DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XX SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 2, 1887. NO. 60.

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:
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NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, made on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1886, in the matter of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased, the undersigned, Administrators of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, current funds of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after Monday, the 21st day of February, 1887, all the right, title, interest of the said Andrew Burt, at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in said County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

A portion of Lot Two (2), of Block Twenty three (23), Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, commencing at the southwest corner said lot, thence north ten (10) rods, thence east ten (10) rods, thence south three (3) rods, thence west four (4) rods, thence south seven (7) rods, thence west six (6) rods to the place of beginning, containing seventy two (72) square rods of ground, with the improvements thereon.

Bids will be considered for the purchase of said property, and must be presented in writing, at Office No. 3, City Hall, Salt Lake City.

The said Administrators reserve the right to reject any and all bids made for said property or any part thereof.

Terms of Sale: Cash, current funds of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

B. Y. HAMPTON
J. W. BURT
Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased.

Salt Lake City January 24th, 1887. dzw

GENERAL NEWS.

A Long List of Incidents from Washington.

THE STRIKE GAINS GROUND.

The Van Zandt Girl Marries Spies at Last.

MORE FIGHTING IN THE SOUDAN

GERMAN NOTES—FANNY DAVENPORT ROBBED—DAVITT IN IRELAND.

By Telegraph to the News.

WASHINGTON DOINGS.

Official and Personal Mention.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The conferees on the bill to repeal the pre-emption and timber culture laws and to amend the homestead law, held a meeting this morning but made no progress. They will hold another meeting during the week. The main purpose of the measure, namely, to prevent the acquisition of more than 160 acres of Government land by actual residence has been favorably passed upon by both houses but there is a difference of opinion in respect to some details. The impression prevails that nothing will be done with the measure this season. At the meeting to-day the House conferees are reported to have openly charged their fellows of the Senate with acting in bad faith and with an unwillingness to compromise the differences.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon to-day submitted an elaborate report from the committee on

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

to the seaboard, declaring its belief that the interest of the people of the Pacific Northwest imperatively demands the speedy completion of the work at the mouth of the Columbia Canal and the locks upon the Cascades of the Columbia River, and it is recommended that a liberal annual appropriation be made therefor; and, secondly, that the work of constructing a coast railway around the Dalles and the Cellilo Falls of Columbia River and of blasting open the contracted waterways at the ten and three mile Rapids to the width of 300 feet, so as to secure navigable water, should be entered upon without delay by the United States Government, and your committee therefore recommends that it be done without further preliminary survey or report, and that an appropriation of $500,000 be made at the present session of Congress for such purpose.

SILVER COINAGE.

The Secretary of the Treasury today transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives an answer made by the Director of the Mint to the House resolution relating to silver coinage. The Director presents a table from which it appears that the cost of the amount of bullion delivered on monthly purchases during the past fiscal year was $24,398,002, the face value of the coinage being $29,838,905. During the first six months of the current fiscal year, the cost of the monthly purchase of bullion was $13,548,403 and the coinage $15,960,361. In only one month—July, 1885—did the coinage fall below $2,000,000. In that month the total cost of the purchase delivered was $1,578,874, for while the coinage was $1,900,000. The Director says it will be seen from the table that the law has been complied with during the past fiscal year as well as the remaining months for the calendar year of 1886.

In reporting favorably the bill to pension

WALT WHITMAN

at the rate of $25 per month, the House committee on invalid pensions says the poet dedicated himself during the war to the unceasing care, as a volunteer nurse, of our sick and wounded soldiers and his almost devotional ministrations were well known to the citizens of Washington and of the nation.

In its adverse report upon the Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Logan, the committee on invalid pensions of the House say that should Congress pass the bill and the precedent set by it should be carried out, it would increase the pension rolls $30,000 annually. In the majority of cases, as in this case, no relief from the actual embarrassment of poverty would be afforded. It was well known that thousands of poor and aged widows of brave and worthy soldiers were denied a pension of $12 per month because of their inability to connect the death of their husbands with their military service. In this case, no sort of claim was advanced that the death of General Logan was attributable to

HIS MILITARY SERVICE.

It was a well known fact that Mrs. Logan was in possession of an ample estate, and while the committee entertain the highest regard for her, both on account of her high character and personal worth, as well as on account of the brave and gallant record of General Logan as a civilian, a statesman and a soldier, and his useful and spotless record, they believe that the passage of this and similar bills would be in the direction of building up in this country an aristocracy contrary to the best principles of an equal government for all, for which General Logan so gallantly fought in war and so ably contended in times of peace.

A similar report was presented in the case of the Senate bill to increase the pension to the widow of General Frank P. Blair.

The Republican members of the committee presented a minority report earnestly recommending the passage of the bill to

PENSION MRS. LOGAN.

The report recites the brilliant career of General Logan and says it is reasonably certain that his death was the direct result of his military service and that his transcending achievements were the voluntary contributions of his splendid military genius inspired by convictions of duty and patriotic impulses seldom equaled and never excelled.

The President to-day sent the following message to the House:

To the House of Representatives: In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 22nd ultimo, calling on me for a "copy of the treaty or convention proposed to the Senate and ratified by that body, between the United States and the government of the Hawaiian Islands," I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of State, with the accompanying papers. It is proper to remark in this relation that no convention whatever has been "agreed to and ratified" by "the President and the Senate," as is recited in the preamble to said resolution of the House of Representatives, but the documents referred to, exhibiting the action of the Executive and Senate respectively, are communicated in compliance with the request of the resolution.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE REPORT

of the Secretary of State, which accompanies his communication, embodies the text of the supplemental treaty extending the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty seven years and the transcript of the proceedings of the Senate of January 20th, on which day the resolution was adopted ratifying the treaty, but with an amendment ceding part of the river harbor to the United States for a coaling station. The explanation of this apparent contradiction seems to be that the amendment made by the Senate requires the approval of the Executive and the action of the Hawaiian authorities before the transaction can be considered complete.

The President seems to have felt at liberty to state to the House that certain things have not been done, and also to communicate certain papers which were directly called for, but under the rules and current practices regarding the executive business in which the Senate takes part, he was prohibited from commenting on the matter further or entering into explanations.

THE CABINET MEETING

to-day was attended by all the members. One of the principal topics of discussion was the Hawaiian treaty amendment made by the Senate. Contrary to expectation the inter-state commerce bill was taken up for consideration and, so far as known, nothing was said to indicate the probable action of the President thereon. It is surmised that the President will announce his views on the subject to the Cabinet at its meeting on Thursday.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to the House his reply to a resolution of that body calling for information on the following points:

First—Whether any portion of the money appropriated by the Sundry Civil act, approved August 20, 1886, has been expended in issuing

TREASURY NOTES

of larger denomination in lieu of the small denomination canceled and redeemed, and whether any money belonging to the Government of the United States has been expended for such purposes since August 4, 1886.

Second—How many, if any, $1 and $2 notes have been cancelled and destroyed since the passage of said act, by what authority said notes were destroyed, and what sum has been expended in their destruction.

Third—How many, if any, of said notes canceled and destroyed were mutilated notes, and whether notes of other denominations were issued in their stead.

In response to the first of these questions the Secretary of the Treasury cites the acts in which the treasury notes were issued and outstanding on August 4, 1886, and states that Congress in each of these enactments imposed upon the

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

the duty of fixing, according to his discretion, the denomination as well as the regulations for the custody, redemption, payment and destruction of the same; nevertheless, the Secretary is not aware that he has had any authority under any of these acts, or otherwise, since August, 1886, either to issue treasury notes of any denomination, large or small, or to re-issue any, whether in denominations changed or unchanged. I should not, except under fresh instructions from Congress, conceive it to be my duty to expend "any portion of the money appropriated by the act of August 4, 1886," for such purpose; nor has that or any other money belonging to the government of the United States" been expended for such purpose.

In response to the second and third inquiries of the House, the Secretary states that from August 4, 1886, $1 and $2 notes to the amount of $7,798,839 were destroyed, but that it is impossible to give the sum which has been expended in their destruction, because of the

MIXED CHARACTER

of the denominations, of the mutilated money handled by the Redemption Bureau of the Treasury. No ones or twos have been issued instead of the $7,798,839 mutilated ones and twos redeemed, canceled and destroyed since August 4, nor instead of any other ones or twos or $1,000 or $5,000 or $10,000 notes likewise canceled and destroyed, for no ones or twos have been issued since July, 1886. He calls attention to the fact that the one and two dollar notes destroyed have been more than replaced by $1 and $2 certificates issued between August 4, and December 31, 1886, which amounted to $8,717,939. The Secretary calls attention to his views expressed in his last annual report and letters concerning finance, tariff and surplus.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

The Situation Grows Worse and Worse.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The freight handlers on the Pennsylvania piers along the North River sent in a formal demand yesterday for an increase of wages, with the threat that they would strike to-day. No answer was received. They went out at dinner time. When they returned they did not resume work, but sent a delegation to the office of agent Bowman. He refused to see any except those representing his own employes. He agreed to meet them on the end of the pier near the office. Bowman met them at Pier 5 and told them the company could not grant the advance at a moment's notice, but were willing to consider the question on any other grievance of the men. The men decided to strike and marched off the pier in a body. Bowman told the committee who remained that the strikers would never be taken back. Seven men returned to work.

At Pier 16 the men are still at work. The freight handlers of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Pier 9, North River, numbering 150, struck at 2 p.m., and joined the

RANKS OF THE STRIKERS.

The strike of the freight handlers on the railroad piers this afternoon added nearly 10,000 men to the ranks of the idle. The temporary stoppage of freight throws out several hundred truckmen. On the Pennsylvania Railroad piers, only "left" men went to work. All the men on the piers of the Lehigh Valley roads struck. Superintendent Whitman told them that their places would be filled at once. Later in the afternoon 100 out of the 200 strikers on the Pennsylvania road returned to work, according to the statement of superintendent Bowman. The strikers claim that only twenty went back.

The men on Pier 8 of the Southern road of New Jersey stopped work and the pier was closed.

At the New York Central pier the agent said he had all the men he wanted. Most of them were Italians, but they handled freight rapidly.

On the Erie piers only ten men remained at work. Agent Bowman said that he would

FILL THE PLACES

of the strikers to-morrow. Over 100 of his men struck.

At the headquarters of the ocean longshoremen to night it was stated that the Cooper's Union No. 2 had offered to strike to aid the freight handlers as soon as desired. This union includes all the coopers employed on the piers, repairing and tightening up the barreled freight before stowing it on the vessels.

The *El Paso*, of the Morgan line, is being slowly unloaded. It is expected that the vessel will be able to sail on its advertised date.

The cargo of the *New York* has not been touched.

The *El Dorado* arrived to-day and is at anchor opposite her pier. There are about 100 men at work on this pier.

The *City of Paris*, of the Pacific Mail line, sailed on time to-day.

The *Republic*, of the White Star line, will be ready to sail on Saturday.

La Bretagne, of the French line, is being loaded.

The *City of Chicago*, of the Inman line, will sail on Thursday.

The *Tribune* to-morrow will say: It is stated that

THE NEXT STEP

to be taken by the leaders of the strikers is to put into operation the Irish plan of campaign. That is, orders will be issued to all members of the Knights of Labor and other organizations which can be controlled by District Assembly No. 49, to refuse to pay any rent to landlords, but to pay the rent money into a fund which will go to support the strikers. This plan has been discussed in all seriousness, and it is asserted positively by some of them that it will be put into operation next Monday.

When asked what would be done with the evicted people one of them replied:

"You can't evict a whole city."

A curious feature of the strike is that the headquarters of District Assembly 49 are without coal and the officers and committees of the district have kept warm by wood fires.

Master workman Quinn, was requested by some Brooklyn people yesterday to permit a barge of coal which was destined for free distribution among the poor people to be unloaded. He at once went to Brooklyn to make the necessary arrangements and put pickets on the coal to see that none of it was sold.

APPEAL FOR AID.

The following appeal was issued yesterday:

To whom it may concern: After five weeks of struggle with the coal corporation controlling the Jersey coast, we find it necessary to appeal to those having the interest of humanity at heart. Humanity, we say, for this struggle is not for themselves but for their ragged, starving children. So plain is the issue, so just the cause, so necessary success, that we, 'longshoremen, having no grievance of our own, have resolved to sustain them and have been supported in the position that we have voluntarily taken by them that have not forgotten the motto of the industrial organization of to-day—"An injury to one is the concern of all;" the principal upon which we come into organized existence is mutual assistance. So glaring is the necessity of wringing from these soulless corporations enough at least to live on, that we feel called upon to ask for contributions from all sources, and respectfully request that such contributions be sent to our headquarters, No. 123 Houston Street.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARD
Of all Interested Organizations.

Jersey City, Feb. 1.—The freight handlers employed in the yards of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw and Brayonne this morning struck for an increase of wages in accordance with the notice they served on the company yesterday. There were about 500 of the men out.

Mrs. Spies at Last.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—It is announced to-night that the condemned Anarchist August Spies and Miss Nina Van Zandt were married by proxy on Saturday evening. The marriage was performed by Justice Englehardt, Spies being represented by his brother Henry. From the Justice's office the bride went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Spies and there remained over night. Contrary to the general impression, Sheriff Matson's order refusing Miss Van Zandt admission to the jail did not cause the couple to abandon their project for an instant. Assisted (by relatives of Spies, Miss Van Zandt at once set about preparing for a marriage by proxy. Justice Englehardt having denounced the result of the Anarchist trial, the matter was placed in his hands. After consulting the books, the Justice decided that a

MARRIAGE BY PROXY

was binding and drew up a document which was presented to Spies for his signature early Saturday morning. The signature was witnessed by several members of the family. The document fully empowered Henry W. Spies to act as principal at the ceremony. He answered to the name of August Vincent Theodore Spies and under that name the marriage to Miss Van Zandt was celebrated. Justice Englehardt is authority for the statement that the marriage as above set forth was actually performed.

FOREIGN TROUBLES.

More Fighting in the Soudan.

ROME, Feb. 1.—Premier Depretis informed the Italian Chamber of Deputies to-day that there had recently been severe fighting in that part of the Soudan whose occupation was being attempted by Italy in an understanding with England. He said this fighting had resulted in a complete disaster to the Italian forces engaged, in conjunction with the Abyssinian troops in the work of attempting to release Kassala, which has been besieged by hostile Arabs ever since the beginning of the Soudan war by the late El Mahdi. Going into details the Premier said that Kassala, the General commanding the Abyssinian troops, accompanied by a small number of Italian soldiers, attacked Santi on Jan. 25th last. A

BOTLY FOUGHT BATTLE

ensued. It lasted three hours, and the army and Kassala were repulsed. The Italian loss was trifling and that of the Abyssinians was unknown. Next day three companies of Italian troops left Monkalt to carry provisions to Saati. The Abyssinians again made an attack and a desperate battle was waged. The Abyssinians were defeated and the Italian troops were simply annihilated. But ninety wounded reached Massowah after the battle. This statement made a profound sensation in the Chamber. Premier Depretis then added that the Italian commander recalled the troops from the advance and concentrated them at Massowah. The Radicals

LAUGHED IRONICALLY

at this. The Government now opposed the bill for the appropriation of $1,000,000 with which to send Italian reinforcements to Massowah. The Chamber at once opposed the bill by an almost unanimous vote, some Radicals having cheered sarcastically in allusion to the valor of the Abyssinian troops. The whole House rose and cheered the Government. The Radicals cried out, "We must retire!" The majority rejoined with cries of, "Never!" "Cowards!" etc. The city to-night is in a high state of excitement bordering on frenzy over the news from the Soudan.

German Gossip.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The opening of the new Reichstag is fixed for March 10.

On the Bourse to-day there was a total collapse of prices. Advices from Paris and Vienna caused intense excitement. Prussian consols fell 1 per cent., Italian 1½ per cent., Russian 1¾ per cent. and Hungarian gold rentes 2 per cent.

A notable speech was delivered by Herr Miguel at Neustadt to-day at the congress of the National Liberal delegates from Southwestern Germany. He charged the opponents of the septennate with breaking their compromise with the Emperor and declared that Liberalism could not grow in the midst of men who were fighting against the security of their country. The National Liberals, he said, were the real defenders of the calm, progressive development of the Fatherland. Intestinal struggles weakened the Empire. If war should be declared before the present differences were settled, the danger would be doubly grave. The attitude of the Centre party was incomprehensible, because religious questions had not been touched upon. The elections related only to the prosperity and

SECURITY OF THE COUNTRY.

The Cologne *Gazette*, in an article headed, "Are the war apprehensions justified?" points out that France is preparing to form in the shortest time possible, in the event of a war in the spring, a strategical line, which it delayed forming in 1870. Germany must, therefore, either take the needful counter measures or summon France to reduce her frontier garrisons. The *Gazette* further announces that the Government will take the necessary steps to prevent Alsace-Lorraine from being overrun with French troops after the declaration of war.

The *Tagblatt* comments on the announcement of calling out the reserves and says that the drilling of men will be begun in the western provinces.

A dispatch from Paris to the *Pesther Lloyd* says: President Grevy and Premier Goblet are making superhuman efforts to prevent the outbreak of war.

The *Pesther* article yesterday on the situation in France has produced a profound sensation throughout Europe.

Stealing from An Actress.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1.—Charles Talbot, aged 19, employed as night clerk at the Gayoso Hotel, has been missing all day. He was on duty from 10 o'clock last night until 7 o'clock this morning. After the performance of "Fedora" at the theatre last night, Edwin F. Price, Fanny Davenport's husband, left with Talbot a jewel casket which contained Miss Davenport's diamonds, consisting of a broach, rings, necklace, earrings, etc., valued at $35,000. Mr. Price took a receipt and with his wife retired to their apartments in the hotel. The casket was not put in the safe, as it had been locked, and Talbot did not know the combination, but was placed in the cash drawer with several packages of money which the guests had deposited, and which amounted to about three hundred dollars. The money and jewels are now missing. Talbot had duplicate keys of the cash drawer of the cigar stand of the hotel and it too was rifled of ten dollars in change. The last heard of Talbot was at half-past seven o'clock this morning when he visited a house of ill-fame and bid farewell to his girl who is an inmate there. It is supposed he left the city on the 10 o'clock Louisville & Nashville train. Telegrams have been sent in every direction, but up to 9 o'clock to-night he has not been arrested.

Michael Davitt.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 1.—On the arrival of the steamer *Alaska* here this afternoon, the Mayor of Cork, accompanied by a large deputation of prominent members of the different branches of the Irish National League, went aboard and presented an address of welcome to Michael Davitt and his bride. Mr. Davitt briefly thanked the deputation for the hearty reception. He left the ship at Queenstown and proceeded to Cork, where he was received with enthusiasm by the people. The municipal council of Cork will give a banquet to-morrow in Davitt's honor.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—News from Laramie, Wyoming, January 29, says: The outlook for our northern stockmen is not of the most cheerful character. Deep snows, and crusted at that, spread over entire ranges.

—John Maguire, manager of the Butte (M. T.) opera house, has notified the members of his company that they must cease boarding at a Chinese restaurant if they wish to remain in his employ.

—The wind in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on Jan. 28th and 29th is said to have been absolutely terrific, but on the night of the 30th Laramie experienced the most severe wind storm of the many which have lately made life a burden along the line of the railroad.

—The Utah & Northern had lifted the blockade so far as keeping their track clear was concerned, Jan. 28, all trains were moving, although many of them were running wild. The principal trouble was that nearly half of the motive power was being used in propelling snow plows, thus badly crippling their freight handling capacity. They were able to get through twelve cars of coal on the 28th, and seven more were ready to be delivered at Anaconda next morning.

—A dispatch from Tombstone, A. T., of Jan. 29th, says: Wm. Ludley, a brother of Frederick Ludley, who was killed by a roving band of Geronimo's Indians in the Dragoon Mountains last year, has mysteriously disappeared while on the road from Bacuachi to Benson with his freighting team. A stage passenger while coming to this place found Ludley's team on the road and no one with it. The passenger immediately instituted a search for the owner of the team, but with no success. Ludley was always known to have considerable money about his person. A party of friends under the sheriff have proceeded to the scene of the disappearance. Ludley's friends are of the opinion that he has been murdered.

St. Jacobs Oil will immediately cure you of pains in the back. It conquers pain.

Received Direct from the Manufacturer a New Supply of
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Men's, Boys' and Children's.
☞ Call and see them before purchasing. Lowest Prices guaranteed for CASH. Large stock of HATS and GENTS' FURNISHINGS.
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Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.&R.G. Depots,
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We have removed our Coal Office from H. Dinwoodey's Furniture Store to
No. 40 MAIN STREET,
Nearly opposite Z. C. M. I.
WEBER COAL
From the Wasatch and Crimson Mines, and
PLEASANT VALLEY COAL,
From the Utah Central Ry. Co's Mine, constantly on hand.
We are prepared to furnish in any quantities at the yard at the Utah Central Railway Depot, or delivered to any part of the city, at regular rates.
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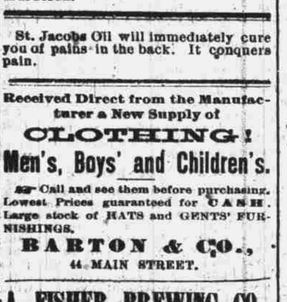
HOME COAL CO.
P. A. MITCHELL,
Manager and Secretary



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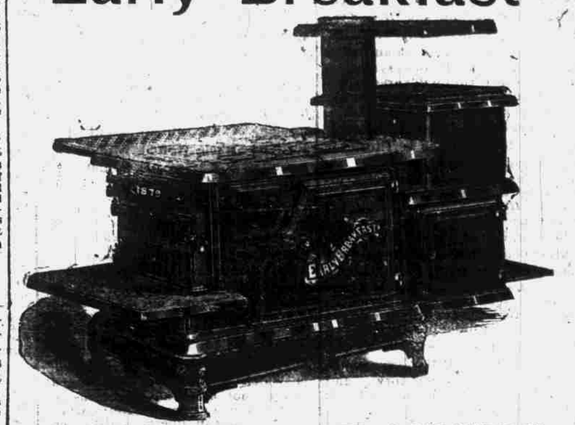

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AT COST
For the remainder of the Season we will sell our Entire Stock of
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks,
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Newmarkets at $5.00, 6.00, 7.00 and upward.
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