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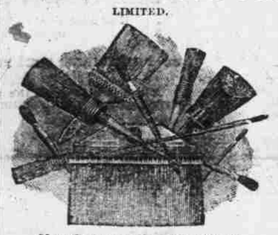

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

The Rock Island Maintains that the C. B. & Q. is to Blame.

The Strikers in Raising the Boycott Hope to Swamp the Burlington.

The Carnegie Steel Works Close, Throwing out 5000 Men—Elections—Conventions.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

WASHINGTON.

Arizona Indian Reservation—To Bond Territorial Towns, etc.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House committee on military affairs has ordered reported a bill to reduce to the width of five miles the military reservation of Fort Lowell, near Tucson, Arizona. If inquiry should disclose the fact that the surplus is of greater value than ordinary public land, Marsh will report an amendment authorizing its appraisal and sale at public auction, otherwise it will be open to disposal under the homestead laws.

In the Senate today Stewart offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report what precautions had been taken to prevent the importation of lead and lead ores from Mexico and Canada in violation of the revenue laws and what legislation is necessary to prevent the smuggling of lead and lead ores.

The President has vetoed the bill for the relief of Nat McKay and the heirs of Donald McKay. The President says:

"It hardly seem fair to the government to permit these claims to be presented after the elapse of 28 years since a settlement in full was made and receipts given, and after the opportunity had been offered for establishing further claims if they existed, when as a consequence of the contractor's neglect the government would labor under great disadvantage in its defense. I am of the opinion, in view of the history of the claims and the suspicion naturally excited as to their merit, that no injustice will be done if they are laid at rest, instead of being given new life and vigor in the Court of claims."

It is considered certain that the army retiring board will recommend the retirement of General Terry.

The House committee on territories has authorized a favorable report on the bill to empower city corporations within the territories to bond improvements and real estate to an amount not exceeding four per cent of the assessed value of said cities in addition to their present bonded debt, such money to be used for necessary public improvements.

Blaming the Burlington—The Knights of Labor, Etc.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The managers of the Rock Island road boldly maintained in court this morning that, notwithstanding the denials of the Burlington officials, the Rock Island charges were true that the Burlington had been trying by rate wars and strikes to force the formation of a great western railway trust. The Rock Island entered a motion that the whole matter be referred to a master, before whom testimony should be taken to establish the truth of the charges. Voluntary affidavits could not be obtained from some of the witnesses. The Rock Island asserts in its papers accompanying the motion, that the object of the reference of the case to a master is to put witnesses upon the rack of examination and cross-examination. Leave was asked from the court to get affidavits from some of the proposed witnesses who have suddenly left the immediate jurisdiction of the court. Among those are C. E. Perkins, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, P. M. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and J. W. Midgley, chairman of the Southwestern Railway Association. The Rock Island rejoinder in conclusion, says that yesterday's affidavits of Henry B. Stone, general manager of the Burlington displays a temper and recklessness in assertion, and a denial which renders it eminently proper that he be subjected to a cross-examination, under the circumstances, which will compel him to frame his own answers instead of reading them prepared for him by counsel, in which he will have an opportunity to explain how he can deny, without the qualification of affirmation or belief, the averment that the Burlington communicated to one or more managers of railways, its purpose to prosecute the rate war until the officers of the western railways should consent to abdicate the powers placed in their hands by their stockholders to an unlawful trust, when such communications were made by other officers of the Burlington Company and not in the presence of said Henry B. Stone; and the Rock Island says further it can by cross-examination of said Henry B. Stone, and by the testimony of other witnesses whom it proposes to examine, sustain each and every allegation the Rock Island has made, and establish the falsehood of every contrary allegation made in the affidavit of Henry B. Stone. The reiteration of the Rock Island charges and the motion for a reference to a master caused a hot interchange of denunciation between the attorneys of the two corporations. Wirt Dexter, for the Burlington, warmly declared the Rock Island officials were attempting a boycott against the Burlington, and that the boycott was a criminal and indictable offense in Illinois. Judge Gresham interposed at this point with an adjournment until the afternoon.

When the court reconvened the arguments were resumed. At their conclusion Judge Gresham said even if the trust allegations made by the Rock Island were true it did not relieve that road from its duty as a common carrier. Again he did not think the Rock Island had refused to do its duty. The Burlington did not need protection from this, its strongest competitor, and as there was no danger of injury accruing to the "Q" road, no injunction would be issued just now. Further developments, he said, might alter this order.

It is broadly stated that in lifting the boycott the strikers calculated all roads that had suspended relations with the "Q" would at once proceed to unload on that company all the cars that had accumulated, and that the effect would be to swamp the "Q" with freight. Having achieved this, the Burlington would be required under the law to furnish proper facilities for handling freight, and this might grow into a lever to move the men back into their old positions with the "Q." Up to tonight the judgment of the men seems to have been good, but it will take time to demonstrate whether or not the Burlington is capable of handling all the freight that is poured in.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The *Times* will say tomorrow, in reference to the calling off of the boycott by the strikers, that it is the result of negotiations between the Brotherhood of Engineers and the Knights of Labor; that a committee from the Brotherhood went to Scranton a week ago to see Powderly and urge him to call out all the Knights of Labor employed on the "Q." road, and if the strike should extend to other roads to call out the Knights there as well, to aid the striking engineers. In return the engineers would make certain concessions. The *Times* says Powderly refused to do anything to precipitate a general strike, which he regarded as disastrous for all concerned, but finally agreed if the boycott was declared off and all except "Q." strikers went to work he would call all the Knights among the "Q." employees out. The truth of this report remains to be seen. No signs of it have yet developed.

Political Points.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 4.—The republican state convention to choose delegates to the Chicago convention selected the following delegates at large: Ex-Governor Redfield Proctor, General J. G. McCullough, Colonel J. J. Estey and Hon. Frank Plumley. General McCullough in a speech, said the issues were temperance, civil service reform, surplus and free ballot, but the greatest issue was that of tariff. Among the candidates mentioned, Blaine's name met with the greatest favor. Depew and Sheridan were next.

The platform affirms alliance to the principles of liberty and union which have been cardinal with the party; declares it fundamental that elections must be pure and honest; that the Constitution in this respect is nullified by the democratic House, and that popular government is thus seriously imperilled; that the only remedy is to restore to power the party that saved the Union; believes in the protection of American markets for American citizens and favors such taxation as will yield only the revenue that the general welfare requires and such tariff as will obviate a large surplus in the treasury and protect producers and artisans from serious competition with foreign capital. The resolutions strongly condemn President Cleveland's disregard of civil service reform and insist upon the rectification of flagrant abuse of the system; favor the policy of public supervision of great corporations and trusts; gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who saved the country, is warmly expressed and a generous provision for their comfort favored; immigration of a mass of people of nationalities who do not assimilate with our own should be suppressed; the Government should provide means without invading the rights of the States to educate the illiterate; women will be wholly welcome to equal participation in the Government when they give evidence of a desire for enfranchisement in sufficient numbers; the saloon is an unmixed social evil, and friends of temperance should work together politically for the most restrictive measures.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—The Prohibition Convention for the State of California met here this morning and spent the day in routine work. About four hundred delegates were present. Ex-Governor St. John of Nebraska is in attendance.

JACKSON, Miss., April 4.—The Republican Convention today nominated delegates at large to the National convention as follows: John R. Lynch, James Hill, T. W. Stringer and John R. McGill. John R. Lynch made a speech arraigning both the State and National administrations. The convention did not instruct their delegates but referred to John Sherman as the popular statesman.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4. — The weather today was fair and the election for State officers progressed quietly. A tremendous vote was polled in this city. Enos Lapham, (Republican), for Lieutenant-Governor was freely scratched.

The State election today went republican by about 1500 on the general ticket, and the republicans had a sweeping victory on the legislature. The proposed amendment to the constitution abolishing the real estate qualification for foreign-born voters will probably not get the necessary two-thirds vote.

The vote for governor was: Taft (republican) 20,768; Davis (democrat) 17,444; Gould (prohibition) 1345. The majority for Taft was 1989. The exact status of the general assembly cannot be given tonight, but the republicans will have a majority on joint ballot.

Five Thousand Men Idle.

PITTSBURG, April 4.—The strikers at the Edgar Thomson steel works today rejected Andrew Carnegie's co-operative proposition. Mr. Carnegie immediately ordered a complete shutdown of the great plant until January 1, 1889. This announcement was received with dismay by the workingmen. It will throw out of employment over 5000 men.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Some time ago Senator Walthall introduced a bill for the withdrawal of public lands in Mississippi, from sale on ordinary private entry. The public lands committee after consideration of the matter concluded to report a bill covering all public lands and this morning Walthall, by direction of the committee, reported the following substitute for his bill:

Resolved, That from and after the passage of this act the public lands of the United States now subject to private entry shall be disposed of under and according to the provisions of the homestead laws only.

Cockrell gave notice he would oppose the passage of the bill.

The Senate then briefly discussed the bill to reimburse the creditors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bond bill the pending question being Beck's amendment.

Teller criticised the statement of McPherson as to the country being within 60 days on a silver basis, with gold at a premium, if the amendment should become a law. He declared there was nothing in the financial experience of the country or the world that would justify the statement that if $250,000,000 in silver coin were put on the market any difference would be made in the relative value of the silver dollar and silver bullion. He denied there was any intrinsic value in money, whether gold, silver or paper. It had simply the value corresponding with its ability to absorb things. The silver question, he said, did not cut any particular figure in the pending bill. The amount of silver that would be coined under the Beck amendment would be insignificant and would have little or no influence on the value of silver, but it would tell the world that a great silver-producing country of the world was satisfied it did not make a mistake when it partially remonetized silver and that step by step it proposed to go on until there was a complete recognition of silver as money metal, in all respects equal with gold.

The question was taken on the Beck amendment and it was agreed to—37 to 13.

Reagan offered an amendment directing the purchase and cancellation of bonds with the $10,000,000 of gold in the Treasury for the redemption of legal tender notes.

Farwell asked if he pretended to say that legal tender notes were not a debt, as shown upon their face.

Reagan said technically they were a debt, but practically they were money. The easiest way to reduce the surplus and relieve taxation was by the adoption of his amendment.

Later Reagan withdrew his amendment on the assurance by Beck that he would have an opportunity to offer it as another bill.

Sherman moved to amend Beck's amendment by substituting silver bullion for silver coin, over the two millions monthly, but the presiding officer ruled it out of order.

Sherman said he knew his amendment was not in order, but he wanted to show the Senate the farce of a matter which had not been carefully examined by the committee. The Senator from Texas had spoken of there being great distress in the country. Sherman attributed this distress to the fact that the administration had not executed the law giving it full power to use the surplus in the purchase of bonds. The democratic House had also refused to pass the Senate bill allowing national bank currency to be used to the full amount of the bonds deposited. The effect of this policy was that since the administration came into power, national bank currency had been reduced by $170,000,000, and that was not all. When the banks commenced to reduce, the only way they could do was by depositing United States notes in the Treasury, and that they had done to the extent of $102,000,000. That $102,000,000 of United States notes was now tied up as a result of the faulty action of the House. So the result of that policy of the democratic party was to make a double contraction of the currency. The distress could easily have been relieved by continuing the efficient national banking system and removing the present restrictions on the issue of national banking currency.

Sherman spoke of the overthrow of the national banks as "a feather in the cap" of the democratic party, and yet the national bank currency was the best that ever existed. He stood there to defend the national banking system, which was insiduously sought to be overthrown by various propositions submitted to the bill. There had been an effort to undermine it ever since the democratic party came into power. He would not say that of the executive head of the administration, but of the Representatives who came mainly from the Southern States.

After opposing the silver bullion proposition in the pending measure, Sherman said he never had been against silver. If the policy which he had always advocated had been adopted and acted upon, silver would never have depreciated in market value as it has done. The maintenance of silver on a par with gold, was a wise act of public policy, and if it could not be brought up to that standard, an approach to it could be made and then by a convention by the European nations a new rate might possibly be established, and gold and silver placed side by side as in the past. But while gold and silver were differently rated in the market, no single power in the world could bring them together and if the United States should attempt it, it would reach finally a single silver basis, thus detaching this country from the great commercial nations of the world. He had no objection whatever to the issue of silver certificates on bullion in the Treasury at its market value. The United States should have done what the Latin nations did—not coin any more silver than is necessary for ordinary transactions. On the balances of silver bullion, certificates could have been issued from the beginning and could now. The proposition from the senator from Texas would dissipate the gold now held for the redemption of legal tender notes and would drive it abroad and into the banks to be hoarded and then when some Black Friday came there would be a gap between the coin and legal tender notes and gold and silver bullion would be at a premium. He was willing to do all that could be done to maintain silver, provided the Senate stands by him in maintaining the two metals at par with each other until by common consent of the nations of the world there may be a ratio fixed approaching the present one.

Allison said he had voted for the Beck amendment respecting silver, and saw nothing in it that had a tendency in the slightest degree to alarm the people of the country as respects silver coinage. The silver legislation of 1878 had been, he thought, fully and thoroughly justified. It would not have been possible to have maintained resumption without it. He wanted to say to all business men who might be alarmed lest we coined a million or two of silver this year more than we ought to, that there would be no danger of an outflow of gold. He would not say what would happen if we should so adjust our internal affairs as respects the revenue laws as to change the balance of trade against us, because when that time comes—when we become a debtor nation instead of a creditor—whether or not gold would go, he was not prepared to say. While he was as ready as any other senator to find a just cause of alarm, especially the situation of Jan. 14, 1879, he did not believe the added coin which would result from Beck's amendment would amount to one-thousandth part of one cent per annum as respects the great measures of value which now adjust all our affairs.

McPherson moved to add to the bill: "*Provided*, that nothing in this act shall authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to coin more than four millions' worth per month."

Stewart moved to lay the amendment on the table, and without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—After the reading of the journal an effort was made by friends of the special order—the direct tax bill—to make an arrangement by which a final vote on the measure would be insured today at 8 o'clock, but Breckenridge (Arkansas) objected to the proposition.

E. B. Taylor (Ohio) thereupon moved to limit the general debate to one hour.

The opponents of the bill then resorted to filibustering tactics.

The entire day was spent in voting upon dilatory motions.

At 6 o'clock a vote occurred on the motion for a recess until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

Breckenridge made a motion that McMillan be excused from voting upon Taylor's motion.

Reed (Maine) and Burrows (Michigan) made the point of order that the motion of excuse was not in order, Reed suggested if it were, more motions would be submitted to excuse every member.

The speaker said while this might be very inconvenient he thought the motion to excuse was in order.

Grosvenor (Ohio) remarked suggestively that it might be a very convenient motion for the minority to avail itself of. There were 145 members of the minority. At 6 hours a day they would use up fifty days upon every vote and he gave notice now if God spared his life and this motion were admitted if he could get the minority to stand with him, he would do it on a question which would affect somebody very materially. The House was asked to put a technical consideration on a rule that would paralyze the legislation of the country and put into the hands of the minority a power to usurp all legislative functions.

The Speaker said he had expressed no opinion as to what the rule ought to be. He had simply stated what it was.

Breckenbridge (Arkansas) withdrew his motion to excuse McMillan.

Grosvenor (Ohio) inquired if the ruling of the chair would be allowed to stand.

The Speaker replied he supposed all proceedings would stand as part of the record of the House, but the chair would give this question a thorough examination.

The motion for a recess was set aside by a motion to adjourn until Friday.

On this no quorum voted and a call of the House was ordered.

At 10:30 the situation remains unchanged, except that there has been a gradual falling off in the number of members responding to their names on the roll call. At this hour the prospects for an all night session are strengthening.

The House at 2:15 a. m. took a recess until 11:45.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The Abyssinian retreat continues and many fugitives are flocking to the Italian lines in a famished condition.

The New York *Tribune* says that Jacob Sharp is in a serious condition and his physicians expect him to live but a short time.

Jackson, Mich., dispatch: An aeronaut named Hegan dropped with a parachute from a balloon from a flight of over a mile today. He reached the ground in safety, though badly off for breath.

A London dispatch says the Grand Lodge Templars has adopted the report of the representatives who attended the session at Saratoga at which the reunion of both sections of the Supreme Court was effected.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies to which was referred the proposals of the Panama Canal Company for issue a lottery loan is equally divided for and against the loan. The committee, therefore, will report to the Chamber that they are unable to arrive at a decision.

W. R. Lewis, the American consul at Tangier, has received a reply from the Moorish government, declining to accede to the demands of the United States with reference to the persons under consular protection imprisoned at Rabs. Fears are entertained here that the American government will adopt vigorous measures against Morocco.

ST. JOSEPH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the St. Joseph Stake was held at Pima, Graham County, Arizona, Saturday and Sunday, March 24th and 25th.

There were present on the stand, Christopher Layton and W. D. Johnson of the Stake Presidency; also Bishops of the various wards.

After the usual opening exercises, Prest. Layton made a few opening remarks and called for the Bishops' reports, which were given by P. A. Loffgren, of St. David; John Welker, of Layton; P. O. Petersen, of Graham; Samuel Claridge, of Thatcher; S. M. Haws, of Central; John Taylor, of Pima; M. M. Curtis, of Curtis, and D. H. Matthews, Presiding Elder of Matthews branch of the Pima Ward, all of which were favorable.

W. C. Moody gave a report of the High Priest's quorum; Robert Welker of the Seventies; Wm. Ramson, the Elders; W. J. Packer, the Y. M. M. I. A.; and J. W. Johnson, the Sunday Schools.

The subjects mostly dwelt upon by the speakers were, the first principles of the Gospel, gathering of Israel, want of unity, the fall of Adam, etc.

Much good counsel and advice were given by the presidency.

Patriarch Philemon Merrill spoke by the power and spirit of God which was manifested unto the people, and bore a faithful testimony to the truth of the Gospel.

President Layton endorsed the remarks of the speakers and felt that we had had a very enjoyable time. Conference then adjourned.

Benediction by Elder M. H. Merrill.
JOSEPH EAST, Clerk.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size $1. Every bottle warranted. (3)

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Who is now at the Clift House, Salt Lake, for a few days, has made some wonderful cures in this country and all through the East. His success is wonderful, and all who suffer with Eye or Ear, Catarrh, Throat or Lung diseases, and all diseases peculiar to women, will do well to call on the great Surgeon while here. Consult him free, at the Clift House, Room No. 3, Salt Lake, Sunday included. d103

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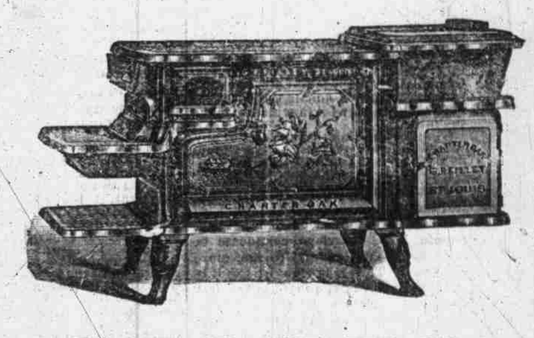

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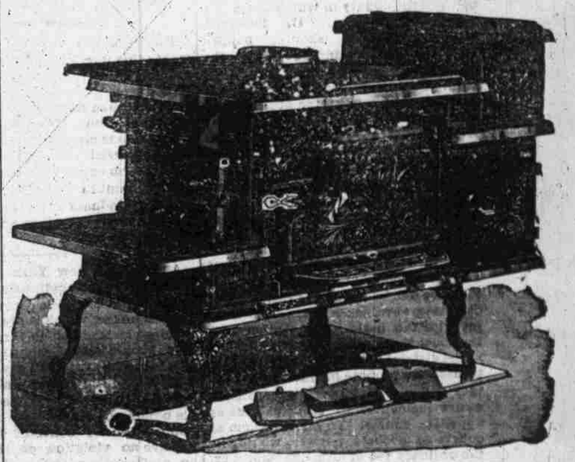

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