DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 25, 1887. NO. 103.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" three months, " 2 50

DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $2 50
" six months, 1 50
" three months, 85

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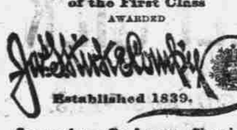

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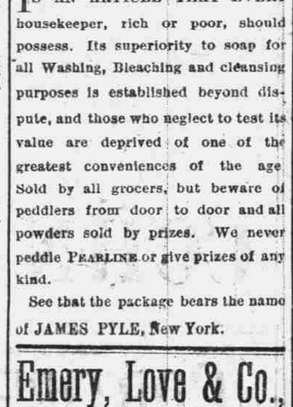

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Wife-Deserter is Beaten and Hanged.

SHERMAN'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

Powderly's Political Instructions to the Knights.

HARRISON WILL MAKE A RACE

TACOMA INDIGNANT—TWO RAILWAY ACCIDENTS—CHINA AND JAPAN NEWS, ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

Beaten and Hanged.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 24.—Frank Guyer, a painter, is alleged to have forsaken his wife and children, and taken up his residdnce with another woman. Last night a man called him out. Instantly a crowd of masked men surrounded him and commenced beating him. After pounding him they asked him to promise to return to his wife. He refused, when they informed him they would tar and feather him and hang him from the railroad bridge. They started in that direction with him. Guyer fought hard and finally succeeded in making his escape, seriously injured, to his house. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

JOHN SHERMAN.

His Southern Boom-Working Campaign.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24.—A very large audience listened to the speech to-night delivered by Senator Sherman, on invitation of the republican members of the Legislature of Tennessee.

Senator Sherman and his party were driven about the city in carriages, calling at the Capitol and at the home of Mrs. James K. Polk, at the Vanderbilt and Fisk universities and at several of the manufacturing institutions. At night in the State Capitol he spoke to an immense audience. He accepted the invitation, believing "that a fair presentation made to the people of Tennessee, without

DISTINCTION OF PARTY,

of the aims and principles of our party, both past and for the future, might induce them to join with us in a public policy that will contribute to the interests of the people of Tennessee and of the whole country, and confer more and greater benefits and advantages than can possibly be conferred upon them by the democratic party. I have felt that the differences that grew out of the war now hold a large body of honest and patriotic citizens of the South from co-operation with the republican party, which, in my judgment, are now in sympathy with us; that perhaps I might be able to dissipate those prejudices by a frank statement of the views which have actuated the republican party in the past, and thus bring us into co-operation in measures tending to advance the common interests and prosperity of

OUR COUNTRY.

At all events, I feel confident that the people of Tennessee, who from its very earliest settlement, have been distinguished for their courage and independence, will give a stranger among them a fair hearing for his honest opinion."

After dwelling upon the lessons of his political life, Mr. Sherman said: "State rights as distinguished from national authority has been a disturbing element in national politics. To the people at large, this state and nation are convenient agencies for the exercise of distinct and separate powers for the common good to individual citizens; they are the guardians of separate and distinct rights and privileges, for which we owe allegiance and duty. They are not

HOSTILE SPHERES,

but, like planets, moving in the grand harmony of the universe in friendly co-operation. But it is the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people, that is the governing and paramount power of our system. This, at least, is the theory I have been taught, and if any of you, reared in a different school, have inherited jealousy and suspicion of the federal authority and of special reverence to the State of Tennessee, you may find in this the germ of the controversy fought out in the war.

If I understand the principles of the republican party, I would say they are embraced in the trinity of the union. The Constitution and the country. The preservation of the union, the maintenance of the full powers of

THE CONSTITUTION,

and the growth, prosperity and grandeur of the country in all its parts, as it is now or it is to be. These ideas we inherit from the wisest statesmen in American history, and now, since they have been reaffirmed by the war, there is nothing to divide American citizens by sectional lines but prejudice and passion."

The speaker then devoted himself to other controversies which finally led to the war of the rebellion and to the features of the strife relating to Tennessee. "When the war was over," Mr. Sherman said, "the people of the North heartily approved the generous terms granted by General Grant to General Lee and the Confederate troops, and wished that the people of the South should be restored to all their rights and privileges, subject only to such conditions as honor and good faith seemed to demand, arising out of the proclamation of

PRESIDENT LINCOLN

for the emancipation of the slaves. Both sides felt that the abolition of slavery was the necessary result of the war, and it seemed to us that if the slaves were to be free, they must be armed with the privileges of free men, and these were secured to them by constitutional amendments. The attempts to enforce these rights by the national authorities have thus far partially failed, and now it is considered, under the limitations of the Constitution, that the rights of a citizen of a state can only be enforced through state or national tribunals, and where public opinion is intolerant and jurors will not do their duty, citizens, either white or black, will be without remedy for the grossest wrong, except the right to migrate to where his rights will be respected. Our constitutions are based upon the idea that such a denial of rights is impossible, and trust that the time is

NOT FAR DISTANT

when the people of every state will feel it to be both just and expedient that every citizen of the state shall be protected in the free and equal enjoyment of every right and privilege conferred by the Constitution of the United States. The republican party is pledged to this policy, and, though it will use no unconstitutional means to secure these rights, it would be false to its principles if it does not use all its moral and legal power to that end. No wrong can be done to the humblest citizen, and no right withheld, without reacting upon the community at large.

I was glad to hear, in passing through several of the Southern States, conservative citizens say that public sentiment now revolts at the unlawful methods to defraud of the free exercise of equal rights of citizens that have been adopted in several states and are

STILL PRACTICED

in what are known as the Black Counties of the South. So long as such methods are resorted to, there will be the keen sense of wrong and injustice to the injured parties, and those who practice such offenses will in the end suffer for it. Sectional feelings will continue to exist so long as large masses of the people, whether poor or rich, white or black, are denied their rights to share in self-government.

But there is another ground upon which I prefer to base my appeal to the South for justice and fair play to the African race. It was recently eloquently stated in debate by Senator Vest, of Missouri, that when our wives and children were in their hands during the war they acted so as to make every man in the South their friend, who had one particle of manhood about him. If this be so, as all history attests, then we may appeal to the manly spirit of our own race to protect these freed men from the lawless injustice and cruelty of all those of our own race who may hereafter seek to deprive them of their plain

CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS,

either by open force or by taking advantage of their ignorance. If the kindly spirit stated by Senator Vest is manifested, the color line will gradually fade away in the horizon from American politics, and we can then look only to the safety, development and power of one great and united country."

Sherman complimented the South on the vast improvement in the state of its commerce and manufacturing interests, and devoted some time to the discussion of its labor questions. The speaker then turned to the discussion of the question of National politics which alike affects all parts of the country, and which alone, he said, ought to be the subject of political discussion, namely: taxation, currency, public credit, foreign and domestic commerce, education, internal improvements, and above all, the mode of

NATIONAL TAXATION

was the most important. Whichever party is in power would find it necessary to secure by some form of taxation about three hundred millions of revenue. If Tennessee should tax the production of whisky, tobacco or beer, the speaker said it would only drive the manufacture into neighboring states which levied no such tax. Another reason why these articles are taxed by Congress is, that the tax is easily and cheaply collected, and more freely paid than any other. The speaker explained the views of the different parties on the subject, illustrating them with voluminous statistics.

After illustrating the operation of the law governing the duties on imports, and giving numerous statistics, the senator spoke at some length in favor of

PROTECTIVE POLICY.

"We have had now," he said, "an experience of twenty-five years under this system and we can judge of its effects. It had been seen that in 1860 the total manufactures of the United States were estimated at $180,000,000, including every variety of mechanical employment. As I have already stated these have increased to over five billions of dollars in value." The speaker heaped some good natured ridicule on the tariff ideas of the dominant party, touched on the financial policy and said: "One of the great objects of the formation of the government was to secure improvements for commerce. The great cities of the country think that all the rivers and harbors are unimportant except their own, and yet the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers is

MUCH GREATER

in quantity and value than the commerce of the United States with foreign nations." In conclusion he said: "No portion of the public expenditure is more prolific of benefit or is more carefully disbursed than that expended by the engineer corps in their improvement of our rivers and harbors. If President Cleveland had ever been west of Buffalo he would never have pocketed the river and harbor bill. I believe that it is a wise public policy to erect suitable buildings to carry on the business of the country wherever the amount of business will justify such an expenditure."

Senator Sherman in closing eulogized the republican party at length, referring to the clamorous cry of the democrats of 1884 about "time for a change," and denied that they had accomplished or attempted any important reforms.

Knights of Labor and Politics.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Two weeks ago the district assembly, Knights of Labor, of which Robert Wilson, the candidate of the labor party for mayor, is a member, voted $60 to the united labor party out of the general fund. In answer to the protest of another assembly, the following letter was received:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 20.
Secretary Local Assembly 400, Chicago:

The appeal of local assembly 400 was laid before the general executive board, and my decision to the effect that the action taken by District Assembly 24, in voting $60 to the united labor party or any other party was clearly in violation of the law and established precedent, was unanimously approved by the majority of the board. No money can be voted from an assembly district or local organization for political purposes. The members of the board present when my decision was acted upon were all of my mind. They were Barley, Barry, Aylesworth, Hays and Carleton. General Worthy Foreman Griffiths was present also. Local Assembly No. 400 will pay no assessments for political purposes.

With kindest regards, I remain fraternally yours.

(Signed) T. V. POWDERLY,
G. M. W.

The district assembly of which Nelson is master workman has a membership of about 2,500, including, presumably, men of all parties. At present the entire machinery of the district organization is in the hands of a radical faction, the friends of Nelson. The immediate effect of the ruling is to prevent Nelson's supporters from levying assessments upon his political antagonists or using the organization as a political collection agency. It is in the general application, however, that the ruling is most interesting, for the precedent establishes a definite policy for the Knights of Labor wherever their organization exists.

Hunter's Forgeries.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—President Rommell, of the mechanic's national bank, says his bank has notes of James and John Hunter, bearing James Long's name to the aggregate of $60,000, but Long has not yet been able to decide which bore the true or which the forged signature. "All he could tell us was that he had a memorandum in the bill book of all the Hunter paper that he was on. Long is secured by a mortgage of $100,000. I don't know whether James Hunter can or not, but I am pretty sure he will commit suicide. I don't think he has the moral courage to come back and face the music. The theory is, when certain notes matured, James Hunter first resorted to the

DESPERATE SCHEME

of forging James Long's signature. This was kept up for years, one forged note being used after another at the successive dates of maturity. A mere guess at the visible assets and liabilities made is as follows: Assets, Wynnewood farm, $200,000; Conestoga mills, $100,000; Norristown mills, $50,000; John Hunter's residence, $8,000; total, $383,000. Liabilities—Notes upon which suit has been begun, $164,000; paper taken up out of the Merchants' Bank, $20,000; paper taken up out of the Keystone National Bank, $15,000; two mortgages on the Wynnewood farm, $140,000; mortgage on the Conestoga mills, $100,000; mortgage on the Norristown mills, $25,000; mortgage held by John McGuire, $6,000. Total, $516,100.

Harrison Accepts.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Mayor Harrison has reconsidered his declination of the democratic nomination for mayor of Chicago and announces that he will make the race.

Case Dismissed.

UTICA, N. Y., March 24.—Judge Wheeler, in the United States court today dismissed the case against the directors of the first national bank of Buffalo, who were sued by the receiver, to establish their liability for the debts of the bank. The bank is one of which R. Porter Lee was formerly president. Lee was convicted of embezzlement of the bank's funds and was sentenced to ten years in prison in the Erie County penitentiary. He was pardoned by President Cleveland last year.

Indignant Tacoma.

TACOMA, W. T., March 24.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce held to-day the following was adopted as an address to the Associated Press in denial of the erroneous message which wrongfully bears against Tacoma: The Associated Press dispatch of the 22d instant from Seattle, published in the *Oregonian* of the 23d, headed, "Tacoma Despondent," and stating that a memorial had been adopted by the executive committee of the Tacoma Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the dependence of Tacoma on the Northern Pacific Railroad Company's favor and asking a declaration of intention toward this city is

ENTIRELY FALSE.

No memorial or other representation has been adopted, and no such action taken by the Chamber of Commerce or any of its committees. Of the gentlemen mentioned in this dispatch as having joined in the memorial, General Sprague is in California and Messrs. Buckley and Masterson in the east. Far from being despondent, Tacoma was never so prosperous. The people entertain no question on the subject of the terminus apart from its holdings here, equal at present values to millions of dollars. The Northern Pacific Railway Company has officially and formally settled the matter beyond doubt and no well informed person can truthfully deny it. The people are not dependent on the company but on their

OWN ENTERPRISE.

Fourteen substantial brick business houses are now under construction and many more planned. All manufacturing enterprises are increasing their capacity, many miles of street grading are now under contract, and values of real estate have increased twenty-five per cent. during the last sixty days. We regret the existence of conditions at Seattle which prompted a communication to the public so clearly denoting jealousy and malice as did the dispatch above referred to. We ask you to give this the same prominence you did the Seattle dispatch.

By order of the executive committee.
TACOMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bally.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 24.—A train on the Norfolk & Western Railroad went through a bridge at Otter River, twenty miles above this city to-night. It is stated that eight persons were killed. Particulars cannot be obtained. A wrecking train with physicians has gone to the scene of the disaster.

This morning a freight train went through the bridge nine miles from Liberty on the Norfolk & Western Railroad. The bridge was in process of repairs. Eight or nine workmen were killed and several others were wounded. None of them were train hands as far as known. An engine and several cars crossed safely before the structure gave way.

Steamer Overdue.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The steamship *Scotia*, which left Marseilles February 20th, Naples the 23d, and passed Gibraltar the 27th, for New York, is now about ten days overdue. At Naples she took on board passengers 834 in number, off the steamship *Bergamedia*, which collided with the ironclad *Italia* and was beached to prevent her sinking, making her total number of passengers about 1,000. Apprehensions for her safety have been excited. The steamship *Dortia* of the Anchor line, from Mediterranean ports, also passed Gibraltar February 27th, but as she is a less powerful vessel she is not so long overdue.

China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The steamer *Belgic* arrived to-day from China and Japan, and brought news of a dreadful tragedy at Hsia Shih Chia, in China, twenty miles northeast of Hangebow. Over 300 tramps appeared at a village and greatly irritated the inhabitants. The villagers invaded the whole body into a temple and during the night set fire to it. Only forty occupants of the building escaped; the remainder burned to death.

It is reported that the Chinese Government has concluded a loan of five million marks with German financiers, at 5½ per cent.

It is stated that the Bank of Japan will increase its capital from ten million to twenty million yen. A yen is equal to about a dollar.

The Folsom Habeas Corpus.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Counsel for Henry M. Folsom filed this afternoon a traverse to the return. Folsom stated he expected to show by his wife, Edward Ruleon, John A. McCaull, Wm. H. Mundy and others, that Dr. Cate has been living with Agnes Folsom at 338 West Fifty-Eighth street, on the same floor, his effects and hers being mingled in the rooms and a door opening between; that she admitted to her mother, after first denying it, that she lived with Dr. Cate nearly six months. At that time, it is alleged, she kissed her mother and told her she loved her still. It is alleged that Miss Folsom's affidavit was not made of her own free will; that she admitted to her mother that Cate had wronged her, and was to insure his silence to her, and that then she told her mother she would support her, but not the whole family. The rest of the traverse is a repetition of the story already published.

Still the Birthday.

BERLIN, March 24.—The Emperor and Empress continue well. The Empress spent the morning exchanging visits with the Queen of Roumania and Saxony and others. A musical soiree was given this evening at the palace, at which 200 guests, including the Prince of Wales, were present. The visitors are gradually leaving and the city is assuming its usual aspect.

The *Tagblatt* says Bismarck's precise words at the recent banquet were: "Peace is completely assured. The year will be a year of peace. There is no cause for anxiety in the east or in the west."

—On the 19th inst. John Rebovitch came up from South Butte, Montana, and stated that he had been robbed that morning of $1,145. He charged it to two men with whom he had been on terms of familiarity since his arrival from Pioche, Nevada, a couple of weeks ago. He does not understand a word of English and required the aid of an interpreter when he made his complaint to Justice Dingevon, who issued a warrant for the arrest of John Savier and Antone Miller, the men charged with the larceny. On the morning in question Rebovitch got up and washed himself in his cabin, which adjoins that occupied by Savier. He took his money out of his trunk, counted it and found he had $1,140 in gold and a $5 bill. He placed it in his pocket book which he put in the inside pocket of his coat. This he laid on a bed while he went to breakfast in McFarlane's boarding-house, in the neighborhood. When he returned it was gone. The wife of Savier created quite a scene in Justice Dingevon's court yesterday when the men were brought up before him, and wanted to kill herself. The Justice committed the two men to jail in default of $2,000 bail.

Theodore Thomas walks ten miles a day. He has to do that to get the music out of him. Otherwise the notes, bars, and staves would lodge in his stomach and ruin his digestion.

ITEMS FROM OGDEN.

Accident on the Utah and Northern—Business Prospects—Trying to Work up a Boom—The Crops, etc., etc.

OGDEN CITY, March 23, 1887.
Editor Deseret News:

Last evening, among the passengers on the Utah & Northern train which arrived, was a young man who had met with a terrible accident on Monday afternoon at Pocatello, Idaho. He was at work with his brother unloading coal from a train of cars on the railroad. His position was at the end of one of the cars. While thus engaged a number of other similar cars were switched on to the same track and ran on to the train on which the youths were at work. The concussion threw the young man out. He fell under the car and the wheels passed over his left arm amputating it between the elbow and the shoulder. As soon as possible Dr. Hoover of Montpelier, and Davis of Pocatello, were called, who found it necessary to disjoint or amputate the limb at the shoulder socket. He way then taken to the U. P. hospital. His name is Ephraim Donel. He lost his father by death, when he was quite young, and about four years since his mother died. Some time since he worked in Ogden at the U. P. Brewery. He has been out of employment for a long time until a few weeks since, when he left Ogden, went to Pocatello and found work as above stated. He is entirely without means to support himself. Has two brothers, one about 22, and the other about five years old. He also has a sister about 16 or 17 years of age. In addition to the loss of his arm he sustained a severe fracture of the head. He has rested pretty well to-day.

Ogden is on the *qui vive* for a business and building boom. It is expected that the operations of the inter-state law will give an impetus to her prosperity. Large mercantile firms in the east, it is reported, intend to establish branch depots in this city. Mr. McDonough of Cincinnati, is in Ogden, endeavoring to obtain a franchise from the city government to lay mains under the streets of this city preparatory to the erection of gas works in Ogden, which the firm, of which Mr. McDonough is a member, intend to do if they can obtain the charter. Other enterprises are spoken of which will bring capital in to this place and through the activity of live men industries are expected to spring up which will make Ogden boom. In a few weeks the work will be resumed on the new railroad depot buildings which will give another impetus to commercial affairs here, which have already within the past few weeks been more active than formerly. Quite a number of new business houses are now in course of erection, and more will go up anon. Our streets are being much improved still, and travel made comparatively easy.

The gardeners in the city, and the graingers in many parts of the county are busy putting in their crops, and already a large acreage has been sown. But while we in this valley are dry, and our streets filled with clouds of dust, in Ogden valley they have fully 16 inches of snow on the level. However it is moving off rapidly. There has been a good demand for potatoes, and large quantities have been shipped to distant parts. But few, I understand, are now left. Chickens are also in demand and fetch a good price. Wheat has gone up, but there is but little of that article on the market at the present time. The people generally are cheerful, hopeful, and are confidently looking for better times ere long.

H. L. P.

A little girl, while looking at some wares in a Sparta (Wis.) store window, remarked: "My papa has got a whole lot of pocketbooks just like those." The owner of the store immediately secured a search warrant, and the result was that the child's father was arrested on a charge of burglary.

Hon. Edwin Warfield, President Maryland Senate, endorses Red Star Cough Cure.

Utah Cracker Factory
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PLAIN AND FANCY
CRACKERS, CAKES & JUMBLES,
Guaranteed to be equal to any imported.
FOR SALE BY
Z. C. M. I., SALT LAKE CITY, OGDEN AND LOGAN.
Co-operative Stores and other dealers would do well to patronize these goods and introduce them to their customers. d

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Mill: No. 58, North Temple Street, East. Office: 21 South Temple Street, West
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HIGH PATENT,
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PERFINE WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT
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Young man, don't squander all your cash
On collars, ties and canes;
But buy some fish from Freeman's store
And cultivate your brains.
Let Edmunds work and Tucker talk
While all the others read;
But when it comes to selling fish,
You lay, I take the lead.
JOHN H. FREEMAN,
Is still in the van, having removed to
No. 324 EIGHTH EAST STREET,
Where all kinds of fish can be found at the lowest figures.
Wholesale and Retail.
☞ Hotels and families supplied. Wagon calls every day at your door. Send in your orders.
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Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.
Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.
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FIFTY CENTS PER DOZ.

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Consisting of all the Latest Styles in Spring and Summer Shades in Cashmere, Diagonals, Debaise, Poplin, Seersuckers, Cable Cord, Crinkles, Checks, Stripes, Plaids, Nun's Veilings, Toil de Princess, Oriental Suitings, and the Novelties of this Spring's importation, ranging in prices from eight cents up.

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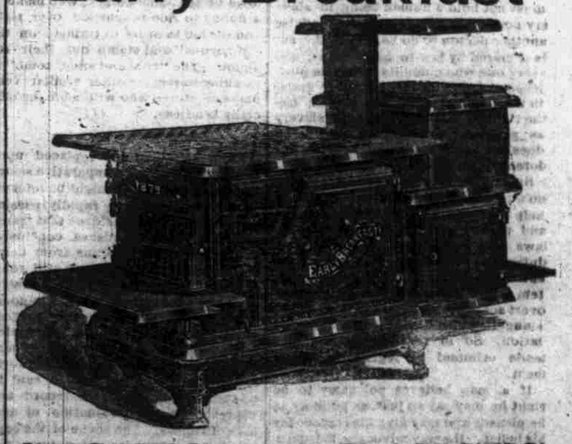

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