

UNION PACIFIC WAGE SCALE.

Important Decision Handed Down by Circuit Judge Caldwell.

RULING FAVORING EMPLOYERS OF THE ROAD.

The Recommendation of the Receivers to Adopt Their Reduced Schedule Could Not be Accepted, Because Adopted Without Giving an Opportunity to be Heard.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

OMAHA, April 5.—Organized labor today won its greatest victory, when, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge Henry Caldwell handed down his decision in the Union Pacific wage scale contest. In the long legal opinion, this declaration of the court stands out most prominently:

"A corporation is organized capital; it is capital consisting of money and property. Organized labor is organized capital, its capital consisting of brain and muscle. What it is lawful for one to do it is lawful for the other to do. It is lawful for the stockholders and officers of a corporation to associate and confer together for the purpose of reducing the wages of its employees, or of devising other means of making their investments profitable; it is equally lawful for organized labor to associate, consult and confer, with a view to maintain or increase wages. Both act on the promptings of enlightened self-interest, and both are equally entitled to legal and criminal means to be used or threatened."

The courtroom was thronged with railroad men at the hour set for the rendering of the decision. There were few preliminaries before Judge Caldwell began the reading. As the opinion proceeded the faces of the Union Pacific officials lengthened, while those of the employees grew rosier as they saw the result of the decision and began to realize what a remarkable victory was in store for them. At its conclusion the silence became oppressive, and until Marshal White declared a recess not a sound was heard on the part of the spectators to break the spell. It was a dramatic ending to what has been a most dramatic case.

"There was not a phrase, not even a word of legal verbiage, that was the important document, for, as Judge Caldwell declared, 'I wanted it so plain that even the lowest man on the road could understand every word of it.'"

When Judge Caldwell left the bench the leading men on both sides shook hands with the fearless jurist. Mr. Vrooman thanked the court for its decision.

"No thanks are necessary," Mr. Vrooman responded. "When a man goes to court he does it without fear or favor, it is not deserving of any thanks. The path was well blazed. All the court had to do was to reiterate the principles laid down from the beginning, and that it has sought to do in its feeble way."

Just before court adjourned Judge Gaunt of North Platte, attorney for the receivers, asked the court to fix the expenses of the men, in view of the fact that there were differences of opinion.

Instantly Judge Caldwell responded: "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to ask the court to pay the expenses. Don't come here with the statement that you can't agree as to the expenses." Then, turning to the room, he said: "Is one of the receivers here? No. There is General Manager Dickinson, who will range with him as to expenses which will cover the cost of average living in Omaha, which can be easily ascertained."

General Manager Dickinson nodded his approval.

As to the far-reaching character of the opinion, the utterance of Attorney George L. Hodges, who represented the engineers, is most timely. "It is the greatest judgment in the history of the industry pronounced by any court since the historic judgment of Lord Mansfield in the Somerset case."

The opinion continues in force the present rules and regulations governing the road men, except where the different organizations voluntarily agreed to modify the "overtime" features of the present schedules. It nullified the orders of Judges Hunt and Riner, which were made in the wage cases, the former ordering the receivers to put the new rules and regulations in force, the latter restraining the receivers from enforcing the schedules pending a hearing between the receivers and the men. It lays down new principles of arbitration between the contending forces of wages and capital, being in direct opposition to the rules of the receivers. Judge Caldwell says the relation of these men to the company and the rate of wages were determined mainly by certain written rules, regulations and schedules, which were the result of free and voluntary agreement between the managers of the railroad and representatives of the men in different branches of the service. Among the rules and regulations referred to was one to the effect that no change could be made in the rates of wages without first giving the labor organizations reasonable notice. Judge Caldwell then recites how the receivers were in court last January to force a reduction in wages when an agreement was reached in the rules, regulations and schedules relating to train dispatchers and operators; yet at a certain service position assumed by the receivers held under the order of the circuit judges in their petition was found untenable and was abandoned, and the rules and regulations governing the telegraphers' wages were adopted.

Judge Caldwell then says that when a court of equity takes upon itself the conducting of the business and the operating of the road they become employees of the court and subject to its orders. The court contends that the receivers have not offered satisfactory proof showing the schedule would be unreasonable, and believes the receivers made the request ignorantly, as only a practical railroad man. The court desires an economical administration, but to do this wages must not be below just compensation. The recommendation of the receivers to adopt their reduced schedule was accepted because adopted without giving the men an opportunity to be heard, which is in violation of the agreement. The specific performance of a contract to render personal service is enforceable by an injunction, pain or penalties, or any other means. No injunction ordered can make such interference any more of a contempt than the law makes it without such orders.

After the rendering of the opinion the formal orders were made which include the following amendments to the rules governing engineers: "No overtime shall be allowed unless the time on duty has averaged less than ten miles per hour, to be computed from the time first named to leave. Extra short runs, not provided for in the schedule of runs, all short runs of less than 100 miles and no

other mileage made in the same day, 100 miles. It is expressly understood that the Finance Committee authorized to represent engineers shall be held to the proper officials for the consideration of cases for the violation of rules or regulations governing conditions of employment."

All of the representatives of the men, when interviewed, expressed great satisfaction with the decision.

General Attorney Thurston, for the receivers, was asked what he had to say in regard to the opinion of the decision. He said: "The decision relieves the receivers and the managers of a great responsibility. It throws everybody concerned in glad to have the court take the responsibility, as a reduction in wages is always necessarily unpopular with the men and disagreeable to the managers. It is hoped that if the court found the old schedules were just and ordered their continuance, it would order a restoration of the pay of all unauthorized employees who were affected by the cut of September 1st. If this effort to reduce the wages of the organized employees was not justified, and unless all employees are to share in the burdens of the changed conditions, it is manifestly unjust to make any one class do so."

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted by the general Board of Adjustment of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the 25th of March, 1894, in session, after court adjourned.

"WHEREAS, An effort has been made by the management, under the receivers of the Union Pacific system of railroads, to reduce the schedules of pay made to regulate the rules, regulations and conditions of employees, the employees of said system engaged in train and engineer service and to substitute others therefor, the same having been sought to accomplish by open protest notice and without a free hearing of the employees; and, whereas, the employees of said system, engaged in said service have sought to have their objections to such action a part of such management fully and fairly heard and determined by a court having jurisdiction in the premises; and, whereas, by order of Judge Caldwell and Sanborn, Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Court of the United States, a full and fair hearing has been accorded said employees at Omaha, Neb., Circuit Judge Caldwell and District Judge Riner of the District of Wyoming, sitting, commencing on the 25th day of March, 1894, continuing from day to day until completed; and, whereas, after said full and fair hearing of all the parties, said judges, Caldwell and Riner, have taken the matters presented at said hearing under advisement, and after full consideration have made and announced their conclusions in said proceedings and the hearings thereunder. A new era has been inaugurated and a sovereign remedy established by precedent of the adjudication of differences between employer and employee in the management of great corporate enterprises and by the order of said judges organized labor has received complete judicial recognition and given a starting point to the highest courts in the land for the adjustment of the grievances; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a general board of adjustment, do most heartily approve and concur in the spirit and interest of the court in their action and methods of disposing of such cases, and pledge ourselves to use all the influence and power with all laboring men directly and indirectly affected, to yield a cheerful obedience to the order rendered, and concur in and perpetuate the principles thus established; be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of said board of adjustment, a copy furnished the Associated Press, and a copy taken home by members of said board, and that they be read in their divisions in open session at least once every three months, and urge upon the membership of the Brotherhood the value of adhering to them, always admonishing each other to improvement of our membership, morally, socially and mechanically."

NEW CHINESE TREATY.

Protest Against Its Ratification From Samuel Gompers.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has addressed a letter to Vice-President Stevenson protesting against the ratification by the Senate of the proposed Chinese treaty.

After reciting the fact of the publication of what purports to be the treaty, the authenticity of which has been denied, he says: "To say we are surprised and distressed that the administration of our country should negotiate a treaty of the character named, practically surrendering to the Government of China rights which have been struggled for and achieved is to say the least untrue. The Scott Exclusion Act and the Geary law were not passed in response to a manly sentiment, nor to a national antipathy. They were not passed as an experiment, but as the result of sore trials and the absolute necessities of our people. This became law at the earnest demand of the toiling masses of our country."

"It is needless here to discuss the impossibility of the amalgamation or assimilation of the Chinese in America with our people. That has been so clearly demonstrated as to need no elucidation at my hands. I am sure no senator will need to be convinced that if the plans of the Scott and Geary laws have in a measure been successfully evaded and violated by the Chinese in consequence of their disregard for an oath or affirmation, they will have no difficulty to prove that they have lawful wives, children or parents in the United States, or property therein of the value of \$1,000, or debts of a like amount. In fact, the safeguards of the present law by which the American people can be protected against the wholesale invasion of Chinese laborers are swept aside by this proposed treaty."

"At present an awful problem confronts us. The appalling sight is witnessed of millions of our fellow men and women actually idle and literally without the means of sustaining life. If at any other time the flood gates of immigration should be opened, certainly the presence of such a crisis, wisdom, patriotism, seamanship and humanity forbid the step."

"The laws now upon our statute books in reference to Chinese immigration have been the result of due deliberation, and meet the wants of our people. The proposed treaty has been negotiated in darkness and secrecy. The people are not aware their rights are about to be invaded and their interests destroyed, or would witness such an expression of determination on their part that would cause the Senate to pause before this new light is placed upon them."

"If you doubt the intensity of feeling upon this subject give official sanction to the publication of this treaty and time for the people to demonstrate their position upon it. You will then be convinced that apart from a few senators, who are against its ratification. In the name of more than half a million organized workmen and women of America I enter my most solemn protest against the ratification of this treaty, and earnestly hope it will be rejected."

Mr. Gompers asks that the Vice-President submit this report to the Senate.

Affairs in Brazil.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 5.—President Paixoto has procured a list of the citizens of Rio who aided the revolutionists. The majority are said to be parasites of the imperial regime.

There has been another defeat of Saltilga's force. A detachment of 3,000 men was met Sunday by a detachment of revolutionists. Castil Histas was defeated, losing 300 prisoners.

FEARS OF MORE BLOODSHED.

The Coke Regions in Pennsylvania in a State of Excitement.

AUTHORITIES DETERMINED TO PUT DOWN THE RIOTERS.

The Bodies of Ten Strikers Found in the Woods Near Dawson, Supposed to Have been Killed by Deputy Sheriffs During the Attack on the Bradford Works—A Battle Reported to Have Taken Place Near Cornellsville, in Which Twelve People Were Killed.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SCOTTDALE (Pa.), April 5.—The entire coke region is greatly excited, and fears of more bloodshed and destruction of property are entertained. Armed bodies of strikers are assembling to march on the works still in operation. The workmen wish to continue, but are afraid.

Sheriff Wilhelm is busy arresting the men concerned in the riot in which Engineer Paddock was killed, and over ten men have been jailed.

It is reported that the bodies of six men have been found on the road over which the mob fled.

About 400 strikers started to Mount Pleasant this morning, but the region is well guarded. A mob of 600 men is marching to Bradock, and another of 1,000 is going to Lemont and Oliver.

QUIET DOWN AT UNIONTOWN.

UNIONTOWN (Pa.), April 5.—Unless there is a radical change in the situation in the Pennsylvania coke region, the night, the strike of the miners and the cokers is about broken. The authorities have taken a stand and are determined to put down the rioters at any cost. The police have thrown the rioters into a state of demoralization. After the Sheriff's posse concluded the engagement with the mob which murdered Chief Engineer Paddock yesterday afternoon and landed the rioters at Cornellsville, reports from the County Jail, everything quieted down immediately and the reports from every point in the region at the close to-day shows that lawless hordes have generally been subdued. The rioters at Cornellsville were making threats of breaking into the jail and setting those imprisoned free.

Work at the coke plants to-day were confined to the same number running yesterday. Very few attempts were made by the strikers to drive the workmen out. Yesterday's tragic events had a sobering effect on the strikers, and a repetition of the blood-letting is improbable.

The rioters at Scottsdale were subdued by the arrest of President Davis. His laid information against Secretary Leitch, Kahn for the riot, and the charge of murder. Darby was at the time attempting to get bail for Davis.

The bodies of eight Hungarians were found in the woods near Dawson by boys going to school. The strikers are going through their bodies. It is supposed they were shot yesterday afternoon by deputies during the attack on the Bradford works.

The bodies of two more strikers were found in the woods, making ten in all. The Hill Farm mines are overrun by strikers to-day, and the workmen were driven from their grounds. The works are now closed down.

All the roads leading to Morewood and the Alice mines are guarded, and the strikers cannot reach them except by the way to wreck the mines. The citizens, which the famous battle of 1891 was fought and seven strikers were killed.

The mob is marching to Mount Pleasant. The arrest of President Davis has bewitched the strikers in the region, and the abandonment of the strike within twelve hours is predicted. The mob from which he was taken made no move through the night.

ANOTHER BLOODY BATTLE.

CONNELLSVILLE, April 5.—A battle between the strikers and the police took place in the Valley works. Twelve men were killed and many injured.

ALL PLANTS CLOSED.

PITTSBURG, April 5.—The riot in the coke regions is causing much excitement at the local offices of the H. C. Frick and McCune Coke Companies. Reports received at their offices indicate that all the plants are closed. No call for militia will be made by either company unless there is an attempt to destroy the coke ovens or to wreck the mines. The citizens' Detective Agency is arranging with men here to go to the coke regions and act as Deputy Sheriffs. About fifty men have been secured, the coke producers declare they will pay the scale authorized and mandated by the new coke-workers' organization; that they cannot afford to do so while coke is selling at \$1 per ton.

NO NEED FOR TROOPS.

HARRISBURG, April 5.—Governor Pattison's advice to-night from the Connellsville coke region indicates that quiet has been restored, and that there is no need of calling out the troops to assist the local authorities in maintaining order. The Governor says there is not a word of truth in the story sent to-day from Connellsville, Uniontown and Pittsburg that Sheriff Wilson has called on him for assistance. He is convinced the Sheriff will be able to maintain the peace without the aid of the State authorities, and declares that the troops will not be called out until he is satisfied the county authorities have exhausted their means. The Adjutant-General will not go to the scene of trouble unless absolutely necessary.

DO NOT APPROVE HIS ACTS.

Trouble in South Carolina's Governor's Official Family.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), April 5.—There is trouble in Governor Tillman's official family on the subject of the recent tactics of the Governor. Every one of the State officials except, perhaps, Mr. Mayfield, deprecates his conduct, and several of them are outspoken in their denunciation of Tillman's tyranny. This information comes direct and is true. In addition to this, Secretary of State Tindal is incensed because Tillman issued the police proclamation and had his name signed to it while he the Secretary was in Charleston. As is well known, all proclamations are signed by the Governor and Secretary, and the Secretary must sign his own name and add the seal of the State.

When the talk of Tillman issuing his police proclamation first began, Secretary Tindal expressed the most unmistakable disapproval of the scheme, and the present programme was issued by Secretary Tindal stated to an entirely responsible gentleman in Charleston that he had not given any leave to sign his name, and his Chief Clerk had been ordered not to affix the seal of the State, except in his presence.

DARLINGTON (S. C.), April 5.—The Coroner's Jury has rendered a verdict to hold McLennon for the killing of Norwood, while he the Secretary was in Charleston, and that Redmond killed Pepper. The military court will first submit its report to Governor Tillman, but it is understood it will concur as to the facts as they have been published.

Legislation of Benefit to Women.

DES MOINES (Ia.), April 5.—Action of great importance to the women of Iowa was taken to-day. The Senate passed the House bill conferring on women the right to vote for town, city and school officers, and on all questions of issuing bonds. Several days ago the lower house of the Legislature passed a joint resolution for the resubmission of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquors in Iowa. Today the Senate amended it to allow manufacturing of liquors, and passed it.

Robbed of a Thousand Dollars.

OMAHA (Neb.), April 5.—Charles Shockley, an Omaha merchant, while locking his stable doors last night, was seized by two unknown men hidden in the loft and robbed of \$1,000 and his watch. Then he was bound and gagged by a quantity of straw being forced down his throat. When found he was almost dead.

Carpenters Quit Work.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—The union carpenters struck to-day. The union is composed of 1,000 men, and half this number stopped work. The men are receiving 25 cents an hour, and demand 30 cents and eight hours' work a day. The contractors say they can fill the places.

Modified the Rules.

CHICAGO, April 5.—President Carpenter's ultimatum was accepted by the employees of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad to-day. President Carpenter declined to restore the wages to the old schedule, but modified the rules objectionable to the men, the principal one being the way of counting overtime.

Fruit Crop Almost Ruined.

SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), April 5.—Reports from correspondents all over the State to the State Board of Agriculture show the fruit crop is almost ruined by the cold snap of March 25th and 26th, owing to the unseasonably warm weather previous to those dates.

Four Men Drowned.

COLUMBUS (Ga.), April 5.—Four men were drowned in the river opposite here this afternoon. They were out fishing, when the boat was capsized and all sank. The bodies were recovered by the crew of the Adams, Will Lavender and Will Ridenhour.

Death of One of the Hanlon Brothers.

PLYMOUTH (Mass.), April 5.—Frank Hanlon, one of the noted Hanlon brothers, actors, died here to-day of consumption.

OAKLAND EXCITED.

THE INDUSTRIAL ARMY THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

Mayor Pardee Determined That the Men Shall Not Remain in the City.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

OAKLAND, April 5.—The Industrial Army is causing intense excitement here. The Mayor and Common Council held a meeting to-night and decided to drive the army out of the city in the morning. Arrangements had been made to transport the 600 men comprising the army to Sacramento to-night. The men refused to go because freight cars were provided for their transportation instead of passenger coaches. They then threatened that the city officials desired to drive the army out of the city.

The members of the Industrial Regiment talked in an ugly manner to-night, and as a result the entire police force is on duty. The National Guard armories are being guarded, and a Gatling gun is drawn up in front of the City Hall, ready for use. Mayor Pardee wired Governor Markham to call out the militia. The situation is most serious.

Mayor Pardee received no reply to his request to the Governor for State troops, and has sworn a number of deputies, and ordered that the members of the army shall be arrested, particularly the leaders. The army says it will not move, and the Mayor and police say they will be driven out of town.

Mayor Pardee and the City Council are camped in the City Hall to-night, and a company of police is drawn up in front of the City Hall. If the army in an interview says these men calling themselves the Industrial Army have bothered the people of Oakland long enough, and must get out, Chief of Police Schaeffer and the Sheriff have gone in search of Division Superintendent Wilder to try to arrange for the transportation of the army to Sacramento, according to the wishes of the Industrial Army. Wilder refused to furnish passenger coaches instead of box-cars the army will refuse to go, and as the police force of Oakland numbers only fifty men they cannot force the 600 men comprising the army to rally to the Mayor's aid, but up to a late hour had not been called upon. There will probably be no clash with the unemployed before daylight.

April 6.—2:30 A. M.—A general alarm has just been sounded to summon citizens to the City Hall, where they will be sworn in as deputies. At 3 o'clock a move will be made by the militia to the City Hall, and they must be driven out before daylight.

The police have information that one of the leaders of the army is a man who had been implicated in the Haymarket riot in Chicago, and this knowledge serves to increase the uneasiness. Major O'Brien, commanding the first battalion of the Fifth Regiment, was summoned to the City Hall, and notified to prepare for action. O'Brien summoned his officers and men, and notified the police that he would report for duty with two companies the moment he received orders from the Governor or Adjutant-General.

Under the direction of Major O'Brien, a Gatling gun was placed in front of the City Hall in charge of militiamen. The gun was loaded for action, but the men in charge had orders not to fire until directed by O'Brien.

At the City Hall the excitement is intense. The police have armed themselves with rifles, pistols and clubs. Chief of Police Schaeffer said: "I have received positive orders to drive these men out of the city before daylight. These orders will be carried out to the letter. Our present programme is to ring in a general alarm at the City Hall and get out a number of men to use as deputies. We desire to prevent bloodshed, but when we move on these men they will be in the city or take the consequences. We intend to drive them not only out of the city, but beyond the county line."

KILLING OF McWHIRTER.

All the Testimony in the Heath Murder Trial In.

ARGUMENT FOR PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE BEGUN.

Effects of the North American Navigation Company Attached by the Panama Railroad Company—Permit Issued by the State Debris Commission to an El Dorado Company to Mine by the Hydraulic Process.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

FRESNO, April 5.—The testimony in the Heath murder trial was closed at 10 o'clock this morning, at the conclusion of the examination of Mrs. Nichols of Monterey. This last witness is the lady who, Mrs. Palmer claimed she was trying to find on the morning of the death of McWhirter, and was introduced by defense to impeach Mrs. Palmer's testimony. Witness testified that Mrs. Palmer had told her that she had witnessed the murder of McWhirter while in a trance, and knew all the parties connected with it.

P. H. Short opened the argument for the prosecution. Short concluded this afternoon and Tupper followed for the defense, but the court adjourned before he completed his argument. Tupper characterized Mrs. Palmer's testimony as false in every particular.

It is expected the case will go to the jury Saturday afternoon or evening. It was rumored to-day that Judge Harris will file a complaint charging Mrs. Nicholson with perjury, but nothing has been done in this direction yet. Mrs. Palmer, it is said, will also be arrested on the same charge.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

The New Board of Directors Meet and Elect Officers.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The new Board of Directors of the Southern Pacific Company met to-day, and organized by the election of officers as follows: President, C. P. Huntington; First Vice-President, C. F. Crocker; Second Vice-President, A. N. Towne; Secretary and Controller, G. L. Lansing; Assistant Secretary, C. E. Krobey; Treasurer, N. T. Smith; Assistant Treasurer, F. H. Davis.

The following appointments have been made by the Board of Directors: J. E. Gates, to be Auditing Vice-President and Assistant Secretary; C. E. Redington, Assistant to Treasurer; N. E. Masten, Financial Agent.

H. E. Huntington retains his position as assistant to President Huntington, with headquarters in San Francisco. He is the personal representative of the Huntington interests on the Pacific Coast, and has the power to speak for the President of the company in all matters.

The Executive Committee consists of C. P. Huntington, C. F. Crocker, H. E. Huntington, A. N. Towne and J. C. Stabbs.

SICK WITH GLANDERS.

Painful Illness of a Teamster at San Luis Obispo.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, April 5.—David Franks, an American, came here with his family from Washington some months since and engaged in teaming. Three weeks ago a friend loaned him a horse which had the glanders, and Mr. Franks, through an abrasion of the skin, was inoculated with the disease from the horse's nostrils. The disease was not definitely determined until Tuesday, and Mrs. Krill and Nichols have no doubt of its character, and give no hope for the man's recovery. The patient presents the symptoms of blood-poisoning. Spasms at times seize him and his jaws are locked. It is a most painful case in every way, and great sympathy is felt for the sufferer and his family.

INJURED INTERNALLY.

Fatal Illness of a Friendly Scuffle at Jackson.

JACKSON, April 5.—Last Monday a young man named James Quinn started to scuffle in a friendly way with Albert Morgan, who was employed at the Globe Hotel. Quinn was under the influence of liquor. Morgan threw him twice, the second time falling across him. Quinn got up quickly and left the room without saying a word, but it was noticed that blood was issuing from his nose. He was at once put to bed, and a medical examination showed that he had sustained serious internal injuries, from the effects of which he died this morning. He exonerated Morgan from all blame. The Coroner's jury also exonerated Morgan.

STATE SPORTSMEN'S SHOOT.

Morrison of Sacramento Wins One of the Four Events.

OAKLAND, April 5.—The annual tournament of the California Sportsmen's Association opened to-day at the Oakland track. The day was fine, and the events were marked by excellent shooting. The scores were:

First event—A sweepstakes at six birds: Robinson 6, Burton 4, Slade 5, Jones 6.

Second event—Twelve birds: Robinson 11, Chick 11, McMurry 10, Morrison of Sacramento 10, Webster 10, Ellison 9, Unger 9, Fay 11, Babcock 11, Slade 11, Brown 9.

Third event—Fifteen birds: Robinson 14, Brown 11, Ellison 11, McMurry 15, Jones 13, Slade 13, King of Sacramento 14, Taft 7.

Fourth event—Ten birds: Robinson 8, Jones 7, Ellison 7, Webster 7, Babcock 9, Sprague 9, Chick 9, Morrison 10, Zentgraf 9, Taft 6, McMurry 9.

To-morrow the great 100-bird match, entrance \$100 each, will take place.

Mine Works Destroyed by Fire.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—A special from Frisco, Utah, to the Tribune, says: The new concentrating plant and hoisting works of the Hornsilver mine have been totally destroyed by fire. The mill made its first run April 1st, but was not in operation when the fire broke out. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary origin. The timbering of the shaft is on fire, and the ground is supposed to be caved in for a distance of 200 feet. Men have been sent through the air shaft, but were unable to get near the main shaft on account of the smoke. All the miners were hoisted safely excepting six, who were compelled to climb the ladders through the air shaft, being on the 700-level. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. Nothing is known as to the amount of insurance carried.

Ancient Order of United Workmen.

SAN JOSE, April 5.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen closed here to-night. The following Corporate Directory were chosen: J. W. Ward, D. S.

Latter Day Saints.

SALT LAKE, April 5.—All day the city has been rapidly filling up with visitors and strangers from all parts of the Territory, and some from adjoining States. They come by railroads and all other means of conveyance. The occasion of the gathering is the sixty-fourth annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints which opens in the great Tabernacle here to-morrow morning. Several elders who have been absent on missionary work for two years will be in attendance. A number of minor meetings on church matters have been held during the day.

Effects of the Company Attached.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The Panama Railroad Company this afternoon attached the effects of the North American Navigation Company for \$33,000. This attachment brings to a climax the financial difficulties under which the navigation company has been laboring for some time, and it is expected it will go out of existence. It is believed here that the Panama Railroad will continue the steamship service the North American maintained for about a year. Bodies against this port and Panama in opposition to the Pacific Mail.

California Debris Commission.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The California Debris Commission has issued a permit to the Snow Bros. to operate by the hydraulic process a mine near Newton, El Dorado County. The approximate capacity of the restraining reservoir to be constructed is 161,000 cubic yards. Authority has been given for the construction of debris dams to James Hackett of the Oriental and Tahoe mine at Rough and Ready, Nevada County. Also, to Pascoe & Gruben, in the Eureka hydraulic mine near Placerville, El Dorado County.

Struck by a Locomotive.

SAN RAFAEL, April 5.—Joseph Downey, employed by the electric light company here, was struck by a locomotive at the corner of D and Second streets at 12:20 o'clock to-day. Downey was driving down D street, and a locomotive of Second was run into by a narrow-gauge train. Driscoll, the engineer, did not see Downey until it was too late to stop. Conductor Graham had Downey removed up town for medical aid. It was found he was badly cut about the head and shoulders. He will recover.

Dissatisfied With Their Treatment.

RIVERSIDE, April 5.—The Industrial Army en route here is encamped about ten miles from this city. They only marched ten miles to-day. It is understood that they are very indignant over the treatment accorded them by the people of South Riverside, who did not furnish them the supplies they expected. The City Marshal and other officers will meet the army to-morrow and escort it through the orange groves.

The Ordinance Constitutional.

SAN BERNARDINO, April 5.—In the case of the city of San Bernardino against Mespelt & Oweiger Judge Otis of the Superior Court to-day rendered a decision affirming the constitutionality of the Sunday-closing ordinance. This was a test case brought before the court for the purpose of determining the legality of the ordinance.

Removal From Office.