake City.

The question has been raised as to what extent the Inter-State law will affect railway building in the west. It is stated that the Rock Island in Kansas, the Chicago & Northwestern in Nebraska, the Atchison in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois will go on with their new lines as projected. It is thought, however, that the Atchison will abandon some 300 miles of branches projected and only push through the main line from Kansas City to Chicago, which it regards as a necessity. The St. Paul will also complete its extension to Kansas City, and do some building in the northwest. The Minnesota & Northwestern system will also be completed as planned and the Illinois Central, besides its new line from Chicago to Freeport, will build to Northern Wisconsin, and probably various branches and feeders in Northern Iowa.—Railway News.

It appears that the proportion of railway servants killed and injured through coupling and uncoupling vehicles, compared with other persons on our railways, is alarming. As an instance, in Massachusetts last year only one passenger in 7,664,298 was killed, and one in 2,166,681 injured. This ratio is not an alarming one, but when we come to employees the ratio is very different. There were 274 casualties to employees, 63 of which were fatal. On the Kitchburg road one employee out of every 81 was injured. On the other roads about one in 120. Most of these casualties were in coupling or uncoupling cars. Forty-eight, or nearly one a week, were injured in this way on one road. One can, therefore readily believe that on almost any of our large railways of the west a man a day is the average ratio of the rapacious demon of coupling. It is sad to think that, with all the improved appliances which would obviate the necessity of men passing between the cars, the great companies should allow the question of lucre to indefinitely postpone the introduction of a safe and substantial apparatus.—Railway News.

Bigamy in California.—The San Francisco Chronicle of May 22, has the following:

Policemen Dwyer and Lindsay arrested Frank H. McDonald yesterday on a warrant charging him with bigamy. The complaint was sworn out before Police Judge Hornblower by Mrs. Catherine O'Connell of 2,623 Pine Street. She asserts that McDonald committed the offense charged by marrying Miss Nellie Berry in this city on January 25th last, and that he already had a wife, Mrs. Mary A. McDonald, living at Cambridgeport, Mass., from whom he had not been absent five years, nor legally separated. It seems that McDonald came to this city about six months ago, and has since been employed by Massey & Co., undertakers, on Sacramento Street. Wife No. 1 recently followed him here, and joined her sister, Mrs. O'Connell, who is the complainant. When questioned in reference to the affair, McDonald refused to make a statement, saying he knew nothing about it, and that the case would never come to trial. The prisoner was visited in the City Prison last night by the lady whom he married in this city, and her sister. They were also very reticent about the matter, and claimed to know nothing about the cause of the trouble, or whether he had ever been married before or not. Who Catherine O'Connell was, or what her object was in swearing out the warrant, they asserted that they did not know.