DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 216. SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1888. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL. XXI.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS.

A Senate Committee Will Investigate the Competition of Canadian Railroads.

Maxwell, Convicted of Murdering Preller, May Yet Escape the Gallows.

Two Men Shot Down in Texas, and Three Men Stabbed in Indiana.

Thirteen Persons Burned to Death, in a Rookery in New York.

By Telegraph to the News.]

A TENEMENT HOLOCAUST.

Nearly or Quite Twenty People Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Thirteen people were burned to death in a six story brick building in the rear of No. 197 Bowery this afternoon. Six more were burned so badly that they will probably die when removed to the various hospitals. The house was a ramshackle affair hidden in the middle of the block, the only entrance to it being a narrow alley way from the Bowery. In the caged-in building lived about 100 people. Each of the six floors was occupied by a single family the head of which was a tailor who made clothing for a cheap wholesale clothing house and employed from fifteen to twenty women, children and men in addition to his own family. They were

POLISH JEWS,

and the employers and employes worked, ate and slept in the crowded rooms of the dingy tenement. About 4:15 p. m., while all the occupants of the building were busily at work in the closing hours preceding their Sabbath eve, the flames broke out on the lower floor. The fire had, when discovered, already gained such headway that it was in full possession of the stairway, and escape by it seemed impossible. Many of the frightened inmates rushed down through the flames to the narrow courtyard with their clothes ablaze and hands and bodies burned. There were fire escapes on the front and rear of the house. There were perpendicular iron ladders running down the rear of the building, but before the inmates had tried to escape by them the flames had ascended through the house and were reaching the front window, so that descent by the fire escapes was impossible. One man already half burned to death, leaped from a five-story window and fell a mangled mass of flesh in the little court yard. Others jumped from the second story windows and escaped with bruises.

The enormous crowds that had gathered shook with dread and sympathy as some of the wounded shrieked and groaned with pain, and others feebly moaned out in anguish.

A. H. Sheldon, manager of the People's Theatre, on first discovering the fire sent out the alarm, and the firemen responded, but when they arrived the flames had already

COMPLETE POSSESSION

of the house, and nothing could be done to save it, and little to save its inmates. Charles W. Norman, property man of the People's Theatre, with several of his comrades, ran to the rear of the theatre carrying a small ladder, which they stretched over to the window of the burning building. A woman with her hair and clothing already ablaze appeared at the window and Norman called on her to cross on the ladder. She cried back she could not leave her two children, but the flames drove Norman back and he could not save her. Afterwards, the charred body of the mother and her two children were found in the building. Three men availed themselves, however, of the ladder and escaped to the roof of the theatre.

Thirteen bodies were found in the building. The bodies of the men who leaped from the fifth story window increased the death list to fifteen, and it is feared that the death of some, if not all of those in the hospital will make the number greater. Several of the bodies were burned so badly that they fell apart when removed, and the firemen were obliged to lower them in nets.

The fire started on the first floor in the apartment of Emma Stevenson, the janitress of the building, and was caused by the explosion of kerosene oil stoves.

THE LIST OF THE KILLED,

corrected up to midnight, is given herewith:

Gruft Adele, aged 28, with her new born babe, burned to death.

Gruft, Joseph, 7 years, burned to death.

Gruft, Celia, 4 years, burned to death.

Tatop, Phillip, 23 years, killed by jumping from the sixth story.

Schwartz, Henry, tailor, suffocated on the fourth floor.

A woman, unknown at the morgue, burned beyond recognition.

Abram Schneider, 36 years, burned to death.

Salmon Weinberg, burned almost beyond recognition.

Ten men are at the morgue burned beyond recognition.

LIST OF THE INJURED.

Michael Rubenhoff and Harris Rubenhoff, father and son, the former will recover, the latter will die. These two were reported missing in the early report.

Spennett Asiars, Russian tailor, 27 years old, is seriously burned, and is likely to die.

Rothman, Bernard, a Russian tailor, 23 years old (married), is seriously burned.

Rubenhoff, Nicholas, a Pole, and tailor, 29 years, (single), seriously burned about the body.

Sarah, a tailoress, (single), 19 years, seriously burned, likely to die.

Frank, Ida, Russian tailoress, (single), fractured skull from fall, likely to die.

Marsky, Abraham, a Russian, tailor, slightly injured by a fall.

Mapostic, Edward, tailor, injured about the limbs by jumping from the third story.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Under Cullom's resolution, the committee on inter-state commerce is to report what legislation is necessary for the protection of the commercial interests of the United States and to promote the enforcement of the inter-state commerce act. Cullom said he had some days ago offered a resolution in the same line but since then had concluded the investigation should have a wider scope. He would not undertake to say in advance what the situation was fully, but he had investigated the subject enough to satisfy him that the commercial interests of the United States (and he might almost say its honor) demanded something should be done to protect American interests against the encroachments of Canadian corporations.

Cullom referred to the disadvantages of the American roads under the inter-state regulations and closed as follows:

"The American people will not only demand that Congress shall regulate commerce within the United States, but that Congress and the government shall take such steps as will protect them in the conduct of their commerce with any other government. If the treaty of 1871 is in the way we have the power to get rid of it. If any legislation is necessary it is the duty of Congress to enact it."

Gorman said that in 1865 when the first bridge at Niagara was constructed the Grand Trunk road was permitted to come in and share our carrying trade. In 1866 Congress passed an act permitting goods to pass in bond through American territory without paying duty, in other words opening absolute free trade on that class of merchandise and that stood today unrepealed. In 1871 when the treaty of Washington was made the American commissioners were out-generaled in permitting the insertion of two or three words which gave the Canadian roads the right to this transit until that treaty should be abrogated. In 1884 the late Secretary Manning undertook to investigate the question and said there was but one way to settle the trouble between the British government and ourselves, and that was to strike out this transportation act. "That done," Manning said, "we should have all the rights demanded for our fishermen and all required for the interests of the United States," and he absolutely by order prohibited the transit of goods. But when the law officers came to examine the question they advised him he had no right to prevent this transit. While we had acted in perfect good faith and permitted the Canadian cars to pass freely, the Canadians had been acting against us in every particular. It has been stated upon the highest authority that by secret arrangements and drawbacks both the railroad and canal transportation of wheat and other products of the northwest has been carried in Canadian vessels, driving out American vessels. The British government had given the Canadian Pacific road sufficient money to build it through a barren wilderness. The road had been extended to Puget Sound in perfect operation, but it would have been comparatively valueless if it could not obtain a footing in the United States. So they obtained from Maine, Vermont and other states bordering on the Canadian country, charters for American organizations for the construction of railroads with money which the British government or Canadian government had given as subsidies, and the states of Maine and Vermont today are being used for the purpose of diverting this commerce from American ports. They are building today through the state of Maine a road which will not only enable the Canadian Pacific to go to Halifax and compete for the trade of the north west, but will give them the advantage of at least two days time between Japan and Liverpool over American lines, and this means an absolute monopoly of that trade. Gorman read a table of distances showing the route from Yokohama to Liverpool via the Canadian Pacific and the new lines now in process of building through the States to be over 1,100 miles shorter than by the American lines. The temptation offered by these subsidies had been too great for our American citizens. In Poore's Manuel would be found the names of American citizens who boldly proclaimed themselves in this enterprise. Of course they had a perfect right to do so. Some of the most distinguished men in the United States, some of whom were candidates for high offices, and one for the second office of the government, might be directors of the Canadian Pacific. Gorman here read a list of officers and directors of the road, among the directors appearing the name of Levi P. Morton and Wm. L. Scott. Gorman submitted it was time for the American Congress without regard to party to recognize this condition of affairs.

Mitchell, interrupting, said if the Senator from Maryland had taken the trouble to read the names of the directors of the western road which has lately fallen into the hands of the Canadian Pacific he would have seen the name of the chairman of the democratic national executive committee.

Gorman said he had no doubt of it, but that gentleman was not a candidate for office. He did not believe there ought to be any partisanship in this question, but as the senator from Oregon brought it out so pointedly, he desired to express the belief that no man who is a candidate for a high office whether he be democrat or republican, who, if elected, might become President of the United States could properly accept the office until he purged himself of every interest in a British enterprise. It was not a question of politics and he had not brought it in for political purposes.

The Canadian Pacific Railway was reaching into the United States by purchasing or building railroads in this country. For instance, the lines from Sault Ste Marie to Duluth and Minneapolis, were to be feeders to the Canadian Pacific. In addition to all that, the British government or Canadian government recently subsidized a line of steamers to China and Japan for the purpose of securing commerce between those countries and the United States and Europe. Whatever might be the exact facts in these matters all the senators would agree that whatever could be done consistently with the relations between the two governments and under the constitution of the United States ought to be done, so that commerce between China and Japan and the United States shall be carried on American roads instead of Canadian roads. The purpose of the recent subsidy of £60,000 a year to a line of three steamships on the Pacific from the western terminals of the Canadian Pacific, was to give the Canadian Pacific the business which would naturally come to the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific or the Southern Pacific, and the result so far has been that 42 per cent. of the tea consumed in this country has been carried by the Canadian Pacific.

Hoar inquired as to the fact of the subsidized steamers being convertible into ships of war.

Edmunds—The British government always requires that.

Mitchell—I can give another item. This subsidized line of steamers is bringing in Chinese at the rate of 400 a month, and they are flowing down in very great variety of streams into the United States through British Columbia.

A lengthy discussion, principally of a political nature, then ensued between Gorman and Edmunds. During its continuance Edmunds said there was one thing that might be taken as true on both sides of the chamber, and that was that the physical geography of the globe could not be changed either by the St. Louis or the Chicago platform, or by President Cleveland or his successor President Harrison. If goods could be carried cheaper between Liverpool and Hong Kong across Canada, commerce would seek that route; but besides the physical facts of geography, the physical condition of climate played its part, and no government could change it. He believed, therefor, that his honorable friend (Gorman) was immensely wrong in saying that the Canadian Pacific line whether going through Maine or not could ever compete with the American Pacific lines without going to ruin, unless sustained by its government. There were seven months in the year when the transportation of a million chests of tea or the transportation of a million boxes of silks would not cost half as much by the American lines as by the other lines, and when to that was added the fact that the American lines were capable of doing, and were doing, an immense local business any American citizen who lashed himself into great fervor on the subject of competition for Asiatic trade was falling into an immense delusion. It was true that so long as money could be found to run the Canadian line at a loss and to carry goods at half cost, it might be done and the United States could not help it. It had to be said, however, that the contract between the government of the United States and Great Britain in regard to encouraging trade, commerce and manufactures was very great. The British government subsidized railways and steamships and established colonies and consulates and resented any insults to and demanded reparation for wrongs to its subjects. The government of the United States as at present constituted did not do that.

Cullom closed the discussion by declaring in conclusion that if it was necessary that the flag of the American nation should float over Canada in order to protect the American people, he should be in favor of it before the subject was got through.

The resolution was then adopted without division.

The resolution of yesterday fixing the hour of daily meeting at 11 a. m., was adopted; yeas 31, nays 28 (a party vote), and the resolution offered by Gray that when the Senate adjourns today it be until Monday, was also adopted; yeas 31, nays 9.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session and was addressed by Teller in opposition to its ratification. He said in the annals of history no nation had been so regardless of the rights of others as the English nation. He did not know that he agreed with the statement of the senator from Virginia (Riddleberger) that this would never be a free nation until she had whipped England the third time but he did know the United States would never be a free nation unless it was ready and willing to stand up for that which the treaty of 1783 recognized in it, whether that were its boundaries or its independence. The history of England justified the declaration of Jefferson that she would destroy the liberties of the world so that she might prosper. She was today legislating for the purpose of putting subjects of hers on trial in a court unknown to the law and was sending her brightest and best men to jail for simply appearing at a public meeting to protest against the wrongs. The people of the United States would get their rights peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must. The fear of war or the fear that England could destroy $500,000,000 worth of property on the sea coast or on the lakes would not deter the American people from demanding what was theirs and what their fathers had bought with their blood. As to the remarks made by Mr. Morgan that the Senators of the democratic side, two-thirds of whom had been Confederates, were patriots while the republicans were partisans, Teller said they would not fool any one. They had been heard before and since the war. The great American heart lay in the North. It was the great American heart that had endured all the hardships and burdens of war and that had brought these people (Confederates) back. They would be welcome to all that the Northerners claimed for themselves, but they must not claim that they had more virtue or patriotism nor more love of American manhood and American integrity and American glory than the republican senators had.

Vance obtained the floor.

The Senate resumed legislative business, but soon adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Private business having been dispensed with the House went into committee of the whole (Springer in the chair) on the deficiency appropriation bill.

Laird (Nebraska) offered an amendment appropriating $13,000 to pay the arrears of soldiers' bounties and back pay.

Burnes (Missouri) raised the point of order against the amendment and it was sustained.

The French spoliation section of the bill having been reached, Long, of Massachusetts, said that there was no longer any excuse for delaying the payment of these claims in view of the fact that a judicial tribunal of the government's own selection had on a conclusion alike on the facts and law declared their validity and their government's indebtedness.

After some further discussion the committee rose and took a recess.

The House at its evening session passed thirty private pension bills, and at 10:30 adjourned until Monday.

A WOMAN'S DISCOVERY.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store. (3)

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Every mother is cautioned against giving her child laudanum or paregoric; it creates an unnatural craving for stimulants which kills the mind of the child. Acker's Baby Soother is specially prepared to benefit children and cure their pains. It is harmless and contains no Opium or Morphine. Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 19

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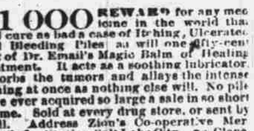

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For further particulars apply at my office, City Hall,

FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, Mayor.

Salt Lake City, August 3d, 1888.

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IDEAL BROILING.

Broiling can be done in the oven of the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door, more perfectly than over the live coals.

Lay the steak, chops, ham or fish on a wire broiler or meat rack, placing it in an ordinary bake pan to catch the drippings.

Allow it to remain in the oven with the door closed 15 or 20 minutes. No turning is required. At the end of this time it will be found nicely cooked ready to serve.

THIS IS THE IDEAL WAY TO BROIL MEATS.

There is no taint of coal gas or smoke, and the meats are more tender and better in flavor than those broiled over the coals. The convenience of broiling in the oven will be appreciated by every housekeeper, and adds another to the many reasons why the Charter Oak Range or Stove with the Wire Gauze Oven Door should be preferred to all others now in the market.

SOMETHING NEW

AND AS NECESSARY AS LIFE!

..... TO HAVE .....

Clean Beds, Pillows and Carpets,

..... APPLY TO .....

S. S. WHITEHEAD'S

Process, Steam Carpet Cleaning, Feather and Mattress Renovating.

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KINGSFORD'S

OSWEGO STARCH!

"Pure," Silver Gloss and Corn Starch,

FOR THE LAUNDRY. FOR THE TABLE.

THE VERY PERFECTION OF QUALITY.

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The Furniture Slightly Damaged by water at the recent fire in

P. W. MADSEN'S STORE

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Call Early and Examine Goods at 51 & 53 E. 1st South St d eod 3m

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We Handle Everything in the Meat Line.

—A FULL SUPPLY OF—

ALL KINDS OF MEATS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Sausages Fresh Every Morning,
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Home Cured Hams, Pure Home Made Lard.

DEALERS IN

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TELEPHONE CALL, 252

R. K. THOMAS.

Eagle Emporium.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

I WILL COMMENCE A

SPECIAL SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK,

On Thursday, July 25,

CONSISTING OF

DRESS GOODS,

CARPETS,

CLOTHING, SILKS AND VELVETS,

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS AND LACES.

The Goods are all New, Fresh and Desirable, and will be suitable for Fall and Winter use. Country people should take time to attend this Sale. It will continue until

Saturday, Sep. 1st.

R. K. THOMAS.