DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 305. FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 16, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXI.

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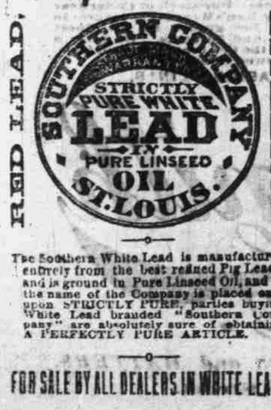

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Office and Warerooms Telephone Connected.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Powderly's Report Rendered Before the Knights of Labor Convention.

An Exciting Glove Contest Between Jack Dempsey and Mike Donovan.

Critical Condition in Indian Territory Over a Gubernatorial Contest.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

POLITICAL POINTS.

West Virginia Republican—Dakota's Admission, Etc

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—Official returns from 45 out of 60 counties in the state and reliable estimates from the others show Harrison's majority to be about 13,000.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 15.—Dispatches received this evening by the republican committee led Chairman Cowden to revise his figures and increase Goff's majority for governor from 76 to 302. The recount in Fayette County gave him an increase of 100 and authentic returns from McDowell make other differences. Owing to the recount these figures are still subject to revision. Later returns give McGinnis, republican, for Congress in the third district, 35 majority. The democratic state committee still claim Fleming's election as governor by 200 or 300, but furnish no figures.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—The president-elect had a large number of callers today, interfering considerably with his efforts to catch up on his correspondence, which continues very heavy. His first visitors comprised a party of 100 republicans from Galesburg, Illinois, accompanied by a military band. Colonel Clarke F. Carr and Congressman P. S. Post headed the delegation. A drizzling rain having set in early in the day, making it inconvenient for such a large party to reach his residence, the general came down to the new Denispsey just before noon, and received the visitors in the parlors of the hotel. There were no speeches. The general shook hands all around and was then serenaded. Shortly after, he returned home and resumed work on his correspondence.

At eight o'clock tonight sixty members of the general assembly Knights of Labor, now in session here, marched to General Harrison's residence and congratulated the general on his election. Their reception was of the most informal character.

BOSTON, Nov. 15.—The Home Market Club had a jollification banquet tonight because of the election result; 1300 persons sat at dinner. Timothy Merrick presided. Among those present were General Alger of Michigan, Wm. E. Chandler, John D. Long, Warner Miller, Geo. H. Hoar and General Banks. Speeches were made by Gen. Alger, Warner Miller, Senator Aldrich, E. L. Sheppard, John F. Scanlan of Chicago, G. F. Hoar and J. B. Clayton, of South Carolina. President-elect Harrison sent a letter of excuse for non-attendance.

FLANKINTON, Dakota, Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the people of Aurora Co., resolutions were adopted appointing a committee to use all honorable means to secure the calling of a special session of the Fifty-first Congress at the earliest practical day after March 4th, in order that an act may be passed which will allow the people of this Territory to celebrate the Fourth of July, 1889, as two members of the great family of States. Said committee is requested to invite the co-operation of other counties.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 15.—The preliminary examination of Thomas Reid, Thomas Harvey, William Palmer, William Hobbs and J. L. Lucas, charged with interfering with the election in Conway County, resulted in the binding over of each in the sum of $1,000. A deputy United States marshal started this morning to arrest the other parties implicated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Representative Thompson, secretary of the democratic congressional committee, told a *Star* reporter this afternoon he thought the democrats would certainly have a majority of one or three in the next House.

The Gallows Cheated.

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15.—Fitz Auschlag, who was to have been hanged tomorrow for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, an old couple, committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine in his cell this morning. He said before dying he had had the poison in his cell several months concealed in a plug of tobacco.

The Mormons in Canada.

OTTAWA, Nov. 15.—The Mormon delegates from the northwest are dissatisfied with the result of their visit to Ottawa. The government will not grant their request to be allowed to bring in machinery and implements free of duty, or to be permitted to bring in more women to whom they have been previously married according to Mormon custom.

Two Engineers Killed.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 15.—The Baltimore & Ohio express train bound west ran into a freight train at Valley Falls, seven miles west of Grafton, W. Va., last night. Both engines were damaged. Engineers Dowlie and Clinton were killed, Fireman Shay was seriously injured, and Fireman Baker slightly wounded. No passengers were hurt.

War in East Africa.

LONDON, Nov. 15.—The *Times'* correspondent at Zanzibar says: The southern mail brings news that the abandoned ports are filled with insurgents, and the feeling against the Germans has not abated. The report of the burning of Minengh and Funghi is confirmed. The governor of Mozambique is prevented from returning by a hostile chief at Tete on the Zambesi. The whole country is disturbed.

Army Changes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—A formal order issued by the Secretary of War today relieved General Schofield at his own request of the command of the army of the Atlantic owing to inability to perform the necessary work in addition to the general command of the army. General Howard is transferred from the division of the Pacific to the division of the Atlantic and General Miles from the department of Arizona to the division of the Pacific and Col. Grieson of the Tenth Cavalry to the department of Arizona.

Street Car Strikers.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 15.—An attempt was made this morning to run a car on the Lee Avenue line, under police guard. At Myrtle Avenue stones and bricks by the dozen were hurled at the car by the strikers. The police charged the mob, and after a lively fight dispersed the rioters and made six arrests. The attempt to run the car over the entire route was abandoned.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The street car drivers' strike in Brooklyn, as a result of the conference tonight, was declared off.

The Durban Bank Failure.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 15.—The list of failures by the Durban Bank is as follows: Bank of Durban, a state bank, owned by W. T. Blackwell, liabilities estimated at $400,000, estimated assets upwards of $800,000; E. J. Parish, warehouseman and manufacturer of smoking tobacco, liabilities $190,000, estimated assets $60,000; J. W. Blackwell and dealer, contractor, etc., liabilities $11,000, and others to the amount of $41,000. It is stated that Blackwell will be able to pay all his creditors in full.

POWDERLY'S REPORT.

History, Objects and Present Condition of the K. of L.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 15.—This morning's session of the Knights of Labor Convention was devoted to further reports and routine business.

There was time for but two reports before adjournment — those from Powderly and ex-Secretary Litchman. Powderly's report took two hours, and Litchman followed for one hour and twenty minutes. They were not given to the press. Powderly's address is a detailed review of the past two years of his administration, and is said to be an interesting document.

Only two reports were heard at the morning session, both being very long. On account of certain little unnecessary formalities being overlooked, Powderly's report was withheld until late in the afternoon. Litchman's report was in manuscript, but was held back for some reason.

The General Master Workman's report begins as follows:

For nineteen years the Order of Knights of Labor has maintained its existence in the face of circumstances most discouraging and disheartening. Struggling forward in its infancy beneath the veil of secrecy, it met with opposition from those in whose behalf it contended. Later on it faced the world as the advocate of justice for the poor, and found all who were enemies of the oppressed against it. In all of these years it has had to brave the taunts and insults of many whose interests it served. Since the adoption of the declaration of principles ten years ago this order has had the opposition of all who despised their principles, but the year whose ending we witnessed at this session has been most trying and discouraging to those whose wish was to see a harmonious blending of all classes of workers beneath the shield of knighthood. Many causes combined to reduce the number of those who swore allegiance to the principles of the Knights of Labor. The circulation of

FALSE STATEMENTS

concerning the strength of the order drove away thousands who regarded quantity as being superior to quality in the make up of the membership of labor organizations. When the rumor went forth from the enemy's quarters that the numbers were dropping down those members who looked to others for what they should do themselves dropped out also. When a difference of opinion between the general officers became heralded broadcast by those who always magnified the numbers who looked for unity among the officers instead of doing their duty by waiting until they could replace these officers with others, withdrew from the order temporarily. The story so often circulated and so wonderfully magnified, of the extravagance of the general officers frightened others and they too stood still until this session would assemble. In the ranks were men whose love of self predominated, whose selfish desires could not be suppressed for the common weal, and on no occasion would they consent to sink self for the good of all. The oft told story of their grievances sickened and drove many from the order. With an executive board whose members were not in harmony with each other, who traveled from place to place denouncing their fellow officers and condemning the actions they they were not responsible for, it could not be wondered that we have lost members. The unwise strikes, which were entered upon against the laws and principles of the Knights of Labor, swept thousands of our members into poverty, and forced them from the order. Add to all these causes the campaign which has just closed in the United States, in which members and assemblies were pitted against each other on a question which never was made part of the declaration of principles, and on which they could very well afford to differ without difference to any laws or rules of the order, and we wonder not that there has been a falling off, but that we have passed through the crucial test with our ranks unbroken as we find them today.

He states

THESE TRIALS

resulted in good for the order and denied any thing like official dishonesty, inviting a thorough examination of all the books and accounts. Many changes are desired in the constitution so as to avoid the frequent changes which are recommended at each session. He recommends the total abolition of the sections which provide for the appointment and government of examining organizers. The law as at present framed is a dead letter. An examination of sections 22 and 23 will show that in addition to his other duties the General Master Workman is required to examine the statement of expenses as reported by the general secretary. The treasury department should be held responsible for all moneys passing through its channels, and the general treasurer should be vested with the veto power, so far as declaring the payment of a bill as to which he is in doubt is concerned; at present, he thinks the financial affairs are entrusted into too many hands. A responsible person should be entrusted with the management of the finances.

After speaking of the high estimation in which the order is held by many outside of it, and showing the multiplicity of detail he must look after, he continues:

"We have been treated to many discourses during the past year on the subject of one-man power. The chief trouble with our order, is because of the lack of one-man power. Our power has been divided in the past and it has worked injury to us. The will of this order, crystalized into law and imprinted upon the pages of our constitution by the representatives here assembled, should be carried out to the letter. To do this the duty is assigned to one man to execute these laws. Where many execute the laws themselves, they always fail. Where each man interprets the law for himself there is sure to be a Babel of sound and confusion. Vest in one man the power to execute the laws which many favor, and let him pass upon it. Allow no interference with that man in the performance of his duty, and you may expect results. Allow every self-seeker, every knave, every disturber and fault finder to interpret the laws, and we have anarchy pure and simple. By pandering to the ignorance of some it has given rise to the impression that the man who railed against the one-man power was a friend to the masses. No greater mistake was ever made. The man who tells the people they can still act independent of each other on every issue that arises is a demagogue. No matter how intelligent the people may be, they cannot meet and determine what no one man wants but what is best for all. When they meet many cherished theories must give way to

PRACTICAL IDEAS,

and when these are enacted into law and intrusted to the hands of one man for enforcement, every hand should be stretched forth to aid that one man to carry out the will of all men, rather than to have, as I have had, so many hands stretched forth to stay the work that your predecessors have assigned to me. Men have been placed in office with me with whom I would not for a moment associate in a private business enterprise with any hope of success. Yet for the sake of the good that might follow silence, forbearance under such circumstances has been observed by me. Fancy the condition which the United Colonies would have found themselves in had the first ten years of the government of the United States been delegated to such men as I describe and the three millions of that day were not greater than those which were placed in the keeping of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor."

After remarking on the influences of the order on public opinion he takes up the pending questions, saying: The most important questions that can come up before this body for consideration are those of finance, land and transportation. These great questions are now before the people for discussion, and solutions will have to be settled before people long in name the interest of politicians to do so. Those who control our public highways are reaching out with a hand of steel to grasp and control the government itself. It is indeed a battle for supremacy. If the masses remain idle and indifferent, the classes will rule through the power which comes to them through banking, railway and land monopolies. It is therefore a duty which we should not neglect to select the subjects which I have pointed out and place them prominently before our members for discussion.

He recommends that a special committee of three be appointed to take up the matter. He advocates a concentration of energies on these questions, and further recommends the formation of junior assemblies for educating the younger working people.

Matters of interest chiefly to the order comes in for a good share of attention, and he favors a change of time of holding the general assembly, believing it comes too close to election. He says: "It might happen that in the heat of a particularly exciting campaign, that members would differ as to political methods and ill-feeling be engendered. Should our annual session be held in the midst of such a contest or soon after one, it could not be as productive of good as one held at a time when every trace of excitement and feeling of the campaign had died away."

He advocated

EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK

for women. The provisional committee is referred to as follows: "Scarcely had the gavel fallen on the last act of the Minneapolis session than traitor hands were raised to destroy what it had taken years of time and painful work to construct. The majority of the last convention were right and they legislated as they saw the necessity for it. They refused to pass resolutions with which they were not in sympathy. At the close of the general assembly a meeting was held in Chicago with the avowed purpose of disrupting the whole of the order. At that meeting it was resolved to organize what was known as a Sealed Provisional Committee for the purpose of purifying the order. Decision No. 276, which is herewith presented for the action of the general assembly, deals with the question of the right of a member of the provisional committee to visit or otherwise meddle with the assembly of this order. A law should be passed at this meeting which should promptly and forever expel from the order a member who would engage in such dastardly work as was inaugurated at the meeting in Chicago. Provisional reforms spring from the noblest impulse, but the impulse which furthered the assembling of provisional committee was born in hate, nursed in envy and grew to its present size in the hope that this great order would one day be brought beneath the rule of men who do not possess the courage or manhood to properly rule themselves. No hesitancy and mawkish sentiment should sway at this session. Let us at once and forever put it beyond the power of any man to fight this order or its principles and remain a member. If they will tear down let them tear from the outside and let every true, honest man in the order stand aside and either go with these misguided creatures or stand firm and defend the order from the vile attacks.

THESE ATTACKS

upon the Knights of Labor come from the persistent opposition which has been shown to the idea of allowing other organizations to control the Knights of Labor. Do not misunderstand me, for I do not refer to the trade-unions. I once referred to this matter at a meeting of this body and my remarks were twisted and tortured to serve the purpose of designing knaves who attempted to play upon the feelings of trade-unionists. I do not mean trade-unionists. Their cause and ours are one in the main. The organization which your general master workman speaks of is the International Workingmen's Association, which passed resolutions three years ago to secure the election of its trusted agents as general officers of the Knights of Labor. The proofs are in my possession. The plans of these men met with but little success, and from that time to the present the members of that organization have secretly and untiringly worked for the ruin of this order. We had the misfortune to elect a man who was either a member or sympathizer to the general executive board, and he has at all times shown a preference for the principles of that organization. An honest man would go with the society which claimed his allegiance, but men who will deny their connection with other societies, will not scruple to destroy the Knights of Labor if the opportunity presents itself. The opportunity never presented itself and they sought to make it and failed.

You may accuse your General Master Workman of entertaining a bitter feeling for this element. If so, you are wrong. There is no bitterness, but there is a determination on his part to drive from the order every element of discord, if it lies in his power to do so.

He advises a more equal division of wealth produced by labor, and denounces gambling in money, in land, in railways, and in the very food which is withheld from the mouths of millions at the sound of the stock broker's ticker.

In his report,

EX SECRETARY LITCHMAN

gives a detailed statement of his connection with the order from his admission to the present time, quoting from the official records of the past general assemblies to prove the falsity of the charges of dishonesty which had been circulated against him. He showed from the records that everything had been satisfactorily explained to the general assembly, and his course was approved of by a resolution at the Detroit meeting in 1881. His connection with the general insurance secretaryship was in no wise the cause of the failure of the system, for it failed because it was rotten.

Next he took up his election as general secretary two years ago, explaining that by good service and business methods he hoped for ever to silence his slanderers. He gives the details as to how and at what points he saved money to the order. In the various controversies he believed he was the target of undeserved censure. He had the printing done by his son, who was a Knight of Labor in good standing, and he believed he did proper in so doing. But it was less than one-seventh the amount that was done there. He denied that he falsified accounts, explaining that he had nothing to do with the paying of bills, that being the work of the treasurer. He denied further the claim that he had employed non-union help at the office. He recommends that the general secretary be given absolute control of the clerks, advocates the reduction of the general executive board to five members, consisting of the General Master Workman, General Worthy Foreman, General Secretary and two members, the money to be placed in safe depositories. He acknowledges the importance of the present session for the weal or woe of the order and counsels great care in the selection of officers for the ensuing year. His resignation was appended as part of the record. He closed with an expression of thanks to the general officers for courtesies and the hope for the continued success of the order.

The afternoon session was cut short owing to the regular meeting of the Women's Relief Corps. As there had been no talk of a call on General Harrison and it was not yet settled whether to call on him as an organization, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we consider it would be a very impolitic and ill-advised action for any body of men from this convention to meet or wait upon the President-elect as Knights of Labor.

Last year an exactly similar action was taken at Minneapolis in regard to President Cleveland, who was there at that time.

New York, Nov. 15.—The general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church resolved to raise $110,000 for distribution for foreign homes and missions and $100,000 to meet outstanding debts and indebtedness.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Dead Letter Report.—The Hatien Trouble, etc

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The House of Bishops of the Episcopal Church today elected Rev. Mr. Kendrick of Columbus, Ohio, missionary bishop over the jurisdiction of New Mexico and Arizona.

The department of state has been informed by the United States Consul at Ottawa that the Privy council of the dominion has passed an order in council, raising the export duty on pine saw logs from two dollars per 1000 feet, board measure, to three dollars

DEAD LETTER OFFICE REPORT.

The superintendent of the dead letter office in his annual report says he received during the year 6,215,876 pieces of original dead mail matter, an increase of 883,513 pieces over last year. Of the number of pieces treated during the year, 749,573 were restored to the owners without opening. In those opened there was found money, postal notes and negotiable paper aggregating in value $1,384,157.

THE TROUBLE IN HAYTI.

United States Consul Allen, at Kingston, Jamaica, has reported to the Department of State, that the United States steamship *Boston* sailed from that port on November 4th, for Port au Prince. He says that he had a conference with Captain Kimsey previous to his departure, and placed before him all the information in his possession, relative to the Haytien officers, and together, they visited such persons as were likely to be informed on the subject.

First Auditor Chenowith, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, recommends the abolition of the fee system as applied to United States attorneys, marshals and clerks and the adoption instead of just and reasonable salaries.

THE INDIANS.

The President has directed the return to the reservation in Montana of three Crow Indian prisoners. "Crazy Head," "Knows His Nose" and "Carries His Food" are now at the Carlisle, Pa., Indian training school. They were arrested at the time of and for participating in the "Sword Bearer" outbreak. This action is taken upon information that these Indians are afflicted with scrofulous and other diseases, which make their longer detention at Carlisle undesirable and not likely to serve any useful purpose.

A meeting of the House committee on appropriations has been called for Wednesday next.

Glove Contest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—The long-talked-about six-round glove contest between Jack Dempsey, middle weight champion and Prof. Mike Donovan of the New York Athletic Club, ex-champion middle-weight, took place at the Palace Hall, Brooklyn, tonight. Contrary to the expectations of everyone, Donovan set the ball rolling, landing on Dempsey's neck and head with his left. Dempsey returned on the stomach. Donovan followed it with one on the ribs and stomach. Jack retaliated on the mouth with his left, when Donovan missed him. The round closed with a beautiful stop by Donovan of a vicious blow from Dempsey's swinging right.

Second round—As they came up Donovan made a good stop and then went at Dempsey, chasing him about the ring. Dempsey sent hot ones on Donovan's stomach and neck, the Professor coming back with a strong, straight left in the face, a vicious blow. Demosey found a resting place on Donovan's chest for his left as time was called.

The third round opened by Donovan stopping Dempsey's blow. Dempsey was short with his right but Donovan followed it up, landing on his stomach. Donovan reached Jack's stomach again with his left. Dempsey returned with his right on the jaw. Dempsey was short on his left and Donovan stopped another hard blow. Dempsey found Donovan's stomach twice and landed twice on his ribs. All the blows by each were clean and effective.

The fourth round opened by the Professor landing on the Nonpareil's stomach with his left, Dempsey returning with his right on the Professor's neck. Donovan then landed two blows on Demsey's nose, Dempsey returning on his stomach. Donovan found Jack's ribs with his right, and then landed one on Dempsey's neck, the Nonpareil giving him one in their place. Both were right handed swingers.

Fifth Round—The work that the men had done was very fast but exceedingly scientific. Everyone was electrified by the exhibition of cleverness by both. Donovan landed on the ribs, when a clinch followed, but the men separated without attempting any fighting. Dempsey sent a stinger on the neck with his right and another clinch followed. Dempsey rushed at Donovan, who landed one on his face, but got one in the stomach for his pains. Donovan found Demsey's neck with his left just as time was called.

Sixth and last round—Both men came up slightly distressed, showing plainly the effects of their work. Donovan found Dempsey's stomach, when a clinch ensued. After the break Donovan landed on Dempsey's neck with his right and then sent his left out straight on Dempsey's nose. Donovan claimed first blood; allowed. The balance of the round was fast and furious, both doing considerable swinging and both trying to land knockout blows. Time was called and the contest ended.

Referee O'Brien gave his decision, making it a draw, but in the canvass of over fifty men, with a few exceptions, all declared that Donovan should have had the decision, and those who thought otherwise give Dempsey only a shade of difference, on the ground that Dempsey's blows were heaviest.

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This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions, and the use persisted in, will bring you good digestion and oust the demon dyspepsia and install instead eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for dyspepsia and all diseases of the liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1 per bottle by A. C. Smith & Co., druggists.

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It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, and she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drugstore.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One old buckskin HORSE, brand resembling [illegible] on left thigh, 4 white feet and white face.

If the above described animal is not claimed and taken away on or before Nov. 22nd, 1888, it will be sold at public auction, at the City Estray Pound, Washington Square, to the highest responsible bidder, at 2 p.m.

M. SIEILMERDINE,
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