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XLIX CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the First Comptroller of the Treasury, stating there was a deficiency in the appropriation for fees of United States jurors and witnesses for 1883 and prior years. Referred.

On motion of Wellborn of Texas, the Senate bill passed extending to two years the time within which the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad may complete its road through the Choctaw and Chicasaw Indian reservation.

Reagan of Texas, from the committee on commerce, reported back the Cullom inter-State commerce bill with a substitute therefor. Referred to the committee of the whole.

After the passing of a few private measures, the House went into committee of the whole for general debate on the Dunn free shipping bill.

Dunn of Arkansas submitted an argument in support of the bill, which would repeal the restrictive law which worked great injury to the people of the country. It had been reacting most disastrously to the shipping of the United States engaged in the foreign carrying trade. Citizens of the United States had passed out of competition because they of all nations were denied by their own laws the privilege of purchasing ships where they could buy them the cheapest, and having them registered as vessels of their own country. While the wooden sailing ships led the ocean carrying trade of the world, and these ships were built cheaper in the United States than elsewhere, we took and steadily maintained a leading position in the world's ocean carrying trade, but about 1856 the world commenced to build iron and steel steamships, and as fast as they were built and equipped the commerce of the word was transferred to them because of their superior speed and supposed safety. There was but one hope left to us for further effort at maintaining our position and interest in the carrying trade, and that was to do what all other countries wisely did—repeal our antiquated navigation laws, and allow our people to buy iron and steel steamers when we could get them as cheap as our foreign competitors, and register them as vessels of the United States.

He passed on then to an attack upon the policy which the nation had entered upon of granting bounties to steamship companies, and which he characterized as a game of national poker. France gave some millions; Germany saw that and went some millions better; Italy, without money, had to leave the game, and the United States was asked to raise both France and Germany. The contest which had been entered into by the nations would be fought to the universal bankruptcy of the taxpayers of the nations. There would be a bounty gathered and strapped on the back of every taxpayer. Such a policy must fail.

Dingley deprecated such a radical change in the policy of the Government as was contemplated in the pending bill. The policy which it was proposed to overthrow had been adopted by the founders of the government, and had continued for a hundred years without criticism until very recently. To pass this bill would be to discriminate unjustly against our ship building interests. Should it become a law, and should the Morrison tariff bill be passed the only complete manufactured product which would be placed on the free list would be fully equipped vessels, 90 per cent of which would be labor. If a fully equipped British vessel should be admitted to register under our laws, and from that hour the ship building industry which employed, and the owners of our ships and many thousands of skilled workmen employed by them would be driven into what were already overcrowded industries. It was an appreciation of this fact which had led 100,000 laborers from one end of the country to the other to remonstrate against such a bill as this. The bill should be amended, "A bill to close American ship yards and provide for the construction hereafter in British yards of whatever vessel may be needed for the American merchant marine." the trouble in competing on the sea with Great Britain did not arise from the fact of the cost of the vessel. A vessel built on the Clyde was but 10 or 12 per cent cheaper than that built in America, which distributed over the life of an iron ship was a small consideration. The great difference arose in the cost of sailing the vessel, growing entirely out of the higher wages and better food demanded on the American vessel. The free ship policy was an invitation not only to buy foreign ships but also to sail under the British register after they were bought. Such a policy would serve to extinguish the commendable and indispensable patriotic instinct which led the Americans to look upon American built, and registered ships as representing the power ambition, wealth, prestige, prosperity and civilization of the United States. History demonstrated the fact that no Nation was able to obtain and retain maritive supremeness unless she built her own ships. To rely upon Great Britain for our vessels would be to destroy our foreign trade and our means of naval defense. The eyes of the country were turned to the defenseless condition of our navy. The navy was but the offspring of the great merchant marine built in home shipyards. Navies rose and fell with the merchant marine, and the policy which the United States should follow was to give every possible aid and encouragement to the establishment of great shipyards.

Pending further debate the Committee rose.

On motion of Randall the Senate amendments to the urgent deficiency bill were non-concurred in, and then the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 22.—Prof. Bell says there is not a particle of truth in the story that he paid to Z. Fisk Wilber, while he (Wilbei) was examiner in the Patent Office, the sum of $100 for information contained in the caveat of Prof. Gray.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the 137th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for $4,000,000 of the three per cent loan of 1882, and notice is given that the principal and accrued interest will be paid the first day of July, 1886, and that interest will cease on that day.

The committee on Pacific Railroads to-day agreed to report favorably a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to demand of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company information as to whether it had arranged its stopping places and the running of trains so as to benefit certain towns in which the directors of the company were interested, to the injury of other towns; also, by what authority of law the company owns any interest in any townsite company. The resolution also requires the company to furnish a statement as to its freight and passenger traffic. All this information the Secretary is to transmit to Congress.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant Corwin Sage of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been dropped from the rolls of the mary for desertion.

Colonel Lewis Merrill, Seventh Cavalry, having been found incapacitated for active service has been placed upon the retired list from to-day.

Representative Randall to-day read the following in reply to a cable message sent to Gladstone by a public meeting held in this city recently, of which Randall was chairman, and which expressed full sympathy with Gladstone in his Home Rule for Ireland:

10 DOWNING STREET,
Whitehall, May 5, 1886.

Dear Sir—I am desired by Mr. Gladstone to thank you for the telegram you have been good enough to send him, conveying to him the congratulations and approval of the meeting held in Washington on the 29th ult., and I am to assure you that the many evidences Mr. Gladstone has received from America of sympathy and approbation in connection with his proposals for the future government of Ireland are a great source of encouragement and support to Her Majesty's government.

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,
J. M. CARMICHAEL.

The telephonic investigation committee was in session about two hours this afternoon considering the offer made by Young yesterday of additional evidence touching the issue of the Bell patent. The committee finally declined to go further into the investigation touching the allegation that the paatent was obtained by the fraudulent means that were disclosed by the record of the hearing before the Interior Department. The following resolution was also adopted without division:

Resolved, That the evidence be now finally closed, and that the committee proceed to make a report to the House of the evidence adduced and their conclusions thereon.

The committee will meet on Monday next and it is expected the members will express their individual views on the evidence, so as to aid the chairman in the preparation of the report. It is probable that a week or ten days will be required for its completion.

The War on the Border.

TUCSON, A. T., 22.—A Mexican named Vaqueers, just arrived, reports that the Indians attacked Juan Teller's Mountain Spring ranch, 18 miles southeast of Tucson, this morning and carried off two Mexican boys aged 10 and 12 years. The father and mother escaped by hiding in a neighboring gulch. It is now believed the Indians are heading for San Pedro River, where they will endeavor to induce the peaceful Indians under Chief Eskimurzin to join them.

The trail taken by the hostiles leads through a thickly settled region which has not been raided since the early white settlement of Arizona. Grave fears are entertained for the defenseless settlers. Couriers have been sent out from here and Fort Lowell to warn them.

A party of volunteers composed of Americans and Mexicans have started on the hostiles' trail.

A Mexican from Willow Springs ranch, in the Dragoon Mountains, 20 miles from here has arrived with a report that his ranch was attacked this morning, and he asked that assistance be sent the besieged. Fourteen citizens, armed and mounted, left at noon for Willow Springs. The Mexican further reported that news had been received at the Springs previous to his departure that two Mexicans and one American had been killed in the mountains.

Captain Lawton's command is now pursuing the Indians. They found and buried the bodies of six Mexicans and one American on the trail taken by the fleeing Apaches in Sonora.

Fire at Green River.

CHEYENNE, 22.—A *Leader* special from Green River gives the following: About 1 o'clock this afternoon a fire was discovered in the attic of the store occupied by Hunter & Morris, wholesale and retail clothiers. The alarm was immediately given to the Union Pacific shops, which have a complete system of service pipes and hose reaching to the major portion of the town. Despite the utmost efforts of the firemen, the flames spread rapidly, and it seemed for a time as if the town was doomed. The flames were aided by the high wind and the best efforts of the firemen and citizens seemed of no avail. About 3 o'clock they got the fire under control and saved the adjacent buildings. Snyder, the Union Pacific yard master, and Jones, the station agent, were badly hurt, being knocked down by falling timbers. The supposed origin of the fire was spontaneous combustion among the woolen goods in the store. The losses are Hunter & Morris, clothiers, $8,000; W. A. Johnson, on building, $2,000; H. H. Campbell, druggist, $2,000; Joseph Payne, saloon, $2,000. No insurance.

To Connect Chicago with London.

CHICAGO, 22.—James Black, of London, England, who has been in the city since Thursday, returned to New York to-day, expecting to be back in Chicago within ten days. His mission here, he says, was to agitate a plan for the construction of a new short line railway from Chicago to New York, with branches from Cincinnati to New York and from Chicago and Cincinnati to Baltimore. The name of the proposed system is to be the Midland Railway. The charter has already been secured. The capital stock is to be $100,000,000. A line of new steamers is to be built for the railway company which will run between Baltimore and Liverpool. At Liverpool the steamers will connect with the London & Northwestern, in whose service Black now is. The scheme, as outlined by Black, is this: For a system extending from Chicago to London, practically under one management. Capitalists in England, Black says, started the project, and others in the East and in this city have pledged financial assistance.

The Fight for Fish Bait.

PORTLAND, Me., 22.—The excitement in regard to the fishery trouble is unabated. The Board of Trade and the city government meetings have not been called, but if they are much longer delayed there will be a mass meeting at the City Hall to effect a settlement of the questions in dispute.

This question is a matter of bread and butter, but not a man has expressed a desire to see a commission appointed or to have the treaty renewed. There is better talk in regard to the Canadian schooner *Alert* now loading with bait. It is believed that other schooners of the same character and on the same errand will not be very warmly received here.

Referring to the report that the American fishing schooner *Augusta Herrick* had sailed from Boston for the fishing grounds armed with cannon and determined to resist should any Canadian vessel attempt to seize her, the *Globe* says: "This may prove a very serious matter. The United States government neglected its duty when it allowed this vessel to arm in one of its ports and to proceed when armed to waters in which no vessel honestly pursuing a legitimate business required such an armament. If permission was obtained from the government its responsibility is all the greater. Should this vessel attempt forcible resistance when a British or Canadian cruiser, duly commissioned, attempts to seize it in Canadian waters on a charge of having acted illegally, it may be treated as a pirate. To allow its vessels to go armed to trespass upon a neighbor's territory is unworthy of a great country and especially of her people. Canada will not be deterred by any danger of possible collision and its possible consequences, from asserting its rights and enforcing that right.

NEW YORK, 22.—A Bar Harbor special to the *Herald* says: James G. Blaine last evening said: The fisheries question resolves itself into a matter of fact. The fishermen of the United States ought to have the privilege of fishing on any portion of the coast and adjacent islands. The government of the United States should demand a return to the treaty of 1783, when the peace ful separation of the mother country and the successful rebellious colonies was arranged, and the legitimatized treaty gave the United States the same rights and privilges, as regards the fisheries, that the residents of the colonies enjoyed prior to the Revolutionary War. These rights enabled citizens of the United States to fish wherever they chose on the coast of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. All acts of war between nations abrogate all treaties, and the British Government made such a claim after the war of 1812, when the pernicious treaty of 1818 was formulated. The treaty of 1783 has never been legitimately set aside. The treaty of 1783 was not between two mutually acknowledged nations, but between two portions of the same country. The treaty gave birth to a nation and fixed the future status of the nation. The rights thus given a nation on the occasion of its creation are not to be abrogated by subsequent treaties unless the national existence is wiped out entirely. Great Britain raised the point because she discovered increased value in the fisheries. The question should be settled once for all. American fishermen should not be compelled to submit to any further arbitrary interference, or be left in a position to suffer for many years. I think England would yield the point if it were pressed with all the moral force of the United States.

Blaine expressed himself with his customary energy when interested, and he rose from his seat and paced the floor as he emphasized the last sentence. "There need be no war talk," he said, "the United States, if their government asserts itself properly, are too vast and grand a nation to resort to threats. A vigorous expression of the just views of the Government will receive due attention from any foreign power, especially from England." Blaine declined to express his opinions regarding the present conduct of the Secretary of State and his alleged subserviency to the influence of the British minister, and he also refused to indicate an opinion as to the political bearing of the fisheries dispute and its effect on either side of the two great parties. "You may rest assured," he said, "that the United States have the right on their side of the whole fisheries controversy, and it is the duty of our government to maintain those rights."

An Exciting Race.

NEW YORK, 22.—A large crowd assembled at Fleetwood Park to see the 25-mile contest for $1,000 and the world's championship, between O. M. Anderson of California and John Murphy of New York. Each man was allowed eight horses—changes to be made at the end of each mile. It was a very close and exciting contest throughout. On the second mile Murphy's horse burst a blood-vessel and he lost much ground, and on the 20th mile Anderson broke his stirrup. Murphy made better time, but Anderson more than made up the time by his lightning changes. On the last mile Anderson forged ahead by the three quarter post and won by several lengths. Time, 53 minutes, 8 seconds. Murphy's four seconds slower.

General Shaler's Resignation Accepted.

NEW YORK, 22.—Military circles here were excited over the receipt from Albany of special orders announcing the acceptance of the resignation of Major General Alexander T. Shaler, with instructions to brigade commanders to report direct to general headquarters for further orders. The staff have all tendered their resignation to the proper officer at Albany. The staff called on General Shaler to-day and placed in his hands a letter in which they expressed their esteem and express confidence that he will be able to yet vindicate himself before the world and justify the honorable reputation which he has held for forty years in the military service of his country and the State of New York, and in the civil service of New York and Illinois.

The Knights of Labor.

CLEVELAND, O., 22.—T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, Pa., Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, accompanied by Secretary Turner, from Philadelphia, arrived here this evening to attend the convention to be held here next week, beginning Tuesday. In reply to a question, Mr. Powderly said that he could not forecast the action of the convention which he had called to decide upon the special questions that had come up, and which were fully explained in the call for the meeting. The convention will open at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon and a session will be held daily, afternoon and evening until the business is finished.

A HORRIBLE PLOT UNEARTHED,

Chicago to be Sacked and Commanded by Anarchists.

CHICAGO, 23.—A morning paper published to-day what purports to be the testimony of Capt. Schaack given yesterday before the grand jury in relation to the instigators of the recent Haymarket slaughter. This testimony as printed is sensational in the extreme, but not incredible, and it is anticipated that the developments of the next few days will prove the truth of much of it. Capt. Schaack it is said told the jury the following facts, resulting from investigation of the police department: He had witnesses to prove that prisoner Ling had manufactured a number of dynamite bomb from material obtained at the office of the *Arbeiter Zeitung*. Three persons were associated with Ling, one of whom is under arrest. The second section captain's testimony was bestowed to with breathless silence. "I think," said Schaack, "that I have got to the bottom of this business. In the course of a few days I will have it all, but I want a little more time, then I can prove beyond doubt that this anarchist conspiracy has existed here for years. There are two divisions of it. One is an agitating section. Money is set apart for its purposes. This is called the Socialist section. Besides this there is an armed party, an Anarchist Section. These drill and are trained in the use of explosives. I think I can prove that there was a

WELL LAID PLAN TO SACK AND BURN DISTRICT IN CHICAGO, MAY 4TH.

It would have been carried out but that the anarchists lacked nerve and were unprepared for the vigorous action of the police. Men were told to set fire to certain houses in the southwestern portion of the city, and others were told to throw bombs into the police stations, while others were to use bombs at the meeting if the police attempted to disperse it. I think I can convict every man of the socialists now in jail with this.

THE HOUSES TO BE BURNED IN THE NORTHWESTERN SECTION OF THE CITY

were to be selected indiscriminately. The purpose of burning was to attract the attention of the police to that section and to draw them away from the main points of attack.

The early dispersal of the crowd in the Square, the premature throwing of the bombs—for it was premature—and the determined resistance of the police frightened the would-be incendiaries and those who were to attack the police barracks in detail. A juror asked: "Where are the witnesses to prove these conspiracies?" "In the lockup at the police stations," Schaack replied. "I can produce as many of them before the Grand Jury as may be deemed wise and necessary. They have confessed their complicity to me. I have explained to the State's Attorney and I am acting under his instructions."

Ever since the night of the riots and the day following, when the search of houses was commenced, the police of North Avenue Station and residents of the district have been

FINDING BITS OF DYNAMITE, GAS PIPE AND RIFLE CARTRIDGES

in the houses, on the prairies and under the sidewalks in their immediate vicinity. A little over a week ago a number of dynamite cartridges, wrapped up in a piece of red oilcloth, were found under the sidewalk. Next day a boy on Quaid Avenue found some rifle cartridges, and a few days after this another boy took to his mother for inspection some 50 rounds that he had picked up on the prairie. To-day some small boys were playing ball on Robey Street, near the old Chicago Pacific, or Bloomingdale track. When a ball went into the gutter and under the sidewalk. A boy had to crawl under, and, while looking for his ball, found a piece of gas pipe and reported that there was more where that came from. He told his father, and the police were notified. They searched and found under the sidewalk on the west west side of Robey Street and less than two feet south of the railroad track that a small hole had been scraped. In this hole were thirty-one pieces of gas-pipe, one-and-a-quarter inches in diameter and eight to ten inches in length, wrapped up in a piece of red oil cloth. Of these

THIRTY WERE LOADED WITH DYNAMITE,

being stopped at the end with round blocks of wood. A fuse about eight inches in length was attached to each, and all were ready for immediate use. The last piece was not loaded, but seemed to have been recently cut as oil was on its end. In the hall also, were found two boxes of dynamite caps, and four quart tin dinner pails containing a large quantity of fuse some water proof and some common explosives. The outfit was taken to the Chicago Avenue station. The gas pipe cartridges found were exactly similar to those captured by Capt. Schaack in Louis Linngs house. It is believed that the stuff was placed under the sidewalk by some of the Anarchists who live in the neighborhood and who feared that their houses might be searched. It is evident that the one peacing it there desired to use it again, from the care with which it was wrapped up.

More Anarchists Arrested.

ST. LOUIS, 23.—Anarchists F. H. Berghmann, Martin Frank, Otto Fricke, and Gotfried Jaborsky, for whom warrants were issued yesterday, were arrested to-day and jailed, to await trial on the charge of having introduced and urged the adoption at an unlawful assemblage of resolutions endorsing the actions of the Anarchists during the Haymarket riot in Chicago. It had been stated previous to their arrest by a detective, who was working on the case, that these men knew more about the whereabouts of the noted Chicago Pasons than they choose to reveal. This detective states that he knows positively that Parsons passed through a small town in northern Kansas soon after the riot with the intention of escaping to Canada, but was obliged to change his course on account of serious delay to travel by washouts on the railroads, and started for the south, passing through this city on the way and conferring with brothers while here. If this should prove to be the truth of the matter, the arrests made here to-day are important, and tend to substantiate the statement telegraphed from Florida that Parsons had been seen there, presumably on his way to Cuba.

Found Shot Through the Heart.

CAIRO, 23.—J. K. Walton, one of the wealthiest men in Union County, was found dead in his barn at Anna, Ills., this morning, shot through the head.

Reported Rescue.

TUCSON, Arizona, 23.—The pursuing party which left here on the trail of the Indians who raided Teller's ranch yesterday, surprised the Indians about 25 miles east of Tucson and rescued a Mexican boy, who was stolen at Teller's ranch. They also recaptured eight horses. The Indians fled in confusion. The attacking party fired high for fear of wounding the boy. One Indian was, however, seen to fall, but was borne off by the band. Pursuit is still being hotly pressed.

Immense Forest Fire in Michigan.

DETROIT, 23.—*Free Press* East Saginaw, Mich., special says: A forest fire of immense proportions was raging yesterday through the woods back of and adjoining the Chippewa station in Clare County. The people in the camps have everything packed and ready to try and save what they can, but have scarcely any means of exit. The camps are located on the southwest shore of Bass Lake, and if it should be necessary, they can go to the lake for shelter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TALMAGE AN A PROPHET.

LEE VALLEY, Tennessee,
May 17, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Some time ago, Dr. Talmage in one of his sermons, propnesied a return to theocracy as following a period of Anarchy. Recent and present events in the northwest, notably the movements of anarchists in Chicago, would indicate the fulfilment of the prophecy. The world will probably see little in the events almost daily transpiring, but ebullitions of the passions of disgruntled humanity. The Saints, however, who have been admonished, can but receive it all as a warning.

OPPOSITION TONED DOWN.

The young man Johnson, whom I mentioned as being administered unto, has so far improved as to be able to be up a greater part of the day and get about the house, using crutches. Elder Grieve has held several impromptu readings at Johnson's house, generally well attended. The neighborhood has heretofore been among the most rabid opposers of the Elders. Since these readings have been inaugurated, however, the opposition has become considerably toned down, so much so that we have but little said now. In fact, since my last there have been two baptisms in this branch, one of whom is a resident of the above neighborhood.

DOUBLE-DYED.

Speaking of opposition, called to mind that I think there are only two persons in this county now enacting the role of "Mormon-eaters. One is the "rebel raider" mentioned in my last; the other is one J. P. Davis, alias "Wash," whose character is too noisome to ventilate. He is a school teacher. In this vicinity lives an old man whose young daughter was an imbecile—almost an idiot. This fellow Davis seduced her, and when brought before a magistrate to answer a complaint of bastardy, made affidavit of denial. All the circumstances of his guilt are well known in the neighborhood. Many cases of a similar nature, including one of ravishment, in which he figured, can be vouched for. It is principally such as he that are most rabid in their vilification of the Church.

THE FESTIVE SPARROW.

I notice in the NEWS that you are much troubled with English sparrows. I read in some paper how a lady managed about thinning them out. She made a trap and caught them, putting them in a cage, fed them until she had enough to make a pot pie. She spoke of them as being a delicious dish. To follow the above suggestion may work up a "boom" in cheap bird cages for some one.

THE ELDERS.

Elders Brown and Head, are yet in the eastern portion of the county. I have not heard from them directly, but from other sources I learn that the controversy forced upon them by dominie Bunn, has redounded to their advantage and that of the truth. Elder Grieve, the President of this Branch will join them soon, and will be of considerable aid to them, being well acquainted and having considerable influence in that neighborhood. OCCASIONAL.

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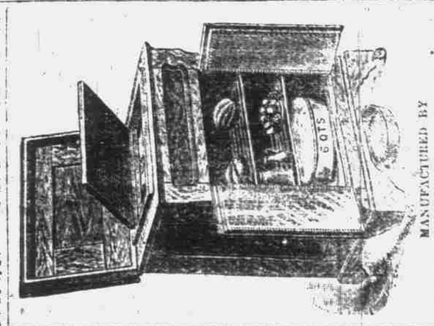

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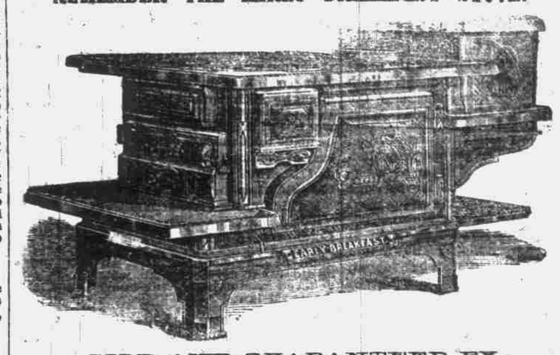
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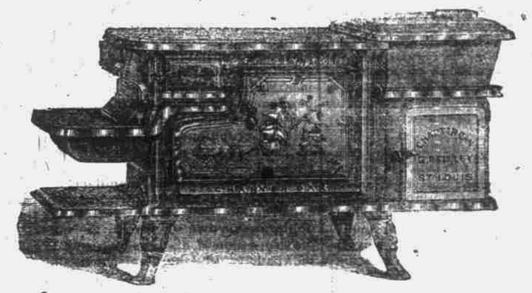
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