DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XX. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1887. NO. 107.

EVENING NEWS:

Published every Evening, except Sunday.

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

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DESERET NEWS:

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

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" " six months, " 1 75
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Absolutely Pure.

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IS AN ARTICLE THAT EVERY housekeeper, rich or poor, should possess. Its superiority to soap for all Washing, Bleaching and cleansing purposes is established beyond dispute, and those who neglect to test its value are deprived of one of the greatest conveniences of the age Sold by all grocers, but beware of peddlers from door to door and all powders sold by prizes. We never peddle PEARLINE or give prizes of any kind.

See that the package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago Democrats are in a Muddle.

IRISH DEBATE CONTINUED.

Clerks Discharged Through the Commerce Law.

PARNELL CABLES FITZGERALD.

FITZGERALD'S REPLY — TERRIBLE PRIVATIONS AT SEA—YOUNG TRAVELERS, ETC.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Chicago Democrats.

CHICAGO, March 29.—After being in session about an hour the democratic city convention adjourned *sine die* without being able to decide upon the head of the ticket. Chairman Hoffman of the convention was authorized to appoint a committee of fifty democrats who will, if possible, accomplish what the convention was unable to do.

Chairman Hoffman hurriedly withdrew to his private apartment, where he called to his aid several prominent democrats. After a three hours' conference a committee of fifty democrats was selected, to meet to-morrow evening and nominate a ticket. The list contains the names of many of the most prominent business men in the city, but no element of the party is wholly neglected. Each of the three newspapers having democratic leanings has its editors called to act as members of the committee.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Debate in Parliament.

LONDON, March 29.—Michael Davitt, presiding at a meeting of the National League at Dublin to-night, said: Every stringency of the Balfour measure appeared to him to be a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what might be necessary for Irish manhood to do when naked tyranny reigned in England.

Gladstone resumed the debate on the Irish criminal law amendment bill in the House of Commons this evening. He was loudly cheered when he arose. He said in an issue so grave such proposals as those now put forth by the government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT,

because the ground on which Balfour based the government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The government's bill instead of being a cure for the Irish ills, or even a palliative, was a measure that would aggravate the deep-seated disorders. With this coercion bill, exclaimed Gladstone, the prospect of conciliation vanished into the air. The government intended to exclude the land bill, which was the main recommendation of the commission which had just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish trouble. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion bald and gaunt, and, alas! too familiar. The right honorable chief secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposal on the ground that

CRIME IN IRELAND

during the last three years, has increased, but he followed the usual course in refraining from giving the house official information proving his allegations. The statistics from Ireland are against the government. Take the instance given of the threatening letters: In 1885, 432 such letters were received; in 1886, but 75 more were received. That hardly furnished ground for asking Parliament to assent to the extreme measure of coercion. The other classes of crime amounted in 1885 to 512 and in 1886 to 517. [Opposition cheers.] This increase is described as the main reason for the

EXTREME DEMANDS

of the government. If Balfour had further private information, let him speak. It was the first time he (Gladstone) knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a demand for legislation. [Cheers.] Here he referred in detail to the cases adduced by Balfour of league tyranny over persons. Continuing, he said, the persecution was bad enough, but it was not confined to the nationalists. He knew of a Protestant clergyman who had been deprived of his living because he was a home ruler. Continual allusion had been made to the previous liberal coercion proposals. In 1881, when his government proposed coercion, the ground was in the agitation then existing. Wherever he went he was

DOGGED BY CRIME.

For the present bill there was no such excuse. A demand was made upon the house to commit the most formidable breach of trust that a popular assembly could hope to commit to relax the conditions upon which alone Parliament should sanction a change in the criminal law in order that the law might fall with increased stringency upon a particular portion of the people. He would insist upon having the fullest opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill. Every Irish and English member should have the fullest information for presenting his views (cheers) and for scrutinizing the proposals of the government. Among its

MOST INSULTING

and exasperating proposals—the worse ever submitted to Parliament—was the provision that Irish trials should be held in London. He never knew that such a blow could be aimed at the national feeling of Ireland. The government could devise nothing more likely to aggravate every existing event. As to the permanent duration that the bill proposes it made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence of society in Ireland, would put a brand of inferiority upon Ireland, forever, recognizing that a fixed principle of force was the remedy. The lesson of many an Irish act showed that force was

NO REMEDY.

Since the election of 1885, since the bulk of the liberals had judged it both right and safe to grant home rule, Ireland had been free from crime and outrage—a condition long unknown. Why was this? Because the Irish people knew that a large—though insufficiently large—body of legislators represented their interests and would abide by them to the last. [Cheers.] If the liberals acceded to the appeals of the government the result would be retrogression. The Irish people would return to a state of things which the liberals' efforts had already partly remedied. As long as Ireland continued in her

PRESENT COURSE

of moderation, so long would the liberals be bound in their endeavor to assist her. The time would soon come when to the many now supporting the cause of Ireland would be added many more; when deplorable proposals such as these of the government would no more be associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing that which would serve the Irish cause they were furthering the cause of the wide empire of Great Britain. [Prolonged cheers.]

Goschen taunted Gladstone with his alliance with the National League. He asked how he would continue to meet the League's constantly increasing demands until

ABSOLUTE SEPARATION

should be completed. Everybody but the allies of the League considered the state of Ireland intolerable.

Gladstone's speech is widely commented upon as effectively showing the feebleness of the government's reasons for demanding coercion. The strength of his reasoning is admitted by the conservatives, and felt keenly by the unionist-liberals, more of whom threaten to secede unless the coercion bill be reduced to simple provisions against boycotting and "the plan of campaign." The conservatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transfer of jury trials, especially since the unionist papers in the provinces declare them untenable.

THE GLADSTONIANS

say they can delay the passage of the bill until May and meanwhile are hopeful that the evolution of events will throw the whole scheme. Whips are on each of the members, who are forbidden to be absent during the holidays unless paired. The radical societies throughout the country have passed resolutions against the coercion bill pronouncing it emphatically unjust. The English radical press denounce the measure in language of passionate indignation.

Graves Arrested.

BANGOR, Me., March 29.—City Marshal Whitney has received a dispatch from Oakland, California, announcing the arrest of Calvin Graves, the murder of game wardens Hills and Niles at Fletcher's Brook last fall.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—In reference to the arrest of Calvin Graves, the following message was received by the Associated Press to-night from W. R. Thomas, chief of police, Oakland, California:

Calvin P. Graves was arrested for the murder of Charles Niles and Lyon S. Hill, November 8th last, in Washington county, Maine. He admits the murder and claims he acted in self defense. The Governor of Maine offered one thousand dollars for his arrest.

Discharging Clerks.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—The entire force of clerks in the transfer station of the Pennsylvania Railway in this city have been notified that after the present month's business was finished their services would be no longer required. Nearly 100 men who were receiving salaries of from $50 to $125 per month, will be thrown out of employment by the abandonment of the station, which is believed to be one of the first violent effects of the passage of the inter-state commerce bill. Heretofore all freight from either the east or west, passing from the main line of the Pennsylvania Company, or *vice versa*, has been rebilled and transferred in this city, but in future all freight will be shipped through to its destination without any transferring whatever.

PARNELL TO FITZGERALD.

And the Reply of the Latter.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—The following cablegram was received by Hon. John Fitzgerald to-day and the following reply sent to Parnell:

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
London, March 27, 1887.

To Hon. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Nebraska:

The coercion bill proposed to-night in the House of Commons, is the eighty-seventh since the act of union eighty-seven years ago. It is also most stringent, tyrannical and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a coercion bill been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing, as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation, and appears to be expressly designed for driving the discontent from beneath the surface. It places all public speakers, writers and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

holding their office at the pleasure of the Crown. It consigns the Irish-speaking peasant of rack-rented Kerry to the tender mercies of a packed jury of Orangemen, or landlords, or a jury of Englishmen at the Old Bailey in London. The liberal party, headed by Gladstone, stands as one man against this measure and will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the last. It seems impossible to believe even the present House of Commons will continue to follow the tory government in their mad course, and good judges consider the measure will be weak and rein the cabinet. We must, however, prepare for the worst, and I confidently appeal to the American people for that sympathy and support which they have never withheld from a people struggling for liberty.

(Signed) PARNELL.

THE REPLY.

LINCOLN, Neb.

To Hon. Charles S. Parnell, M. P., House of Commons, London:

Your cable received. The league will redouble its efforts. Ireland is sure of American sympathy and support in the coming crisis. The Nebraska Legislature to-day by a unanimous vote passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and condemning the policy of coercion. This and similar manifestations throughout this free country, give the lie to the slanders of the English press that true Americans do not sympathize with Ireland. This great liberty loving people of the United States are entirely in sympathy with Ireland's struggle for home rule.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

The following resolutions passed both houses of the legislature by a unanimous vote, and were moved by Hon. Whitmore in the house and Senator Colby in the senate; and were immediately cabled to

PARNELL AND GLADSTONE:

WHEREAS, The Government of Great Britain, in defiance of the wishes of the Irish people and of the expressed will of the people of Wales and Scotland and of the democracy of England, deny the Irish people a responsible government, and now threaten them with the infliction of laws that will trample on every vestige of personal and constitutional liberty and must only end in bloodshed if not in the ruin of the Irish people; and

WHEREAS, The Irish people have always been steadfast and faithful friends of American liberty, fighting for its achievement and dying for its preservation, and so bound up with us by

TIES OF BLOOD

and honorable memories that our hearts are greatly moved by their noble struggle for human freedom;

Resolved, That we condemn the Irish policy of Lord Salisbury and his cabinet, as at variance with every principle of constitutional law and justice, as inhuman in conception and leading not only to the injury of Ireland but to the personal safety of the British Empire, and to estrange the good will and friendship of the American people, who have never sanctioned a policy that conflicts with justice and liberty;

Resolved, That we extend to Parnell and his co-laborers, and to the Irish nation, our heartfelt sympathy and encouragement to continue their

GALLANT STRUGGLE,

until under the ægis of a national and responsible government Ireland shall once more enjoy peace and happiness;

Resolved, That we honor the noble stand taken by Gladstone and the enlightened democracy of Great Britain and express our confidence that their principles of justice and liberty to Ireland will prevail over the barbarous and unrighteous policy of the tory government; that copies of these resolutions be cabled to Charles Stewart Parnell and William E. Gladstone, House of Commons, London.

Terrible Privations.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The bark *Scott's Bay*, arrived to-day from Lisbon, and reports that she sighted, on March 24th, a waterlogged and dismasted vessel. A boat was lowered, though the sea was very heavy, and into it clambered the mate and four seamen. After several attempts the vessel was boarded. The captain and second mate were the only survivors, the mate, steward and two colored seamen having died the previous night. The two survivors were almost exhausted. They were not able to talk and had to be hoisted on board *Scott's Bay*. They had been lashed for forty-eight hours on the top of a fly house, without food or water, and their clothing was torn to rags. The vessel was the schooner *Marcus Davis*, Captain Williams, from Fernandina for Philadelphia.

Trunk Line Presidents.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The trunk line presidents at their meeting to-day ratified the recent action of the joint executive committee continuing the organization and the headquarters for meeting and as a place of records. The pooling of receipts closes with the operation of the new law. Messrs. Hickson and Sergeant were present as representatives of the Grand Trunk Railway, which recently rebelled against the western association because differential rates were denied them. Their case was discussed by the meeting, but no action was taken.

President Robert Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio, was present, for the first time in over a year. The joint executive committee will meet to-morrow.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—There was a full attendance at the Cabinet meeting to-day. The Treasury Department was represented by Mr. Fairchild.

The appointment made yesterday of Henry O. Billings as receiver of the land office at Hailey, Idaho Territory, has been revoked and Mr. Hailey has been appointed register of the land office at that place.

The Postmaster-General has issued the following circular addressed to division superintendents and inspectors, and other officials and employes of the railway mail service:

The attention of this department has been invited by the officers of many railroad companies to the

INTER-STATE COMMERCE

act, with the inquiry how far those provisions which they have deemed restrictive of free travel affect the persons or employes of the postal service. The correspondence has almost universally contained expressions of willingness to continue the facilities heretofore offered unless such course will be in contravention of the law. In order to obtain a satisfactory exposition of this point the opinion of the Attorney-General was solicited, whether there be anything in the act which prohibits the practice heretofore prevailing. The Attorney-General's opinion is that the inter-state act does not effect the postal service, but is in regulation of commerce only.

Young Tourists.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 29.—Two small travelers, who had no one to look after them, attracted special attention at the Union station in this city this morning. One was named Emil Barck, ten years of age, and the other Gussie Barck, three years of age. Attached to the coat of the elder boy was a card on which was written the address of the father, J. G. Barck, of No. 42 Third Avenue, New York, to whom the children were being sent. The story of the elder boy was that his mother had left her home and taken her two children to San Francisco. There she left them and they were taken in charge by benevolent people who placed them in an orphan asylum. Their father heard where they were and sent for them. They had traveled all the way alone from San Francisco to this city en route to New York.

Suing for Salary.

BOSTON, March 29.—Ex-Representative Page, of Rhode Island, has begun suit in the Court of Claims against the government for $10,000. Page was elected to succeed Representative Pierce, deceased, and took his seat seven days before the expiration of the Forty-Ninth Congress. He claimed pay for the full term, and was only given pay for the time he occupied his seat.

The Investigation.

LONDON, March 29. — Right Hon. Lord John Manners, vice-president of the committee council on agriculture, stated in response to interrogatories in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, that the governmental inquiry into Pasteur's method of inoculation for the prevention of anthrax and other diseases was making progress, but the results so far obtained would not justify the department of agriculture in recommending farmers to inoculate according to Pasteur's methods.

Appointed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 29.—Ex-President W. G. Raoul, of the Central Railroad of Georgia, has been appointed president of the Mexican National Railway.

That Difficulty.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Staples explains about that difficulty with young Flood, that he thought he couldn't get fair play if he resented Flood's blows; therefore he went quietly away. He denies owing Flood any money.

Mrs. Potter.

LONDON, March 29.—Mrs. James Brown Potter, who made her debut at the Haymarket Theatre in London last evening, was very favorably received by a brilliant audience. The Prince of Wales expressed himself as very much pleased with her performance and predicted for her a successful theatrical career.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BACK FROM DETROIT.

MINK CREEK, Idaho,
March 28th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

We were released from the Detroit House of Correction March 19th, and feel desirous of thanking our friends for their kindness and labors in our behalf, as well as for money received for our transportation and for our necessary wants coming home. At our departure from the House of Correction we received a suit of clothes (such as they were), $5 cash and two baskets of sandwiches, and from our friends in Salt Lake City $80 cash. After bidding farewell to all the officers of the institution, with promises to correspond with some of them, Captain Joseph Nicholson, superintendent of the place, followed us to the depot, taking us by the street cars, and the sick brother, Rasmus Nielsen and our luggage in a buggy. Leaving Detroit at 9 p. m., March 19th, we arrived in Chicago at 7 a. m., March 20th, expecting to meet Mr. Paul Marton, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. After some waiting we took transportation to the Burlington Railroad Station and went in search of said agent, and after much search and about two hours waiting at their offices, we were informed by Mr. Marton's clerk that he would or could do nothing for us. Happening to find that an agent for the D. & R. G Railroad had an office at 220 St. Clark Street, (Mr. Matt. Johnson) we went our way there and found Mr. Johnson, who received us very courteously and immediately set to work arranging for our transportation to Hannibal, the Missouri Pacific, the Kansas City and Burlington and Missouri to Denver, Colorado, and the D. & R. G. to Ogden, where we arrived March 23th. We were very kindly treated by all the officials of said lines and on our part feel to recommend our people to patronize said D. & R. G. Company.

Reaching Franklin, Idaho, we were met at the station by Brother George C. Parkinson, of the Oneida Stake Presidency, Brother Crowley, of the Presidency of the Young Men's Mutual Association, Brother T. Nash, and a number of brethren and sisters, and a brass band to welcome us home to our families and friends—a token of love which brought to our eyes a moisture which we could not conceal, and an emotion swelling our throats making it impossible to utter our heartfelt thanks to friends.

Feeling in our hearts to ask the blessings of Almighty God upon all mankind, and especially upon the chosen ones of God, and being happy again among family and friends, I am, as ever, your humble servant,

NELS GRAHAM.

Scientists endorse Red Star Cough Cure, because it is free from noxious opiates.

SUMMER HERD.

I WILL TAKE HORSES AND CATTLE to pasture for the summer at ranch near Kay's Creek, leaving the Eighth Ward Square, Monday, April 4, at 4 p. m. Terms, $4.00 per month. WM. PLANT.

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THE STALLIONS

BLACK CRESCENT AND TOM HAMILTON

WILL MAKE THE SEASON FOR 1887, at Taylor Brothers' farm, in Bluff Dale, 20 miles south of Salt Lake City.

Crescent is sired by the famous L. C. Lee, is jet black, and weighs 1300 lbs.

Tom is half Hambletonian and half Morgan, color, chesnut brown. For terms and further particulars, enquire at farm or of

d&sw M. W. TAYLOR, City Hall.

NOTICE.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, will be held in the Social Hall, in this City, on Tuesday, April 5th, 1887, at 2 p. m., for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting.

THOS. G. WEBBER,
Sec'y and Treas.

Salt Lake City, March 28, 1887.

SALT LAKE CITY GAS CO.

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Salt Lake City Gas Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 40 E., First South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, April 5, 1887, at ten (10) o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.

T. W. ELLERBECK, Secretary.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 28, 1887.

dlw

Graefenberg PILLS.

These PILLS act with great mildness, and may be taken at any time with benefit.

They cure all forms of Malarial Diseases and Fevers, and should be used to stimulate the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action. They are invaluable for Headache, Billiousness and Bowel Complaints.

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Best Medicine for Children. 50 cents per bottle.

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50 Doz. Military Jerseys,

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50 Pieces Wool Lace,

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$1.25 EACH.

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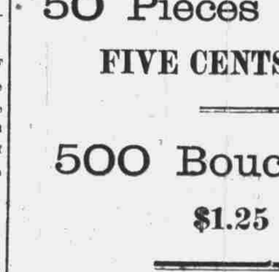

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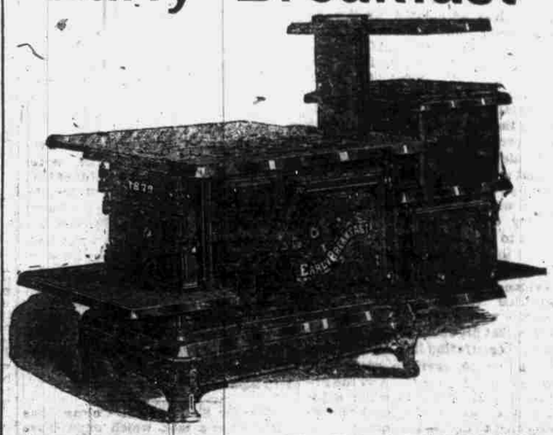

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