

to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Order the men to resume work at once. By order of Executive Board.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W. The Executive Board also sent out the following telegram:

To the Knights of Labor now on strike in the Southwest:

President Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration and so telegraphs Vice President Hoxie. Pursuant to telegraphic instructions sent to the chairman of the Executive Board D. A. 101, you are directed to resume work at once.

Per order Executive Board.

T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W. New York, 28.—Congressman O'Neill arrived from Washington just in time to get the news. He sent the following congratulatory telegram at once:

To the Missouri Republican:

Settlement effected. Gould consents to arbitration. Executive committee of Knights of Labor ordered men to resume work. Congratulate our people on results.

JOHN J. O'NEILL.

Congressman O'Neill said that the labor committee had prepared a bill which he would present to the House to-morrow in which he thought were provisions which would prevent future trouble like this. He said that some 9,000 or 10,000 people had been directly affected by the strike and that unnumbered thousands had indirectly been affected. He expressed great pleasure that the end came so peacefully. He returned to Washington at midnight.

Messrs. Powderly and McDowell will meet Mr. Gould to-morrow morning at 9:30, by appointment.

St. Louis, 29.—The news telegraphed from New York last night that Grand Master Workman Powderly had ordered the strikers on the Gould Southwest system of railroads to resume work immediately pending arbitration, was received by the Knights here with incredulity, some even going so far as to say they believed the telegrams had been forged. After the surprise occasioned by the intelligence had passed general satisfaction was felt that the strike was not to be prolonged and that the men would be allowed to go back to work. In the absence of Irons, chairman of the executive committee, District Assembly 101 will delay to some extent the resumption of traffic upon the roads for other members of the committee, and the Knights will not go back to work until they have either met in executive session and voted upon what they term the request of Powderly that the strike be ordered off, or Irons himself shall issue such an order.

Referring to Powderly's order to the Knights now on strike in the Southwest, members of the committee say Powderly has exceeded his authority and that such an order cannot be enforced until endorsed by their vote. This will necessitate the transaction of a large amount of routine business, for the executive committee of each assembly must meet and vote upon the proposition. The results of these votes must be communicated to Irons, who if a majority are in favor of returning to work, will endorse Powderly's order of last night to that effect.

St. Louis, 29.—The strikers prevented all efforts to move out trains from East St. Louis to-day and at times were quite violent. It is reported that the sheriff has called on the Governor of Illinois for military aid, though this has not been confirmed.

St. Louis, Mo., 28.—The following is the address of the joint committee as it finally passed: "To the Knights of Labor of the Great West. Fellow workmen:

We congratulate you one and all on your manhood and fortitude during our late great struggle for recognition and rights. Now, that we accept arbitration as just, let us demean ourselves as men of dignity and manhood, every man to his post and his duty with quiet sobriety. Let us exhibit the same zeal for the upbuilding of the business of the West that we have just done in proving that labor is king.

(Signed) EXECUTIVE BOARDS D. A. 101, 93 and 17.

package containing 35 dynamite cartridges had been placed on the rails, but was swept aside by the cow-catcher without being exploded. While the engine driver was examining the package it exploded and blew off three of his fingers.

Placards have been posted in Liege summoning the workmen to a meeting to-morrow, and concluding with the words: "Let each man bring a revolver, and then forward!"

At a meeting here this evening several violent speeches were made. The workmen were urged to attend the demonstration June 13th and to disregard any opposition offered by the government. Thousands of men who were unable to gain entrance to the meeting hall attempted to form a procession, but were prevented by the police.

BERLIN, 25.—All the Powers except Russia have agreed to recognize Prince Alexander as Governor of Eastern Roumelia during his life.

LONDON, 25.—A quantity of dynamite was exploded to-day under the residence of Manager Lyack of the Maclensley colliery in Durham. The house was greatly damaged, but nobody was injured. The outrage is supposed to have been perpetrated by Union miners who have been locked out from the colliery since January, and whose places have been taken by Non-Unionists.

CHARLOTTE, 29.—This city to-day is a vast military camp from which flying columns are operating in all directions. It is believed now that the worst is over.

Government has authorized the peaceable inhabitants of the city to arm themselves and to use every means in their power to defend their domiciles. There is a more confident feeling. The civilian patrols and troops are overmastering the rioters. The miners in Flen and Boulogne districts have gone out on strike and have destroyed the residence of the mine manager by dynamite. In these districts there have already been several conflicts between the strikers and troops and many have been killed on both sides. Reinforcements have been sent to the scenes from Mons.

BRUSSELS 29.—The rioters last night attacked and burned the pottery manufactory at Boudere near Mons. They succeeded in resisting the gen d'armes who, however, shot and killed three of the rioters.

The citizens of Fleures, seven miles northeast of Charleroi, have armed themselves with pitchforks, clubs and guns and have thus far succeeded in defending their town from pillage. They drove the army of rioters away by main force dispersing it utterly. Vigilance committees are being formed by citizens in other places threatened by the strikers.

BERLIN, 28.—Prince Bismarck, in his recent speech in the Reichstag, alluding to the growth of Socialism, said that in the time of the French revolutions, Socialism proved a powerful spiritual lever of the French victories, and history might repeat itself, though he thought the present French army was opposed to the working man's government. "It is impossible," he continued, "to tell which party would be victorious if great European troubles should again arise, as they already have passed through, because they would be purely of an international nature. When the movements come I would have Germany oppose them to her utmost." The speech has created a sensation in connection with the great Socialistic troubles in Belgium and other countries.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

FACTS ABOUT OFFICIALS.

March 20, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The present condition of affairs in Utah is not only anomalous but alarmingly suggestive to a careful observer of passing events.

The government of this country is supposed to be a representative government of the people, by and for the people, and in view of this fact one is led to ask: Has this form of government nothing left for the people of Utah but a name? Is their voice no more to be heard in defense of any political rights? Are their best efforts for the public good to be thwarted on every hand, and the will of the people declared through their representatives but a phantasm to be blasted by the breath of one man, and he an enemy to the fundamental principles of legitimate government? Is the sun of their liberty

SET TO RISE NO MORE?

Are these and many other like queries that arise all to be answered in the affirmative, and the conditions be tamely submitted to while the problem is being worked?

Facts are stubborn things, and what are the facts that confront the people now?

The executive whose duty it is to see the laws duly and faithfully executed, not only refuses to see executed those already in force, but denies the right of further legislation only as he shall dictate.

A legislature has been convened to enact laws essential to the welfare of, and such as are demanded by the common interests of all classes, and that legislation has by veto been denied the people. In this the rights and liberties which, above all others, make home and country dear, have been withheld from them—constitutional rights, in the enjoyment of which every citizen is entitled to protection.

SUCH SUBVERSION OF LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENT.

Such infidelity to oath and obligation well represent the character of both traitor and tyrant.

Statutes being in force in the Territory are by the executive suspended in their operation, and declared invalid, thereby assuming judicial as well as executive powers. Not only is his oath of office of no avail in seeing many of the laws enforced which are time-honored, but the legislative power of the Territory has been defied and threatened.

He has deemed it no insult to the intelligence and wisdom of a legislative body to dictate to them what laws they may and may not pass, and present bills originating with himself for their action. He has accompanied them with language calculated to intimidate and coerce compliance with his wishes, knowing them to be opposed to the will of the people, and destructive of dearly-cherished interests.

He has charged the legislative body with being

STEEPED IN IMMORALITY

to that degree that the blight of lust cannot find rebuke at their hands.

He has vetoed enactments passed expressly for the suppression and punishment of immorality, and thereby refused to aid the prevention of vices demoralizing to society.

The government of this Territory, of which he is the executive officer, is finally repudiated by him, and he refuses to sanction the appropriation of one dollar for its support.

He has apparently sought every opportunity, and corruptly used his authority to bring the Territory into disrepute with the general government, presumably for the purpose of overthrowing the existing form and obtaining the appointment of a commission to exercise all legislative powers.

At sundry times he has officially and wilfully attempted to deprive the majority of representation, in their choice of affairs at home and those sent abroad.

He has urged costly judicial proceedings to aid him in removing from office those who were the choice of the people, and whose ability and integrity were unquestioned, and has appointed to important places of trust those whom he well knew were not the people's choice. In this arbitrary and unlawful

EXERCISE OF DESPOTIC POWER

he has invoked the aid of the courts, in accomplishing a formidable political revolution.

His utter contempt for civil government of a republican form is manifested in his zeal to solicit and urge military interference on the least possible pretext.

A late futile attempt to secure military rule in the Territory by false and unwarranted representations was supplemented by a call for a military guard to make a sensational show of escorting a maimed and defenseless prisoner en route on a railway train, of whose escape there was not the slightest danger.

Late proceedings and arrangements with that department indicate a desire for hostile demonstrations that would result in warlike measures against the Territory and complete subjugation of the people to military rule.

War is declared to be a relic of barbarism, but seemingly is quite in harmony with the spirit and purpose of some important officials who are avowed enemies of the people and peace of the Territory.

These avaricious comorants seemingly have determined never to be satisfied until the carcasses they are seeking to devour is entirely wasted. The plan by which it is to be robbed of its life contemplates a most terrible death, perfectly in keeping, however, with the infamous conspirators engaged.

The appointment by Congress and importation of a

A LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION,

with full powers to suspend the present form of government, and to remove all officers thereof; the military placed at their disposal to enforce any arbitrary regulations adopted to degrade and make serfs of the people; the power to appoint all officers to collect and disburse the revenue derived from a people placed under an unbearable burden of tribute, by which the desolation of the people and country may be accomplished, would all be in the right direction to gratify those whose avarice knows no bounds—those who desire to employ desperate means to accomplish the most diabolical ends.

The executive and judicial forces have joined hands in the crusade against the people of Utah, and the army co-operating with them would make a formidable trio for the inaugurated campaign, that would be extremely creditable to a great nation's prowess arrayed against a few peaceful, tolling citizens.

The many false accusations made against the people of this Territory by the Executive, and by others with his silent acquiescence, are too numerous to attempt to reiterate them here, and are well calculated to create the strongest prejudice in the minds of the uninformed abroad, and the most serious injury to those who suffer from them at home. They are, however, carefully noted in a book of remembrance written that will be opened for his inspection in a day when reparation will be demanded and the truth be vindicated.

True it is these facts have been rehearsed time and again, but that is not enough; they must be thrice told, and if needs be seven times seven, until every State, county, city, town and even hamlet; in fact, until every ear throughout the length and breadth of the land shall hear of the wrongs inflicted upon the people of this Territory by those who claim to be doing service for the general government, by those who are under a solemn pledge to support constitutional law in protecting citizens in their rights.

It has been said: The government that could not or would not protect its citizens in their rights was not worth defending. Under existing circumstances the majority of the people of Utah may endorse the sentiment as being both just and true, and must, until a nation's executive, who should be a nation's father, hears the cry and comes to the rescue of every ward and citizen throughout his vast domain at home, as well as those abroad; until every false-hearted sycophant is hurled from office, and the cry of oppression is no more heard in the land.

S. W. R.

A DENIAL.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORTS OF THE ELDERS BEING MOBBED IN THE SOUTH RECENTLY.

It will be remembered that a slight sensation was caused a couple of weeks since by the Territorial papers of an item copied from the New York Sun to the effect that a couple of "Mormon" Elders had been whipped almost to death by a mob in Tennessee. In publishing it we expressed doubt about its truth and what we then said is confirmed by the following:

LEE VALLEY, Hawkins County, Tenn., March 15, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The article in your Semi-Weekly issue of the 5th inst., referring to the mobbing of two "Mormon" Elders, which it seems you got from the New York Sun, is simply a lie, manufactured from whole cloth. The two Elders referred to were Messrs. B. W. Brown, from Lehi, and S. H. Head, from Preston, Idaho. They did apply for permission to hold a meeting in the church in Guntown, a suburb of Rogersville, but upon being refused they pursued their way. We have received communications from them since that date and they make no mention of any molestation. We have also heard from them through other sources. They are, at this date, laboring in the eastern portion of this county, bordering on Green and Washington counties, and report that in the main, they are being kindly treated by the citizens. Of course you will hear many stories, but it would be well to admonish the friends of the Elders not to believe all they hear. If any mishap befalls them we have the address of their families and will duly advise.

Respectfully, WM. GREENE, SILAS HOUNOY.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

HEBER CITY, Feb. 19, 1886.

The 34th Quarterly Conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion, convened at Heber City at 10 a.m., Feb. 6, 1886.

Present on the stand A. Hatch, President of the Stake, and Counselors, members of the High Council, Patriarch Thomas Hicken, Presidents of Quorums, the Ward Bishops and their Counselors and others.

After the usual exercises President Hatch remarked that the Saints would probably feel disappointed, as none of the Twelve or other leading Elders were present. The time had come when we were left almost to ourselves, to act and do almost as we liked, though personally responsible for what we did. He gave some good general instructions pertaining to our situation, advised the Saints to be virtuous and always to be found in the line of duty. As some had not the knowledge of this work, he felt sorry for them, and did not expect as much from them as those who had received a testimony for themselves of the truth of the Gospel. He exhorted the Saints to be faithful to their covenants and maintain their integrity to the truth.

Bishops Duke, Clegg, Cluff and Murdock reported their various wards as in a flourishing condition, with unity and peace prevailing, and a desire by the Saints generally to live their religion.

Prest. J. M. Murdock reported the High Priests' quorum. He considered they were or should be lights to the people; exhorted them to keep the Word of Wisdom strictly, and assured them God would bless them.

Benediction by Bishop Forman. During the afternoon Bishops Vanwagoner, Nuttall and Moon reported of their wards that health, peace and prosperity were prevailing, and that the Saints were generally alive to their duties.

Elders J. R. Murdock and H. Owhiler reported the Elders quorums as being composed not of great preachers, but great workers, and that while most of them were very good men, still there was room for improvement.

Supt. Wootten reported a good class

of district schools throughout the Stake, with a good attendance.

Bishop Forman gave a little of his history with the Church, and said he was a full believer in the great latter-day work.

President Giles spoke on titling affairs, the Word of Wisdom, and the Stake House, showing the necessity of having the latter finished at an early date; also gave an account of the financial condition of the same.

Benediction by Bishop R. Duke. In the evening at 7 o'clock a Priesthood meeting was held, when business pertaining to the Stake was attended to. There was a very full attendance.

On Sunday morning the statistical report of the Stake was read, also the reports of the Sunday schools, which showed they were in a flourishing condition.

President Hatch introduced Elder Ben. E. Rich, of Ogden, who addressed the Saints. He spoke on the training of our children, referred to the course pursued by our sectarian friends, and thought that we should at least, be as energetic as they. Advised those who had not received a knowledge of this work, to not rest until they had obtained one. Referred to the incarceration of our brethren in jail, and said God would deliver this people from the power of their enemies, in his own due time. He portrayed the condition of apostates and our enemies, and the way they took to betray our brethren; exhorted the Saints to act wisely in their conversation, and pursue a course that would be approved by God and holy angels.

Elders Huver and Empey made a few remarks and bore testimony to the work of God.

Benediction by Elder James Watkins.

At the afternoon meeting, after prayer by President J. M. Murdock, the sacrament was administered and Elder W. Wright made some excellent remarks on the Gospel, and expressed his desire to remain faithful.

Supt. T. S. Watson reported the Y. M. M. I. Associations as in a flourishing condition.

President H. S. Alexander bore a faithful testimony to the work.

Pest. Hatch wished the Bishops and others concerned in concerts to be particular in the selection of pieces, that no songs or recitations would be selected that would offend the most refined, and when called to speak to be very choice in the subjects they presented. Considered that the law of obedience and reverence for holy things ought to be cultivated, and honest in all our actions observed.

Patriarch Hicken gave a Gospel discourse, said he had been in the Church for 40 years, and had never heard the brethren who presided over him, give any counsel but what was good and correct. Exhorted the Saints to cultivate humility and be in such a condition that God would bless them, and they would have peace at home and the blessings of the Lord would rest upon them.

Elder Rich spoke on some very important subjects, reasoning from the Bible, gave some excellent advice to the young folks, and was listened to with the greatest attention by the audience.

Elders James Duke and Kirby and President Giles bore testimony to the truth, and briefly expressed their feelings, after which President Hatch advised the Saints to be energetic and finish the Stake house at the earliest possible date.

After singing benediction was offered by Patriarch Thomas Hicken.

Conference adjourned for three months.

HENRY CLEGG, Clerk.

FISH AND GAME LAW.

AN ACT supplemental to chapter 6, session laws of 1884, entitled "An act for the protection of Fish and Game."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, That any person who wilfully kills or destroys any trout less than six inches long is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 2. Any person who has in his possession any trout taken unlawfully is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 3. Any person who wilfully takes, kills, or destroys any elk, mountain sheep, or antelope, during the four years next ensuing, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4. That section 10 of chapter 6 of the session laws of 1884 is hereby repealed.

The following is the repealed section, which has worked hardship, particularly to the agriculturist:

SEC. 10. That any person, corporation or association who has taken, or may hereafter take out the waters of any stream or lake in this Territory that contain fish, shall be required to place across the head of such canal or ditch a grating of horizontal bars not more than one inch apart, sufficiently secured on the sides, to prevent fish from escaping into said canal or ditch, failing to comply with the provisions of this section is a misdemeanor.

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator, imparts a delicious flavor to all drinks and cures dyspepsia, diarrhoea, fever and ague. Try it but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 25.—A duel was fought on the field of Waterloo to-day, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute as to the relative merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Shelby's face and the duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was slightly wounded on one arm. The four seconds were Americans. The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly and that France's honor had been upheld.

BRUSSELS, 25.—The miners' strike has extended to Charleroi. There the men demanded 25 per cent. increase in wages, and pending the granting of it have quit work and gone to rioting. The gen d'armes, so far, have been successful in dispersing the mobs that have collected.

An attempt was made to-day to blow up the railway train near Hasselt. A