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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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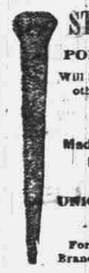

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NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT in pursuance of an order of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, made on the 27th day of November A. D. 1886, in the matter of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased, the undersigned, Administrators of said estate, will sell at private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, current funds of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Probate Court, on or after Monday, the 21st day of February, 1887, all the right, title, interest of the said Andrew Burt, at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in said County of Salt Lake and Territory of Utah, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

A portion of Lot Two (2), of Block Twenty three (23), Plat "D," Salt Lake City Survey, commencing at the southwest corner of said lot, thence north ten (10) rods, thence east ten (10) rods, thence south three (3) rods, thence west four (4) rods, thence south seven (7) rods, thence west six (6) rods to the place of beginning, containing seventy two (72) square rods of ground, with the improvements thereon.

Bids will be considered for the purchase of said property, and must be presented in writing, at Office No. 2, City Hall, Salt Lake City.

The said Administrators reserve the right to reject any and all bids made for said property or any part thereof.

Terms of Sale: Cash, current funds of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser.

B. Y. HAMPTON
J. W. BURT
Administrators of the Estate of Andrew Burt, deceased.

Salt Lake City January 24th, 1887. d2w

GENERAL NEWS.

Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Interesting Interview with the German Minister.

THE GREAT STRIKE UNABATED.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE BEFORE THE HOUSE OF LORDS—GERMAN LIBERALS' MANIFESTO.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

IN CONGRESS.

The House Working on the Retaliation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Hoar presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature concerning the treatment of American fishing vessels in Canadian waters, declaring itself in favor of retaliation measures, denying to Canadian vessels in American ports the right to purchase supplies, and the eventual exclusion of all Canadian products by land or sea until the offensive legislation and the action of the Canadian authorities are discontinued. Referred.

A number of bills from committees were reported and placed on the calendar.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bills.

At 8 o'clock, the railroad attorney bill was laid before the Senate as unfinished business, but it was soon informally laid aside and the sundry civil bill proceeded with. After a discussion, the reading of the bill was resumed.

In the course of the discussion of a point of order, Edmunds expressed, parenthetically, the wish that the Senate would provide for 100 new cruisers.

After disposing of 56 pension bills out of 104, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.— Lawler, of Illinois offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The belligerent tone of the Canadian press, and the announcement that Great Britain will shortly dispatch a fleet of war ships to cruise in the vicinity of our north-eastern coast line, indicate a hostility to the United States, growing out of our position on the fisheries question; and

WHEREAS, Admiral Porter has directed attention to the fact that 27 of our Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific harbors are absolutely defenseless, 11 of them, to wit: New York, San Francisco, Boston, Lake Port, Hampton Roads, New Orleans, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Portland, Maine, and the Rhode Island ports of Narragansett Bay, are in urgent need of immediate defense; and

WHEREAS, It is alleged that Great Britain and Canada are in possession of charts and exemplifications of our harbors and board defenses; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be, and is hereby requested as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to inform the House of Representatives at an early day what steps, if any, are necessary in his judgment to provide for this emergency.

The resolution was referred.

Bouteile, of Maine, offered a resolution directing the committee on foreign affairs to report back forthwith the Senate

RETALIATION BILL.

Lovering, of Massachusetts, offered the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature in favor of the retaliation bill.

McRea, of Massachusetts, offered a bill prohibiting Members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employes for railroad companies holding charters or having grants of land or pecuniary aid from the United States.

McRea asked for its immediate consideration, but Parker, of New York, objected.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the agricultural appropriation bill. After a slight amendment the bill was reported to the House and passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Springer, of Illinois, in the chair, on the bill to consolidate certain bureaus of the Navy Department.

Herbert, of Alabama, explained that the chief

OBJECT OF THE BILL

was to consolidate under one head the bureau concerned in building and equipping ships. As an instance of the abuses which existed under the present system, he stated that the construction of *The New York*, a wooden vessel, was begun in 1864, and that the last stroke of work done upon her was in 1868. For thirteen years she lay upon the stocks in Brooklyn, and then in 1881 the Bureau of Steam Engraving built boilers for her, which remain today in the Washington yard. Under the pending bill, one man would be responsible for the construction and engineering, and he would not start thirteen years after the work had been stopped upon the vessel to make boilers for her. If he did, he would deserve to be court-martialed.

At this point the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

What is Going On at the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President to-day appointed Robinson M. Jones to be postmaster at Chico, California.

The naval sub-committee on construction has reached an agreement which will doubtless receive the approval of the full committee, looking to an appropriation for the construction of two 4,000-ton cruisers of the *Newark* type; five 1,700-ton gunboats, patterned after gunboat No. 1, and three sea-going torpedo boats. There is an intention on the part of several members of the committee, when the construction bill is reached in the House, to move an increase of the appropriation so as to provide for the construction of at least three vessels in addition to those already described.

THE FISHERIES.

The action taken by Messrs. Belmont, Clements & Rice, the sub-committee of the committee on foreign affairs on the fisheries question, is understood to be as follows: The majority of the sub-committee feel that whatever course was taken by the House should be had in view of the gravity of the interests involved not only with the knowledge but with the full assent and active concurrence of the administration. They therefore determined to forward copies of the Edmunds joint resolution as passed by the Senate, the Gorman retaliatory bill as introduced into the Senate, and the Belmont retaliatory bill as reported by the foreign affairs committee to both Secretary Bayard and Secretary Manning.

SECRETARY MANNING

is specifically asked for an expression of his views and preference on the bills submitted as bearing upon the interests committed by the law to his supervision, and both the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State are asked to suggest any modification which may seem to them desirable in either measure. The earliest possible reply is solicited. There is an unauthorized whisper to the effect that one of the reasons for this course has been the fact that the recent action of the Senate on certain privileged questions has been resented by the Administration, as having been taken up in violation of long-established usage as to consultation with the State Department, and the House committee is determined to stand right on the record in this regard.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

statement to be issued to-morrow will show a decrease of about $9,000,000 in the debt since January 1st. The receipts during January were $28,700,000, being about $4,000,000 more than the receipts for the same month last year. The expenditures for January, 1887, were $20,000,000, being $3,000,000 less than the expenditures for January, 1886.

GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The German Minister's Views on European Affairs.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Hon. George H. Pendleton, United States Minister to Germany, who arrived here on the steamer *Saalia* yesterday, was seen by a reporter to-day. Pendleton was asked as to his views of the possibility of a war in Europe, and the general feeling in regard to it at the German capital. He replied that he had been on the ocean for nearly two weeks, hence was not informed as to the recent developments in the matter. Since he landed, Mr. Pendleton had not been able to catch up on the news. "The situation," he remarked, "when I left Berlin, was very much strained. The powers of Europe, from the general feeling of insecurity, have been making

IMMENSE PREPARATIONS.

There are tremendous military works and armaments on every side. I heard Von Moltke say that it was a condition of affairs that must have a solution. It may have changed since then. The Reichstag was dissolved on the question of a military bill on the Friday before I left Berlin. Nothing new occurred before I sailed."

Mr. Pendleton said that he could not see that any one in Germany desired war. In fact every effort was being made to avoid it. The old Emperor was extremely anxious to have peace during his time. Bismarck was not ready for war now. He would not be ready until the military bill has been passed and the army reorganized. "In fact," added the embassador, "it seems to me that Bismarck would accord heartily with any proposition for

PEACE WITH HONOR.

The Emperor will in a short time celebrate his ninetieth birthday. Bismarck is 72—nearly as old. Both wish for peace. The middle classes are not anxious for war, as the burden will fall heavily on them. There are, however, certain classes in all countries whose condition would be advanced by war. But the great mass of people desire peace. Their opinions count for nothing. Von Moltke, Bismarck and two or three others settle such matters. In France, General Boulanger leads. One peculiar thing would strike Americans in Europe—that is, how little the people influence the policy of their rulers.

Mr. Pendleton then spoke at some length of the

STRUGGLE IN THE REICHSTAG

over the bill providing for an increase of 60,000 men for the army for seven years; of its advocacy by Bismarck, the refusal of the Reichstag to grant it for more than three years, and of the immediate dissolution of that body. Practically the story was told at the time from day to day in the Associated Press dispatches. Pendleton concluded with the remark that it was impossible to tell what the result will be. Everything depends on the decision of the Chancellor.

A Dutch Estate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 31.—Alderman G. S. Groff, of this city, received intelligence this afternoon that his family had just become heirs to an estate in Holland valued at $76,000,000. In 1777 the great-grandfather of the alderman was exiled from Holland and his estate confiscated to the government. He came to this country, and the descendants are now scattered over the Western States, except a few who are in New York. The Dutch government has just passed a bill restoring the estate, with interest and improvements, to the family. The estate is said to be worth the above mentioned sum.

THE GREAT STRIKE.

Demands, but no Concessions Made.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The strike took a new phase to-day. It not only involves the additional 'longshoremen who went out this morning, but also the freight handlers of the railways, thus tightening the blockade on transportation and adding other thousands to the thousands already idle. Appointed by a preconcerted action, committees of freight handlers of a number of the roads to-day presented formulated demands on the management, and it is understood that similar demands will be made on the managers of railroads leading into this city. The freight handlers of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, employed at the company's North River piers, to-day notified the managers that unless the rate of wages was increased from 17 to 20 cents per hour a

GENERAL STRIKE

would follow all along the company's docks. The company was given until to-morrow noon to consider the demand. There are about 2,000 men employed on the piers. Demands were also made by the freight handlers employed by the Central Railroad, New Jersey Central and by the New York, Lake Erie and Western for increased wages and threatening immediately to quit work if their demands are not complied with.

The concessions asked for were refused absolutely. At the office of the New Jersey Central it was ascertained that a committee of five waited upon the receivers this morning and presented their demand for increased wages for the freight handlers and other employes and insisting on an answer before 3 o'clock this afternoon. The receivers met them again at that hour to give them a written reply, in which they

DECLINED TO COMPLY

with the demand. The committee took their departure and immediately afterwards the freight handlers of the company on Pier 14 went out on a strike. Among the demands of the committee was that the coal strike as far as the Central Railroad of New Jersey is concerned be settled in twenty-four hours after presenting this petition. In the course of the reply the company says: "We expect to give equal pay to clerks and others who are employed in similar positions, provided they are equally qualified to fill these positions, but we recognize the propriety of paying all alike without regard to experience or efficiency."

"You state that you will not handle any freight that has been previously handled by non-union men. As receivers of a company that is a common carrier it is our duty to

HANDLE ANY FREIGHT

presented to us, whether the same has been previously handled by non-union men or otherwise. We shall do our utmost to perform this duty."

"You demand that the coal strike be settled, as far as our railroad is concerned, in 24 hours. This strike does not exist among our employes. It is for others, not for us, to settle."

Several more ocean steamships arrived to-night.

The union men are working better and there is not so much freight packed up as on Saturday.

In Brooklyn the strikers are quiet and orderly. Freight is being moved slowly by the Italians and non-union hands. There is much embarrassment to business.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon the steamship *Guyandotte* sailed from her pier in this city for Norfolk. When off Long Branch

AN EXPLOSION

occurred in the after part of the saloon by which Captain Kelly and Jas. Justine were slightly hurt. The explosion is believed to have been from dynamite packed in a satchel that had been left in the closet room. The steamer at once put about and arrived at her dock at 10:30 to-night. The amount of the damage to the vessel has not yet been ascertained. The *Guyandotte* left with a mixed cargo, though only partly loaded. She carried five saloon and fifteen steerage passengers, with a crew of 42 persons. It was discovered that a hole about 15 feet square had been caused by the explosion through the main and hurricane decks, and much damage had been done in the saloon and to the outside work on the main deck. The cabin was

FILLED WITH SPLINTERS

of timber. The vessel is uninsured, but the Captain says the vessel was in no condition to continue the voyage, and he put back. A stranger was seen hurrying from the closet where the explosion occurred a few moments before she sailed. He was about 35 years old, and five feet nine inches high. He carried a satchel when first seen, but had none when he left the ship. Kelly will see no one to-night. No person has been permitted on board, and the pier of the company is guarded by the police.

Woman Suffrage Bill.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Baron Denman, in the House of Lords this afternoon, moved the second reading of the Woman's Suffrage bill.

On motion of the Marquis of Salisbury, the motion was rejected without division.

The Liberals' Manifesto.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The committee of the National Liberal party has issued a manifesto to the electors in which they say: "Never since the Franco-German war has the danger of a great conflict been so near. No statesman can form any certain conclusion as to the future, even for a few weeks. The peace of Europe rests at this moment solely upon the strength, readiness for action and moral trustworthiness of the German army. The National Liberals are confident that the voice of universal suffrage will pronounce the right decision. An unpropitious issue of the election will bring down upon the country war with all its terrors, and even its best results will show heavy losses."

The Berlin *Post* (semi-official), in a leading article headed "On the Edge of the Knife," says: "The position of General Boulanger is now not only strengthened but is becoming unassailable."

"LOYALIST" STRIKES A WELL-DIRECTED BLOW AT THE TRULY LOYAL.

SALT LAKE CITY, January 29, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The questions propounded by Judge Brown to J. M. Zane at the time the latter was being examined for admission to the bar seem very significant. "Will you obey every law even though you deem it unconstitutional?" "Would you have obeyed the Fugitive Slave Law?" The affirmative answers given may prove Mr. Zane's subserviency to the courts, but they do not exhibit devotion to the Constitution or to human liberties and progress. I heard Mr. Varian publicly boast of his disregard for and violation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and I honored him for it. Yet that law was declared, by the highest tribunal in the land, to be Constitutional. Now, if a pledge of obedience to all laws, Constitutional or otherwise, be an essential qualification for admission to the legal fraternity, is it not at least equally necessary in order to retain that honor, and especially in a public representative of the Government? Were these questions merely buncombe, intended possibly as a rebuke to Mr. Varian, or is that gentleman prepared to retract and apologize for his boast of former disobedience to the laws of his country?

It is probably true that the surest way to get bad laws repealed is to enforce them. As a representative of a government, I would enforce its laws or resign my position. But enforcement of a law is one thing, obeying it is quite another. If everybody obeyed all bad laws, where would any of them be repealed? There are obligations to humanity higher, sometimes, than obedience to some legal enactments. The line of distinction seems to me very simple. Sacrifice of self is permissible, sacrifice of principle is not. So long as law required only the surrender of my own pleasure or happiness, or even my inalienable rights, I should probably obey. But if it required me to sacrifice principle, or to do or aid others in doing that which my conscience told me was unjust and injurious to others, I ought not to, and trust I should not, obey. Of course one must take the consequences, and should do so without whining. But manly protest against oppression and injustice is not whining.

I am not in any "ring," financial, political or ecclesiastical, nor have I means of knowing the views of the "Mormon leaders." But I will venture the assertion that not many years hence the utterances will be made to coerce Utah into a new scheme of secession to form a Western Confederacy. If the "Mormons" are then in the majority here, whether disfranchised or not, the plotters will meet a storm they little dream of now, and the world will then see who are the "disloyal traitors."

LOYALIST.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DALTON HOMICIDE.

Editor Deseret News:

The outrage perpetrated at Parowan a little time ago is gradually fading out of sight. The farce of a trial of the red-handed murderer at Beaver, where the accused was found not guilty and turned loose among the community that he had shocked and outraged, ceases, with the lapse of time, to be much commented upon. Having been a tolerably close reader of the daily papers for some years, there is one point in connection with this case to which I desire to call attention if you will allow me to do so. Your readers will remember that it was claimed that Deputy Marshal Gleason held in his possession letters (more than one, if I mistake not) from Mr. Dalton setting forth the propriety of Gleason coming well "heeled" when he proposed to arrest him, as he, Dalton, did not propose to be taken. Out of this alleged incident

VERY MUCH PREJUDICE

was created in the minds of the people, the character of the deceased was traduced and this is still being done by the organ of the L. L. L. (Loyal League Libertines.) Abuse and villanous slander have been heaped upon the character of the deceased, and his relatives must have been deeply wounded and grieved in their feelings to see the name of their father vilified and dragged in the dust. The point I wish to call attention to is this: I noticed once or twice a challenge made in the papers for Deputy Gleason or the organ that sustains and justifies the murderer to his cold-blooded deed to produce the said letter or letters and thus prove the accusation. I presume there is no doubt this being done and if I have missed such proof in my perusal of the papers, will you please inform the public through the medium of the NEWS whether such proof was ever given or not, and oblige a constant reader.

A PARALLEL.

There is a striking similarity between this case and that of the Scottish martyr and covenanter, John Brown, whose memory is revered and esteemed by Scotsmen the world over and whose grave at Priesthill, Glenback, Ayrshire, has been and still is visited by hundreds annually, situated although it is in a remote and lonely spot in the mountains. John Brown was shot down in cold blood by his persecutors at his own door sad in the presence of his wife for daring to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and after the bloody, heartless and cruel deed was done and the soul of that good and inoffensive man had taken its flight, the slayer said to his wife, "What do you think of your man now?" His wife, noble woman that she was, replied, in her tears, "I aye thocht muckle o' our John, and I think mair o' him noo than ever." The sterling integrity of that man and woman adds lustre to the Scottish name wherever found. There was no flinching here. There was no denying the espoused cause,

DEATH ITSELF

could not kill it. Will not the words uttered by Mrs. Brown on such a memorable occasion, simple yet powerful, ring and continue to ring in the ears of the murderer whose soul shall long for and shall not see peace or rest. Mercy is mocked and truth and justice crieth from the ground for vengeance. Thompson, the murderer of Edward Dalton, has been set at liberty and has received no punishment for his deed; yet there is such a thing as eternal justice, and sooner or later that will overtake him and punishment commensurate with his deed will be meted out to him. There is a time of reckoning coming, which the wicked fear. When that time does come justice will not be thwarted by packed juries, prosecuting attorneys nor district judges.

The memory of Edward Dalton will be revered in ages to come as a man who for daring to live his religion was shot down in cold blood at his own door almost, by a minion of the law.

KYLE.

TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—Sheriff Irvine, of Miles City, Montana, received 10 Indian prisoners on Friday, January 21st. They were brought in by a posse of deputies sent to the Crow agency to arrest them, on a charge of killing Assinaboine squaws some time since. They show an intellectual superiority over most white prisoners by refusing to talk. "No savey," is their only answer to inquiries concerning their alleged crime.

—Ten of the Flathead Indians have been equipped with new suits, six-shooters and Winchester rifles. These worthies are to do duty as policemen on the reserve Montana. There is also being constructed by the Jesuit missionaries at St. Ignatius, Missoula, two jails, one for males and the other for females. With the new jails and new policemen, probabilities are there will be some hard cases sent up. Big Jim, who figured prominently in the Coombs-Bader racket at Ariee, in 1885, is still on the reservation.

—For two weeks there has been a ceaseless wind storm raging along the line of the Union Pacific, from Nebraska throughout the Wyoming division. This is unprecedented, and the misfortunes of the past seem about to be supplemented indefinitely by the ills of the future. On the 28th of January there was no sign of abatement in the tempest of wind, gravel and affliction. In fact, through the darkness of the night previous blew the worst wind of the rampant series, and the morning witnessed but little cessation in the furious tempest.

Honoring Robert Burns.—A correspondent sends the following account of a reunion on the anniversary of the birthday of Scotland's favorite poet:

It has been customary for the Scottish portion of the inhabitants of American Fork and vicinity to assemble together and celebrate the birthday of their native bard, Robert Burns. On the evening of the 25th inst. crowds of lads and bonny lasses were seen wending their way in the direction of Chipman's Hall, and judging from their blithesome faces they were bent on spending a night with Burns and other chaps. By 8 o'clock the large hall was filled with the happy throng, which was called to order by the offering up of prayer by Brother John Stevenson, of Lakeview, Utah County. Quadrilles, hornpipes, strathspeys, etc., were indulged in, string music being furnished by Herbert's string band. During the evening, at intervals, songs and recitations were given by those willing to contribute. Dancing was kept up till the "wee sma' hours," and an adjournment taken until 10 o'clock a. m. on Wednesday, the 29th. At that hour the people again assembled. The meeting was called to order and Brother E. Hunter was elected chairman. He stated that the object of the meeting was to devise means and plans to bind the Scottish element more firmly together, and thus be better able to perpetuate the memory of their native bard, whom they had met to honor. Short speeches were given by Messrs. Alexander Millar, J. Stevenson, Robert Cunningham, Peter Adamson and Thos. Craig.

After a few songs by some of the ladies and gentlemen present, a committee of five was elected to make arrangements for the organization of a branch of the Caledonian club in American Fork. The following were the committee: Messrs. E. Hunter, A. Millar, Peter Adamson, Geo. Crookston and R. Cunningham.

At 7 o'clock p. m. the building was once more filled with people and a repetition of the programme of the first evening was carried out, and the Burns reunion came to a close by the congregation singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The company dispersed in an orderly manner, well pleased with the two days' reunion. C. C.

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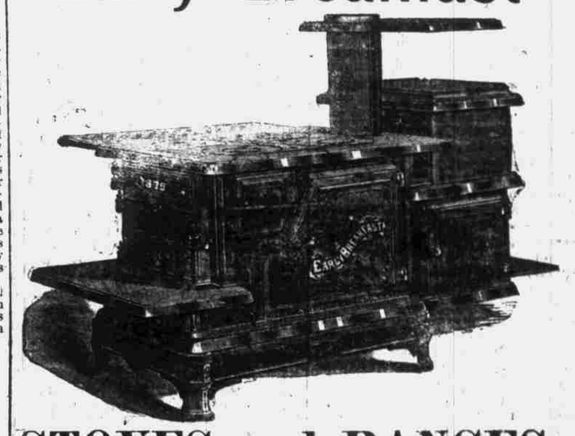

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