

necessities of life, the work of our labor associations must be conducted under tremendous disadvantages. Men who cannot find employment are everywhere forced by those who oppose us, and they are utilized to resist our just demands. It is therefore necessary that we

#### SHOULD MAKE WAR

upon the great wrong which causes poverty, the primary injustice of which makes the land on which, and from which, we must all live, the exclusive property of individuals and gives to the rest of us but the right to live and work unless we pay blackmail for the privilege.

We therefore ask you every, where to form political associations based upon principles set forth in our platform and through the Central Committee which has been appointed for that purpose, to put yourself in communication with other similar associations throughout the land. The work which we ask you to undertake in its primary stages is mainly education. We wish to see formed all over the country open associations or clubs which by means of re-unions, lectures, the dissemination of literature, and the comparison of opinions, shall prepare the way for such a political re-union as will result in the formation of a National party, powerful enough to rewrite the laws and carry into execution the popular will.

By order of the Executive Committee.

(Signed,) JOHN McMACKIN,  
Chairman.

NEW YORK, 16.—Jacob Sharp and his counsel appeared in the General Sessions this morning to argue a motion asking for an order opening the minutes of the grand jury in the inquiry which resulted in the indictment of Sharp and others for bribery. The hearing was postponed till Saturday.

TORONTO, 16.—A dissolution of the Ontario Parliament is officially announced. The new elections for the province of Ontario take place Dec. 29th.

CLEVELAND, 16.—Cohen, Sampliner & Co., one of the largest men's furnishing goods manufacturers in the city, and who have been doing business here for the past 25 years, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors. Assets, \$175,000; liabilities, \$200,000. The inability to collect debts due the firm and the importunity of creditors is stated as the cause of the failure.

CHICAGO, 16.—*News* Montreal, special: The maritime provinces are up in arms against the Dominion Government at the proposal to make Portland the terminal port of the ocean mail service. Public meetings were held at St. John, N. B., and Fredericton last night to protest. The Moreton town council passed resolutions condemning the scheme, and two members of Parliament have been dispatched to Ottawa to interview the Government. The opinion of shippers here is that neither Halifax nor St. John can compete with Portland.

RALPH, N. C., 16.—A fire which originated at Durham at 3 a. m. in a grocery store, burned a large part of the business portion of the town. Loss, half a million.

CHICAGO, 16.—At the meeting of cattle growers, to-day, the consolidation of the St. Louis National Association with the Chicago National Association, under the one lead of "National Cattle Growers' Association" was effected, and temporary officers were elected. D. W. Smith, of Bates, Ill., was elected President; John Clay, Jr., of Chicago, Treasurer and A. H. Sanders, of Chicago, and S. K. Cunningham, of Fort Worth, Texas, Secretaries.

After passing a resolution of the old conference committee recommending the adoption of the constitution, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

RICHMOND, Va., 16.—Geo. D. Wise was arrested this morning on a warrant charging him with being about to commit a breach of the peace. The arrest is the result of a publication in to-day's papers of a card by Wise, denouncing in the strongest language Col. Wm. Lamb, ex-Mayor of New York. Wise was put under \$1,000 bonds to keep the peace.

WASHINGTON, 16.—In his annual report of the operations of his office during the past year, Adjutant-General Drum devotes some space to recommendations touching the use of the militia. Referring to the reports of the inspecting officers, made public yesterday, he says:

"While just but kind criticism points out many defects, there are none that cannot be remedied by men exhibiting the military zeal and pride that should animate them. The State military reports show unmistakable evidence of a slowly maturing temper and character destined to still more closely unite the regular army and the militia—the twin parts of the defensive power of the Government."

The Adjutant General then makes the following

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

"State encampments to be of absolute benefit should at least be of ten days' duration, and while established at convenient points looking to economy in the concentration of troops, should be at a sufficient distance from the homes of the members of the command, in order to overcome business and social influences which seriously affect the efforts at imparting instructions and holding the men in hand for drills, target practice, guard duty, etc. The camps should be divested of every appearance of a holiday character. The programme of military exercises should

exclude elementary company drills and the time of the encampment be devoted to instruction and practice in skirmish and battalion drills and guard duty. As long as fighting in the future must be done in open order, a thorough acquaintance with the skirmish drill is of the highest importance. The officers should be required to insist upon the duties of the guards and sentinels being performed and instruction in

#### GUARD DUTY

should be given to the men in the armories. So far as the fatigue, uniform or dress for the field service is concerned it would be of advantage for the authorities of each State to prescribe a simple, plain, but serviceable fatigue uniform, for all troops, to which the companies might gradually conform within a limited time, say one year. This is not intended to interfere with the right of each command to wear such full dress uniform as it may have selected for wear in reviews, parades and other occasions of pure ceremony. Obsolete arms and ammunition in the hands of the State troops should be replaced by improved guns of the same pattern as in the hands of the regular army, and suitable ammunition provided. The exhibition drills, while interesting as showing to what degree of mechanical precision a body of men can be trained to attain in movements and motions, are an unenviable feature of military camps. In many instances the development of extreme smartness of drill involves the neglect of some of the most important and solid parts of a soldier's training."

#### THE ESTIMATES

already submitted to the appropriation committee by the Treasury Department include those for public works (rivers and harbors), for public printing, for the bureau of engraving and printing, for the revenue marine service, for the signal service, for the life saving service, for coast surveys, and for the public land service. These estimates are all in the form of printed proof slips. The regular book on estimates was to be ready for distribution about the first of December. It is understood that the naval estimates are \$10,000,000 less in amount than the estimates for last year.

The question of lighting the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty was officially brought to the attention of the President to-day, for the first time, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The President and the Secretary examined the laws bearing on the case, and as a result, the President directed that the matter be placed in the hands of the

#### LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,

with a view of determining the utility of the statue as a beacon. Mr. Goff, president of the American System of Electric Lighting, subsequently waited on the secretary of the Lighthouse Board and made a proposition to light the statue at the government's expense. He was told to put his offer in writing and it would be considered. A member of the board, in speaking on the subject this afternoon, said the main question to be determined was whether the electric light was an aid or a detriment to navigation. There were many persons who held the latter view, and it is, a fact, he said, that the electric light at Hell Gate was to be discontinued after the 1st prox., because it was regarded as dangerous to navigation.

A general order has been issued from the War Department, to go into effect Jan. 1st next, providing that when an officer is granted leave of absence it shall be charged to the year or years in which it first accrued, in the order of priority of date, and any balance of accrued leave remaining shall stand to his credit for future leave. No

#### CREDIT OF LEAVE,

however, shall stand for more than four years. This order, it is stated, is intended to give army officers the full benefit of the cumulative leave privilege, in which they have been restricted for ten years past.

The President's message and the annual reports of the heads of departments were the principal topics under consideration at to-day's cabinet meeting. There was a full attendance, and the session was somewhat longer than usual.

Delegates representing 17 fraternal societies with a membership of 530,000, met at the Riggs house in this city to-day and organized a National Congress of Fraternal

#### BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES.

A permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Leroy Andrus of New York, president; W. R. Barnes, president of the California Press Association, first vice-president; J. H. Butler, of Massachusetts, second vice-president; R. C. Hill, editor of the Buffalo Sunday Truth, recording secretary; O. M. Shedd, of New York, corresponding secretary; and Bollivar Nelson, of Washington, treasurer. A constitution was adopted of which the principal provision is that none but legitimate fraternal beneficiary societies, working under a ritual and lodge system, shall be eligible to membership in the National Congress. The main object of the congress is to organize among the various beneficiary orders a system of information, benefit and prosecution. It is said that a number of business and speculative companies are organized under titles which would lead many persons to believe them fraternal beneficiary societies. Protection is desired against these companies.

#### CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Second Comptroller Maynard has decided to allow the claim of Allen McDonald and Frederick J. Hurstall, civilian members of the Proteus Arctic expedition under Lieutenant Garlington, U. S. N., for reimbursement for clothing lost in Smith Sound in July, 1886. This decision overrules the action of the Third Auditor, who disallowed the claims for want of jurisdiction, on the ground that the claimants were not officers or enlisted in the army. The Second Comptroller holds that the claimants are entitled to payment, as the clothing was lost through no fault of theirs.

The First Comptroller of the Treasury rendered a decision to-day, which will be of interest to the holders of Government bonds. There has just been presented for redemption at \$50 five per cent. bonds, issued under the act of March 3d, 1864, which provides that the

#### BONDS OF THAT ISSUE

shall be payable 40 years after date, with an option to the government of redemption at any time after the expiration of two years. The bond in question was embraced in a call made in 1879 and has just been presented with all the coupons detached. The Comptroller decides that as the nominal value of the unmatured detached coupons is greater than the face value of the bond itself, the bond cannot be redeemed until such coupons shall have been presented.

The press item from Scranton, Pa., stating that it was publicly announced in that city to-day that the office of Attorney General had been tendered to Hon. Chas. Buckalew, was shown to Col. Lamont, the President's private secretary, by an Associated Press reporter to-night. In response to it Col. Lamont said: "There is nothing at all in that. There is no vacancy in that office," and he added with a smile, "I don't think there is likely to be one. There is no basis for any such story whatever."

BOSTON, 16.—The closing arguments in the celebrated case of Levi Wilson against the Worcester millionaire, Philip L. Moen, were made to-day. Speaking for the defense, Attorney Morse said there was not a scrap of written testimony to uphold the plaintiff's evidence, which is full of contradictions and equivocations. He had received nearly \$300,000 from Moen, but he does not say why or what was the consideration. Counsel then took up Moen's testimony. Wilson said he had gone to Moen and told him if he did not pay him (Wilson) \$100, he would tell in the police court of the filthy act performed by another person. Moen would have told the details of that story had he been asked. Perhaps in not going into this matter Wilson had in his mind the blackmail laws. When a man once pays money to a blackmailer, the rule is that he will continue these payments. When Moen paid the first \$100 in 1875, he thought he had done with Wilson forever. Counsel then explained Wilson's extortion methods and said that Moen was under the strange power of a blackmailer, and when he had paid so much, he paid more to keep from the public the fact that he had paid anything. Wilson's contradictory testimony was then reviewed to show that his statements were worthless, especially in the matter of his handwriting and the letter he alleges he had received from Moen.

SAN FRANCISCO, 16.—James Hope, a noted crackman, was released from the State's Prison at San Quentin to-day. He was immediately taken in charge by New York officers to be taken to Auburn, New York, where he is wanted for jail breaking and also for alleged complicity in the Manhattan Bank robbery of a million dollars. Hope's attorneys attempted to prevent the New York officers from obtaining custody of him by a writ of habeas corpus, but when they arrived at the prison their client was already in the hands of the Eastern officers, and on the way to catch the train for the East. Telegraphic messages have been sent along the railroad within this State to stay the Eastern officers.

SACRAMENTO, 16.—The officers who were taking James Hope, the notorious crackman, to New York after his release from San Quentin, were overtaken at Suisun by the Sheriff, who served a writ of habeas corpus and then proceeded with the prisoner for this city, whence they will leave for San Francisco to-morrow to have the case heard.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, 16.—The snow storm prevailing throughout Wyoming and Southern Dakota the last forty-eight hours was the first storm of any magnitude this season. The snow is light and dry, and a high wind to-day has blown it off the prairie bluffs and foot-hills into the low places, leaving large portions of the grazing fields bare. Stock will therefore not suffer for the want of feed. The temperature has not been down to zero during the storm.

AUGUSTA, Me., 16.—The following letter will be published here to-morrow:

AUGUSTA, Me.—To the Editor of the *Kennebec Journal*: I thank you for calling my attention to a circular issued by the so called Independent Committee during the recent canvass in Massachusetts, touching my position on the question of civil service reform. Absence from home for several weeks has prevented my seeing it sooner. The circular embodies a singular perversion of what I said, and a still more singular perversion of what I quoted in my speech on the 19th

of October, at Huntingdon, Pa. How the error of misrepresentation originated is not for me to say. My speeches in Pennsylvania were accurately reported for the Philadelphia Press by a skillful stenographer, and I personally saw the report in no other paper. I send you here-with the speech of October 19th, as it appeared in the Press, and respectfully ask you to re-publish it in your columns, side by side with the circular issued by the Massachusetts Independent Committee. I thank you further for submitting to me the public letter of October 26th from Mr. Martin Brimmer, of Boston, in which

#### I AM ACCUSED

of "repudiating the reform of the civil service with a sneer." Perhaps Mr. Brimmer inconsiderately based his remarks upon the circular of the Independent Committee, and has been led into publishing a statement which does me a great injustice. If my supposition be correct, Mr. Brimmer will as a gentleman withdraw his language. It is scarcely necessary to say that I have never repudiated reform in civil service nor abated my interest therein, nor have I ever regarded the sneer as a formidable mode of argument. Were I tempted to resort to it, I should direct it, not against the reform of the civil service, but against the hypocrisy of those who wish the conditions of that service to be enforced against their political opponents, but not against their political friends. The point which I sought to establish in my speech at Huntingdon was entirely confused and obscured in the Independent circular. In effect, I said that the English civil service, which was

#### HELD UP AS A MODEL

for our own government by those who left the Republican party two years ago, is now under investigation and apparent condemnation by the English themselves; that the British Ministry have instituted a commission to examine into the alleged abuses, and that Mr. George W. Smalley, apparently agreeing hitherto with the American admirers of the English service, now declares the belief of England to be that the civil service is worse in all the departments of the government than it was 40 years ago.

Mr. Smalley gives a somewhat detailed recital of the defects and abuses alleged to exist in the English service, defects and abuses which were never attributed to our own civil service even by its most merciless censors. My argument implied and was intended to imply that the Republican party had been wise in not adopting the English system with its life tenure and its large pension list and all the attendant evils, which have at last demanded an investigation by a Ministerial Commission. Nor would

#### JUSTICE AND FAIR COURTESY

have been done to my speech even if my remarks on the civil service, torn from the logical connection, had been quoted by the Independent Committee. Those remarks were but part of an argument in which I endeavored to illustrate how truly American in its sense were the whole policy and history of the Republican party, and how under the lead of the so-called Independents the Democratic party, both in its revenue system and its civil service rules, was to be conformed to British policies, just at the time when the British themselves are finding a fatal weakness in those policies. In short, though I did not say so in word, I meant to convey my belief that the very first leaders and guides for the continental republic are those who persist in seeing the perfection of human government in an insular monarchy whose conditions are in all respects radically different from those of our own land. The mass of Independents should learn that American inspiration ends where the imitation of England begins.

Very respectfully,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

ST. LOUIS, 16.—A party of gentlemen consisting of Col. Watts Sanford, of Tom Green County, Texas, Major William Davis, of Maria, Texas, Rood Home, of Demery, and Chris O'Connor, of San Pimen, Arizona, accompanied by two other gentlemen who are somewhat noted in Texas politics, but who do not wish their names mentioned, arrived here to-day, and are heavily laden with a scheme to organize a new republic. They are commissioners from the Socialistic Republic of Rio Grande, about which there has been much comment in the newspapers of late. They state their object is to take advantage of the excitement produced on the Mexican border by the Cutting incident and to invade the three northwestern States of Mexico and Lower California, conquer them, and establish what they call

#### "THE SOCIALISTIC REPUBLIC."

They will leave for Chicago to-morrow to submit their scheme to prominent and leading cattlemen in attendance on the convention there. It does not seem that the subject will be brought directly before the convention, but one of the commissioners said some strong lobbying would be done.

Colone! Sanford is a wealthy cattle man, Major Davis is a sheep raiser, Mr. Home is a freighter and stage owner, Mr. O'Connor has been prominent in mining enterprises in Arizona and the two Texas men are respectively an ex-State Senator and an ex-District Judge. All of them declare that they are dead in earnest and seem to have great faith in their project.

BRIDGE TOWN, 16.—A recount of the votes of the Second Assembly District

in this country, in which Madden (Dem.) contests the plurality of Hawkins (Rep.) was concluded this evening and resulted in the election of Hawkins by seven majority.

Trenton, 16.—A recount in the Second Assembly District, Mercer county, finished this evening, shows that Walker and Jones each received 224 votes. The Democrats will contest any attempt to have a new election.

DENVER, 16.—Late last evening the stage containing nine passengers that left Leadville this morning for Aspen was caught in a snowslide on the top of a mountain fifteen miles east of Aspen. The entire outfit was carried over a precipice 200 feet in height. A relief party from the home stage station succeeded in digging the passengers and driver out of the avalanche. Four were unhurt, but Robert Dwyer, Chris. Conn, Duncan C. Robertson, F. A. Bardwell and Mille McPherson are expected to die. As the telegraph wires at Aspen are down on account of the storm last night, further particulars cannot be had.

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#### LEGAL NOTICE.

In the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased.

Order to show cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

JOSEPH W BURT AND B. Y. HAMP, TON, the Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased, having filed a petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth, it is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Probate Court on Friday, the 25th day of November, 1886, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Probate Court, at the County Court House, in the City and County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrators, to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in said City and County.

Dated October 23rd, 1886.

ELIAS A. SMITH, Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah, County of Salt Lake, ss.

I, John O. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order to show cause why order of sale of real estate should not be made in the matter of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 23rd day of October, A. D. 1886.

JOHN O. CUTLER, Probate Clerk.  
By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy. w44