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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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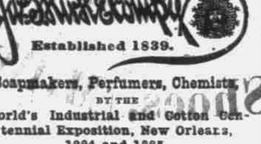

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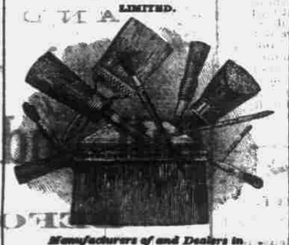

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—After routine business on motion of Platt, the Washington Territory admission bill was taken up.

Eustis's amendment having been disposed of the question arose on the amendment offered by Morgan requiring the Constitution of the proposed new State to be submitted to Congress and approved by it before the admission of the State. This was offered to take the place of the section that the Territory should be admitted to the Union on the proclamation of the President when the Territory should have complied with the provisions of the bill.

Morgan's amendment was voted down—yeas 19, nays 25.

Mitchell of Oregon spoke in support of the bill. He also advocated the speedy admission of Dakota and Montana.

Sansbury said he was not clear but that the Territory might have to pay an indemnity for the maltreatment of the Chinese residents of Washington Territory, and he thought Congress should make some provisions for reserving from the fund going to the Territory its proceeds of the public lands, an amount sufficient to cover such possible indemnity.

Edmunds said the fund referred to was a school fund. He deprecated any reduction of that fund. The Territorial authorities had exercised full diligence to repress the disturbance referred to. The acts referred to had been wicked; but were not acts of the people of the Territory, but of foreigners, who in no way represented the feeling of justice and good order characteristic of the people of the Territory. Edmunds favored the punishment of acts of violence, and would favor the taking of such a proper course by the United States as would be required by the United States of a foreign country if it had been American citizens abroad that had been similarly treated. Still this did not, in Edmund's opinion, render it proper for Congress to pursue any abnormal or unjust dealings with the school fund of Washington Territory.

The bill was then brought to a vote and passed, substantially as reported from the committee—yeas 30 nays 13. The democrats voting with the republicans in the affirmative were Messrs. Butler, George, Jones, of Arkansas and, Morgan.

The negative votes were all democratic, among them being that of Mr. Hearst, whose first vote was cast on this bill.

The bill as passed authorizes the inhabitants of the Territory of Washington and the adjacent part of the Territory of Idaho to form a State government with the name of the State of Washington.

It provides for a convention to form a state and adopt a constitution which shall be republican in form and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The persons who shall be entitled to vote for members of the convention are described by the bill to be "qualified electors, residents within said boundaries." The convention is to meet at Walla Walla at such time as the governor of the Territory shall designate, and when the new constitution shall be completed it shall be submitted to the people for ratification. If ratified it shall be so certified to the President of the United States, who, if the constitution conform to the requirements of this bill, shall, by public proclamation, declare the State admitted to the Union on equal footing with the original States without further action by Congress.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Morgan offered a concurrent resolution which, at his request, was laid over for the present, requesting the President to bring to the attention of the Government of Nicaragua the matter of the just claims of citizens of the United States, with a view to securing prompt and full satisfaction of such claims.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 10.—In the House today, bills were passed authorizing the construction of bridges as follows: Across the Yellowstone River, Montana; across Young's Bay, Oregon.

Bills were passed for the establishment of lighthouses as follows: At San Luis Obispo, California; at Point Sur, California.

Adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Incidents of the Trouble at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, 10.—12:30 p. m.—A few of the strikers have approached near the relay depot in squads throughout the forenoon and watched the movements of the troops. Some of them, known to the railroad officers as leaders of the violent section, have been pointed out and placed under arrest. Seven or eight of these men are now under an armed guard near the relay depot. Shortly after 12 o'clock a striker named Alexander Sweeny was told by a sentry named Kent, a private in Company "C," Fifth Infantry, to "move on." He drew a revolver and remarked, "You are too pretty to shoot," then turned to walk away, but returned and turning abruptly fired at Kent. The latter clubbed Sweeney with his musket, knocked away the revolver and took the man in charge. The affair created no special excitement, although the shot was fired directly in line of the troops and civilians about the depot.

THE HOTELS WARNED.

EAST ST. LOUIS, 10.—The hotels of the city and all proprietors of shops have been warned not to entertain or harbor any of the soldiers or non-strikers.

It transpires that a young man named Andrew Jones, a Knight of Labor, was shot yesterday, and he is not expected to live through the day. He will make the eighth person killed thus far.

The Adjutant General was waited upon this afternoon by Bailey and Hayes of the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, who desired to release certain members of their Order now under arrest for refusing to keep clear of the railroad grounds when directed by the troops, including the one who fired the revolver at the sentry to-day. The request was refused. The Knights declared their willingness to assist the State in preserving order, and deprecated the affair of yesterday. They expressed the view that none of their Order were engaged in the affray or responsible for the scenes succeeding. The necessity of more troops to guard the railway property appears to be seriously felt by the officers, and it is probable the Governor will be compelled to order here a larger force.

The body of T. B. Thompson, who was shot by the St. Louis deputy sheriff yesterday afternoon on the bridge, and who died last evening at 7:45 in the hospital, was taken to the morgue to-day. Dr. Deane, in his statement to the coroner, says that he asked Thompson to make a statement of the occurrence, so that it could be used in case of his death, but the wounded man would not make any. Thompson was a Scotchman by birth, and had lived in St. Louis but six months. This afternoon H. B. Stone, general manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, called at the morgue and identified the body as that of the ringleader of the strike across the river. He said: "I recognize him as the man I stopped in our yards last Wednesday, leading a gang of 200 strikers."

The adjutant general to-night, by direction of the governor, ordered seven additional companies of the Fifth and Eighth regiments to report here at once. This is not owing to any fear of an open conflict with the riotous element, but simply as a precaution to insure guarding the railroad and other valuable property. The city has few policemen and very few facilities for subduing fires. The railroad yards and grain warehouses extend for a distance of 56 miles along the banks of the Mississippi river, and the difficulty which is presented of guarding the property scattered over such an extent of territory necessarily requires a large body of men.

The additional force will make 17 companies of infantry in addition to gatling gun detachment. Gen. Reece, commanding the second brigade, assumed command of the forces to-night under orders from the Governor. A few small clusters of men have been seen on the streets and in the vicinity of the railroad crossings, but thus far they have preserved an utter silence, and have displayed no desire to provoke a conflict. The taunting and threatening to which deputy sheriffs were subjected has ceased.

11 p. m.—Reports from every portion of the city show that absolute quiet has prevailed up to this hour. The business streets are deserted, and no arrests have occurred of trespassers on the railroad property. The night is stormy, the rain having set in about 9 o'clock and is still falling steadily.

An Eight Hour Meeting.

CHICAGO, 10.—Fully 6,000 workingmen crowded into the great Armory of the Sixth Cavalry on the Lake front tonight, and possibly 10,000 more gathered in front of the building. The occasion had been advertised as an eight hour demonstration under the auspices of the Trades Assemblies of Chicago.

George A. Schilling acted as chairman. Ranged about him on the platform were leaders of local unions and men prominent in the labor movement. Though the strikes were practically left untouched by the speakers, an expression of the feeling of the multitude was given in the following, which was adopted by acclamation amid the wildest enthusiasm:

Resolved, That this mass meeting of the citizens of Chicago denounce the perfidy of Jay Gould in breaking his agreement with the Knights of Labor to settle the causes of the present strike in the southwest by arbitration, by his letter of Sunday, March 28th last to T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. Gould stated in substance that the grievances of the men now in the strike on the southwestern railroads would be submitted to arbitration. This letter was written to Powderly after two interviews on that Sunday at Gould's house, and as part of the agreement between Gould and the Knights of Labor. In accordance with the same agreement, Grand Master Workman Powderly telegraphed the men on the strike to return to work at once. Gould next day, by falsehood and double-dealing violated this, plainly for the purpose of demoralizing the Knights of Labor. We, therefore, declare that the conduct of Gould in this matter is base in the extreme, and we call upon the public everywhere to familiarize themselves with the facts in the case and to judge who is to blame for the continuation of the strike, Gould or the Knights of Labor.

Some of the city papers estimate that the gathering numbered between 15,000 and 20,000 men. It was probably the largest labor demonstration ever held in this city.

Powderly.

SCRANTON, 10.—Grand Master Workman Powderly this morning stated that the rumor that he was preparing a statement to the public for the Knights regarding the southwestern troubles was without foundation. "The Executive Board," said he, "has done everything possible for the settlement of the difficulty and the responsibility for what follows rests entirely upon others and matters will have to take their own course, unless arbitration is consented to. If this is done, then there will be no difficulty in bringing this strike to a speedy close. This is the only point where the trouble exists, and I believe that the country will never again see so formidable a strike as the unemployed employes have learned that a better way of settling disputes is by arbitration—the corner stone of the Knights of Labor."

While Mr. Powderly has improved in health, he is by no means a well man.

Fatal Fire.

LAWRENCE, Mass., 10.—The Pemberton mills caught fire this morning and a number of firemen stationed themselves on the roof of the mill adjoining. Their weight was too great, and the roof gave way, and the firemen went down with it. The fire broke out in the picker room at 11:50. A general alarm was rung in summoning the whole department and all the operatives were sent out. Ten persons were buried when the walls fell, including four firemen. In addition to these a number of others were badly injured. At 1:30 the fire began to succumb to the efforts of the firemen, and it is probable the main mill will be saved. Search is now being made for the men who were buried. Should the fire spread to the next building, it will be impossible to prevent a loss of millions of dollars, as a long row of wooden buildings is contiguous.

During the fire at Pemberton mill this afternoon, the rear walls of the building fell, burying ten firemen. All were killed.

Sandusky Burning.

CHICAGO, 10.—The *Daily News* last evening published a startling article from dispatches received from Sandusky, Ohio, in connection with the burning of the buffet car on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway yesterday. The article relates that, contrary to first reports that the two corpses, which were being shipped East were totally consumed, the bodies were in reality only partly destroyed. The bodies were those of Mrs. Jennie Nettleton and her babe *en route* from St. Paul to Newport, Connecticut. Mr. Nettleton was aboard the train, and when he made his examination he found that a diamond ring worth several thousand dollars, which he placed on his wife's finger before the body was shipped, had disappeared. No trace of it has been found, and Mr. Nettleton offered $1,000 reward for its recovery. He is having the matter investigated. A suspicious feature is that Mr. Nettleton remained in ignorance of the catastrophe until the train reached Cleveland, where he declares the train men told him the bodies were entirely consumed.

Murder.

FORT SMITH, 10.—Another horrible Indian murder was committed in the Cherokee Nation yesterday, and another officer was killed while on duty. A deputy marshal of Smith's party, in charge of a posse, B. Hewye, had camped near Flatwood's, 22 miles from Fort Smith, in the Cherokee Nation. At 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon the party pitched their tents and all left the camp except Henry Miller, the guard, who was in charge of Big Chewry, a Cherokee Indian desperado prisoner, charged with introducing and selling whisky in the Indian country. Upon returning to camp at 4 o'clock the Marshal's party found Miller dead, and his head crushed and a bloody axe lying beside him. Circumstances showed that Miller was driving tent pins, when Big Chewry stepped up behind him and struck him with the axe and then escaped.

Sold For Taxes.

CHICAGO, 10.—A bill was filed in the Superior Court to-day by Lathrop S. Hodges, Charles L. Carrier and Morell O. Brown, trustees for the bondholders of the Auburn Consolidated Gold Mining Company, seeking information from the Court as to whether they could sell the property of the company. The company owns claims, quartz mills, etc., in Humboldt County, Nevada. It expended $200,000 in the lodes and machinery, and then was obliged to give a mortgage to secure an issue of bonds to cover an indebtedness of $56,300. The bonds fell due Feb. 18, 1884, when, to avoid foreclosure, the complainants were appointed trustees for the bondholders. The property has been sold for taxes, and $1,004 is necessary to redeem it.

The Situation at East St. Louis—The Eight Deputies to be Prosecuted by the Knights of Labor.

EAST ST. LOUIS, 11.—The day has been one of absolute quiet. General Reese, with his force increased by seven additional companies, which arrived last night and early this morning, has been able to cover every strategic point in the city, and any fear which may have been felt from the torch of the incendiary, has almost wholly ceased.

The funeral of the three victims of the tragedy of last Friday—Driscoll, Washington and Boner—occurred this morning from St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church. Mass was celebrated early in the forenoon and about 9:30 o'clock the funeral column proceeded to the cemetery.

In the afternoon the funeral of Major Buchman and Mrs. Pfeiffer, two other victims, occurred, the body of the latter being taken to the city of St. Louis for interment. Having received information that large crowds of people from St. Louis contemplated crossing to East St. Louis during the day, Gen. Reese issued a peremptory order to prevent any one from crossing to this side of the river, either by the bridge or river ferries, unless provided with passes of the Bridge Company or from the military. This was not to include any through passengers on the railway trains. The order was issued only to cover Sunday. None of the roads entering here made any serious efforts to move trains to-day. Arrangements will be actively entered upon to-morrow, when it is expected that a fair test will be made of the inclination of the men to return to work when offered protection.

Mr. Bailey and other members of the General Executive Board, as well as prominent local Knights of Labor state quite emphatically that the deputy sheriffs who fired on the people in East St. Louis on Friday will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, that plenty of money will be forthcoming for that purpose, and that the best legal talent obtainable will be employed. Large amounts of money are coming here now to relieve whatever distress may exist among the striking Knights.

Presidential Election To-day.

BUENOS AYRES, 11.—The electoral canvass is proceeding with great activity. A ministerial crisis is expected. The Presidential election of this Republic will be held to-morrow.

The Killed and Wounded.

LAREDO, Tex., 11.—Gen. Roberts and his command of State troops have returned to San Antonio. Capt. Schmidt with his company of State rangers will remain here for some weeks.

Major Arlee said to-day no arrests will be made for a few days, in order to give the people time to cool down. The most reliable returns show that of the Huarches seven were killed and eight wounded, while of the Botas ten were killed and one wounded.

Drowned in New River.

RICHMOND, Va., 11.—Information has been received here of the drowning of three members of a surveying party while crossing the New River at Sunnyside, W. Va. The party consisted of C. J. and Wm. Hood, P. P. and Sam Quimby, W. A. Haynes and a negro ferryman. C. J. Hood and the Quimby brothers were drowned by the upsetting of the boat. They were in the employ of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, engineers department.

Chief Engineer Arthur Interviewed.

CLEVELAND, O., 11.—Chief Engineer Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has returned from the seat of trouble in the southwest. In an interview he declined to go into the question of the existing strike, but said: "I heartily endorse the sentiments of Mr. Powderly, and if his ideas are carried out, no serious difficulty can occur. I think the strike will result in the enactment of a law by the Knights of Labor which will effectually prevent such trouble in future. In regard to the report that I am opposed to the eight-hour law, I wish to say that it is not true. I am in favor of any law that will tend to promote the welfare of workingmen. There are, however, in my opinion, a large number who would not profit by the enactment of such a law."

Jay Gould Predicts the Failure of the Knights.

NEW YORK, 11.—In an interview with Jay Gould, which the *Tribune* will publish to-morrow, Gould, referring to an interview between himself and Powderley, quotes the latter as saying of District No. 101 Knights of Labor: "They are outlaws; they are the worst set of men I ever saw. When I was out there among them I was really afraid for my life. They have broken the laws of the order; they have begun a strike without authority, and to-morrow I intend to issue a circular sighting myself and placing these men in their true light."

"What will be the outcome of the Southwestern strikes?" inquired the *Tribune* reporter.

"They will break down through their own weight. These organizations, through their boycotts and their strikes will make themselves so unpopular that public opinion will no longer support them, and their power will be gone."

FOREIGN.

The Debate on Home Rule.

LONDON, 10.—In the House of Commons last night Sir John Lubbock (Liberal) said he believed if the bill passed at all, it would be against the wishes of a great majority of the people of the country. The bill was entirely opposed to the views expressed by the Premier in his Midlothian speeches, and its result would be the dismemberment of the Empire.

The Marquis of Hartington rose to speak at 10 p.m., and was loudly cheered. It required, he said, no prolonged examination of the scheme submitted last night with so much eloquence and ability, to say the subject for establishing future relations between this country and Ireland was one which it would be absolutely impossible for them to make themselves parties to. (Cheers.) The distinguishing feature of the Acts of Union was the creation of one sovereign legislature which was to be the sole legislative body for the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and it was the Kingdom thus legislatively united that was meant when they spoke of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. (Cheers). The country, he said, had not sufficient warning. It had no warning at all that any proposals of the magnitude and vastness of those which were explained last night, were to be considered in the present parliament, much less that they were in form subject for consideration. (Cheers). The House of Commons had no moral right to initiate legislation of which the constituencies had not been previously informed. The result of the last election was not altogether what had been expected. The present triumph of the Liberal party was not as complete as had been anticipated, and if it had been known that the first work of the new Parliament and Liberal minority was to be the entire resettlement of the legislative relations between England and Ireland, it was impossible to say that the result might not have been the return of a large Conservative majority. (Opposition cheers.) If the proposals of the Prime Minister were accepted by the Irish members, it would only give them vantage ground for demanding fresh concessions. Whatever might be the fate of the measure, its introduction by the responsible ministers would do much that could never be recalled. (Cheers.) This measure would henceforth be the minimum of of Irish demand. If, as he thought likely, it did not command the support of the people of the country, its introduction, without adequate consideration or preparation, would have added vastly to the great difficulties of the future government of Ireland. (Cheers.) He could not believe the people of England would consent to the legal minority in Ireland being handed over to the majority, without more effectual and more adequate protection than was afforded by the provisions of this bill. (Loud cheers.)

If the scheme was good for Ireland it was good equally for Scotland and Wales. If the latter demanded domestic legislation of their own, and the demand was conceded, the result would be a House of Parliament, with every scotch and Welch member excluded, acting as an imperial legislature for the whole of the United Kingdom. (Cheers.) If the people of England and Scotland thought an injustice was being done to the minority in Ireland, that minority would not appeal to them in vain, and he feared that in that way this bill, introduced in the interests of peace, was likely to occasion more serious disturbances than any that had yet risen. We cannot, he said, escape from our responsibility by the delegation to another body of executive powers, which we know would be used by it in a manner we should condemn.

Opinions of the Press.

PARIS, 10.—The *Republique Francaise* says that the result of the adoption of Gladstone's Irish home rule scheme would be that Ireland would aspire to an alliance with the United States.

M. Clemenceau, in an interview today, stated that he thought Mr. Gladstone was the most astonishing man in history. It matters not what the fate of his scheme may be, he has sown the seed that is sure to germinate and thrive.

Mr. Gladstone's speech is the uppermost topic of conversation in literary and political circles.

Most of the Parisian newspapers comment approvingly upon the British Premier's scheme, although some of them criticise certain of its minor features. Leading editors all speak with admiration of the courage and power exhibited by Mr. Gladstone in his address, and *La France* alludes to the "venerable statesman as the redeemer."

Le Paris expresses the hope that Mr. Gladstone will triumph.

Berlin, 10.—The *North German Gazette* says that instead of clearing the situation, Mr. Gladstone's statement appears to complicate it, and that the outlook of his parliamentary future is very gloomy indeed.

The *Vasseche Zeitung* says that Mr. Gladstone's scheme surpasses in grandeur and boldness of conception all previous reform, and predicts that when the first stupefication caused by the boldness of the measure is over and the details examined, a more correct judgment will be formed.

London, 10.—The Continental opinions on Mr. Gladstone are varied. Many usually staunch supporters of Mr. Gladstone are unable to approve of the measure.

German Jottings.

BERLIN, 10.—The Reichstag has adjourned for the Easter recess and will not meet again until the 17th. The Landtag will be prorogued on the 16th inst.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the Curia having consented to notify the Prussian Government of all appointments and consent being made without reserve, the Government will at an early day propose the revision of the ecclesiastical bill; that the Landtag will certainly adopt the proposal, and that peace between church and state will thus be finally assured. Cardinal Jacobini's note to Prince Bismarck does not, however, support this view. The note merely assents to the principle that the Prussian Government should be notified of appointments made by the Church, and it is reported that the Curia will insist upon placing the limit to the power of the State to veto appointments made by the Vatican.

Before the close of the Reichstag today Herr Scholacha withdrew his charge that certain firms of Berlin had been using Prussian shakers illegally coined in Switzerland and France. An official inquiry has been instituted, but no evidence was found in support of the allegation.

Forty-two Germans who were expelled from Belgium having been suspected of complicity in the recent riots in that country, have arrived at Herbesthal. Four of them were arrested by the Prussian police and others are under surveillance.

Emperor William will go to Wiesbaden, returning for the spring reviews of the army.

The Crown Princess has been advised by her physicians to make a prolonged sojourn in Italy.

It has been decided to use the Schopenhauer fund in the erection of a monument at Frankfort to perpetuate the memory of the celebrated pessimist. Large subscriptions to the fund have been received from America.

Defending the Empire.

LONDON, 11.—Lord Woolsely in a speech last night said the English Empire had been built, and preserved through the valor and endurance of its soldiers and sailors, directed by able statesmen. Hitherto it had been their lot to defend the country against foreign foes, but now they were called upon by the people of England to do duty in trampling under foot enemies more serious, because the enemies are within civil boundaries. He called upon the English nation to say "stand off," to any one, whoever he might be, who should dare try to break, or dismember the Empire, thereby ruthlessly destroying it. The speech received deafening cheers.

A Long Debate.

ATHENS, 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday several speeches were made in favor of war with Turkey. Many members demanded the enforcement of cloture, but Prime Minister DeLyannis declared in favor of freedom of speech. After the debate which lasted a week, a vote of confidence in the government passed, 129 to 38.

Another Plot to Assassinate the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, 11.—The intended journey of the Czar to Nevatscherask to present his son to the Cossacks as their chief has been prevented by the discovery of a dynamite plot to assassinate the imperial party. A Cossack officer and his brother have been arrested in connection with the crime. They are believed to be Nihilist agents.

The Czar and the Sultan.

The rumor is current here that the Czar and the Sultan of Turkey will meet some day next week on board a vessel in the Black Sea.

German Claim in Africa.

BERLIN, 11.—Dr. Reichhd, African explorer, claims to have acquired a portion of territory equal in size to half of Germany around Lake Tanganyika. It is doubtful if Bismarck will confirm the annexation.

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DEATHS.

SHAW—At Paradise, Cache County, Utah, on Sunday, April 4th, 1886, of dropsy, Emma Louisa, daughter of the late Henry A. and Emma Rogers Shaw; born October 2d, 1874. After many months of patient suffering, retaining every faculty of mind and body she fell calmly asleep to awaken in a glorious resurrection.

Consoling remarks were made at the funeral on Monday, by Elders James D. Hirst and E. D. Miles.

Mrs. Shaw has the sympathy of the town in this the hour of her deep sorrow. S.

SELMAN—In Payson, April 4, 1886, Margaret Selman, born in the county of Gloucester, England, July 23, 1814; baptized in the year 1850; migrated to Utah in 1868; leaves eight children, six in Utah and two in England.

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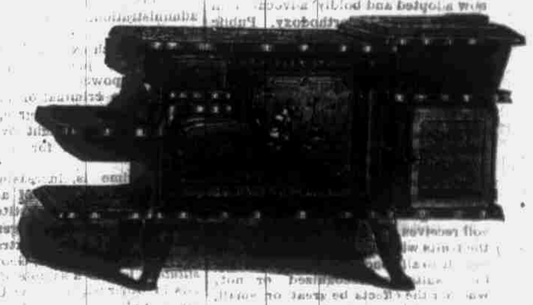

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