

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

SHERMAN, Tex., 15.—Marshal Cabell and five deputies left here last night for Dallas with four prisoners, charged with contempt of court in attempting to obstruct the traffic on the Texas & Pacific.

Bouham, 15.—Three freight trains arrived from the east yesterday of the transcontinental division and two were sent out. The yard is full of transfer freight.

PITTSBURG, 15.—Several hundred striking miners of Irwin District assembled at Irwin, Pa., at 7 o'clock this morning, and, headed by a brass band marched to Manor Valley mines and persuaded the working colliers to join the strike. All the mines are now idle.

DALLAS, Texas, 15.—Receivers Brown and Sheldon have received notice from the United States Marshal that the Texas & Pacific Railroad is now open from end to end. At Big Springs 28 mechanics have gone to work in the car shops, meeting with no opposition. At Marshall notice has been given that the company will put men to work this morning. All the trains are moving on the transcontinental division.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Ex-Governor Wm. Irwin died this morning, after a week's illness.

WASHINGTON, 15.—Ex-Governor Michael Lahn, representative in Congress from the Second District of Louisiana, died suddenly this morning at Willard's Hotel, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

NEW YORK, 15.—One of the sailors of the Oregon this morning said that immediately after the collision the bulk of a sailing vessel was seen drifting slowly by on the port side of the steamer grazing her sides as she passed astern. It was thought that she sank as soon as she cleared the Oregon, and as none of her crew is on the *Pulda* he presumed they had all been drowned.

CHICAGO, 15.—It is understood that Andrew Watts, baggage master of the train robbed yesterday, is under private surveillance here and has been ever since he arrived in this city last night, and told the thrilling story which many people profess to consider extremely fishy. He said yesterday that he had been instructed by the company to hold his peace. It is thought probable that the particulars of his arrest and the place of his confinement is kept secret in order that if he is so implicated in the outrages his accomplices may not be put on their guard by hearing of the suspicious regarding them.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—Grand Master Workman Powderly and Messrs. Hayes and Bailey, members of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, left here yesterday and were followed today by Mr. Barry and other members of the Board. Messrs. Bailey and Hayes went to New Brunswick, N. J., to spend Sunday with friends, and they will join Mr. Barry in New York tomorrow, when an investigation into the cigar makers' strike in that city will be begun. Powderly's colleagues say he has gone south on routine business.

JACKSONVILLE, Florida, 15.—Jay Gould to-day speaking for the first time respecting the strike by the Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific and the remaining portion of the Gould Southwestern system said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I first learned of the strike while at Havana and have been advised by telegraph of the character of the trouble, more particularly since my arrival here. The strike on our system was a complete surprise to me for two reasons: First—We have acceded to all the demands which had been made upon us by our employees and were supposed to be working in harmony with them. Second—The present strike is made upon an issue with which we have nothing to do and which we cannot possibly arbitrate or control."

"The present strike," continued Gould, "originates in the discharge of an employe named Hall on the Texas & Pacific, which road is in the hands of the United States Court. We have no more right to attempt to control the workings of that system than the working men themselves, and would be as completely in contempt to attempt to do so as any other outsider."

Remarking about the other aspect of the strike, Gould says: "The public may not be aware of it but the same issue was raised when some men were discharged on the Wabash Railway at the time when it was in the control of the United States Court. Powderly called upon me to secure a reinstatement of these men. The subject was fully discussed and I told Powderly that I had no power in the matter, not even an advisory one without a request from the court. At that interview, I told Powderly that if any grievances existed among our men, if he would bring them to our attention we would endeavor to right them as to the future." Gould said: "I am advised that great numbers of the strikers are not in sympathy with the movement, and will return to work as soon as they are assured of protection by the civil authorities. It is our intention to resume operations as fast and as soon as the protection is afforded."

In conclusion, he declared that he did not care to discuss the other features of the strike, beyond the statement that the company could not join hands with the Knights of Labor against the United States Supreme Court, in their war on another system which, he asserted, the

present strike involved. Gould further asserted that the Knights of Labor had evidently discovered already, through public sentiment, that they were exercising their power in favor of an issue strictly against law and order, and that it was more of a war against the general public than the road it was closing. It was stopping the shipment of coal and other commodities to points where people were liable to suffer great deprivations. It was more the flight of the public than the company, but the latter, in the protection of its lawful rights, would exercise every lawful energy to meet the demands of its patrons in opening the road in all departments.

Gould said he was in receipt of telegrams from manufacturers and others saying they would be compelled to shut down, but at the same time placing no blame on the company or its management.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, 15.—The boycott of J. F. Seiberling by the Trades and Labor Assembly at Akron, Ohio, assumed a new phase to-day when all the boarding-house keepers were informed that they would be boycotted if they gave shelter to workmen imported to take the places of the striking molders at the Empire Mower and Reaper works. The boycott will also be placed on the tenants of dwellings and business houses owned by Seiberling in Akron, if not vacated at the expiration of the present leases. The Trades Assembly of Chicago has also been notified to take similar action regarding the buildings owned by Seiberling in that city. Ferdinand Schumacher, owner of the Windsor Hotel, who has opposed Seiberling in the courts, came to the latter's rescue with an offer to furnish accommodations for all the imported workmen, even if he had to supply them with cots in the halls of the hotel. The feeling on both sides is growing very bitter.

GALVESTON, 15.—The *News*' Copperas Cove special says: Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a band of eight masked men called at the house of T. C. Polk and inquired for Thomas Walters, who was stopping with Polk. The latter opened the door to admit one of the band, that he might search the house for Walters. As Polk opened the door the mob rushed in, seized him and carried him into the yard, where he was knocked down with a heavy club and revolvers. After dragging the insensible man some distance, feet foremost, through the brush, the mob took Polk up and carried him half a mile and hung him to a tree, where the body was found this morning. Physicians say Polk was dead from the blow on the head before he was hanged. Polk's neighbors suspected him of belonging to a band of horse thieves who had been depredating Cullin County. No arrests have been made.

PITTSBURG, 15.—Some weeks ago the laborers employed at the Clifton Rolling Mill demanded a ten per cent. advance in wages. All efforts to compromise having failed the Knights of Labor have declared a strike for the first demand. About 500 men are affected.

A Dubois, Pa., dispatch says: Three hundred Hungarians at Walston mines struck to-day for the Columbus Convention scale. If they are successful it will entitle them to an advance from forty to forty-seven and a half cents per ton. This strike is a week in advance of one ordered throughout the fourth district, and was a surprise to every one. Nothing will be done to settle the matter until Thursday, when it is expected the operators will meet a committee of miners to arbitrate the grievances. Should the arbitration committee fail to meet on the 18th, next Monday 40,000 miners will quit work.

NEW ORLEANS, 15.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Shreveport says: The rumor that arms were being purchased here to-day to be used against the strikers at Marshall and along the line of the Texas & Pacific road for the protection of property, etc., created no little excitement. An investigation developed the fact that United States Marshal Reagan, of the Eastern District of Texas, sent a request to the railway agent here to purchase a number of the latest improved Winchester rifles for the use of his deputies. Several were purchased and forwarded, when the agent states a telegram was received stating that enough had been secured through the United States authorities, and the purchases ceased.

NEW YORK, 15.—Postmaster Pearson states that by the steamer *Oregon*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 7th inst., there were dispatched 598 bags of mail. Of these, about 113 were closed bags, containing 260 bags of letter mail for the United States and Canada, the balance being made up of about 470 bags of newspaper mail, two dispatch bags and a number of bags, including empty sacks, returned. Of 66 heavy registered mail bags, it is estimated containing about 2,400 letters and packages, dispatched by the *Oregon*, only a portion of the French, Italian, Swedish and Russian mail—94 pieces in all—was received, the British and German registered mail being all lost. The British, German, Swiss, Swedish, Belgian, Portuguese and Cape Town money order list from London, Berlin, Basle, Malmo, Antwerp, Lisbon and Cape Town, respectively, and the French money order advices, were all lost, the Italian only being saved. Duplicate lists will be cabled for immediately, and these will probably be at once forwarded. Collier of the *Oregon*, made only a verbal statement this afternoon to the British Consul. The Captain said that the course of the *Oregon* was north by west when the light was seen off the port bow. The steamer when struck was

going 18 knots per hour and her helm was put hard a port. Chief Officer Matthews was in charge and there were lookouts in the forecastle and at the foremast; the wind was west by north with a fresh and strong breeze. He could have rescued every soul on board the *Oregon* with the boats she carried.

The Consul has decided to send the case to England for investigation, and there the Captain will fully report.

The *Tribune* estimates the loss by the sinking of the *Oregon* as follows: Steamer, \$1,125,000; cargo, \$500,000; personal effects of the passengers \$150,000. Total, \$1,900,000.

Nothing has been heard of the colliding schooner. The word "Ella" as part of her name was thought to have been seen for a moment, but no vessel with that in her name could have been thereabouts at the time. Emma C. Colton might have been in that neighborhood. There is but little doubt that the vessel with all aboard went down.

NEW YORK, 15.—It was generally conceded by railroad men to-day that a conference had practically taken place between the transcontinental officials and that the trouble would certainly be ended this week. It is expected that the final touches will be given to the agreement to-morrow, and then the details will probably be conceded by the traffic managers—Messrs. J. F. Goddard of the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe, Thomas S. Kimball of the Union Pacific, and J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific Railroads—so that the regular rates will probably go into effect next Monday. The roads are making the most of their freedom. There are no freight rates that are worth mentioning.

It is said that the plate has gone up in price 50 cents per box on account of the heavy shipments which have been made to the Oregon canneries, it being cleaned out of this market and the fact that the new stock was on the wrecked steamer *Oregon*. Therefore, this market is "out of tin." This rumor lacks confirmation.

The following telegram was sent from New York to Chicago to-night: Baltimore and Ohio agents have been instructed to sell tickets, first-class, New York to San Francisco for \$44.50; second-class, \$31.50, via "Sunset route;" and via Atchafalaya and Santa Fe, \$49.50 for first-class, with rebate of \$5 at Kansas City, and \$41.50 for second and mixed class, with a rebate of \$10 at Kansas City. Agents endorse on the Atchafalaya, Topeka and Santa Fe contract that the holder is entitled to such and such rebate, according to class. Agents will sell over any route from Chicago to St. Louis.

The above telegram refers to limited tickets only. By this rate the price is probably divided like this: By the B. & O. to Chicago \$45, then \$7 from Chicago to Kansas City, and the balance of \$21.50 to San Francisco. At these rates the Atchafalaya receives about one cent per mile for first-class passengers and half a cent per mile for second-class passengers.

LOS ANGELES, 15.—The Southern Pacific to-day restored the former tariff, \$3.55 freight rate, from here to Denver. The rate before the restoration was 50 cents.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces a reduction of rates on the New York and Chicago limited express between New York and Philadelphia and Chicago of \$2.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—It is asserted in railroad circles that a circular, emanating from the East St. Louis Assembly of Knights of Labor was served this afternoon upon representatives of all the roads centering in East St. Louis, demanding an increase of wages for all shop and yard men, and stating if the demand is not complied with by next Thursday, the men will be ordered out.

The Missouri Pacific Railway officials did not attempt to move freight trains. Accommodation trains, however, have been running on schedule time and have not been interfered with.

CINCINNATI, 15.—The testimony today in the Police Court in the case of Henry and Rudolph Bloisten, charged by Fred Kohl with "shooting with intent to kill," developed that a Communist order of rifle men exists in this city, of which the two defendants are members. This group, as it is called, consists of twelve members who practice every other Sunday at rifle shooting. It was said that there were over 500 other "groups" in the United States.

FORT WORTH, Texas, 15.—The Knights of Labor have the upper hand here. The boarding house and hotels, which accommodate men who take the strikers' places are being boycotted, even the butchers refusing to sell them meat. All this is true; the sentiment of the people is against the strikers, but business men are afraid of being boycotted.

John Taggart, boarding house keeper, was boycotted yesterday. The waterman, from whom Taggart has been purchasing his water supply for drinking purposes, refused to sell any more to him, and now he has to go two miles to secure water. His landlord, one of the best citizens of Fort Worth, has ordered him to vacate his house. Yesterday some poison was thrown into Taggart's water barrel, and a woman and two little girls poisoned. They now lie in a critical condition.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The House committee on foreign affairs to-day, by a very close vote—7 to 6—postponed consideration of the Morrow Chinese bill, and will take up the President's message recommending payment to China for outrages perpetrated on Chinese

subjects in this country. The chairman (Belmont), who cast the deciding vote, declared himself opposed to the Morrow bill on the grounds of its being a violation of treaty obligations.

NEW YORK, 15.—The committee of the Oregon's passengers appointed at yesterday's meeting to take steps to recover the value of their property, called at the Cunard Line office this morning and left a statement of their grievances.

The Oregon lies in 120 feet of water and it is hardly thought probable that she will be raised. The cargo, engines and valuable parts of the vessel, however, will be brought to the surface.

WILCOX, Arizona, 15.—A courier from the camp of Lieut. Maus reports that the latter has four Apaches who came in saying that all the hostiles wish to surrender conditionally. Gen. Crook will proceed to Lieut. Maus camp as soon as possible to effect the surrender.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—A card signed by prominent business men is published this afternoon to the effect that St. Louis merchants stand ready to deliver merchandise to any point as quickly and as certainly as the merchants of any other city to the same points.

Receiver Breton of the Texas & Pacific Railroad telegraphs to Vice-President Hoxie that he has 67 men at work in the Marshall shops, 34 of them old employes who struck, and that he expected many more to-morrow. The shops at Big Springs, Balrd and Fort Worth, he says, have men enough to work for our present wants.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Senate passed the bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relations from \$8 to \$12 a month. The bill was passed as it came from the House, and now only requires the signature of the President to become law.

ST. LOUIS, 15.—At the Missouri Pacific yards to-day a number of strikers congregated just outside the yards, but they maintain perfect quiet. An attempt to send out the Kirkwood accommodation train this morning failed—the firemen deserted the engine before it was attached to the train, and the engineer returned it to the round house. No attempt has been made to resume freight traffic yet. The situation in East St. Louis is unchanged, no strike having as yet occurred among the dissatisfied switchmen. Considerable anxiety is felt as to the outcome of this new complication, but railway officials generally express confidence in their ability to adjust matters before their employes determine to strike.

## FOREIGN.

LONDON, 15.—The *Standard* says: It is supposed Gladstone's scheme for the government of Ireland proposes the establishment of a single chamber of parliament at Dublin and embodies the principle of minority representation. Ireland will continue to send members to Westminster, not in proportion to her population, but in proportion to her contribution to the imperial revenue. Under this scheme there would probably be thirty Irish members of Parliament. The police are to be disbanded and are to be under the control of the government at Dublin. Provision is made for the use of the imperial forces when needed for the security of life and property.

LONDON, 15.—The *Globe* this afternoon states that at the cabinet meeting held Saturday, Trevelyan, Secretary for Scotland and Edward Heneage, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, both tendered their resignations. The reasons given by both was their disinclination to support the Irish policy outlined at the meeting by Gladstone.

BERLIN, 15.—Immense snow falls are reported in Silesia. Several villages are completely buried and the inhabitants obliged to dig their way out. Five children froze to death while going to school.

DUBLIN, 15.—Parneil publicly urges members of the Nationalist party in Ulster to refrain from celebrating St. Patrick's Day as the demonstrations of such a parade would be likely to anger the Orangemen. In his circular advising this course, the Irish leader says: "Do not irritate the Orangemen, however misguided you may deem them; this is of vital importance now."

LONDON, 15.—Mr. Gladstone occupied his usual place in the House of Commons this afternoon. He looked fairly well. In the House a number of motions looking to the rehabilitation of silver as the currency standard, of which notices had been given, were postponed.

Mr. B. J. Mundella, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the different British consuls in the United States had been instructed to inquire into the alleged frequency of the crimping of British seamen in America and to take the necessary steps to protect them from the practice in the future.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the government had decided to decline to appoint a special commission to inquire into the advisability of transferring the surplus population of Great Britain to the colonies.

Messrs. Chamberlain, Trevelyan and Heneage occupied their usual seats. Lord Charles Beresford (Conservative) moved that in view of the large number of workmen out of employment and the cheapness of labor, the present time is opportune to suspend the sinking fund in order to place the navy in a state of efficiency.

The fact is commented on that Thos. O'Connor had a lengthy conversation

in the lobby to-day with Herbert Gladstone and Arnold Morley and afterwards conversed with Mr. Parneil.

LONDON, 15.—The Earl of Chichester is dead.

A heavy snowstorm is prevailing throughout England.

Despite all stories to the contrary, it is learned to-day authoritatively that both Chamberlain and Trevelyan resigned. The Premier has, however, declined to accept the resignations.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE—MARCH 12.

House bill 85, for imposing estrays, etc., was returned from the Governor, amended as suggested by him, and repassed the House.

The joint committee on veto messages reported on the veto by the Governor, of House bill 57 on appointments, with appropriate resolutions, which among other things stated the basis of representation provided for—being that of one representative to every 6,000 people, and one Councilor to every 12,000, and showed conclusively that the principle of the representation was founded strictly upon population, as the Governor himself had suggested. After numerous preambles, worded in vigorous language, the resolutions concludes:

"Therefore, be it Resolved by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Utah, that the assertion of Governor Eli H. Murray, that the boundaries of three-fourths of the counties of the Territory should be changed is entirely unwarranted and uncalled for. His statement that the fundamental principle of fair apportionment is overlooked in this measure, is entirely contradicted by the facts herein presented. His assertion that Summit County is entitled to one representative cannot stand, if measured by the rule of equal representation for equal population. The idea advanced by him, that if Summit County is divided, one of the most thriving cities of the Territory is deprived of a voice in the General Assembly, is specious and fallacious; that the objections stated by Governor Eli H. Murray in his message above stated, are not sustained, inasmuch as the vetoed bill is in strict accordance with the suggestions contained in his first message to this Assembly, and finally, that we cannot regard his veto of the apportionment bill in any other light than as an inconsistent and arbitrary abuse of unlimited executive power."

The following resolution was presented by Mr. West, and on motion of Mr. Klug, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That a joint committee be composed of three members of the House and two of the Council be appointed to prepare a complete report of the labors of this Assembly, including the number of bills passed, the number vetoed, the number ignored and the number signed by his excellency, the Governor, together with copies of the principal bills vetoed, the vetoes thereof and the reports thereupon by the joint committee on veto messages. That said report and a memorial based thereupon be sent to Congress asking a repeal of the absolute veto power and such other relief as in the judgment of said committee the present circumstances of our Territory demands.

The report was received, resolution adopted and spread upon the minutes.

On motion of Mr. Smoot the House voted to pay the contingent expenses which the officers had incurred for postage stamps, etc., furnished by the sergeant-at-arms during the 27th session.

C. F. 45 was read the second time and filed for third reading.

Mr. Smoot offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we the members of the House of Representatives of the Territory of Utah, tender our heartfelt thanks to H. G. Whitney, chief clerk; Daniel Harrington, minute clerk; Levi Snow, sergeant-at-arms; John Boyden, enrolling clerk; Thomas E. Olsen, messenger; Lawrence H. Young, watchman; Jos. Hall, chaplain and Daniel Leatham, usher, who have served the general interests of the same, for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

The resolution was adopted and spread on the minutes.

A message was received from the Governor approving H. F. No. 85.

The *Deseret News*, the *Salt Lake Herald and Tribune*, received the thanks of the House for copies of those papers furnished to the members and officers by them, respectively.

On motion of Mr. West a joint committee was appointed, consisting of two members of the Council and three of the House to formulate and forward memorials to Congress in relation to the proceedings of the 27th session of the Legislative Assembly of Utah. Messrs. West, Cannon and Thurman were appointed on the part of the House.

The Governor approved the joint memorial to Congress to appropriate certain land for the use of the Insane Asylum; also House bills 66, 84 and 85.

Mr. Thurman introduced a joint resolution for the redemption of jurors' certificates for the years 1882-3. Read, rules suspended and passed.

At 11 p. m. the following message was received from his excellency:

March 12, 1886.

Hon. W. W. Ritter, Speaker of the House:

Sir—The 27th session of the Legislative Assembly having expired, and there being no more business before me, I am prepared to wish the members a safe return to their homes.

With my best wishes for the prosperity of Utah. Very Respectfully, ELI H. MURRAY, Governor.

Mr. West moved that the House adjourn sine die; carried.

The Speaker announced that the House had adjourned and the chaplain offered benediction.

Thus closed one of the most memo-