

Man during the night and terrorizing them there. How much truth is in that remains to be seen. The most serious trouble is feared on Monday, when the Kehley Run and William Penn attempt to resume operations. Bloody work may be looked for if the strikers' threats are a fair gauge of their intentions. Sheriff Duffy is in town tonight, but is doing nothing toward meeting any trouble that may arise. In the meantime the Poles are drinking all the liquor they can get and priming themselves for any conceivable mischief.

SHOOTING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 4.—As was feared, a collision occurred this evening between the non-union men at the Solar Iron Works and the strikers, in which three persons were injured and one 16-year-old lad, named Joseph Kenna, fatally shot. The works, which have been idle for the past two months on account of a strike, resumed operations with eighty colored men, formerly members of the Amalgamated Association. These non-unionists were escorted to and from their homes by the police. This afternoon a large number of strikers and sympathizers gathered about the mill, and when the non-union men came out, surrounded by officers, the strikers followed applying many offensive epithets to the negroes. After a couple of blocks had been thus passed, the strikers began throwing rocks, when, without warning several negroes drew revolvers and opened fire upon the crowd. The mob broke and ran in all directions, while the officers rushed among the excited colored men and endeavored to stop the shooting. Between thirty and forty shots were fired, however, before they were gotten under control. Besides young Kenna, three men are known to have been shot, but their names or the extent of their injuries cannot be ascertained, as they were taken away by friends. It is presumed that others received injuries of some kind.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 4.—Tom Ellis, editor of the *Hornet*, was shot and mortally wounded by Detective Sullivan this evening. Ellis published a matter in his paper concerning Sullivan, which the latter regarded as libelous.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4.—A special to the *Advertiser* from Gladstone, Alabama, reports that the most successful raid ever made on Moonshiners in the State, occurred on Friday. Deputy Marshals W. J. and Eugene Wilford captured in De Kalb county, a still with a capacity of 200 gallons, and 5,000 gallons of liquor on hand; also, in Jackson county, three stills and 11,000 gallons of liquor, and seven Moonshiners actively at work.

WILKESBARR, Feb. 4.—A terrific explosion of mine gas occurred tonight at Slope No. 1, at Nanticoke. Four men were fatally burned, namely, David Evans, John Griggs, Jos. Diber and Anthony Mular.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—The *Freundenblatt* says that the publication of the treaty of alliance between Austria and Germany will produce everywhere the conviction that our policy has a pacific, conservative tendency which will always be maintained. It will decisively show that the policy of Austria and Germany and the grouping of the powers is of high and unmistakable importance and that the duration of the treaty is absolutely secured. It now forms and must form in the future the exclusive basis of our policy. Nobody can now fail to understand that Austria and Germany will endeavor above all to clear up the situation, refute the baseless accusations and tranquillize the public mind.

The *Presse* makes similar comments, concluding as follows: "It will be necessary, however, to await the strong effect which the publication of the treaty and the tendency of its clauses will undoubtedly exercise upon Russian public opinion."

The *Extradtatt* says: "The publication of the treaty is calculated to be eminently effective for the preservation of peace. If its publication fails to accomplish the object desired, war will be inevitable."

The *Neue Eric Presse* says it fears that no change in the present political situation will be effected by the publication of the treaty.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* says: "The publication constitutes a final admonition to Russia to stop in the path whereon she has entered."

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Several of the Berlin papers dilate upon the eminently pacific character of the treaty between Germany and Austria, the publication of which they say must produce a tranquillizing effect in Paris and St. Petersburg, while admonishing and warning disturbers of peace, wherever they may be.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* says: Herr Von Bismarck, leader of the national liberal party will have an interview with Prince Bismarck next Tuesday, and they will then probably make arrangements to render as little public as possible the debate on the bill providing for the new loan on account of the increased military preparations.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—The war in freight rates instituted by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad is the one topic discussed in railroad circles. The St. Paul made a cut of two cents on all classes of freight to Missouri River points today and followed it up later by an additional cut of 1 cent on first-class and three cents on second. This further cut was made by the Southwestern Association and also by the

Chicago & Northwestern as far as Omaha and Council Bluffs are concerned. The Northwestern has also cut the St. Paul's cut of 10 cents to Minneapolis and St. Paul, but no steps have been taken to stop the rate-cutting and the question is where will it end.

SANTA ROSA, Cal., Feb. 4.—The second trial of Robert F. Morrow, the San Francisco millionaire who was indicted by the grand jury in that city several months ago on the charge of attempting to bribe a jury, closed here today and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal. Morrow's first trial was held in San Francisco, and the jury disagreed. He then obtained a change of venue to Sonoma County, and the second trial has been in progress here or the past week.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—A well-known society man, Major Kildare Burrows, was charged in court today with assaulting Lord Howard De Walden. Burrows stated he acted in the defense of his sister-in-law, Lady De Walden, who is seriously ill; that Lord De Walden, while drunk, tried to force his way into his wife's room. In the fight which ensued between De Walden and himself, the former was hurt. Burrows was remanded.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 5.—A fire this morning started in the Hildreth printing rooms. Following are the losses and insurance. J. Herzog & Co., loss \$35,000; insurance \$30,000. Hildreth printing and lithographing establishment, loss \$75,000; insurance \$50,000. Mermont & Jacard jewelry Company, art department, loss, all by water, \$25,000; fully insured; the building is owned by Mrs. Webb, and was valued at about \$50,000 and is damaged about \$20,000. It is insured for \$30,000.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The treaty between Italy and Germany stipulates if France attacks either country the other shall send an army of 300,000 men to the French frontier.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—Delegates from the striking Reading coal mines were present at today's meeting of District Assembly 49. A delegate said that the strikers had men in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Canadian cities collecting funds. These men had been very successful and expected to send \$15,000 to the strikers by Monday morning. Copies of an appeal to the wage-workers and business men of New York and vicinity, were freely issued at 40's meeting for general distribution. The appeal denounces Austria Corbin and his associates, condemns the Reading Company as the most cruel and inhuman corporation in the country, and begs for financial assistance.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.—Governor Buckner refuses to give up members of Haldfield's party on a requisition from Governor Wilson of West Virginia, saying it is matter for the courts to decide.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—The Spanish government, which has been acting as arbitrator between Italy and Columbia, has decided in favor of Italy, declaring that Cerriti and others have not infringed the laws of neutrality.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—In an interview today Henry George said: "Mr. Cleveland has set his face clearly in the direction of free trade. The length or number of steps is not of so much importance as that a step has been taken. President Cleveland is even now in advance of his party and has made an issue which cannot be dodged or evaded; I am with the administration and opposed to a third party presidential candidate as long as the administration and democratic party tend toward freedom. I have a strong belief that President Cleveland is a more radical man than his party or even than his message, and that he will at the opportune moment take a stride that will make his last advocate look insignificant."

BERLIN, Feb. 5.—The *National Zeitung* has telegrams from St. Petersburg that Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador to Germany, who is now returning to Berlin, will bring conciliatory proposals from the Czar.

CASSEL, Feb. 5.—Four persons were killed by an explosion in a gunpowder factory at Hanau today.

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Most of the Paris papers welcome the publication of the Austro-German treaty as likely to further estrange Germany and Russia and to bind Russia and France. Some papers advocate an alliance between England France and Russia against a triple alliance.

Temps says that there will be no security in Europe until it is known whether Austria would regard Russian intervention in Bulgaria as a *casus belli* and whether Germany would permit Austria to settle such a quarrel single handed.

Le Paris says that neither Russia nor France will ever declare war.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., 5.—Two companies of national guards are still at the armories, but no trouble has occurred today. Sheriff Duffy tonight issued a proclamation reciting the Shenandoah disturbance and cautioning the turbulent element to desist under pain of the penalties of law.

At the beginning of the trouble the crowd had almost succeeded in routing the troops. After the dispersal of the crowd the soldiers retired outside the town. Five more civilians have died of wounds, and other cases of wounded persons have come to light; 1,000 soldiers occupy the town and surrounding villages.

The magistrates sent to investigate the affair found arms and dynamite secreted in a number of houses. Socialists' agents were also discovered. The strike was caused by an English com-

pany reducing salaries because the density of the smoke arising from cultivation stopped work for two or three hours daily. The company on advice has resolved to pay the old wages.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Chronicle's* correspondent at Rome says: "Several American bishops are trying to reconcile Father McGlynn and the Vatican. It is reported that the King of Abyssinia is making overtures to Italy for peace negotiations."

The Dublin reception committee has been obliged to abandon the proposed meeting in London, being unable to obtain a suitable hall. The reception will be confined to a daylight procession.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 5.—A dastardly outrage was committed near Marcano, Howard County, on Friday night. Last year Thomas Williams and wife were subjected to great indignities by white caps. Williams said he recognized among his assailants Tom Courtney, a prominent young man. The latter left Indiana and yesterday was arrested at Fort Scott last night. Friends of Courtney went to Williams' house and broke in, and masked men tied Mrs. Williams to the bedstead and the husband to a tree. They flogged him until he signed a statement exonerating Courtney from participation in the former attack. Williams will die from the beating he received.

MADRID, Feb. 5.—A dispatch from Hueyva states that yesterday a mob of 110 Tinters miners, now on a strike, being ordered to disperse, refused to do so and troops were ordered to fire on them. Several persons are reported to have been killed and five wounded.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5.—Cox, M. P., has been removed from his cell in Limerick jail and sent to an infirmary. He is said to have lost his appetite.

MEADVILLE, Pa., Feb. 5.—An express train on the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad, was thrown from the track by a broken frog while passing Steamburg station, N. Y., early this morning. It is reported that four persons were killed, including Conductor Ellis and one lady. Several others were wounded.

ROME, 5.—The Pope's jubilee was celebrated at the American College today with a solemn high mass of thanksgiving and singing of the "Te Deum." The archbishop of Philadelphia officiated.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Standard's* correspondent at St. Petersburg says: Russia for a long time has had no objection to the publication of the Austro-German treaty, but Austria objected because she desired to induce the belief at home and abroad that the alliance went further than it actually goes.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: At the Polish ball last evening, the Crown Prince Rudolph said there was no cause for alarm. The Emperor expressed the same opinion in an audience with the Governor of Galicia.

It is reported that Count Kalnozy and Count Andrássy have both stated that the Austro-German treaty was published with a view of strengthening the bonds between President Carnot and the Czar, both of whom are

IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

and in order to show that the alliance is not directed against France. The first feeling of alarm among newspapers is subsiding.

Advisers from Pesth say that Magyars are greatly pleased with the treaty, regarding it as an evidence of the close adhesion of Germany and Austria. They loudly praise Count Andrássy and speak in terms of admiration of Prince Bismarck and Emperor William.

The *Pester Lloyd* and *Nemzet* assert that the treaty has been amended since 1878, and that the terms of the compact are now more favorable to Austria.

A PEACEFUL MOVE.

Several Russian frontier towns last week received an extra regiment of infantry and six squadrons of cavalry.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Parnell has summoned his party to a meeting in the parliament building at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, prior to the opening of the House of Commons.

NORFOLK, Neb., Feb. 6.—Miss Royce, a school teacher, three of whose pupils died in her arms during the recent blizzard, will lose both feet and one ear as a result of her exposure to the blizzard. Over four thousand dollars has been contributed as a teachers fund for Misses Freeman, Royce and Shattuck; the latter lost both of her limbs.

BOHARREST, Feb. 6.—The election for members of the second chamber resulted in the return of 43 government and 18 opposition candidates. Three second ballots will be necessary.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The Metropolitan bank directors held a session this morning at ten o'clock. Pending the meeting the payment of checks was suspended, and a long line of depositors gathered. In a very few minutes, however, the payment of checks again began, and at 11:10 the line is much decreased. The directors are still in session and what business is transacted is not yet known except that Vice-President De Campo's resignation was accepted and Louis Krohn has been chosen in his place. Bank examiner Sanders is at the bank, but says he is too busy to say anything for the benefit of the public.

President Means, referring to the stoppage of payment says he supposed the stop must have arisen from some accidental delay at the payer's desk, as no order for suspension was given. Everything is quiet at the bank.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The announcement that Prince Bismarck would speak on the military bill, drew a great throng of people to the Reichstag today, and long before the day's business was begun the galleries were filled to repletion. Prince William of Prussia, and Prince Leopold, son of the late Prince Frederick Charles, occupied the court box while the diplomatic gallery was crowded with the different representatives and their families. Prince Bismarck was enthusiastically greeted on his way to the Reichstag Palace by dense crowds which lined the route along Wilhelm Strasse to the Palace.

Prince Bismarck entered the Reichstag at two minutes after one. He was received with deafening cheers.

The House proceeded with the first reading of the military loan bill, and Prince Bismarck arose to address the House. He said: I do not believe I can add anything to the true state of the case regarding this bill. I do not address you on that account. My object is to speak of the

GENERAL SITUATION OF EUROPE.

I may confine myself to referring to what I said on the same subject over a year ago. There has been very little change since then, when I feared war with France. Since then France has elected a peace-loving president and a pacific disposition has prevailed. I can, therefore, reassure the public that, so far as France is concerned, the prospects have become more peaceful.

Regarding Russia, also, I am of no other opinion than when I said that we have to apprehend no attack from Russia. The situation must not be judged from press comments. The Russian news papers, I do not believe; I believe the Czar's word absolutely. The situation, on the whole, is not different from that of 1879. I grant that the concentration of Russian troops on the frontier

MAY APPEAR SERIOUS.

but I perceive no cause or pretext for a Russian or European war. Russia has no interest in conquering Prussia nor the Austrian provinces. Indeed, I go so far in my confidence as to say that even a war with France would not necessitate war with Russia, although the latter eventually would involve the former. It is a time that I cannot demand an explanation from the Russian foreign office regarding the concentration of troops on the frontier, but having been well acquainted with Russia's foreign policy for a generation, I may have my own opinion on the matter. I believe the Russian cabinet intends to

MAKE RUSSIA'S VOICE HEARD at the next European crisis, and therefore wishes to push her military forces as far westward as possible.

SAN REMO, Feb. 6.—The swelling on the lower part of the German Crown Prince's larynx has slightly increased, and interferes somewhat with his respiration when he exerts himself.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

February 6, 1888.

Marshall, in behalf of the committee on municipal corporations and towns, in relation to the petitions of David Bowen and others and Rufus Snell and others, asking changes in the Spanish Fork charter, recommended that, as Congress had prohibited the legislation asked for, the petitions be denied. The report of the committee was adopted.

In regard to the petition of Thomas Capit and others, of Park City in relation to making city officers, except policemen, elective, the committee, through its chairman, recommended the framing or a general bill to cover such cases.

Smoot presented C. F. 20, a bill to amend chapter 32 of the Laws of 1886, (in relation to the charter of Provo City.) Referred to committee on municipal corporations and towns.

Shurtliff presented C. F. 21, a bill providing for banking, which was read the first time and referred to the committee on private corporations.

The table being clear, the Council adjourned to 2 p.m. tomorrow.

HOUSE.

Feb. 3d, 1888.

Durlin the debate on the appointive power of the Governor, in the House yesterday, Thurman rose to reply to Hoge. As an individual he believed that under the Organic Act, the Governor had the right to appoint certain governmental officers of the Territory, but not such ones as the directors of the reform school. He replied to Hoge's remarks concerning the Wisconsin decision, and maintained that there was a difference between officers necessary to the form and operations of government, and mere boards, directors of public institutions, and that class of officers, contending that, under judicial authorities, the latter did not come under the head of those appointive by the Executive. He made a strong and ingenious argument in support of his position based upon the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, rendered in response to a request of the Utah Commission relative to certain territorial officers in Utah.

Hoge asked for ten minutes to reply to Thurman, and on motion of the latter, his request was granted and he made another speech.

Richards addressed the House on the subject. In opposition to surrendering to the Executive the power claimed for him by Hoge.

He asked why the executive did

not nominate the chief clerk and other officers of the House, and read from the act of Congress providing for them and their pay, showing that it was not intended, under section seven of the Organic Act, that they should be appointed by the Governor. He reviewed the authorities presented by Hoge, breaking the force of the application of them made by the latter.

King moved to adjourn till Monday at 2 p.m.

Hoge moved to amend, making the time tomorrow.

King urged the great amount of work the committees had on hand, against Hoge's amendment, which, being put, was lost.

King's motion to adjourn was carried.

Benediction by King.

February 6th.

Opening exercises.

A communication from the Auditor was read, accompanied by the financial statement of Kane County. Committee on counties.

Thurman, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported favorably on the following bills: Amending certain sections of the civil code; providing for the release of the right of dower; in relation to gambling games; a second bill revising certain sections of the civil code.

The same committee reported a substitute for the bill in relation to the selection and payment of jurors, promising to prepare another bill embodying the features of the original bill and other similar ones. Adopted.

Moyle, from the educational committee, made a report recommending that the last, at 3:30 p.m. be fixed upon as the time for visiting the University.

The report was withdrawn for the purpose of introducing a concurrent resolution to the same effect.

Allen, from the committee on public health, reported a substitute bill for one that had been referred to the committee.

Creer introduced a letter addressed to J. H. Hinson, Esq., secretary of the Territorial Wool-growers Association, written by Hon. John T. Caine. It announced that the resolutions of the Association, against a reduction of the tariff on wool, had been prominently laid before Congress, and recommended that the Legislature memorialize Congress upon the subject.

Richards cited rule 40, which provides that the unfinished business of the previous day shall take precedence of the regular order, and suggested that the House proceed to clear the table, commencing at the point of last leaving off.

Thurman agreed with Richards.

McLaughlin suggested that the unfinished business first in order was the reform school bill, and on Thurman's motion the House proceeded to consider it.

Seegmiller called for the previous question.

Richards suggested that the mover of that question had the right to close the debate if he wished to.

Hoge took the same position.

Seegmiller made no objection, and Allen proceeded to make an argument in support of his amendment, looking to making the directors of the reform school appointive by the Governor. He read from two latter's message in which it is charged that the Legislature has seized every opportunity to encroach upon the prerogatives of the executive, and insisted that the allegation was well made. He insisted that what was customary in other states and territories could not be held to apply here, and that the laws of Congress conferring authority upon the Legislature must be strictly construed.

He took the ground in very emphatic and explicit language, that a territory had no sovereignty, and that it was by the grace of Congress that Utah had an auditor, treasurer, and other officers. He urged that the sooner this fact was recognized by the "gentlemen of the majority" the sooner would all such questions as the one now under consideration be settled.

He took up the Wisconsin decision, first referred to by King as being a decision adverse to the Governor, and sought to break the force of the application which King and other People's members had given it.

He knew of only one officer absolutely necessary to the government of a territory, and that was the treasurer. He presumed that the treasury was at the bottom of all governments, but the auditor, marshal, school commissioner, and all other officers might be dispensed with. This was in answer to Thurman's opinion that certain fundamental officers might be held to be appointive by the executive, while the minor officers were not. He charged that on Thursday the People's members refused to admit that the reform school directors were officers but that they had receded from this ground on Friday, by admitting that they were. This conceded he held that it could not be denied that the governor had the right to appoint them.

Thurman interrupted Allen, who had stated that "we"—meaning the people of Utah—"are the property of the United States," to ask if he, Allen, wished to be understood as saying that the people were the property of the United States.

Allen replied in the affirmative, and said that he, as an individual, was willing to bear the brand of the United States.

He was talking when we went to press.