

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAR. 9

**Reports Wanted.**—The secretaries of the Relief Societies of this State who have not sent in their reports will please do so immediately. Address Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, 140 E. Fourth South Street, Salt Lake City.

**Sudden Death.**—We learn with regret that Brother Job Welton, one of the best known and most highly respected citizens of Farmington, dropped dead yesterday morning at his home, without a moment's warning. His health has not been good for some time past, the immediate cause of his death was heart disease.

**Relief Society.**—The Relief Society Conference of this State will be held on Thursday, the 18th of March, 1886, at the 14th Ward Assembly Hall, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m.

A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of  
Mrs. M. I. Horne, Pres.  
Mrs. E. Howard, Sec'y.

**Released.**—Brother Alfred Best, who was sentenced to suffer the full penalty of the law, on Oct. 5, 1885, because he refused to renounce a principle of his religion, was released today, he having paid the fine assessed, and by his good behavior received the benefits of the "copper act." Like all others who have been true to their wives, he is in the best of spirits.

**St. George Officials.**—Certificates of election have been issued to the following municipal officers, elected at St. George, Washington County, on March 1st:

Mayor—R. C. Lund; Aldermen—Horatio Pickett, Joseph C. Bentley; Councilors—John T. Woodbury, Isaac C. McFarlane, A. W. Ivins, Richard Morris, Ephraim Wilson; Recorder—Jed. M. Gates; Treasurer—Joseph C. Bentley; Assessor and Collector—D. H. Morris; Marshal—Samuel Judd.

The number of votes cast for the successful candidates was 144.

**A New Paper.**—The *Cassia County Times* is the title of a new weekly paper which has been started in Albion, Cassia Co., Idaho, the first number of which, bearing date of inauguration day, has reached us. It is edited by J. W. Lamoreaux and published by Messrs. Lamoreaux & Fox, and, with a "patent" inside and carefully edited and well arranged outside, presents quite an attractive appearance. We wish its projectors all the success which even the most sanguine of adventurers upon the ocean of literature are led to anticipate, and a thousand times more than the majority of those who embark in such enterprises ever enjoy.

**Canal Company.**—The Gunnison Bend Canal Company, of Millard County, Utah, has filed its articles of incorporation and received a certificate from the Secretary of the Territory. The capital stock of the company is placed at \$25,000, in shares of \$25 each. The incorporators are W. V. Black, N. M. Peterson, A. F. Warnick, Wm. Alldridge and Joseph Dauron, and the officers consist of five trustees and a secretary and treasurer. The place of business of the company is at Deseret, Millard County, where the waters of the Sevier River are to be taken through the Gunnison Bend canal, for such use as the stockholders may see fit in the furtherance of their agricultural or manufacturing enterprises.

**A Small Blaze.**—A slight alarm was created among the occupants of the Deseret National Bank this morning being started in one of the rear rooms on the first floor, through some sparks falling from an open stove upon some paper which was lying on the floor. About two dozen hand grenades were thrown into the room without effect, there probably not being heat enough to generate gas from the fluid contained in them, and the fluid itself not being sufficient to extinguish the blaze. By the time a table and part of the skirting board of the room had been consumed and the walls badly blackened with smoke, a few buckets of water were brought which put a stop to the conflagration. It has been suggested that the hand grenades hardly had a fair show, as the fire ought to have been allowed to burn awhile longer till it had developed some heat before they were used.

**Irrigation Company.**—The Secretary of the Territory has issued a certificate of incorporation to the Deseret Irrigation Company, organized under the laws of Utah, with principal place of business in Deseret, Millard County, Utah. The business of the corporation is stated in its articles to be the completion and maintenance of the Deseret dam and canals in Deseret irrigation district, and to convey through said canals the waters of the Sevier River, said water to be disposed of by the association for agricultural, manufacturing, domestic or ornamental purposes, and to do this the company is empowered to construct canals, head-gates, flumes, etc., as may be necessary. The capital stock of \$50,000 is divided into shares of \$5 each, and is subscribed for by 50 persons, in sums varying from \$5 to \$250. The affairs of the company are to be managed by five trustees, a secretary and a treasurer elected annually.

**Services at the Penitentiary.**—Yesterday services were held at the Penitentiary by Elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Bishop O. F. Whitney had charge of the proceedings. He was accompanied by his first counselor, Robert Patrick, and four singers of the Tabernacle choir. The latter were Sisters Newton, Bessie Dean, Vilate Nebeker, and a brother whose name we did not learn. The services occupied about an hour and a quarter.

Bishop Whitney delivered a discourse on the opening of the seven seals, described by John the Revelator and interpreted by Joseph the Prophet as being typical of the earth's seven thousand years of temporal history. He showed that the earth had labored faithfully for nearly 6,000 years, or six days of 1,000 years each, and would rest upon the seventh, the millennial sabbath of peace and righteousness. He urged all to purify and prepare themselves for the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ, an event which was at the door. The remarks were listened to with rapt attention. Counselor Patrick added a few words of testimony and exhortation, and the services were brought to a close.

Permission was given the party to interview brothers John Nicholson, Andrew Smith and brother her, John Y. Smith, before leaving the premises. The duration period of the former two, shortened by good behavior under the provisions of the "Copper Act," ends on Tuesday, the 10th inst.

**The Brewery Nuisance.**—On a number of occasions in the past the residents of the First and Tenth Wards have protested against what has become to them an unbearable nuisance and a source of great annoyance, namely, the slops and filth that are permitted to run down the water-sects through those wards from the Salt Lake Brewery. Several times the attention of the City Council was directed to this condition of things, and finally when an unusual encroachment was made upon the public rights, by the pitching of casks in the street, resulting in an accident by which two lives were lost, the Council made an investigation of the affair, and an agreement was entered into—the brewery to make certain improvements as a return for certain privileges which were granted them. But once more the complaint comes from the injured citizens, who assert that nothing whatever has been done to relieve them from the imposition so long practiced upon them. They say that the waste from the brewery which was allowed to find its way into the water-sects, still flows where it did before, emitting the same horrible stench, so strong as to be sickening even when snow is on the ground. That dreadful scourge, diphtheria, has now broken out in that locality, having developed with alarming rapidity, and has already proved fatal in some instances. So prevalent is the disease that the First Ward school had to be closed and efforts are being made to check the spread of the malady. Under these circumstances the people of the wards named feel greatly aggrieved at the treatment they have received, and the matter is one which should receive the prompt attention of the City Council, so that any just cause of complaint may be removed.

F. A. COOPER.

IS SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY FOR SIX MONTHS BECAUSE OF HIS RELIGIOUS BELIEF.

This morning was the time set for passing judgment upon F. A. Cooper, of West Jordan, who was convicted last Monday of living with and acknowledging his wives. Upon Mr. Cooper being called, the Court, as usual, asked, "Are you able to say this morning that you will obey the law in the future?" Mr. Cooper—I cannot say exactly what I will do in the future. I know what I have done in the past—taken care of my families.

Court—If you don't do any better in the future than in the past, you will be liable to get into the penitentiary again. You will be sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six months, and to pay a fine of \$300 and costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the fine and costs are paid, hoping that you may reform while you are there.

A. M. MUSSER.

ATTEMPT TO RE-INDICT HIM.

SALT LAKE CITY,

March 8, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

It is said that again the gallant (?) U. S. deputies have raided the three respective homes of the Mrs. Musser, on Saturday last, and summoned the ladies and several of the children before the grand jury. The "legal" wife was forced to testify against her husband, which she did, however, under protest, the chaste (?) and spotless (?) Dickson threatening her with the penalties for contempt if she declined to accede to his insolent and unlawful demands.

The next step in the inquisitorial programme, no doubt, will be to force the husband to testify against himself, so that certain conviction may be had. From the questions piled by Dickson he seems still determined to prosecute Mr. Musser for any alleged unlawful cohabitation act he may have been guilty of between the date of the first indictment and sentence. While Mr. M. was yet in the penitentiary,

some two attempts were made, with Judge Zane's best personal help, to reindict M. on the same grounds, but three of the grand jurors had soul enough to resist the tyrant's attempt. They of course were imperiously dismissed and others filled their places, and when the next attempt was made to reindict conviction it is said eleven of the jurors voted no.

They said, with the three recalcitrants previously dismissed, "We will wait till Mr. Musser emerges from the penitentiary and give him a chance to obey or repudiate the law and not reindict him while he is yet serving out a term of imprisonment for the same offense."

We will wait with patience to see if the present grand jury will reverse the noble course pursued by their predecessors in the premises, but we don't believe them to be heartless enough to consummate any such monstrous act of barbarity, which could only be inspired by a vindictive, malicious and diabolical spirit.

D. W. WILLIAMS.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

St. Louis, 6.—The officers of the Missouri Pacific Railroad are very reticent and positively decline to make any statement further than that they do not anticipate the possibility of supplying the places of the strikers. Master Workman McGeary, of this District Assembly, refuses to state the direct cause of the difficulty and is as reticent as the railroad officials. It is stated here, however, that the action of the Texas Pacific officials in discharging the foreman of the shops at Marshall, Texas, for actively engaging in organizing the Knights of Labor Assembly at that place, is the cause of the present trouble.

The Knights there objected to this action and refused to work for the company which positively refused to reinstate the foreman. Matters remained in this state for some time, each remaining firm in their intention to defeat the other. To-day a general strike upon the entire system was ordered by the central committee of the Knights. This last move by the workmen is to force the company to accede to their demands.

The order calling upon the Knights of Labor to strike on the Gould Southwest system applies to the shopmen only and does not affect in the least the train men.

Seven hundred men quit work at the Sedalia shops, 340 at the works at De Soto, and between 200 and 300 at the shops in this city. The running force of the Gould system, including the shopmen, trackmen and trainmen is 13,000. Of these 9,000 are claimed to be Knights of Labor, but up to this afternoon only those employed in the machine shops had struck. It is estimated that at the present time from 2,500 to 3,000 men have gone out, but it is thought probable that if the managers do not accede promptly to the demands of the strikers that all the remaining Knights on the system will be ordered out.

The cause of the strike has been very difficult to get at, but the following statement is comprehensive and as accurate as any that has been made: On the fifteenth of last month, District Assembly one hundred and one, Knights of Labor, held a business convention at Marshall, Texas. Among the delegates to that meeting was Mr. C. A. Hall, foreman of the wood workers of the Texas & Pacific car shops at Marshall. He had secured leave of absence, it is alleged, for the purpose of attending this convention from his immediate superior, Mr. J. A. Cosby, master car builder. This permission, it is said, was witnessed by J. J. McGeary of St. Louis and John Thorberg of De Soto, Missouri, visiting Knights to the convention. Mr. Hall as a delegate stayed away four days and on the 19th the convention adjourned. At noon on that day Mr. Hall resumed his work as usual. On quitting his duty in the evening he received a note from Mr. Cosby, stating that his services were no longer required, and, it is said, assigning as the cause of his discharge, that he had been absent from his business without leave. The Local Grievance Committee of the Knights at once considered the matter. His reinstatement was demanded and was either refused or neglected. The strike was then ordered by this local committee, and upon the failure of the men to obey the order, a meeting of the executive board of the Knights was called. The executive board ratified the action of the local committee, and issued a general order, upon which the men quit work at Fort Worth, Marshall and Dallas. This action of the executive board, it is claimed, was not so much in the interest of the one man—Hall—as a strike for the principle involved. One year ago there was an agreement made between the Knights and the managers of the system that no man should be discharged without due notice and investigation. This contract, the Knights contend, has been violated in this instance of Hall's discharge. The Texas & Pacific Railway is one of the five roads in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, which comprises the southwestern Gould system.

The Knights of Labor employed on these five roads are under the immediate direction of District Assembly No. 101. When the local strike in Texas failed of the desired

result, the executive board of Knights of this southwestern system met in session at Marshall, and were in communication with Receiver Brown and other officers of the Texas & Pacific Railroad since March 1st. When the first lot of men walked out, they asked an adjustment of the trouble and the reinstatement of Hall and some others who were subsequently discharged. With this request the board gave notice that a refusal to comply would be followed by a strike on the Gould system. The railroad officers refused to do as desired, and to-day the executive board gave the word for a general strike. When Master Mechanic Bartlett was informed by the committee of the order that had been issued, and that the men in his shop would go out immediately, he asked them if the men were dissatisfied with anything or if they had any grievance, but they would only reply: "We have been ordered to quit work and leave the shops," and they obeyed the order at once. About 200 men were employed in the shops. At the office of the yard superintendent it was ascertained that some trouble was anticipated in handling the engines. The locomotives are fired and made ready for the road by the shopmen and are not touched by the engineers or firemen until ready to go out. It was thought probably that if the strike continued the engines would have to be run into the round houses of other roads, as was done on the last strike on the Gould system, and have them got ready for work in that way.

Knots of men stood on the corner of Tenth Avenue and in the vicinity of Bleeker street stables and discussed the situation, but most of the men directly concerned assembled in the hall in West Thirty-fourth street. They say that the employees of the Bleeker street line were not able to present their claims at the hearing before Commissioner O'Donnell yesterday. Some of the men, it is said, are obliged to work fifteen and sixteen hours a day and others have been discharged without any apparent cause. If a driver wants to take a lunch and he is one minute late, another man is put on the car and the driver or conductor who is late has to run as a "tripper." It frequently occurs that in this way a man does not make more than 60 cents a day. The men demand of the company \$2.25 per day of twelve consecutive hours and a sufficient reason for discharge; 45 minutes for dinner and that those who now receive \$1.37 per day be paid \$2 per day.

Another general "tie up" is threatened by the Empire Association unless the company complies with their request before 2 o'clock to-day. The strikers say they have given the company the privilege of running a car over the route in order to retain its charter, but this the company denies. Ten police are stationed at the stables. Police Superintendent Murray this afternoon had a conference with a number of police inspectors and captains and ordered a detail of 500 men to be concentrated at the Twenty-third Street railroad depot. About 2 o'clock the Superintendent, with Police Inspector Steers and President French of the Police Board, started for the depot in a coach.

The crowds about the stables in Twenty-third street increased until at noon to-day the situation appeared threatening. Soon after noon a conference took place between the officers of the roads and a committee of the strikers. No settlement was reached. Soon after it was determined by the officials to run a car over the Twenty-third Street line. Inspectors Steers and Byrnes came to the scene and the reserves—750 in number—were stationed along Twenty-third Street from river to river with a captain commanding at the crossing of each Avenue. Mounted police patrolled the center of the street and at 2 p. m. Superintendent Murray and Police Commissioner French drove to the stables. At 2:30 the car started on its trip amid the hisses and yells and jeers by the strikers and their friends on the sidewalks. Chief of Police Murray and Inspector Steers marched in front of the car, which had as passengers reporters and representatives of the road. Following the car tramped one hundred and twenty policemen, and after them in carriages came Jacob Sharp, Superintendent McLane and other directors of the road. At each Avenue wagons and trucks were held in check until the procession had passed. The police rushed at the throng at Tenth Avenue for a riotous demonstration. The mob resisted and the mounted police rode down the crowd until it fled. At Fourth Avenue a committee-man of the strikers tried to induce the driver of the Fourth Avenue car to stop on the 23d Street tracks and block the guarded car, but the committee-man was arrested. The drivers on the Third Avenue line tried to push through and block the passage, but they were held back and the guarded car passed. The crowd thickened as the East side tenement district was neared. At Second Avenue the yells, hisses and groans drowned every other sound. A car of the Second Avenue line was deserted on the track by the driver and the passengers, but a policeman got aboard and drove it away. At Avenue C a crowd made a fruitless rush for the car.

## THE STUDEBAKER STRIKE.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., 6.—This afternoon at two o'clock by preconcerted arrangement 1,000 men employed in the wagon and carriage factories of Studebaker Bros., laid down their tools and left the shops. The men sent a com-

mittee to the president of the factory three weeks ago asking an advance of 25 per cent. in wages of all the men, this couldn't be done but an arrangement was made to have the committee go through the shops and regulate the wages. This has been progressing for several days. It is expected that the shops will be closed. Those who belong to the Knights of Labor marched down together to their hall and went in secret session. Nothing can be learned of what transpired there. The feeling among the men who went out is that matters may be immediately adjusted. They are all quiet and conducting themselves with moderation. They declare there shall be no violence and will themselves prevent it should any be attempted.

Chicago, 6.—Referring to the strike this afternoon of over 1,000 men employed by the Studebaker Bros., P. E. Studebaker, treasurer of the firm, said: "When our men discharge themselves they do what we never did by them. Our works have been in operation for 44 years, and we have never shut down except for legal holidays and for repairs. We have never asked our men to work half-time, always having believed it better policy to pay a dollar and a half for a day's work than to pay a dollar for a half day's work. We do not anticipate any serious trouble. A few of our men have decided to demand an advance of 25 per cent. and have succeeded in inducing those inclined to be satisfied to go with them. They hold a meeting to-night and may conclude to return Monday morning."

The employees sent a committee to the firm last Monday, making the demand mentioned.

The firm declined to grant the demand, but proceeded to review the situation personally with their superintendent, and endeavored to adjust the matter satisfactorily.

New York, 6.—The *Army and Navy Journal* will to-morrow publish a long letter dated at Fort Grant in Arizona in relation to the killing of Captain Crawford and the wounding of some of his men by the Mexican soldiers on January 11. It gives the history of the fight in which Captain Crawford was killed very minutely, insisting that the Mexicans did not mistake the Federal soldiers for the Indians; that it was their intention to drive off Crawford's command and rob his camp and that it was only when they found the force too strong to be driven off, that they ceased firing and invented the excuse given.

The following editorial summary by the *Journal* gives the salient features of the letter:

Our correspondent reports in the first place that the attack was made, not at night or in the dusk, but by daylight; next that Crawford when he was shot wore the uniform of his rank in the United States service, as did also Lieut. Mans and the hospital steward who were with them. It further appears that Captain Crawford was killed and his interpreter Mr. Horn, wounded by a musketry fire opened after the cessation of a previous attack and while they were standing within 25 yards of the Mexican commander and holding a parley with them, the conversation being carried on in Spanish by Mr. Horn. The firing of this second attack was continued for an hour and a half. Whatever possibility there may be of explaining the first attack, which lasted 15 minutes, the second was of such a nature as to exclude the reasonable presumption of innocence which the law allows. Knowing as our readers do the restriction under which officers are placed, they will accept our assurance that our account though not coming from them directly, is that of those who were with Capt. Crawford at the time of his death.

Pittsburg, 7.—Miners within the bounds of Federation No. 3 will strike to-morrow if their wages are not advanced. The Federation is composed of miners in the George's Creek region, Md., Elk Garden, W. Va. and Focahontas, Va. The Salisbury and Clearfield, Pa., strike will be for ten per cent. advance in the price of digging coal and at least ten thousand miners will be affected by it. In general the strike affects mines which ship coal to the east and not those shipping west. In the Myersdale or Salisbury region there are about 4,500 miners and it is rumored that one firm has granted an advance. If this be true it is likely that the remainder will follow this example.

At Irwin Station, Pa., the miners employed at the Pennsylvania Gas and Westmoreland Company's shafts will meet to-morrow when it is expected that sixty cents per ton will be demanded for digging. The present price is 50 cents per ton.

Dallas, Texas, 7.—District Master Workman Golden, of Galveston, who was impeached yesterday by the assemblies composing District 78 of the Knights of Labor, was found on the street in the morning intoxicated, and was arrested and fined by the mayor. Golden was addicted to liquor some years ago, but reformed. By his present conduct he loses the highest position in the gift of the Texas Knights of Labor.

It is learned that the Knights have formulated a circular asking business men to sign an agreement not to buy or handle goods manufactured by Stetson & Co. and to allow the Knights of Labor to examine their stock of goods; also that all goods be shipped by other than the Mallory steamship lines. It is understood that this agreement will be presented to all business houses here and elsewhere in Texas.