

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, March 8, 1894.

THREATENED EXTENSION OF THE STRIKE.

The dispatches indicate the probability of the strike of the engineers and firemen of the C. B. & Q. Railway assuming gigantic proportions before it terminates. If the professions of active sympathy of the employees of other roads for the strikers should take shape the trouble may extend to the greater portion of the system of the whole country.

The workmen appear to feel, according to their expressions, that a failure on the part of the C. B. & Q. men to bring the company to terms would be disastrous to the entire territory, on account of what they estimate to be the certainty of other corporations taking advantage of the defeat to reduce labor remuneration. The position of the Brotherhood seems to be, that strikes are to be ordered on all systems where corporations give any assistance to the C. B. & Q., by handling the freight of the latter or otherwise favoring it. Quite a number of lines have determined to do this. The probability is, that the threatened consequential strikes will soon be started. If so, the west will be affected to a large extent, as the D. & R. G. and U. P. roads may possibly participate in this latest struggle between capital and labor.

The consequences that would result to the business of the country from an extensive widening of the strike, the conflict could not be estimated. The losses it would entail would be too enormous for present approximate computation. The inconvenience to which the railroads would be put would be as nothing compared to the effects upon the avenues of trade, which could be by that means be blocked to an unparalleled degree. Yet the position of the roads would be terribly embarrassing. The incidents connected with the initial line where the strike began are peculiar, the efforts which management in the face of the strike have made, and the fact that the strike has been so long in progress, notwithstanding the encouraging bulletins indulged in. A recourse to a training school expedient is unique. But it is doubtful that competent engineers can be made in a few days. We have no such idea, and train men are confident that the process is an impossible one. The fact of a passenger train being run on the road by a one-eyed engineer is rather suggestive. It is an expedient of doubtful safety and therefore questionable propriety.

Notwithstanding the difficulties under which the road or roads may be placed, if we were to venture an opinion as to the final issue of the strike, it would be to the effect that the corporations will triumph, except an element should be resorted to that would be greatly to be deplored. That element is force. Without it the corporations have the advantage. They have the means of war—the means of conducting it. They have no starving wives and children to urge them to surrender, and when that inducement to capitulate exists it is of great potency, appealing to the tenderest and most vulnerable portion of men's natures. If the corporations can manage to go along even in slipshod shape, and can gauge the time it takes a large body of men who generally live from hand to mouth to exhaust the available resources for the maintenance of themselves and those dependent upon them, they can tell just about to the same extent when there will be a surrender of the strikers. It would come to that, and desperation, and it would be horrible all around it, the later consequence should result. It would mean bloodshed and destruction.

In victory for the strikers the corporations see an increase of power for the employees, a defeat for that side they see a red letter day in the capitalist. The workmen would then be more largely than ever under the dictum of corporations, which would result in a semi-slavery for the masses, and a powerful temptation to the latter to rise against their masters and overthrow them with the power of force.

THE LAST DAY.

This is the last day of the present session of the Legislature, though, following former precedents, the body may sit all night tonight and till an indefinite hour tomorrow, during which time a recess may be taken, but an adjournment would not be the session. While the closing hours are characterized by a rush, at the present writing there appears to be a probability that all pending measures of importance will receive consideration and be disposed of by formal action. Up to the hour of writing, no serious difficulty had arisen between the Assembly and the Executive, nor had developments taken place indicating that such was likely to be the case.

A large number of bills have been passed, but many of them have been spoken of by members from a distance as "lawyers' law," as the result of procedure in the courts as like matters, and are not of special interest to the general public. The legislation looking to the establishment of public institutions, which has passed or is awaiting final action, will distinguish the present session as the session of the Assembly that will mark a new era in the legislative history of the Territory. Among the public institutions for which one or both branches of the Assembly have voted appropriations are a reform school, an agricultural college, capital buildings, territorial fair buildings and a deaf mute institute. We are informed that the Governor is holding bills which make appropriations, until he can get them all together and act upon each with reference to the others.

A comprehensive review of the work of the Assembly at the present time is impracticable, for the reason, among others, that so much of it still awaits final action, and there is still opportunity for changing vital features of measures now deemed well matured. Of the bills awaiting action, two of the most important are the substitute for Allen's school bill, and the bill organizing the territorial militia. The former provides for a tax of eight mills, the fund thereby created to be distributed for the benefit of all the school children in the Territory, including those in private, sectarian and mission schools. Aside from this feature it conforms substantially to the present law and school system. The militia bill was, we are informed, adapted from the Texas law and prepared at the suggestion of the Governor. It contemplates a complete and active

organization of a military system for the Territory.

It is a foregone conclusion that one element and much needed place of work will be consumed by the present Assembly—the compilation of all the laws which will be in force in the Territory when it shall adjourn, and the publication of them in one volume, suitably arranged and indexed. Repeated statements will, of course be omitted, and all amendments made in such as are in force will be included in the compilation.

DEATH OF EMPEROR WILLIAM.

INTELLIGENCE reached us this afternoon, by telegraph, that Emperor William of Germany was dead. His death occurred at 12:30 p.m. this morning. He would have reached the age of 91 years. There is therefore nothing in his departure from mortality to excite wonder. If there is any astonishment, it should turn in the other direction. Very many more great spirits are scattered on earth, and not many ordinary people, compared with the great bulk, for the matter of that. The death of the sturdy Emperor of Prussia is a very notable event, notwithstanding. The career of the deceased monarch has been eventful and brilliant. There is neither time nor space now to sketch its more striking features. His reign has been characterized by great developments and achievements, and it was a striking dispensation of Providence that brought to such a great age of years a man whose life was so full of activity and energy. He was a man of great energy and activity, and his reign has been characterized by great developments and achievements, and it was a striking dispensation of Providence that brought to such a great age of years a man whose life was so full of activity and energy.

The character of William was such as to attract admiration and respect. His ability as a statesman and soldier must remain unquestioned, because comparatively unblemished, as the ways of the world go. He was a man of great energy and activity, and his reign has been characterized by great developments and achievements, and it was a striking dispensation of Providence that brought to such a great age of years a man whose life was so full of activity and energy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

COUNCIL.

The brand sheet bill was passed, under a suspension of the rules. The county recorder's bill was discussed and passed.

The bill to prevent the spread of disease among cattle was rejected. The bill relative to the killing of stock on railroads was amended and passed. It makes allowance in favor of railroads, and provides for the payment of damages to the owners of stock killed.

Carlsruhe, from the committee on education, made an adverse report on Allen's school bill, and offered a substitute which provides for a distribution of public funds for the benefit of all school children in the Territory, including those in mission, sectarian and private schools.

Marshall, Young and Howe voted against the adoption of the substitute, but they were in the minority.

A lengthy and interesting debate occurred on the question.

Council joint resolution providing for the payment of jurors in civil cases in 1893 and 1894 was passed.

The bill appropriating \$400 for road and bridge purposes. Adopted.

The bill appropriating \$100 for the introduction of fresh water fish, for stocking the various streams of the Territory, Young moved to strike out the enacting clause. He opposed making such grants to individuals and stated that the Territory was already rich in brain food consisting of the "infectious sucker and the succulent chub."

Woolley thought too much money was being appropriated.

After some further discussion the bill was killed.

At 5:30 the Council took recess till 7:30 p.m.

H. F. 60, providing for the payment of jurors, witnesses, photographers, etc., was called for second reading, read by sections, amended and immediately called for third reading, pending which, on motion of Marshall, further action was postponed until the bill passed.

Substitute for H. F. 45 and H. F. 30 and 31, defining the duty of county recorders, was called up for third reading, read by sections, amended and immediately called for third reading, pending which, on motion of Marshall, further action was postponed until the bill passed.

The Council was notified that the Governor had returned H. F. 34, providing for a uniform system of county government, without disapproval, but containing suggestions for amendments.

At 7 p.m. recess was taken. On re-assembling the committee on municipal corporations and towns, to whom was referred C. F. 20 and C. F. 21, changing the charter of the cities of Salt Lake and Ogden, reported that in view of congressional legislation prohibiting the use of special legislation, the bill required, they recommended that the bill be rejected. The report of the committee was adopted and the bill killed.

The Council then adjourned till 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The Council convened at 10 a.m. A communication was received from the House notifying the Council of the passage of H. F. 91 (amending the charter of the Department of Agriculture and Manufacturing Society).

On motion of Smoot, the rules were suspended for any business that may come before the Council.

H. F. 91 was then passed by the Council.

The Council refused to concur in House amendments to H. F. 20 (stock bill) by railroads.

The Council also refused to concur in amendments suggested by the House, to H. F. 50 (tobacco to minors). The committee to whom was referred the petition of J. J. Stewart and others, reported that C. F. 20 covers the subject of the bill, and the report of the committee was adopted.

The Council then took up H. F. 92, an act amending an act providing for the establishment of a Territorial Insular Board, which was read by sections and passed.

At 12:30 the Council took a recess until 2 p.m.

Substitute for H. F. 47, (Allen's bill), and on motion of Woolley was amended in section 3, line 5, so as to read, "provided that no books of a sectarian character shall be used, or sectarian doctrines taught."

Young moved an amendment that no portion of the public funds should be used for any private, secular or sectarian school whatever.

Woolley said that the proposed amendment would simply kill the bill.

Marshall then rose and made a lengthy speech in regard to the evils of the union of church and state, reading the statute of the Catholic inquisition in Spain.

Said he, "This bill can never become a law, and it would be a waste of time to conform to the rule that no sectarian tenet shall be taught in the public schools, Congress has already decided that it is not to be taught in the public schools, and the bill is therefore unnecessary."

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in case of negligence on the part of the stock owner.

Hatch, from the claims committee, reported adversely on a claim of G. R. Belnap, Sheriff of Weber County, of \$307, for services rendered in attending the first district court in 1885.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of J. J. Stewart and others, reported that C. F. 20 covers the subject of the bill, and the report of the committee was adopted.

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The Emperor had a very restless night and is very weak this morning.

LONDON, March 8, 1:30 p.m.—The British foreign office at noon received an important and pressing telegram from Berlin respecting the Emperor's condition.

CRITICAL CONDITION.—BERLIN, March 8.—An imperial decree signed on November 17th, 1887, providing that the Emperor should be represented by the Emperor and King by Prince William in the discharge of the current government business.

BERLIN, March 8, 4 p.m.—The Emperor is weaker. The doctors are not even the Emperor and is gradually sinking. An immense but silent crowd gathered near the palace, notwithstanding that a cold rain is falling.

THE PALACE IS GUARDED.—by a force of cavalry. Business in the town is virtually suspended and the theatres are closed.

BERLIN, March 8.—A dispatch from Berlin states that the Emperor died this afternoon.

DEAD.—The Emperor died at 10:45 p.m.—The Emperor is dead.

LONDON, March 8.—A Berlin dispatch, signed at noon, says: Since the Emperor has slightly improved, the Emperor is not expected to die. The Emperor is not expected to die.

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War Department, Signal Service, U. S. Army.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

Meteorological Reports Received at Salt Lake City, March 8, 1894, at 11 a.m. local time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	TEMPERATURE.	WIND.	STATE OF SKY.
Altitude.	Change in 24 hours.	Direction.	Force in Miles per Hour.
Maximum.	Minimum.	Force in Miles per Hour.	Force in Miles per Hour.
S. L. City.	41	1	Fresh
Ogden.	41	1	Fresh
Provo.	41	1	Fresh
St. Charles.	41	1	Fresh
Wasatch.	41	1	Fresh
Richmond.	41	1	Fresh
Brigham.	41	1	Fresh
Payson.	41	1	Fresh
Albany.	41	1	Fresh
Glendale.	41	1	Fresh
Heber.	41	1	Fresh
Edwards.	41	1	Fresh
Alpine.	41	1	Fresh
Deer Creek.	41	1	Fresh
Big Water.	41	1	Fresh
Little Water.	41	1	Fresh
Big Lake.	41	1	Fresh
Little Lake.	41	1	Fresh
Big River.	41	1	Fresh
Little River.	41	1	Fresh
Big Spring.	41	1	Fresh
Little Spring.	41	1	Fresh
Big Hill.	41	1	Fresh
Little Hill.	41	1	Fresh
Big Valley.	41	1	Fresh
Little Valley.	41	1	Fresh
Big Plain.	41	1	Fresh
Little Plain.	41	1	Fresh
Big Desert.	41	1	Fresh
Little Desert.	41	1	Fresh
Big Mountain.	41	1	Fresh
Little Mountain.	41	1	Fresh
Big Lake.	41	1	Fresh
Little Lake.	41	1	Fresh
Big River.	41	1	Fresh
Little River.	41	1	Fresh
Big Spring.	41	1	Fresh