DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX | SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1886 | NO. 137.

EVENING NEWS:

Published every Evening, except Sunday.

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

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PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

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" " six months, "	1 75
" " three months, "	1 00

DESERET NEWS:

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—After the transaction of unimportant business the Senate took up the Postoffice appropriation bill, and Vest proceeded to speak on the amendment appropriating $800,000 for the transport of foreign mails. He maintained that the provisions would prove destructive to the American merchant marine. It was now proposed to change the existing statute which permits competition and substitute in its place the declaration that none but American steamships shall carry mails. To-day he said, we have but two routes upon which there are more than two lines of steamships, one from San Francisco to England and one from New York to Havana. No competition could come except on these two lines. He cited statistics to show that in recent years we have paid four times as much to American steamships as to those of other countries, for the transportation of foreign mails, yet our merchant marine and our navy had steadily dwindled away. Since 1860 Congress had appropriated $385,000 for navy purposes, and to-day we have these old wooden hulks that would not last one half an hour before one single armed vessel of a second-class naval power. Chili had two ships built in England which could relieve us of every seaport city in the united States without receiving an injury. Italy also could send one vessel that could bombard our cities and destroy our navy and it would be only amusement for the Italians.

McPherson said the English to-day subsidized a mail line to South America to the extent of $450,000. He asked Vest how he would get the trade of South America against such odds.

Vest said he would repeal our infamous navigation law. No other civilized nation had such laws. He would reform the tariff and put it on a revenue basis, so as not to handicap one man for the advantage of another. He believed in an honest mail service, but this amendment was in violation of sound principle. So wedded were the Republicans to a protective tariff that they were unwilling to break even one link in the chain of protection, but they were compelled to acknowledge that after a long session of protection, a change was indispensible. Vest read a printed notice from a so-called "Workingman," whose name was not printed. The Workingman among other things said that all Congressmen favoring low tariff were not friends of the workingman. Vest said he would forfeit a year's salary in the Senate if that alleged "Workingman" did not turn out to be a man who wore a three-story silk hat, diamond studs and French boots. There was no doubt, too, that the "Workingman" boarded at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and his board was paid by the manufacturers and shipbuilders of the country, who wanted the high protective tariff continued.

Eustis wished Vest had explained his idea of a subsidy. He did not think Vest's position a consistent one. He (Eustis) did not see how Vest could reconcile his opposition to the subsidy with his introduction of a bill to guarantee the payment of $37,500,000 to build the Eads's ship railway on foreign soil. He (Eustis) inquired whether the United States were to remain satisfied in the future as in the past with speeches—undoubtedly able speeches—on the subject of free ships and free trade, while our commerce with Central and South America was stationary? Must we be content to see all the other nations of the earth supplying the markets of those countries, while we listen to speeches? Why, even Italy, a nation born but yesterday, had closer and better commercial relations with the nations south of us. Ships, Eustis said, were not like wagons, notwithstanding the assertion of Beck. The question of our shipping and foreign trade relations was one different from that of local manufacturers. Shipping represented to other peoples of the earth the power and prestige of the nation. The people believed, he added, that the trade of the countries of this continent belonged to us, and could be had with but little effort. It was not a political question. The largest subsidies ever granted by the American government were granted by the Democratic Administration.

Miller severely criticised the Postmaster General for his failure to execute the law passed by Congress. There was, he said, no abuse.

Colquitt opposed the amendment.

Beck desired to explain the incident referred to by Hale on Friday, relating to the 72 bags of American mail for Rio Janerio, said to have been dumped on the dock at Pernambuco. Beck said he had been told by a well informed officer of the Postoffice Department that the mail referred to was not sent by any ocean "tramp" as had been alleged, but by a ship of the Red Cross Line of mail steamers which made regular trips from New York to Pernambuco, and which had been regularly employed by the Postoffice Department for the past ten years. Mails for Rio Janeiro had been sent regularly by that line to Pernambuco, there to connect with the Brazilian mail steamer for their destination.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Wellborn, of Texas, submitted a conference report on the Indian appropriation bill and it was adopted.

Bean of Arizona, introduced a bill authorizing the President to offer $25,000 for the killing or capture of Geronimo.

Anderson, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad in Kansas and for the forfeiture of unearned lands. Agreed to—215 to 9.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 3.—The report of Dr. Billings, surgeon U. S. A., on the mortality and vital statistics of the United States returned from the tenth census (June, 1880) has been received by the Secretary of the Interior. It says the total population in 1880 was 50,155,188, an increase in ten years of 11,507,413. Of this increase 281,219 per annum may be taken as due to immigration; the total number of immigrants for the ten years being 2,812,191. The mean annual birth rate for the United States is given as 36 per 100. It appears from the data presented in the report that the United States as a whole, during the census year had a comparatively low death rate and a high birth rate. The death rate is shown to be higher in the colored than in the white population; in the foreign element than in the whites of American parentage; in cities than in rural districts.

The following is a statement of the present position of the regular annual appropriation bills:

Five—the general deficiency, legislative, sundry, civil, naval and fortification bills have not been reported from the committees in which they originated.

The military academy, consular and diplomatic and army appropriation bills are upon the House calendar. The river and harbor bill is unfinished business in the committee of the whole. The pension, District of Columbia and agricultural bills have passed the House and are before the Senate committee on appropriations. The postoffice bill is before the Senate and the Indian bill has passed both houses.

Secretary Manning, accompanied by Mrs. Manning and his sister, Miss Manning, took a long drive Sunday. During the afternoon and evening he received a large number of callers, among them being the President, Col. Lamont, Secretarys Lamar and Whitney, Senators Gorman and Call, and Mr. Bancroft, the historian.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

J. C. Thompson of Kentucky as Surveyor General of Wyoming.

E. P. Baldwin of Missouri as Deputy First Auditor of the Treasury.

H. C. Armstrong of New York, Consul General to Rio De Janeiro.

B. W. Hanna of Indiana, Consul General to the Argentine Republic.

W. L. Cabell, Marshal of the Northern District of Texas.

S. K. Lorah of South Carolina, Receiver of Public Moneys, Evanston, Wyoming.

P. L. Bonney, Appraiser of Merchandise, New Orleans.

Collectors of Customs—Leveritt Saltenstall of Massachusetts, at Boston and Charlestown, Mass.; James J. Cooke of Texas, at Brazo de Santiago, Texas, and James Magoffin of Texas, at Paso del Norte, Texas.

The Adjutant General has received the following dispatch from General Miles, dated Benson, Arizona, April 29:

"Confirmed reports from Calabassas and Nogales state that three persons were killed about ten miles north of the line. Very serious depredations have been committed south of the boundary in Sonora. Many persons were killed and others driven off, coming upon the Sonora railroad to Arizona Territory. Both Mexican and United States troops have been actively pursuing. One Mexican and a white man taken by the Indians have been killed. As fast as possible the troops have been placed where they will be likely to interrupt the hostiles, should they attempt to move north. The balance will keep as close to Geronimo's camp as possible, wherever they may go. The difficulty with the Navajos has, I think, been satisfactorily settled and troops placed in the vicinity of the threatened district. The Mexicans are reported well disposed and all will work."

The issue of standard silver dollars from the mint during the week ending May 1st was $881,986. The issue during the corresponding period of last year was $183,989. The shipment of fractional silver coin during the month of April was light—$857.

Bloodshed in Chicago—Police Firing Upon Turbulent Strikers — McCormick's Factory Riddled With Bullets.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul brought into the city 300 freight handlers from other points on the line of its road, and put them to work in the place of the strikers. The latter attempted to induce the men to quit work but failed. The Burlington and Wabash also engaged new men, and they continued at work until noon without molestation. The strikers formed a procession and marched to the several yards, but were unable to entice very many of the men away. It was reported they contemplated making a raid on the Illinois Central yard, and a squad of police was sent to intercept them. The crowd, however, reached the river at the north division of the city, and so far have not been guilty of any violence.

The men at the stock yards struck this morning for a working day of eight hours and ten hours' pay. The Fairbank Canning Company conceded the demand. Other houses are holding off.

The situation has been one requiring unusual vigilance on the part of the city police force. Squads have been sent to several portions of the city to quell reported disturbances. The procession of striking freight handlers, after proceeding to the north division of the city, visited the yards of the Milwaukee & St. Paul freight depot and induced a portion of the new squad of men brought in by the railroad company from outside the city to join them. The crowd as it left the St. Paul yards numbered from three to five thousand, and were somewhat demonstrative. Two squads of police arrived on the scene and effectually scattered the crowd, allowing the new men to proceed with their work. It was the most exciting event of the day. The strikers did not attempt seriously to oppose the police.

Considerable intimidation was exercised in the lumber districts and several large crowds marched through the yards to prevent work.

All the railroads have their freight houses open, but are able to transact but a limited amount of business.

Considerable excitement was caused at 1:30 this afternoon in the vicinity of Wabash Avenue and River Street by the arrival of a crowd of 200 or 300 strikers. They announced their intention of breaking into the tin can manufactory of Norton Bros., and tried to force their way in. The doors were barred and the police telephoned for. A detail arrived at double-quick time from the Central station. The crowd dispersed and quiet was restored.

The strikers this afternoon spiked all the switches on the Evanston division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road and compelled the switch engine to be returned to the roundhouse. The line is an unimportant branch of the road.

FIRING ON THE MOB.

Shortly after 3 o'clock a crowd of Socialists and others had worked themselves into a frenzy of excitement and started yelling towards the McCormick Reaper works, half a mile distant. The police were immediately telephoned for and soon arrived, and drawing their revolvers fired indiscriminately into the crowd. The crowd scattered in all directions, five of the wounded being carried from the scene. The entire reserve force of the city's police has been ordered to preserve order in the vicinity of the trouble. The scene at McCormick's works was riotous in the extreme. By 4:25 at least 150 policemen had arrived on the ground and were coming in patrol wagons within sight. By this time the windows of the factory had been riddled with stones and bullets. Two of the wagons, while on the way to the scene, stopped to disperse the noisy and demonstrative crowd at the corner of Blue Island Avenue and Lincoln Street. The mob attacked them with stones, but the officers jumped from their wagons and by a vigorous use of their clubs soon sent the rioters flying in all directions. They then turned and began driving the noisy crowd out of the saloons in the neighborhood, using their clubs indiscriminately. Inside the fence of McCormick's works Officer Rafferty had a very narrow escape. A rioter who had got inside came up behind him and was pointing a pistol at his head, not two feet away, when Lieut. Shepperd struck him to the earth with his club, shivering it to pieces with the vigor of the blow.

At 5 o'clock the police were forming a hollow square, inside of which they intended to escort McCormick's men beyond the mob's reach. Soon afterward the police escorted McCormick's men up beyond Twenty-second Street without trouble, except from an occasional stone hurled from safe hiding places.

Four men were found wounded with bullets, and two of them were taken away in a patrol wagon. One was shot through the hip. There were many badly damaged heads.

Officer Casey nearly suffered an ignominious death at the hands of the infuriated Socialists. After the great mob had been virtually dispersed, Casey, with three other policemen, carried Joe Weddick, one of the wounded strikers, to his home, 422 West Seventeenth Street. The patrol wagon was followed by an angry crowd of Bohemians, who yelled loudly for revenge for the wounds of their fallen comrades, but when the wagon turned down Center Avenue to Seventeenth Street the crowd did not follow. In silence they watched their countryman borne from the wagon into his house, and after laying Weddick upon the bed left, with the exception of Casey, who remained behind to get a report of the man's condition. While Casey was talking to the wounded man's wife, many of Weddick's sympathizers had pressed their way into the house. The injured man was asked who shot him. Evidently misunderstanding the question Weddick raised his hand and pointed at Officer Casey. The crowd inside the house went into a frenzy. Seizing Officer Casey they dragged him out upon the sidewalk.

"Lynch him! lynch him!" they cried, and several of their number ran for ropes. Casey, a man of powerful frame, was like an infant, hemmed in as he was by the crowd. In the ensuing struggle he received fearful bruises and his clothing was nearly torn from his body. A rope was brought and one end was made fast to a lamp post directly in front of Weddick's door. At sight of the improvised scaffold the mob shrieked with delight. Casey fought with the frenzy of desperation. As the crowd pressed him to the gallows, he gathered all his remaining strength and dashed head foremost for his assailants, jumped into the street, followed by hundreds who at once began firing at him as he ran. As he ran he was met by the patrol wagon full of police who having heard of the tumult were hurrying to his assistance. Casey clambered into the wagon and fell upon a seat exhausted. The wagon was surrounded in a moment by his pursuers, but at the sight of the policemen's revolvers they quickly scattered. While this was going on Casey revived sufficiently to point out among those who were last to turn, one of the crowd who had been so particularly officious in bringing the rope. The man was arrested and was immediately driven to the station. He gave his name as Joseph Hess. Eye witnesses of the struggle between the police and the Socialists place the number of the latter who were wounded at twelve. It is not thought any were killed outright but the rapidity with which the wounded were carried away by their friends and the secrecy maintained in regard to any connection with the affair, make the facts difficult to obtain. During the evening the following circular printed in German and with English translation appended, was distributed broadcast in many sections of the city:

"Revenge! Workmen to arms! Your masters sent out their bloodhounds—the police. They killed six of your brothers at McCormick's this afternoon. They killed poor wretches, because they, like you, had the courage to disobey the supreme will of your bosses. They killed them because they dared ask for a shortening of hours. They killed them to show you, free American citizens, that you must be satisfied and contented with whatever your bosses condescend to allow you, or you will get killed. You have for years endured the most abject humiliations. You have for years suffered unmeasurable iniquities. You have worked yourself to death. You have endured the pangs of hunger, and you and your children have sacrificed your lives to the factory lords. In short, you have been miserable and obedient slaves all these years. Why? To satisfy the insatiable greed and to fill the coffers of your lazy, thieving master. When you ask him now to lessen your burden, he sends his bloodhounds out to shoot you and kill you. To arms! We call you to arms!

"YOUR BROTHERS."

The following dispatch was sent tonight to John Swinton, of New York:

"We are securing victory after victory for eight hours a day. To-day the packing houses of the Union Stock Yards all yielded, and in many instances no reduction of wages. This affects 20,000 men, who are wild with joy at the grand victory they have gained. We hope to see other cities stand by Chicago.

"GEORGE A. SCHILLING,
Chairman of Eight-hour Committee of Chicago Trade Assembly."

The Eight Hour Movement Elsewhere.

Grand Rapids, Michigan, 3.—The furniture factories, with two exceptions, started up this morning with full gangs of men. All are satisfied with the arrangements made.

A mob of fifty foreigners, Poles and Germans, attempted to force a suspension of labor on the Bridge street grade this morning and had a little scrimmage. Blows were exchanged. The police were called upon and quelled the riot. Four of the agitators were arrested for inciting to riot and are now in jail.

Louisville, 3.—One hundred and fifty workmen at the Davis furniture manufactory struck this morning because the employers would not accede to the demands for the eight hours system. By agreement all the furniture manufacturers will close down to-morrow rather than put the eight hours system in operation.

Washington, 3.—A very general lockout began here to-day against the eight hour demands of the Unions of bricklayers, hodcarriers, stonecutters, painters, carpenters and plumbers, numbering in the aggregate over 2,000 men. The demands have been complied with in some instances and negotiations looking to an adjustment of the difficulties are under way in several others. There have been no disturbances of the peace.

Denver, Col., 3.—The labor men took no action in the eight hour movement to-day. All the men employed at the round houses, foundries, smelters and planing mills, as well as the carpenters and masons, went to work this morning and worked ten hours as usual. No demand has been made for a reduction of hours except in a few cases, and no strike or lockout is anticipated. The mill men do not favor the movement, and will refuse to accede to the demand providing a combined one is made.

A general desire prevails to avoid trouble, and unless matters assume a new phase within three days, nothing will transpire and the movement will die out.

St. Louis, 3.—An order was issued this evening by the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor declaring the strike shall end Tuesday morning May 4th, 1886.

Mr. Hays said that to-morrow morning this order would be obeyed by all striking Knights, and that they would present themselves for employment to the different railroad companies.

Milwaukee, 3.—A report has just been received from the West Milwaukee Railroad shops, that a body of 1,500 strikers visited there this afternoon, swarmed into the different shops and compelled 2,000 men employed there to abandon their work. Particulars cannot be obtained at this hour.

Sacramento, 3.—Governor Stoneman has decided to declare May 11th a legal holiday on the petition of the Federated Trades Unions, who hold a grand labor parade on that day in San Francisco.

San Francisco, 3.—The eight hour system, with eight hours' pay, went into effect here to-day in a number of furniture factories and cigar shops. No trouble occurred.

Incendiarism.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Sun* this morning says that ever since these charges were made it had been investigating the matter, and now gives the results of its labor.

John Most, of course, made a denial of the charges, and an attempt to verify Most's denial disclosed the peculiar condition of things in the anarchistic circles that there is internal dissension and discord, or rather that there was. The discovery of the plot in which a hundred or so members of the International Working People's Association were engaged lies in this fact, which led *Liberty* to make its charges of incendiarism and rascality. These facts, which have been gleaned after considerable difficulty, show that the leading members of the International Working People's Association have been remarkably unlucky men in connection with Most's extraordinary doctrines. The curious fires from which these gentlemen have suffered are interesting. They all originated in the upsetting, breaking, or exploding of kerosene lamps and have resulted in more or less damage to the property of others than Anarchists, and in the collection of more or less insurance money each time by persons in whose apartments the fires occurred. The *Sun* then publishes a long list of Anarchists whose worldly goods have been destroyed by fire, all of whom have been so fortunate as to secure ample insurance a few days after the kerosene lamp exploded.

Murder in Michigan.

DETROIT, Michigan, 3.—A special to the *Evening Journal*, from Tekonoha, Michigan, says: A terrible tragedy occurred this morning one and a half miles east of here. Ranadine Shedd, a wealthy pioneer of this section, killed his wife at 7 o'clock this forenoon, by beheading her with an axe while she was dressing. He then evidently went to the kitchen and instantly cut his own throat. When discovered, Mrs. Shedd was lying in one corner of the bedroom with only a part of her clothing on. Mr. Shedd was lying in the kitchen, near the stove, in a pool of blood. The horrible discovery was made by the youngest son. Mr. Shedd was 33 years of age, and was one of the earliest settlers of this section. He was generally respected. The cause of the tragedy is said to be domestic trouble.

Blown to Atoms.

PINOLE, Cal., 3.—The Nitro-glycerine house of the California Powder Works, located a short distance from here was blown to atoms this afternoon by an explosion. Three Chinese and Andrew Anderson (white) were killed. The accident is believed to have been caused by a Chinaman, while engaged in an altercation with one of his countrymen, dropping a bucketful of nitro-glycerine which exploded from the concussion.

Base Ball.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Nationals, 12; Boston, 11.

Philadelphia, 3.—New Yorks, 3; Philadelphia, 6.

Kansas City, 3.—Detroit, 11; Kansas City, 4.

St. Louis, 3.—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 7.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—That *rara avis*, the snow ibex, is said to exist in the deep recesses of the Owl Mountains, Wyoming.

—There was quite a heavy snow storm at Elk Mountain Wednesday accompanied by a cold wind.

—An attempt will be made to elect two lady trustees on the Cheyenne school board next Monday, out of the three to be chosen.

—Mrs. Lee, who lost her youngest child and all her property by the Oregon Hotel fire, is to be the recipient of a benefit at the Butte Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening.

—Frank Ward, a "wanted" Montana cattle thief, was arrested at the Shoshone Indian agency by Sheriff Sullivan, of Silver Bow County, Montana, and Sheriff Atkins, of Fremont County.

—On April 26th, Frank Taylor, of Woodville, Montana, was examining a Winchester rifle, and had his left hand at the mouth of the barrel. The weapon exploded, tearing off one finger and part of Taylor's thumb.

—John Dailin's property at Thistle has been recently purchased by the D. & R. G. Railway Company. The purpose of the company is evidently, at some time, to start the construction of a branch line from that point in to Sanpete.

—Advices from Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, say that on April 28, Mr. Musgrove, editor of the Kootenai *Courier*, shot and fatally wounded a barber by the name of Green, at the town of Rathdrum, Idaho Territory. The cause of the shooting is not known.

—At Burlington, Montana, on April 28th, James Hoskings, his brother, and two or three other men were working in the narrow gauge mine. Hoskings and his working partner, T. B. Eva, went into an old, abandoned cut, about fifteen feet below the surface, to obtain a piece of timber. There were no loose timbers in the cut, and the men proceeded to remove one of the timbers then in use as supports. Just as soon as the timber was removed the bank caved, burying Hoskings beneath four feet of loose dirt. Eva escaped interment, and summoned his comrades, and in a brief time the body of the unfortunate miner was recovered and removed to the surface. Life was entirely extenct. Death had evidently resulted from suffcation, as no bones were broken.

—At Phillipsburg, Montana, on April 24th, two Cornish miners named Noble and Toy were working together in the Granite Mountain mine, about 100 feet from the surface. Toy was fixing some timbers in the main shaft, when an unlucky move lost him his footing and sent him headlong downward. He fell about 80 or 90 feet and was instantly killed. Noble, who was near by, heard the cries of the unfortunate man and rushed to his assistance. Losing his customary caution in his anxiety to go to his friend's assistance, he hurried on through the dark passage, and beforehe was aware of the proximity of the shaft, came suddenly upon it, and stepping over the brink, launched himself into eternity. His corpse was picked up at a point 150 feet below the place from which he fell.

Throat and lung troubles need not be dreaded. Red Star Cough Cure. 25 cents.

HOME-MADE

Men's Suits made to order from Home-Made Cloth. New Styles Spring Suitings just received from the Mills, Flannels, Linseys, Tweeds, Trunks, Etc., for sale wholesale and retail at John C. Cutler & Bro., Agents Provo Woolen Mills, No. 36 Old Constitution Building.

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