DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XX SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 9, 1887. NO. 66.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.
One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" " three months " 2 50

DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY
One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.
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" " six months, 1 50
" " three months, .50

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GENERAL NEWS.

What was Going On Yesterday at the Capital.

A BUSY DAY IN THE COMMONS.

A Very Sharp Letter to Speaker Carlisle.

TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION DOINGS.

By Telegraph to the News.

WASHINGTON.

Things Wise and Otherwise at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A letter signed by Representatives Randall, Warner, Henry, McAdoo, Henderson, Gray, of Virginia, and Gay was sent to Speaker Carlisle to-day in response to his communication returning the substitute bill presented for consideration by himself and those holding similar views respecting the tariff revision. The letter regrets that so wide a difference of views exists as is apparent from Carlisle's communication, and expresses the opinion that a compromise measure reducing the Treasury surplus without injuring capital or labor shall be passed by this Congress. The point is made that to admit to the free list certain articles which Carlisle asks for would be destructive of many important agricultural and mechanical industries.

THE DIVERGENCE

of views is set forth in detail and defines the object of the writers, which is to reduce the revenues and relieve the people of the vexatious and inquisitorial methods of taxation without offering temptations to fraud or evasion of the law. The writers hold it next to impossible to so adjust the tariff rates as to secure a definite reduction of the revenues such as the repeal or the reduction of an internal revenue tax will produce. The letter suggests the appointment of a committee composed of members representing different phases of the question involved in the two measures under discussion and to take up those differences in the spirit of fairness with a view to coming together on a measure that all can support.

THE FISHERIES.

The President to-day sent to the House, in answer to the resolution introduced by Belmont, copies of the correspondence which has taken place since December 8th last and up to the present time, between the Department of State and the government of Great Britain. The correspondence represents the features connected with the seizures made by the Canadian government, through Minister West to Lord Lansdowne, and gives the replies to such representations, which generally upheld the action of the authorities. One communication from Lansdowne emphasizes the statement that the British government does not desire to curtail any of the privileges enjoyed by United States fishermen in Canadian waters, but it observes that there were just grounds for the action taken in respect to the *Nelson* and *Steele*.

On November 30th the Earl of Iddesleigh writes to

MINISTER PHELPS

saying Great Britain is desirous of a just settlement of the fisheries question; is sorry not to discover a spirit of mutual concession on the part of the United States and suggests the submission of the details to a commission.

On December 16th Lord Iddesleigh in a communication to Minister Phelps transmitted the apology of the Canadian Government for having hauled down the flag of the *Marion Grimes*. Alluding to the seizure of the *Everette Steele*, Lord Iddesleigh says: "Her Majesty's government greatly regrets that the incidents alluded to should have occurred and they could only renew the assurance conveyed to you in my note of the 30th ult., that while firmly resolved to uphold the undoubted rights of Her Majesty's North American subjects in regard to the fisheries, they will be equally maintained as to the undoubted rights of United States fishermen to

OBTAIN SHELTER

in Canadian ports under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent them abusing the privileges reserved to them by the treaty.

On Jan. 26th Minister Phelps writes to Lord Salisbury reminding him of the importance, before the commencement of another fishing season, of coming to a distinct understanding between the United States government and that of Her Majesty relative to the course to be pursued by the Canadian authorities toward American vessels.

Minister Phelps sets forth at considerable length the position maintained by the United States, and characterizes the action of the Canadian government as harsh, unreasonable and unfriendly. He then says, that the conduct of the government has been directed to obtaining a revision of the existing treaty cannot be doubted, but its efforts have been of such a character as to preclude the prospect of a

SUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATION

as long as they continue seriously to endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain as to amount to almost a declaration of complete non-intercourse. Aside from the question as to the right of American vessels to purchase bait in Canadian ports, such a construction has been given to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain as to amount to almost a declaration of complete non-intercourse. He concluded as follows: "In view of the very grave questions which exist as to the extent of those rights, in respect to which the views of the United States Government differ widely from those insisted upon by Her Majesty's government, it does not seem to me an unreasonable proposal that the two governments, by temporary and mutual concession without prejudice, should endeavor to reach some mutual ground for *ad interim* construction by which the existing friendly relations may be preserved until some permanent treaty arrangements can be made."

BILLS APPROVED.

The President to-day signed the Indian land severalty bill and the "backbone" land grant forfeiture bill.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The Queen's Speech Discussed by the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The debate on the address for the first time since the opening of the session took a definite and practical form last evening, the House having an important issue in the Parnell amendments. Parnell in his speech was moderate and judicious in tone. He purposely avoided a personal approval of the principle of "the plan of campaign" in order not to offend a number of Gladstonian members who disapprove the plan but are inclined to condone it as a desperate temporary measure.

Parnell moved his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The amendment is as follows:

"The relations between the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland have not been seriously disturbed in the cases of those who granted their tenants such abatements as were demanded by the prices of the agricultural and pastoral product. The remedy for the crisis in Irish

AGRARIAN AFFAIRS

will be found, not in the increased stringency of the criminal proceedings or in the pursuit of such doubtful and unconstitutional measures as those recently taken by her majesty's government, but in such a reform of the law as will satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people." Mr. Parnell maintained if the bill for stopping evictions which he introduced last session had been passed, the condition of Ireland would be greatly improved. The operation of the measure would have effectually prevented the present disturbed relations between landlords and tenants. The blame for the present serious position of Irish domestic affairs rested with the government. The government, despite this, seemed about to

RENEW THE MISTAKE

of attempting coercion in Ireland. The speaker solemnly warned the government if they again tried coercion they would fail as they always failed when trying that policy.

Referring to the Glenbeigh evictions, Parnell declared the landlords gave the tenants a month only in which to find the five years rent in arrears and costs. The ultimate offer made by the landlords to take half a year's rent looked generous, but the costs involved amounted to over a year's rent. The National League, Parnell continued, never interfered with the work of eviction in full swing. The government talked of the robbery of landlords, forgetting that almost every title to Irish land was founded upon wholesale robbery and confiscation. The bulk of improvements made by the tenants had been

SEIZED BY THE LANDLORDS,

who had long been robbing the tenants of the products of their labor, and exacting their rights. (Irish cheers.)

Parnell went on to condemn coercion as an incident to conspiracy. He taunted the Tories with the declaration that if they got the powers of oppression equaling those of the Czar, they would never be able to administer them under a constitutional government, not so long as the Irish members had a seat in Parliament. [Cheers.] Even now at the eleventh hour if the government refrained from the policy of exasperation, and stopped the infliction of injustice by legal enactments, and the system of repression, which had done more to demoralize the Irish tenant than all the

FENIAN AGITATORS

from New York to San Francisco, if they would give Ireland the power to do for herself what England it seemed had neither the wish nor the power to do, Ireland would show by her laws, her tranquility and her prosperity how unfairly she had been treated in the past and how unjust was the assertion that Ireland had not a law-abiding people. [Cheers.]

Parnell's speech was notable, more for its diplomatic calmness and finesse than for fervor or brilliancy, and secured all the hesitant members. Parnell spoke with energy and was exhausted at the end.

Gladstone promises to support the Parnell amendment.

John Morley moved an adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to, although the debate is likely to

LAST A WEEK.

The government will issue a pressing "whip" for Thursday.

It is expected that Lord Hartington will follow Morley to-day.

John Morley resumed debate on Parnell's amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. Morley said he agreed with that part of the amendment in which all med that the remedy for the existing crisis in Irish affairs could be found in such a reform of the law and system of government as would satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people. There was in fact no remedy short of granting the Irish self-government. The amendment offered by Parnell pointed out the only possible policy for the proper government of Ireland. Concerning the question of land purchase, Morley asked

WHAT BETTER TERMS

were there for the tenant than those proposed in the Ashbourne act, which, though good in itself, was utterly insufficient for the just demands of the Home Rulers.

John Bright (Liberal) said it was a discredit to England that she failed to govern Ireland; it was a discredit to her when she refused to abandon an impossible task. The attempt to govern by force failed in America and Canada and would fail in Ireland. Ireland must be treated the same as Canada. The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland was a far greater scandal than was "the plan of campaign." He would be surprised if the Irish leaders had not adopted some such measure.

A SHARP LETTER.

Speaker Carlisle Taken to Task.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Speaker Carlisle to-day received a letter signed John S. Henderson, George D. Wise and Sam Randall, of which the following excerpts convey its significance:

DEAR SIR:—We regret exceedingly that you could not see your way clear to give recoguition yesterday to some Democrat to enable him "to move a suspension of the rules for the purpose of giving the House an opportunity to consider the question of the total repeal of the internal revenue tax on tobacco." Your refusal to give this recognition, together with your letter of the 7th inst., deserves more than passing notice. If two-thirds of the House are in favor of such a repeal, was a grave responsibility for you to oppose such a

LARGE MAJORITY

of representatives of the people. Assuming, however, for the sake of argument, that the friends of the proposition constitute a less number than two-thirds, their strength is certainly such that they ought to have been permitted to test the sense of the House upon the question, especially since the country is watching with intense interest the action of the House in respect thereto, and the constituency of a large number of members of the House have been urging them to obtain, if possible, a consideration of this subject. We do not wish to be misunderstood. We earnestly desire, from a party standpoint, that recognition should have been given to a Democrat to make the motion, but we would vote cheerfully for the proposition whether made by a Democrat or a Republican. We believe that friends of the repeal of the

TOBACCO TAX

were as strong in the House that it would have to the oppressed taxpayers of this country an annual reduction of taxation to the extent of $28,000,000, if the motion for repeal could have been made in the House on Monday, this week, the latest day when such a motion, to be effective under the rules, would have been in order during the Forty-ninth Congress; the motion during the last six days of the session would almost certainly be too late to secure a favorable consideration for the question in the Senate. We think that the revision of the tariff and of the internal revenue laws can be attained from time to time by reforming the obvious and greater grievances of the two systems, and that we should not refuse to make such reforms because sweeping changes have not been practicable. If the House was considered competent to deal with the silver question, with the pension question and with the oleomargarine question

FREE FROM DICTATION

of the Democratic caucus, we think it ought to be competent to deal with the question of the reduction of taxation. The caucus ought not now to be invoked to justify the policy of delay and nonaction on this subject. They sincerely hope with you "that some plan may yet be devised which will enable the House to consider the whole subject of revenue reduction and revision in the spirit of fairness to all interests and in accordance with the letter and spirit of the platform of the National Democratic party, adopted at the convention held at Chicago in 1884," and we assure you that we are ready to meet any of our Democratic associates who are prepared to treat with us on such a basis.

TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION.

Important Resolutions Adopted.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8.—The executive committee of the Central Traffic Association met to-day at the office of President Newell of the Lake Shore and adopted a very important series of resolutions. The meeting had been called for the purpose of deciding the fate of the organization; whether under the inter-state commerce act it could maintain an existence; if so, in what form and what its relations to this recent national legislation were. Commissioner Blanchard delivered an address to the committee, outlining what he thought should be the policy of the Association in respect to the inter-state commerce act.

Other addresses followed from various members, and resolutions embodying the sentiments and opinions expressed were unanimously adopted. These resolutions are to the effect that the Central Traffic Association

BE CONTINUED,

with the understanding that its methods, statistics, etc., be revised to conform to such railway action under the inter-state law as shall be finally decided upon; that the law should be accepted and interpreted with a just regard for the great mutual commercial, railway and public interests involved generally, in conformity with the definitions of the law as explained by Senator Cullom in the Senate debate thereon, and the association will cooperate with the commissioner under the inter-state commerce law in securing, as far as possible, the benefits of that bill, and in the faithful observance of all its provisions; that the committee meet with the trunk line executive committee on the call of the latter, and that the joint executive committee so constituted for that purpose proceed to such

FURTHER AGREEMENT

and recommendations of detail as may be required by the interpretation of the act agreed upon by such executive committee, and then submit the same to a meeting of the association for its final action.

It will be noticed that the shape which the association will assume is not indicated and that it is left for a future meeting of the association to determine.

A reporter met Commissioner Blanchard after the meeting had adjourned and inquired whether, in his opinion, as efficient association could be maintained in the face of the strictures as to pooling which the inter-state commerce act presented.

"There is no doubt of it," replied Blanchard. "There is a very erroneous impression with a great many people that the object of the Central Traffic Association is to pool the business of its members. The real purpose of the association is to

MAINTAIN RATES,

and the pooling of business is only one of the means adopted to obtain this object."

"And can rates be maintained without some means of apportioning the business from common points among competitive lines?"

"Undoubtedly. Some members believe that under the inter-state commerce act, means can be devised whereby business may be apportioned without violating the clause prohibiting pooling, but the general feeling is not to attempt anything of this kind just now, but to allow each line to keep all the business it gets."

"Would not that encourage the cutting of rates?"

"No, for the reason that it must be done openly and for everybody. The cutting of rates has been most disastrous, because it was done secretly and in favor of large shippers. A road would make a reduction quietly and scoop all the business. The other lines would not know of it until it was too late, but now they will know at once and can meet it promptly, so that no advantage would be had by a reduction."

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Doings of the Statesmen Yesterday.

STILL ON THE FISH MUDDLE.

Home for Disabled Soldiers on the Pacific.

CHINESE INDEMNITY DISCUSSED.

By Telegraph to the News.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Ingalls presented a memorial from the citizens of New Lexington, Ohio, asking the initiation of negotiations for the acquisition of Canada. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

House bills were reported back from the committee on military affairs, and placed on the calendar as follows:

To provide for the location and erection of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers west of the Rocky Mountains.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to deliver to the rightful owners the contents of certain boxes deposited in the Treasury Department by the Secretary of War.

Van Wyck offered a resolution requesting the committee on appropriations to have read in the Senate any communication received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, showing the

DISPOSITION OF MONEYS

heretofore appropriated for the surveys of public lands bearing on railroad land, and on lands in the State of Nevada referred to in the Senate debates last week. After some discussion the resolution went over till to-morrow.

Dolph, from the committee on commerce, reported the bill to create a port of entry at the Port of Angeles, in the district of Puget Sound, Washington Territory.

The following bills passed the Senate:

To prohibit any officer, agent or servant of the Government hiring or contracting out the labor of prisoners.

To amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

At 2 o'clock the unfinished business, the Kads bill, went over till Thursday.

The Senate bill for securing statistics of the

EXTENT AND VALUE

of the United States vessels engaged in the fisheries, was passed.

The House bill, relating to the importing of mackerel caught during the spawning season was taken up.

During the discussion on the bill Edmunds presented a report from the Commissioner of fisheries as to the complaints from the owners of vessels of the ill-treatment of the Canadian coast, showing sixty-seven cases in addition to those reported to the State Department. Ordered printed.

On motion of Hoar an amendment was adopted postponing the period when the bill is to take effect from March 1st, 1887, to March 1st, 1888.

Without disposing of the bill the Senate went into secret session and soon adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—On motion of Felton, of California, the Senate bill was passed granting certain sea rocks to the city of San Francisco in trust for the United States.

James, of New York, from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, reported a bill for the issue of subsidiary silver coin. House calendar.

Under a special order the floor was accorded to the committee on foreign affairs and the House went into committee of the whole on the Senate bill to indemnify certain subjects of the Chinese Empire for losses sustained by the violence of the mob at Rock Springs, Wyoming, in September, 1885.

Belmont, of New York, dwelt upon the necessity of the United States Government

GRANTING INDEMNITY

for the losses inflicted, and commended the action of the Chinese authorities since the occurrence.

Morrow, of California, inquired whether it was the purpose of the committee (in case this bill was passed) to call up to day the bill restricting Chinese immigration.

Belmont replied in the negative. The Chinese government did not desire to embarrass the relations between the two nations by a continuance of immigration, and there was a disposition to modify the treaty so as to bring about results very much more effective than could be secured by legislation. With this assurance, the committee did not intend to bring up the matter to-day.

The respective merits of the Senate bill (which provides for the ascertainment of the losses incurred) and the House bill (which makes a direct appropriation of $117,748) were briefly discussed.

Morrow, of California, favored the Senate bill and

CRITICISED CONGRESS

for not performing its duty to the country by the passage of the bill restricting Chinese immigration.

The House bill was substituted for the Senate bill—101 to 68—and as so amended was passed.

The House then passed the Senate bill prohibiting the importation of opium into the United States by any subject of the Emperor of China.

The House passed the bill to inquire into the effect of the international convention of March 4, 1884, for the protection of submarine cables.

McCreary, of Kentucky, called up the bill authorizing the President of the United States to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America and the Empire of Brazil.

Pending action, the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the delivery of eulogies.

The House met in evening session for the consideration of the resolutions expressive of the esteem in which the House held the memory of the deceased Representatives from the State of New York—Messrs. Arnold, Beach and Dowdney.

Adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BIG RABBIT TRAP.

GROUSE CREEK, Box Elder Co., Feb. 5th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The people of this valley have suffered considerably from the depredations of rabbits. Powder and shot have been used liberally for their destruction, but they still increased, and recently Mr. Sam. Cave, of Terrace, and S. H. Kimball and others set themselves to work to devise some place for their destruction. Mr. Cave subscribed fifty dollars as a starter, and by the increasing efforts of S. H. Kimball in a few days the amount subscribed reached one hundred and twenty-two dollars ($122.00.) Lumber was bought to make a pen, the lumber being twenty feet long and six inches wide. The plan was to have this lumber made into panels six feet high, each panel being made separate, being made so as to fasten by iron hooks and staples, also having a long stake where the panels joined. Thus a circular pen could easily be formed with an entrance of about twelve feet, twelve panels being used for the corral. Care was taken to put the lumber close enough together so a rabbit could not get out, then a double width of burlap cloth extended from each side of the entrance for about fifty yards, and then a single width of burlap, which is three feet wide, attached, reaching out about half a mile and forming two wings, widening as they go. The burlap fence was made into sections of twelve rods each, with a stake every twelve feet, so that the lumber and burlap fencing could easily be handled or hauled about. We tried the "trap" to-day; there was a general turnout of the people with clubs, forming a wing from each extremity of the burlap fence until they joined in the centre, and then driving the rabbits in to the pen. Don't you think the deputies could take a lesson from this wholesale method? We killed eight hundred rabbits without firing a shot. We consider it quite a success and intend making more drives. It affords lots of fun for the boys and is quite exciting. If any one should want a few hundred live rabbits for a start, we can furnish them. Our committee, S. H. Kimball, Wm. Kimber and Dan. McLaws, have been very energetic and have worked hard to make the thing a success, and say the prospect for selling the rabbits is good. It only takes about an hour and three-quarters to put up the whole pen and fencing and make the drive. Iron bars are necessary to make the holes for the stakes when the ground is frozen. PHIL. PASKETT.

Mr. A. F. McMillan, Washington, D. C., says Red Star Cough Cure cures his cough.

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PRIDE OF JAPAN
— OR —
TREE BRAND,
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NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, made on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1886, in the matter of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased, the undersigned, Administrators of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, current funds of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after Monday, the 21st day of February, 1887, all the right, title, interest of the said Andrew Burt, at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in said County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

A portion of Lot Two (2), of Block Twenty three (23), Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, commencing at the southwest corner of said lot, thence north ten (10) rods, thence east ten (10) rods, thence south three (3) rods, thence west four (4) rods, thence south seven (7) rods, thence west six (6) rods to the place of beginning, containing seventy two (72) square rods of ground, with the improvements thereon.

Bids will be considered for the purchase of said property, and must be presented in writing, at Office No. 2, City Hall, Salt Lake City.

The said Administrators reserve the right to reject any and all bids made for said property, or any part thereof.

Terms of Sale: Cash, current funds of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

B. Y. HAMPTON
J. W. BURT
Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased.

Salt Lake City January 24th, 1887. d2w

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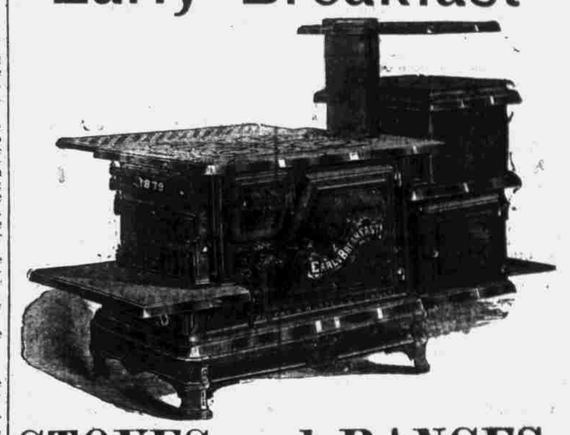
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