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### XLIX CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 27.—Fair laid before the Senate the memorial of an anti-Chinese convention, held at Sacramento, California, praying some relief from the Chinese evil.

At the routine morning business, Logan's army bill was placed before the Senate. Logan sent to the desk and had read a letter from General Sheridan favoring the proposed increase. Logan favored it.

Plumb opposed it. He thought it singular that while we are so thoroughly at peace a measure of this kind should be introduced. He had been sorry to hear the suggestion that an increased army was necessary to put down labor troubles among our own people. It would not do to instill into people's minds this lesson of force as a remedy for such troubles. The present proposition was one calculated to develop more frills, furbelows, shoulder-straps and decorations.

Dawes favored the bill. Control through an army was not the control desired. Self-control, Dawes said, was the characteristic of our people and would see them through all their differences.

Teller saw no cause for an increase. Violence in a State should be put down by the people of the State. It was not desirable to resort to a standing army for police purposes, and the people did not intend that local disturbances should be put down by National troops.

Logan defended his position on the bill as to one of the arguments advanced by the Senator from Kansas (Plumb) that because the laborers were poorly paid, the soldiers should not be better paid than at present. Logan thought that a very poor argument. It was very singular that most of the wealthy bankers who were rich enough to be hardly able to count their money, were always found to be the friends of the workingmen. [Laughter in the gallery.] This was all right for a rich man to do, but when anything was said for the workingmen by those who had the actual experience of [illegible] workingmen, it was altogether improper. It was an unwarrantable assumption for any Senator to intimate that this bill was now introduced with a view to any impending difficulty between capital and labor. Why this insinuating that there was a desire to use the army against the people? It passed one's comprehension that any statement that would injure another was a sweet morsel.

It was an unfounded and unworthy insinuation. Referring to the suggestion that the increase of the army was wanted for show—"for a circus"—Mr. Logan repelled it. The people did not want any "show" about it. They had "show and circus" enough in the Senate. [Laughter.] And while the Senatorial circus was on, he did not know any more active performers than the Senators who were opposed to this bill. [Renewed laughter.]

In conclusion Logan said Republicanism was becoming a power, the world over, and the United States should be prepared to say to the first European power that attempts a foothold in America, "Lay on Macduff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough." [Applause in the galleries.]

After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 29.—In the House today Belmont of New York, offered a joint resolution appropriating $147,748 to pay the Chinese government for losses sustained by their subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyo., the sum being intended for distribution among the sufferers.

By Glover, of Missouri—Forfeiting certain portions of the land grant of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of California.

By Herman, of Oregon—A resolution instructing the committee on public lands to report back the bill declaring forfeited the lands of the Northern Pacific Railway Co. between Wallula and Portland.

By Hauk, of Tennessee—A preamble and joint resolution reciting the existing troubles, and providing for the creation of a commission to be known as the Capital-Labor Commission. The Commission shall consist of four senators, four representatives and one person to be selected by the President, who shall act as chairman. It is made the duty of the Commission to investigate the different questions relating to differences of labor and the remuneration therefor, and to submit its report to Congress on the first Monday in December.

Allen of Massachusetts, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill granting rights of way for the construction and operation of railroads across the Indian Territory. Placed on the calendar.

Lovering of Massachusetts, from the committee on labor, reported a bill authorizing the Commission of Labor to make investigation as to convict labor. Placed on the House calendar.

O'Hara of North Carolina asked unanimous consent to offer for immediate consideration the following preamble and resolution:

*Whereas*, It is a matter of public information, on the 18th of March, in the town of Carrollton, Mississippi, a lawless band of persons rode to the Court House and then and there indiscriminately murdered, by shooting, a number of peaceful citizens of the United States; and

*Whereas*, It is alleged that the Governor of said State of Mississippi has absolutely refused to take effective measures to bring to justice the said murderers; and

*Whereas*, It is alleged that the grand jury in and for said county of Carroll has neglected to act in such manner as would bring said murderers before the courts to answer for their crimes; and

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States guarantees to each and every citizen full and adequate protection of his life and the enjoyment of his property; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker to investigate the facts connected with such murders, and to report by bill or otherwise such measures as will check or prevent in future the wanton and barbarous destruction of human life.

Reagan of Texas objected on the ground that the subject was one over which Congress had no power.

By Willis of Kentucky—To aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools. This is identical with the Blair bill. Willis moved to refer the bill to the committee on labor.

Miller of Texas moved as an amendment to refer it to the committee on education.

Miller's amendment was lost—yeas 115, nays 134.

Willis's motion was then agreed to, yeas 138, nays 113. So the bill was referred to the committee on labor.

The House then adjourned.

## AMERICAN.

### Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court announced the following order:

Ordered that the following regulations to establish under section 765 of the Revised Statutes: Rule 34, custody of prisoners on *habeas corpus*.

First—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any Court or Judge declaring to grant a writ of *habeas corpus* the custody of the prisoner shall not be disturbed.

Second—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any Court or Judge discharging the writ after it has been issued, the prisoner shall be remanded to the custody from which he was taken by the writ, or shall, for good cause shown, be detained in the custody of the Court or Judge.

Third—Pending an appeal from the final decision of any court or judge discharging the prisoner, he shall be discharged upon his own recognizance with surety for his reappearance to answer the judgment of the appellate court, except where, for special reason, the sureties ought not to be required.

The total values of exports of merchandise during the twelve months ended February 21, 1886, were $683,763,574, and during the preceding twelve months, $848,603,201, a decrease of $84,879,627. The total values of imports of merchandise for the twelve months ended February 28, 1886, were $697,711,801, and for the preceding twelve months, $704,489,440, an increase of $3,222,361.

The committee on ways and means to day finally adopted the bill submitted by Secretary Manning in his letter to the Speaker of January 18, in relation to protests, appeals and suits growing out of assessment and liquidation or collection of duties on imports. The bill provides in substance that the decisions of collectors of customs as to import duties shall be final unless the collector is served with a notice within 10 days after the decision by the parties in interest, setting forth their objections to the assessment, and unless the parties shall also file a protest with the Secretary of the Treasury within 30 days. The decision of the Secretary shall be final unless the suit is brought within 30 days thereafter.

Senator Fair introduced the Morrow Chinese bill in the Senate with an amendment changing from twenty years to ten years the period during which the entrance of Chinese laborers into the United States shall be prohibited.

Secretary Lamar is confined to his bed in consequence of a severe cold contracted yesterday. He is not expected to be out for two or three days.

S. T. Corn, Associate Justice of Wyoming Territory, was confirmed today.

A statement was published here this afternoon in effect that President Cleveland had been in telegraphic correspondence with Jay Gould concerning the labor troubles in the Southwest, charging him not to stand in the way of arbitration. It can be stated on authority that the President had no communication with Gould or any one else concerned in relation to labor troubles. Some time ago, much impressed with the necessity for some sort of an arbitration board composed of employers and employes, whose character would give confidence to employes and employer, and whose authority would be respected, he did think of calling the attention of Congress to the subject, as one demanding early and considerate action, but he learned it would be suggested by one of the Commissioners of the House and he has done no more than make some suggestions to Mr. O'Neill.

Indirectly the question of open Executive sessions received a slight forward impulse in the secret session of the Senate this afternoon. A considerable number of Internal Revenue Collectors nominated to places created by suspension were confirmed, and among the number was the Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Vermont. Senator Morrill, who reported the case, moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the report of the Finance Committee. In this case, as an act of justice to ex-Collector Stearns, the motion was carried. Mr. Sherman then asked that the same act of justice be done to suspended Collectors in Ohio. Then some one asked why not extend the courtesy to the entire list of suspended collectors. Another asked: "And why not to all other suspended officials?" These "why nots" were not answered, but some of the more conservative Senators, without stating any objection to the resolution, thought the revolution was moving too rapidly, and to check it a motion was introduced to reconsider the vote, by which Morrill's motion was carried. This put the question over for a day. The injunction of secrecy was removed from the correspondence sent to the Senate in secret session, between the Secretary of State on the one hand, and the Chinese Minister at Washington and the American Minister at China, respectively, on the other, with regard to Chinese immigration. The correspondence is voluminous and it was fully understood that it should be given to the press to-night, but by some failure of the machinery of the executive session or some inadvertency, the motion to reconsider the motion in respect to the Vermont collector, was made to cover the Chinese matter as well, and thus the correspondence remains locked up.

The Supreme Court of the United States to-day affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims in the suits between the Union Pacific Railway Company and the United States, growing out of the charges made by the railroad for transporting mails and government employes accompanying them, and on the part of the government in reference to its claim for 5 per cent. of the amount of the earnings of the road. Under the act of 1862 the Court of Claims decides that the railroad company was entitled to $2,910,134 for services rendered by the government, and that the United States on their counter claim were entitled to recover $1,487,801, and gave judgment in favor of the United States for the difference. From this judgment the United States appealed.

"Secretary Manning had a good night," said Dr. Lincoln at noon, "and he is really much improved, though, of course, not yet out of danger."

The improvement in Secretary Manning's condition continues. He was so much better to-day that Dr. Lincoln visited him but two instead of five times, as is his daily custom. The Doctor said to-night there was a favorable change. He does not yet pronounce him out of danger, but says the fear of a second attack is lessening every day.

### Gould and Powderly Disagree—The Situation Growing Serious.

NEW YORK, 26.—The spirit of exultation which filled the hearts of the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor this morning soon changed to one of anxiety. When Wm. O. McDowell called at Gould's office at 9:30 this morning he was not as favorably impressed as he was at the reception accorded him at Gould's house Sunday. Gould gave McDowell to understand that there had been a misconception of his telegram to Hoxie which was sent Sunday night. McDowell at once returned to the Astor House and conferred with the General Executive Board, and two of the members at once returned with McDowell to Gould's office. The conference there was short and an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock, the hope being entertained that at that hour Powderly might be well enough to attend. At 2:30 o'clock, however, Messrs. Turner and McDowell entered Jay Gould's office without Powderly. At about 4 o'clock the conference ended. Subsequently an inquiry at Gould's office was answered by the following statement, of which Gould was the author:

"Mr. Powderly has evidently misunderstood the meaning of the telegram sent Sunday night to Mr. Hoxie. Our position is that this strike has been in a condition for arbitration all the time. We have had an agreement with the workmen for some time that all differences were to have been submitted for arbitration before any strike should be resorted to. Manager Hoxie has the matter in hand. He has full control, and matters must be settled with him. We are just where we were before Sunday's conference."

The gentleman who represented Jay Gould at his office said: "The conference of Sunday was between Gould and Powderly as citizens only, it being distinctly and often stated that neither gentleman was acting officially."

Mr. Gould this afternoon sent the following letter to Powderly, who makes it public, as a matter referring to and interview with Gould. The letter is marked "personal."

*T. V. Powderly Esq.:*

The papers this morning published the following:

"Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphed Vice-President Hoxie. Order men to resume work at once."

Signed T. V. POWDERLY.

G. M. W.

They published an interview with you which leads one to think the officers of your order in St. Louis may misconstrue your message into a consent on the part of this company to conform to the requirements contained in the letter from the Secretary of your order dated Philadelphia March 27th, which in my letter to you of the same date, I declined to consider. You remember at our conference Sunday, I said to you the position of this company was unchanged in this respect and the whole matter was left in the hands of the First Vice-President and the General Manager with the instructions contained in my telegram to him, which was written before my interview with you and read to you at the time. This telegram stated: "We see no objection to arbitrate any differences between the employes and the company, past or future." While I feel confident your understanding of this matter is the same as my own, I write you this in order that there may be no grounds for misunderstanding hereafter.

Very respectfully yours,

JAY GOULD, President.

When this was received by Powderly, he wrote down these notes, which were taken to the conference:

"Do I understand you, from your personal letter of this date, that your company refuse arbitration? and must I so telegraph Martin Irons?"

When the committee arrived at Gould's office they had gone out, but they were received by Second Vice-President Hopkins, who made this answer:

"You may say distinctly to him, no, we do not. He is not so to understand that letter, but he is simply referred to Mr. Gould's written communication to him, which he is prepared to carry out in every particular."

The committee then returned to the Astor House and formulated a reply to Gould, setting forth that the proposition for the men to return to work on the agreement to submit the controversies to arbitration, was made in good faith. The letter continues: "When you made the telegraphic order to General Manager Hoxie, contained in your letter in which was used the following language: 'We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between employees and the company past or future,' we accepted your approval to the general principle of arbitration in equal good faith, and at once issued our order for the men to return to work. We are not particular in the adjustment of the present difficulties, whether the tribunal of arbitration be appointed by your company, shall be named by General Manager Hoxie or yourself, or whether their number shall consist of three, five or seven. We can imagine no greater misfortune to your company than that that the impression should go forth, not only to members of our organization, but to the community at large, whose interests are suffering as a result of the present condition of affairs, that a break has occurred between the interests which you represent and which I represent, by reason of a technicality."

Another conference has been arranged for 10 to-morrow morning, at which Mr. Powderly will be present, if at all possible. He is quite ill.

The following telegram was sent to District Master Workmen at St. Louis, Sedalia and Fort Worth to-night:

"Complications have arisen since morning as to the method of arbitration. Another conference will be held to-morrow.

(Signed) T. V. POWDERLY."

Word has just been telephoned down from the Missouri Pacific shop that Master Mechanic Bartlett says the men cannot return to work before Wednesday. Traffic has been practically resumed on the Iron Mountain road. Two trains left to-day, one about noon and another at 2 p.m., and three trains arrived from the south. Quite a number of men applied for work at the yards of this road and they were employed.

About 2 o'clock this afternoon three crowds of strikers left the relay depot and went to the yards of the Ohio & Mississippi and C. B. & Q. roads and to the National Stock Yards and "killed" an engine at each place.

The Wabash started out a train of 15 cars at 2.30 p.m.

The strikers have received no specific instructions as yet in regard to resuming work, but say that it will be impossible for them to return before Wednesday morning. Warrants were sworn out this morning at the instance of special attorneys of the Missouri Pacific road against J. J. McCarty, Judge Advocate of District Assembly 101, C. M. Chase and a man named Burdette, under the general charge of felony, but for the specific offense of obstructing trains and trespassing upon the property of the company.

At 9 o'clock to-night the Executive Committee rescinded the order issued this morning for the men to resume work.

Atchison, Ks., 29.—The situation here to-day was very serious. The strikers, not satisfied with simply "killing" the engines, ditched the trains, tampered with the switches and soaped the track. The sheriff and posse manned a train this morning and ran the gauntlet, barely escaping a misplaced switch and sent it safely west. In the afternoon two trains arrived. The switch was thrown ahead of the second one, and the rails smeared with soap, so it was impossible to stop the train which ditched. The engine was then dismantled. The men were more reckless than at any time during the strike. They declared Powderly has sold them out. Warrants are out for about 100 strikers. The sheriff has a disciplined force of deputies, and thinks he can make the arrests.

### McCann Beaten.

PHILADELPHIA, 27.—The type-setting contest which began here on Tuesday, March 16th, closed to-night. Duguid of Cincinnati taking the first prize, and McCann of New York the second. Duguid to-day exceeded all previous records, his net composition being 6,635 ems in three hours.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Advices received from Peking are to the effect that the efforts to form a French syndicat have proved a failure.

The death is announced of the most Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, D. D.

Sir Henry Taylor dramatist, is dead aged 80 years.

Steinitz won the chess game this afternoon, winning the Zukertort resigned after eighteen moves each had been made, each player having consumed thirty minutes in the play.

President Adams has issued an advance statement of the salient features of the report of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It shows net earnings of $9,767,450, against $10,780,175 in 1884.

At Fort Bowie, Arizona, news is received that the four Apache chiefs, Geronimo, Chihuahua, Nana and Natches, with twenty-nine bucks and forty-eight squaws, unconditionally surrendered to General Crook near the San Bernardino ranch on the Mexican line on Saturday last. The captives were placed in charge of Lieutenant Maus, who is now conducting them to this point.

### NEW ZEALAND NOTES.

By a private letter from Elders W. C. Mellor and M. E. Pratt, to a friend in this city, written from Wreys Bush, Southland, New Zealand, February 16, 1886, we glean the following interesting items concerning the condition of affairs in that land and the trials the Elders meet with in laboring among the whites there:

"We returned lately from a trip of some 580 miles, which occupied some fifty days. Our course lay through a very rough, rugged and mountainous country along the shores of two beautiful lakes, named respectively Wakatip and Hays; the course along the former being over what they call the 'Devil's Staircase,' and we think it is very appropriately named. We passed through large sheep runs of from 6,000 to 60,000 acres each; these at one time contained from 30,000 to 300,000 sheep, but the rabbits, which were imported into the country some years ago have increased to such an extent that many large sheep raisers and freeholders have bankrupted and left the country; and we saw thousands and thousands of rabbits running over the country. Rabbiters make a good living, as the N. Z. Government compels the owners of the land to keep the rabbits down. One lady near Cromwell informed us that her three sons poisoned in six weeks 18,000 and that millions were killed every year, and still they seem to be as festive as ever. The farmers as well as the sheep raisers are very much discouraged on account of the drouth this year, which is something unusual for New Zealand. But unusual things happen in these last days. The crops in many parts of the Island are entire failures, the sheep being turned in upon them, and in most cases they are looking very poor and thin. Nothing like our lovely mountain home.

"The people seem to be very willing to accept anything in the shape of salvation but 'Mormonism.' The Scripture is being fulfilled which says, 'I will send strong delusions in the last days that they should believe in a lie and be damned.' We traveled and preached the Gospel from city to city and town to town, and bore our testimony to thousands, but as yet it seems to be all in vain, so far as bringing the people to the Lord is concerned, and we are led to exclaim, when we see the way some of them act, 'Why do the wicked rage and the people imagine vain and foolish things in their hearts?' The Apostle Paul said 'he was not sent to baptize, but to preach the Gospel, and others were sent to water those whom he had planted, as 'Paul may sow, Apollos water, but God alone gives the increase,' but sometimes they will not even give us a chance to sow. We have met some few friends. While traveling straw stacks were quite a luxury, gorse fences not quite so good, and lying in the wet grass, still worse; but we don't desire to complain. What do we suffer persecution, hunger, thirst and fatigue for? Why do we toil on day after day and year after year? For the Gospel's sake. Why do we leave our wives and children, fathers and mothers, our near and dear relatives, and our lovely mountain home? Why, for the benefit of our fellow-man; and this is the treatment we receive for it; but as they did unto our Master, so they do unto us. "He that will not forsake all and follow me is not worthy of me."

Your brother in the Gospel of peace,
W. C. MELLOR.

Brothers Pratt and Mills send best respects. W. C. M.

"P. S.—A family of Saints will start by the next steamer for Utah, which will leave Auckland on the 2nd of next month. Sister Naylor and family will probably follow her husband soon, who left home on the 19th of July last and worked his way to San Francisco and walked from there to Utah; he is now working in Cache Valley, near Logan. Others of the Saints desire greatly to gather, but have not the means to take them."

### LITTLE COLORADO STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Little Colorado Stake of Zion was held at St. Joseph, Apache County, Arizona, March 13th and 14th, 1886.

The leading Priesthood [were mostly present.

The Bishops and Elders reported their wards as being in very good condition and the people alive to their duties. The Stake authorities of the various quorums and organizations were well represented. The Sunday Schools and Young Men's Mutual Improvement Associations were reported in a flourishing condition. The speakers were filled with the good Spirit, and much valuable instruction was given to the people whose hearts were caused to rejoice, and they to feel that God was indeed speaking to them through His servants.

The statistical reports of the several wards were read, as also the reports of the Sunday Schools and the Young Men's Improvement Associations, after which the various authorities of the Church were presented and sustained.

During the conference session a good feeling prevailed, and it was a time that will long be remembered by the Saints.

J. E. SHELLEY, Clerk.


Summer colds are the worst; they are out of season. Take Red Star Cough Cure.

SYRUP OF FIGS.
Nature's own true Laxative. Pleasant to the Palate, acceptable to the Stomach, harmless in its nature, painless in its action. Cures habitual Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and kindred ills. Cleanses the system, purifies the blood, regulates the Liver and acts on the Bowels. Breaks Colds, Chills and Fevers, etc. Strengthens organs on which it acts. Better than bitter, nauseous Liver medicines, pills, salts and draughts. Sample bottles free, and large bottles for sale by all druggists. Z. C. M. I. Drug Store, Wholesale Agents, Salt Lake City. 12c

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.


### NOTICE.

Z. C. M. I.,
SALT LAKE CITY,
March 8, 1886.

THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Institution will be closed on March 15th, and reopened on April 6th next.

THOS. G. WEBBER,
Sec'y and Treas.

### SUMMONS.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Utah Territory.

Margaret Jones, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Jones, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah, send Greeting:

To John Jones, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Probate court, of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of wilful desertion of plaintiff by defendant and failure to provide for plaintiff the common necessaries of life.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the seal of the Probate Court, of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

[SEAL.] JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk.
By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy Clerk.


SPRING AND SUMMER, 1886.
ESTABLISHED 1876.

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CLOTH AND TRIMMINGS BY THE YARD—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
Samples Fashion Plate and Rules for Self-Measurement mailed to any address on application. Correspondence solicited.
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TAILORS AND WOOLEN DRAPERS,
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Next door South of Barnitt Bros.
YARD, foot of 2nd South and 6th West, near D. & R. G. Depot.
TELEPHONE 211.
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S. J. LYNN, Salt Lake. LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. E. J. BRICKELL, W. H. KRUGER, Truckee, Cal.
SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER ASS'N.
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WOOD TANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
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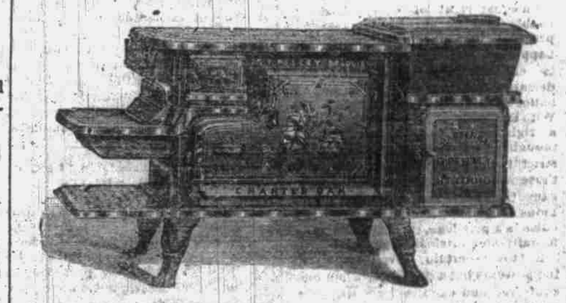
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LEATHER MANUFACTURERS,
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WANT A LARGE LOT OF
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WAREHOUSE—ONE HALF BLOCK SOUTH OF THE UTAH CENTRAL DEPOT, S. L. CITY.
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