

to their agents in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and California to withdraw from sale all tickets reading over any portion of the Pennsylvania system, the New York Central and Hudson River, the West Shore and the New York, Lake Erie & Western railroads. This is in retaliation for the action of these lines for declining to sell tickets over the D. & R. G. Railway, because the latter road refused to entertain an agreement not to pay commissions.

NEW YORK, April 6.—A Washington special to the Post says: A friend of Murat Halstead in this city is authority for the statement that Halstead had lately received from Whitelaw Reid a letter asserting that the time has come at last for Blaine to let go his grip upon the republican party, as far as the presidency is concerned, and for all hands to turn in and nominate John Sherman. The latter adds, all that is necessary to cause the Tribune to swing into line is a positive assurance that Sherman is going into the convention with a solid delegation from Ohio.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day invited sealed proposals from the shipbuilders of the United States for the building of five new vessels.

The first of these vessels for the construction of which bids are solicited is the Newark, a 14,000-ton cruiser, authorized to be built by the act of March 3, 1887. Proposals were invited for this vessel last year, but the lowest bid exceeded the limit of the cost (\$1,500,000) named in the act. At the last session Congress increased the limit to \$1,500,000. Proposals for the construction of this cruiser will be received from all American shipbuilders, whose shipyards are fully equipped for building or repairing iron and steel steamships, and the construction of marine engines, machinery and boilers.

THE NEXT NAMED

In the advertisement are "Cruisers Nos. 4 and 5." Provision for their construction is made in the appropriation bill, which will go into effect next July. In the case of these gunboats and of the 19-knot cruisers "Nos. 4 and 5," proposals will be received from every ship builder or other person who shall show to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Navy, that within three months from the date of the contract he will be possessed of the necessary plant for the performance of work in the United States which he shall offer to undertake. The evidence thus required must accompany the proposal or be submitted to the department in advance. It also required that one of the vessels should be built on or near the coast of the

PACIFIC OCEAN

or the waters connecting therewith, one of them on or near the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, or the waters connecting therewith, and two of them on or near the coast of the Atlantic Ocean, or the waters connecting therewith, and at such places, on or near such coasts or waters as the Secretary of the Navy shall approve, and that, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President of the United States, from the bidding for such contracts, that the said vessels cannot be constructed at a fair cost on or near the Gulf of Mexico, he shall authorize the construction of said vessels or either of them elsewhere in the United States. All of the vessels are to be of the best and most

MODERN DESIGN,

having the highest attainable speed. Bidders will be allowed to frame their proposals in three forms:

First, for the construction of the hull and machinery of each vessel according to the plans of the department; second, for the construction of the hull and machinery in accordance with the contractor's plan, with a guarantee of their results, and third, for the construction of the hull on the department plans and of engines and machinery on the contractor's plans, subject to the same limitation in space and weight as that specified in the department design, and with the same guarantee as to successful performance. Each proposal to

CONSTRUCT A VESSEL

must be accompanied by a certified check equal to five per cent. of the amount of the bid, and in case of the acceptance of the proposal the bidder is required to enter into a contract for the performance of his work, under a bond equal to fifteen per cent. of the amount of his bid. The contracts will be awarded separately for each vessel, including the hull and machinery. Every successful bidder will be required, on the acceptance of his proposal, to enter into a formal contract for the performance of his work, and to give bonds thereof with sufficient sureties, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per cent of his bond.

The three cruisers must be completed within two years, and the two guns with eighteen months from the execution of the

RESPECTIVE CONTRACTS.

The cost of the cruiser, not exclusive of armament, but including equipment, is limited to an amount not exceeding \$1,500,000.

The cost of cruisers Nos. 4 and 5, including equipment but exclusive of armament and premiums for speed, is limited to an amount for vessels of not more than \$800,000.

The cost of "gunboats Nos. 3 and 4," exclusive of armament but excluding equipment, is limited to an amount not exceeding \$500,000 each. Payments to each contractor will be made in ten

equal installments as the work progresses, upon bills duly certified from which ten per cent will be reserved to be paid in full on the final completion of the contract.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 6.—At the afternoon session of the district court, Paul Leader, one of the defendants, and the first one so far introduced, was called. His testimony was substantially as follows:

"I lived at the corner of Nebraska and Second streets, in August, 1886. Was at the Milwaukee House August 3d. Was at the Central House about 9; was at the New England Bakery, and was going home when I met Mr. Hart at the corner of Nebraska and Second. We went into the English kitchen saloon, got a glass of beer or cigar, and thence to Junk's. Hart was with me. Met Arensdorf and others to our right, another crowd to our left. Arensdorf faced to the front. We walked right through into the rear room. Recognized Leavitt; the others I didn't know. Remained in Junk's five or six minutes. Arensdorf was in that crowd at the corner. Arensdorf is not the man who

FIRE THE SHOT.

I was not at the meeting of saloon keepers August 3d, 1886. Believe there was a union of some kind among them. I understand there was no complete organization. I attended one meeting, knew of no binding together or association to whip or injure Haddock or one else. Leavitt and they all went out together. I went out with Hart and a second or two after Leavitt. We left Arensdorf in Junk's. The crowd, headed by Leavitt, went along the south side of Fourth to Water. We followed behind them. Don't know what they were going to do. Never had a word with Leavitt about what they were going to do. Caught up with them at the high fence right or left from the corner. As I walked by him, he jerked this straw one on mine. I asked him what he meant, and he said, 'That's all right.' Walked on down Water Street and heard the

REPORT OF A GUN

behind us. Looked around and saw one man staggering eastward and another running northward. He wore a long, black coat, light pants and a brown, low-crowned hat. I went down Water toward Second and on Second home. Got there about ten minutes, before the train arrived on the Milwaukee, about 10:10. Bismarck was not with me. Didn't see him that evening. At the time the shot was fired, I thought the man was Leavitt. I was satisfied that Leavitt was the man who fired the shot and was running away. I did not go to Haddock. I heard that he was shot five or ten minutes after I got to the hotel. I knew the marshal, sheriff and district attorney, but I never told any of them. The first time I left Sioux City after the murder was the time I went to Council Bluffs with the wife of Bismarck. I did not go before the coroner's jury and tell that I knew who was the murderer. I did not care to be implicated in the murder. I was arrested before I was indicted. I should have told that Leavitt was the murderer when arrested if I had been asked."

Boston, April 6.—A serious fire started at 96 Milk Street this afternoon which swept through that building in a few minutes and endangered the large building on the corner of Milk Street and Postoffice Avenue. The fire was finally got under control before any of the surrounding buildings were seriously damaged. Wright & Potter, state printers, are the heaviest losers, suffering to the extent of \$100,000. The total loss will amount to nearly \$200,000.

MISSOULA, Mont., April 6.—The Northern Pacific Express office and the Magnire Opera House on Main Street, burned at 10 o'clock this morning. No insurance. The furniture in the Opera House was saved, but the express company lost everything.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Two hundred and fifty carpenter contractors, representing four-fifths of all the employers in the city, held a meeting this afternoon and agreed to concede some of the demands of the 8,000 strikers. The compromise was rejected to-night by the carpenter's executive committee. The eight-hour proposition was agreed to, also the motion to fix the lowest wages at 50 cents an hour and to grade the wages of men up according to their ability. Both the concessions were rejected by the strikers' executive committee because the bosses had ignored their committee when they called to-day while the employers' meeting was in session. It is thought that the strike will be a protracted one, and all building trades will suffer greatly in consequence. A detail of 2,000 strikers to-day failed to find but a few carpenters at work and they were in remote parts of the city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—John W. Davis (democrat) is elected governor by 973 majority. There is no election for lieutenant governor or secretary of state. Zila O. Slocum (democrat) is elected attorney general by 2,518 majority, and J. N. Perry (democrat) general treasurer by 2,600 majority. The majority against the woman suffrage amendment is 15,123. In this city the entire democratic assembly ticket is elected. The senate stands—republican nineteen, democrats twelve, and there was no election in five cases. The house will comprise 27 republicans and 23 democrats, with twelve districts yet to be heard from.

LONDON, April 7.—The Cunard

steamer *Pavonia*, which sailed from Queenstown yesterday for Boston, collided with and sunk a fishing smack off Cape Clear. Two of the occupants of the smack were drowned.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Halstead prints the following card in the *Commercial Gazette* to-day: "The statement telegraphed over the country yesterday, originating in Washington, that Halstead, of the *Commercial Gazette*, had received a letter from White-law Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, about Blaine and Sherman as Presidential candidates, is untrue altogether. There has been no correspondence resembling even remotely that reported."

MONTICELLO, April 7.—A heavy landslide to-day of immense masses of rock and earth have nearly blocked the railway and carriage road. Trains from Cannes and Mentone loaded with tourists had marvelous escapes from destruction, getting over the tracks just in time to avoid annihilation. The landslide was undoubtedly the result of shocks which the promontory received during the earthquakes.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Corral, the Bolivian minister to this country, to-day presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland, after the customary civilities were exchanged. It is understood that Corral has been relieved at his own request.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The general opinion among railroad officials in this city is that the action of the interstate commerce commission in the long and short haul question concerning southern railroads, will crush the entire measure. They argue that this is the most vital feature of the entire act, and that the stand taken by the commission, even though it be of a temporary nature, is the entering wedge that will split the whole log. "There is not a railroad of any consequence in the entire country," said one prominent railway executive officer to-day, "that will not make the same claim as that contended for by the southern lines, and the justice of their claim cannot fail to be respected."

THAT "INDUSTRIAL HOME."

An Innate Tells of the Cruel Treatment She Experienced.

DR. WOODS' STORY NOT YET TOLD.

Our readers will remember with what a flourish of trumpets was inaugurated the "Industrial Home in the Territory of Utah, to provide employment and the means of self-support for the dependent women who renounce polygamy, and the children of such women of tender age in said Territory, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy therein." For this object Mrs. Newman induced Congress to appropriate \$40,000, and after a great deal of worry and noise the alleged "home" was started with a board of management composed of Henry W. Lawrence, Mrs. Charles S. Zane, Mrs. Jeannette Ferry, Mrs. Martha Campbell and Miss Martha Locke, and a matron, Mrs. Dr. Wood, who was imported from the east.

Up to the present time four women have entered the "home," and two of these have left, alleging ill-treatment as the cause. One of them says she would have left long before but that the matron threatened to take her children from her. The complaint of one of these ladies has been submitted to Governor West, and is as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY,

April 1, 1887.

STATEMENT OF MIRANDA BOSS CONCERNING HER TREATMENT AT THE INDUSTRIAL HOME.

I went to the Industrial Home on the 7th of December, 1886, and took my son Franklin, aged 9 years October 22d, 1886, with me.

My son Joseph, aged 18 November 1st, 1886, and my son Heber, aged 16 August 30th, came to the home about one week before Christmas, and we have all been there ever since. We were so very destitute that the clothing of all four of us would go into one small trunk, and this clothing was in a very much worn condition. I have done Dr. Woods' washing since New Year's and Mrs. Cavendish's personal washing ever since she has been there; also all the personal washing of the nurse and the table and linen for them, and I have

DONE ALL THE WASHING

for my own family, including our beds; and I have helped to do the washing for the home dining room. There has been laundry work taken into the home, and I did this work for five weeks until my health gave way. One week there was twenty-six dozen pieces and afterwards there was a great deal of heavy washing—quilts, bedspreads and large table linen; do not know how many pieces in all nor how much was paid in for it, for Dr. Wood never would tell me; she kept the accounts, and after five weeks I insisted on my pay and was given \$11, which is all the money I have ever had a chance to earn in work furnished at the home. The most of the washing was done for the Methodist boarding school. Since Dr. Wood had her separate dining room, I have done all her dining room work and waited on her, and Mrs. Cavendish and the nurse ever since they came there. I have received no pay for this work. My treatment has been so

UNKIND AND CRUEL

day after day that I cannot stand it

any longer. I have been repeatedly told that if I did not like the treatment I received I could leave the home. Dr. Wood told me if I left the home it would ruin my character and that I could not take my children with me, saying to me, "I want you to understand that if you leave this home you can never take a chick nor child with you." The same statement was made to another woman and we were so ignorant we believed it until my friend Mr. Woodward asked Governor West if it was true and he said "No." We thought

WE HAD TO STAY

n account of our children. I have been furnished by Dr. Wood one pair of both house shoes, a woolen hood, a pair of mittens, yarn for one pair of stockings, two cotton undershirts, the quality which costs 50 cents apiece, and Dr. Wood gave me an old cloak of hers.

My son Joseph has had given him by Dr. Wood from the home supplies one flannel overshirt, one flannel undershirt, cotton flannel for two pairs of drawers, which I made for him. My son Heber has had the same amount of clothes; also a pair of shoes, one pair of pants and one suit of clothes, which Dr. Wood said cost \$15 (fifteen dollars). Both boys had some school books furnished, and went to school about three months, at the Tenth Ward free school. My son Franklin has had a good suit of woolen clothes, material for two pairs of cotton pants and two flannel waists, one pair of leather shoes and one pair of woolen house shoes, a woolen cap and a pair of mittens. He was sent to the Presbyterian school. His tuition and books were furnished. All three of the boys had a cheap silk handkerchief given them at Christmas. I have been a poor, hard-working woman all my life, but I

NEVER SUFFERED SO MUCH

in the same time in my life. I thought I was going to a home and a refuge but I have found it was not.

MIRANDA C. BOSS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourth day of April, 1887, and I certify that Mrs. Miranda C. Boss declared upon oath that she signed the above statement of her own free will and choice; that she could not write sufficiently well to pen the same herself and the body of the statement was written at her request.

GEORGE D. PYRER,

Justice of the Peace,

Salt Lake City.

Miss Georgia Snow makes the following statement:

SALT LAKE CITY, April 4, 1887.

Governor West, Chairman of the Board of Control of the Utah Industrial Home:

Mrs. Miranda Boss made the foregoing statement (signed by her and herewith attached) to me—and as she is unable to write sufficiently well to write the statement herself, I, at her request, wrote it for her.

On March 20th, 1887, she made a similar statement to me, but as she had no home whatever to go to, she asked me not to speak of it until she could make arrangements to go to friends in Idaho. I promised to respect her confidence and to try and help her to some clothes and some money to pay railroad fare. I have solicited both clothes and money from my friends but have not as yet got enough money to pay her fare to her friends. Mrs. Boss came to me to-day for protection and help. She is

SICK FROM ILL-TREATMENT,

and is suffering so from fear of Dr. Wood, that I have given her a home until I can hear from you. Her statement is similar to other statements made to me by other inmates of the Home, and from my own personal acquaintance with Dr. Wood, I believe them to be true.

GEORGIA SNOW.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 4th day of April, 1887.

GEORGE D. PYRER,

Justice of the Peace,

Salt Lake City.

TO THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Address of the Territorial Central Committee.

When the members of the Territorial Central Committee of the People's Party assembled in the City Hall at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, the subcommittee, composed of Messrs. Julius F. Wells, John T. Caine, S. R. Thurman, Thomas D. Dee and Alma Eldredge, appointed to prepare an address to the voters, reported the following, which, after some discussion, was unanimously adopted and signed by the members present:

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE'S PARTY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

In view of the recent congressional legislation, in relation to the right to vote, set as jurors and hold office in the Territory, we feel it incumbent upon us, as representatives of the People's Party, to direct attention to some of the salient points of the new law, point out the restrictions which it imposes and awaken your interest in the maintenance of the rights and privileges of citizenship which are yet left you. As to voters, the most cruel and sweeping provision of the law is that which takes the electoral franchise from the women of the Territory. Under its provisions no woman will be permitted to register or vote. As to male voters of the People's Party, there is no provision in the law which need

necessarily reduce their numbers. The oath prescribed therein, while in the nature of a test oath and repugnant to

THE SPIRIT OF LIBERTY

and the genius of free government, which every citizen should cherish, is not regarded as a test of faith or religious belief. The authors and strongest advocates of the bill in Congress maintained that it, in no sense, abridged the right of conscience or curtailed freedom of belief. Accept that interpretation of this oath, and its whole intent and scope are to prohibit actual violators of the law from voting, acting as jurors or holding office.

The questions that intending voters need, therefore, ask themselves are these: Are we guilty of the crimes in said act? or, have we the present intention of committing those crimes, or of aiding, abetting, counseling or advising any other person to commit them? Male persons who can answer these questions in the negative can qualify under the existing laws as voters and office-holders. Some may not understand fully the import of the words, "aid, abet, counsel or advise." "Aid or abet" is a phrase having a well-defined legal signification. It means to knowingly assist the principal in the commission of an unlawful act. As to counseling and advising, no man in the community is expected to counsel or advise any person to commit crime.

All who can subscribe to the above duty calls to

WAKEFULNESS AND ACTIVITY.

The political control of the Territory, of the counties and the cities still, remains in the hands of the People's Party, if you employ the power which is left you. But there must be no backsliding nor indifference among you. You should not fail to exercise your rights and defend them. It is not a time to indulge in "bogus" sentiment, but it is a time when every man, who can do so, should feel it his first and most sacred duty to exercise the right to preserve himself and his people from political bondage. Your ranks, depleted by an important element—the women voters—can be closed up and strengthened if every man who is eligible registers and votes.

Your attention is called to the communication of the United States Commissioners directed to the registrars of election (a copy of which is enclosed) and to the interpretation of the law contained therein. If their suggestions shall be observed by those to whom they are directed, fair treatment may be expected at the registration and the polls, and

VICTORY WILL CROWN YOUR EFFORTS

as heretofore. Should there be a disposition on the part of any to curtail you in the exercise of your rights and privileges as herein defined, you should repel any such effort. Do not let any one mislead or discourage you in the performance of your duty at the present time. You are the majority of the people of this Territory. Your labors have made it habitable. Your representatives have governed and controlled it, in your interests, faithfully since 1847. They have been true to the trust imposed in them. They are entitled to your confidence and support. Should a change in the political control of this Territory occur, the disaster which it involves is beyond conception. In those districts where such a fatality has overtaken the people, even for a short time, they have been made to

SUFFER UNTOLD OUTRAGES

at the hands of those who usurped office and exercised power among them. These things should be remembered by the voters of the People's Party, and they should incite every man to the performance of his duty.

Let it not be said that any member of the People's Party neglected his opportunity. But let every one, from the commencement of the registration to the day of election, keep carefully in mind the course that he should pursue, attending to every requisite formality to maintain his political status and exercise his rights and duties of citizenship.

The following are the names of the members of the committee in attendance: George W. Thatcher, Cache County; Thomas F. Rouché, Davis County; F. W. Chappell, Juab County; James R. Stewart, Morgan County; Wm. H. Lee, Rich County; John Sharp, John T. Caine, John R. Winder, Angus M. Cannon, Fremont County, Elias A. Smith and Junius F. Wells, Salt Lake County; Alma Eldredge, Summit County; H. S. Gowans, Tooele County; W. N. Dusenberry, S. R. Thurman and A. O. Smoot, Jr., Utah County; L. W. Shurtliff and Thomas D. Dee, Weber County; and E. G. Woolley, Washington County.

The officers are: Chairman, Hon. John Sharp; Vice-Chairman, Col. J. R. Winder; Secretary, Judge E. A. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, Junius F. Wells, Esq.; Executive Committee: John Sharp, J. R. Winder, J. F. Wells, E. A. Smith, F. Little, L. W. Shurtliff, H. S. Gowans, W. F. Dusenberry and T. F. Rouché.

Messrs. E. G. Woolley, of Washington County, and R. W. Heybourne, of Iron County, were elected members of the committee, vice J. M. McFarlane and Edward Dalton, who have removed from the Territory.

Before the adjournment of the Central Committee the executive committee were instructed to prepare suggestions for the better organization of the People's Party in the precincts, and to formulate a circular for the instruction of voters.