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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

An Anti Chinese Bill Rushed Through the House of Representatives.

Fight Between Anarchists and Workingmen in Cleveland—Five Anarchists Arrested.

Justice Field Insulted in Open Court by Defeated Litigants.

Chicago Merchants Still Unsuccessful in Securing Satisfactory Freight Rates.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Chinese Treaty—Admission of Territories. Etc.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The Department of State has not received any information concerning the reported rejection of the Chinese treaty. Official circles here are inclined to doubt the accuracy of the press dispatch from London. It is thought strange that London should be so much better informed than Washington on the subject.

Senator Stewart has expressed his intention of pressing the bill for the admission of Washington Territory to a vote as early as possible.

Senator Turpie will ask that the regular order be laid aside Tuesday to give him a chance to make a speech in reply to Senator Chandler on Southern political methods.

The Bliss bills for the admission of North Dakota and Montana are on the programme for consideration after the Washington Territory bill is disposed of. A number of speeches are expected during the week on the President's retaliation bill.

The weather crop bulletin for the week ended Saturday, September 1st, says: The weather during the week has been unusually favorable for the ripening, harvesting and threshing of wheat in Minnesota and Dakota. It has also been favorable in the greater portion of the corn belt, but too much rain has occurred in the extreme southern portion of the states bordering on the Ohio. Reports from Kansas indicate that the corn crop is secure from possible injury by frost.

The Senate today passed the House bill for the establishment of a lighthouse for signals, etc., at Ballast Point, San Diego, California; on Rae Island, Suezin Bay, California; at Hecate Head, Siuslow River, Oregon, and outside the bar of the Columbia River on the Pacific Coast.

The Baltimore Holocaust.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 3.—The intense heat several times drove the firemen from the building where the bodies of their unfortunate comrades were lying under tons of brick and iron, but they persisted in the search and shortly after noon the first body, that of Wagner was brought to light. Near the spot was the body of Harry Walker standing erect, as if packed in. Near him was found what was left of George Bowers, but no other bodies were found until nearly six o'clock, when that of George Kerring was uncovered. The bodies were terribly disfigured, the flesh being burned off in many places.

The search is being pursued tonight with the aid of electric lights.

In the hardware store of Tabb Bros. & Dimmick there were large quantities of cartridges and as they exploded several men were slightly injured by flying bullets.

At midnight the firemen are still at work searching for bodies. It is known that at least three are still in the ruins but may not be recovered tonight as they are buried beneath tons of debris.

The loss and insurance on properties that were totally destroyed so far as can be ascertained are as follows: E. A. Pricer & Co., loss $200,000, insurance $160,000; J. H. Winkleman & Co., loss $75,000, insurance $63,000; M. S. Levy & Son, loss $50,000, insurance $50,000; Dobler, [illegible] Co., loss $70,000, insurance $[illegible]0; Steppacher & Stern, loss $20,000, insurance $20,000; Hirschberg, Hollander & Co., loss $50,000, insurance $40,000.

The other losses on which the insurance cannot be ascertained are as follows: H S. King & Sons, hardware, $40,000; Wylls, Bruster & Co., dry goods, $80,000; Coffin, Altemus & Co., dry goods, $20,000; Tabb Bros. & Dimmick, hardware $45,000; W. F & S. Dammon, importers of cloths, $20,000. The losses on the other buildings aggregate $75,000.

The Water Spout.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—A special from Little Rock, Arkansas, says: The disastrous and fatal waterspout which visited Hot Springs Thursday night broke out at Palarm twenty miles west of there. The storm was seen to be gathering and fears were entertained of a cyclone and the cloud appeared to dissolve discharging an immense volume of water and sweeping the country bare.

A JUDGE INSULTED.

Highly Sensational Scene in a Court Room.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—The celebrated Sharon divorce case which has been very popular in the matter of sensations culminated today in a scene which will cost Sarah Althea Sharon, now Mrs. David S. Terry, thirty days in jail, and her husband, Judge Terry, a six months' sentence. When the executrix of the late Senator Sharon applied to the Circuit Court for a bill of revivor, Mrs. Terry entered a demurrer which the court overruled. The decision, which was very lengthy, was read by Associate Justice Field of the United States Supreme Court, and was concurred in by Judge Sawyer of the Circuit Court. A large crowd among which were about 200 lawyers, filled the court room. Judge D. S. Terry, who has been the chief counsel for his wife during the entire litigation, sat beside her today and both paid particular attention to the reading of the decision. Mrs. Terry appeared very nervous at the outset, and as the reading progressed her agitation increased. Finally, when Justice Field was about half through the reading, Mrs. Terry jumped to her feet and asked the judge if he was going to order her to give up the marriage contract. The judge quietly told her to sit down. Mrs. Terry's face turned white with passion, and she cried: "Justice Field, we hear that you have been bought. We would like to know if that is so, and what figures you hold yourself at. It seems that no person can get justice in this court unless he has a sack."

Judge Field turned to Marshal Franks and said:

"Marshal, remove that woman from the court room."

The marshal advanced toward Mrs. Terry, but she took no notice of him, but broke out with oaths and vulgar language. Franks grasped her arm, and in an instant Judge Terry arose and exclaimed "No living man shall touch my wife." With this he dealt Franks

A TERRIBLE BLOW

on the neck with his fist which sent the marshal rolling across the floor. Franks regained himself and with several deputies and bystanders rushed upon Terry and quickly removed him. Mrs. Terry was also taken from the room and locked in the marshal's office. A deputy was then placed at the door, when Terry advanced upon him and demanded admission, which was refused. Terry put his hand in his pocket and drew a dangerous looking dirk with a blade eight inches long, and with a curse, held it above his head and swore he would stab any man who dared keep him away, and several others jumped upon him and tried to take the knife away. A desperate struggle followed. All the men fell to the floor. The knife was finally taken away from Terry without anyone being injured. Terry was then locked up in a room with his wife.

The satchel which was dropped in the court-room during the excitement was found to contain an English bulldog revolver with all six chambers loaded. Marshal Franks stated that Mrs. Terry was trying to open the satchel just before she was put out of the courtroom. Marshal Franks entered the room where the two were confined and Mrs. Terry at once made a violent attack on him and beat him about the face and head. She was soon quieted, however, and a strong guard placed in the room.

THE WILDEST EXCITEMENT

had prevailed in the court room and corridors during the disturbance, but as soon as quiet was restored Judge Field resumed the reading of the decision. When he had concluded the court took a recess and the judges retired to their chamber. Two hours later they again appeared in the court room and announced the penalty they had to inflict upon Judge Terry and his wife. Neither of the parties were allowed in the court while the sentence was pronounced. Judge Field ordered Judge Terry to be imprisoned in the county jail of Alameda for six months and that Mrs. Terry be imprisoned thirty days. No alternative in the way of fine was allowed and the prisoners were taken to jail this afternoon.

DAVID S. TERRY was formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of this state and while holding that position in 1856 became involved in a quarrel with David C. Broderick, who was United States Senator from California. A duel followed and Broderick was killed.

THE RATE QUESTION.

No Concessions Made to Chicago Jobbers.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 3.—The transcontinental railroads having removed the cause of complaint by Lincoln, Nebraska, of discrimination in favor of Omaha by charging rates on freight from the Pacific Coast so as to make both points equal, the Inter-State Commerce Commission has given Lincoln merchants leave to withdraw the complaints made by them last spring and subsequently investigated by the commission.

Chairman Cooley, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, on his attention being called to the dispatch from Chicago regarding the rates over the Southern Pacific Company's road said that if Traffic Manager Stubbs is talking on the subject, as it is reported he is talking, it is without warrant of any thing said or done by the commission. It is not in his power, he said, to make rates between New York and the Pacific Coast points as low as he pleases and at the same time put rates between interior towns and the Pacific Coast as high as he pleases, but there are considerations of relative equality and justice that cannot be ignored, and that have been kept steadily in view in all that the commission has said in its rulings hitherto. They will be kept just as steadily in view hereafter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The committee appointed by the western roads to confer with representatives of the Transcontinental Association with a view to securing modifications of the new tariffs where they discriminate against Chicago held an all day session today with Chairman Leeds at the office of Chairman Midgley. A number of changes were made in commodity rates so that on all articles manufactured in Chicago no higher rate will be charged to the Pacific Coast than from New York. No concessions were made to the Chicago jobbing trade, and the rate on cotton piece goods remains unchanged.

The western roads will now put their rates into effect. The eastern roads still hold out against the proposed tariff, taking the ground that to put them into effect would be an open violation of the inter-state commerce law.

Chairman Blanchard today issued a circular letter to that effect. The letter was addressed to the freight committee of the Central Traffic Association.

The western roads give as a reason for consenting to the new schedule that to ignore it would be simply to cut off revenue without benefiting anybody.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The House bill excluding Chinese immigration absolutely, having come over from the House, it was taken up for action.

At first George moved its reference to the committee on foreign relations, but that course was resisted by Senators Stewart, Mitchell and Dolph, and Vest declared himself prepared to vote for the bill immediately. Under these circumstances George withdrew his motion to refer.

Sherman gave a detailed statement of the course of the committee on foreign relations in regard to the treaty recently ratified by the Senate with the amendments, including an interview with the Secretary of State. No one doubted the power of the United States government to make the exclusion of the Chinese absolute even without negotiating a new treaty, and even in violation of the existing treaty. Every nation had a right to provide by law for its own safety, but it had been the general desire of the committee on foreign relations to have the Chinese government to assent by treaty to absolute exclusion. If that object could be accomplished in that way and without direct action of Congress (not in harmony with the treaty) the committee preferred to have it done in that way. A sub-committee of three had talked the matter over in the most friendly manner with Secretary Bayard, and the Secretary had entered into negotiations with the Chinese Government in view of the proposed modifications of the treaty a new treaty had been negotiated and been ratified by the Senate with amendments to make it clear; and which amendments it was supposed the Chinese minister would have agreed to. It is supposed from what the newspapers have said that the rejection of the treaty by the Chinese Government is connected with the Australian complications, and with the idea that the Chinese Government would have to concede to Great Britain in reference to the Australian colonies the same terms which it concedes to the United States. He therefore would not make objection to the passage of the bill and he hoped it would pass. But this was with the distinct understanding that the House had passed it with the knowledge that the new treaty had been rejected by the Chinese Government. If that should prove otherwise, the fault would be that of the Senate

Butler—If this bill should become a law would it not be in direct contravention of the treaty between the United States and China.

Sherman—I think the bill is consistent with the treaty, but as the Chinese government declines to make the proposed change, we have the unquestioned right to pass this bill.

Butler—So the is treaty now in existence between the United States and China with which this bill comes in conflict?

Sherman—Undoubtedly, because under it it is provided that for a certain time and under certain circumstances Chinese laborers who have been here have the right to come back, and it is only because the provisions have been violated and perjury resorted to that such a law is justifiable.

Butler—Then you admit this bill is in violation of the treaty, and therefore in violation of the Constitution of the United States?

Sherman—I deny the ergo.

Butler—I will take back the ergo because it is not in violation of the Constitution, but you admit it is in violation of the existing treaty?

Teller—The term "violation" is not the proper term where there is a legislative displacement of a treaty. Abrogation is the term.

Butler—Now I understand the senator from Ohio to state that this act will be in violation of an existing treaty.

Sherman—I did not use the word "violation."

Butler—What is the word?

Sherman—It is an abrogation of the treaty; just as a law may be abrogated. A treaty is a law.

Butler—This is an abrogation then of a treaty between the United States and China?

Sherman—It is a substantial change.

Butler—Is this the form in which it is provided that a treaty may be abrogated?

Sherman—It is not. But there is no doubt of the power of Congress to repeal a treaty if it chooses to exercise that power. Every nation has that right.

Butler—I understand that very well; but it seems to me that this whole Chinese business has been a matter of political advantage and that we have not been governed by that deliberation which the gravity of the question requires. There is a very important Presidential election pending. One House of Congress passes the bill to drive these poor devils of Chinamen into the Pacific Ocean, and the other House comes up and says: "Yes we will drive them still further into the Pacific Ocean, notwithstanding the treaty between the two governments." I shall vote for the bill, but I am sorry to be informed by the Senator from Ohio that it is in violation of the treaty.

Teller—Not the violation of it.

Butler—Well, an abrogation of the treaty.

Mitchell—Is the Senator from South Carolina willing to vote for the bill which would, in his judgment, controvert the provisions of an existing treaty?

Butler—Yes, under the leadership of my distinguished friend from Ohio. (Mr. Sherman), who would not hesitate a moment to abrogate a treaty and violate its provisions so far as the Chinese are concerned.

Mitchell—Is it the opinion of the Senator from South Carolina that the pending bill does contravene any of the provisions of the existing treaty?

Butler—I have no opinion of the subject, because I am not informed upon it. Therefore I appealed to the Senator from Ohio, and he tells me that it does.

Mitchell—Then the Senator from South Carolina is shutting his eyes and is willing to vote for a bill about which he had no opinion at all.

Butler—You ought not to complain of that.

Mitchell—I am not complaining of it. I want to know where the Senator stands.

Butler—Right behind the Senator from Oregon.

Mitchell—A good place to stand.

Butler—It gives me great pleasure to follow him. If he leads me astray he will be held responsible. The bill is an open, flagrant violation of the treaty between this government and a government with which it is on terms of peace and good will.

Mitchell—Does the Senator think that the repeal of an existing law is a violation of that law?

Butler—I think there is a good deal of politics in this whole business, and it is not a very seemly thing either. But for the fact that we are on the eve of a presidential election and that each party wants to get the vote of the Pacific Slope this scene would not be enacted in the Senate.

Mitchell—The Senator is speaking about his own party.

Teller—How about the House of representatives passing this bill.

Butler—The republican Senate proposes to "see the House play and go one better." That is the plain English of it. You may call it a contravention or repeal or an abrogation of an existing treaty but the plain English of it is that it is the violation of a treaty.

Mitchell argued that Congress has as much power to repeal a treaty as it has to repeal a law. That had been decided by the Supreme Court. It occurred to him that if the democratic house thought it necessary to present a bill which repealed a condition of the treaty it should had gone a little further and made the bill more effective by covering the whole ground. He was thankful for so much of a bill, however, and he would not delay its passage by offering any amendments.

The debate was continued at much length by Senator Gray, who deprecated the action of the Senate in putting in unnecessary amendments in the treaty which would have fully accomplished the purpose of the pending bill and by Senators Stewart, Vest, Dolph, Mitchell and George. The latter made a long argument to prove that the republican party was responsible for the rejection of various measures to restrict Chinese immigration.

This argument was traversed by Mitchell. He declared that George in asserting that the republican party was responsible for opening the door to Chinese immigration was asserting his own ignorance of what he was talking about, and that the door had been opened by the democratic party of California.

As Morgan desired to speak on the bill, it went over till tomorrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—In the House today, Scott of Pennsylvania asked unanimous consent to introduce for present consideration, a bill supplementary to the act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to the Chinese approved March 6, 1882.

Section one provides that from and after the passage of the act it should be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who should at any time heretofore have been or who may now or hereafter be a resident within the United States and who shall have departed or should depart therefrom and should not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the United States.

Section two provides that no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of the act to which this is a supplement should hereafter be issued and every certificate hereafter issued in pursuance thereof is hereby declared void and of no effect, and a Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States.

Section three provides that all duties prescribed and liabilities and penalties and forfeitures prescribed by the second, tenth, eleventh and twelfth sections of the act to which this is a supplement is hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions of this act.

Section four provides that all such part or parts of the act to which this is supplemental as are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

Scott stated that the proposed legislation was the only means by which a Chinese laborer could be kept out of the country.

Payson (Ill.) inquired whether the bill had been submitted to the republican members from California.

Scott replied that it had not. It was submitted to them now. If the report as to the rejection of the Chinese treaty was correct or if the treaty was hereafter ratified there was nothing in the bill in violation of the treaty.

Morrow (Cal.) said that the bill was directed to the revocation of the issuance of certificates of identification. The California delegation was entirely in favor of any measure which would cure the evil existing on the Pacific Coast but the pending bill as he had heard it read did not cover the point at issue. It provided for a repeal of that provision of the act of May 6, 1882 which provided for the issuance of certificates of identity. The trouble was that the treaty of 1882 provided that the Chinese who were in the United States could go and come of their own free will and accord.

It was not until 1882 that any law was placed on the statute books to provide for the identification of those who should depart. Between the date of the treaty and the act of 1882, 12,000 Chinamen departed without a certificate of identification. Now according to the decision of the courts these persons are entitled to return on parole testimony. The bill did not cover this difficulty. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania would in the course of the afternoon introduce a bill that would provide that the Chinamen who left the United States prior to the act of 1882, should not be entitled to return, it would cover the difficulty.

Scott could see no reason for waiting till the afternoon. If the gentleman from California offered an amendment to remedy the evil he would accept it.

The bill was then at Morrow's request again read and Morrow expressed himself satisfied with it as it stood. There was no objection and the bill passed without division.

The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Wheeler of Alabama placing cotton bagging on the free list.

By Newton of Louisiana to punish persons connected with trusts by a fine of from one to twenty thousand dollars or imprisonment from one to three years.

The Speaker stated the regular order of business.

A motion was made by Townshend of Illinois to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill relative to the army and navy officers' educational institutions. On this motion no quorum voted and a call of the House was ordered which developed a quorum which immediately disappeared when the vote was again taken.

Forney (Ala.) interrupted the proceedings by calling up the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, but Townshend raised a question of consideration, and in his opposition to the conference report he was sustained by Breckinridge, of Arkansas, who desired an opportunity to call up the bill for free cotton bagging.

The House refused to consider the conference report.

After more than an hour spent in securing a quorum Townshend's motion was agreed to.

The next unfinished business was the motion made by Warner (Mo.) to suspend the rules and put the Oklahoma bill on its passage.

Payson (Ill.) demanded a second seconding motion.

No quorum voted, and this point was raised by Clements, of Georgia, and the House adjourned.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

PERSONAL.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Here also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

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Buys and Sells Exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and Principal Continental Cities.

Makes collections, remitting proceeds

JAMES H. BACON, President. FRANK S. HOLLAND, Cashier.

The Bank of Salt Lake.

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On TIME DEPOSITS.

MONEY

To Lend on Long Time on Farms and Improved City Real Estate.

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According to space occupied and length of time the Advertisements run. Quotations for Display Advertising given upon application.

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IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve.

THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal-gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience of broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every housekeeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO. CHARTER OAK STOVE 612-18 N. MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

FOR SALE BY

Z. C. M. I., Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

H. & L. Chase, Importers, Manufactur'rs and dealers in

BAGS —OF— All Kinds.

ORE BAGS with patent Alligator Fasteners. (Safety and economy secured.) Office and Manufactory, 8 to 18, North Main St., St. Louis, Mo.

BAGS FOR

FLOUR,
GRAIN,
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BAG PRINTING

A SPECIALTY.

BEST WORK,
GOODS,
SERVICE
GUARANTEED.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

—OF—

JOB PRINTING

PROMPTLY EXECUTED

At This Office.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

A. MINER & CO.

REAL ESTATE.

If you have Real Estate to Sell;
If you want to Buy Real Estate;
If you have Houses to Rent;
If you want to Rent a House;
If you have Money to Loan;
If you want to Borrow Money;
Come and see us,

AT 63[illegible] W. FIRST SOUTH ST.

BEST ADDITION

FOR

Salt Lake City!

150 ACRES 150

Adjoining (north of) the

JORDAN DRIVING PARK

Also Specialties in

HOUSES, LOTS, & FARMS.

FULLER & YOUNG

PLEASE REMEMBER

THAT WE STILL CARRY A complete line of

"Disston's Celebrated Saws,"

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Cross Cut, Drag,
One Man, Upright Mill,
Hand, Rip, Panel, Tenon,
Pruning, Compass, Butcher,
Cook, Keyhole, Etc., Etc.

ALSO

Circular, both Solid and Chisel Point Tooth, and "Triumph,"

For Felling Timber with, and are Selling at

LOWER PRICES

Than ever; also a Full Stock of their renowned FILES and RASPS always on hand.

Z. C. M. I.

GRANITE IRONWARE,

THE ONLY SUITABLE WARE

For Kitchen and Household Use.

This Beautiful Panel Picture, 12x28 inches, mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

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Our new CATALOGUE OF CAMPAIGN OUTFITS, with constitution, drill tactics and full information about organizing and drilling Marching Clubs ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

108 Madison St. CHICAGO. | 241 Broadway, NEW YORK.

DRIED APRICOTS

1888!

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

AT

S. P. TEASDEL'S.

City patrons leave their address and the delivery wagon will call for them.

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BUTCHERS.

J. W. WEST,

BUTCHER,

No. 65 East, Second South Street,

SALT LAKE CITY.

TELEPHONE 213.

A complete Wire Front and No Flies. Order your meat and you will get satisfaction. 172 3 3m

Great Reduction IN MEATS,

AT THE

Wasatch Meat Mark't

No. 22 W., First South St.

HASLAM BROS.

JAPANESE BAZAR.

JUST ARRIVED!

A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTED NEW Fancy Goods, including Satsuma Bronze and expensive CHINA WARE. Also a large variety of SILKS, SATIN and CREPE GOODS.

H. HOP,

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These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Biliousness and Bowel Complaints.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, 25CTS. PER BOX.

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CHILDREN'S PANACEA.

Best Medicine for Children. 50 cents per bottle.

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