SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

TEN PAGES.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 282 | SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH: TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1888 | PRICE FIVE CENTS

IN THE CAPITAL CITY.

Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

THE BILLS ON THE CALENDAR.

The Tariff Bill Still Occupies the Attention of the House—Supreme Court Opinion — General.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Senate at 2 p.m. went into executive session on the fisheries treaty.

Stewart offered a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to reduce from two-thirds to a majority the vote in each house overriding Presidential vetoes.

Hoar, from the committee on privileges and elections, to which had been referred certain resolutions of the Indiana Legislature concerning the election of Turpie as United States Senator, made a report and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution and memorials "thereby confirming the title of Turpie to his seat."

Vest offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to examine fully all questions touching the meat product of the United States, and especially as to the transportation and whether there exists, or has existed any combination of any kind by reason of which the prices of beef and cattle have been so controlled or affected as to diminish the prices paid to the producer without lessening the cost to the consumer.

Bills reported and placed on the calendar:

The Senate bill to reimburse the State of Nevada for moneys expended and obligations incurred in the suppression of the Rebellion, and for guarding the overland mail and immigrant route.

The Senate bill authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the United States Supreme Court.

Stewart offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the existence of any regulation in his department under which lead ores containing gold or silver are admitted free of duty, and if so, under what law; also as to the amount of lead ore and silver ore imported during the past ten months.

After the discussion of some other measures and the passage of the House bill, enabling the executive department and certain bureaus to participate in the Ohio Valley centennial, the Senate took up the animal industry bill as unfinished business, and then the presiding officer, presumably under order, ordered the galleries cleared.

The doors were closed and the Senate went into executive session. When the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mills, from the committee on rules, reported and the House adopted without discussion or division, a resolution providing that general debate on the tariff bill shall close on Saturday.

Woodburn, of Nevada, introduced a bill for the erection of a public building at Reno, Nevada.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the tariff bill.

Hatch, of Missouri, said protective tariff had inured to the benefit of manufacturers alone, and that farmers and the consuming masses had no share in those benefits. He was opposed to the present system of protection, and regretted that the pending bill preserved every single feature of that system. The measure was simply a proposition of the modification and reduction, but the principles of protection were fastened on the country and all that could be hoped for to-day, and all that the bill sought to accomplish, was a reduction of the amount of taxation collected by the government and put into the Treasury. He argued at length in favor of the pending bill.

Symes, of Colorado, said that the President had shown an entire want of comprehension of the whole tariff system, when he told the farmer in one paragraph that the protective tariff was wrong and in the next attempted to show the manufacturer that he would be benefited by the placing of raw materials on the free list. The President had forgotten or ignored the fact that the placing of raw material on the free list would ruin the agricultural, mining and other industries of the country. He argued that it was the capitalist, monopolist and importing merchant and those who derived their incomes from bonds and some other investments, who were clamoring for free trade, and that it was the employer, workingman and those who built up the industries of the country, who demanded protective tariff. He would make the protection of American labor from foreign competition the keystone in the arch of American institutions. He would protect the laboring men of America from importation and the immigration of convict and pauper laborers, as well as from the importation of the products of their work.

Function, of Kansas, argued in favor of protection.

O'Neill, of Indiana, argued for putting lumber, coal and iron on the free list, because he thought that in these products the country could compete with the world without there being any tariff on them.

Thompson, of Ohio, spoke in opposition of the pending measure, and said that the surplus should be devoted to rebuilding the navy, to restoring our commercial marine to the proud position it once occupied, to the development and improvement of internal transportation and the payment of liberal pensions to old soldiers, who have made all the promise of our future possible. People will not complain, they will sanction and approve it all.

Struble, of Iowa, said among the things, some commendable and some despicable, done by the present administration, at least three could not escape the condemnation of the people. The President had first attacked the silver dollar, then the greenback, and then the protective system under which the government had grown and prospered and by reason of which it had attained financially, commercially and intellectually, the proud distinction accorded it by the civilized world. The committee then rose.

On motion of Carrick, of Wyoming, the Senate bill granting to Wyoming 640 acres of land on the Fort Sanders military reservation for a fish hatchery and other public purposes, was taken up and passed.

Adjourned.

Supreme Court Opinion.

WASHINGTON, May 14.— The Supreme Court, to-day, rendered an opinion sustaining the decision of the court below in the case of Pliant Mahon, appellant, vs. Abner Justice, jailor of Pike County, Kentucky. This was an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, arising out of the celebrated Hatfield-McCoy vendetta, and is brought here on an appeal from the circuit court, which declined to issue the writ. Mahon, who is a citizen of West Virginia, was indicted in 1882 by the Circuit Court of Pike County, Kentucky, on three charges of willful and deliberate murder. The governor of West Virginia refused to comply with the requisition of the governor of Kentucky for Mahon's person. In January last, Phillips, as agent for Kentucky and others, seized Mahon in West Virginia and forcibly carried him into Kentucky. The governor of West Virginia made a formal demand for Mahon's release, which was refused and application was then made for a writ of habeas corpus. It was contended on behalf of Mahon that the action of Phillips was a violation of the constitution, without due process of law, while counsel for the State of Kentucky maintained that the act of Phillips in siezing Mahon was unauthorized, but that the State of Kentucky was fully justified in holding him when found within her borders, and that the question of how he came there was not one to be considered. Any remedy sought to be applied, it was asserted, must be brought against Phillips for trespass, and not against the State of Kentucky. Justice Bradley dissented.

The Court also rendered an opinion in the case of George Benson, appellant, vs. Juan N. Navarro, Mexican consul-general, and the republic of Mexico. This is an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* brought here by an appeal from the circuit court for the southern district of New York, that court having denied the application for the writ. This court sustains the decision. This suit is known as the Patti ticket swindling case of the City of Mexico.

The Court also rendered an opinion denying the application of Coy and Bernhamer for a writ of *habeas corpus*. These cases are better known as the tally-sheet election fraud cases, and grew out of frauds alleged to have been committed in Marion County, Indiana, in the election last November. Coy and Bernhamer were convicted of complicity in the frauds, and it was contended on behalf of the prisoners that the Federal court had no jurisdiction to try them, as the alleged election frauds concerned only the county ticket and did not affect the congressional election. The opinion is by Justice Miller, with Justice Field dissenting.

Important Decision.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision in the case of the United States, appellant, vs. McLaughlin et al., from the Circuit Court of the United States, for the northern district of California. The suit was brought in this case by the government against the Central Pacific Railroad Company and McLaughlin et al. as holders of patents for lands lying along the route of the railroad between Stockton and Sacramento, and claimed to be a part of the grant to the railroad company. The government claimed that patents were issued for this land as railroad land by mistake. The mistake was, that the land was within the exterior boundaries of the Mexican grant, known as Moquelokma's grant, which formed the basis of contest. The railroad company contended that the eastern boundary was only intended to go to the foot-hills, which would make the territory described containing nearly twice the amount granted. Grants of that kind, it was explained, of certain quantity to be located in larger area are called floating grants. The government contended that the lands within the exterior boundaries of this grant were reserved from sale or other disposition, being under examination in the courts, and that the railroad grant did not take effect at any point within the exterior limits of this Mexican grant, the railroad having been located across the grant. This was true with regard to public reservations of lands, such as Indian or military reservations. It was also true with regard to Mexican grants of specific lands, while they were under examination, but the company contended that floating grants were not subject to this, and, hence, obtained patents to the land in dispute. The court decided that the eastern boundary of the Mexican grant was, as the railroad company claimed it to be, and, therefore, most of the lands outside of its exterior limits, and as to them the patent was valid. Second, that the law of reservation did not apply to floating grants further than to satisfy the quantity granted, and, therefore, the remaining lands in dispute were also free, and the patent was good as to them also. The decree of the court is affirmed, and it is further ordered that this decree be entered, *nunc pro tunc*, as of October 10, 1887. Cases 11 and 12 involved the same points as those set forth in the above, and were decided similarly.

Justice Miller announced the following order: It is now ordered that all cases on the docket not decided, and all other business of the term not disposed of by the court, be and the same is hereby continued until the next term of court.

Capital Chips.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—The House committee on invalid pensions has reported the bill proposing to remove the restriction upon payment of the arrearages on pensions in case of claims filed before the passage of the bill.

The bill is a substitute for a number of bills on the same subject. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to adjust all pension claims on account of disability from injuries incurred since March 4, 1861, filed on and after July 11, 1880 and up to date of passage of the bill. Also directing the secretary to adjudicate all such claims as have been allowed or filed, as if they had been filed prior to July 1, 1880. A report accompanying the bill says: "We place this bill upon the ground that it is only legislation upon a subject now practicable, not that it does full justice. It will be borne in mind, however, that it does not prohibit legislation hereafter, that will put all pensioners upon equality, but on the contrary it strengthens their claim to supplementary legislation that will give them arrears. We shall be able to submit estimates clearly approximating the cost of this legislation and for the present venture the assertion it will not exceed $250,000,000, and suggest to the House in this connection that it affords the very best means of disbursing the present surplus.

Nomination—John W. Browning, of Colorado, melter of the mint at Denver.

A Constitutional amendment was offered in the House to-day, by Neal, of Tennessee, proposing to extend the term of office of the President and Vice-President to six years and to make the President ineligible for a second term.

The Senate spent three hours in a secret legislative session, discussing Riddleberger's resolution for the open consideration of the fisheries treaty and the Hoar resolution for a stenographic report of the debate, to be made public at the option of the Senate. Both were defeated, the Democrats voting solid against them, and the Republicans dividing according to individual preference. The consideration of the fisheries treaty was further postponed till next Monday.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, to-day, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted to the Surveyor-General of California, for delivery to the confirmees, Joseph S. Emery, Nathan W. Spaulding, administrator of the estate of Abner Bassett, deceased, and Mary Ann Bassett, widow, a patent for the private land claim known as Rancho San Jose Chiquito. The claim is located in Monterey County and has a front on the Pacific Ocean of about fifteen miles. It embraces an area of about 8,189 acres. It is the first California private land claim patented during the present administration.

Inundating the Country.

CHICAGO, May 14.—Dispatches to the Associated Press from several points along the upper Missouri river give accounts of great losses to property owners and vast inundations; the levee that protects the hay bottoms gave away at an early hour this morning and the men engaged strengthening the levees had to run for their lives. An opening 100 yards wide was made and the water rushed through and into the bottoms with a roar. Couriers hastened through the bottoms warning the farmers of the break and there was a wild chase driving live stock to the high lands. The bottoms are in Illinois and embrace about 10,000 acres of land, and reach from a point opposite Louisiana, Missouri, to a point opposite Hannibal. At they broadest place they are nearly five miles, and the overflow makes a great and turbulent sea. At 6 a.m. the Indian grave level gave way and submerged 14,000 acres of the low land, 5,000 acres of which were planted in wheat. The levee broke about six miles above Quincy, Illinois. On the Missouri side, the break at Alexandria has caused a great sea, covering 800,000 acres of land, in the midst of which is a modern Venice, with impromptu crafts of all kinds and sizes. The water floods the town of Alexandria from two to six feet deep. The people were in a manner prepared for the flood and the suffering is not great. The bottom was planted in wheat and corn and the farming community reckon their loss at figures aggregating $300,000. Most of the live stock has been driven to the bluffs. The situation at Keokuk is becoming very serious, the railroad yards, being entirely submerged and many mills compelled to shut down. At the government works, at Keokuk, the stage was 19 feet 1 inch—five inches above the high water mark of 1881, and within twenty-five inches of the highest mark on record, that of 1851. At Burlington, Davenport and other points the water at 10 o'clock to-night is within a few inches of the highest mark known and is steadily rising. Many establishments near the river are flooded and goods are being hurriedly removed. Hopes are expressed that the rise will cease soon.

Beem's Death.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The mystery of General Martin Beem's death was to-night made more peculiar than ever by the action of the Veteran Union League organization, which undertook to investigate the matter. A report from the committee charged with the task was submitted to the meeting of the league this evening. The gist of the report was that General Beem had been murdered, but that no blame attached to his wife. No explanation was vouchsafed for such a state of affairs. The committee asked for additional time to probe deeper into the subject. By a vote of the league this was granted, but later reconsideration was moved and the committee discharged, thus apparently shelving the whole business, so far as General Beem's old comrades are concerned. One feature of the meeting was the reading of a strong letter from Mrs. Beem, demanding, virtually, vindication or prosecution.

Commodore Kittson's Funeral.

ST. PAUL, May 14.—The funeral of Commodore Kittson took place to-day.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

The Shocking Catastrophe at Fountain, Col.

WIDESPREAD DESTRUCTION.

Terrible Explosion of Naphtha, Spreading Death and Destruction—The Losses.

The Fountain Horror.

FOUNTAIN, Colo., May 14.—A horrible railway casualty occurred here at 2.45 this morning. At 2.41 the north-bound Thunderbolt stopped at the station for orders. She had hardly come to a standstill, when a caboose with four loaded freight cars, which had broken away from a through freight at Colorado Springs, thirteen miles away, came dashing down a long grade at lightning speed, crushing into the express, and piling the caboose and first car in ruins on top of the engine and baggage car. The car next to the caboose was a tank of naphtha, which, in being wrecked, scattered oil over the depot, cars and adjoining buildings, caught fire, and in an instant everything was a sheet of flames. The engineer and fireman escaped somewhat injured. A Pullman and two day coaches, passengers were hastily detached from the burning baggage car and run down the track to a safe distance from the fire, which had now enveloped the depot and was rapidly approaching the car of the runaway freight, when the alarm was given that this car was loaded with powder, and for every one to run for their lives. All who heard the warning, attempted to obey, but had gone but a short distance when 17,000 pounds of Giant powder, with which the car was loaded, exploded, shaking the earth as though by an earthquake. Twenty houses in the city were almost totally destroyed, together with the new Baptist Church, which was blown from its foundation and scattered over acres of ground. Men and women were knocked senseless and pieces of broken rails, car wheels and timbers were carried with terrific force for half a mile. A number of freight cars standing on the side track were blown to atoms. The passengers in the Thunderbolt were severely shaken up and a number were cut by pieces of glass from the windows, but none were seriously injured. The yard of the National Lumber Company took fire and was completely destroyed. People standing a quarter of a mile from the explosion were hit by the flying fragments and were badly wounded.

The dead are:

C. F. Smith, manager of the Newton Lumber Company. He was trying to extinguish the flames at the depot, when the explosion occurred and he was so badly wounded that he died within an hour. A piece of iron was blown through his body leaving a hole two inches in diameter.

The burned remains of an unknown man were found underneath the engine, after the fire had been extinguished.

Lawrence Weichart, a German carpenter, while assisting to put out the fire at the lumber yard, was struck in the head by a flying timber, causing concussion of the brain, from which he died within two hours.

H. Hutchins, merchant, 60 years, was standing at a door some distance away, and was struck by a bar of iron; he died this afternoon.

The wounded number about thirty; none of them will die, although all are painfully wounded.

The loss to the town, which was completely ruined, is estimated at $60,000, while the amount to the railroad company is variously estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000. All the wounded are residents of this place except W. Knight, of St. Louis, and J. C. Mann, of Tombstone, who had their faces badly cut.

The Sugar Trust.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Attorney-General to-day began the investigation of the sugar trust on a petition signed by Hugh J. Grant, Richard Crocker and Thomas F. Gilroy, whose complaint against the sugar trust has already been made public. They claim it illegal for a number of reasons. The defendants' counsel declared that complainants were well-known politicians, who had introduced a bill in the State Legislature, making it a crime to combine for the purpose of fixing prices of commodities, and that this bill said nothing about a combination to fix the price of labor, and that this movement appeared to be for the purpose of arraying labor against capital. It was wholly for political effect. It was unfair and unjust to subject the sugar refiners to these annoyances to serve some one political end.

The Attorney-General will make known his decision, as to whether or not he will proceed against the trust, in about two weeks.

The Labor Conventions.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The delegates to the two national conventions, Union Labor and United Labor, are coming in rapidly. The Union Labor convention will meet at noon to-morrow at the Odeon. The United Labor at the same time at the Grand Opera House. Jesse Harper, the most prominent man in the United Labor party, is here. Dr. McGlynn is among the foremost of the United Labor parties on the ground.

Suit for Damages.

PITTSBURG, May 14.—The father of Minnie Rose Parsons, the young lady alleged to have been abducted recently, to-day began suit for damages against Ensign Ryan, of the United States navy, and J. H. Merd. A process was granted for their arrest.

Snow in Michigan.

MARQUETTE, Michigan, May 14.—A snow and sleet storm has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours, and snow is still falling rapidly.

Wolseley's Defense.

LONDON, May 14.—The House of Lords was crowded this afternoon with people who desired to hear Lord Wolseley's defense. Wolseley said he could not see how an unprejudiced person could construe his remarks into an attack upon the government. In the position which he occupied in the administration of the army he could not fail to be fully aware of what Stanhope had done and was doing to render the army efficient. He admitted the present government had done much toward improving the military defense. He still adhered to the evidence given before the commission of inquiry, word for word, and had nothing whatever to withdraw. As long as the navy was as weak as it was now, the army could not hold its own, dispersed as it was all over the world. The defenses at home and abroad were in a bad condition. The military forces were not organized as they should be; they did not guarantee even the safety of the capital. He did not want to create a panic, but he maintained that the condition of the country was such that if a force of 100,000 men succeeded in effecting a landing and were properly handled there was no reason why they might not take possession of the country. He made this statement with a full appreciation of his responsibility. He had been tempted to resign on Saturday afternoon on reading what Lord Salisbury had said. The House could not take the initiative in the matter, but he placed himself in the hands of the Premier. He did not intend to cast a slur upon the government; he had endeavored, to the best of his light, to serve his sovereign and his country. (Cheers.)

Lord Salisbury held that his strictures upon Lord Wolseley's statement at a recent dinner were fully warranted. At the same time he accepted Lord Wolseley's disavowal of any intention to attack the government. He only hoped that if Lord Wolseley had occasion to assail the administration in future, he would do so in the House. He trusted Lord Wolseley would not take the matter too seriously. He should regret the general's leaving the service as the greatest blow that could fall on the military administration. Lord Wolseley's statement regarding the weakness of the country's defense would be seriously inquired into. Meantime, he deprecated the practice of officers speaking over the heads of the government, and thus destroying ministerial authority and shattering the administrative machine. (Hear, hear!)

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Have you a house to rent?
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