DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1886 NO. 86.

DESERET EVENING NEWS:

Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" " three months, " 2 50

—o—

DESERET NEWS:

SEMI-WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

—o—

DESERET NEWS:

WEEKLY,

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $2 50
" " six months, 1 50
" " three months, .50

—o—

PUBLISHED BY

THE DESERET NEWS CO.,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CHICAGO TRADE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.

151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

2 Ton Wagon Scale, $40. 3 Ton, $50.
4 Ton $60, Beam Box included
240 lb. Farmer's Scale, $5.
"Little Detective" 4oz. to 25 lb., $3.

FORGES, TOOLS, Etc.

Best Forge Made for Light Work, $10
40lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, $10

Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vises and other articles. Lists Free.

The Strongest and Strongest RECLINING CHAIR IN THE MARKET.

Send postal to the following address for Information. Our goods are in use all over the world and We Guarantee Satisfaction!

The Hartley Reclining Chair Co.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

M. S. VAN DEUSEN, WM. LEIMERT

JOHN C. NEEMES & CO.,

MANUFACTURING

CONFECTIONERS,

28, 30, 32, & 34 MICHIGAN AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

Our Goods are kept by Z. C. M. I., its Branch Stores and dealers generally in the Territory.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

Palmer, Fuller & Co.,

Wholesale Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS,

MOULDING,

Mantels, Pews, Church Finish, Stair Stair Railing, Banisters, Newels, Etc.

CHICAGO, Ill.

Our Goods are constantly kept in Stock by the largest Lumber Dealers in Salt Lake City and Ogden. Price Lists and Bidding Books sent free upon application.

STAR HORSE NAILS,

POLISHED OR BLUED,

Will hold a shoe on Longer than any other. We guarantee our Nails to be Equal in Quality and Durability to any made.

Made from the Best Norway Iron, Finished Already to drive, by the

UNION HORSE NAIL CO.,

CHICAGO.

For Sale by Z. C. M. I. and its Branch Stores. d105 1y

L. M. RUMSEY M'F'G CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES,

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.

Agricultural Implements,

FENCE WIRE, BARBED WIRE, FENCING, Etc., Etc.

106 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Ask for the Corrugated Stove Pipe Elbow. It gives the Best Satisfaction and meets with Quick Sales.

For sale by Z. C. M. I. branch stores.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be ex perienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence. One hundred and fifty-three editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Apply to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 Spruce St. (Printing House Sq.), New York.

ESTABLISHED 1867. ESTABLISHED 1867.

JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,

Pioneer Undertaker of Utah.

Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

METALLIC, WOOD AND CLOTH COVERED COFFINS AND CASKETS.

A full line of COFFIN FURNISHINGS kept constantly on hand.

Telephone and Telegraph Orders promptly filled.

Bodies preserved in their natural condition, without extra charge.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Factory and Ware Rooms, No. 253 E First South Street,

One and a half blocks East of Theatre. Telephone No. 70.

EDWARD T TAYLOR, SUPT.

Sexton's Office in same building. d

NEW YORK TRADE.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders.

Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall Street, New York.

BRINCKERHOFF, TURNER & CO.,

100 Duane St., New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in COTTON SAIL DUCK, "Woodberry," Druid Mills, "FOLIENUS" and other favorite brands, all numbers of Standard, Medium and Soft.

DUCK FOR OVERALLS, BLUE, BROWN, OR IN THE GREY

COTTON CANVASS of all numbers—14 to 12 inches wide, for Deck, Car, Trunk and Wagon Coverings, Machine Aprons and for other purposes, constantly in store and made to order.

Agents for U. S. Bunting Co., "Standard" and "Eagle," by the Case or less quantity

These Goods can be obtained at Z. C. M. I.

HAZARD POWDER

Office, 63, Pine St., New York.

Constantly on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

GUNPOWDER!

Blasting, Kentucky Rifle, Fair Lawn, Duck, Electric Fuse.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all the leading stores in the Territory, and at wholesale only by J. W. Sanders & Co., Agents, Salt Lake City.

SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft, and Toilet Soaps quickly. It is full weight and strength. Ask your grocer for SAPONIFIER, and take no other.

PENNA SALT MANUFG CO., Philadelphia

USE THE

PAN HANDLE CARPET WARP

WHITE AND COLORED.

THE BEST in USE.

Z. C. M. I. SOLE AGENTS. Can be obtained at all their branch stores throughout the Territory. d&s alt

ADAMS & CO.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Manufacturers of

Crystal and Colored Table Ware, Lamp Goods, Jelly Tumblers, Jelly Pails, Etc.

A full line of our Goods can be found at Z. C. M. I. and its branch Stores, Little & Roundy's and Clark, Eldredge & Co's. d

Wolfe, Patton & Co.,

LIMITED.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

BRUSHES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Represented by JOHN RAE.

For sale at Z. C. M. I., Godbe, Pitts & Co., Barnes & Davis, Moore, Allen & Co., R. Alf. P. Teasdel, Cunnington & Co., Clark, Eldredge & Co., Sears & Liddle 4104 3r

A. FISHER BREWING CO.

Brewery near U.C.R.R. & D.&R.G. Depots,

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

P. O. Box 1049. Telephone 294.

We are now prepared to promptly supply the public with Iced and Bottled Beer of a Superior quality, at popular prices.

City Depot 109s, Main St. Telephone, 179.

A. FISHER BREWING CO.

GOOD FOR ALL!

GRAEFENBERG PILLS.

For more than Forty Years these valuable Pills have been known and used. They act mildly but thoroughly. Bilious Disorders, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Headache, Constipation and Malarial Diseases are cured by using these Pills.

GRAFENBERG CATHOLICON.

A Great Remedy for all Female Complaints. This Medicine cures Female Weakness and Nervous Disorders. Physicians use this Catholicon in their practice.

GRAEFENBERG Children's Panacea.

A safe and pleasant remedy for all Children's Diseases. Acting as a tonic it is positively beneficial to every child that takes it.

Send stamp for book to Graefenberg Co., New York.

Z. C. M. I. DRUG STORE, AGENTS, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. 4d

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President transmitting the annual report for 1885 of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting in compliance with the recent Senate resolution the information as to the amount of bonds called for payment April 1st, which are held by the National Banks. The Secretary states that the amount of such bonds held by the United States Treasurer in trust for National Banks is $6,385,550. The letter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Among the memorials presented and referred were the following:

By Teller—A memorial of the Colorado Legislature urging legislation to protect the rights of settlers on the public lands.

Sewell, from the committee on library, reported favorably the joint resolution accepting from Wm. H. Vanderbilt and Julia Dent Grant the objects of value and art presented by the foreign governments to the late General U. S. Grant.

On the suggestion of Ingalls, it was changed to the form of a bill.

On the suggestion of Logan, it was also changed so that the name of Mrs. Grant should precede that of Vanderbilt. Logan said he thought that would be be the more appropriate order. The bill then passed.

Sewell, from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably the House bill for the relief of Fitz-John Porter. The report gives the views of the majority of the committee. Sewell added that Logan would later submit a report of the minority.

Riddleberger said some remarks of his yesterday had been construed to be offensive personally to some senators, and especially to the Senator from North Carolina. His only object had been to protest against the admission of professional lobbyists to the floor of the Senate—men who came to persuade Senators, and if they could not persuade them, then to abuse them and blackguard them. He had meant no offense to the Senator from North Carolina.

Logan gave notice that at an early day he would ask the Senate to take up the bill to increase the efficiency of the army, which was a very important bill.

Van Wyck attempted to get up the bill increasing the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers, but the desire of the senators to proceed with the education bill interfered with this.

The education bill was then taken up and the ayes and nays taken on Dolph's amendment of yesterday.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Dolph then offered an amendment providing that Alaska be included in the bill.

Harrison thought that would be incongrous. The Indian appropriation bill would make provision for the schools in Alaska. The subject of Indian education was not within the purview of the bill.

Dolph said there were white children in Alaska, and inquired whether Alaska could be considered as included in the bill without special mention.

Harrison said it was doubtful.

Teller said the appropriation going to Alaska under this bill, even if Alaska could be construed to come within its provisions, would be worthless. A considerable amount would be necessary for the schools in Alaska. Russia had good schools in Alaska, but we who boasted of our love for education, were allowing our present generation of children to grow up wholly ignorant. Alaska paid us $300,000,000 a year, and it costs us less than $50,000 a year for government. We ought to make proper provisions for the schools there. Teller also thought the bill ought to include the Indian Territory.

Conger said of the benefits of education, that if there was one dark stain with which our enlightened Republic could be charged, it was that we had taken the Alaskans from what we are sometimes prone to term, the half-barbaric despotism of Russia, and yet we had never done a thing to elevate or educate them. Conger severely criticised the course of the U. S. Government officials in Alaska. They had joined with the worst elements there, he said, and encouraged the worst vices of the worst classes in Alaska. He gave all praise to the President for removing the officials who had dishonored our good name in that far off country. The conduct of those officials would, by comparison, make the vice, brutalities and inhumanities of a Kaffir pale into insignificance. No more kind, gentle, patient, hospitable people existed than the Aleuts.

Dolph thought Alaska should be included in the bill. He believed the Aleuts already entitled to citizenship under the treaty with Russia.

Logan's amendment was finally adopted and the debate for the day closed.

Platt said that owing to the desire of many Senators to express their sympathy with his colleague (Hawley) in his sad affliction (the death of Mrs. Hawley), he would now move the adjournment of the Senate. This, he said, would give the Senators an opportunity of attending the funeral services.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, recommending an appropriation for extra duty pay to enlisted men employed at Fortress Monroe. Referred.

Crisp, of Georgia, from the committee on commerce, presented the views of the minority on the bill to incorporate the Atlantic & Pacific Ship Railway Company. Referred to committee of the whole. The minority, after detailing the objections which they have to the bill, say: "We regard this proposition as one granting a subsidy that may and probably will take from the public treasury $27,500,000 for the benefit of private corporations, located and to be operated exclusively in a foreign country without any corresponding benefit to our country or people.

At the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Cannon moved to lay aside the pension appropriation bill for the purpose of taking up the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Cannon stated that the object of his motion was that the deficiency bill might be immediately pushed in order that the work at the Navy Yards which had been stopped might be resumed and that the men who had been thrown out of work might again obtain work. The House refused, ayes 105, nays 148, to proceed to the consideration of the deficiency bill, and went into committee of the whole on the pension appropriation bill.

After further debate the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The ayes and nays were then taken and the bill was passed—ayes 241. Bennett of North Carolina, cast the only dissenting vote.

Randall moved to reconsider the vote and to table that motion, which prevailed.

The Speaker announced the special committee "to investigate the facts concerning the ownership of the Pan-Electric Telephone stock by certain public officers," as follows: Messrs. Boyle, Oates, Eden, Hale, Ranney, Millard, Hanback and Moffatt.

The House then adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Twelve Hundred Policemen Fighting Strikers in New York.

NEW YORK, 4.—The reserve police force of all the precincts below Fourteenth Street were detailed at the Grant Street car stables early this morning. At 11:30 o'clock Police Superintendent Murray visited the scene, and an hour later he issued orders calling the remaining policemen on reserve in the station houses above Fourteenth Street, to reinforce the men already at the stables. The additional men increased the number on hand to 600. A car was started out of the stables about noon. Its appearance was hailed with derision by hundreds of men on the street. Police Inspector Steers mounted the platform beside the driver, and the car started. The police cleared its way until Lewis Street was reached, where the first obstruction was met in the shape of a car of the 42nd Street line, which had been placed across the track. Behind it two trucks were standing, and a little way beyond a load of coal had been dumped on the track. Another car of the 42nd Street line came along, drove on the pile of coal and was also turned across the track. The strikers greeted this with cheers. They sprang into the street, and every wagon that came along was captured and turned across the track, and the horses unhitched and driven away. The police flourished their clubs, gave commands and issued threats alternately, but in vain. There was no hope and the police were powerless to act. While the police were standing looking on the scene, gangs of men rushed along adding additional obstructions. At the corner of Cannon Street a wagon was turned upside down on the rails. At Loruk St. a car of the 42nd Street line was toppled over and fell with a crash on the track. Six cars in all were turned across the track and the side streets were blocked with wagons waiting their turn.

Two beer trucks had their wheels taken off and fell across the tracks, and at a point on East Broadway a load of coal was dumped on the track. At another point the switch plates were taken away and further on a pile of bricks and building poles lay on the track. The contest was practically over at this point and orders were issued to start back to the stable. The strikers were good-natured and chaffed the policemen, but went about their work in a way that showed organization. At Manzin Street the strikers tore up several curbstones and placed them on the track.

The cross town line made another attempt this afternoon to resume operations. At 1:30 p.m. the police reserves were called to the eastern terminus of the Grand Street line. Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers were present and made preparations for battle. At noon over 900 policemen were at the scene and when the reserve arrived fully 1,200 were in line. They kept the street clear, but on the north side the strikers were collected and with thousands of the lowest classes of men from the crowded tenements of the narrow streets east of the Bowery formed a threatening body capable of almost any form of outrage. The police patroled the streets from the Bowery to East River and kept the men in motion, but such a great mass of people could not be controlled altogether. They surged along with seemingly irresistible force. The street was the scene of destruction and the task of forcing a passage seemed herculean. Standing in front of the Grand Street ferry house as far as the eye could see the streets were lined with cars, car trucks and wagons of all kinds. At 2:15 p.m. the cars started from the stables and proceeded under an escort of fifty policemen to the starter's stand at East street. There the line of march was formed headed by Superintendent Murray and Inspector Steers. First came six platoons of police, then followed a car enclosed in a hollow square, the police numbering 100. The rear was closed by an other platoon. The force started amid hooting, yelling and shouting of derision from the mob.

No obstacle was met until the car reached Cannon street. There was a horse car lying on its side, and it was lifted from the track by the policemen who formed the advance guard column. Thereafter the progress was slow. At Madison street the first stone was thrown and struck the side of a car in which were some minor officials of the company and the Sergeant of police. All the way to the Bowery the track was obstructed with wrecks of street cars and trucks, but the advance guard cleared them away. At Henry street another stone went crashing through the car window. At East Broadway a large stone was placed beside the track unnoticed and the car was thrown off. This mishap was greeted with a tempest of yells from the thousands. The oaths, hisses, cat-calls, screams and wild cheering made the street a perfect pandemonium of sound.

The car was lifted back on the track and proceeded. At Ludlow Street a window was smashed. At Allen Street the blockade was met. The cars of the Second Avenue and other lines were placed in all positions across the track. Stones flew and another car window was broken. The obstructions were removed and again the car moved slowly.

At Eldredge Street more blockades were met, and the crowd attacked the police and a general fight took place, in which clubs were used with a will and the rioters were driven into the side streets.

The Grand Street merchants became very much alarmed, took in their stock and closed their doors and put up the iron shutters. At the Grand Street Station of the Third Avenue elevated road there was an immense barricade of cars, wagons and trucks. For blocks in every direction could be seen a long line of cars and trucks in inextricable confusion.

All travel was suspended. It was 2:40 p.m. before the track was cleared of the many cars which had been placed crossways of the street, from Mulberry Street to Centre. The riot ing began again, and one of the stones thrown against the car struck Sergeant McEvoy. The police lost all patience and charged the mob furiously. They clubbed right and left and succeeded in driving the rioters down the side streets. From that to Broadway the battle was waged with undiminished fury. Many were clubbed and a number of police were struck with stones.

Broadway was reached after a hard struggle, at 3:05 p.m. There fully 50,000 people were gathered as spectators. The hissing, hooting and yelling was continuous, and stones continued to drop among the escort.

At Wooster Street a pile of brick fell as the car was passing and stopped it. This being removed another barricade was met and removed amid the howls of the workmen. The car went towards the North River. The factories on either side poured out their thousands of employes, who met the police with exhortations and reproaches. West street was the last barricade of coal wagons, beer wagons and logs. At Desbrosses street a load of coal was dumped on the track. When the end of the route was reached, the men were allowed to rest ten minutes after their terrible march. They returned over the same route to the stables. Very few obstacles were offered to their progress. During the trip both ways the car was frequently obliged to change from one track to the other. The strikers yelled and hooted, but did not obstruct the way to any extent until the Bowery was reached. There was another barricade, but it was soon removed and the way was cleared to the stables, which were reached at 4:30. The strikers and police left before 5 o'clock.

Among those injured were Mike Herman, Bernard Makin and W. H. Wyman, all with scalp wounds.

Bernard Garvey, an old man, was tramped on by the crowd and severely injured.

Mrs. James Malden was taken home ill from the shock caused by fear.

A number of arrests were made and in court the parties were either fined or discharged for lack of evidence.

Mrs. John Mason, 60 years old, of Brooklyn, received a contused wound on the head during the blockade on Grand Street.

Superintendent Murray said no police officer was hurt by the stones which were thrown. He would repeat the trip to-morrow if requested by the railroad officials. Until these troubles were over he had ordered all reserves of the force to be held on duty and in constant readiness for calls in the station house. He would need no militia. The police could be concentrated at any point.

Albany, 4.—The State Railroad Commission met to-day, and as a result of Commissioner Kernan's investigation, a report was drawn up setting forth that the Dry Dock Street Railroads of New York City had violated the requirements of its charter in not running cars on March 2d and 3d; that it had been prevented by force on the 3d; that the mere attempt to occasionally run a car is not sufficient, but the attempt must be continuous to supply the transportation needs of the public; that the company has no right to deprive the public of these facilities on a mere question of wages, and there should be a law in the interests of the public in cases of corporations and individuals engaged in public transportation and the like, to force both parties to submit to arbitration. The board decided to notify the road to resume travel on it lines, in default of which the Attorney General will be asked to take steps to forfeit its charter.

Why the Chinese Message was Issued.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The *Critic* to-day published a column explanatory of the circumstances which led to the promulgation of the Chinese message by the President. The investigations of Col. Bee, Consul General of China, at San Francisco, into the Rock Springs massacre, convinced that officer that it was a cruel outrage perpetrated by white men, whom he supposed to be Americans, upon an inoffensive people. He so reported to his home government. His report was forwarded to the Imperial Chinese Legation here and transmitted, to China through the proper official channels. The instructions the Chinese minister received from his government were startling. He was directed to demand from the United States a total disavowal of the affair, condign punishment capitally if the killing could be proven, and indemnity to the sufferers for their losses, to be paid by the United States. This was the ultimatum. If the United States refused to comply with the demand, the President was to be informed that the Chinese Government would immediately proceed to collect indemnity from American citizens in business in the Imperial territory and withdraw its protection from them—which means that they must be notified to leave China at once. Simultaneously with this information, come to the State Department from the same official source in London, the news that the Marquis Tseng Chinese Embassador to the Courts of St. James and St. Cloud was about to return home to take a high position in the Imperial Council of State and that he would insist upon stern measures being taken against the United States to mark its displeasure at the outrages which the American authorities permitted its citizens to commit against its people, without any attempt being made to prevent them, or punish those who openly avowed their participation in them. This was the situation when the President sent the message to Congress on Tuesday last. It will be seen that he denies the right of the Chinese government to demand and indemnity for the property destroyed. This is a point upon which the instructions of the Imperial Council to the Minister here admit of no concession.

It has been known for a month past that the Chinese Minister here is to return home very soon. It is learned that he will take with him the final conclusions of the President in regard to this matter. These are simply facts the *Critic* says, from undoubted authority, and they are given to the country as aids to the comprehension of the President's last message in its full importance.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The minority report of the committee on the Eads-bill was submitted to the House to-day. It doubts the power of Congress under the Constitution to grant a charter to a foreign corporation; calls attention to the discrimination in favor of Mexico and against the United States, and concludes as follows: "Was Congress ever before asked for such reckless legislation as this? While we have pointed out some of the many objections we have to the passage of the bill, our enumeration is by no means exhausted and we will seek other occasions to present them to the House. We regret this proposition as one granting a subsidy that may and probably will take from the public treasury $27,500,000 for the benefit of a private corporation, located or to operate exclusively in a foreign country, without any corresponding benefits to our country or people.

Secretary Lamar has instructed the Attorney General to institute suits in the name of the United States to obtain the cancellation of patents issued to the State of California in 1880 under the swamp land act, for the lands covered by Lakes Kern and Buena Vista. The Secretary says in his letter: "It appears that each of these lakes is a large body of water permanent in character. The two have an aggregate of about 44 square miles. They are capable of being navigated, being without inter-State or foreign connection, and, while not navigable waters of the United States, they are clearly navigable waters of the State of California. Therefore, when the United States issued patents for the lands covered by such waters, it exceeded its powers. Its patents conveyed no title because it had none to convey, and are absolute nullities of no efficiency whatever."

The lakes are owned by J. B. Haggin, the original purchaser from the State of California, who now proposes to drain the lakes for his own purposes and to the great injury of the surrounding land owners, who use their water for irrigating purposes.

A Story of Fatal Suffering at Sea.

HALIFAX, 4.—The steamer *Beta* brought from Turk's Island the second engineer and several of the crew of the steamer *Saxon*, which was wrecked on the evening of February 4th in Caicos Passage. The steamer was bound from New York to Cape Haytien, with an assorted cargo. On the fifth day out she struck on Birch's Lookout Reef, and on the following day broke in two. The first and second engineer and four men took to a boat and reached the shore safely. Another boat, in which were two of the crew, was swamped, and both men were drowned. Two others of the crew, by the aid of a plank, swam to a schooner, leaving Capt. Wyman and four others on the wreck. One of these, the chief mate, son of the captain, attempted to swim to land, but became exhausted and was drowned. The steward became crazed and leaped into the sea and was not afterwards seen. High winds and rough water prevented any attempts at rescue of the remaining survivors until Monday, by which time another of the men had been washed away, and the captain, becoming delirious, had died. When the weather moderated, the wreck was boarded by men from land. There was but one fireman and the remains of the captain to remove to shore. Besides Captain Wyman and his son Frank, second mate Patterson and a seaman named Johnson, two others, whose names were unknown, were drowned, making the whole number of victims six. The steamer registered 335 tons, and was owned by Bremer, Bennet & Bremer, of London. The *Beta* also brought from Turk's Island five men belonging to the *Northern Queen*, of Yarmouth, which was wrecked on Feb. 15.

Kentucky Legislators Hunting Blood.

LOUISVILLE, 4.—There was another exciting scene in the Kentucky House of Representatives at Frankfort this morning. Robert G. Thomas, the member of Muhlenburgh County, in arguing on the motion to hold an evening session, pitched into the newspapers and the Louisville members of the Legislature. He referred slightingly and insultingly to the way in which the bill which Representative William Jackson of this city had introduced, had been handled. Jackson walked quitly over to Thomas and asked what he meant by the insinuation, and told him to walk to the outside and he would thrash him. Thomas did not follow Jackson, but left the House soon afterwards and returning, it is said, with a pistol, told Jackson he was ready. Great excitement and confusion ensued. The two had started out when Speaker Offutt ordered their arrest. They were arrested and Thomas was told to dispose of his pistol or he would be put out. Upon the advice of friends Thomas left the room saying he would fix it all right. All is now quiet, but there may be trouble.

Archbishop Corrigan.

NEW YORK, 4.—Throngs of the faithful crowded around St. Paul's cathedral this morning to secure admission to witness the ceremonies attending the conferring of the pallium upon Archbishop Corrigan which will install him as head of the See of New York. Tuis includes the dioceses of Brooklyn, Buffalo, New York, Albany, Trenton, Rochester and Ogdensburg.

A Hired Assassin.

BELOIT, Kansas, 4.—R. D. Parker, of Abilene, has separated from his wife, who resides here. Last night he came here with a young man named Frank Dunn, whom he had employed to assassinate his wife, and her child by a former husband. Dunn privately informed the officials and fired five shots ostensibly through a window at the chosen victims, for which he received $40 from Parker, and was to get $5 more if the fire proved successful. The officers, who were concealed near by, overheard the bargain and arrested Parker this morning.

FOREIGN.

Notes From Over the Ocean.

LONDON, 4.—Earl Rosebery, Foreign Secretary, has instructed Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British Commissioner in Egypt, to reject the demand of Mouktar Pasha, Turkish Commissioner, that an Egyptian army be organized with a large Turkish element. The English occupation of Egypt will continue until the questions of the Fellaheens' tenure of land and civil, military, and financial reforms have been settled.

The Prussian Government has ordered the Polish poet, Kraszasevatki, to return to Pruzzen on May 1st. The poet says that his return will soon be followed by his death, as he is now in feeble health.

The Government has telegraphed authority to Lord Dufferin to definitely annex Burmah.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times* says that before the death of King Alfonso, the Carlists offered a reward of $10,000 for his head, and that when a man volunteered to assassinate the King, the Carlists backed out of their proposition.

The Parnellites have decided to array themselves against the Tories in their attempt to force the Government to show their hand on their policy during the debate which is expected to begin to-night on the civil service estimates. The Conservatives had arranged to interrupt the Government's proposition to go into committee on civil service estimates by an amendment declaring that the House was unwilling to entertain the estimates for civil establishments in Ireland before being placed in possession of the policy which the Government intended to pursue for the restoration and maintenance of social order in the country. It was caluiated that if this amendment was carried the Government would be either blocked or compelled to divulge their intentions. Parnell, however, has resolved to go to Gladstone's rescue. The Irish leaders are satisfied that in view of the Premier's promise to state his Irish policy after the 22d of March, at which date he expected to be through with the government's financial business, he is entitled to be protected from disturbance on that issue until after the expiration of time asked for. Accordingly the Parnellites this afternoon resolved to oppose in a body the Holmes amendment. This will undoubtedly give the government all the votes necessary to defeat the amendment.

On the meeting of the House of Commons this afternoon, Hugh Holmes Conservative, offered a motion of which he had given notice. It was to the effect that the "House before voting on the Irish estimates wishes to know what policy the government has agreed upon to restore and maintain order in Ireland."

Berlin, 4.—The *Post* says that at a political dinner last night Bismarck said it was doubtful whether the advantages which the partisans of bimetallism expected would be realized. Disadvantages to the German international trade would certainly follow the adoption of the double standard, especially while England declined to join in forming an International bimetallic treaty.

Rome, 4.—Fifteen Socialists have been sentenced at Padua to ten months' imprisonment for trying to incite the populace to civil war.

Constantinople, 4.—Winston, United States Minister to Persia, will have an audience with the Sultan Friday, and will leave for Teheran on Saturday.

FISH AND GAME BILL.

Following is the fish and game bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly, and sent to the Governor for his approval. What he will do with it remains to be seen:

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 willfully kills or destroys any trout less than six inches, long is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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

SEC. 3—Any person who willfully 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 11 of chapter 6, of session laws of 1884, is hereby repealed.

—The first fatal accident at No. 6 mine, Almy, Wyoming, occurred last Friday forenoon, the victim being Peter Allen. He was mining a pillar which failed to come down after the blast. The coal suddenly loosened and fell against Allen, crushing his head against a prop. The skull was broken in several places, and the brain crushed out in a terrible manner. He was taken out without a sign of life, death having been instantaneous. In the afternoon a coroner's inquest was held on the body and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts. Allen had been working in the mine since the 14th of last December, and intended to quit work and go back to his home at the end of this month. He was a Scotchman 24 years old, and leaves a young wife in Hooper, Utah. His body was taken home for burial.

"Oh! my head!" No need of this pitiful cry. You have St. Jabobs Oil to heal you.

Ladies be sure and see those Elegant Summer Silks at 40 cents per yard in our window.

THE WALKER BROS. Co.

Prices of Photographs Reduced at FOX & SYMONS.

All work done by the Dry-Plate Instantaneous Process.

REDUCTION PERMANENT.

Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

Forewarned

of danger by the condition of your blood, as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have I ever found such a happy relief from Rheumatism as in

Forearmed

with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the diseases arising from Scrofulous taints in the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from

Dyspepsia,

but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permanent cure. Seven years ago my wife was troubled with Goitre: two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has never had any return of the disease. I regard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wait, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For many years I suffered terribly from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

saparilla." It instils new life into the blood, and imparts vitality and strength. Being highly concentrated, it is the most economical blood purifier.

and am a well man to-day." Be sure and get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles for $5.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

WE ARE NOW SELLING THE CELEBRATED

Pleasant Valley and Anthracite Coals!

—ALSO—

CHARCOAL, COKE, PIG IRON, WOOD, Etc.

SEND YOUR ORDERS TO

145 MAIN STREET,

Next door South of Barratt Bros.

YARD, foot of 2nd South and 5th West, near D. & R. G. Depot.

TELEPHONE 211.

SELLS, BURTON & CO.

S. J. LYNN, Salt Lake. } LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. { E. J. BRICKELL, W. H. KNIGHT, Truckee, Cal.

SIERRA NEVADA LUMBER ASS'N.

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER,

LATH, Shingles, Mouldings, Frames, Doors, Windows, Blinds, Wood Pumps, Packing Boxes, Builders' Hardware, Sash Weights, GLASS, Etc., Etc.

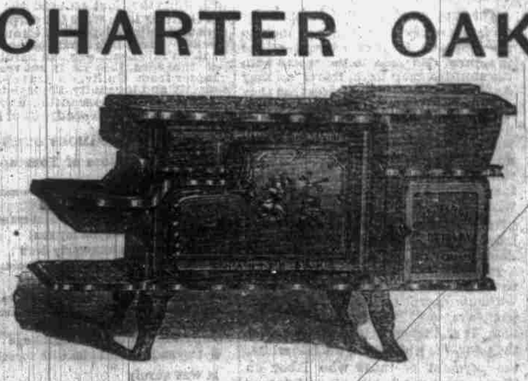
WOOD TANKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

STAIR BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

Half Block South U. C. R. R. Depot. S. J. LYNN, Supt.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.,

CHARTER OAK



STOVES,

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, STAMPED WARE & TINNERS' TOOLS,

612-18 N. Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

FOR SALE BY Z. C. M. I.,

Sole Agents in Salt Lake City.

J. W. SUMMERHAYS & CO.,

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS,

—DEALERS IN—

Hides, Wool, Deer and Sheep Pelts, Furs, Etc.,

WANT A LARGE LOT OF

SHEEPSKINS

FOR CONSUMPTION IN THEIR TANNERY,

—FOR WHICH—

THEY WILL PAY THE TOP MARKET PRICE!

WAREHOUSE—ONE HALF BLOCK SOUTH OF THE UTAH CENTRAL DEPOT, S. L. CITY.

dlm sun