DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1886 NO. 90.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" " three months, " 2 50

DESERET NEWS:
SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

DESERET NEWS:
WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $2 50
" " six months, 1 50
" " three months, .80

PUBLISHED BY
THE DESERET NEWS CO.,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHICAGO TRADE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
157 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.
2 Ton Wagon Scale, $40-3 Ton, $50.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box included
240 lb. Farmer's Scale, $5.
"Little Detective" 4oz. to 25lb, $3.
FORGES, TOOLS, Etc.
Best Forge Made for Light Work, $10
40lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vises and other articles. Lists Free.

For the simplest, Best and Strongest RECLINING CHAIR IN THE MARKET, send postal to the following address for information. Our goods are in use all over the world and

We Guarantee Satisfaction!
The Hartley Reclining Chair Co.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

M. S. VAN DEUSEN, WM. LEIMERT
JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS,
28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,
CHICAGO.
Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
Palmer, Fuller & Co.,
Wholesale Manufacturers of
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,
MOULDING,
Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stairs, Stair Railing, Banisters, Newels, Etc.
CHICAGO, Ill.
Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and Bidding Books sent free upon application.

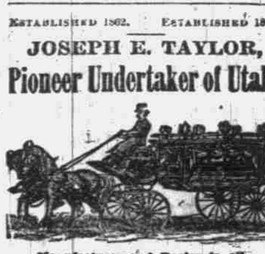
STAR HORSE NAILS,
POLISHED OR BLUED,
Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.
Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the
UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,
CHICAGO.
For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d103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

L. M. RUMSEY M'F'G CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,
Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.
Agricultural Implements,
FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.
196 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales.
For sale by Z. C. M. I. branch stores.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains a list of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-three editions have been issued. Sent, post paid, to any address for 10 cents. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. (Printing House Sq.), New York.

ESTABLISHED 1862. ESTABLISHED 1862
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.



Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of
METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.
A full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.
Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.
Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Factory and Ware Rooms, No. 253 E First South Street,
One and a half blocks East of Theatre.
Telephone No. 70.
EDWARD T. TAYLOR, Supt.
Sexton's Office in same building. d

NEW YORK TRADE.
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.
Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,
100 Duane St., New York.
Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills "POLIDEUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers—Hard, Medium and Soft.
DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GRD
COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 15 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.
Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity
These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

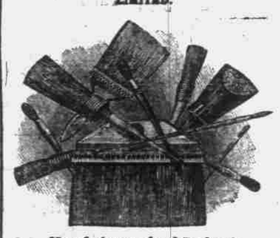
HAZARD POWDER
Office, 62, Pine St., New York.
Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated
GUNPOWDER!
Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.
For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and at wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

SAPONIFIER
Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft, Toilet and Castile Soap quickly. It is full weight and strength. All grocers keep it. Ask for it. Take no other.
SAPONIFIER, and take no other.
PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., Philadelphia

USE THE
PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP
WHITE AND COLORED.
THE BEST in USE.
Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

ADAMS & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Manufacturers of
Crystal and Colored Table Ware, Lamp Goods,
Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Pails, Etc.
A full line of our Goods can be found at Z. C. M. I. and its branch Stores, Little & Roundy's and Clark, Eldredge & Co's. d

Wolfe, Patton & Co.,
LIMITED.



Manufacturers of and Dealers in
BRUSHES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Represented by JOHN RAE.
For sale at Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., Barnes & Davis, Moore, Allen & Co., R. Alf. P. Teasdel, Cunnington & Co., Clark, Eldredge & Co., Sears & Liddle d104

A. FISHER BREWING CO.,
Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.&R.G. Depots,
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
P. O. Box 1049. Telephone 294.
We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Keg and Bottled Beer of a superior quality, at popular prices.
City Depot 109s, Main St. Telephone, 179.
A. FISHER BREWING CO.

GOOD FOR ALL!
GRAEFENBERG
PILLS.
For more than Forty Years these valuable Pills have been known and used. They act mildly but thoroughly. Bilious Disorders, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Headache, Constipation and Malarial Diseases are cured by using these Pills.

GRAEFENBERG
CATHOLICON.
A Great Remedy for all Female Complaints. This Medicine cures Female Weakness and Nervous Disorders. Physicians use this Catholicon in their practice.

GRAEFENBERG
Children's Panacea.
A safe and pleasant remedy for all Children's Diseases. Acting as a tonic it is positively beneficial to every child that takes it.
Send stamp for book to Graefenberg Co., New York.
Z. C. M. I. DRUG STORE, AGENTS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. d3

BY TELEGRAPH.

OVER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—Edmunds proceeded to the case in question, that of the attorney of the southern district of Alabama. He read the formal order of suspension of Geo. M. Duskin and of the nomination of Burnett to succeed Duskin. He also read the resolution of the Senate calling for the papers on file relating to the ministration of the office by Duskin and the letter of the Attorney General refusing these papers, and stating that the refusal was by the direction of the President. He maintained that the act of the President did not remove Duskin, but simply withheld from him the duties and emoluments of the office pending a decision of the matter by the Senate, and that when the nomination of Burnett was sent to the Senate, Duskin was U. S. attorney for Alabama, and the proposition was that he should be removed. Edmunds contended that had the Senate been a jury it would have been its duty to find out how Duskin had administered his office.

Mr. Edmunds then entered upon a long discussion of the circumstances of the case already made public. In the course of his remarks Mr. Edmunds said: Suppose some President two or three years ago, when we appropriated one or two hundred thousand dollars for the contingent expenses of the Department of Justice preceding an election, should have turned into the Treasury lump vouchers for that whole amount; suppose that at the next meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives the members should be of the opinion that as a security of good government—a guard against any corruption or improper use of that money, it was necessary they should know what became of it, would it be within the power of the Secretary of State or the President of the United States to say no? If so, we had better be extremely careful hereafter as to how much money we put into the contingent fund for foreign intercourse. The improvement in the public methods, so far as we had yet gone, would seem to be chiefly and most conspicuously the suppression and concealment of public papers with the best intentions undoubtedly. But Mr. Edmunds would repeat, that for the first time in 40 years or more, so far as he had been able to discover, had either House of Congress failed to get the information it had asked for from a public department of the Government. Why in respect of this very instance, which illustrated the importance of standing up for this right of good government, when this resolution was sent to the Attorney General there were pending in another branch of Congress a bill providing for a deficiency of about $185,000 in the Department of Justice for fees of jurors and witnesses, and there was there without doubt, a letter of the Attorney General stating that there must be added for the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next, a year covering twelve months of purely democratic control, a deficiency of $185,000. If the case of Duskin was fairly illustrative of the circumstances of all the District Attorneys and Marshals of the United States, and of everything that went to make up the autonomy of the administration of justice, then we have drawn in the question, what has become of the money that was appropriated at the regular session to carry on the administration of justice throughout the Department of Justice in the United States. Duskin was one of the persons who were to draw upon that fund. In that district he was the very person whose agency more than that of any other man would go to an economical or an extravagant—just or unjust—to put expenditure of the public money. Could we not know anything about it? Take the other 60 or 70 districts in the United States. If it were denied to us, as to Duskin, it must be denied as to Dorsheimer, as to Henry, (Marshal of Vermont) and every other Marshal and every other District Attorney. What then, were we to do? If we had passed this resolution while we were acting in a legislative way—as if there were any difference in the powers of the Senate, whether sitting with open or closed doors—if we had sent precisely this resolution and applied it to all the districts in the United States; if the Attorney-General and President were right now, they would be right then in saying: "No; we can give you no information because, if we do, you may be able to know the reasons why so many of these marshals and district attorneys had been suspended, and that is purely within the province of the President of the United States." That was the logic of good friends on the minority of the committee, and their good friend and ally, the President of the United States, who, with a courage certainly unique, had interjected his supplementary report to the report of the minority committee before the senate had even considered it. Was it possible to carry on the government in that way? He (Edmunds) thought not. In conclusion, Edmunds said it did not seem to him that the Senate could fail to get the papers on the ground that the statute on the subject had become obsolete or gone into a state of "innocuous desuetude." [Laughter]. The President himself had sent to the Senate 643 instances of obedience to that law—643 nominations having been made under it—and Mr. Edmunds therefore took it that the law was still in force.

Pugh obtained the floor and the Senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The House to-day passed a bill requiring the Pacific Railroads to pay the cost of surveying their lands and to take out patents therefor.

On behalf of the Committee on Labor James of New York called up the bill to prohibit any officer, servant or agent of the Government to hire or to contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States Government. The bill then passed—yeas 249, nays 8.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Townshend of Illinois in the chair) on the Indian appropriation bill.

Pending discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Grand Master Powderly Makes a Statement.

PHILADELPHIA, 9.—Mr. Powderly, upon being asked whether he did not think that the increase in the number of strikes just now was owing to the knowledge of increase of power by the organizations of labor, said:

"I doubt it. I think that I can speak for the general Executive Board. They do not think that it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes unless it can be shown that there is an extreme necessity for them. If many of the men who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all that they are striking for, and save their time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers and submit their claims firmly made and properly represented to arbitration, I am free to say that I am sure that nine out of ten cases which end in a strike could be as satisfactorily arranged without resorting to such an extreme and generally doubtful expedient. Indeed, in the nine cases there would be no necessity for a strike. There is a feeling now that labor must be recognized by the employer; that the employer must listen to the employees, and the time has come when the shopmen, mill-owner, manufacturer and operator, in every department of trade is ready to listen to the demands of his men and to yield to them when these demands are reasonable. Organization, discipline and the realization of right and might in the case has brought about this change, and these advances on the part of the employer should not be repulsed by hasty and inconsiderate action on the part of workingmen."

"Arbitration, then, and not strikes is the theory of the order," said the reporter.

"Yes, arbitration always when it is possible; strike only as a last resort; but when that point is reached, strike hard, strike in earnest, and never surrender except to just concessions. Why this Board," pointing to to members who were listening, "has since the first of January settled by arbitration 350 cases which would otherwise have resulted in strikes, without gaining a single point by the strikers. The Knights of Labor and other labor organizations in sympathy with their plans, constitute at the present time the most powerful organization of working men ever known in the history of the world. Its strength is increasing every day, and its influence is felt every day in every branch of trade in this country. It is dangerous to abuse this power. It can always insist upon just demands. Its moves are fully considered, and thoughtfully digested. It cannot afford to fritter itself away upon every little pretense of wrong hastily formulated and pigheadedly insisted upon. The growth of the power of labor should be an occasion for calm deliberation and moderation. Workingmen should be careful to see to it that they do not sap and undermine their strength by extreme demands and unreasonable assumptions of importance and power. It is as some one has said before me, a good thing to have the power of a giant, but it is an evil thing to use it like a giant. It was the disposition on the part of the employer to refuse to treat with his workmen that made labor organization a necessity to them. Now that we have the power which comes from the organization, we must use that power wisely and moderately, and be careful that we do not change position with the employer, and refuse to treat with him except at the point of the pistol, or strike, which is about the same thing.

A strike should be the last thing, when everything else has failed, and not an everyday expedient which, when used as such, loses its power, as it increases in frequency. In our assemblies which are familiar with our plans and purposes the strikes were frequent. It is the new and as yet not fully informed organizations which, upon sometimes insufficient and frequently trivial causes, make this final and desperate appeal. As our organizations grow there will be fewer strikes, because there will be less necessity for them, and our power in time be greater than the men now think. It will last as long as we use it wisely (and it will be so used) as a power no less important than the constitution itself."

"Is a strike the last resort of the Knights of Labor?" asked the reporter.

The master workman smiled. "I see," said he, "what you are driving at. A strike is a bad thing but a boycott is worse in its results. A strike stops production, merely, a boycott kills it. A strike of a week is only the loss of a week's business; a boycott for a week can be the utter ruin of a business itself. We have never failed in a boycott which has been ordered by the general committee. Its effectiveness is undoubted, but it is an extreme power, which we use with caution."

"Is there not danger," said the reporter "that your order may become involved in politics and thus lose its power.

"I have no fear of that. Matters involved in the existence and works of the Knights of Labor are nearer to its members than matters of partisan politics. We have, as you see, on this committee, members of two old parties, a greenbacker, (with a smile) and other cranks like myself. We are not politicians here. We have a method of dealing with those who are, as some have entered our ranks to serve political ends. We turn them out. We have no part in politics. It is bread and butter; the rights of the employed; material and concrete things of every-day life that constitute the elements which do now and always will hold us together, and those are stronger than partisan political ties. That is why I don't fear the intrusion of politics. When people talk, as sometimes they do, about using the Knights of Labor as a political engine, they utter the most arrant nonsense. It is not worth while to discuss the matter with such a man. He is either a liar or an empty-headed fool."

In conclusion, Mr. Powderly said the Knights of Labor, as an organization, had nothing to do with the strike in the bituminous coal region, as the men were in a separate order, but he thought the day was near when all the labor organizations of the country would be united under one general supervision and control.

Did the Boy Murder Them?

KANSAS CITY, 8.—*Times's* Osage Mission (Kansas) special: One of the most horrible murders ever known in this country was perpetrated this morning near this place. Mr. Mendel living thirteen miles northwest of town, was awakened about 3 o'clock this morning by a scream. He went to the door and was met by Willie Selb, son of a neighbor, J. W. Selb. The boy cried out, "Mr. Mendel, a man is at our house with a hatchet and has hurt father and mother; I don't know how badly." Mr. Mendel went with the boy, arousing J. I. Rice another neighbor, on the way. Upon reaching the Selb house a most horrible sight met their eyes. In bed in the north room lay Walter, Willi's eldest brother and bed fellow, aged 19, his throat cut and the entire top of his head chopped off, exposing the brain, and his left eye hanging upon his cheek. Passing into the south and main room where a light was burning, they stumbled over the prostrate form of Mr. Selb, his head crushed and almost severed from his body. Near by lay Mrs Selb, a lady of 43 years, her head mashed and a fearful gash in her throat. On the bed in the southeast corner of the room lay Willie's sister, aged 14, killed in the same manner as the other three. Lying near Mrs. Selb's head was a butcher knife and on a chair a hatchet, matted with hair and blood. The boy said that he had been awakened by something, and looking up saw a low, heavy man with dark hair cut close standing in the door. This man slipped in and reaching over Willie struck Walter who lay in the back of the bed. Willie jumped out and dressed while the man was still in the room. The man rushed out of one door while Willie went out of the other and started up the road on a run Willie after him. A short distance off stood another man on horseback holding another horse, upon which the man vaulted, and both made off, Willie then went on to Mendel's.

After the bodies had been discovered Rice took Willie home with him, where he slept soundly till morning.

A coroner's jury was empaneled and subsequent investigation brought forth much from the boy. Suspicion rested upon him, and he was put on the stand. He swore that he had not washed his hands since the murder, but inspection showed that while his hands and wrists were clean there was a water-mark, above which his forearms were deeply incrusted with blood, which appeared to have spurted up his sleeves. Around his finger nails, too, was blood. Upon removing his pants his drawers were seen to be saturated with spattered blood, and his bare feet were covered with the same sanguinary fluid. His feet fitted all the bloody foot marks to be found. The boy stoutly denied being the murderer, and maintained a bold front throughout. The conclusion of the inquest was postponed until to-morrow. The boy was smuggled into a buggy by the police, Judge Camborn and deputy sheriff Locke, and driven to jail in Erie for fear of lynching, which appeared imminent. On the way to Erie he said to Mr. Camborn, "Those fellows tried to get me to say I did it, but I thought it would be best not to admit it." There is hardly a doubt that the boy committed the dreadful crime, though no motive is known. Mr. Selb had in his pocket-book $100 in gold and $170 in bills which were not disturbed, besides three watches. John Hall of Erie has been appointed guardian of the boy.

The Situation on the Texas & Pacific.

GALVESTON, Tex., 9.—A special from Longview to the *News* says: No freight is being accepted by the Texas & Pacific here for any points, and engines are only sent out of the round house under special orders. The Texarkana Knights, having discovered that a certain merchant was receiving goods via the Malory Steamship line, promptly put a boycott on him.

A dispatch from Denison says: When the whistle at the Missouri Pacific shops sounded this morning not a workman appeared. The shops were closed. Both sides seem determined.

A dispatch from Marshall says: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers held a meeting last night and decided to stand ready to fulfil their contracts with the company, but would perform no other work than engineering. The Knights say they will hold out till the last. Railroad men here entertain the opinion that the strike will involve the whole railroad system of the United States unless soon settled. Boarding house keepers have agreed not to board any men who may be brought here to take the place of the strikers.

A *News* special from Palestine, Texas, says: Railroad officials attempted to take through four car loads of live stock, but they failed, as the strikers had tampered with the engine.

The locomotive engineers held a meeting to-day, and adopted a resolution to faithfully observe their contracts with the company unless prevented by force.

Dallas, 9.—Traffic on the Texas & Pacific and Gould lines at this point is greatly impeded. United States Marshal Jackman of the western district of Texas, arrived from Austin this morning, and spent the day consulting with the court and railway officials departing for Big Springs on the evening train, taking two deputies with him. It is understood that he goes to Big Springs for the purpose of arresting every striker who took part in the riotous proceedings last Friday. In a brief interview Mr. Jackman said he had no doubt all the persons who had interfered with the property of the court had made themselves liable for contempt.

Statement of Vice-President Hoxie of the Missouri Pacific.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—H. M. Hoxie, first Vice-President of the Missouri Pacific railroad company, furnishes the Associated Press with the following statement regarding the strike now existing on that road. It is addressed

To the Employees of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company's leased and operated lines:

That all may understand the present condition of affairs whereby some 10,000 men have been thrown out of employment and the operations of about 5,000 miles of railway stopped and traffic from the States affecting over 4,000,000 of people, partially paralyzed, I desire you to read and carefully consider the following facts, for which abundant evidence can be produced and which cannot be controverted:

On the 15th of March, 1885, a strike then pending over the entire system was settled by the voluntary mediation of the executives of the Kansas and Missouri, and a circular was issued which was sufficiently satisfactory to cause an entire resumption of work during sixty days subsequent to the above date, committees representing the employes at different points, and also various labor organizations to which they belonged, were met and all grievances candidly discussed. Satisfactory agreements were then entered into, so that on May 19th, 1885, it seemed that perfect harmony existed between all as co-laborers of those companies. Any infractions of this spirit, or the letter of understandings or agreements made by the company and its employes were speedily rectified as soon as brought to the attention of the proper authorities. This apparent harmony and good understanding continued until the September following, when this company was notified by the Knights of Labor that it must not perform work for, nor interchange any business with the Wabash railway, with which that organization had difficulties pending. The Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor stated, at that time, that no cause or grievance of any nature existed against the Missouri Pacific Railway and its associated companies, but that to force the Wabash, which was in the hands of the United States Court, it became necessary to involve the Missouri Pacific Railway on account of the supposed identity of stockholders' interests.

In order that there might be no possible cause for destroying the good feeling then existing between this company and its employes, the order above referred to was acquiesced in until the Wabash difficulties were adjusted. On Dec. 16, 1885, the United States Court took possession of the Texas & Pacific Railway in Louisiana and Texas for the benefit of its creditors, and from that date the severance of that railway from this system has been as complete as if no amicable relations had ever existed between it and these companies. The employes of the Texas & Pacific Railway became employes and agents of the United States Court, and the Missouri Pacific management ceased to have any control over them. Messrs. Brown and Sheldon, receivers, took possession of the Texas & Pacific Railway, appointed their own agents and made such arrangements with their employes as they deemed proper and fit, as to which the management of the Missouri Pacific Railway exercised no voice or control whatever. It is learned that on March 2d, the employes of the Texas & Pacific Railway inaugurated a strike, giving as a reason that one C. A. Hall, of the car department of that road in Marshal, Texas, was discharged without due cause. On Thursday, the 4th inst., the Knights of labor ordered a boycott of the Texas & Pacific cars, and traffic over these roads, and such arrangements were thereupon made as not to permit that order to disturb the apparently pleasant relations with other employes.

At 10 a. m. on Saturday the 6th instant, without previous notice, all of the shopmen, most of the yardmen and many of the trackmen stopped their work, and voluntarily refused to continue as employees of this company, merely stating they had received orders requiring this from the Executive Officers of the Knights of Labor, and alleging as their only grievance the discharge of an employee by the Receiver of the Texas & Pacific Railway, an alien road in the hands of the United States Court. Since the commencment of this strike, at many points local committees of the Knights of Labor notified our foremen and superintendents that they would appoint and place their own watchmen over property to protect it from loss or damage, and take care of it. But as these self-appointed watchmen assume authority as to who shall and who shall not enter the grounds and property of the company except through their own idea, it is virtually dispossessing this company of its property, and assuming control and possession of the same in violation of the rights of property, and contrary to the very basis of all governments. This company has made no objections to the existence of organizations and combinations of employes, which the latter consider for their mutual benefit; it has recognized and met the committees of such organizations, and made arrangements with the same without any distinction, and carried them out as exactly as possible, promptly adjusting all complaints and differences which have from time to time arisen. When loyal employes permit themselves to be governed and controlled by discontented co-laborers they necessarily suffer equally with them, the consequence of ill-advised action; therefore the necessity of their individual efforts to restore proper relations between the company and its employes. It must be well known and recognized that the capacity of a corporation to meet its pay rolls and vouchers, depends on its capability to earn money, and that when its earning power ceases, its ability to pay employes and other creditors ceases at the same time. The daily and monthly payments are made from its daily and monthly receipts. The company is legally required to do all in its power to perform its obligations to the public and the Government, and its management will take every proper measure to comply with these requirements; and I honestly hope every independent, free-thinking laborer who has been or is an employee of these companies will consider these facts and inform himself on all sides of the subject remembering that there has never before been an act so arbitrary, useless and uncalled for, as this of last Saturday, whereby a few men to whom you have voluntarily given power, are depriving many thousands of their co-laborers of their accustomed wages, divesting this company of its capacity to pay its employes for their service, shutting up avenues of traffic in four States and preventing some millions of people from obtaining their customary supplies and necessities of life because it is claimed that one employe of a car department of the Texas Pacific Road at Marshall, Texas, a road over which this company has no control, has been discharged by agents of the United States Court.

(Signed) H. M. HOXIE,
First Vice-President.

Governor Brown's Statement of the Texas & Pacific Strike.

ST. LOUIS, 9.—A long statement containing all the material facts in connection with the strike on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, as made by Governor Brown, Receiver of that road, has been received here. The essential parts of the statement are as follows: Having referred to the appointment of the receiver of the road, Receiver Brown states that when about December 9th he went to Marshall on business connected with his office he was waited upon by a committee of employees of the shops and asked if the receiver would ratify the agreement made by the management in force in March, 1886. Receiver Brown replied that the property being managed under the orders of the court and the receivers being agents of that court, the sanction of the court was necessary before such action could be taken, but the receivers would deal frankly with the operatives and the same rate of wages would be paid them as was paid by the former management, and none of the receivers thereafter received any complaint until Brown in January received a communication, purporting to come from Wm. Moon and others, signed as a committee, which again drew his attention to the agreement, a copy of which was enclosed, also a copy of the regulations they wished and would endorse. These regulations expressed a desire for harmonious relations between the Texas & Pacific Railway Company and the Knights of Labor on said road; desiring that there be no reduction in the rate of wages unless mutually agreed upon; that no discharges be made without just cause and investigation, and that all disputes be referred to an arbitration committee of six members, which should be drawn equally from the company and the Knights of Labor.

To this Brown replied substantially as to the other committee, adding further information showing that the court only had final jurisdiction in the matter. The reply concluded with the statement that the refusal of the receivers to sign the agreement referred to, to do which the power invested in them was inadequate, was the sole cause of the strike and any other allegation is an afterthought.

Following is a statement which contains the communications, commencing Feb. 24, between T. J. Burnett and Martin Irons, respectively, members of and chairmen of the Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor, and George Noble, general agent for the Receiver, wherein Noble is asked to come to Marshall to settle the trouble in the shops, to which Noble not recognizing the authority of the signers, replied evasively. To subsequent dispatches of the same tenor and a final one asking if Noble had received the dispatches the latter replied that he had not answered because he knew of no trouble in the shops, nor of any authority vested in Martin Irons to represent the employes or the court to whom the company was responsible. The statement says the men left the shops undoubtedly upon order of Mr. Irons, and have not yet returned. The belief that the majority of the men went out against their wishes, induced the company to offer them the privilege of returning on March 4th, which they declined. The statement avows that the discharge of C. A. Hall is an after thought with the strikers. Hall's discharge was on account of his incompetency.

Double Murder.

PITTSBURG, 9.—A horrible double murder and robbery were committed yesterday at the farm house of John T. Overhart, near Lickingville in the northern part of Clarion County. A boy in the family returning from school found Mrs. Overhart lying on the floor with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her mother, Mrs. Gilfallen, in the spring house also with her throat cut and life extinct. The house had been ransacked and $300 taken.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, 9.—The following confirmations were made to-day:

To be Postmaster, J. T. Carwile, Buffalo, Wyoming; Chas. P. Phelps, of Vermont, to be Secretary of Legation at London, England; Henry White, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation at London; S. H. Brooks, Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco, Cal.; H. E. Williamson, of Mississippi, to be Indian Agent at the Crow Reservation, Montana; Jacob T. Chillis, of Missouri, Minister and Consul General at Siam; J. D. Kennedy, of South Carolina, Consul General at Shanghai.

The Rate War.

CHICAGO, 9.—Notwithstanding the action of the Pacific Coast Association lines, the Union Pacific has made a rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds on all classes of freight. The Denver & Rio Grande also made such a rate, but withdrew it. The Union Pacific's action is announced to be on the theory that the fiercer the war the sooner the combatants will tire of the fight and seek to compromise.

San Francisco, 9.—It is stated the Pacific Mail Company has entered the railroad war to-day, by cutting first-class tickets to New York from $150 to $75.

Quicker than thought does St. Jacobs Oil bring ease and relief from every pain.

Ladies be sure and see those Elegant Summer Silks at 40 cents per yard in our window.
THE WALKER BROS. CO.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.
FOR SALE AT Z. C. M. I. DRUG STORE.

A Clear Skin
is only a part of beauty, but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

WANTED!
Good, Clean Cotton Rags, at Deseret Paper Mill.

FOR SALE.
A HALF-BREED NORMAN STALLION Twenty-three months old, weighs 1,100 pounds.
J. H. MIDGLEY,
d 1m 315 E. Third South Street.

Forewarned
of danger by the condition of your blood, as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from
Rheumatism,
or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have I ever found such a happy relief from Rheumatism as in

Forearmed
with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the diseases arising from Scrofulous taints in the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from
Dyspepsia,
but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permanent cure. Seven years ago my wife was troubled with Goitre: two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has never had any return of the disease. I regard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For many years I suffered terribly from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
saparilla." It instils new life into the blood, and imparts vitality and strength. Being highly concentrated, it is the most economical blood purifier. The best is and am a well man to-day." Be sure and get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

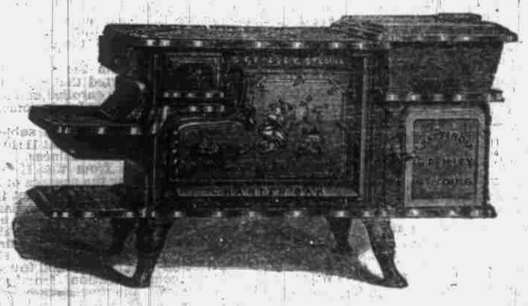
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED
Pleasant Valley and Anthracite Coals!
— ALSO —
CHARCOAL, COKE, PIG IRON, WOOD, Etc.
YARD, foot of 2nd South and 5th West, near D. & R. G. Depot.
145 MAIN STREET,
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO
Next door South of Barratt Bros.
TELEPHONE 211.
SELIS, BURTON & CO.

S. J. LYNN, Salt Lake. { LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. } E. J. BRICKELL, W. H. KRUGER, Truckee, Cal.
SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER ASS'N.
— DEALERS IN —
LUMBER,
LATH, Shingles, Mouldings, Frames, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Wood Pumps, Packing Boxes, Builders' Hardware, Sash Weights, GLASS, Etc., Etc.
WOOD TANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
STAIR BUILDING A SPECIALTY.
Half Block South U. C. R. R. Depot. S. J. LYNN, Supt.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,
CHARTER OAK



STOVES,
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, STAMPED WARE & TINNERS' TOOLS,
612-18 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.
FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. I.,
Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

J. W. SUMMERHAYS & CO.,
LEATHER MANUFACTURERS,
— DEALERS IN —
Hides, Wool, Deer and Sheep Pelts, Furs, Etc.,
WANT A LARGE LOT OF
SHEEPSKINS
FOR CONSUMPTION IN THEIR TANNERY,
— FOR WHICH —
THEY WILL PAY THE TOP MARKET PRICE!
WAREHOUSE—ONE HALF BLOCK SOUTH OF THE UTAH CENTRAL DEPOT, S. L. CITY.
d1m s3m