DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 19. THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXII.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

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Strictly Pure White Lead,

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SOUTHERN COMPANY STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD IN PURE LINSEED OIL ST. LOUIS.

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Manufacturers & Jobbers,

342 & 344 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CARPETING,

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GUNPOWDER!

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If you have Money to Loan;
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NEW STORE

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No. 25 W. South Temple Street,

(Opposite Temple)

WITH AN

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

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Pioneer Undertaker of Utah,

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

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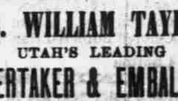

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COFFINS, CASKETS,

— AND —

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Wholesale and Retail, at

IMMENSELY REDUCED PRICES!

Lower than were ever offered in Utah.

LOTS and GRAVES furnished in any Cemetery in the City. All orders filled day or night in the shortest time possible.

Office and Warerooms Never Closed.

21 & 23 S. West Temple St.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

Congressional and Numerous Other Doings at the Headquarters of the Nation.

The Panama Canal Company Gets a Boost and Lesseps Weeps for Joy.

A Theatre Fire in Oswego, N. Y., and Another in Chicago, Illinois.

The "Galena" and "Yantic" Off for Brooklyn with a Whoop and Hurrah.

The Coroner's Jury Find Hawes Guilty of Wife and Daughter Murder.

Harrison and Morton Meet for the First Time.—Death of Colorow, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12. — But little was done in the morning business, so the tariff bill was quickly taken up, the question being on the amendment offered by Jones (Ark.) to admit hoop or band iron, cotton ties, etc., free of duty instead of taxing it two-tenths of a cent per pound. The additional question of whether or not this would be a tax on the cotton planters, and if so how much, was discussed at length by Berry and Hiscock.

Hiscock replied to Berry at some length in a speech championing the Senate bill and the

PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

In closing he said a decision on this question had been rendered by the people. The democrats will have a chance four years from now to try it over again. This is not the time nor the place so soon after this full discussion, and so soon after a rebuke of that sort, to indulge in it again, and I maintain that it will have no effect on this side of the chamber and none on the country. We don't believe the tariff is robbery. We believe in building up American industries. We have the raw material here to make these cotton ties, and we believe the industry can be so successfully established that the effect will be to force down the price of cotton ties.

A colloquy in reference to cotton and in regard to the question as to whether the price is fixed in the Liverpool market took place between Senators Reagan, Hiscock and Chace.

The statement that the tariff question caused the

DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT

in the last election brought up Reagan, who claimed that the tariff had not so much to do with it as had the veto of the dependent pension bills and the democratic discontent with the civil service policy.

Chace asked whether the discontent was because the President had not carried out his pledges.

Reagan—The discontent was because he did not carry out his pledges, and because he kept republicans in office in cases where the law did not require him to do so.

Dawes—Does the senator mean to say the President's party deserted him because he would not break his pledges?

Reagan—No, sir; I do not mean that.

Dawes—What do you mean?

Reagan—It was the President's duty to carry out the law, but not his duty to carry the principle of law to offices that were not covered by it. I mean that there

WAS DISCONTENT

with the doctrine of civil service reform and the gentleman on the other side will soon have the evidence of that discontent.

Hiscock asserted there was no evidence of democratic discontent in the State of New York which the President's civil service policy during the last year. Then, replying to Reagan's remark about the agricultural interests in the tariff question, he reminded him of the fact that the republicans of the State of New York came down to Harlem River with 85,000 majority, and that that part of the state was fairly agricultural. That Iowa, a fairly agricultural state, gave the republicans a majority of 30,000, and that Kansas gave the republicans a majority of 75,000 or 80,000. That proved, he said, that the agricultural interests of the country did not consider it was being injured by the tariff.

Reagan accounted for it by suggesting that for the last 20 years

THE FALLACIES

about the blessings of the tariff had been preached to the farmer, and that the last campaign was too short to undo the fact of such preaching.

Hale stated that the President's tariff message had been more extensively circulated among the farmers north and northwest than any other document for years, the circulation being millions on millions of copies, which the farmers had read and which they answered in the election.

The presiding officer at 2 o'clock presented a special order for that hour—the Union Pacific funding bill, but as Allison insisted on proceeding on the tariff bill, the funding bill went over, retaining all its rights as a special order.

The tariff debate was then resumed. The cotton tie tax amendment was voted on and rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 28, nays 20.

Coke moved an amendment reducing the duty on cotton ties to 35 per cent ad valorem. Without action the Senate adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Blanchard (La.) reported the river and harbor bill. Referred to the committee of the whole.

The Senate amendments to the Department of Agriculture bill were nonconcurred in.

O'Neall, of Indiana, submitted the report of the committee on elections in the California contested election case of Sullivan against Felton. The report, which finds in favor of Sullivan together with the view of the minority confirming Felton's title to the seat, was placed on the calendar.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the direct tax bill.

A long debate ensued, during which many amendments were offered and rejected.

Elliot, of South Carolina, offered an amendment making it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such persons as shall apply therefor and furnish satisfactory evidence that the applicant at the time of the sale was the legal owner, or is the heir at-law or devisee of the legal owner of such lands as were sold in certain parishes of South Carolina under the acts of Congress, the value of said land and the manner in which it was sold, as set forth in the amendment at length. In all cases where persons while serving in the army or navy or marine corps, purchased any of said lands, and such lands afterward reverted to the United States, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to

PAY SUCH PERSONS

as shall in each case apply therefor or to their heirs at law, devisees or grantees in good faith, and for a valuable consideration, whatever sum was so paid to the United States in such case. In order to carry out the provisions of the amendment $60,000 is appropriated. The amendment was adopted.

Oates (Alabama) offered an amendment providing for refunding the cotton tax. Rejected.

The question then came up on the amendment proposed by the judiciary committee striking out the provision in the Senate bill declaring that no part of the money appropriated by the bill should be paid to the attorney or agent under any contract for services now existing or heretofore made between the representative of any state and any attorney or agent. The amendment was disagreed to.

Several other amendments were offered and rejected.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House and it passed, 178 to 86.

The House then adjourned.

CRIMINAL CASES.

A Verdict Against Hawes.—The Electrical Execution Law, Etc.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 12.—It has been settled beyond doubt that Edward F. Honeywood, who was arrested here on Monday night for forgery, is the son of Lady Honeywood, of England. He claims to have been sent to New England to reform, and that on his return to England he was kept by his brother Sir John until he got his share of the property, £15,000, which he soon squandered and was induced to come to America.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 12.—The jury in the Hawes murder concluded its investigation today, and a verdict was rendered that both the woman and the girl, May Hawes, came to their death at the hands of

R. R. HAWES,

and that Fannie Bryant and Albert Patterson were accomplices. Two more warrants charging Sheriff Smith with murder were sworn out today, and he is again a prisoner in jail.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The trial of Oberkampf and Mack, who will be remembered as having been engaged last summer in the most extensive robbery of letter boxes ever known, began in the United States Court today.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—This afternoon Mrs. Caroline Schmidt, aged 28, living at 434 East Seventy-sixth Street, while insane, threw herself from the fourth-story window with her two children, Jennie, three years old, and Emil, two. The former was instantly killed, and the boy and his sister were badly injured and taken to the hospital.

ELECTRICAL EXECUTION LAW.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—At a meeting of the Medico-Legal Society tonight the report of the committee on the best method of executing the law providing for putting to death murderers by electricity was adopted. The report recommends that the alternating current should be used with the alternations not fewer than 300 per second. Such a current should be allowed to pass for from fifteen to thirty seconds to insure death.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 12.—Word was received here this evening from the village of West Port that the bodies of two men had been found hanging to a tree at a point near a schoolhouse six miles south of Kansas City. The supposition is that the bodies are those of horse thieves who have been

LYNCHED BY FARMERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—This evening a colored painter named A. H. Wright brained with an axe his colored paramour, Laura Dickson, in a Brooklyn tenement. He gave himself up to the police.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—*A Times* special from Springfield, Ills., says: Governor Ogiesby has refused to pardon Jas. C. Mackin, who will be remembered as having been sentenced to five years' imprisonment from Chicago for "the work" in the election four years ago.

AFTER TRUSTS.

The Senate Investigating Committee at Work.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The Senate trust committee resumed its session today.

Francis B. Thurber, of Thurber, Whyland & Co., testified that the purpose of the Wholesale Grocers' Association was to maintain uniform prices by the wholesale dealers. The only articles in which any change had been made in the fixed rates were sugar, Baker's cocoa and Royal baking powder.

Witness denies that the Wholesale Grocers' Association was formed to compel the members of the sugar trust to sell to members of the grocers' association at less rates than were charged to merchants not members of the association. There was

NO UNDERSTANDING

between the association and the trust in regard to purchasing from the trust rather than other refineries.

When the Grocers' Association first organized they tried to induce the manufacturers in the sugar trust to fix the prices so that all members of their association might be allowed a rebate, but they were unsuccessful. Recently some of the members of the association have been able to make such arrangements. Any member of the association was at liberty to buy from the sugar manufacturers outside the sugar trust and many members had done so.

Witness denied that the Wholesale Grocers' Association was formed to compel the sugar trust to sell to members of the Grocers' Association at less rates than charged to merchants outside the association.

John Stanton testified regarding the copper trust and Charles Ralpha, a broker, said copper had

BEEN STEADIER

in price since the establishment of the syndicate.

Appleton Sturgeon, president of the Eagle Mining Company, Brooklyn, testified in regard to a big trust. He said the decay of the big mills was the cause of the trust, because the manufacturers sought to make as much money as they could before the Mills bill drove them out of existence; hence the formation of the trust. There would still be a trust with a reasonable tax on raw material.

P. J. Goodheart, a whiskey broker, said of the whisky trust: "The headquarters are at Peoria, Illinois, and the capital of the combination amounts to $3,000,000. They have been paying from ¾ to 1 per cent dividends, but being desirous of increating their surplus stock they have been paying ¾ per cent for some time back."

Off at Last.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The sloop of war *Galena*, manned by 230 men, and the sloop of war *Yantic*, sailed from Brooklyn navy yard today for Hayti. As the war ships sailed they received a salute from the men on the *Richmond*, who mounted the yard arms and cheered lustily. Many spectators viewed the departure. The delay in getting to sea was on account of the ships being stuck in the mud.

The second officer of the steamer *Claribel* of the Atlas Line, which arrived in port today from Hayti, reports having heard that the German steamer *Clementine* had been fired into and sunk by the Haytien man-of-war *La Trusse*. The *Claribel* did not stop at Hayti.

Death of "Colorow."

DENVER, Dec. 12.—Word reached here today from the Ouray agency, Green River, Utah, that "Colorow," the celebrated chief of the Southern Utes, had died at the agency yesterday of pneumonia. The old chief was the most famous in the west, and was the leader in the Meeker massacre and also in the Colorow war in Garfield County a year ago last August. Since this last outbreak he has been under military surveillance, which has greatly worried him. About a month ago he was taken with a violent cold, which rapidly turned to pneumonia, resulting fatally yesterday. He was over 70 years of age, and will be succeeded by "Saporonaro," chief of the Uncompahgres.

THE CHIEFS CONFER.

Harrison and Morton Get Together at Last.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—Vice-President-elect Morton and wife reached Indianapolis at 6 o'clock this evening on a special train. The mammoth rotunda of the new union depot was filled with citizens, travelers and newspaper correspondents, waiting the arrival of the distinguished visitors. The citizens' reception committee was also in waiting. General Harrison did not come down to the station. There was no demonstration. It was the intention yesterday to have Wanamaker's Guards present, but in consideration of not knowing Mr. Morton's wish it was determined to abandon all projects looking to a public demonstration, and in lieu of this appoint a committee to wait upon the President and Vice-President-elect and ask them to name a time and place for holding a

PUBLIC RECEPTION

in honor of Morton's visit. As the train came to a standstill, Colonel New, Secretary Halford, Mr. McKee, Mayor Denny, Judge Martindale, Colonel Bridgeland and Mr. Scott immediately boarded the vice-presidential car from the rear platform. They were met at the door of the smoking room by Mr. and Mrs. Morton, who had already donned their wraps and were prepared to alight. Colonel New was the first to cordially welcome the honored guests and introduced Secretary Halford and Mr. McKee who welcomed them in the name of General and Mrs. Harrison. The members of the committee and other gentlemen were then introduced and the party immediately alighted and were escorted through the great rotunda. Carriages were in waiting and after bidding a number of gentlemen good night, and thanking them for their presence, the

VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

assisted Mrs. Morton to a seat and was followed by Mr. McKee and Mr. Halford. The carriage drove rapidly through the city and out North Delaware street to the residence of General Harrison.

At 6:30 p.m. the carriage drew up in front of the Harrison residence. Secretary Halford alighted and assisted Mr. and Mrs. Morton out, leading the way up the path to the front door. In the yard stood a group of curious sightseers. The party had scarcely reached the top of the steps when the General opened the door and extended his hand to Mrs. Morton, assisting her within. By the side of the General stood Mrs. Harrison, and as Mrs. Morton entered the threshold the next lady of the White House cordially embraced her and bid her welcome. Meantime

GENERAL HARRISON

turned to bid his distinguished associate welcome, leading the way to the parlor. The little party sat down beside the fireplace and chatted about the trip. After a few moment's conversation the guests were shown to their apartments, and at 7:15 they sat down to dinner. Only the Harrison family and Mr. and Mrs. Morton were present. Before the dinner concluded Federal Judge Woods, a warm personal friend of Gen. Harrison, dropped in upon them, shortly after which Gen. Harrison and Morton excused themselves to the ladies, and with Judge Woods retired to the library to enjoy their cigars. Before the gentlemen had finished their Havanas, friends began to arrive to pay their respects to the guests. As the number of callers increased, a small impromptu reception was held, and Gen. Harrison, with Mr. and Mrs. Morton by his side, stood in the back parlor and conversed with the visitors in the most

INFORMAL MANNER.

When the citizens' committee arrived Mayor Denny as spokesman warmly welcomed the Vice President-elect and his wife to Indianapolis and extended to them the freedom of the city. He suggested that the State House was the proper and convenient place for a public reception, and said the committee had no doubt but that Gov. Gray would gladly tender them the use of the Capitol for such a purpose.

Mr. Morton, on behalf of his wife and himself, heartily thanked the mayor for the welcome and to the committee stated he would make a reply in the morning regarding the public reception so courteously extended.

The gentlemen comprising the committee and the other callers present then entered into general conversation. At 9:30 the callers bid the General and his guests good night, and Mr. Morton retired. For

THE FIRST TIME

the President and the Vice-President-elect found themselves alone, and they sat down on the big sofa in the back parlor and chatted for half an hour or more. Shortly after 10 o'clock the household retired for the night. There is no set programme for to-morrow.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—An Englishman named Jones recently wrote from America to Edward Henegue, member of Parliament, making inquiries with reference to an affidavit made by Mr. Benson, of Iowa, to the effect that his (Benson's) father, a clergyman in Grimesby, had written him a specific account of the taxing of British workingmen to supply funds for President Cleveland's campaign. Mr. Henegue now writes as follows:

"There is no clergyman of the name of Benson in Grimesby. The statement is false. I sympathize with the Englishmen in America who are suffering from the false and ridiculous charge."

BUTLER RE-ELECTED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.—Senator Butler was relected today by a practically unanimous vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.—Anent the resignation of United States District Attorney Emery B. Sellers, which was not publicly known here until this morning, there is considerable political gossip touching the case for the suddenness and secrecy observed by Sellers in the matter. The chief reason is attributed to Sellers' dissatisfaction with the case made before the federal grand jury against Col. Dudley. It is said he was averse to entering upon the prosecution of a case of such importance with what, to him, seemed insufficient evidence. In this connection, it is also asserted that certain prominent democrats who publicly claimed to possess specific and damaging evidence touching the

DUDLEY LETTER

have either failed or refused to produce said evidence. It is even stated that Sellers does not know and cannot ascertain the name of the republican county chairman from whom the democrats claimed in the public prints they had obtained the famous "blocks of five" letter. As this information is of vital importance to a successful prosecution of the case, Sellers' friends privately declare he resigned with a view of washing his hands of the whole matter.

Western Union Co.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the directors declared the usual dividend of 1¼ per cent out of the earnings of the current quarter. The statement shows:

The gross earnings for the quarter ending September 30th, 1888, amounted to	$8,208,703
Operating expenses were	3,896,334
Net earnings	$1,707,370

This is an increase of $40,468 over the corresponding quarter of last year. It is estimated the surplus on Jan. 1st will be $201,768.

Deaths.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Chaplain George W. Dorrants, U. S. Navy, died yesterday, aged 77 years. He participated in several naval engagements, and gained the name of the fighting chaplain.

Newton Benedict, for many years passport clerk for the Department of State, died this morning.

ROME, Dec. 12.—Col. Hays, who was a close friend of Garibaldi, is dead.

DISASTERS.

Mrs. Langtry in a Fire.—Another Theatre Fire.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 12.—During Mrs. Langtry's performance here tonight in the Academy of Music, as the curtain was about to rise on the last act there was a cry of fire from the rear of the hall, and thick clouds of smoke poured up through the large register in the middle aisle. The

CRACKLING OF FLAMES

was heard underneath the floor and the large audience rose panic stricken. Cool-headed men sprang on the stage and called out to the people there was no danger. Others mounted their chairs in every part of the house and called to the people to remain cool. This succeeded in partially quieting the people and in two minutes the theatre was cleared, just as the flames sprang up through the floor. By this time the fire department was at hand and streams of water were pouring into the building and the fire was soon extinguished. It caught from an overheated furnace directly underneath the center aisle and near the main entrance, and but for its timely discovery it would have shut the people off from escape by the main door and there would have been a terrible scene, as the house was packed.

ANOTHER ONE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Just twenty minutes after the auditorium of the Opera House had been emptied, and after an immense audience had witnessed a performance by McCaull's Opera Company, the employes of the house discovered fire in the top gallery. Some time was wasted trying to extinguish it with Babcock and other appliances, and when the fire department was summoned the flames had gained a good headway. The auditorium had to be flooded with water, and all the furniture, frescoing, etc., in the body of the house was injured by water to the extent of $10,000. The only damage to the remainder of the building is by smoke and water and can not be estimated tonight. The building, which is a ten-story, fireproof structure, sustained its reputation of fire-proof, as nothing but the wood work inside burned. The fire was caused by the breaking of a lantern which one of the employes was using in the gallery. The oil from it set fire to the wood-work and the delay in giving the alarm caused the disastrous spread of the flames.

SWITCHMAN KILLED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Wm. Newman, 29 years old, a switchman on the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad, was run over this evening by an engine on the elevated structure and instantly killed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 12.—While a party was skating on Dwyer's Dam in this city this evening, four persons broke through the ice and two were drowned.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 12.—The boiler at Wilcox's steam mill, near Evergreen, exploded today killing four men and wounding several.

Railway Notes.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Various rumors as to the proposed changes in the executive officers of the B. & O. Railway Company have resulted in the issuing of a statement by the parties now in control as the board of directors. The statement is to the effect that the presidency of the road has been offered to Charles Meyer, that he has accepted and will be elected at the meeting of the directors to be held on the 19th inst. The statement is considered evidence that the

GARRETT PARTY

is to have things its own way in the management of the road.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—A meeting of the executive, or strikers' committee, appointed during the late Burlington strike, took place here today. The full committee was present, with Michael Kavener in the chair. Nothing of importance was transacted outside of a discussion of the ways and means by which the striking engineers could obtain their old situations again. A committe is expected to be appointed tomorrow to visit the "Q" officials. Superintendent Bealer said today that the men would not be re-employed as a body, but as individuals, and only as vacancies occurred.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—A recess was taken till this afternoon, and on reassembling the committee on the president's report reported the following

RECOMMENDATIONS:

That the American Federation of Labor use the best endeavors to establish the eight-hour work day; that measures be introduced in Congress to secure legislation against the importation of foreign or alien labor by contract, and punishing all violators of such law; that a strike fund be established and maintained for the benefit of various unions that may through sufficient cause strike, and that an assessment of two cents per head may be levied when necessary to assist in a strike that may be approved of by the federation; that the matter regarding child labor in factories be brought to the attention of Congress, and that by an amendment to the Constitution of the United States children shall be made wards of the government instead of the state; and that such measures shall be introduced as will prohibit the employment in factories of children under 14 years of age.

The question of the "strike fund" was referred back to the committee. All the other recommendations were adopted.

SECRETARY M'GUIRE

read his report and recommended that six organizers be appointed and maintained by the order for the purpose of increasing the membership and that measures be taken toward inducing organized railroad employes of the country to become affiliated with the Federation of Labor.

After the reference of several resolutions the committee adjourned till tomorrow.

The Panama Canal.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Several newspapers say if the issue of the Panama Canal loan proves a failure, the government in conformity with the proposal of the extra parliamentary commission, will introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies to enable the company to meet its engagements. A new company under the leadership of the Credit Foncier will then purchase the canal.

ANOTHER SCENE

of excitement was enacted at the offices of the Panama Company today. The crush was even greater than that of yesterday. At 4 o'clock a hush fell over the throng and De Lesseps appeared. Mounting a table he said:

"My friends: The subscription is safe. Our adversaries are confounded. We do not need the help of financiers. You have saved yourselves by your own assertions. The canal is made."

Here M. De Lesseps was so overcome that he wept amid the cheering, weeping and mutual congratulations of all present who shook hands with M. De Lesseps. When the excitement had partially abated the news went around that 410,000 bonds had been subscribed for in Paris, and the same number in the provinces. An official of the company replaced

DE LESSEPS

and announced that the subscription list would be kept open till Saturday noon. It is reported that a number immediately renewed their subscriptions, the clerks being completely overtaxed. The report that 800,000 shares had been taken is believed to have been exaggerated, but it is certain that the applications largely exceeded the directors' expectations. Probably the necessary 400,000 will be taken.

Continued on Fourth Page.

Highest price paid for all kinds of produce at C. B. Durst's. Notations from the country promptly responded to. C. B. DURST.

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50 " " $10 00 each

50 Seal Plush Wraps, $12 00 each

50 Seal Plush Wraps, 16 50 each.

300 FINE SEAL PLUSH WRAPS.

500 NEWMARKETS,

300 MISSES COATS.

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