

PITTSBURG, 7.—Boycotting socialism and the knights of labor formed the subjects of able sermons to-day by three of the most prominent ministers of this city. Rev. E. R. Donahue, Pastor of the 8th St. Presbyterian Church, discoursed on boycotting. Rev. W. R. Mackey of St. Peter's Episcopal Church on socialism and Rev. J. D. Sand of the Seventh United Presbyterian Church on the Knights of Labor. The sermons were all favorable to the workingmen. Rev. Donahue practically endorsed the boycott. Rev. Mackey wanted more tax on capital and less on labor. Rev. Sand condemned boycotting, but complimented the Knights of Labor very highly on their strong organization.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—Grain receivers here are very much alarmed about the railroad situation and fear shutting off of receipts that will paralyze business. Considerable corn has been purchased along the Gould lines for shipment this week, but the purchasers say they do not believe they will be able to move it. In the present urgent demand for export corn they say this will make a hardship that cannot be estimated.

As a result of the boycott against non-union made cigars the wholesale grocers and dealers in this city are receiving large lots of cigars returned from their customers with the word that they cannot sell them. Retail dealers say that very large numbers of their customers on asking for cigars lift the box and look on the bottom and if they are not labeled they hand them back saying they will not smoke them. Jobbers say they cannot sell non-union cigars to the city trade or on the railroads and their only recourse will be to dispose of them at interior points where the Knights of Labor do not penetrate.

GALVESTON, 7.—The labor troubles throughout Texas remain in statu quo. There are assurances that both sides will probably attempt a *coup d'etat* to-morrow at this point. Twelve local assemblies of Knights of Labor held prolonged meetings to-day. Sherman advises say orders have been received from the Texas Pacific management to hire all the unemployed laborers obtainable who are not members of the Knights of Labor, and to furnish their transportation to other points.

A. Denison the strikers held a long, secret session to-day and show no signs of weakening.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—The strikers have been very quiet all day, most of them attending secret meetings at their headquarters. Nothing is known of their proceedings and their leaders will not talk beyond saying they are out to stay until C. A. Hall is reinstated at Marshall, Texas, and all other grievances are redressed. Affairs in the Missouri Pacific yards have been at a standstill all day. No attempt has been made to move freight to-day and as all the yard men are out, much difficulty has attended the make up of passenger trains. A train which left for the west to-night had to be made up by officials of the road.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., 8.—The docks of the Monarch Line Steamship Company are on fire. Assistance has been called for from New York. The Erie passenger depot is in great danger. The fire broke out shortly after 2 a. m. and at this hour is still raging furiously. Further particulars are soon expected.

3:30 a. m.—The flames are still burning fiercely.

LATER.

Jersey City, 7.—In addition to the first report the Monarch steamship dock is also wiped out filled with European freight. Agent Marmaduke Tilden says it is well insured in English companies. The steamships *Lydian Monarch* and *Egyptian Monarch* appear to be badly damaged; the latter was pulled into mid stream. The flames also destroyed the Erie Company's milk depot, a long shed on Pavonia Avenue and burned five cars loaded with milk. Twelve other cars were pulled out of danger. The Erie grain elevator is being wet down and is probably safe. At 3:45 o'clock the ferry houses and depot had good chances of being saved.

EL PASO, 7.—A special to the *Times* from Chihuahua, Mexico, says: A duel with pistols, between Trinidad Alvarez and Henri Paredes, has been fought in the suburbs of this city. Paredes received three wounds, and it is believed he will die from his injuries. The first two shots fired at Alvarez missed him, but the third struck him in the forehead killing him instantly. Both were prominent men here. This duel was caused by a quarrel between the families of the two men, in which they became involved. Paredes was the challenging party.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 8.—An extensive strike of the coal miners of Federation No. 3, comprising the soft coal districts of the east, was inaugurated to-day for the uniform scale of wages adopted at the convention of February 19th. The scale is Irwin 60 cents, Clearfield 50 cents, Meyersdale and Garrett 40 cents, Pochontas 75 cents, Elk Gardens and Georges Creek 50 cents, involving a general advance of 10 cents per ton. In the district there are 10,000 miners. At 11 this morning dispatches received from the Maryland regions reported that all the miners numbering nearly 5,000 men were out. Nothing has been received yet from other points.

PITTSBURG, 8.—At Irwin, Pa., the miners employed in the mines of the Pennsylvania Gas, and Westmoreland County Coal companies came out this morning for an increase of wages.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 8.—It was with the greatest difficulty that any of the Missouri Pacific trains could be moved this morning from the Union Depot as

the officers of the road could persuade none of the strikers to assist in making them up. Asst. Supt. Stillwell of the Union Depot assisted by three yardmasters, however, succeeded in starting all the passenger trains on time. The strikers offered no resistance to their efforts. Not a freight car on the Missouri Pacific has been moved from this city since Saturday night, and the probabilities are that none can be moved until the present difficulties are settled, or unless the railroad company fill the places of the striking Knights by non-members of that organization. Members of the board of directors of the road have arrived in this city, but whether they came to assist in settling the strike or simply to attend the regular meeting of the board set for next Wednesday, is not known. The Brakemen's Brotherhood met yesterday afternoon. As near as can be learned their grievance is that their wages are too small. They receive \$300 per month, but want \$400, or Chicago prices, together with extra pay for extra work. A committee of the Knights of Labor called on the brakemen yesterday afternoon and conferred with their committee, but no results were obtained, and the meeting adjourned until last night, when another conference was held, the outcome of it seems to be that a committee of brakemen will call upon A. A. Dickinson this afternoon and notify him that after 5 o'clock no Mo. Pacific or Bridge and Tunnel Companies' cars will be handled until the present strike is over.

NEW YORK, 8.—When the flames on the Monarch Line dock were discovered at 2 o'clock this morning all the firemen in Jersey City and Hoboken were summoned to the scene. It soon became evident that they could not handle the fire. Assistance was asked for from this city. The large iron steamer *Egyptian Monarch* was on fire, and before the tugs could get her away from the burning dock the flames were so furious that the firemen had no chance to subdue them. The heat too was so intense that the workers could get nowhere near her, and after her masts and spars were consumed flames made their way into her cabins first, and then to her hold, where it caught what was there of her cargo, and in a short time she was a raging furnace of flame that heated her sides to a white heat and made her hull at the water line throw off clouds of steam. There will be a loss on the ship of about \$100,000, and later estimates place the loss on freight, which is total, at about \$250,000. The superintendent of the Monarch Line docks said that just before the fire started an explosion was heard, and it was his opinion that the shock was among the freight that had been discharged from the *Egyptian Monarch*. It is supposed to have been done by dynamite or an infernal machine, which the superintendent avers was possibly placed among the freight while the steamer was lying at her dock in London, previous to sailing for this country. The *Lydian Monarch* also took fire but was hauled out into the stream before much damage was done. The milk depot of the Erie road was also destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$25,000. The Monarch Line docks were entirely consumed. The total is now estimated at half a million dollars.

The damage to the steamer *Egyptian Monarch* is now said not to be as great as at first supposed. Agents of the Monarch Line place the damage at \$20,000, and cargo \$75,000. This will reduce the total losses by fire to about \$300,000. Agents of the Monarch Line make the following statement: The outward cargo of the *Egyptian Monarch* was not injured by fire and she will sail to-morrow. Her inward cargo that remained on the dock was totally destroyed. The *Lydian Monarch's* cargo was uninjured. The outward business of the line is being transferred as usual.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, 8.—News was received to-night that a band of thirty Apaches ten days ago attacked a party of travellers fifteen miles southwest of Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, killing one Mexican-American named Zess. The Indians who are believed to belong to Geronimo's band then proceeded to William Brown's mine were McKerton was killed last September, and killed Brown and his companion James Moses. The band then started south, camped one mile south of San Pedro where they stole eighty horses belonging to the settlers and then went in the direction of the Sierra Madre mountains.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Edmunds has a bad cold and is too hoarse to speak to-day. He will ask to have consideration by Senate of the judiciary committee resolution postponed until to-morrow.

GALVESTON, 8.—Up to noon to-day no general strike of the Knights of Labor had taken place here. The Knights admit that a general strike had been ordered by the executive committee. Work on the Mallory wharf and about the railroads is progressing as usual.

The accommodation train from Pleasant Hill, due at 9:40 a. m., did not arrive on account of the impossibility of procuring an engine to pull the train.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 5.—Peroulier, the soldier who, by firing his revolver in the Chamber of Deputies on the 20th of February, forced the State to take notice of him and his grievance, has already had an imitator. While busi-

ness was at its height this afternoon in the Paris Bourse, a strange man in the gallery drew attention by making apparently aimless demonstrations. Subsequently he took a bottle containing explosive liquid from his pocket and cast it down among the brokers upon the floor of the Exchange, crying out as he did so: "Vive Anarchie!" The bottle struck no one, remained intact and made no episode. A few spectators who were interrupted in their observations by the man's conduct, swore at him and asked why the police did not remove him. The man then drew out a revolver and shot three times down towards the main floor. He soon had the gallery to himself and continued to brandish his revolver and yell "Vive Anarchie!" Tremendous excitement reigned for a while. The Exchange and all business was suspended. The disturber was soon seized and hurried from the place, but none too soon, as the crowd, when they recovered from their panic, sought the man with cries to kill him. The man is evidently of the working class.

The prisoner, named Petrovitch Perkels, declares he is an anarchist and his intention is to follow "the mission of punishing capitalists for living by the sweat of the people." Investigation shows the revolver was loaded with bullets, one of which slightly wounded a man on the main floor.

FISH AND GAME BILL.

Following is the fish and game bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly, and sent to the Governor for his approval. What he will do with it remains to be seen;

AN ACT

Supplemental to chapter 6, session laws of 1884, entitled "An act for the Protection of Fish and Game."

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That any person who willfully kills or destroys any trout less than six inches, long is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC.—Any person who has in his possession any trout taken unlawfully, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC.—Any person who willfully takes, kills or destroys any elk, mountain sheep or antelope, during the four years next ensuing, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC.—That section 11 of chapter 6, of session laws of 1884, is hereby repealed.

THE EQUALIZATION BILL.

Few if any bills introduced into the present Legislative Assembly have been more thoroughly discussed and amended than that providing for a Territorial board for the equalization of taxes. It is an important measure, and it is to be hoped for the sake of the people of the Territory generally that the Governor will not obstruct its passage. Following is the full text of it as it has been sent to him for approval:

SECTION, 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That a Territorial board of equalization of assessment of Territorial taxes is hereby created.

SEC. 2.—Said board of equalization shall consist of seven persons, viz.: The Auditor of Public Accounts and the Probate Judges of Salt Lake, Utah, Sanpete, Beaver, Weber and Cache Counties.

SEC. 3.—Said board of equalization shall meet at the County Court House in Salt Lake City, at 12 noon, on the second Monday in April of each year, and at their first meeting they shall appoint a chairman and secretary from among their number, to act during the pleasure of the board. A majority of said board may constitute a quorum to do business.

SEC. 4.—Said board of equalization shall have power to call any County Court together to obtain from or by aid of the same, the necessary information, to examine the assessment rolls of the year previous, in order to ascertain the actual and the assessed values of taxable property, both real and personal, comparing one count with another.

SEC. 5.—Said board of equalization shall prepare a report, making such changes in the assessed valuation of the different classes of property, in any county, by increasing or decreasing the same to such per cent. as they may deem just and equitable; Provided, that the County Court of any county, where the property is proposed to be increased as to its assessed valuation, shall have due notice to appear by agent and resist such increase, if such court so desires.

SEC. 6.—The action of said board of equalization on the assessed valuation of the property in this Territory shall be final, and immediately after the decision of said board the secretary thereof shall give notice to the County Court of each county, specifying in said notice the action of said board, and, if changes have been made, giving the rate per cent. increase or decrease on the assessed valuation of the different classes of property within the county. The said board shall finish their labors and apprise each County Court of their final decision as touch-

ing the assessment of property in the county, on or before the first day of June in each year.

SEC. 7.—On receipt of said notice of the action of the Territorial board of equalization, each County Court shall cause said notice to be entered upon its records, and shall thereupon add to or take from the assessed valuation of the different classes of property in the county such per cent. as said notice shall designate, and thereupon give notice, by publication in a newspaper published in the county, or, if there is no such paper, then by causing a notice of such change to be posted in some public place in each precinct of said county, of the action of said board. The said assessment roll, with the additions or deductions by per centage, as required by the said board, shall be the assessment roll of the county to all intents and purposes for Territorial taxes; Provided, that the county board of equalization shall have the same powers to change the assessed valuation of the property of the individuals they now possess.

SEC. 8.—The said board of equalization shall furnish to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, within the first two weeks of its session, a report of their official doings under this act.

SEC. 9.—Each member of said board of equalization (except the Auditor of Public Accounts) shall give bonds to the Territory in the sum of one thousand dollars, with two sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties in accordance with the provisions of this act, which bond and sureties shall be approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts, and the bond shall be filed in his office.

SEC. 10.—Each member of said board of equalization, (except the Auditor of Public Accounts) shall receive for his services, while actually engaged in the work of equalization, four dollars per day, and his reasonable traveling expenses. The Auditor of Public Accounts shall receive his reasonable traveling expenses the same as other members of said board.

SEC. 11.—The Auditor of Public Accounts shall audit the bills of the members of said board of equalization for per diem and traveling expenses, and draw his warrant for the amount due, which shall be paid out of the Territorial Treasury; and the sum of two thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the payment of such bills for the years 1886 and 1887.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Morgan Stake of Zion was held in the Stake House, Morgan City, February 20th and 21st, 1886.

The leading priesthood were mostly present. Our visitors were Bishop O. F. Whitney and President S. B. Young. The Bishops reported their wards as being in very good condition, and the people, with few exceptions, alive to their duties. The speakers were full of the Holy Ghost, and such instruction and counsel and consolation was poured out upon the people as to make their hearts swell within them, and to feel that God was indeed speaking to them through His servants. Never has a more enjoyable time been had in this part of the Lord's vineyard. Surely He is with His people, even to the end.

CHAS. KINGSTON, Stake Clerk.

BANNOCK STAKE CONFERENCE.

REXBURG, Idaho, February 22d, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The regular quarterly conference, which convened Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st instant, is now past. There was a very large attendance, nearly every section of this extensive Stake being represented. The Stake authorities of the various quorums and organizations were well represented. A lively interest in the welfare of Zion was manifested.

It was conceded by the various reports of presiding officers that a decided improvement in spiritual matters had taken place generally during the past year. The outrageous indignities that are being heaped upon the true sons and daughters of liberty, almost daily, under cover of tyrannical laws that are flagrant breaches of constitutional liberty, do not cause the Latter-day Saint to falter in his duty. There is a lively interest manifested in the filling up of quorums; and setting in more perfect running order the Mutual Improvement Associations, Primaries, Sunday Schools, etc.; but more especially in the home missionary field. A number of Seventies were called to visit the Saints in this Stake who lived away from the settlements, and who are deprived of attending the regular meetings.

During the conference, much valuable instruction was given by Presidents R. L. Bybee and F. C. Gunnell, Bishop Donaldson, Henry Flamm, president of the High Priests, Brother Andrew Anderson of Cache Stake, and other speakers, and the various authorities of the Church were severally sustained by vote, as usual.

This Conference decided the fact that a larger building in which to hold Conference in must be built, and that too, at once, as a great many Saints could not find standing room in the meeting house. A most excellent feeling prevailed throughout the several sessions, and the unanimous declarations of those present, was "Zion

grows and prospers." Conference adjourned to Saturday and Sunday, May 15th and 16th 1886.

Your brother in the Gospel,
P. TENPKST,
Clerk of Conference.
Rexburg, Idaho, Feb. 22, 1886.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OFFER OF SILK WORM EGGS.

A Free Distribution that will Interest Northernists.

NEW ORLEANS, La.,

February 19th, 1886.

Mr. James L. Chalmers, Box 346, Salt Lake City, Utah:

The undersigned agent in the United States of Mr. Darbousse, whose trade mark and name have become world wide, while he always carefully practiced the best method, has the honor to inform you that he arrived from France with a quantity of silk worm eggs of the best breed and most reliable in every respect, as samples, for the purpose of distributing them gratis among the best growers of the different States, and of which he places 10 grammes at your disposal from to-day.

The eggs are in the New Orleans refrigerator at the constant temperature of 40 degrees Fahrenheit, and I will be ready to forward you the same as soon as you may be prepared to put them into incubation.

The gratuitous distribution which I tender is solely for the improvement of the quality, earnestly entreating you to grant the most accurate details possible in regard to the respective numbers on the back of each carton.

This seed was produced in the Pyrenees Mountains, in very small lots, separated from each other by considerable distances.

It would be too long to give you the description of the scrupulous process by which this seed has been made; be it sufficient to say that it has given the most satisfactory results everywhere it has been introduced, and that over 60,000 ounces are yearly sold in France, Italy, Spain and Syria.

Awaiting the favor of a reply, I remain yours very respectfully,

A. CANZL

SALT LAKE CITY,

February 28th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

In accordance with the foregoing letter Presidents of Silk Associations, parties or single individuals, who have the facilities for feeding and properly caring for silk worms, are respectfully requested to communicate by letter with me at the Deseret Silk Factory, Canon Road, Salt Lake City, stating as nearly as possible the number of mulberry trees at their command, also the kind, as early as possible, that arrangements may be made to carry into effect the objects of this distribution.

This distribution is most opportune, coming as it does at a time when silk may be raised with a certainty of finding a market as soon as the cocoons are harvested, at as good a price in this city as anywhere in the United States.

JAMES L. CHALMERS.

—A dispatch from Albuquerque, New Mexico, says: "James Courtwright, who gave himself up in Fort Worth, has arrived at Socorro and is now in jail there. He has been a fugitive from justice for four years, being charged as an accomplice in the American Valley murders, in which two young men, Grostette and Elsinger, were brutally murdered. It is thought that Courtwright, when his trial comes up in May, cannot be convicted, as the principal witnesses have all, with probably a single exception, met with hard luck or left the country through fright. The celebrated witness in the case, who knew more about the murders than any one else, Dan McAllister, is in Salt Lake City. Courtwright has a number of friends in New Mexico, who clearly believe that he or his friend James McIntire, who was also accused of the crime, and who was discharged at the last term of court for want of evidence, never killed the men, but are emphatically of the opinion that the killing was done by some others of the same party. It is positively asserted, however, that the prosecution has found some Mexicans who will testify in regard to the murder, and from what has been ascertained it is thought the testimony may be very damaging to Courtwright. If it is true that the testimony adduced would tend to criminate those already tried, or rather turned loose for want of evidence, the prosecution will immediately order their rearrest. The murder of the young men, Grostette and Elsinger, was revolting and distressing in the extreme. The crime was committed about four years ago, and it is beyond question that the act was done by that party of men who rode out from Moore & Casey's ranch on the morning of the day of the double murder."

The Proof is in the Pudding.

Dr. Henley's Celery, Beef and Iron contains greater elements of strength than any known tonic. We believe it has greater merit and has cured more nervous troubles and weaknesses in humanity than any known remedy. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.