

HONOR TO THE BRETHREN

OF AMERICAN FORK, RECENTLY CONVICTED OF BEING TRUE TO THEIR WIVES.

On Friday evening last, about 250 of the friends and admirers of Bishop Bromley and Brother Wm. Grant, of American Fork, assembled at the residence of the latter to manifest the honor, respect and admiration they felt for those brethren and engage in a social reunion with them before they departed for Provo to receive sentence for their fealty to their wives and their religion.

There dwells a feeling in the human breast, That only Saints of God can truly know, Which glows to see a worthy brother blest, And loaths to see him suffer pain or woe.

'Tis, therefore, with regret, we say good bye To you, dear brethren, ostracized, be cause Your conscience cannot brook that you deny The loved ones, yours by heaven's appointed laws.

Dead were the soul, indeed, to every sense Of truth and justice, did it not despise, The foisted law, that brands you with of sense For holding sacred wedlock's holy ties.

As husbands, fathers, sworn to succor, shield, Your wives and little ones from harm and wrong, Better a thousand deaths, than you should yield The rights which to your honored sphere belong.

The awful vision from my soul remove. Of him who from the fear of prison walls Abandons those who earned his trust and love, Heedless of all their wants and plaintive calls.

'Tis not, dear brethren, that you cheat, or lie, Or break the common law of man or God, That lecherous ones to you the rod apply, And fain would stamp your manhood in the sod.

Oh, not but then the Priesthood which you bear Gives you the power, the wisdom and the right To labor, a kingdom to prepare. Where man may bask in freedom's glorious light.

We pity those, in Satan's wily hands, Who Justice stab, and all our rights deny; Who sneer and laugh at all our just demands, And welcome slander with a lavish eye.

Much though we feel your fate, and loss, dear friends, Torn from your homes by malice in disguise, We joy to know your future bliss depends And hinges on your present sacrifice.

As wind gusts kindle up the smoldering fire— As trampling scatters seeds man would destroy; E'en so, the acts of wickedness conspire To yield the humble greater hope and joy.

The oak gains strength by bending to the blast— By lightning darts the air is rendered pure, The darkest clouds we ever saw has passed And strengthened those, whose faith was firm and sure.

Grim dungeon wall and chains, the cross, the fire, The boiling caldron, arrow, sword and spear, Have never failed, to wreak their vengeance dire

On those who dared God's Priesthood to revere, And, need we think that Satan's power will cease To battle with the anointed sons of God? Safer the thought, His ardor will increase Till false hearts bend, and kiss the tyrant's rod.

The horrid thought of temples, and the keys Restored to bind the living, and the dead, Makes Satan howl, and tremble in His knees And fires His soul with anguish, hate and dread.

And thus we suffer, and will suffer still, Till, by the potency of the priesthood's chain All power, usurped, shall bow to heaven's will And own the rightful King of King's glad reign.

Then, brethren, keep your sacred trust in view— Heaven, and earth's righteous ones, are on your side;

When you are gone, our fervent pray'r for you Shall be, that God may be your friend and guide.

Since conscience, honor, manhood, you obey, And choose man's wrath, rather than to recant.

With mutual accord, we kindly say, Bless Bishop Bromley, Lord, and Brother Grant.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE. AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day considered the Morrow Chinese bill and the Chinese indemnity resolution, and although no final action was reached, there was a free expression of individual sentiment upon these subjects. The period fixed for the restriction of the Chinese in the Morrow bill was regarded as too long by a number of the members of the committee, and there was a decided opposition developed to that portion of the bill forbidding the return of the Chinese to this country after an absence of two years. It was held that this portion is in conflict with the treaty stipulations, as it would apply to the Chinese who were in this country before the consideration of the bill. It is probable that the measure will be amended in these respects. The indemnity resolution in its present shape was regarded objectionable, as establishing a dangerous precedent, and there is some disposition to make a cash payment to China in the guise of retaining an excess of the indemnity paid by China to the United States as a result of the outbreak of 1857. The California delegation urged the committee to immediate action, and it is possible that at the next meeting both measures will be agreed upon.

The House committee on ways and means to-day decided by a vote of 9 to 1 to report favorably the resolution recommending the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty. Messrs. Morrison, Mills, Hewitt, McMillin, Harris, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Maybury, Kelley and Hiscock voted in favor of the resolution, and Breckenridge of Kentucky cast the negative vote.

The Secretary of the Interior has entered a rule on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, returnable on the 14th day of May prox., to show cause why the order reserving lands included within its indemnity limits should not be revoked.

In the Senate's executive session the Venezuelan treaty was taken up, read and ratified without debate. It provides for the reopening of the claims of citizens of the United States against the government of Venezuela. These are to be considered by a commission of three, one to be appointed by each government, and a third to be selected by these two. If these cannot agree, the Russian or Swiss minister is to name a commissioner to take the place of the one to be selected by the two first named. The commission is to meet within three months in Washington, and its decision is to be final.

The nomination of R. E. Goodell to be postmaster at Leadville, Col., was confirmed.

St. Louis, 15.—The City Council this morning voted \$5,000 in cash to aid the cyclone sufferers and Governor Hubbard dispatched a car load of provisions to Sauk Rapids. The car was accompanied by a committee of the Jobbers Union who will offer all assistance in their power. Dr. Dersloa, who with others went last evening by train for St. Cloud, returned this morning. Upon reaching St. Cloud he said the physicians from St. Paul and Minneapolis, divided, part going to Sauk Rapids. Dr. Dersloa was the force sent to the St. Benedictine Sisters Hospital and they were kept busy until 3 o'clock this morning. There are 25 injured in the hospital alone and he does not know how many more are cared for in private houses.

Sauk Rapids, 15.—The dismal work of searching for the dead among the debris of this storm-swept section still continues. While the recovered remains of the blackened and mangled are being shrouded for the grave, while the wounded are receiving every possible attention, physicians from neighboring cities are still on duty, tireless in their efforts to save life. As the returns come in from the country in the track of the tornado, new fatalities are discovered and other cases of the maimed are being brought in for treatment. No pen can depict the horrors of the scene. The final muster of casualties will surely swell the total of fatalities to 100 and the wounded to over that number are being recovered hourly from the debris and are being brought in from the country in the track of the tornado. Twelve injured people have been brought in. Several of these will die. Four have died of their wounds since morning.

At the church east of Rice's, thirteen of a wedding party were killed, including the officiating minister. At Sauk Rapids thirty-one are already dead. The list will be swelled to forty. At St. Cloud at least thirty deaths can be traced as the result of the visitation there.

Skidmore, Mo., 15.—A fearful cyclone passed over Monroe township, Nodaway County, last evening, destroying dwellings, barns, outhouses, and killing thousands of dollars worth of

stock. Three persons were killed and many injured. Many of the wounded are not expected to live.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 15.—The Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery in electing H. B. Payne Senator in 1884, reported this evening. The majority report, signed by three Republicans, is lengthy and is accompanied by eighty pages of evidence, the important points of which are cited to show that while none of the members of the present General Assembly have been conclusively impeached, a case has been made as to the corrupt methods, and the testimony fully justifies that it be certified at once to the United States Senate for action by that body in considering Payne's right to his seat. Most of the witnesses who testified as to the use of money were Democrats, some being ex-members of the Legislature, who were at the time offered various sums, notably Representative Kahle, who testified that Senator Ramey offered him \$5,000 to vote for Payne, saying that was what he (Ramey) got.

Evidence is cited to show that there were two banks wherein Ramey deposited \$2,500 each, and also to show that large investments were made at the time by State Senator Elmer White and Representatives Mooney, Roche and others.

The majority report is somewhat sensational, and has caused a great stir by the evidence of L. A. Russell, who tells of picking up a \$20 bill on the floor of D. R. Page's room, Page being Payne's manager, and J. J. Hale, who told of entering J. Huntington's room unceremoniously and finding stacks of bills, more money piled up than he ever saw in the bank of which he is a director. The committee sets forth that Huntington, who is one of the directors of the Standard Oil Company was regarded as the purser of the alleged Payne fund, and as soon as this committee was appointed he fled to Cuba and has not been available.

The minority report signed by two democratic members is devoted to arguments to impeach the most damaging witnesses, and while admitting that there have been many newspaper rumors and much testimony of a general nature as to corruption and bribery, that there is no direct evidence, and that the connecting link is out in every case, so that they hold such evidence should not be certified to by the United States Senate to blacken the character of any man.

Pending discussion to print the reports and substitute the minority for the majority reports, a recess was taken till to-morrow morning, and the matter will probably be before the House all week.

PHILADELPHIA, 15.—General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor to-day addressed the following circular to the members of the order:

NOBLE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR OF AMERICA.

To the Order wherever found, Greeting: You have all read of the great strike on the Gould lines of railway in the Southwest; its history is written day by day. It makes but little difference now whether the men of the southwest acted wisely or not. Let us pass that affair over, for it, too, has passed into history.

The General Executive Board of the Order attempted to settle the trouble and restore harmony; agreements were made with them by Jay Gould, Esq., but when the board reached St. Louis Mr. Hoxie would not treat with them; not that alone, but he positively refused to employ Knights of Labor, whether they had been active in the strike or not. It now becomes the part of every man and woman in the Order to take up the fight of the men of the Southwest and assist them to the full extent of their means. They have been idle for nearly two months; they had the most trying ordeal to go through, and are in need of funds. It requires no eloquence or rhetoric to plead the cause of these suffering people. They require aid, and it becomes our duty to extend that aid as quickly as possible for us to do so. Send every dollar you can spare to the general secretary and treasurer, who will at once forward it to the men at St. Louis for distribution. Remember that the men out there do not ask for charity. They do not ask at all. It is your executive board that makes the appeal in their behalf. He who gives quickly gives doubly. Act at once.

Another appeal may be sent to you, and we ask of you to prepare for it now. We must be judged by our actions in this matter. Do not pass resolutions condemning capital, for we are not fighting capital. Do not antagonize the contest we have before us. Let us make a friend of every man who has suffered through monopoly. This battle against the man who represents monopoly must be fought out manfully. Watch his actions everywhere. Keep an eye on the doings of Congress. Urge the committee that has been appointed to do its duty fearlessly; strengthen their hands and give them every aid. In conclusion, let us again ask that you send at once every dollar you can at present raise to uphold the men who are now out along the lines of the Southwestern system of Gould's railways. Do not delay, and at the same time make ready to bring the whole power of the Order to bear, upon the man who wrecks railroads, homes, fortunes and lives in his greed for gold. Let us determine to have it go into history that the men of 1886 struck as grandly for liberty as the men of 1776. The men of 1776 broke the power of a monarchy and dethroned a king. The

power which they wrested from the hands of a king was not so great as that which is now held by one man who through the corrupt use of money has brought the manufacturer and workman to ruin. The power of a king has passed away, and the power of wealth is passing away, and it must now be determined whether man shall rule or whether illegitimate wealth shall rule.

(Signed) T. V. POWDERLY, General Master Workman.

SCRANTON, Pa., 15.—In an interview this afternoon, Mr. Powderly when asked what he thought of Mr. Gould's reply to the manifesto, said: "I have not had much time to think of it, for this has been an unusually busy day with me. I don't think, however, that Mr. Gould has answered my letter. His reply is a quibble and an evasion, and he fairly slops over on some points. All there is in his communication has been said before. He evidently wants to pose before the country in the light of a martyr, but the Knights of Labor don't propose to honor him with martyrdom. We have invited him to carry his threats of prosecution into the courts, and we are ready to meet him there. He announced some time ago his intention to commence a series of prosecutions against us, and we want him to proceed at once. We shall not be swayed from our course by anything he may say or do. Just as soon as possible we shall appoint a committee of the Order to investigate the Southwestern trouble, from root to branch, all along the line from St. Louis to the Mexican border. The result of this investigation will be published to the world, and if the Knights of Labor who struck are at fault they will not be screened. We are anxious, however, to have a congressional committee investigate the strike first, ascertain the causes leading to it and then make them public without delay. Mr. Gould acts, or rather talks, like a man who fears that he will be injured. If he should be punished legally for unlawful acts of his, that would not be unjustly injuring him. It would merely be upholding the law. If any of our men are amenable, let them also suffer."

Mr. Powderly was called to Chicago late to-night on important business connected with the Knights of Labor.

St. Louis, 15.—One of the military sentinels in the Vandalia yards in East St. Louis was fired upon by an unknown man. The sentry fled and woke up another man in ambush. Both the miscreants escaped.

Two rails were removed from the Cairo Short Line road near Belleville by unknown parties last night.

New York, 15.—As yet there has been no tie up on the Third Avenue street car line. The Empire Protective Association held an all-night meeting. The Association wants seven non-Union men, now in the employ of the company, discharged. If the officers do not consent to this a tie up will be ordered to-morrow morning.

Eleven hundred employees of the Third Avenue, Lexington Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and the cable lines, met to-night to decide the question of the contemplated strike on account of the refusal of the companies to discharge non-union employees. At midnight it was decided to "tie up" those lines at 4 o'clock, and if the demand is not acceded to it is threatened that a "tie up" will take place on all the roads in the city.

BALTIMORE, 15.—At noon to-day the officers of the Knights of Labor ordered the "tying up" of all of the cars of the Union, Peoples and Central companies, and the work was done as rapidly as the cars reached their respective stations.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 15.—Advices from Sonora, Mexico, state that the expedition under General Otero, with 900 men, left Navajoa to reconnoiter the position of the Yaqui Indians. Several engagements took place in which the Indians lost eight killed and had seventy-six prisoners captured. The Mexican troops then returned to Navajoa.

Guayamas, Mexico, 15.—Two skirmishes with the Yaqui Indians this week resulted in the defeat of the Mexican troops with the loss of three killed and eight wounded. The Indians also captured the arms, ammunition and baggage of the Mexican outposts. The Mexicans have 2,000 men. The Indians under Cazeme are reported to number 4,000. A general advance will be made on the Indians on the 17th instant.

New York, 14.—Amelia Morosini, daughter of Jay Gould's old partner, and youngest sister of Mrs. V. Schelling-Huelskamp, was bitten by a rabid dog yesterday. She was walking in the grounds surrounding her father's residence at Riverdale, New York, when she saw the dog coming toward her. She ran, but the animal pursued her and overtook her. Her screams were heard by Policeman Finegan, who killed the dog with a shot from his revolver. Miss Morosini had already been bitten.

Eight boycotting bakers who peddled circulars before the bakery of Mrs. Grey on Hudson street for several days past, were last night arrested for disorderly conduct.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—The schooner Papeete, which arrived to-day from Papeete, the capital of Tahiti Island, reports that a French fleet is at Papeete. In reference to the latter fact, the Call to-morrow will publish a private letter received here from Papeete, which states: "Several French vessels are now here. There is a probability that the Leeward Islands will be brought under the French protection or fully annexed."

New York, 15.—This morning all the cars on the lines operated by the Third Avenue company tied up. These lines are the Third Avenue main line, Lexington Avenue and Grand Central depot, 125th Street cross town and cable road, which runs up to Tenth Avenue from 125th Street to and beyond the High Bridge. This is owing to the refusal of the company to accede to the demand of the Empire Protection Association that the company discharge five non-union men.

New York, 16.—The Third Avenue from early this morning, between the stables at 65th Street and Bowery has been lined with police to prevent interference on the part of the strikers. If the company should proceed to run cars policemen will be held in reserve at headquarters and at the police stations along the route of the road. The Superintendent of Police had a conference with the officers of the road, at which they decided to make no attempt to run beyond 65th Street stables, or below Grand Street, but to keep up communication between these points to as great extent as practicable. The company has decided to run as many

An extract from another private letter from the same place says: "The new French Admiral is here with three vessels and two more are expected. It is believed Raata, Huahime and Borabora Islands will be annexed to France."

OTTAWA, 16.—The amendment in the Commons last night that the administration of Indian affairs in Manitoba and the Northwest, under the present government had been characterized by extravagance, mismanagement, incapacity and culpable neglect, was defeated by 165 to 114.

WASHINGTON, 16.—The President has appointed E. Prentiss Bailey, of Utica, New York, Thomas N. White, of Hernando, Wis., L. G. Kinzie, of Toledo, Ohio, Commissioners to inquire into and report upon the 40 miles of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. in Yakima Valley on the Cascade branch of the said company's road in Washington Territory.

He has also appointed Frederick K. Conder, of New York, Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, Edward Alexander, of Augusta, Georgia, Marcus A. Hanna, of Cleveland, and James W. Savage, of Omaha, Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Muldrow has requested the Attorney General, if in his judgment he shall deem it for the interest of the United States, to institute civil proceedings against the firm of Ordway, Weidler & Co., and also against Julius Ordway, G. W. Weidler and Milton Weidler individually, all of Portland, Oregon, to recover the value at \$14 per thousand feet on 6,000,000 feet of timber alleged to have been unlawfully taken by them from the public lands of the United States and also criminal proceedings against said parties individually for trespass.

The War Department has furnished for publication a statement calling attention to the pretended and fraudulent operations of an institution located in New York City under the style of the United States Military Post Library Association, the managers of which have been asking aid from the benevolently inclined upon the plea that it has been, and still is, rendering great moral and religious aid to the enlisted men of the army by supplying them gratuitously with reading matter.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

Collector—Asa Ellis, First California District.

Army—Col. H. J. Potter to be Brigadier-General.

Col. T. H. Rager to be Brigadier-General.

Chairman Curtin called together this afternoon his select committee charged with the investigation of the labor troubles.

There was a general interchange of views as to the proper method of conducting the inquiry, but as Messrs. Crain and Stewart, two of the members, were absent, no conclusion was reached.

To-day was the 24th anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, and the event was celebrated in a somewhat unusual manner. The colored people disagreed among themselves as to how the celebration should be conducted, and as a result divided into two factions, one headed by W. C. Chase, editor of the colored newspaper, and the other by Perry Carson, who was a delegate to the last republican National Convention. In view of the lack of harmony between the two parties, the President positively refused to review either procession. Both passed in front of the White House, but mounted policemen guarded the gates and prevented them entering the grounds. The President, through his private secretary, had previously notified the chairman of the opposing committees that it would give him pleasure to accept a joint invitation to review one procession in which all could amicably participate, but that he could not take sides in the quarrel, and therefore declined to accept either invitation to review the party. A strong effort was made to reconcile the differences between the two factions, and have them unite in one demonstration, so as to secure the President's recognition, but without success.

In executive session of the Senate to-day, Voorhees made a speech upon the Wial-Labra treaty. This was then laid aside and the calendar nominations were taken up. All unobjectionable cases, including a number of "suspended cases" were confirmed.

New York, 15.—This morning all the cars on the lines operated by the Third Avenue company tied up. These lines are the Third Avenue main line, Lexington Avenue and Grand Central depot, 125th Street cross town and cable road, which runs up to Tenth Avenue from 125th Street to and beyond the High Bridge. This is owing to the refusal of the company to accede to the demand of the Empire Protection Association that the company discharge five non-union men.

New York, 16.—The Third Avenue from early this morning, between the stables at 65th Street and Bowery has been lined with police to prevent interference on the part of the strikers. If the company should proceed to run cars policemen will be held in reserve at headquarters and at the police stations along the route of the road. The Superintendent of Police had a conference with the officers of the road, at which they decided to make no attempt to run beyond 65th Street stables, or below Grand Street, but to keep up communication between these points to as great extent as practicable. The company has decided to run as many