

who accept the peace of '71. Those who vote to return members of the protesting (anti-German) party are enemies of the government. The opponents of the septennate bill will be responsible for the continuance of disquiet and the resultant injury to trade and commerce. If in some electoral districts the friends of peace find themselves unable, because of the pressure from political leaders, to put forward candidates they would like to have elected to the new Reichstag, they may deposit blank voting papers, and in this way express their views, and record the real opinions of the country. The union of Alsace-Lorraine to Germany is serviceable as long as the German Empire exists. Listen only to what your conscience and good sense, and your love of home, family and property dictates."

BECOMING SERIOUS.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—*Nachrichten* says: The threatening character of the situation across the western frontier is becoming much more acute. In view of the fact that forts have already been constructed to shelter 100,000 men, preparations have been made to shelter a similar number around Belfort. We have, beyond doubt, to deal with nothing less than the strengthening of the French line to enable them at the beginning of hostilities to throw a large force across the frontier, and thus transfer the operations to German territory.

Herr Tisendorff, chief prosecutor of the imperial tribunal at Leipzig, Commissioner Tausch, of the criminal inquiry department, and Public Prosecutor Vacano, held a conference at Strasburg to-day. Herr Tisendorff afterward started for Mulhausen and Herr Tausch for Metz.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The fact was made evident to-day that it is not to be at all smooth sailing with the western railroads in getting into line with the inter-state commerce law. Through rates on the Southwestern Association lines have always been held up to a high point, and the local rates as a whole kept in harmony so that the southwestern freight agents readily accommodated their tariffs to the new law. To-day, however, in a general meeting of the agents of the lines running to Kansas City, Council Bluffs and St. Paul, it was found that the case was quite different with the two latter. This was especially seen in regard to the Iowa local rates, which are much in excess of the through rates and must be advanced if the present revenue of the roads is to be preserved. To do this the Council Bluffs lines desired the co-operation of the Kansas City roads, asking that the last mentioned should also advance their through rates to help the Council Bluffs roads out. Serious difference of opinion at once arose. The lines having no interests except in Kansas City business, respectfully declined to pull their neighbors' chestnuts out of the fire. The most general opinion among officials to-night is that the result will be that each of the three associations west of Chicago will be forced to interpret the law independent of the others.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—The police to-day arrested J. E. Stiles and H. C. Dean, who are alleged to be the perpetrators of the recent dynamite outrages on the Sutter and Geary streets cable lines. The former was captured early this morning while on his way to put dynamite on the track. The police had spotted him and were shadowing his house, No. 412 Larkin Street. He emerged therefrom at 4:30 this morning, and was closely followed by four detectives who ordered him to stop, but he continued and ten shots were fired after him. None struck him. He was finally captured by running into the arms of a policeman coming from the opposite direction. While fleeing he was seen to throw something over the fence into the garden of a residence. This was recovered and proved to be a dynamite bomb ready to be placed on the car track. A quantity of dynamite and caps were also found on his person, and materials for

MAKING BOMBS

were later found in his house. Dean was suspected by the police to be implicated in the dynamite plots, and immediately after Stiles' arrest search was made in Dean's house at No. 53 Fourth Street, where a quantity of dynamite and other bomb material was found. He was arrested.

Stiles claims he had no intention of placing the dynamite on the track, but had left the house to go to one of his friends named Williams, who had agreed to accompany and assist. He added it was his intention to obtain sufficient evidence against Williams to convict him of the crime, then expose him to the authorities and gain the reward offered for the apprehension of the dynamiters.

The police, however, place no faith in Stiles' story. Dean denies all knowledge of the dynamite plots and professes utter ignorance regarding how the bomb material found in his house got there. Both are striking car men.

ROME, Feb. 16.—General Gene, Commander of the Italian troops at Massowah, telegraphs under date of last Sunday: "The situation is unchanged. Ras Alouk's camp is still at Gara. Ras Alouk has gone to Makalee, summoned by King John of Abyssinia. Count Salembini arrived Thursday from Asmara, with a verbal demand from Ras Alouk to imprison Mohammed Bey, who, Ras Alouk says, incited him to attack us to prevent invading the country. Count Salembini confirming

this, I arrested and imprisoned Mohammed Bey and informed Ras Alouk that I had done so, and it rests with me to punish Mohammed Bey, as he is in my service. I asked Ras Alouk to release Count Salembini and his companions. Count Salembini confirmed the information that only the usual garrisons are stationed at Ghinda and Asmara. Ras Alouk considers the campaign ended. Count Salembini has returned to Asmara."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Both parties of the Senate held an "order of business" caucus this morning. A list of measures on the calendar prepared by the Republican caucus committee was laid before the Democratic caucus. Certain changes were indicated as to the order in which it was desired that the measures should come up. In the Republican caucus the senators were afforded an opportunity to express their preferences. Senators Sherman and Harris, the chairmen respectively of the caucus committees, armed with the opinions of their caucuses, were authorized to confer with each other and reach a compromise upon points of difference. They will probably meet to-morrow morning, and arrange definitely an order of business for the rest of the session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The presiding officer laid before the Senate what purported to be the credentials of David Turpie, elected Senator from the State of Indiana for six years, commencing March 4th, 1887. The certificate is signed by the Governor, whose signature is certified by the Secretary of State. Referred, on motion of Hoar, to the committee on privileges and elections.

McMillan, from the committee on commerce, reported back the House river and harbor bill, with amendments, and gave notice that he would move to take it up to-morrow after the morning hour.

On motion of Evarts, the printing of testimony to be taken in the Texas investigation was ordered.

THE RESOLUTION

offered yesterday by Hoar to have the committee on privileges and elections inquire also as to whether the district attorney or marshal has been attempting to obstruct the investigation or intimidate witnesses, was taken up. Stanford addressed the Senate in favor of his plan for industrial co-operation.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to increase the naval establishment.

Morrill supported the bill. He was not only in favor of building war vessels, but of the fortification of every seaport in the country. He knew that this was going to cost lots of money, but if there was any force in the maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war," this was the time for putting it in practice, when the treasury was overflowing, and when money was being absolutely wasted.

The question was taken on the amendment offered yesterday by Hale, and it was adopted.

WITHOUT DIVISION.

Other amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

Butler moved to amend by inserting after the words "heavily armed vessels," the words "for sea service," and spoke in support of the amendment.

Hale opposed the amendment. Allison (chairman of the committee on appropriations) calculated that the annual expenditure under all these bills would not exceed \$12,000,000, because the expenditures would extend over five years. These bills did not materially affect the question of surplus in the Treasury.

After further debate the bill went over without action, Hale stating he would ask a vote on it to-morrow.

Blair then offered resolutions in honor of his late colleague, Senator Pike, and addressed the Senate in eulogy of the deceased Senator.

After further eulogies by Messrs. Edmunds, Dolph, Manderson, Jones (Ark.), George, Evarts, Palmer and Cheney, the resolutions were adopted, and the Senate as a further mark of respect, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House to-day insisted upon its amendments to the Senate trade dollar bill, and agreed to the conference requested by the Senate.

Belmont, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported back the Senate retaliation bill with a substitute therefor, which was ordered printed and re-committed. Belmont gave notice that he would ask the House to act upon the measure on Wednesday next.

Rice, of Massachusetts, gave notice that he would file a minority report.

The only change in the substitute reported from the drawn up by the subcommittee of the committee on foreign affairs and heretofore published, is inserted after the prohibition against the entry of any locomotive, car or other vehicle of the words, "with any goods that may be confined therein." The third and last section of the subcommittee bill providing for the appointment of

A COMMISSION

to take testimony relative to the losses inflicted by the Canadian authorities on citizens of the United States, is stricken out, for the reason that a bill covering the same ground has been already reported by the committee. The report accompanying the substitute is identical with that drawn up by the subcommittee.

The Speaker stated that the House conferees on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill had been reappointed yes-

terday, under a misapprehension. The former conferees had as yet made no report to the House, and the order of yesterday would be rescinded.

Rice, of Mississippi, from the committee on foreign affairs reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for copies of certain correspondence on file in his department on the subject of the Venezuelan claims. Adopted.

Also, calling on the Secretary for information as to what action had been taken to protect the interests of

AMERICAN CITIZENS

whose property was destroyed by the insurgents at Aspinwall. Adopted.

Hill, of Ohio, from the committee on territories, reported a bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska. Committee of the whole.

Cobb, of Indiana, from the conference committee on the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, reported a disagreement.

Cobb stated that the Senate bill, proposed a forfeiture of but 3,500,000 acres of mountainous land west of the Cascade Mountains, while the House amendment worked a forfeiture of all lands west of Bismarck, amounting to 36,000,000 acres.

Weaver, of Iowa, inquired whether the Senate bill did not confirm the title of the company to 32,500,000 acres.

Cobb replied that it effected it. The report was not agreed to. The House further insisted upon

ITS AMENDMENT,

and Messrs. Cobb, Van Eaton and Payson were appointed conferees.

Hatch, of Missouri, attempted to secure consideration of the pleuro-pneumonia bill, but abandoned the attempt when it was evident that the point of no quorum would be raised against his motion.

At 2 o'clock, in pursuance of the previous order, public business was discontinued, and Thomas, of Illinois, called up the Senate resolution expressive of respect to the memory of the late John A. Logan.

Eulogies were delivered by Springer, Randall, Cabron, Adams, Daniels, of Virginia, Butterworth, Holman, Henderson, of Iowa, Rogers, McComas, Weaver, of Nebraska, Wilson, of West Virginia, Cutcheon, Rice, O'Hara, Osborne and Anderson, of Ohio, and then, as a further mark of respect to the memory of deceased, the House adjourned.

Throughout the day Mrs. Logan, accompanied by members of her family, occupied a seat in the gallery reserved for the use of the Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President has vetoed the bill appropriating \$10,000 for the distribution of seeds to the drought-stricken counties of Texas.

THE VETO.

The following is the message of the President vetoing the bill for the distribution of seeds in Texas:

To the House of Representatives:

I return without my approval House bill No. 10,203, entitled "An act to enable the Commissioner of Agriculture to make a special distribution of seeds in the drought-stricken counties of Texas." It is represented that a long-continued and extensive drought has existed in certain portions of the State of Texas, resulting in the failure of crops and consequent distress and destitution. Though there has been some difference in the statements concerning the extent of the people's needs in the localities thus affected, there seems no doubt that there has been existing a condition calling for relief, and I am willing to believe that notwithstanding the aid already furnished, a donation of seed-grain to the farmers located in this region, to enable them to put in new crops, would serve to avert a continuance or return of the unfortunate plight. And yet I feel obliged to

WITHHOLD MY APPROVAL

of the plan as proposed by this bill, to indulge a benevolent and charitable sentiment through the appropriation of public funds for that purpose. I can find no warrant for such an appropriation in the Constitution, and I do not believe that the power and duty of the general government ought to be extended to the relief of individual suffering which is in no manner properly related to the public service or benefit. The prevalent tendency to disregard the limited mission of this power and duty should, I think, be steadfastly resisted, to the end that the lesson should be constantly enforced, that though the people support the government, the government should not support the people. The friendliness and charity of our countrymen can always be relied upon to relieve their fellow citizens in misfortune. This has been repeatedly and quite lately demonstrated. Federal aid in such cases encourages expectations of paternal care on the part of the government and

WEAKENS THE STURDINESS

of our national character, while it prevents the indulgence of our people in that kindly sentiment and conduct which strengthen the bonds of common brotherhood. It is within my personal knowledge that individual aid has to some extent already been extended to the sufferers mentioned in this bill. The failure of the proposed appropriation of \$10,000 additional to meet their remaining wants will not necessarily result in continued distress if the emergency is fully made known to the people of the country. It is here suggested that the commissioner

of agriculture is annually directed to expend a large sum of money for the purpose of propagation and distribution of seeds and other things of this description, two thirds of which are upon the request of senators, representatives and delegates in congress supplied to them for distribution among

THEIR CONSTITUENTS.

The appropriation of the current year for this purpose is \$100,000, and it will probably be no less in the appropriation for the ensuing year. I understand that a large quantity of grain is furnished for such distribution and it is supposed that this free apportionment among their neighbors is a privilege which may be waived by our senators and representatives. It suffices of them should request the commissioner of agriculture to send their shares of grain thus allowed them to the suffering farmers of Texas, they might be enabled to sow their crops. The constituents from whom, in theory, this grain is intended could well bear their deprivation and the donors would experience the satisfaction attending deeds of charity.

[Signed] GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.

THE NAVAL BILL

which has been under discussion for several days and which was passed, is Senator Cameron's bill for the construction of ten protected steel cruisers, while the one which was discussed to-day is Senator Hale's bill for the construction of heavily armed coast defense vessels; also foreign boats and torpedo boats. The title of both bills is the same.

In the Texas investigation Lewis P. Pennington (colored) was called to the witness chair. He is a voter at Flewellyn's precinct. He was one of the judges of election last November. He told the story of the assault upon the election officers by three armed, masked men, who demanded and took away the ballot box; the shooting of Dewes Bolton, one of the raiders, and the subsequent hanging of Ephraim Jones, Alfred Jones and Sued Felder, three colored men.

Upon cross-examination Senator Eustis read the

DEPOSITION OF WITNESS

before the coroner's inquest, in which witness said he did not see any men coming into the door disguised and with pistols, and he sat where he could see both doors.

"Is that statement correct?" asked Senator Eustis.

"Well, no, sir, that is not."

"Well, in what respect is that incorrect?"

"Well, there was double-barreled shot guns and pistols round there [at the coroner's inquest] till I was just naturally afraid to tell the truth."

On redirect examination by Senator Spooner witness said the colored people voted the Republican ticket "except when they were scared up to vote the People's ticket."

Felix Kenlow (colored) described the raid at Flewellyn's.

HIS OWN FLIGHT,

his arrest with eight other colored men next day, and his incarceration for a month; the entry into jail of a mob of armed and disguised men who took out Sued Felder and witness' father-in-law and cousin and hanged them.

On cross-examination witness, with considerable hesitation, testified that he heard that Polk Hill killed Dewes Bolton.

Wm. Shaw (colored) testified that the ballot box at Grubell polling place was seized by armed and disguised white men.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland attended Mr. Wilson Barratt's performance of "Hamlet" at the National Theatre this evening. Two superb bouquets were sent to the box by Mr. Barrett, and satin programmes fringed with

GOLD BULLION

were printed for the President's party. The occupants of the other boxes were presented with similar programmes.

The government receipts so far this month amount to \$18,500,000, an average of over \$1,000,000 a day. The expenditures have been unusually heavy, the pension payments amounting to about \$20,000,000.

The following is a list of some of the important items in the river and harbor bill which have been inserted or increased by the Senate committee on appropriations:

Portage Lake and River-Improvement Company Canal, and the Lake Superior and Ship Canal Railway and Iron Company Canal, (purchase) \$350,000; provided that no part shall be expended until the property is conveyed to the

UNITED STATES.

Humboldt, California, \$10,000. San Luis Obispo, California, \$25,000. Yaquina Bay, Oregon, \$80,000.

The "Cullom amendment," with respect to the Hennepin Canal, is incorporated in the bill, and the sum of \$50,000 in addition to any unexpended balance of the last river and harbor bill, is appropriated for surveys and expenses.

Cascades of the Columbia, Oregon, \$150,000.

Columbia River, Oregon, \$15,000.

For expenses of the board of engineers to examine and report upon the feasibility and advisability of overcoming obstructions by means of a boat railway at The Dalles and Celilo Falls, the mouth of the Columbia

River, and Columbia River, Oregon \$300,000.

The Lower Willamette River and the Columbia River below Portland, Oregon, \$50,000.

The total appropriation recommended by the committee is \$10,385,000, the net increase over the House bill being \$2,297,050.

A SUGGESTION.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 14th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

Much is said in the pulpit and by the press of the efforts made to lead the youth of the Latter-day Saints into paths of evil. The allurements of the gilded saloon, the fascination of the gaming table, and the temptations set on every hand to allure the young from the path they should walk in have all been painted in their true colors, and the young have been fully warned and forearmed against the snares which beset them. Comparatively little has been done, however, to offset the evils which surround us. The city cannot boast of a free reading room within its entire limits which is open to all classes and all ages, where both sexes will feel at home to come and go as they please, and where they can enjoy themselves in perusing wholesome reading in the shape of good books, newspapers and magazines, and where an hour or two can be spent in innocent games and pastimes, if one is not inclined to read.

Much has been done, it is true, in every ward in the city in the organization of Improvement Associations and the like, but these are open one evening or at most but two evenings a week. At all other times there is not a place open, except the saloon, where a boy or young man may go and enjoy himself. It will be said that home is the place for the young people to be in of an evening, and whatever of enjoyment is lacking there they should create. This would be all true enough were our homes provided with the books, games, music, current literature, etc., that they should possess. But alas! for the rarity of the good taste, judgment, and the wherewithal to provide these home attractions, there are too few homes in our midst that have all the attractions necessary to keep the young people at home of an evening. It is obvious then that some other attraction should be provided to draw away the young from the street corners, into some popular resort where they will not be tempted to indulge in profanity, vulgarity and other evil practices.

A free reading room and library is, in the writer's opinion, the best thing to be provided as an outside attraction. A suitable place, in the central part of town being obtained, it would not require a great amount of means to supply the rooms with sufficient current literature to give the institution a start; books, music, games and amusements could be added as means were contributed for its support. That many of our leading citizens would willingly contribute to it, there is not the least doubt. Lectures, impromptu entertainments, etc., could be provided, and in various other ways the reading rooms could be made the centre of attraction, instead of the saloon and the street corner as at present.

Contributions of books and money would be made by the public upon solicitation from the management, and a good circulating library would soon be the result as the institution grew, additional rooms could be taken, and evening classes started in various branches of learning. These classes, of course, could not be made free, as teachers would have to be employed, but being popular, they could be provided at a very low cost.

The plan contemplated above would provide a free library and reading room, supplied with the latest leading papers of the world, the best magazines, and in sufficient number to provide for all comers; the reading room should be well lighted and warmed, made attractive and comfortable for spending a pleasant and profitable evening.

As an educational factor in our midst, one cannot estimate the value and influence of such an institution. It will have a tendency to make literature attractive to many who do not now enjoy its pursuit, and it will in other respects be a source of pleasure to all who will avail themselves of its opportunities. In the interest of all classes, old and young, Salt Lake City cannot afford to remain longer without a first-class free library and reading room, one that would reflect credit upon its citizens, and one which they could take pleasure and profit in visiting.

Jos. H. PARRY.

DEATHS.

FOWLES.—At South Cottonwood, Salt Lake County, February 14, 1887, of general debility, John Fowles. He was born May 12, 1829, in Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England; baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1847; emigrated to Utah in 1853. The funeral was held Wednesday, February 16.

RAMPTON.—At East Bountiful, Davis Co., February 14th, 1887, Amanda N. Rampton, beloved wife of Charles H. Rampton, and daughter of Edwin and Mary Pace, of South Bountiful, aged 23 years, 11 months and 13 days. She leaves 3 children, the youngest 2 weeks old.