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tennial Exposition, New Orlean 4. 1884 and 1885.

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or Zenithin Shaving Soaps.



BY TELEGRAPH PER WESTERN UNION, TELEGRAPH LINE XLIX CONGRESS. SENATE. sum of \$12,057, illegally exacted by him as collector of Internal Revenue for the district of Utah from the city for a WASHINGTON, 10 .- Dawes offered the

following resolutions, which were agreed to without debate: Resolved, That the President be re-quested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, any information in the possession of the government concerning the alleged seizure of the U S. fishing vessel David J. Adams while engaged in lawful commerce in one of the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and what measures, if any, has been taken to protect the fishing vessels of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Cauada.

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to in-quire whether the United States fish-ing vessel David J. Adams has been en-gaged in lawfur commerce while in the port of the Dominion of Canada and what measures, if any, are necessary to protect the persons and property of American citizens while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada and to report by

bill or otherwise. Van Wyck introduced a bill to au-thorize the Union Pacific Railroad Company to construct branch roads.

A resolution was offered by Ingalls directing the Postmaster General to re-port to the Senate all cases of unadusted salaries of postmasters and late postmasters in Kansas under the act of March 3, 1883, with a statement show-ing the amount of pay each postmaster would have recoived if paid upon the basis of commissions under the act of

1854, and the amount of salary allowed and paid under the act of July 1, 1864; also, the amount allowed under the act also, the amount allowed under the act of March 3, 1883, and the period of service for which such allowance was made, such statement to exhibit by comparison the amounts under the different acts. Also, directing the Postmaster General to send to the Senate a copy of the syllabus of the Postmaster General's opinion of the act of March, 1883.

Mr. Conger moved to amend by ex-tending the inquiry to all the States in-stead of confining it to the State of

The amendment was accepted and the resolution as amended was agreed to. The inter-State commerce bill was then placed before the Senate. Mr. Ingalls's proposed amendment was agreed to, giving to the cominis-sion the right to report to the United States Court and get its speedy judg-meat on complaints whenever the he says, that encouraged the making of fictitious and fraudulent entries. companies decline to obey the order of the commission. The certainty of a thorough investiga-tion would restrain such practices. But great frauds must inevitably exist so; long as the opportunity; of fraud is preserved in the laws, and so long as Mr. Walthall entered on an elaborate argument to show the power of Con-An amendment offered by Mr. Conger, was agreed to, modifying the first section of the bill, which relates to the it is hoped by the procurers and promoters of fraud that examinations class of companies to which the bill is may be impaired or suppressed. The Commissioner renews his recommendmade applicable. In the case of common carriers, whose routes are partly ation that the pre-emption, commuted by railroad and partly by water, when both are used for a continuous passage or equipment from one State to ano-ther, Mr. Conger's amendment limits the bill to such of these companies as homestead, timber culture, timber iand and desert land laws be repeale i, and says the questions, broadly stated, are whether the public lands shall be protected and an honest acare "under common control, managequisition of title insisted upon, or a ment, or arrangement." quisition of the insisted upon, or a dishonest appropriation thereof be al-lowed. These questions cannot long remain in abeyance. With the present heedless rush of speculation and mou-opoly, the public domain will be ab-sorbed in a period of time so brief that even preventive measures against fraud and misappropriation may soon be too late to save any considerable Stanford, in the course of his remarks made in reply to Beck and to some questions of Van Wyck, said the hardest competition which the Pacific railroads had to meet was the Cape Horn route. Speaking of the bill as a whole, Stanford said with emphasis, that if passed it meant complete combe too late to save any considerable portion of the public lands for the mercial disaster. In reply to a question by Van Wyck as to whether the Pacific roads had not homes of the people. The Commissioner closes his com as stated, controlled the Pacific Mail Steamship line by paying it a million dollars a year in order to stop compe-tition, Stanford said the railroads had munication with the statement that his general information leads to a conclusion that no large amount of pub-lic land remains in the Western States chartered so many tons in their ships and Territories east of the cattle belt, and paid them some amount for themwhich an actual settler can take up not so much as thad been stated—and filled them with such freight as they without first buying off a speculative claim or voiding some invalid entry by a contest proceeding, while within the did not want to carry on their roads. But that was done not to stop compecattle region, it is notorious that ac-tual settlements are generally pre-vented and made practically impossible outside the proximity of towns, through the unlawful control of the tition in its proper sense, but to pre-clude ruinous competition. He would not say that there was any blackmail in it. So far as the tailroads were con-Cerned it was business. Mr. Sewell said if the bill became country maintained by cattle corpora-tions. The demand for free lands for the homes of American citizens, which law with the Camdea amendment in it, it would destroy the railroad system that we had been fifty years in buildis daily increasing in intensity, can no longer be met unless the unpatented iands new unlawfully held or claimed ing. Without further action on the bill and so recovered to the public domain, and future lllegal and fraudulent ap-propriations decisively stopped. The Comptroller of the Currency tothe Senate adjourned. HOUSE WASHINGTON, 10 .- In the House today authorized the American Ex-change National Bank of Chicago, 111s. WASHINGTON, 10.—In the House to-day an attempt was made to pass the bill to prohibit "book-making" and pool selling in the District of Colum-bia, Hemphill of South Carolius re-marking that the time was auspicious for the passage of the bill, as many of those members opposed to the measure were absent. But Compton of Mary-land discound action on the to begin business with a capital of \$1,000,000. Second Assistant Postmaster General Knott to-day let contracts for carrying mails on the Pacific Coast as follows: Route 43,078 from Pertland. Oregon, to Vancouver, W. T., twelve land vigorously opposed action on the miles and back, six times a week on steamboat, \$500 per annum; route 43,-078, from Portlaad, Oregon, to Cas-cades, W. T., sixty-six miles and back in steamboat, three times a week, \$2,000. Both contracts are let to the bill in the absence of the "good fel-lows" who had gone to the races, and it was postponed until the next Dis-trict day in Jone. The bill to punish the advertisement of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia was next called up, and af-\$2,000. Both contracts are let to the Oregon Railway & Navigation Com-pany. Route 43,80, from Seattle via Sackman, Mitchell, Nibbsville and Colby to Seattle, sixty-six miles, equal to thirty-three miles and back in steamboat, let to Wm. H. Ellis of Seattle at \$900. ter sometime spent in an effort to secure a quorum it was passed. Adjourned. AMERICAN. The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the United States Circuit yourt for California and the Supreme Court for California and the Supreme Court of California in the case of Wo Lee vs. the Shefiff. The Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the California Courts in the California railroad tax cases. Judge field concur-ring in a separate opinion. The Supreme Court has dedied the case No. 1281 of Wo Lee, appendint, vs. the Sheriff of San Francisco, and No. 1280, Jack Woo vs. the same. The plaintiffs were convicted under the ordinance of the city and county of San Francisco prohibiting the carrying on of a laundry in a frame building, and were sentenced to prison. The Supreme Court holds the ordinance to be a discrimination against the Chi-nese, and was therefore illegal and in violation of the Fourteenth Amend-ment to the Constitution. The decision of the lower courts is reversed and the Wired from Washington. WASHINGTON, 10 .- The Post to-day publishes an interview with Hon. Sackville West, British minister, in regard to the selzure of the U.S. fishing vessel Adams by the Canadian au-thorities, in which he says: "I have had no official correspondence upon the fisheries question this iyear. You see the matter is in the hands of the bominion authorities at present. They correspond directly with the Colonial Office in London, and it is not until some action is taken by the Im-perial government that I should be called upon to act in the matter with the United States. I don't apprehend this question is going to cause any se-rious difference between the two countries. Of course the seizure of the Adams at Digby will increase the un-pleasantness which is felt on both ment to the Constitution. The decision of the lower courts is reversed and the cases remanded with directions to dis-charge the prisoners from custody. In the case No. 2019 of the County of San Bernardino vs. the Southern Pa-cific Kallway Company, the Judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed. pleasantness which is felt on both sides. Everything might have been avoided had Congress taken the ad-vice of the Administration and ap-pointed a commission to inquire into the whole dispute but it has chosen not to do so. Led by Senator Frye who really does not seem to care what he says, Congress has denounced the treatword 1571 and it has enbatting In this, as in the other California railroad tax cases, the assessments, in the case of the court, speaking through Justice Harian, improperly included the fence upon the line of the rail-road and that must be held to be in-sufficient as a basis for the judgment In this, as in the other California treaty of 1571, and it has substituted nothing, leaving us to fall back upon the miserable old treaty of 1818. Instead of progress, there has been re-trogression in this matter and we are

The Supreme Court to-day decided case No. 235, Sait Lake City, appellant, vs. O. J. Hollister, Collector of Inter-nal Revenue, on appeal from the Su-preme Court of the Territory of Utah. This suit was instituted by the city of Sait Lake to recover of Hollister the sum of \$12 807 Illowing order was made by the special tax upon spirits alleged to have been distilled by said city and not de-

been distilled by said city and not de-posited in the bonded warehouse of the United States by plaintiff, as required by law. The court, in announcing its opinion, says: "While the city does not deny the actual fact of distillation, and of fraudulent returns by it, it denies the whole affair by argument. It says that though it is very true that the city did distill spirits, did sell and did receive money into its treasury, it cannot be Aujourned until October next. money into its treasury, it cannot be held liable for this because it had no

legal power to do so. Its want of sep-arate authority to engage in distilling is to be received as conclusive that it did not do so, while by pleading it is admitted that it did. But the argu-ment is unsound that whatever is done by a corporation in excess of its cor-porate powers, as defined by its charter, is as though it was not done at all. The

Judgment of the Supreme Court of Utan is affirmed." Number 1291, United States vs. The Central Pacific Railroad Company. This was a suit brought in the Court of Ciaims by the railroad company to recover \$27,453 compensation for ser-vices rendered the United States in transporting persons and freight over the unaided part of its road. The United States demurred on the ground that the petition of the railroad company did not allege facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The Court of Claims overruied the demur-rer and the United States appealed. This Court decides that the construction of the second section of the Thurman act contended for by the railroad company is right and affirms the judg-ment of the Court of Claims. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, in his response to the Senate resolution calling for the num-ber of special agents employed in his office and their daties more that if the

office and their duties, says that if the increased force recommended in his annual report be granted, the entries suspended by his order of April 3, 1885, will be investigated and disposed of in about a year and a half. A large per-centage of these entries, he thinks, are fraudulent. The proportion of new cases that will require such investiga-

tion will be much less than in those previous to April, 1885, since the order of suspension had the effect to mate rially check the making or completion of fraudulent entries. It was the case with which frauds could be perpetrated under existing laws and the immunity

people of England to Scotland. [Hear! Hear! and cries of No!] Is it wondercommitting murder upon another In-dian of the same tribe, both sustaining the same tribal relations, when the crime is committed upon an Indian reservation set apart for the tribe to which they belong. The following order was made by the Super base to be the position of their own coun-ting the same tribal relations, when the streat and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment that the mind of the people should be con-fined to the position of their own coun-Supreme Court: It is now here or-dered by this Court that all cases on the docket not rejected and all other business of the term not disposed of by the Court. be and the same is here-by continued until the next session of the sourt.

feet long, and contains the names of over 50,0.0 persons. Every State, County and municipal officer, and every Kaight of Labor of California

named Norman G. Lounsbury, aged 72 years, shot and killed his wife, aged 17 years, Horace Payson, aged about 30, and himself. The weapon used was a shot-gun, and Lounsbury, inflicted wounds which in each case must be-yond doubt have proved instantly fa-tal. H: was first married many years tal. He was first married many years [freated.

In conclusion he declared that the ago but was divoaced about twenty years ago. List winter he married Julia Pressber, sizteen years old, and has since lived with his wite in a small house on the farm of Horace Louns-bury, his brother. In Horace Louns-bury's family lived Horace Payson,





a coal agent for the Delaware, Lacka the bill had an alternative wanna & Western station at Lounsbury, Erie Station and at Tioga. Norman Lounsbury had suspected for some time that improper relations existed between his wife and Payson and had threatened her life several times. She had been to see District Attorney Sears | might be daring but not so daring as regarding these threats. From all sour- to undertake to reconstruct the Irish ces of imformation it appears that the nusband first shot his wife in the back of the head, the charge lodging in the temple. She was found lying in bed, which was saturated with her blood. He then reloaded his gun and proceed-ed to the barn of his brother Horace, He then reloaded his gun and proceed-ed to the barn of his brother Horace, where he saw and shot Payson in the head. The charge blew a hole through all men ought to know their own Payson's head, the ball coming out at the back. The murderer then went back to his nome, reloaded his gun, removed his coat and boots, placed the reapon to his forehead and fired. The whole upper portion of his head was blown off, and portions of the skull, shreds of flesh, patches of hair and masses of the brain were scattered about the room. She Shoots Her Betrayer.

DENVER, Col., 10.—An Elizabeth, Colorado, special to the News says: Bob Wright was shot and killed here firmer and stronger in character than heretofore, the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. [Loud and prolonged cheering.] Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord to-day by a woman from Denver, whom he had seduced, and who came here on the morning train from Denver, accompanied by her brother. After her arrival she stepped into his place of business and asked him to marry her, and upon his refasing, she fired three shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in his the shots at him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in him from a Colt's forty-five revolver, two taking effect in him from a Colt's forty-forty forty forty-forty forty forty-forty forty forty

Hartington, who, on rising, was greeted with cheers. The Standard says there is absolutely nothing in Mr. Gladstone's laborious references in regard to Irish repre-sentation at Westminster which is likely to abate Mr. Chamberlain's hostility to the home rule bill. The absurdity of the devices which Mr. Gladstone hinted might meet the diffi-culty, exposed the fundamental weakhead and one in his chest, killing him instantly. The woman claims to be the mother of his illegitimate child, and that Wright often promised to marry her, but always failed to keep his promise, and she made up her mind to kill him if he refused her again to-

Gladstone hinted might meet the diffi-culty, exposed the fundamental weak-ness of the conception. The Daily Telegraph says: It seems that Mr.Gladstone is so absorbed in the contemplation of the merits of his or project that he is unable to ap-p. ate the import of objections. Mr. Chamberlain and his followers cannot possibly accept his concessions. day. After the shooting, she and her brother entered a carriage, drove to Kiowa, and gave herself up to the officers, but she refused to give her

WANTEDI

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—The crowd which as-sembled in the Palace Yard to-day was very large, bat it was nothing like the immense assemblage that gathered there on the day that Gladstone intro-duced his bill on Home Rule. Mr. Giadstone was heartily cheered while passing into the House of Commons. The House was packed, but there was no such rush as on the day the bill was introduced. The Peers', Speakers', strangers' and lades' galleries were filled to their utmost capacities. The Premier's speech evoked no notable demonstration from any quarter and was heard throughout in comparative silence, even the Parnellites showing LONDON, 10 .- The crowd which aslooking-glass.

no enthusiasm. As an oratorical et no enthusiasm. As an oratorical er-fort, the speech was quite unequal to that in which Mr. Gladstone intro-duced the bill. The vagueness of his language on the powers the bill pro-posed to confer on the Anglo-Irish Commission, gave general dissatisfac-tion and failed to conclimate the Cham-

at Deseret Paper Mill.

the lobby arranging a "whip" to secure votes from all sides in the building. The government supporters of the bill were very discontented at the prospect. of a lengthy debate under Mr. Glad-stone's refusal to give it day to day consideration. It is the opinion of the lobby of the House that if defeated Mr. Gladstone will resign and not ask for a dissolu-tion of Parliament, and that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new cabinet. The Prince of Wales, Prince Chris-tian, Mr. Phelps, United States minis-ter, and Floquet, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, were among the distinguished visitors in the galleries. When Gladstone arose, he was re-ceived with loud cheers. On quiet be-ing restored, the Premier moved the second reading of the Home Rule bill. He said he did not intend at present to ask

Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.A.B.G. Bopots, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

Gladstone on Home Rule for Ireland.

name.

slience, even the Parnellites showing

berlain radicals. Messrs. Chamberlain, Goshen and Lord Hartington held a conference in the lobby arranging a "whip" to secure votes from all sides in the building.

