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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

A Prospect that the Engineers' Strike will be Settled by Arbitration.

The Sarcophagus of Alexander the Great Discovered at Saida.

Spirited Debate in the Senate on the Dependent Pensions Bill.

The Anti-Chinese Bill Introduced by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

THE STRIKE.

A Conference Held Between Chief Arthur and President Perkins.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—The *Times* tomorrow will say: Within twenty-four hours possibly the Burlington strike will be ended. It is said that President Perkins tonight personally met Chief Arthur and reached a partial understanding. When they separated it was with the agreement that they should come together tomorrow and resume the consideration of the difficulties between the company and the men, bringing it, if possible, to a mutually satisfactory conclusion. The details of the conference were not made public, but the impression was thought to be created that the strike was largely the result of a misunderstanding on both sides. The only persons present at the meeting besides Perkins and Arthur were Mr. Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood; Mr. Perkin's private secretary and a prominent Knight of Labor.

The officials consider their prospects very flattering and predict the resumption of the entire passenger service within two days. Members of the Brotherhood, as far as ascertained, to a man ignored the order of the company to report at noon today or consider themselves discharged.

Engineer Stern, in charge of the fast mail train reaching here tonight,

WAS SHOT AT

while in his cab at Aurora depot. It is supposed the assailants intended to frighten him off the engine, for, although they stood on the platform close to the locomotive, the bullets did not enter the cab. Four men first jumped on the engine and attempted to hire him to desist. He refused. The men jumped off into the crowd, and then came two pistol shots, and a great hubbub followed. In the midst of the confusion Stern pulled out.

Telegraphic inquiries failed to confirm the statement that Engineer Stern was shot at. It is denied that anything approaching the riotous proceeding described by him actually occurred.

General Manager Stone today sent a long letter to all division superintendents, in which he says the company is extremely anxious that such of the old men as are competent, sober and industrious should come back to the service. The time is at hand, he says, when a great deal can be done by personal talk to induce good men to give up what must eventually be a contest full of disaster to them if proceeded in. He says the

COMPANY FULLY REALIZE

the situation; knows the difficulty in filling the places with good men who know the road, and know the losses of a prolonged conflict. All this has been fully considered and taken into account, but it is simply impossible for the company to yield to the demands which have been made. The general manager hopes, therefore, that those holding a position in the service which will enable them to do so, will use their utmost exertion to convince the men by personal persuasion, and induce them to come back into the service, satisfied to let the company and its officers manage its own property.

Late last night Mr. Perkins admitted he had been in conference during the evening with Messrs. Arthur and Sargent. He declined to say whether any result was reached, or who had inaugurated the proceedings. Chief Arthur and Mr. Sargent were still more reticent. From another source it is learned that the misunderstanding which was removed lay in the fact that Perkins had declined to meet the strikers' grievance committee and had placed the matter in the hands of General Manager Stone. Mr. Perkins misunderstood and explained why he could not possibly have come to Chicago at that time. Arthur and Seargent agreed that under the circumstances it could not have been expected that he should meet the committee. Then the engineers' demands were gone over in detail and Chief Arthur showed where

VITAL CONCESSIONS

could be made provided the mileage system and wages asked were conceded. The ground having been fully cleared, an adjournment was taken, Perkins' purpose being, it is understood, to consult with General Manager Stone and Chief Arthur and Seargent to confer with the chairman of the strikers' permanent committee on grievances.

DENVER, Feb. 29.—The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen held a secret meeting here tonight which was largely attended by men from every road running into the city. It is learned that they adopted resolutions endorsing the Burlington strikers, and resolved to stand together as a man for their demands. They denounced any attempt at violence men whom the company may put on the engines, and the destruction of property, and agreed, in case of a demonstration of this kind, to offer their services to suppress it. The company got a train out for the east this evening, but without any passengers (the first since Monday afternoon). The engine was in charge of Wm. J. Gillen, who has been employed in a photographer's gallery for three or four years past.

European Notes.

VIENNA, Feb. 29.—The *Allemaine Zeitung* says: The Cossack Ashinoff has stored a quantity of munitions in a Russian convent at Galatia, preparatory to making a great raid into Bulgaria.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—An avalanche in the valley of Morrobia, Switzerland, killed ten persons and many cattle and destroyed a large number of houses.

SAN REMO, Feb. 29.—The sleep of the Crown Prince was disturbed in the early part of last night. His expectorations are still tinged with blood and the color has rather increased.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The police are endeavoring to prevent the fight between Sullivan and Mitchell, and have been keeping close watch on Sullivan's quarters at Windsor. Today they were astonished to find that Sullivan had disappeared. It is not known where he has gone. The police are completely baffled.

In the Commons today a rule proposed by Smith, empowering the Speaker to take the vote of the House by the simple rising of members, was vigorously opposed by members, Liberals and Parnellites, but was finally adopted with a provision that the names of those voting in the minority should always be recorded.

Willre Blunt, candidate of the liberals, was defeated in the parliamentary election at Deptford today.

ROME, Feb. 29.—Snow storms of exceptional severity are prevailing in northern Italy. Several villages in the Alps have been destroyed by avalanches and many lives lost. Troops have been dispatched to aid the sufferers. Many villages near Genoa and on Lake Como are suffering from lack of food. Soldiers are cutting their way through to relieve them. The custom house near Revere was destroyed by an avalanche; three guards and four other persons were killed. An avalanche covered the village of Sterpone, near Ireres; thirty lives were lost.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a decree imposing heavy reprisal duties on French goods.

In the Deputies today Prime Minister Crispi said fresh proposals had been mailed to Paris. In the meantime the general tariff will be enforced.

MADRID, Feb. 29.—Several avalanches have occurred in Oviedo, destroying the railroad bridge and a number of houses. Eleven were killed at Pajares.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 29.—The sarcophagus containing the body of Alexander the Great has been discovered at Saida.

PESTH, Feb. 29.—The Austro-Hungarian government is arranging for a considerable increase of the army. The present military law, which expires in 1889, fixes the strength of the army at 800,000 men exclusive of the landwehr. Austro-Hungary is thus behind the other powers in military strength, but intends to institute thorough and extensive reforms by which she will be placed on an equal military footing with Germany and France.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—Count Wilhelm Carl Eppingen Desponneck, the Danish statesman, is dead.

Standard Oil Monopoly.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—J. D. Rockefellar, of the Standard Oil Company was examined yesterday by the Senate trust investigating committee. He said the company of which he is president has a capital of three and a half million dollars. He is a member of the Standard Oil Trust, which is not incorporated but based on a written agreement. He produced the agreement asking that its contents be kept from the press as it contained private matter. From five to fifty companies had entered the trust, but he would not say definitely how many. The capital is ninety million dollars. The oil product of the country is about twenty-seven million barrels annually and three-fourths of this is consolidated by the trust. Certificates are worth $165, the par value being $100. In 1887 the shareholders received 20 per cent more stock and in addition a dividend of ten per cent. Dividends have been drawn every three months, the average being 0½ per cent annually. Twenty million dollars has been added to the seventy millions with which the trust started. This has been given as stock dividends in addition to the regular dividends. A number of small refineries have been closed, and new machinery put in. The number of refineries has been increasing constantly, the trust doing nothing to prevent the production. The trust only owns the stock of small wells, whose production is about 200 barrels a day, while the total production is 100,000 barrels a day. The trust owns the stock of pipe lines, one of which brings oil to the seaboard through tubes. About $30,000,000 of the trust's capital represents the plant of the pipe lines. A majority of the stock is held by the present trustees. A synopsis of the trust agreement, which was executed January 20th, 1882, shows a division of those entering into three classes, and the names of those in each class are given. The purposes of the trust are to mine for product, manufacture, refine and deal in petroleum and all its products, and all the material used in such business and to transact other business connected therewith. The parties agree to form a corporation under the laws of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, such corporation be known as "Standard Oil Company" of each state. The trustees are given the power to purchase bonds and stocks of other companies. Each trustee is entitled to a salary not exceeding $25,000 a year, each president who may be elected, to $50,000. Rockefeller said the trust had but little to do with producing oil. Its business is almost entirely in refining and transporting. The company owned oil cars and is interested in natural gas, and controls the stock of several such companies. It employs twenty-five thousand men.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to amend the acts relating to Chinese immigration, and said he would as soon as practicable ask the Senate to take action on it.

Calendar.

The bill provides that the words "Chinese laborers" and "Chinese passengers" shall be held to include and mean any persons of the Chinese race, without regard to the government to which the Chinese may owe allegiance, and without regard to the port, place or country from which he or she may come to the United States. The second section provides that all Chinese laborers who departed from the United States between the 17th of November, 1880, and the 6th of June, 1882, having at the time of departure the right to return to the United States under the provisions of the treaty between the United States and the Empire of China, bearing date of November 17, 1880, shall avail themselves of such right, so secured, and return to the United States within six months after the passage of this act. Every Chinese laborer so departing who fails to return to the United States within the said six months, shall be taken and deemed to have waived his right to return under the provisions of the treaty, and shall forever thereafter be excluded from the United States. Section 3 reads as follows: "That the certificate provided by the act of May 2, 1873, to be delivered to Chinese departing from the United States, for the purpose of identification on their return shall, ninety days after the passage of this act, be such as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to make all needful rules and regulations to prevent the entry into the United States of any Chinese who are denied the right so to enter by any act of Congress, or acts of Congress, relating to the entry of Chinese into the United States, are hereby amended so as to conform with this act.

Call offered a resolution which was laid over, instructing the committee on public lands, to report a bill declaring that all patents for public lands issued by the Secretary of the Interior without authority of law be absolutely void, and requiring the Attorney General to bring suits to vacate and set them aside.

The bill providing for a national art commission to pass upon works of art to be purchased by the government, was taken up and passed.

Mitchell offered a resolution, which was agreed to, instructing the committee on public lands to inquire into the propriety and advisability of having seven or eight townships of the public domain, surrounding and including Mount Hood, Oregon, set apart as a national Park.

The bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children, as amended by Vest, was passed. [It makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to establish an industrial boarding school on every Indian reservation upon which there may be located any Indian tribe, numbering 500 or more adult Indians. The pupils are to be taught in the branches of useful labor in addition to the usual studies in primary schools. Nothing in the bill is to prevent the education of Indian children in schools outside the reservations, without the consent of their parents or guardians, and no provisions of the act are to apply to the five civilized tribes, nor to the Osage Indians of Indian Territory.]

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to the dependent relations of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Wilson (Iowa) moved an amendment to insert the words "from infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering from "infirmities of age or from mental or physical disability."

In the debate which took place, Plumb delivered an eloquent eulogy on the army.

Vest said they had heard a good deal about the alms house and veteran soldiers in the State of Missouri. There were no federal soldiers in the alms house, and he was proud to say there were no confederates either. The South today was covered with maimed and crippled soldiers, who had been shot and shelled for their honest convictions, and they asked no pension and would not take it. God be blessed, if they were not in the alms houses and none of them had ever been seen begging for bread. Whence, then, came the talk of federal soldiers in the alms houses? They were not there. He was tired and sick of insinuations, of robbery and pretense and hypocrisy in the name of the true and gallant soldiers of the Union. He would give every disabled or dependent soldier of the Federal army, and the widows and orphans of those who have lost their lives in the service the last acre of land and the last dollar. He would have done the same for Confederate soldiers "if God had blessed our cause." Why this talk that Congress has not done enough for the soldiers, when the country had paid out since 1865, $883,000,000 for pensions?—a liberality unparalleled in the history of the world. The great military and political organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, had thrown its lance into the debates of Congress and sent bills to their accredited senators for the purpose of being enacted. When the president of the United States had honestly and bravely discharged his executive duty and vetoed an enactment which he considered improper, he had been threatened by the officers of that organization with personal insult if he dared make his presence known in the city where it held its annual meeting. There was a limit to human endurance. He (Vest) had voted for the pension bill, coerced by his position, because he had been a confederate and because he was honestly anxious for the honor and glory of the country. He had voted for them because he wanted to evidence to the world that the men with whom he had acted in the unfortunate strife respected the soldiers of the Union and were willing to give them even more than they demanded. "But there is a limit and I have reached it. I will be driven no further by claim agents and plunderers in the garb of soldiers. For honest and real soldiers, I am willing to vote any amount of pension."

Vest went on to say that of the two million three hundred thousand men enrolled as soldiers during the four years of the war, there are applications from 1,200,000 for pensions, on account of disability. Such military execution had never been known in the history of the world. Who believed they were honest applicants? Who believed these pension bills had not degenerated into political abuse, which cried aloud for redress? He had a great regard for many of his friends on the opposite side of the chamber, and, in the words which he had spoken, he had wished to give an opportunity to some of them who had barked back in the contest of the bill, to throw his shillalee into among the "Confederate brigadiers," and try to carry off the republican nomination for the Presidency. A recent dispatch from Paris had caused political candidates to become as thick "as leaves in Vallambrosia." The doors of the republican party were now open, and the Presidential candidates were coming to the front without limit as to quality or locality. The Senate had been engaged for some days past in political auction for soldier's votes. First came his friend from Nebraska (Manderson) backed by the G. A. R., and he (Vest) had listened with real gratification to even that Senator's flings at the President of the United States. It had not detracted from the general merit of his bid for the soldier votes, and when he received a floral tribute as a token of regard from his admiring constitutents, he (Vest) had but one single suggestion to make, and that was that the lilies should have been embroidered over the portals of the White House. When the Senator from Nebraska took his seat, he (Vest) had thought the bid was in his favor, but the Senator from Maine (Frye) had "caught the eye of the Auctioneer G. A. R., and had gone one better." That senator was prepared to vote a pension to every man who had served a day in the Federal army. He (Vest) was about to knock down the vote to the Senator from Maine, when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front and outdid Frye by an amendment which would increase the expenditure by fifty of seventy-five million dollars. He (Vest) had then been strongly of the opinion that the prize should be given to the senator from Kansas, but then the senator from Illinois (Cullom), had come to the front and made a bid which had staggered his convictions as to the propriety of closing the sale. Since that time he had been in a condition of anxiety waiting to hear from other bidders in the great national auction.

The Senate had not yet heard from his dulcet-tongued friend from Iowa (Allison) nor had the Senate heard from the distinguished senator from Ohio (Sherman), who in such a contest ought certainly to come to the front and bid something for the vote which the candidate thought was to determine the contest. Neither had the senator yet heard from the presiding officer (Ingalls), who had been nominated by the District of Columbia. Every one knew that the District of Columbia only acted from the most unselfish motives. He (Vest) would rather have the nomination from the District of Columbia than from any State in the Union, because every one knew it came from the heart and not from the pocket. No man, womax or child in the District had any other object than the promotion of the national honor and prosperity. And so, when he read in a democratic paper last Sunday that the presiding officer of the Senate was the nominee of the District he said 'Eureka!' We have found the man at last, and the question is finally settled."

In conclusion Vest said: "Partisan or non-partisan, my convictions require me to vote against the bill and I say here now that I hope it may 'die the death' in the other branch of the national Congress, and if not there at hands of the Executive. If that be unparliamentary, make the most of it."

Teller replied to Vest: If there was some little diversity of opinion among the republicans as to who was to be their standard-bearer, his democratic friends were not in that position. The republicans were not disturbed by conflicting opinions and interests, even if they had a large number of prominent men who would make good presidents, but the democratic party was compelled to admit it had but one man who was a suitable and available candidate.

Platt here read an extract from Cleveland's letter of acceptance against the policy of a second term and intimated it must be a mistake to consider Cleveland a candidate for nomination.

Teller repeated that notwithstanding that, the great democratic party had today no other man whom it would dare to put in nomination. He replied to some of Vest's statements regarding the pensions and said it came with bad grace from the senator to attempt to castigate the republican side of the chamber for the votes on this or any other pension bill.

Plumb also replied to Vest. The senator from Missouri had nothing but words of contempt and ridicule for soldiers of the Union. The senator was welcome to the position he had assumed. He had enlarged the scope of the debate, not for the special purpose of the ridiculing of senators supposed to be presidential candidates, but for the purpose of arguing against the whole idea of pensions to Union soldiers, whether disabled or otherwise.

After further debate, the Senate adjourned without action.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—In the committee of the whole the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue was considered.

Mills, of Texas, and McKinley, of Ohio, carried on the first part of the debate, McKinley making a long speech, attacking President Cleveland's refusal to apply the surplus fund's to the redemption of bonds.

Weaver, of Iowa, followed with an attack on the national banking system, which put in certain banks immense sums of money, and during the present administration had been presided over by ex-officials of the Treasury Department.

Reed, of Maine, and Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Randall of Pennsylvania, participated in the debate, after which McCreary of Kentuck), offered the following amendment:

Provided, That the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

The bill relating to postal crimes was passed.

The bill was passed dividing the State of Minnesota into two collecting districts, and making St. Paul a port of entry and St. Vincent a sub-port.

Eulogies of the late Congressman Moffatt, of Michigan, were then delivered.

Adjourned.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

Renews Her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. To my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c. and $1, at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (4)

Worth Knowing.

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East of Deseret Bank,
First South St., Salt Lake City, U. T
☞ P. O. Box 887. d

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One black HORSE, branded J S on right hip, face, both hind feet and right front foot white, 10 or 11 years old.

One brown HORSE, roached mane, lame on left hind leg, no marks or brands visible, 6 or 7 years old.

If damages and costs on said animals be not paid within ten days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest bidder at Big Cottonwood precinct, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 8th day of March, 1888.

Dated at Big Cottonwood Precinct, Utah, this 27th day of February, 1888.

F. McDONALD,
Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY MAR. 7.
STEPHENS'
Grand Operatic Concert
AND BALL.
Choice Selections from Verdi's two Great Operas
IL TROVATORE & LA TRAVIATA
Large Chorus & Orchestra
AND
LEADING SOLOIST.
Admission to Concert, 50 & 25c
AFTERNOON, 2 O'CLOCK.
Juvenile Ball and Concert.
Children under 15 years 25c, Spectators 25 Cents.
GRAND SIGHT. SWEETEST MUSIC.
Tickets from Students and at Box Office. deod1d

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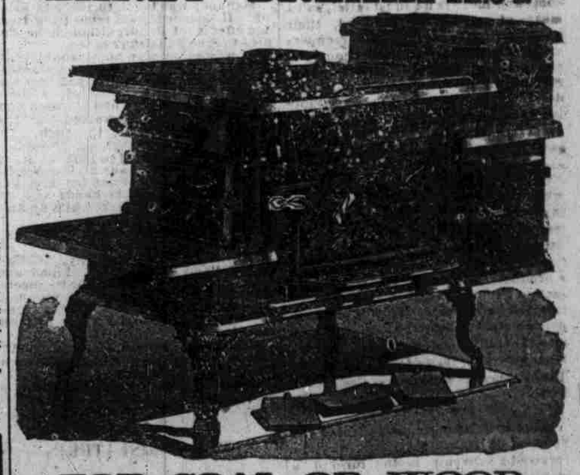
"EARLY BREAKFAST"



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Everything of the Latest Styles and Designs.
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and a few ELEGANT SHOW CASES for Sale Cheap!
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