

rt London; S. H. Brooks, Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, Cal.; H. E. Williams, of Mississippi, to be Indian Agent at the Crow Reservation, Montana; Jacob T. Chillis, of Missouri, Minister and Consul General at Siam; J. D. Kennedy, of South Carolina, Consul General at Shanghai.

Chicago, 9.—Notwithstanding the action of the Pacific Coast Association lines, the Union Pacific has made a rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds on all classes of freight. The Denver & Rio Grande also made such a rate, but withdrew it. The Union Pacific's action is announced to be on the theory that the fiercer the war the sooner the combatants will tire of the fight and seek to compromise.

San Francisco, 9.—It is stated the Pacific Mail Company has entered the railroad war to-day, by cutting first-class tickets to New York from \$150 to \$75.

Boston, 10.—The tug John Markel left her berth at "P" wharf at 3:30 this morning in search of vessels desiring her services. There was a large number of persons on the wharf watching the boat steam away. Just as she arrived off Long Island an explosion occurred on board, the noise of which was plainly audible in this city. The boat was completely blown to atoms and her crew of five men instantly killed. The bodies of the captain and engineer were recovered by tugs in the vicinity.

St. Louis, 10.—The situation remains unchanged in East St. Louis this morning. The Knights of Labor there have not struck yet, but a large number of that organization from this city are there attempting, it is supposed, to persuade them to join the movement. The effect of the strike in St. Louis upon the cattle trade is especially severe. No stock cars can cross the bridge and therefore receipts are materially lessened as the strike proceeds. General Superintendent Kerrigan of the Missouri Pacific this morning issued an order expelling from the Missouri Pacific yards all Knights of Labor. This order includes the delegation of men appointed by the Knights to guard the company's property.

St. Louis, 10.—The circular issued to the strikers ordering them off the company's premises is as follows:

"You are hereby notified that your action in withdrawing from the employment of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company was a voluntary abandonment of the services of the company, and that you are no longer in its employment, and that your names have been stricken from its rolls. All such who are now about the company's premises are hereby notified that they must immediately leave the same to the end that this company may resume the traffic of the country."

(Signed) WM. KERRIGAN.
Although the officials will make no statement concerning the affair, it is generally believed that they are now employing new men to take the place of the strikers and that a movement of freight trains will be attempted tonight. Should this prove true, the Knights of Labor will undoubtedly offer resistance.

Troy, N. Y., 10.—The spinners in the knitting mills at Cohoes were ordered out this morning by the Knights of Labor, causing a general shut down. The spinners claim that in the recent adjustment of wages they were not given a fair consideration. It looks like a long lockout of about 5,000 operators interested.

New York, 10.—The Western Union Telegraph directors have declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. scrip.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The March report of the Department of Agriculture on the consumption and distribution of grain crops makes the proportion of corn still in the hands of farmers 40 per cent. of last year's crop. One year ago the proportion of the crop on hand was 35.6 per cent. The proportion is the lowest in the west, where heavy winter feeding is required, averaging 38 per cent. in 12 States. It is 45 per cent. the South. The proportion merchantable is 32.6 per cent, which is slightly above the average of a series of years. The stock of wheat in the hands of farmers is 30.1 per cent of the crop. It was 33.9 one year ago and 28.4 two years ago. It amounts to 107,000,000 bushels, against 109,000,000 last March, and 119,000,000 two years ago. It is only 9,000,000 bushels more than in March, 1882—the shortest invisible supply in recent years. The visible and invisible supply March 1, was therefore 159,000,000 bushels against 212,000,000 last March. The proportion of crop estimated for consumption within the country where grown is 41.8 per cent.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Senate committee on expenditures of public money began investigation of the charge brought by commissioner Black in his report that the office under his predecessor was avowedly a political machine and of the manner in which the pension office had been conducted and administered by the present commissioner. General Black was present and requested that he be permitted to give the committee the names of witnesses whom he desired to have examined before he made his own statement.

Senator Kenna embodied the request in a motion.

Senator Harrison argued that inasmuch as Gen. Black had made a statement in his annual report upon which the investigation was based, the usual and customary course of procedure would lead, first to the examination of the commissioner himself. After some debate Kenna's motion was lost.

Gen. Black, in reply to inquiries by

Senator Harrison, described the organization of the pension office and especially the functions of the board of review, and as usual the course of the claim through the office from the hands of the examiners to the board of review and thence to the commissioner.

Mr. Harrison—Now Mr. Commissioner if you have any instance in which an application was granted or rejected by the board of review or a commissioner on account of the politics of the applicant or person applying, will you please give the names and numbers of these cases?

Answer—I shall be pleased to furnish information from the files of the office.

Q.—Are you able to give to the committee the names or number of any case?

A.—I think I shall be able to furnish you such case.

Q.—Are you able to do it?

A.—I have no memorandum with me now.

Mr. Brock—You will furnish them?

A.—I will furnish such cases.

In reply to further inquiries by Harrison, the commissioner proposed to furnish at another session of the committee the number of employees in the office on the day he took control, together with detailed information as to the duties of those whom he had appointed, and their politics, and how many had been appointed under the civil service rules. In a general way he could say that he had made from 155 to 160 appointments, of which the number of 142 were democrats.

GALVESTON, 10.—The pending labor troubles continue to absorb general attention. The situation has not changed at this point beyond a strike of some cotton hands at the Taylor Compress, because it was discovered that the cotton was to be shipped by the Mallory line.

The local agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway, under orders from headquarters laid off a number of clerks and other employees until the officers are again resumed. Special telegrams report an almost general suspension of clerks and warehouse men at points on the Missouri Pacific on account of the disability of the road to do any business. The agent of the Missouri Pacific is receiving no freight for that company, but is taking freight for points on the Texas & Pacific Road.

The Knights of Labor are holding another big meeting. They still claim a general strike will ensue unless the matters of the company are reorganized by gradually reinstating the strikers. There is much discussion among the Knights of Labor regarding the new political path, the "United Labor Party," the birth of which at Decatur, Illinois, is published. The Knights generally favor the creation of a distinctively labor party. Agents along the line of the International and Great Northern Road are all refusing to receive freight, and there are many idle men on the streets. Only passenger trains are running north from Houston on the Gould system.

St. Louis, 10.—It is said that for the first time in the history of railroad strikes, the employees not interested in the cause are affected by the action of a portion of the employees in separate and distinct departments. This morning an order was issued by H. M. Hoxie, first vice-president of the Missouri Pacific road, to the heads of all departments of the road to at once discontinue with the services of every employee not positively necessary to the company in its present crippled condition. This means that over 100 telegraph operators, 1,500 freight house hands, 800 clerks, 150 crossing watchmen, 100 to 150 firemen and many other employees on the Missouri Pacific are let out for the time being. It is quietly understood that the engineers will receive but half pay and that the firemen who are not in the strike will be treated likewise. Conductors will receive pay only when they run, and this is equal to suspending nearly 400 freight conductors and others necessary to the running of local and through freights. All told, it is stated that nearly 5,000 persons not interested in the present strike will suffer the loss of their salaries until the Knights return to work. It is stated on the authority of a high official that individual notices are being sent by the company to all the strikers that their names are stricken from the pay rolls and they are discharged from the service of the company.

St. Louis, 10.—The Knights of Labor have furnished the Associated Press a copy of a lengthy letter addressed to H. M. Hoxie, first Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific Railway, in answer to Hoxie's statement. The substance of the letter is as follows: A short time ago the Texas & Pacific Company employed some 70 men to work in the machine shops of the company on condition that when the company was through with their services, in 30, 60 and 90 days, the men should be discharged. Instead of discharging the men as agreed upon, the old employees were discharged, in our opinion, on account of their prominent part in the organization of the Knights of Labor. The company refused to hear and adjust the grievance of Conductor Bissell, who was dismissed without sufficient cause. Bissell was an earnest worker in the cause of the Knights of Labor.

The next grievance mentioned is the discharge of A. C. Hall, already referred to in these dispatches. Hall was charged by the company with neglect of duty, being absent several days without cause. The letter states that Hall was absent to serve as a delegate at a meeting of the Knights of Labor at

Marshall, Texas, by permission of his superior officer, notwithstanding the present denial of the latter. When Hall returned from the meeting he found a letter announcing his discharge. A committee was appointed and waited on Mr. Crosby, Hall's superior, to ascertain why Hall was discharged. Crosby said because of his incompetency, and denied that Hall had ever asked his permission to be absent. After repeated overtures to the receivers for a hearing in the matter, the Executive Board first submitted the question to different locals in the system for their action, which was that Hall be reinstated. Therefore it is plain the action taken in this strike was voluntary on the part of each and every man belonging to the Knights of Labor. The letter is signed J. J. Nolan, Chairman; John A. Williams, Vice Chairman, by order of the Local Executive Committee.

SAN FRANCISCO, 10.—Another cut in freight rates was made by the Central Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific roads to-day. The rate was placed at 30 cents per 100 pounds to points as far east as Chicago and St. Louis.

Los Angeles, 10.—The Southern Pacific to-day made the rate from here to Kansas City \$5, and Chicago \$10, for limited and emigrant tickets.

The Atchison & Topeka met the cut.

St. Louis, 10.—It is now authoritatively stated that the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company will attempt tomorrow instead of to-night as stated in a previous dispatch, to resume freight traffic upon its road. The order issued this morning by Superintendent Kerrigan applies not only to the men formerly in its employ in this city, but to all strikers on the system, and they have all along the line of the road withdrawn from the company's premises.

A special from Fort Worth, Texas, to the Post-Dispatch states: The first trouble there between the Knights and non-Knights occurred this morning when the new men employed by the railroad to run its engines were attacked while performing their duty, and forced to vacate their cabs. The strikers then "killed" the engines.

Quiet now prevails, but it is thought that this is the beginning of serious trouble.

St. Louis, 10.—The stockholders of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Company, at their annual meeting for the election of five directors at which 150,010 shares were voted, elected A. L. Hopkins, R. Sage, F. L. Ames, O. Caspley and L. E. Clark. No report was read.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company elected the following directors: Jay Gould, Russell Sage, George J. Gould, Henry G. Marquard, George J. Forrest, Manuel Sloan, A. L. Hopkins, R. S. Hayes, Thomas T. Eckert, Sydney Dillon, Fred L. Ames, H. S. Clarke and H. M. Hoxie.

The annual report will be read in New York at the directors' meeting next month.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL—MAR. 5.

In the Council on Friday afternoon Mr. Francis presented a petition from Joseph R. Porter and others, asking for a change of the boundary lines between Morgan and Davis counties; referred to the committee on highways.

Mr. Grover reported back the bill amending the act incorporating Cedar city; also that amending the charter of Smithfield with amendments; adopted, and placed on general file.

Mr. Hammond presented a bill amending the act incorporating Logan City; read and referred to the committee on municipal corporations and towns.

Mr. Hammond also reported back the general appropriation bill. When item nine was reached, Mr. Sharp moved to amend it by substituting \$40,000 for the payment of jurors.

Mr. Taylor was opposed to this amendment for many reasons. This Legislature had passed a bill in January framed in accordance with the Poland law in which ample provision was made, not only for the selection, but also the payment of jurors. His Excellency the Governor had returned this bill without his approval and given his reasons for withholding his signature. Then another jury bill was framed that covered all the objections made by the Governor, and was made applicable to cases only under Territorial law, and yet he had vetoed this measure also. Every man in this broad land was entitled to be tried by a jury of his peers. The framers of the Constitution had guarded this point wisely and well. They had felt the strong arm of oppression and had provided every means by which men should have a fair trial; and the idea that men were to be tried by their open and avowed enemies and be required to pay for so doing was something that should never have his approval.

The Poland law gave the one-fifth of the population, equal chances in the jury box with the four-fifths, and the open venire system of selecting jurors abolished even the semblance of a trial by one's peers. This was not fair, yet all the means adopted by this Legislature to correct this evil had been disapproved. The jury system now in force in this Territory excluded the majority of the citizens because of their religious belief; only, when it was well known that a man's religious views should cut no figure in any trial under the laws of our country.

Mr. Sharp said this was a question

of law, not of open venire. It was a question on the payment of jurors legally drawn. This jury law had been in operation many years and everything had gone all right, until the box had become exhausted, when the open venire had been resorted to, and in the absence of any law providing for an occurrence of this kind, it had been sustained. He regretted that the bills providing for the selection and payment of jurors had not been approved, and had yet to learn that the Edmunds act was a fair one, but in his opinion there were no reasons why an appropriation should not be made to pay jurors who had been drawn according to law.

Mr. Grover was in favor of the amendment, no matter how much the members might differ in their views in regard to the open venire and the construction placed on the Poland law; it was the duty of this Legislature to provide for the payment of jurors.

Mr. Barton was opposed to paying jurors when the people had no choice in their selection. The representatives of the people had shown their willingness to pay jurors, and it was their right to demand the manner by which such jurors should be chosen.

Mr. Francis was opposed to this amendment. He would give his vote willingly to pay jurors fairly drawn, but in looking at this matter squarely it was found that when the jury box was exhausted, the U. S. Marshal was on the streets with an open venire in his hands and told it openly that "Mormons" could not serve, or in other words would be excluded from the jury box. There were two parties here, and under this system the majority were to be tried by their enemies, who were in the minority. The vetoed bills gave every citizen the same chance, no matter what his religious faith might be.

Mr. Hammond would vote for the amendment. The jury bills passed were just in every particular, and were drawn in accordance with the provision of the Poland Act, yet they had not become law. It must be remembered, however, that there was now a jury law in force in this Territory. Men would be drawn and have to travel to the place where the courts were held; and as most of them had but little means, it would be a hardship indeed to compel them to leave their homes, and make no provision for their payment.

Mr. Taylor said that taxation without representation stood out very prominently in this matter now under consideration, and after giving his views on the jury system in Utah and the action of those who should guard the jury box against anything that was unfair, he expressed the hope that the measure would not prevail.

Mr. Sharp regretted that this question had taken so wide a scope. It was not a matter of religion, but of law. Prejudice and feelings might run high at times, but there was no use in trying to evade the act of Congress in relation to juries in Utah. This law must be accepted and supported by making provision for the payment of jurors drawn under its provisions.

Mr. Page said he could not vote for the amendment, and he was satisfied that his constituents would sustain him in his vote.

The vote on the amendment showed ayes 4, noes 7.

Mr. Hammond moved that the item allowing M. Pratt and W. C. Spence \$150 for clerical services during the constitutional convention in 1882, be stricken from the appropriation bill; carried.

Mr. Sharp moved that the item allowing the DESERT NEWS Company the sum of \$602.50 for printing done for the constitutional convention of 1882 be stricken from the appropriation bill; carried. After other amendments the bill passed, and the House was notified.

Mr. Francis reported that the committee on conference, had agreed to the House amendments to the bill amending the act incorporating Morgan city; report adopted, and the bill sent to the committee on enrollment.

The bills amending the acts incorporating Logan, Cedar and Smithfield were passed on their third reading.

HOUSE—MARCH 5.

The House met at 2 p. m. The preliminaries being completed, Mr. Lund presented petitions from assessors and collectors of Emery County for relief; referred to the committee on claims and public accounts without reading.

Reports of the county clerks of Emery and Millard counties were referred without reading to the committee on highways.

The highways committee reported adversely on the petition from parties for building a bridge over the Du Chesne River; report adopted.

The petition of the assessor and collector of Box Elder County, was reported favorably, and \$245.58 appropriated for his relief.

A committee of conference consisting of Messrs. Kimball, Farnsworth and Houston, to confer with a like committee of the Council, on certain amendments to the live stock bill, was appointed.

A new bill to lessen the terms of sentence of convicts was read the first time by title and referred. It is framed to meet, if possible, the views of the Governor on this subject.

Notice was received of the Council having passed the House bill amending the Ogden City charter, and also the official reporters' bill, with amendments.

The Council refused to concur in the House amendment to the official reporters' bill cutting down the allowance for transcribing 100 words from fifteen to ten cents.

The bill in relation to impounding animals, etc., was read the third time and amendments, by Messrs. King, Cannon, Creer, Howard, McLaughlin and others inserted, after which it passed by a vote of 18 to 4.

House bill 60, providing for the establishment of District Schools and other purposes, was next read the third time and passed by 19 to 2.

The bill for incorporating Cedar City, passed by the Council, was read the first time by its title and referred to the appropriate committee.

A motion of Mr. Howell, to reconsider the vote by which the bill rendering probate judges ineligible to election as legislators was lost, was rejected.

Mr. Thurman, in speaking in favor of the bill, thought that plenty of good and efficient men could be found who were eligible, without taking probate judges from their duties as judges. Their election to either branch was an injustice, as it might lead some to think their offices were sinecures.

Others spoke in favor of the motion, which, by consent, was again put and carried, and the bill was made a special order for Monday.

The House bill amending the penal code in the compiled laws of 1876, in relation to larceny was read the third time, amended and passed by a vote of 18 to 1.

The bill to remove insane convicts to the asylum was read the third time by sections, and several amendments made to it, after which it was recommitted.

As the Council insisted on its amendment to the reporters' bill, a conference committee of the House was appointed consisting of Messrs. Cannon, McLaughlin and McCullough.

Mr. Hatch presented a petition from residents of Uintah, asking an appropriation of \$2,000 to build a bridge in that county; referred to the committee on highways.

Adjourned till 10 a. m., Saturday.

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