# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1886 NO. 146.



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
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" " three months, .80

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### XLIX CONGRESS.

#### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The bill passed creating a new judicial circuit of the United States. Under this bill the 8th Circuit is made to include Nebraska, Kansas, Arkansas and Colorado; the ninth to include Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri; the tenth to include California, Oregon and Nevada. The bill also provides that the present judge of the Ninth Circuit as heretofore constituted (being California, Oregon and Nevada) shall be the judge of the new Tenth Circuit, and the President shall appoint a judge for the new Ninth Circuit.

At 2 o'clock the general pension bill was placed before the Senate.

Blair explained that it was intended to provide for those disabled Union soldiers of the late war who had found it difficult or impossible, without their own fault (whether by loss of papers or death of witnesses) to prove their cases under the existing law. Blair said it included pensions for dependent parents who lost a son in the service, but who were not (as required by the existing law) dependent on the son at the time of the service. He did not think the number of persons to be added to the pension roll under this bill would exceed $25,000,000 a year.

Berry thought it time to call a halt. He did not believe the Union soldiers wanted this bill. As a rule they were able to take care of themselves.

Logan said he would, at the proper time move that no pension hereafter paid to any soldier should be less than $3. We had some pensions of $1 and $2 a month.

Teller interposed to say that there were over 26,000 cases of $2 a month pensions.

At this, Logan remarked: "What a magnanimous pension! Great God! Mr. President, is not this robbery—is not this destroying the peace of the people of this country? It is no wonder that my friend from Arkansas (Berry) was alarmed lest the democratic party should be destroyed if the pension bills should pass."

Vest obtained the floor, and after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 13.—Rice of Massachusetts, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the resolution requesting the President to inform the House what steps had been taken by him to have the seizure of the *David J. Adams* investigated and to communicate at the earliest practicable day what were the circumstances under which the seizure was made. Adopted.

Worthington of Illinois, from the same committee, reported back the resolution calling on the President for copies of any correspondence with the Mexican government relative to the claims specified in the fifth section of the act of Congress of June 18, 1878, and for other information on the subject. Adopted.

In the morning hour the House in committee of the whole resumed consideration of the Chinese indemnity joint resolution.

Rice of Massachusetts argued in support of the proposition, contending that the obligation of the government to pay damages rested not on the good will or spirit of benevolence, but on international law. There were many precedents for his proposition. In 1841 England had compelled the Greeks to pay an indemnity for the ill treatment of the Jew, Don Pacifico, in Athens. Lord Palmerston had been called to account for the position he had taken on the ground that there was no international law to sustain it, but after days of debate, the principle maintained had been fixed in England so firmly, that it had never since been shaken. The United States itself had demanded indemnity from China for violence done to its citizens by mobs and by the armament of England bombarding the Chinese cities, and China had paid the bills, though some of the damage had been done by the armed forces of England. When England, through her carelessness had let loose the cruisers, which had driven our commerce from the seas, the United States had exacted indemnity and he trusted that there would be now an arm as long and a voice as strong to exact indemnity from England for the injuries her subjects were now perpetrating and seeking to perpetrate on American fishermen. (Applause.) The President had assured Congress that the outrages at Rock Springs had been committed by aliens, as had the outrages in Chicago, which had been shocking the country and he, (Rice) hoped that the murderers in Chicago would be visited with that punishment which had not yet been visited on their fellow-assassins in Wyoming.

McCreary of Kentucky was in favor of going as far as the treaty between the United States and China would allow in prohibiting the Chinese laborers from coming to this couhtry.

The question of indemnity to the victims of violence at Rock Springs was very important. If it stood alone, he did not know that he would support the resolution, but when he remembered that Congress had already passed a law to restrain immigration, and there was a bill now pending to extend the terms of restriction, he was inclined to be in favor of the resolution, but there was no treaty stipulation and no law that compelled the indemnity to be paid. If it were paid it would be paid for the benefit of the poor, helpless and unfortunate men who had been the victims of the assault.

Phillips, of New Jersey, said he believed Congress was going to do what the Administration asked it to do, and what the resolution proposed to do—pay the Chinamen for the property that had been destroyed, not as an act of charity, but because it was sound policy; because it was reciprocity for hundreds of acts of indemnity performed by the Chinese under similar circumstances, and because it was an international obligation.

Carey, of Wyoming, moved to amend by inserting after the appropriation the words, "or so much thereof as may necessary," on the ground that the appropriation was entirely too large. He favored the absolute prohibition of Chinese immigration and held that the responsibility of the mob at Rock Springs rested upon Congress on account of its refusal to listen to the demands of the people of the Pacific Coast for such prohibition.

As the morning hour was about drawing to a close, the committee rose and Belmont made an effort to limit the debate, but pending action the morning hour expired, the resolution was relegated to its place upon the calendar and the House went into committee of the whole on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

Belmont of New York moved to increase from $130,000 to $150,000, the appropriation for the contingent expenses at the United States Consulates.

The motion was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the House and passed.

Then the bill enlarging the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture was considered in committee of the whole.

McCreary of Kentucky heartily supported the measure and argued that the United States, the grand agricultural empire of the world, should elevate the Department of Agriculture to the dignity of the other executive departments of the Government.

Reagan of Texas pointed out the constitutional objections which he had to the bill, and discussed the superiority of the bill introduced by him to create a Department of Industry, which he proposed to offer as a substitute for the pending measure.

Weaver of Iowa favored the bill, which would give labor an impetus which it had not yet enjoyed.

Pending further discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

### AMERICAN.

#### Thirty Thousand Out of Employment.

CHICAGO, 13.—This evening at 6 o'clock, in accordance with the decision of the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Chicago, a gigantic lockout was inaugurated here. All the manufacturers notified their cutters that for the present no more work would be given out. By this action nearly 30,000 men and women have been cut off from work. A committee of middlemen called to-day on the leading wholesalers to see if some compromise could not be reached, but met with no encouragement. Some of the wholesale firms have as much as 10 days' cutting on hand, but say that to yield to the demands, which they figure out as ranging from 35 to 50 per cent. advance, would be ruinous. The middlemen will hold a meeting to-morrow to take action concerning the dilemma in which they are placed by the wholesalers' lockout.

#### The Monster Storm of this Decade.

##### Reports of Disaster Still Coming In.

CINCINNATI, 13.—The storm of last night which did such fearful work at Xenia, Ohio, was far reaching. It is heard of in Illinois, through Indiana and Ohio and at Winchester, Va. Here there had been an unusual electrical disturbance for the last three nights. On Monday night there was almost uninterrupted lightning from 11 p. m. until 6 a. m. Tuesday night a similar condition existed, accompanied by heavy rains and hail, the latter of a very narrow range. Last night there was another electrical storm, with wind, heavy rain and hail. The Xenia storm, however, was much more fearful. The counties of Montgomery, Clarks, Butler, Warren and Greene lie adjacent in Ohio and form an elevated plateau, with but shallow valleys and low hills. In these counties are the towns of Dayton, Springfield, Hamilton, Lebanon and Xenia. In the eastern counties of Indiana adjoining this district is Connersville. At all of these places the rain of last night was the heaviest volume ever known. Dayton measured 4½ inches in about three hours. Xenia was situated so as to meet the worst results.

Shawnee Run traverses a portion of the city adjacent to the Little Miami railroad, which lies lower than the main portion of the city. The railroad embankment rises above the general level, and the stream flows through it in a large culvert. Last night the rainfall was entirely too much for the capacity of that culvert. The water rose and at last swept away the embankment and with accumulated force rushed upon the small cottages located on the low banks, and without warning bore them from their foundations.

At Springfield the flood was of nearly equal volume, but the drainage was better. East High Street bridge was undermined and is in a mass of ruins. In the eastern and southwestern portions of the city many families were driven from their homes by the encroaching flood. Dozens of bridges over the streams were washed away. The losses cannot be estimated but will be exceedingly heavy.

At Lebanon the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Lebanon House, the grist mill, warehouse and several residences were unroofed and shade trees were nearly ruined. Nearly every railroad across the State was crippled. Some will require several days for repairs.

Columbus, O., 13,—A Xenia special to the Springfield *Evening Gazette*, which has just been received, says: There was a terrible wind and rain storm at 10 o'clock last night, with a wonderful electric display. The water blocked up at the east end of the town to the bank against the Panhandle Railroad. The bank gave way suddenly and the flood came dashing through the town along Shawnee Creek in waves 15 or 20 feet high and swept away 20 or 30 houses and did $100,000 worth of damage. The gas works are flooded and the town is in darkness and terror. The cries of the people in the flooded district were awful to hear. Many acts of heroism in saving the drowning are reported. Bonfires were lighted, and the people worked all night. Twenty bodies were recovered so far and ten are still a number missing. Whole families perished in the flooded districts. There was great damage to property all round the country and the extent of the damage cannot now be even approximated.

##### LIST OF THE DEAD.

The following is the list of the dead: Mrs. Nellie Anderson and sister; Mrs. Casey, widow; Mrs. Samuel Cochran adn two sons; Matt. Evans, wife and child; Orrin Morris, wife and five children; Stephen Dalton; Wm Powell, wife and six or seven children; Lewis Anderson and wife; Mrs. Ed. Lindsay.

Dayton is isolated. The telegraph and telephone wires being all down. A storm of wind and rain and hail struck Dayton at 8 o'clock last night. The small streams became rushing torrents and the Miami River a mighty flood, raising nine feet in three hours, inundating 60 acres of houses in the fourth ward, and drowning horses and cows. The merchandise in the cellars was ruined. Bridges in all directions were swept away. Farm buildings and dwellings were swept away and all kinds of crops were totally ruined. Fairmount is a total wreck. The church at Beaverstown where a prayer meeting was in progress was demolished but none of the panic stricken worshipers were seriously hurt. The dwellings there were twisted from their foundations.

At the Shaker village, three miles east, many dwellings were unroofed. A special train with Superintendent Tucker was wrecked near Osborn. Tucker and six others were injured. The north bound freight on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Drayton road dashed into the washout at Possum Run, five miles south of Dayton and the locomotive was carried 150 feet down the mighty torrent before sinking. At daylight a farmer a mile across the water noticing the signals of distress, rescued the freight crew from the tree tops. The engineer and fireman were seriously injured. The rainfall was four and a half inches in three hours. Additional disaster reported by country people are constantly coming in.

##### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Columbus, 13.—The *State Journal's* Xenia special says: About 7 o'clock last evening goolmy clouds were seen gathering, and the terrible lightning was followed by peals of thunder. This lasted till 9 o'clock, when an extraordinary clap seemed to open the gates and the rain fell in torrents. People living in houses on Water street escaped by every way possible. The spout seemed to vent its fury on that portion of the city, for a stretch of 150 yards. The Little Miaml Railway was swept away. The spout struck the houses on Water street and tore them to pieces as if they were mere shells. A resident of the street states that within two minutes after the clap of thunder he stood in water to his waist, he being about 25 yards from the creek. When the water reached the residence of Aaron Ferguson, it was swept away with nine inmates and lodged against the bridge, where they were afterwards rescued. The next damage was at the coal yard of Samuel Clark, in which was located a tenement house and occupied by a family of the name of Powell, nine in number. Up to 9 p. m. none of them had been heard from. The next point of destruction was in what is known as the bottoms. A dozen houses, occupied mostly by colored people, were here swept away. Dozens of horses were lost and the railroads leading out of the city were swept away, so that it is impossible to hear from outside points. At least a dozen trains are here and within a few miles of the city. Telegraph wires are down and business has been suspended. One family by the name of Morris were swept away, the last seen of them was at Miami Street bridge, where the man was seen at the window by the terror-stricken crowd waiving a lighted lamp. The next instant the house collapsed and they were gone. Only one boy 13 years of age has been found. The work of finding the bodies still continues tonight. The Mayor's office has been turned into a morgue, and there are now 22 bodies there. The scenes are heartrending. Whole families lie disfigured on the table and floor. The loss of property is great. Whole lumber yards and all their contents are gone completely. The scenes in the devastated district are indescribable. Forces of men are busily engaged clearing away, and hundreds of people surround the places. Strangers have begun to pour into the city from every direction. The council has appropriated $1,000 for immediate use in the burial of the victims, and private subscriptions have already reached into the thousands. A committee is doing the city for clothing and bedding. The rink has been turned into a refuge for the homeless, who are many. All aid possible is needed from every source. The Miami Railroad has about 16 miles swept away. In addition to the above, two more bodies were found this evening, but being children, they are not identified. The complete number of deaths whose bodies have been found is 25, with 11 still missing.

INDIANAPOLIS, 12.—The east bound passenger train on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad which left here at 9 o'clock last night, ran into a washed out culvert, near Newcastle toward midnight. The engine, baggage car and first passenger were instantly killed in the crush, and the baggagemen and conductor were severely injured. All of the passengers were more or less bruised, but none seriously hurt.

The storm passed over Kenton, thirty-nine miles east of Lafayette, on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, about 5:30 last evening, unroofing houses, tearing down trees and carrying everything before it. One man was killed and a number are reported seriously wounded. There were several washouts below here on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago and the Wabash roads, and the trains are from eight to twelve hours late. A number of buildings were struck by lightning and considerable property destroyed.

An Attica, Indiana, dispatch to the *Journal* gives the following list of the dead and injured from yesterday's storm:

Killed—Mrs. Jet Davis.

Fatally injured—Mrs. Morehead, Mrs. Abe. Nathan, William Vandeventer and James Idle.

Severely injured—Mrs. Kirby and son, Reed Brady, Bob Paris, Mrs. Moore, Courtney Morehead, the last named a son of Mrs. Morehead. The loss will exceed $200,000.

The railways leading east from Indianapolis are seriously crippled. On the Pan-Handle, it is said the amount of track washed out between here and Bradford, will aggregate five miles. The damage on the Bee Line is also very heavy and the eastern division of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western is so crippled that the company will not attempt to move trains before Monday.

The *Journal's* Greenfield, Indiana, special reports that news has reached that point from Wilkinson, fifteen miles distant on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway, that the storm yesterday blew down all the buildings in town except three. Samuel White was killed and his wife was fatally injured. A boy named Shaffer was also killed and about twenty persons were seriously hurt, several of whom will die. The wires are down and direct communication is cut off.

The aggregate losses at Attica will be in the neighborhood of $300,000. Seventy houses were hit, ranging from half demolished to annihilated, and as many more were injured in various degrees, sustaining damages of from a few to several hundred dollars. One of the many losses will be in valuable shade trees, the district swept over being almost entirely devastated in this respect.

The funeral of the first victim, Mrs. Davis, took place to-day.

Every carpenter in the city was set to work at once and many of the roofed houses are being repaired, while hundreds of citizens are busy in clearing away the rubbish of their ruined homes.

Hamilton, Ohio, 13.—The wind and thunder storm which passed over Butler County on Wednesday night, has cut off Hamilton from all telegraph, telephone, railroad and mail communication with the outside world, except with Cincinnati. The reports from the surrounding country come in slowly and are very meagre. Four barns were struck by lightning and the buildings and contents were lost. Seven bridges in this county were swept away, and two railroad bridges on the Cincinnati, Richmond & Chicago and two on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton. No trains are running on either of the roads named. So far, no loss of life is reported.

Kansas City, 13.—The excitement caused by Tuesday's disaster has subsided. The search for bodies in the ruins has been discontinued, as it is considered certain that all have been recovered. A large number of funerals were held to-day. One or two of the injured are still in a critical condition.

Danville, Ill., 13.—A cyclone passed over this county last night destroying a score of farm houses and demolishing the United Brothers Church and the schoolhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Miller, and the infant son of John A. Shaw were killed. Shaw himself was fatally injured. The path of the cyclone was six miles in length and 150 yards wide.

##### Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day ordered a favorable report upon Senator Fry's bill to limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in ports of such foreign countries. The bill was reported as the "amended shipping bill."

The following confirmations were made to-day:

J. H. Putnam of Ohio, consul general at Honolulu.

Receivers of public moneys—L. T. Boyd, Bayfield, Wis.; H. S. Howell, Helena, Montana.

Registers of land office—Wm. C. L. Beard, Wakeing, Kansas; S. W. Langhorne, Helena, Montana; E. C. Shields, Las Cruces, N. M.; J. B. Webb, La Crosse, Wis.

Collectors of customs—A. F. Selberger, Chicago, Ills.; Conrad Seipp, Milwaukee; John Cadwallader, Philadelphia, Pa.

Robert Barnett, collector of internal revenue, Fourth District of California.

D. Z. Yost, assistant appraiser of merchandise, San Francisco.

J. E. Tucker, assistant appraiser of merchandise, San Francisco.

Postmasters—R.P. Mence, Bozeman, Mont.

R. B. Glover, Olympia, Washington Territory.

The seizure of the American fishing schooner *Adams*, at Digby, N. S., was one of the topics considered at the meeting of the cabinet to-day. The Secretary of State has received a telegram from Consul General Phelan, at Halifax, saying that he went to Digby, and investigated the circumstances attending the seizure of the *Adams*, and will forward his report on the subject to-morrow.

No further action in the case will be taken by this government until an official report has been received from the consul.

The long-anticipated society event in aid of the National Homoepathic Hospital took place to-night at the New National Theatre, and was a grand success. Almost every one of prominence in social and political life was present during the evening. The boxes teemed with official dignity, and the diplomatic brilliance of the orchestra circle more than compensated for the absence of footlights. The galleries overflowed with Congressmen from every State in the Union. Judges abounded, and Senators and the old families of Washington were largely represented. There was also a large and distinguished delegation of people from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. The President and Col. Lamont occupied seats in Representative Scott's box. Two hundred and eighty young people, well known in society of the national capital, participated in the dance.

##### The "Adams."

DIGBY, 13.—The following notice was served upon those in possession of the schooner *David J. Adams* this morning:

*To Captain Scott, Commander of the Marine Police, and all other persons whomsoever concerned, holding or detaining the schooner David J. Adams:*

Take notice that the undersigned hereby protest against the illegal seizure and detention of the said vessel and her appurtenances and demand the immediate restoration to the lawful master, and further take notice that the owners and parties interested in the vessel intend to hold the parties who seized the said vessel, as well as those that may have her in custody or may detain her, liable for all damages consequent upon her seizure and detention.

The above was signed by Captain Kinney, master of the *Adams*, and countersigned and concurred in by Consul-General Phelan.

Mr. Phelan left Digby at noon to-day for Halifax to enter his protest.

The captain and the crew of the schooner *Adams* left here for Boston in the steamship *Secret* via St. Johns this evening.

The demand for the delivery of the vessel was made this forenoon, but the authorities refused to deliver her up.

##### Sanguinary Crimes in Michigan.

DETROIT, 13.—A special to the *Free Press* from Mason says: A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated in this city this afternoon. Gilman Brown (colored) had trouble with his wife, which resulted in her leaving him and going to live with her father. This afternoon, while Mrs. Brown and her five-year old daughter were alone in the house, Brown broke through the door and shot his wife with a carbine. He then pounded her head to a jelly She is still alive at 7 o'clock this evening, but cannot possibly recover. Brown escaped from town, but will probably be captured. Lynching is talked of.

Newaygo, Mich., 13.—Henry H. Miller, a farmer aged seventy this morning burned down his house and barn and then blew out the right side of his head with an old musket, because his wife refused to mortgage the property now in her name. The couple have been married fifty years, and Mrs. Miller spent last night here for fear of her husband.

##### Wrecked by the Storm.

INDIANAPOLIS, 13.—The east-bound passenger train on the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, which left here at 9 o'clock last night, ran into a washout culvert, near Newcastle, towards midnight. The engine, baggage car and first passenger car plunged into the abyss.

##### Failure in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, 14.—The old established grain and commission house of Tyson Bros. made an assignment to-day. The liabilities are estimated at $200,000, but assets cannot be estimated. The firm have extensive connections in Europe and do a heavy shipping business.

### FOREIGN.

#### Minnie's Belligerent Husband.

LONDON, 13.—John A. Rogers, the husband of Minnie Palmer, was to-day bound in heavy sureties to keep the peace and to refrain from killing or challenging to a duel Mr. Chas. Arnold, the actor, whom Rogers challenged on May 5th to mortal combat. It came up in the Bow Street police court, where Arnold was plaintiff against Rogers, and swore that the latter had written him a challenge, inviting him to meet the writer in a dark room and there fight until but one could emerge. Mr. Rogers apologized for having sent the challenge, and explained that he had no intention of fighting, but merely wished to frighten Mr. Arnold.

#### The Liberal Party.

It is stated that Mr. Parnell's reticence has caused a misapprehension as to his views on the question of the retention of Irish representatives at Westminister and the nature and extent of his concessions. Parnell believes that Labouchere's references to these matters in his recent speeches were misreported.

Mr. Parnell will speak in the course of the debate on the home rule bill.

At a convention to-day of members of Parliament from the Scotch burgs, the supporters of Gladstone asked the Premier to call a meeting of the whole Liberal party, including the malcontents, for a conference.

Mr. Gladstone in an interview with Mr. Tillingworth, member of Parliament, said he thought it would be best to leave the disputed questions with the House. He saw little chance that the gathering of the whole party would lead to a reconciliation.

The report of the appointment of Gen. Roberts to military command in Ireland is a ridiculous invention. Gen Roberts is a Conservative and is openly hostile to Mr. Gladstone. No garrison changes in Ulster are contemplated. The Dublin Executive report to the government throws discredit on the rumors that the Orangemen are preparing to fight.

Armagh, 13.—A large association of Loyalists has been formed here for the purpose of arming and drilling the opponents of Home Rule. The organization has arranged for the purchase of an ample number of rifles at 25 shillings apiece, and quantities of war material have already been obtained. Several bodies of men have already been under drill several days, exercising every day. Donations of money have been liberally made for the support of this Loyalist military movement, the contributions ranging from £100 downwards. The Loyalists everywhere herebout express a stern resolve to resist Home Rule in every shape.

Further secessions from the Gladstone section of the Liberal party are reported, consequent upon the disappointment created by Mr. Campbell Bannerman's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon touching the Home Rule bill. A number of supporters of the measure made a combined representation to the Government whips, urging that Mr. Gladstone should announce, before a division is taken, that if the bill passes its second reading he will consider the result of a division as a simple affirmation of the principle of Home Rule, and will withdraw the bill and frame another measure for the next session. It is expected the debate will be concluded on the 25th instant.

Numerous petitions have been presented to Parliament against the bill, including one signed by 12,000 Loyalists of Cork.

##### The House of Commons.

LONDON, 13.—The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon in anticipation of an excited discussion on the resumption of the debate of the Home Rule bill. H. Campbell Bannerman, the War Secretary, in reply to Healy, said: "The statement made by Wm. Johnston, the Loyalist member from South Belfast, that General Lord Wolseley declares that if Home Rule were granted to Ireland, and he were ordered to suppress the Ulster rebellion, he would refuse, and with 10,000 other British officers, join the Ulster rebels, was an absurdity." The Secretary adds that General Lord Wolseley authorized him to formally contradict any statement that he (General Wolseley) had ever alluded to the subject in any speech he had ever uttered.

Gladstone, replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, stated the government would propose that the debate on the Home Rule bill be from day to day, beginning Monday.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Base Ball—Detroit 13.—Boston 8, Detroit 4.

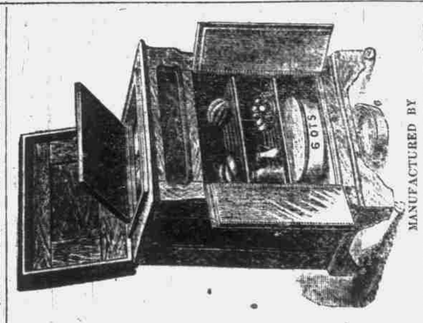
Philadelphia, 13.—The Athletic-Brooklyn base ball game scheduled for to-day was prevented by rain.

Kansas City, 13.—The League base ball game was postponed on account of rain.

St. Louis, 13.—Washington 2, St. Louis 16.

Chicago, 13.—New York 3, Chicago 7.

Apartments have been engaged at the Forest City House, Cleveland, for the delegates to the convention of the Knights of Labor, to be held there May 25th. There will be 175 delegates, and the meetings will be held in an obscure hall on Ontario Street. Prominent members of the order say that every assembly in Ohio, with but two exceptions, will vote for Powderly and against Irons at the Richmond convention, which meets in October.

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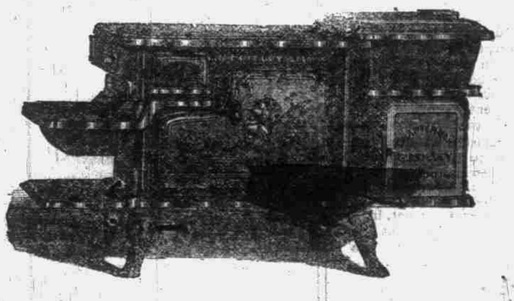

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