DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XVIII. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 22, 1884. NO. 26.

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PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,
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FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.
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SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. Is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for
SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia.

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POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
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For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d103 1y

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Wholesale Manufacturers of
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SAUSAGE A SPECIALTY.
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Steam Boiler Makers,
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Shop, 1/4 Blocks East of Depot,
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General Repairing Done Promptly.
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "POLHEMUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 150 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity. These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

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BRASS & PLATED WORK FOR WATER, GAS & STEAM.
JOBBERS IN
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XLVIII CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Vest called up his resolution objecting to the sending of the proposed surveying expedition to Nicaragua.

Morgan moved that the matter be considered in secret legislative session.

The motion was seconded by Cameron, of Wisconsin, and the doors were ordered closed.

During the secret session the doors for a few minutes were considered opened, for the purpose of receiving a request from the House for further conference on the naval bill, which request was granted, when the secret legislative session closed.

The Senate then went into executive session, and, when the doors opened Hoar moved to take up for consideration the House resolution providing for an adjournment from to-day to January 5th.

The resolution was taken up.

Hoar asked Allison (chairman of the appropriation committee) as to the condition of things in case the Senate should agree to the resolution in question.

Allison said if the Senate passed this resolution, and the two houses should adjourn to the date named, there would on the 1st of January, be no money from which the navy could be paid. Every Senator could, therefore, judge for himself whether it was the duty of the Senate to adjourn.

At 5 o'clock a message was received from the House making provision for the naval service for 31 days from the 31st of December next.

Butler called for immediate consideration.

The bill was read.

After debate Butler withdrew his call for consideration of the bill.

Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported the Military Academy bill and it passed without debate. It appropriates $306,305 for the support of the academy for the next fiscal year.

House concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment from to-day to January 5th, was taken up and not agreed to—yeas 8, nays 25—no quorum, whereupon the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The House resumed the consideration of the Inter-State commerce bill.

Henderson, of Iowa, moved to strike out the section prohibiting railroad companies from charging greater compensation for transporting freights a shorter than for a longer distance. He believed the section was deadly to the interests of the part of the country he represented—the great agricultural interest.

Reagan opposed the motion. Not to prohibit a greater rate for a shorter than for a longer haul was to submit to railroad regulation of the entire commerce of the country.

During the progress of the debate on the inter-State commerce bill, Randall asked Reagan to permit him to report the conference disagreement on the temporary naval appropriation bill. Randall explained the points of difference between the House and Senate, and a long debate ensued.

Thomas was opposed to the temporary bill. It was a slipshod attempt on the part of the House to dodge a stern duty.

Cannon said the strongest argument against the ratification of certain treaties was that, in case the United States saw proper to follow a policy which would redound to its credit, it stood powerless to enter upon that policy, because it was crippled as far as a navy was concerned.

Randall moved that when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Wednesday, the 24th inst. The Constitution, he said, prohibits adjournment for more than three days without the concurrence of the Senate. He asked unanimous consent that it be agreed that on the 24th a further adjournment be had until the 27th; then to the 31st, and then until the 5th of January, and that on these days no business be transacted. This would accomplish the judgment of the House on the question of the holiday recess. There was barely a quorum in the House to-day, and it would be impossible to get one next week.

Randall's motion was agreed to, but unanimous consent was not given to the agreement for further adjournment.

The House insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and a further conference was ordered.

Consideration of the inter-State commerce bill having been resumed, Reed called the attention of the Speaker to the ruling made yesterday by Springer, when Speaker *pro tem.*, to the effect that a motion to close debate was not debatable. He thought temporary Speakers should be instructed in that knowledge of parliamentary law, courtesy and good sense which so distinguished the permanent occupant of the chair. (Laughter.)

Springer replied that when he made the ruling yesterday, he believed it to be correct, and believed so still. There was no opinion of any previous occupant of the chair taking the opposite view. His decision was based on common sense, and on that he stood, though it might not commend him to the gentleman from Maine.

The amendment of Henderson was rejected—yeas 67, nays 117.

Further consideration of the bill was postponed.

Randall then introduced a bill making temporary provision for the support of the navy for the month of January, 1885.

Hopkins's Senate joint resolution passed declaring Christmas and New Year's days holidays for all *per diem* Government employes.

The House then adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 24th.

Though there is no definite agreement that no business shall be transacted Wednesday, there is a tacit understanding to that effect, and it is also understood that consecutive adjournment shall be taken for the three business days at that time until Jan. 5th.

AMERICAN.

MORE BURNED BODIES IN BROOKLYN.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

THE SPANISH CONVENTION.

More Bodies Found.

NEW YORK, 20.—A gang of 15 laborers are working in the ice-covered ruins of the burned orphan asylum in Brooklyn searching for bodies. Temporary provision has been made in various Catholic institutions for the care and shelter of the children.

A coroner's jury was empaneled today, but the inquest was adjourned. The funeral of the victims will take place to-morrow, and the interment is to be in the cemetery of the holy cross, of Flatbush, L. I.

About noon—when the workmen had almost concluded there were no more bodies buried beneath the debris—they came upon a group of six more, all of which were burned to a crisp. This makes 18 bodies recovered.

Like the Brooklyn Theatre fire, the Brooklyn Catholic Orphan Asylum grows in horror with the hours. Up till 1.30 o'clock to-day seven more bodies of missing children had been dragged from the ruins, also the body of a man. Contractor McDonald, with a force of 12 men commenced work at 6 o'clock. At nine o'clock the workmen, who had cleared off the top of the debris, noticed a section of a thigh bone protruding from beneath a charred and bruised piece of iron. It was disengaged from its place in the frozen mass that surrounded it, and the trunk and vertebræ of a full grown adult followed. The less fleshy parts of the body were burned to the bones, and the intestines and spine were charred. The left arm was deep in the frozen mass, and investigation showed that it retained, in all its distortion a bent form. It clasped what had been the neck of a child. The latter body—from being smaller and not so well clad—was burnt to a cinder. The little trunk dropped from its resting place and rolled till a boiler stopped its progress. These two remnants of humanity were doubtless all that remained of a devoted father, who perished in the vain effort to save the life of a sick and may be crippled, and therefore helpless, son. The workmen then took a heap of burnt ashes and sifted it carefully, only to discover part of a shoe or some other article of wearing apparel that had been more fortunate than its owner. Half the square space that intervened between the boiler and the eastern wall of the basement of the infirmary had been sifted at 11 o'clock, and the workmen proceeded in their task and quickly came on to two little bodies lying together against the iron stanchions. The workmen labored on and by 1 o'clock had uncarthed two more bodies, and at 1:30 had exposed two more bodies—eight thus far to-day, and eighteen all told up to the time stated. The bodies recovered to-day are in better condition than the ten discovered yesterday. The flesh of the latter had been completely burned off, leaving nothing but cracked splinters of the larger bones. The bodies to-day although burned beyond identification, are not cremated beyond recognition as the remains of human beings. The trunks, with tendons and muscles torn and burned, were placed in the baking pans which had contained the daily bread of the orphans. A heap of bread, baked beyond any use, lay in a corner. The quarters in St. Mary's Hospital, now being used for houseless children, was built originally for a stable. Missing children are still being picked up in the streets. The books show that there were 724 inmates, of this number 663 are accounted for, which leaves 61 persons missing 46 of whom are children.

At 12 o'clock to-night the delvers in the debris in Brooklyn discontinued their labors. They recovered two more bodies, making an aggregate of twenty bodies recovered. Twenty children are still missing.

Nicaraguan Treaty, etc.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Senate in secret legislative session considered at great length Vest's resolution declaring that the Nicaraguan surveying expedition is inexpedient, and directing the Secretary of the Navy not to enforce his orders on the subject. The time was taken up chiefly in long speeches upon the merits of the Nicaraguan treaty, and the benefits to be expected from building the canal. Senator Morgan, who is friendly to the canal, made the leading speech in favor of the treaty, and Senator Vest led the opposition. During the debate Senator Edmunds took occasion to say, in substance, that he strongly favored the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty, regardless of what foreign powers might say or do. Vest's resolution, which was forgotten early in the debate, remains unacted upon.

Dolph introduced into the Senate today a bill amending the act of June 3, 1878, relating to the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territory of Washington. The amendment permits lands to be sold without reference to their fitness for cultivation, the original act requiring—before such lands could be sold—that they be certified to be "unfit for cultivation." Another bill introduced by Dolph provides for amending Section 2387 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of vacant coal lands belonging to the United States. The original section fixes the price at $20 an acre for such lands of that character as may be within 15 miles of a completed railroad, and $10 an acre for those not within that distance.

Dolph's amendment proposes to reduce the price one-half in such cases. Both bills were referred to the Commissioner on public lands.

A telegram to the Adjutant-General of the Army from General Stanley, commanding the department of Texas, reports that the United States troops have pursued the party (supposed to be Apache Indians) who recently raided western Texas from Mexico, returned after pursuing the raiders into the mountains of Mexico 100 miles. The American troops secured some horses stolen, and the commanding officer reports his belief that the raiders were not Indians, but Mexicans.

The President has nominated Ferdinand W. Shurtliff collector of customs for the district of Willamette, Oregon, and Jacob S. Boreman associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Notwithstanding the very cold weather, quite a large number of persons assembled at Dupont Circle this afternoon to witness the ceremonies connected with unveiling the statue of Admiral Dupont.

The oration was delivered by Senator Bayard, in which he eloquently depicted the services which Dupont had rendered his country.

Spanish Treaty.

HARTFORD, Conn., 20.—The New England Tobacco-Growers' Association had a slim meeting to-day, owing to the extreme cold weather. A memorial to Congress was adopted, which provides: First, for the abolition of the Internal Revenue tax on tobacco and cigars and all the machinery of the law connected therewith; second, the retention of the high rates of duty on all imported wrapper tobacco; third, that all treaties of reciprocity with other nations which are schemes of doubtful utility to the business and trade of the country, and that will largely reduce the revenues of the government and greatly injure farmers, manufacturers and laborers engaged in the production of tobacco and its manufactured products, should be rejected by Congress. Coolie and slave labor in Sumatra was deprecated by some speakers as coming in conflict with the cigar-makers of our country, and the proposed Spanish treaty was opposed in the strongest terms.

Failure.

SHARON, Pa., 20.—The firm of P. L. Kimberley & Co., operating the Atlantic Iron Works, suspended payment at noon to-day. It being pay-day, probably from $15,000 to $20,000 was required to pay the hands, and this amount could not be raised. When running full time 800 men were employed. At the present time no definite reports as to the assets and liabilities can be obtained. In *Bradstreet's* report the firm was valued at $1,000,000, with a credit very good. This afternoon papers had been filed against the company at Mercer. This company was thought to be the staunchest in the valley, and its failure was an entire surprise. The suspension is supposed to be due to the extreme dullness of trade.

A Lawless Mob in Dakota.

TRAVERSE, 20.—At 7 o'clock this morning an armed mob of 100 men, mostly from Wilmot, a small town in the interior, attacked the court house in this place, the county seat of Roberts county, and carried off the safe and its contents, which, however, contained nothing valuable. The people of the village were overawed by the mob, members of which stood in the street armed with Winchesters. Nearly all the attacking party were drunk. The motive of the attack is not understood. On leaving the place, the United States mail carrier was attacked and the mail bag plundered.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Deadly Explosion of Gas.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The residence of Wm. Rabe Was partially wrecked last night by an explosion of natural gas. His wife and baby were killed. The explosion was caused by a lighted candle being taken into the cellar.

Butler, Pa., 21.—The residence of John Gates was demolished by a gas explosion; himself and wife and four children were buried in the ruins. All were subsequently rescued, more or less seriously injured. The shock was felt for a quarter of a mile away. Loss $10,000. There was no natural gas in the house. It is supposed a leak in the gas main was caused by the recent cold spell.

Fatal Crush at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—Three hundred feet of the iron frame work of the large hotel erected west of the Exposition tion building, fell with a terrible crash to-day. Frank Greene, colored, of Nashville, was instantly killed. Albert Freeze, of Milwaukee, mortally injured: and James Carroll of Chicago severely injured internally.

Twenty Bodies Found and Twenty Missing.

NEW YORK, 21.—The searchers for bodies in the ruins of St. John's Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, resumed their labors this morning. Almost all the ashes, bricks and rubbish were removed during the day, but no more bodies were found. Twenty bodies in all are accounted for in the ruins. There are still 20 orphans missing, but they are believed to have escaped.

Another Great Disaster in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, 21.—An explosion in Pratt's Astral Oil Works, in the eastern part of Brooklyn, called out the whole of the fire department of that city. The first explosion was commingled with flame, and the second tank and second explosion followed almost immediately. These two explosions made free ten thousand barrels of oil, and all this flaming mass 'catching on' to the river of melted snow, was carried into every nook and cranny of the works. The result was, that all the buildings and tanks at the works, excepting the large brick building, in which canning is done, were destroyed, besides the long docks on the creek. The loss will reach between $500,000 and $600,000. The shock of the two explosions broke the windows of all the houses in the neighborhood.

FOREIGN.

WOLSELEY'S MARCH THROUGH THE DESERT.

A MURDERED MARINER.

THE WAR ON CHINA.

Wolseley's March Through the Desert.

CAIRO, 20.—General Wolseley will complete the concentration of his army at Korti the first week in January, and will begin his march through the desert on Tuesday, the 7th of January. The distance from Korti to Shendy is 200 miles, and General Wolseley calculates that the march will occupy 16 days, unless he meets with opposition from the enemy on the route. A simultaneous movement will be made from Suakim against Osmond Digna, in order to secure from attack the flank of the Nile expedition. General Wolseley and General Stevenson will leave Cairo for Suakim Wednesday to assume command of the expedition from that place. Major Chermeside reports that out of a garrison at Suakim of 1,200 marines and sailors there are only 100 effective men. Fresh troops will be sent to Suakim.

A Murdered Seaman.

LIVERPOOL, 20.—Inquiry has been begun by the American consul in the case of second mate Wm. Rascher and boatswain Frederick Koelpin of the American ship *J. F. Chapman*, from Son Francisco, on the charge of murdering a Russian seaman named Jansen. These officers tied the man up by his arms to the forerigging. He was left in that position for some time, and was then found dead. Thirteen of the crew were witnesses of the outrage. The case was adjourned.

Reinforcements for Courbet.

PARIS, 20.—The French cabinet approves the new plan of the Chinese campaign. All reinforcements will be directed to Tonquin, and when the Chinese are driven out, then 5,000 men will be sent to Admiral Courbet.

The Old, Old Story.

A dispatch from Shanghai to the *National* says: "The French minister has been ordered from China that any further negotiations are useless. The dispute must be settled by the sword."

SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

Oberdank Dynamiters in Spain.

MILAN, 21.—A young man named Gervasini, aged 18, was arrested here in the act of placing a bomb under the police station. He confessed that he had been instructed to fire the fuse with a cigar. He is a member of the "Society of the 20th of December," founded to commemorate Oberdank, the Austrian anarchist. He refused to give the names of his associates. Ten other men who had in their possession proclamations glorifying Oberdank were arrested.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

After an idleness of several months, the steel works of Hussey, Howe & Co. of Pittsburg will start up next Monday.

James Nelson, who murdered Eugene Sherwood Tuesday, in Frontier County, Nebraska, was taken out by regulators on Tuesday night and lynched.

Dublin, 20.—The third trial of James Ellis French, director of the detective department of the Royal Irish Constabulary, for scandalous offences in connection with the Cornwallis case, resulted in his conviction. He was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

Kittanning, Pa., 20.—An explosion of natural gas occurred at the Worthington lampblack factory, in this county, to-night, shattering the building and seriously injuring 11 men. It is impossible to get further particulars to-night.

Chicago, 20.—Madame Arline, claiming to hail from Paris and Philadelphia, arrived here last Tuesday with about $10,000 worth of silks, laces, fans, gloves and other finery for women, and has been selling them. They were seized by customs officers to-day, and Madame Arline confessed that she smuggled them in at New York, under the pretense that they were for sale in Cuba. She is described as a very fascinating woman.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

In the Tabernacle, Sunday, Dec. 21st, 2 p.m.

Choir sang:

Praise ye the Lord, my heart shall join.

Prayer by Elder Abraham H. Cannon.

Singing:

How sweet communion is on earth.

The meeting was addressed by Presidents Jos. E. Taylor. Said the Latter-day Saints, though despised by the world were the most blessed people on the earth. The knowledge of the future, and ordinances pertaining both to the present and future, of which we have come into possession, are inestimable blessings, and should fill our hearts with gratitude to our Heavenly Father. Asked if we are prepared and worthy of this knowledge, and to participate in these ordinances. If we are not we should seek diligently to be worthy. Referred to the sacrament and the atonement wrought out by our Savior, the love and charity which must have animated his breast, and said we should at least be worthy to commemorate his death and sufferings by partaking of the sacred emblems. Sometime he thought that the blessings of the Lord are too cheap and are not properly appreciated. We are not so diligent as we should be. True, we have our weaknesses, but we should no excuse ourselves on this ground in persisting in wrong-doing, but the true Latter-day Saint, as soon as the spirit manifests that he is in error or has done wrong, will immediately cease and seek to make the required restitution and regain the blessings of the spirit. In the days when the Priesthood was not on the earth, God winked at the follies of the people on account of their ignorance. We, with our knowledge, would come under severe condemnation for acts they have committed were we to do them. To whom much is given, much is required. The whole world is now commanded to repent, and if they do not they will be condemned. If our missionaries in the spirit of their callings, call upon the people to repent and turn unto the truth and they do not, all the Elders are justified—the people are in the hands of the Lord. Those who respond to this call should gather to Zion, where they can be taught more perfectly in the ways of the Lord and partake of the ordinances of the Gospel that cannot be administered out in the world. These are great blessings and are necessary to a full salvation. The path, however is straight and narrow, and many temptations are strewn on the right and on the left of it, but as long as we do not deviate from that path we are sure to obtain eternal life; but as soon as we give way to temptation we place ourselves under the power of the adversary in proportion to the sin we commit, and we cannot too soon repent and return. Satan will have more power in the last days than ever before, and he will seek more diligently than ever before to turn away the hearts of the people of God from the truth. Let us then be found continually resisting him with the help of the Holy Spirit. For six thousand years he has been laboring to hedge up the cause of truth and turn the righteous to error. No human being has escaped his allurements. Even Jests had a severe encounter with him and he will not cease his efforts in our day nor until the great final battle, after which he will be bound. Before that time, however, some of his strongest efforts will be made. We should then prosecute our labors with earnestness and zeal.

Let the officers of the Church be diligent, labor with the weak, and if there be those not worthy of fellowship, sever them from the Church. Many have been dealt with according to the law of God, and many more will be. The organization of the Priesthood is so complete that iniquity should not exist among us, and evil doers should be promptly dealt with according to the revelations; God will hold this people responsible for the iniquity that exists among us, and those that sin and will not repent should be cast out. The adulterer should not be fellowshipped. If the inhabitants of Zion be worthy of the blessings of Zion, seek to build each other up, and be faithful to their religion, and may the Lord bless them and preserve them from their enemies, and teach them in the great principles of eternity. Amen.

Choir sang the anthem: "I will praise Thee, O Lord."

Benediction by Elder E. R. B. Tripp.

The Home Circle.
If father is cross, and mother scolds, and aunt has the blues, and the children feel good for nothing, home is not a very happy place. Indigestion, dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, or liver complaint, will account for all these. They can all be cast out by the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, the great tonic and strengthener. Health brings happiness. Mr. Kochester, 553 North Gay Street, Baltimore, says, "Brown's Iron Bitters quickly relieved me of indigestion and general debility."
GLOBE BAKERY.
Go to the Globe Bakery for your holiday Candies, Cakes, Fruits, etc. They can be had pure and wholesome, at low prices.

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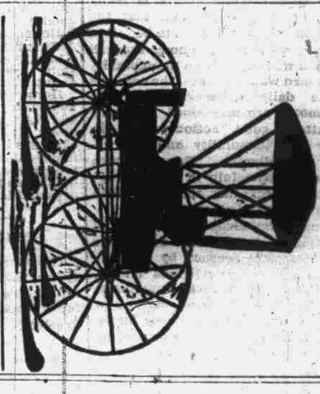

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