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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Call, according to notice, proceeded to address the Senate on his resolution instructing the committee on public lands to report the bill to forfeit all railroad land grants not earned within the time specified in the granting act or the acts extending the time.

At the conclusion of Call's remarks the resolution was referred to the committee on public lands.

Hawley then took the floor on the army bill and spoke in its support. If, said he, it were understood that the military arm were powerless the bad elements would at once come to the front. Riot, theft, arson and murder would break loose. He referred to the great draft riots in New York in 1863.

Teller said that that was in case of war.

Hawley replied that all riots were the cause of war. As to the use of militia to put down riots, Hawley asked how the people of Pennsylvania, for example, would like the idea of the New Jersey militia coming into Pennsylvania to put down a riot in the latter State. The United States forces would have respect in every State.

Teller remarked that if we were to have a great war like that between France and Germany, it would not be fought by the regular army, but by volunteers, and he thought Hawley's argument went to show that the army was to be used as a police force. Teller denied that such was a proper use of the army. When State governments came to depend on the regular army of the nation to enforce State laws our republican government would be at an end. The people of the great west were not asking for a standing army, and if the people of Connecticut wanted it, the old patriotism of the State was declining.

Mr. Hawley with much warmth repelled the suggestion which he said was implied by the remarks of Mr. Teller. He denied with emphasis that he wanted the army used for police purposes, and did not thank the Senator from Colorado for endeavoring to array against him (Hawley) the prejudice of demagogues.

A lengthy debate was indulged in by Hawley and Van Wyck, wherein the present labor troubles were much commented on as bearing on the question. Toward the close of the debate Van Wyck remarked that it had been said that there was domestic danger in this country. Had not that danger been passed? Why increase the regular army to meet a danger that has disappeared?

Logan said it was not true that Jay Gould had any connection direct or indirect with the measure. It was for the benefit of the people rich and poor, black and white.

A vote was then taken upon the motion of Senator Hale to strike out Section 2 of the bill. [This is the section which establishes the future army force at 30,000 men.] On this motion the yeas were 23 and the nays 22; the vote being a tie. Mr. Hale's motion was lost. The Republicans voting for Mr. Hale's motion were Messrs. Bowen, Chase, Conger, Hale, Ingalls, Plumb, Sherman, Teller and Van Wyck. The Democrats voting against it were Messrs. Brown, Gorman Gray and Walthall. With these exceptions the votes for the motion were Democratic and the votes against it were Republican.

Manderson then moved as an amendment to his bill heretofore introduced, and favorably reported from the Military Committee known as "the three battalion bill," and it was agreed to.

Gibson moved to add an additional section repealing Section 1218 of the Revised Statutes, which now prohibits any person who served the Confederate government from appointment to the army of the United States.

Logan suggested an amendment to Gilson's motion so as to cover a class of people who had been officers of the army before the war and had then joined the confederacy.

Gilson could not accept the amendment.

Gilson's amendment was not agreed to. Yeas 24, nays 25.

After further debate the bill was put on its final passage and rejected—yeas 19, nays 31.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Speaker laid before the House the message of the President on the subject of Chinese immigration. Referred to the Committee on Foreign affairs.

Willis reported back the River and Harbor appropriation bill from the Committee of the Whole.

In the morning hour Dunn of Arkansas, on behalf of the Committee on American shipping called up the resolution setting apart the 22d, and 25th and 26th of May for the consideration of the free shipping bill. Adopted.

Holman, on behalf of the select Indian commission, called up the bill providing for the appointment of a commission to consist of six persons to be appointed by the President to inspect and report on the condition of the Indians and Indian affairs. Three members of the commission are to be detailed from the officers of the army and the others are to be appointed from civil life or detailed from the officers of the Interior Department.

Several amendments were offered, and pending action the morning hour expired, and the debate on the silver bill was resumed.

Bland entered a motion to recommit the bill which motion will not be voted on until the close of the debate. He proceeded with an argument in favor of free coinage of silver, and gave a *resume* of the circumstances attending the demonetization of silver in 1873.

Norwood, of Georgia, contended that the wisest course was to allow the present law to remain unchanged.

Bayne, of Pennsylvania, favored the suspension of silver coinage, and strongly denounced the proposition to open the mints to the free coinage of silver.

THE SILVER BILL.

The debate on the silver bill was resumed at the evening session of the House, and Daniel, of Virginia, spoke against the suspension of silver coinage.

Crisp, of Georgia, also opposed suspension.

Worthington, of Illinois, announced himself as in favor of the free coinage of silver, because it would tend to increase the price of silver bullion and lessen the rates between gold and silver; because it would prevent the debtor from being compelled to pay his debts in dearer money than that in which he promised to pay them, and because it would put it beyond the power of any combination to create a corner in gold.

Skinner, of North Carolina; McRae, of Arkansas, and Brumm, of Pennsylvania, favored free coinage, and Buchanan and McAdoo, of New Jersey, opposed it.

Symes, of Colorado, spoke in favor of free coinage.

The House then, at 10:10 p. m., adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Death on the Rail—Another Terrible Accident—The Killed and Wounded.

GREENFIELD, Mass., 7.—A terrible disaster occurred on the Fitchburg Railway tonight midway between Bardwell's Ferry and West Deerfield Station, the east bound passenger train due at Greenfield at 6:05 p. m. going over an embankment 200 feet high. Six bodies have already been taken out of the ruins, and it is not known how many others were killed. The train was the eastern express, and consisted of a baggage car, a smoking car, mail car and two ordinary passenger cars. The train was in charge of Conductor Forster, with Herbert Littlejohn as engineer. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road. The trains run be the edge of an embankment 200 feet above the Deerfield River. The bank is steep and is covered with huge boulders and a mass of rock. When the train arrived at this point the track commenced to settle under it for a distance covering its entire length. The coaches broke from their trucks and went rolling over and over down the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for twenty feet. Below rolled the Deerfield river, on the very edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they caught fire from the stoves. The sleeping car was an entire wreck. It was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom at this hour is known to have escaped injury. One man whose name is unknown is imprisoned in the wreck of the sleeper, where he is being burned alive. One little girl was picked up dead. As soon as the news reached Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the scene of the disaster, having on board several physicians, section men and a few citizens. On arriving at the scene of the wreck, a horrible sight was witnessed. Darkness had settled over the spot. Far down on the river bank could be seen the smouldering embers of the holocaust. It was impossible to tell who was hurt and who was killed. Stout-hearted trackmen were lowered cautiously down the treacherous height, and the work of rescue began.

Merritt Pesley, superintendent of the National Express Company of Boston, was found on the track and taken to the relief car. He had a wound four inches long and half an inch wide over his left temple. His left thigh was broken and also his left leg at the knee, besides which he sustained internal injuries, from which he will die.

D. Crandall, the postal clerk, was plunged into the river and got ashore with difficulty. He was wounded about the head and his arm was fractured.

The Fitchburg coach was the only one that escaped the conflagration. Deputy Sheriff Bryant, of Greenfield, who was in this car, rescued two children from the flames, but one was dead and the other dying. Their parents were on board but cannot be found. Some of the injured and dead were taken to Shelburne Falls and some of the wounded to Greenfield.

C. P. Bell, of Nashua, N.H., was cut slightly on the head and leg but was not seriously hurt. He was thrown head foremost into the river and went to the bottom, barely escaping drowning.

Conductor Forster is reported safe and but slightly injured.

D. C. Welles, of Andover had his shoulder hurt and his head cut. The car in which he was riding was broken in two and stood on end within a few feet of the river bank.

Nicholas Dorgan of Greenfield had his left arm and ankle broken, and was seriously injured internally.

A little girl who was a passenger on the train died in his arms from injuries received.

J. E. Priest of Littleton, N. H., had his face and head cut.

Engineer Littlejohn of North Adams was badly scalded; it is believed fatally.

A. K. Warner, Chairman of the Greenfield Board of Selectmen, was badly hurt, but his injuries are not fatal.

Great excitement prevailed all along the road between here and North Adams.

Being interviewed by wire to-night at Shelburne Falls, Conductor Forster said: "I am unable to state how many were on the train. Only three men have been found thus far who escaped injury, and they set the number of passengers all the way from 25 to 100." No doubt half a dozen were killed outright while falling and as many more were fatally injured. The west-bound express was delayed at Greenfield and West Deerfield two hours, while the relief train with surgeons and their assistants were sent out on its time. The locomotive is a complete wreck, but remains on the track, while its tender is down the bank.

The following persons were taken to Shelburne Falls more or less wounded:

H. G. Littlejohn, brother of the engineer, with his wife and two children, both of whom have since died. A. D. Cornell, Allen Lewis, B. B. Stowe and A. C. Harvey of Boston, badly hurt; J. P. Fowler and A. R. Warner of Greenfield, H. Coullard of Charlemont, E. W. Dunnells of Waltham, Miss Darby and May Gowing. A Miss Cornell is badly hurt, as is also Mail Agent Putney. A. M. Waterhouse is missing. It was reported in Shelburne Falls that 18 persons were killed, but this could not be verified. Fears are entertained that the morning will increase the list of deaths and casualties.

A portion of the mail is reported lost in the river. At 11 o'clock to-night men were still working at the wreck.

It is learned to-night that the injured at Shelburne Fall will number 19.

Later—Engineer Littlejohn is dying. Henry C. Chatard will die before morning. Three more dead bodies have been found at the wreck.

The train at the time of the accident was running at the rate of about 20 miles an hour.

Frank Lank, of Boston, a salesman for a New York firm, jumped from the train, and is believed to be the only person who saw the cars go down the embankment. He says there were three passengers in the drawing-room car.

At midnight it was reported that four more dead bodies were removed from the wreck, and it was believed that others had been swept down the river. Of the four bodies, one was recognized as that of Brakeman Shyer. It is impossible to give a complete list of the killed and wounded to-night.

Determined to Defend their Rights.

The Brown Chemical Company of Baltimore, Maryland, have just entered heavy suits against Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., for imitating Brown's Iron bitters, and against Meyer Brothers & Co., the well-known wholesale drugsists of St. Louis, Mo., for dealing in Brown's Iron Tonic, which it is claimed is an imitation of Brown's Iron Bitters, and against Jas. A. Dickinson, a wealthy druggist of Baltimore, for selling and recommending a non-secret remedy called the Iron Tonic Bitters made by Koehland, Holander & Co., of Baltimore, which it is claimed is also an imitation of Brown's Iron Bitters. These suits will likely involve very heavy amounts and be watched with interest by all persons dealing in proprietary medicines.

Horrible Suffering and Cannibalism at Sea.

HALIFAX, 7.—A dispatch from Louisburg, C. B., gives the experiences of those who were in the dory which landed on Guyon Island on Monday. They got adrift from their vessel, the American schooner, *Elzem Law*, while setting trawls on the western banks, and not discovering their vessel they all got in one dory. After four days out one succumbed through thirst, and on the seventh day another who had become insane died. On the eighth day the survivors landed at Guyon Island, where they were kindly cared for by the keeper of the light house who sent them here. The body of the man who died first is greatly lacerated. One of his arms is cut off at the elbow. His throat is much torn and pieces are cut out of each thigh. This was done after the man's death by the other man, who died, in order to obtain food and drink. The names of the deceased are James McDonald of East Point, P. E. I., and August McDonald of Broom Cove, C. B. The survivors are Colin Chisholm of Harbor Bouche, and Angus McEachen of Long Point, Strait of Canso.

The following further particulars of the experience of the men in the dory have been received: On Thursday evening James McDonald the weakest and most thinly clad of the four, began to sink and died, after bidding his companions an affectionate and tearful farewell. The body of the dead man had hardly grown cold when Angus McDonald said he must have something to eat and drink or he would die also. Despite the protestations of Chisholm and McEachan he took a knife and cut the right arm off the dead man sucking the blood and devouring the flesh. He offered some to the others but they refused it though some hours later Chisholm tasted a piece of the flesh but was unable to swallow it. McDonald having sucked all the blood from the severed arm. Angus McDonald said he was going to cut the throat of the dead man, but was for some time restrained from doing so. During Friday night, however, while the other two were sleeping, he committed the act and finding no blood cut a piece of the flesh from each thigh, drinking the blood and eating a portion of the flesh. On the following day he became delirious and before night he died. They got into a heavy drift of ice, cakes of which they hauled into the boat and eagerly licked with their tongues to allay their thirst. On Saturday night they came in sight of Guyon Island, some miles off the coast of Cape Breton, but their exhaustion was so great that they were unable to reach it. They tried to sleep through the night but the piercing cold and heavy sea prevented their doing so. In the morning they managed to get to land.

Newburyport, Mass., 7.—About 8 o'clock last night the schooner *Beta*, from Halifax, was driven on the Beach of Plum Island. The proprietor of the Half-Way House discovered the vessel, and on going to it found it abandoned. Search among the sand hills revealed the party, consisting of three men, two women and a child. They were all half dead from cold and exhaustion, and were taken to the house and cared for. The *Beta* besides her crew of six men had eight passengers, including two women and three children. When the vessel struck the passengers were sent to the cabin, where they remained until the heavy sea almost filled it and drove them into the rigging. A girl of three years and an eight months' old infant were torn by the sea from the arms of their mother and drowned. The survivors soaked with water, and half frozen to death, clung to the stays and shrouds until daybreak, when the tide having fallen, a few men got ashore with a line, by means of which all the others were rescued. No names have been learned.

Wool Growers.

ST. LOUIS, 7.—The first National Sheep Shearing and Wool Growers' Convention met here to-day. The following officers were elected: President, Columbus Delano, Ohio; Secretary, C. N. Cambell, St. Louis; Treasury, C. W. Simmons, St. Louis; with Vice-Presidents representing nearly every State in the Union.

The Wyoming Stock Growers' Convention.

CHEYENNE, Wy., 7.—The Wyoming Stock Growers' Association has been in session for the past two days. After transacting considerable routine business of minor importance the Executive Committee reported an amendment to the by-laws, which was adopted, requring each member of the Association to sign a certificate by which the signer agrees that the property of the company which he in part represents, shall also be holden for the dues and assessments on the ground that the property seeking the protection of the Association is liable to that extent. It was voted to appropriate the sum of $500 to pay the expenses of any committee which may hereafter be sent to Washington or elsewhere to secure legislation in the interest of the Association.

The next question which arose for discussion was the one presented by the Executive Committee in its report, and upon which it made no recommendation. The question was whether the Wyoming Stock Grower's Association shall unite and become a constituted element of the International Range Association, the conditions being, that all cattle belonging to the members of the Wyoming Association shall be subject to an assessment not to exceed one-half a cent per head to go to the uses of the International Association.

This proposition elicited much discussion and was finally rejected by an almost unanimous vote.

The report of the committee on roundups was adopted.

Upon motion of a Nebraska member it was resolved to relieve the members of the Association residing in Nebraska from any assessment whatever, and the Association is relieved from any inspection work of Nebraska cattle. It is understood, however, that the Wyoming and Nebraska Stock Growers' Association will work together and protect each other's interests.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Carey; vice-president, J. A. McShane; secretary, Thomas Sturgis; treasurer, A. H. Reed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Sanguinary Conflict at Laredo.

GALVESTON, 7.—The News' Laredo special says: Laredo to-night is in sackcloth and ashes. The intense excitement and lawlessness which has prevailed here for the past fortnight culminated this evening in a bloody riot. The immediate cause is attributed by many to a circular which appeared this morning announcing that the democrats would hold a funeral service over a party known as "Huarches." Directly after the appearance of the circular it was announced that the Huarches party would prevent by force any such demonstration.

At 4 p. m. the streets leading to the point where the democratic procession was announced to start, was blockaded with armed men. Later the music of the democratic band struck up, and the procession moved down Main street and turned into the street leading to the main plaza. When the head of the column had reached the front of Martini's store, a party of men armed with Winchesters and revolvers charged the procession. Instantly over 100 armed men became engaged in a deadly conflict and for half an hour a regular battle raged along the street. During the conflict a small cannon, which had been used by the Huarches party, was freed down the street, and is said to have been loaded with nails and stones. By 5 o'clock the mob spirit was supreme. Word was dispatched to Col. Barnard, Commandant at Fort McIntosh, that the heavy firing in the city was caused by a Mexican attack from the other side of the Rio Grande. It took but a few minutes to double-quick two companies of infantry into town, before whom the mob quietly dispersed. The casualties so far as known are five killed and three wounded. All the killed are Mexicans except one young American named Brecker. The democrats claim they were fired into and acted upon the defensive.

A Methodist Memorial.

NEW YORK, 7.—The New York Methodist Episcopal Conference today passed a memorial calling on the Senate of the United States to take steps to secure the lives and property of the Chinese people in this country from outrages at the hands of mobs.

Completely Defeated.

BUENOS AYRES, 7.—The revolutionists have been completely defeated and have terminated their campaign. The wounded are being cared for and the prisoners have been liberated.

The Knights and the Railroads.

NEW YORK, 7.—With reference to the manifesto of the Knights of Labor published this morning, Mr. Gould's representative said: These people seem to forget that coal was made 25 per cent. cheaper throughout the Southwest by Mr. Gould when he opened the railway system there. People through that country are in favor of the company, which shows that the statements made this morning are absurd.

The Knights, because the Kansas City *Journal* denounced the acts of the strikers, demanded that the Union News Company should not deliver any of the papers of the *Journal*. Mr. Hoxie then notified the News Company that no other papers should be carried if it did not deliver the *Journal* as usual. The News Company therefore decided to pay no attention to the order of the Knights.

Mr. Gould said that the manifesto of the Knights would not have much effect on the people, especially the people of the Southwest, and he did not seem at all disturbed.

The Executive Board of the Brotherhood of Engineers are holding a meeting in East St. Louis to-day, Chief Arthur being present, and they are seriously considering the question whether or not it will be advisable to strike in support of the Knights of Labor.

Adjutant General Vance was a spectator of the action of the mob in forcing the men employed in the East St. Louis railroad yards to quit work and he has telegraphed the situation to the Governor.

Philadelphia, 7.—The *Record* tomorrow will print an interview with Secretary Turner of the Knights of Labor who stopped here to-day on his way to Scranton to confer with Mr. Powderly. He said: "When we arrived in St. Louis we found that the company would in reality employ no Knights of Labor. What was worse they were discharging members of the Order who had in no way participated in the strike. In fact, instead of no discrimination it was all discrimination. The matter now rests with District Assemblies numbers 101, 94 and 17. I see no chance of a settlement. In fact the situation is worse now than it ever was. Mr. Gould is undoubtedly responsible for the failure to keep the agreement. Mr. Gould talks of the weakness of the Knights of Labor. Well, he may think differently before the end of the present troubles. 'He who laughs last, laughs best,'" concluded Mr. Turner.

Wired From Washington—Land Claims to be Considered.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Secretary of the Interior has revoked the order of Commissioner Sparks of the General Land Office of April 3rd, 1885, suspending final action upon entries upon public lands. The order which Sparks issued April 3d, 1885, suspended final action upon all entries of public lands, except private cash entries and such script locations as are not dependent upon the acts of settlement and cultivation, in the whole of Colorado, except land in the Ute reservation, all of Dakota, Idaho, Utah, Washington, New Mexico, Montana, Wyoming and Nevada, as well as upon all timber entries under the act of June 3, 1878; also upon all cases of desert land entries. Secretary Lamar says says: "Whatever necessity may have existed at the time of its promulgation has ceased to be sufficient to longer continue an order suspending all action and involving in common a condemnation of the innocent and guilty, the honest and dishonest. While I earnestly urge the exercise of the strictest vigilance to prevent by all agencies within your power the consummation of fraudulent or wrongful land claims, yet, when the vigilance of all these agencies show no substantial evidence of fraud or wrong, honest claims should not be delayed or their consideration refused on general reports or rumors. The above order as issued by you is therefore revoked and you will proceed to a regular orderly and lawful consideration and disposal of the claims suspended by it."

The following nomination were made to-day:

Edmund James, Receiver of Public Money at Carson City, Nevada.

Samuel J. Lovsb, Receiver of Public Money at Central City, Colorado.

John A. McClernand, of Illinois, a member of the Utah Commission.

Cyrus W. Johnston, Register of the Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon.

Wm. L. Barney, Register of the Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon.

Charles R. Sauser of Ohio, Agent at Yakima Indian Agency, Washington Territory.

James J. David of Michigan, Agent at Osage City, Indian Territory.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S RECEPTION.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has made a formal complaint to the Secretary of State in regard to the treatment of his successor, at San Francisco, at the hands of the United States Custom officers. He bases his action on the information received from the Chinese Consul General at San Francisco, who, it is understood, alleges that the new Minister and his suit were subjected to unusual and unnecessary annoyancies and discourtesies on their arrival at that port. The Secretary of State referred the matter to the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, who this afternoon telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco for a statement of the conduct of his officers in the matter. Some surprise is expressed at the Treasury Department that the landing of the Minister should have been attended by any delay or embarrassment, in view of the fact that the Collector at San Francisco has been specially instructed to extend to him the usual courtesies due to Representatives of foreign Governments, such as free entry of his baggage and effects and affording facilities for his uninterrupted transit to Washington or wherever else he desired to go.

The following is the letter of the Chinese minister to the Secretary of State:

"Referring to your note of the 23rd ult., informing me that all necessary instructions were issued to the collector of customs at San Francisco 'to extend to your (my) successor, Mr. Cheng Yin Hon and suite, upon arrival there every proper courtesy and attention due to a diplomatic representative of a foreign government' I have the honor to state that I have just received from the Chinese consul-general at San Francisco the following telegram: 'Minister Chang and suite have arrived. The collector demanded the presentation of credentials before permitting them to land. After considerable detention the surveyor permitted them to land.'

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) "CHENG TSAO JU."

Gen. Jos. E. Johnston, commissioner of railroads, was examined by the Telephone Investigating committee to-day. He was very sure the idea of using official influence to further the interests of the company had never been thought of by his associates. He had never heard until the subject had been mentioned by Mr. Ranney, that Senators Garland and Harris had written professional opinions touching the validity of the patents. He saw now that the opinions of his associates as to the value of Roger's patent were highly extravagant.

Senor Peralta, the Costa Rican Minister, has just received a cable dispatch from the Secretary of State of Costa Rica, announcing the unanimous election of Gen. Jon Bernardo Soto as President of Costa Rica.

Sergeant-at-Arms Leedom, House of Representatives, endorses Red Star Cough Cure.

Henry Squires, the barber, has moved from 22 First South Street to the Old Barker shop of Squires & Sons, one door south of Hooper & Eldredge Block, Main Street.

Many a Lady
is beautiful, all but her skin; and nobody has ever told her how easy it is to put beauty on the skin. Beauty on the skin is Magnolia Balm.

NOTICE

The Brighton and North Point Irrigation Company.

Principal Place of Business is Brighton Meeting House, Salt Lake Co., Utah.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at a meeting of the Directors held on March 17th, 1886, an assessment of Forty Cents (40c.) per Share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable within forty (40) days from date of assessment to C. H. Gold at Solomon Bros. & Gold, No. 76 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Any Stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 26th day of April, 1886, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on Monday, the 17th day of May, 1886, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with cost of advertisement and expense of sale.

CYRUS H. GOLD, Secretary.

With Solomon Bros. & Gold, No. 76 Main St., Salt Lake City. d1m

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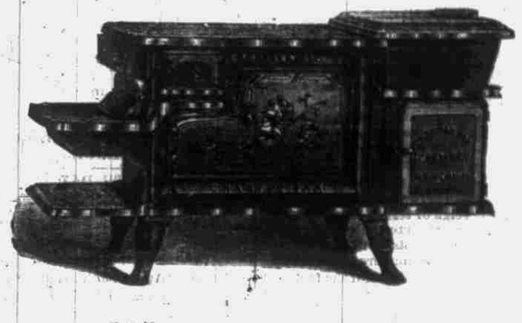
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