

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 3.—A strong movement on the part of the dry goods clerks' association in Grand Street, backed by labor unions, to obtain complete mastery of the situation, now that the discharge of holiday employees is at hand, resulted yesterday in a counter current that presages near trouble. The police were called upon by a committee of merchants to protect their property in the event of a general strike, and today the streets swarmed with police who feared trouble. The holidays being over, the employees have assumed an attitude of defiance towards the claims of their clerks that has aroused the bitter resentment of the clerks. The association demands that employers should keep in their employ the hands they had in the middle of November—throughout the dull season—till March, without reducing wages. The merchants yesterday resolved to stand together and resist the dictation of the clerks' association and labor unions.

The trouble began ten days ago, with the firm of Garry Brothers, Grand street. Following the example of Ridley, they decided to keep open after 6 o'clock. Their clerks rang the closing bell at the usual hour and marched out and compelled the firm to unconditionally surrender. Holiday business was then in full swing. A few days later the firm discharged the clerk whose duty it was to close the front doors at night. A committee of clerks—five members of the Equity Association—demanded the re-instatement of the clerk and the payment of his full wages. The firm refused, and the clerks went on a strike. New Year's had been reached meanwhile, and the firm was able to get along with employees who had responded to an advertisement in the daily papers. They defied the association, and when a committee of the Labor Union called upon them yesterday to arrange a compromise they flatly refused to listen. The strikers then took up position near the store and seized every opportunity to approach the new employes with threats, in order to induce them to leave their employers. Ridley & Co. discharged 400 hands specially engaged for the holidays last Saturday, Lord & Taylor nearly 50. These firms have long held an attitude of independence, are let alone by the Clerks' Union, but the knowledge that their example would be followed generally on the street caused the union to take steps to protect its members. A resolution was carried to the effect that merchants should keep in their employ the persons they had hired in the middle of November throughout the dull season till March, without reducing wages. This resolution was presented to the merchants in the form of an ultimatum with a general strike as the alternative. In self-defense, the merchants rejected this dictation. Yesterday a number of merchants resolved to stand together in their effort to resist the dictation of the Clerks' Association and Labor Union alike. The meeting was secret, and a decided reluctance was displayed to-day by those who attended to speak of what was done.

WILMINGTON, Del., 3.—A special to the *Evening News* gives the particulars of the robbery of the Oxford accommodation train on the Baltimore Central railway last night: Two men, unknown, boarded the train at Rising Sun, M. D., having bought tickets for Symar station, three miles distant. The train consisted of two passenger cars. The robbers entered the train through the last car, without molesting the passengers, then passed into the forward car, pointed a revolver at the head of each passenger in the train and demanded "Your money or your life." When the brakeman entered the car and was about to pull the bell rope, a revolver was pointed at his breast and he was told, "If you move an inch I'll blow your heart out." Meanwhile, the other passengers concealed watches and other valuables in their boots and were beginning to recover from their demoralization. The robbers noticed this, and suddenly left the car, and jumped from the train while going at full speed.

NEW YORK, 3.—The *Sun's* Savannah special says: For several months past the local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office has found it almost impossible to get trustworthy delivery boys for the service. Complaints on the part of the community having followed, Manager Dillon has substituted negroes of intelligence and more mature years for the young white lads who have heretofore performed the work. While the change was at first somewhat of a surprise to the community, it met with no opposition among the patrons of the company, who already confess to an improvement in this class of service as the result of the change. The substitution was not marked by any change in the compensation of the employes, but it is found possible to employ negroes older in years, and with better ideas of the responsibilities of the situation; whites of equal age being unwilling to fill positions at the wages paid. During the past year over 150 boys have been employed, and the average duration of their continuance in office was not more than a month, while their unreliability frequently occasioned dangerous embarrassments to the service. The change is generally looked upon with satisfaction.

HELENA, M. T., 3.—Reports from Northern Montana, the Teton country,

and east of Benton and in the Judith Basin, are as favorable as could be expected, considering the severity of the storm. Granville Stuart, President of the Montana Stock Growers' Association, states that the stock has not suffered much in Meagher county. The editor of the *Montana Mining and Stock Journal* told your representative that the stock about here had suffered much, and if the cold snap had been continued, or should be repeated soon, there would be the greatest loss known in years. Beaverhead and Gallatin counties report severe storms and heavy losses. The ranges between Benton and Sun River suffered great hardship on account of lack of grass and water. Many of the Piegan Indians are reported frozen to death. The losses here consisted for the most part of frozen feet, ears and fingers.

BUTTE, M. T., 3.—An accident occurred in the hoisting shaft of the Magna Charta mine at Walkerville yesterday, by which two unfortunate men lost their lives. It occurred in the following manner: Three men were working on a contract to sink the shaft from the 600 station; having worked their night's shift, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning they entered the cage to ascend. Their names were James Tippet, John Bray and Wm. H. Bray, the last named brothers. While sitting down in the station, waiting for the cage to descend, all three complained to the foreman, James Bullman, of headache and dizziness, which may be attributed to the fumes from the charges they had used in blasting. The cage is made secure by guard bars placed on its north and south sides. One of these was in place when the cage started, and John Bray stood securely on that side, but on the opposite side the two others had neglected to lower the bar to its rest, and they held on to it in an upright position. When they ascended to the purer air in the shaft, the change seems to have overpowered them. It is supposed they fell, and there being no guard to hold them in the cage, they dropped between it and the timbers. This produced a heavy strain upon the cable, as there was but eight inches of space between the cage and shaft, and the former, in grinding past them, reduced the poor fellows almost to a pulp. When the cage arrived at the landing place, John Bray was found to be the sole occupant, and he was in a kneeling posture, holding on to the bar with a death clutch and perfectly unconscious. The pumpman at the 600-foot level, hearing the fall of the mangled bodies, supposed some earth had fallen through the timbers, but on searching the bottom, fifteen feet below his station, he first found a gum boot and then came across the crushed and mutilated bodies. He immediately rung for assistance and the cage was lowered with three men to render aid. On reaching the bottom of the shaft, they found the bodies in so mangled a condition that it was necessary to gather them in blankets. They rang for more help, and Superintendent Hall was notified of the tragedy. The remains were taken to the Alice Hospital and Coroner Whitford was summoned. An inquest was held and the facts, as we have given them, detailed. James Tippet was of English birth, aged 30 years, and has three brothers in the camp. Wm. Bray was born in Humboldt, Michigan, where his parents reside and was 19 years of age.

NEW YORK, 3.—There was a further hearing to-day before the referee on the application of Jerome B. Chaffee, "Buck" Grant's father-in-law, to determine title to securities to the amount of \$500,000, placed in the hands of the younger Grants by him, and turned over to the firm of Grant & Ward.

The examination of U. S. Grant, Jr., was resumed. He had decided to make an assignment, but tried to get back the securities in question to put them in the general fund of the estate, and then make an assignment. The securities were secured before assignment, and then witness quietly hid them and watched until Davies made demand, when witness surrendered the keys of the safe and box. Witness had one or two months ago received and corrected a contract account received from Ward since the assignment, and witness had corrected and returned the same. Everything in the account was in the handwriting of Ferdinand Ward. Witness had no idea of the magnitude of the so-called government contracts until after the failure. Up to the day of the failure he believed the firm rich; he looked over the surplus, which was large, and his personal account was a good one. Fish, Grant and Ward were the first members of the firm; witness put in \$100,000 cash; supposed Ward and Fish did the same, but had since found that Ward put up worthless securities, and that Fish put in notes of Ward; the monthly statement of profits were made out by Ward and handed to members of the firm. Witness supposed his part was to find business, but soon found himself reduced to the position of doing nothing. Gen. Grant seldom came to the office, but each month would ask how we were getting along.

Ward was the man who acted for the firm. Witness had never known of Government contracts or direct dealings with the Government. Witness saw Ward the day after the failure, and asked him about their affairs. Ward's nerves were unstrung, and he cried a great deal. Ward said he had been a very great rascal; that he had robbed every member of my family; that he had robbed us, totally, and he humbly admitted it. "I told him in reply," said witness, "that I believed he was a scoundrel, and the most he could do

would be to tell the truth. He took Chaffee's funds as late as November, because he would have failed then if he had not."

One day, in Ward's absence, witness ordered the purchase of stock for the firm; Ward came in and said witness had no right to do so, and the order was assumed by witness personally. It resulted in a loss of \$6,000 in one day [Laughter]. Ward told witness the so-called contracts were of the latter's own working up; Ward offered to guarantee any one who put in money; he took witness down into some vault and showed him a private box of his packed with securities to the amount. Ward said, of \$1,500,000; witness loaned Ward \$150,000 before he got the \$100,000 of Chaffee on May 20th, 1883; Chaffee gave a check for \$100,000 to witness, who loaned it to Ward with a receipt guaranteeing profits.

Adjoined.

CHICAGO, 3.—It is clearly understood and the fact has been disclosed that a number of armed companies of Socialists are regularly drilling in this city and that they number about 700 men. They are equipped with breech-loading rifles, and drill according to the Prussian tactics. The entire practice is contrary to the State law. In view of this fact, and owing to recent threats by some Socialist leaders, a volunteer guard has been placed in one of the armories of the national guard.

In speaking of the matter editorially to-day the *Times* says: "It is rather an unpleasant condition of things when it is found necessary to guard the city armories against apprehended attacks from men who are engaged in secretly drilling, whose announced purpose is pillage, arson and murder. It is stated that a small number of militia volunteers possibly squads of ten are on the watch nightly, at the armory of the First regiment, to protect it against the anticipated attacks. If this be the fact, there is a scandalous state of affairs in existence. It is not the duty of members of the militia, who get no pay themselves, to perform extra work sitting up nights to guard the property of the State. If such work is necessary to be done, the State ought to order it done and be willing to pay for it. One of the first things which should be done is to have the matter investigated, and if it be found that men are drilling in secret for an illegal purpose, they should be put under the supervision of the police, just as if they were burglars or assassins planning the death of a citizen."

GRAFTON, W. VA., 4.—A special says: Baltimore and Ohio officers arrested Mary Beck on a charge of being the person who wrecked the St. Louis express, near this place last Wednesday, with the loss of two lives and much destruction of property. The woman admitted her guilt. Two weeks ago her husband was arrested by officers of the road for robbing freight cars, and since then Mrs. Beck has been going about in male attire seeking revenge on the company for his arrest. On Wednesday she decided to wreck the train and with that object placed a bar of iron in the switch frog.

CHICAGO, 4.—The regular Sunday meeting of the "Working People's International Association" attracted the usual large crowd to 33 West Lake St., this afternoon. The crowd, which included a few women, filled the hall. The *Times*' report says: "Dynamite Dusey" brought the chattering crowd to order by vigorously thumping with his fist on the table. C. S. Griffin, the first orator, stated that this world had been created for all people alike, and that the capitalist must take the non-capitalist into partnership or else, with assistance of dynamite leave the world. A. R. Parsons read a lengthy "whereas referring to lock-outs in Pennsylvania and asserting that the bread of the wage-workers is owned by the privileged class. The following resolutions appended were adopted with a whoop.

Resolved that the despotic power which the privileged class possess is destructive of life, liberty and happiness, and should be abolished by any and all means.

Resolved, that the working class must control their bread, and the means by which to obtain it before they can in any sense be free men."

Mr. Parsons said the chief purpose of socialism was not to deprive a man, who owned a corner lot, of his property, but to make it his forever; to put all men in palaces and place on their tables the bounties of the earth. When Socialism prevailed, every man would be joint-stock holder of the entire earth and richer than Vanderbilt. There were two millions of men out of employment and destitute in this country. They represented ten millions of people. Socialism had become a necessity, and, said Parsons: "One must accept it or perish."

August Spies advocated murder, because by it murder could be prevented. He also who upheld the present order of society was a murderer. The mission of all governments was to maintain robbery of the people. He offered a resolution endorsing the action of the Hocking Valley miners in destroying the property of the syndicate, and it was adopted.

John Sural, an old man, said he believed in slaughtering a few thousand capitalists.

Miss Lee declared herself ready to shoulder a musket to kill a mean, dirty, awful capitalist.

Mrs. Parsons chimed in with her predecessors. She thought she would look charming in the good clothes and diamonds now worn by the wife of

some capitalist. She asserted herself as able to throw a dynamite bomb as effectually as her husband, and closed with the expressed desire that ministers in future would tell their starving parishoners to "trust in dynamite," instead of "trust in God."

NEW ORLEANS, 4.—A special to the *Picayune* from Beauregard, Miss., says: It is reported that two negro desperadoes, one of whom committed a murderous assault on Mrs. Tyler, of Lawrence County, and robbed her home, were surrounded last night in Bahala Swamp by indignant citizens, and on their refusal to surrender, they were riddled with bullets.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 3.—The *Evening* announces that General Campenon has resigned the portfolio of Minister of War because Prime Minister Ferry demanded that more reinforcements be sent to Tonquin. Campenon refused to accede, assigning as his reason for such action that it would compromise the mobilization of the army. Gen. Lowall will probably succeed Campenon.

LONDON, 3.—The Cabinet postponed decision regarding the request of Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, for a renewal of the Crimes Act. Both Gladstone and Chamberlain are opposed to renewal.

Campbell Bannerman, Chief Secretary of Ireland, was instructed to make further report on the condition of Ireland.

PARIS, 4.—The *Gaulois* says: The date of the Paris conference will not be fixed until the close of the conference at Berlin.

Count Von Hotzfeldt, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is still unable to resume his duties. Bismarck will therefore be obliged to attend the conference to the close, and will then take his wife to Italy. It is stated that he will meet the French Premier, Ferry, in the strictest secrecy, probably at some Swiss village, and will discuss with him the basis of the Paris conference.

LONDON, 4.—General Wolseley telegraphs that the Staffordshire regiment has been rowed over the Gerindid Cataract and camped at Hamdab. He will soon have a force at that point ready for advance on the Monasir country. He says everything is going well.

PARIS, 4.—An official dispatch from Hanoi says: Gen. Negrier defeated 6,000 Chinese troops at a distance of one day's journey east of Chu. Details of the fight are not given.

The transports *Chindernager* and *Cheridon*, with French reinforcements, arrived at Hai Phong.

MADRID, 4.—Additional shocks of earthquake have occurred in various parts of the southern provinces, at Atloja, Alhama, Jaen, Velezand, and at Malaga, a fissure in the earth appeared. A great panic prevailed among the inhabitants owing to the continued shocks. The people throughout Peripas, Granada and Malaga sleep in railway trains or occupy tents. At night they congregate about huge bonfires. Religious processions are frequent. In some villages the inhabitants are suffering from famine. The bodies of the unburied victims are beginning to decompose.

A heavy snow storm, accompanied by severe frost, prevails. Railway traffic is greatly impeded. No foreign mails have been received for three days.

PARIS, 5.—Five hundred Anarchists had a meeting to-day at the tomb of Blanqui. Some violent speeches were made, otherwise the meeting was without incident.

LONDON, 5.—Advices from Mandalay state that a large force has been sent to recapture Bhamoo.

Recent floods in India have destroyed hundreds of houses. Fifty-three persons were drowned by overflow of the Red Hill lakes at Madras.

MADRID, 5.—*Correspondencia Espana* *Elduayen* says: The powers have been informed by circular that Spain has annexed territory on the west coast of Africa between Capes Marejon and Oeste.

ROME, 5.—It is reported that the ministerial council yesterday had under consideration an offensive and defensive alliance with England. The latter guaranteeing to support Italy's annexation of Tripoli, in return for Italy's support of England in Egypt.

## LOCAL NEWS.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY JAN. 5.

**Mysterious Disappearance.**—About ten o'clock Saturday night, Wm. Cook, of the 11th Ward, in this city, tied his team to a post, in front of Maxwell's residence, in the 13th Ward, and on returning a few minutes later, discovered that some one had untied the animals and driven off. Mr. Cook has been on the lookout, but as yet has found no clue.

**Coal for the Poor.**—Brother Geo. B. Bailey, of Mill Creek, has handed in the following:

"I wish to inform you that Bishop James C. Hamilton, of this ward, has received eight tons of coal to be distributed to the poor of this ward from Mr. George Husler, owner of the Washatch Flour Mill. This gift will be distributed to the needy, who will feel grateful to the giver."

**The Liquor Traffic in Salt Lake County.**—Indignation has been often and freely expressed of late (especially

since the fatal drunken row which recently occurred on the State Road) at the lethargy of the County officials on the subject of the liquor traffic, and this feeling has now found expression in the following petition, which is being circulated for signatures:

PETITION ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.  
To the Hon. County Court, of Salt Lake County:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, taxpayers and residents of Salt Lake County, respectfully represent that they are greatly concerned at the alarming increase of liquor saloons in this county, licensed by the County Court at the small sum of \$40 per quarter. We call your special attention to the Liquor Law passed by the Legislative Assembly in the year 1882, which authorizes the County Courts in their respective counties to charge \$1,200 per annum for each license granted to sell liquor. Now, as residents and taxpayers, we most respectfully petition your honorable body not to grant hereafter any license to sell liquor in this county, at less than the highest amount named in the law, and that all the provisions named in said law, shall be strictly complied with before any license shall be granted.

We are well aware that you have not the power to prohibit the sale of liquor in the county, therefore we only ask you to act within the limit of the law. We claim protection at your hands. Our rights as citizens are invaded, our otherwise peaceful homes are constantly disturbed, more particularly in the vicinity of these dens of vice, where "night is made hideous" by the yells and oaths of the drunken and profane. Many of our most prominent and public highways are rendered dangerous to travel in consequence of the same reckless, drunken and profane element.

This petition receives the endorsement of an overwhelming majority of the most reputable residents and taxpayers in the county, and as such they claim the right to be heard, particularly when they ask nothing at your hands but what is fully authorized by law.

And, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray.

## THE SCHOOL TAX FIGHT CONTINUED.

EVIDENCE INTRODUCED BY THE DEFENSE.

After going to press Saturday afternoon the prosecution in the case of the Seventh District tax controversy continued to quote from various volumes of the *Journal of Discourses* to show what the tenets of the Latter-day Saints are, but just how this affects the tax in the 7th district was not shown. When Mr. Varian became tired of reading he was relieved by his partner, Mr. Dickson, who also read from the same books until he exhausted himself, his material, the Court and the audience; but not being satisfied with this he made a lengthy, though unsuccessful search, through numerous bound volumes of the *DESERET NEWS*, which were present by order of the Court, to find other sermons to read from, but the desired volume did not happen to be among them.

The following from a discourse delivered by Pres. John Taylor, April 9, 1879, will serve to illustrate the nature of the quotations read and the manner in which they are distorted, to show that the leaders of the Latter-day Saints teach their followers to disregard the laws of the land and the government of the United States.

"Furthermore, being gathered together, we necessarily form a body politic, if you please, and we cannot help ourselves if we would; but we do not want to. We frame laws according to the usage of the nation we are associated with; for being here and finding ourselves in a Territory of the United States, we necessarily have had to organize a government which has assumed a Territorial form; and that means a Legislature with its enactments and all the various adjuncts of a government. Laws have to be made, officers have to be created to execute those laws; and we necessarily become an integral part of these United States, and have to perform all the political functions associated therewith." \* \*

"We are united, then, as a body politic, as an integral part of this government, and it becomes our duty to submit to the laws and institutions of that government—to all that are constitutional (special notice was called to this remark by the reader) framed and based upon correct principles, and not in violation of what the fathers of the country instituted." \* \* "We want to acknowledge the Lord in all things, temporal as well as spiritual."

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

## THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning court was called to order and the prosecution read from the *Journal of Discourses*, vol. xxi, pages 368-9.

Mr. Wallace, one of the trustees of the Seventh District, was sworn for the defense. He visited the school perhaps half a dozen times since I was a trustee. The instructions to the principal were to teach nothing but things contained in the secular school books. He was told positively not to impart religious doctrines. No Mormon books or Church works were used in school. I am one of the trustees who gave notice of the meeting to levy a tax to build a school house. The building was designed by the trus-