

rides that no senator, or deputy shall be interested in any public contract. Another is that neither the president, nor any minister shall give an office to a near relative unless it is proved that he is qualified in every respect to hold it. Another project is being agitated which is of an almost startling character and that is, that the President of the public shall in future be

ELECTED BY A MAJORITY OF CONGRESS

instead of by the public.

The agitation of this matter is due to the terrible bloodshed in the last elections, when upwards of 40 persons were killed and a large number wounded.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

has been introduced into Chili, and has been placed in the new theatre in the capital.

SMALLPOX

is making sad ravages in the republic particularly in Santiago, the capital and it is expected that vaccination will be made compulsory.

OTTAWA, 31.—During his visit to the Maritime Provinces, Foster, minister of Marine and Fisheries, spent his time mainly in a personal investigation of the complex fisheries question, in the Bay of Fundy. As a result of the investigation several measures will at once be put into operation for the more thorough enforcement of the law on the border waters of New Brunswick and Maine. The people of the Maritime Provinces are loud in their praises of the vigorous and efficient policy of the government. Mackerel have been plenty and with little exception have kept close in shore. The United States schooners give the cruisers a wide berth. The purchase of bait and supplies has been effectually stopped and no trans-shipment of cargoes has been allowed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—Commander-in-Chief Burdette, of the G. A. R., and staff, arrived here this afternoon. The reception tendered him was in all respects worthy of the occasion. He was met at the ferry landing by the reception committee and escorted by delegations from the Thomas and Lincoln Posts to the Headquarters at the Occidental Hotel.

A dispatch received to-night states that General Logan and party passed Winnemucca, Nevada, this afternoon, and will arrive here to-morrow. Nearly two thousand G. A. R. members arrived to-day, and to-morrow's train will bring in the remainder of those expected. The arrangements made by the reception committee are working admirably, and everything indicates that the encampment, so far as the comfort of the visiting members is concerned, will be a complete success. The decorations of the buildings and streets, with the exception of the grand arch on Market Street, which will be finished to-morrow, are completed, and the appearance presented is very fine. Although the official festivities do not begin until Tuesday, the city is to-night en fête, and gaiety on all sides prevails.

CHICAGO, 1.—Mayor Harrison was the first witness for the defense in the Anarchist trials.

The Mayor was present at the Haymarket meeting. He went there because his attention had been called to the "revenge circular" calling the meeting. He had instructed the police to disperse the crowd as soon as anything occurred which would have a tendency to a renewal of the scenes which occurred at McCormick's. He heard portions of Spies' and Parsons' speeches. He left the meeting while Parsons was speaking. There were signs of rain and the crowd did not exceed five hundred. He then went to Desplaines Street station and told Bondfield he thought there would be no trouble. On cross-examination the Mayor said Bondfield had been advised that the meeting because it adjourned would attempt to burn down the Milwaukee and St. Paul station, and that the Haymarket meeting had been called to attract attention from other quarters. When he left the police station for home, he gave Bondfield discretionary powers as to the dispersal of the meeting, or to quell any other disturbances.

Marcus Simonsen, traveling salesman, was at the Haymarket meeting during the afternoon. He was given a circular by some one on West Lake Street.

The circular was submitted by the prosecution. It was a copy of the "Revenge circular," except that it had the heading, "Attention, Workmen!" instead of "Revenge," and omitted the line, "Workmen, come armed and appear in full force," which appears in the "Revenge circular."

The witness was present at the Haymarket during the entire meeting and until after the explosion.

Heard one say: "To arms." During Fielden's speech the crowd began to leave. While Fielden was speaking some one said, "Let us adjourn." Fielden told them he was nearly through.

About this time witness saw the police approaching. He heard some one warn the crowd to disperse. Some one on the wagon said "This is a peaceable meeting." The bomb exploded within a second or two afterward. Witness did not hear any one exclaiming, "Here come the police bloodhounds," or any exclamations of that kind. He heard no pistol shot prior to the explosion of the bomb. This witness declares that the bomb was thrown from the sidewalk and not from the alley, as testi-

fied by the witness for the prosecution. His account of the meeting otherwise than these two points did not materially differ from the witnesses for the State.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin, 2.—From Isle Royal in Lake Superior, comes the report that its fishermen are suspected of having rifled the bodies of the forty victims lost in the *Algona* disaster last fall, and that to avoid detection they sunk the corpses far out in the Lake.

The authorities will probably make a thorough investigation. The Canadian Pacific Steamship *Algona* went ashore on the reefs at the eastern end of Isle Royal last fall, and about forty people were drowned. Wreckers are now at work on the vessel, and though careful search has been made, no bodies have been recovered, except one or two found pinned in timbers and frame work of the vessel. The theory for this mysterious disappearance is that the bodies were despoiled by the Islanders and then sunk in the lake. This theory is strengthened by the finding of mutilated clothes and articles of value in their cabins. Such is the explanation advanced by the wreckers at work on the vessel as reason why the bodies have never been recovered.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 2.—Fire broke out shortly before noon to-day in the National Stock Yards at East St. Louis and spread with such rapidity that the local fire department was unable to master the flames and an appeal for aid was sent to this city, to which three engines responded.

1 p.m.—Indications now are that the sheds and barns will be wholly destroyed. The yards are situated at some distance from East St. Louis and are in a place where engines can only do inefficient work.

FOREIGN

LONDON, 29.—It is now stated that Henry Criel Kalkes, the Member of the House of Commons for Cambridge University, will probably be appointed Home Secretary.

ADDITIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following additional appointments are officially announced:

Lord President of the Council, Viscount Cranbrook.

President of the Board of Trade, Right Hon. Edward Staunhope.

First Commissioner of Works, Right Hon. David Plunket.

Postmaster-General, Lord John Manners.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Lord Ashbourne.

Right Hon. Cecil Balke has declined to accept the office of Home Secretary, which Lord Salisbury pressed him to take. He will probably be nominated by the Conservatives for the office of Deputy Speaker and chairman of committees in the House of Commons, in opposition to Leonard Henry Courtney (Radical) Liberal candidate.

The Loyalist press is delighted over the appointment of Londonderry to the Lord Lieutenancy.

The city is placarded with appeals to Irishmen to assemble in their thousands to make the greatest demonstration possible on the occasion of the departure of Lord Lieutenant Aberdeen and his wife from Ireland next week. The call is signed "By order of the Citizens and Trades Council Committee," and among other things says: "Irishmen! By nature of your forefathers! Lord Aberdeen and his noble wife, prove that you appreciate the efforts of England's greatest statesman to secure the concession of Ireland's inalienable right to Home Rule."

LONDON, 29.—Dispatches from China state that Chinese pirates attacked and took possession of the Dutch steamer *Hok* while bound for Penang from Amoy. The pirates killed the captain, first mate and chief engineer. The captain's wife and the remainder of the ship's crew were made prisoners by the pirates, who demanded \$15,000 for the surrender of the captives. The Dutch authorities will endeavor to secure the rescue of the captain's wife, and if possible the arrest and punishment of the pirates.

PARIS, 29.—An Austrian diplomat writes to *Le Matin*: "The peace and equilibrium of Europe are threatened by the rupture of the triple alliance."

LONDON, 30.—Gladstone has gone to Osborne to submit to the Queen the list of honors that it is customary for the retiring Premier to bestow.

The balloon *Torpelleur*, which is fitted with patent steering and propelling apparatus, and in which the aeronaut Hoste and the astronomer Margot, ascended from Cherbourg, France, at 11 o'clock last evening, descended in London at 6 o'clock this morning. The navigators will return to Cherbourg, and will attempt a voyage from that place to Norway.

LONDON, 30.—The *Evening News* says the parents of Eliza Armstrong, the young girl who figured so conspicuously in the *Pall Mall Gazette* exposures have arranged to bring suit for \$40,000 damages against Stead, then editor of the *Gazette*, its publishers and General Booth of the Salvation Army. The claim will be for libel on the girl's parents, and for assaulting the child. Eliza was procured for Stead while he was pursuing his investigation incognito, for a certain price, and was subjected to examination by a reputable physician who certified for the procuress to Stead that the victim was pure. The child was turned over to the custody of the Salvation Army for reclamation and care.

The following additional appointments are announced:

Attorney General, Sir R. E. Webster.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Latham; Judge Advocate General, Right Hon. W. T. Marriott.

The appointment of Henry Mathews to the Home Secretaryship, was due to the suggestion of the Queen, who was charmed by his vindication in the Crawford trial of the sanctities of English home life. The Catholic press is gratified at Mathews' promotion, as it initiates a departure from the Tory tradition that no Catholics should be placed in office.

BELFAST, 2.—No further attempts at rioting were made during the night and the city this morning is quiet. Two of the men injured during the disturbances on Saturday and Sunday are in a critical condition.

DUBLIN, 2.—The Parnellite party at their meeting on Wednesday will appoint delegates to the Convention at Chicago, of the National League of America. They will at the same time arrange to secure seats in the House of Commons for Healy and O'Brien, who were defeated in the recent election.

LONDON, 2.—Lord Lonsdale has been sentenced to pay a fine at Newcastle for assaulting David Lebensande, husband of Violet Cameron, the well known burlesque actress. The husband had found his wife with Lonsdale in a room at Tanem and had been kicked out of the apartment by Lonsdale, who otherwise maltreated him.

LONDON, 1.—A prize fight which resulted in the death of one of the contestants has taken place at Eipoda, Wales. The pugilists were Evans and James. Thirty-two rounds were fought. Evans was carried to his home in a horrible condition and died shortly after reaching his residence.

Colonel Frederick A. Stanley, President of the Board of Trade in the new Cabinet, has been raised to the Peerage.

PARIS, 1.—Elections took place to-day throughout France. The returns thus far received show the election of one hundred republican deputies and forty conservatives. The republicans have gained nine seats and lost seven. M. Ferry and M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, have been re-elected. M. Madzer, editor of the *Evénement*, has defeated Emile Olivier.

OUR OGDEN LETTER.

ANOTHER ARREST—THE HEMENWAY CASES—THE G. A. R.—ANOTHER SOLDIER.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, July 29th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Last evening Wm. Geddes, of Plain City, was arrested on the popular charge, namely,

UNLAWFUL COHABITATION.

Some time since some of his family were before the grand jury, when they furnished the information which resulted in his arrest. He waived a preliminary examination and gave bonds in the sum of \$2,000 to appear when called upon to answer to the indictment. This morning he appeared in the District Court, Judge Powers on the bench, and pleaded "not guilty," with the privilege if he desired at a future time of withdrawing that plea and pleading "guilty," or making other motions in the premises. Isaac L. Clark and David Kay were accepted as Geddes' bondsmen.

On Tuesday morning, Judge Powers remarked that about the first duty he had to perform on assuming the judgeship of the First District was to charge the grand jury, and singularly enough his last duty in this was to discharge a similar body, and after a nice little game of "tick-me Billy," he bade them an affectionate "farewell." But in this it would now seem that he was a little "too previous," for after the court was opened this morning, Editor C. W. Hemenway was called in when Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, Ogden Hiles made a motion to vacate the order of the court suspending the sentence in the Hemenway libel case and that

SENTENCE BE PRONOUNCED.

This took the editor by surprise and the motion fell like a thunder clap on his ears. He asked the court the reason of this, to him, strange and unexpected proceeding. The attorney answered that the court records do not show that any such order suspending the sentence had been made, and there was nothing to show whether the defendant had complied with the conditions of the order to suspend. The matter was locked up in the breast of His Honor and there concealed. Judge Powers may remove from this District, another Judge may come, and if there is no record of this case, the new incumbent would have no jurisdiction in the matter, neither could the prosecuting attorney call it up. He therefore renewed his motion to vacate and to have sentence pronounced.

Mr. Hemenway said he did not know what he could say in regard to the motion, but if he had time to consult an attorney he might be able to say something about it. After a brief pause and some reflection by the court the further consideration of the case was postponed until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON.

This morning the seats in the body of the court room were all vacant, and there were but few members of the bar present. At recess the report that Mr. Hemenway had again been arraigned flew out on the wings of the wind and

upon that the "Hall of Justice" was filled with sensationalists, and the bar was well represented. In the meantime the defendant had engaged the professional services of James N. Kimball, who, it will be remembered, was the attorney for the prosecution when Mr. Hemenway

WAS TRIED FOR LIBEL

against General Nathan Kimball, father of the attorney. When the case was called this afternoon Mr. Kimball said he felt much delicacy and diffidence in appearing now in this case, on account of his former connection it, but nevertheless he would do his duty. Mr. Kimball understood, it seemed that counsel for the people (Mr. Hiles) had stated that this court had not authority to suspend sentence in this case. He then employed his forensic skill and legal acumen to establish the fact that this and other courts had unquestioned authority to suspend sentence, and that it had been preached in England and other countries, as well as in the United States courts, for many generations and quoted at length, and read ceptuously from many authorities to establish his position; and then showed that it was the practice in

THE COURTS OF UTAH.

He argued that if there was no statutory authority for what the court had done in this case, it had ample and unquestioned authority—under the common law. But counsel argued that, if sentence was passed on the defendant, it should have been done during the term of court in which he had been found guilty, and that it should not be called now at this late date; as, he argued, no law required it.

MR. HILES.

For the people did not attempt to deny that the court had authority to suspend sentence, but some good and sufficient grounds must be taken, and good reasons must be shown for suspending the sentence; it must be on the grounds of public policy, or conditions entered into by the defendant, which he was required to fulfill on his post. The court records too must show all these facts on their pages.

But counsel said he was utterly surprised when he came to examine the records in this case that there was no reason whatever assigned by the court for suspending sentence in the case of The People vs. C. W. Hemenway. The court records were produced and the minutes of the proceedings read—which showed the simple fact that sentence of Charles W. Hemenway had been suspended until further orders by this court. If the records had shown sufficient grounds for the suspension, counsel for The People would then have come in and shown that the conditions had not been complied with by defendant. He protested against any further indulgence by the court, and as public prosecutor, on behalf of The People he demanded that

JUDGMENT BE PRONOUNCED

without further delay.

After a few more remarks from defendant's counsel, the court read the defendant a most scathing lecture on the heinousness of his "libelous conduct," and set aside his former order Mr. Hemenway was ordered to stand up, which he did. His Honor then reminded him that he had been indicted by the grand jury of the First District with libelling Nathan Kimball; thus on the 13th day of July of last year he was arraigned and plead "Not Guilty," but on the 21st of December following he went into court, withdrew this plea and entered

"A PLEA OF GUILTY,"

consequently he stood convicted on his own confession. The Court then asked defendant if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him. He replied that he could say nothing that would give the Court any information on the matter, more than it possessed. Judge Powers then reminded Mr. Hemenway that at the time sentence was suspended he promised to live within the law and set a salutary example to his brethren of the press, and thus he would cease to libel any other persons, and the Court intended to give him an opportunity to prove himself in this regard. His Honor had watched his course since that time and had noticed that he had indulged in libelling private individuals, he (Judge Powers) being included among them; that female virtue and innocence were no protection against his attacks; he had libelled the

WHOLE GRAND JURY.

and had not spared members of his own fraternity. He did not care so much for his attacks on the court, but his public duty made it imperative on him to make an example for his attacks on others, and he would do it. He said the defendant came into this place claiming to be a Gentleman; that he had abused them; that he had imposed himself on the "Mormons," had eaten their bread, and that he (the judge) knew, and others knew, that Hemenway would yet betray the "Mormons" like he had betrayed other people; he accused him of insincerity in that the court said he knew that Hemenway did not believe the "Mormon" doctrines, etc., etc. Such a tirade, and such a string of scathing accusations against a

DEFENSELESS DEFENDANT

was never before uttered from the bench in this city by anyone who has occupied the judgment seat in the First District Court. Poor Hemenway, He

is in the toils. He was not prepared for this day's experience. All that he has heard in the court to-day relative to him has fallen like a thunderbolt on his ears, and he appeared to be completely stunned by the utterances of the judge.

At the close of his lecture he sentenced the editor to pay a fine of \$300 for the libel against Nathan Kimball, and to stand committed to the custody of the U. S. Marshal until the fine is paid. For the libel against Chief Justice Chas. S. Zaue, he was sentenced to be imprisoned—confined in

THE COUNTY JAIL

—for the term of one year. He was then delivered into the hands of Deputy Marshal Steele. Mr. Kimball gave notice that he would file a bill of exceptions and asked the court to fix the amount of bail which it did at \$3,000, and defendant was given till Saturday next to complete the matter. Mr. Hemenway was unable to procure bail, so I presume he will spend the night in the county prison.

The feelings in this community in relation to this matter are diversified. Some of the anti-"Mormons" are in high glee at the denouement; and they take no pains to conceal their joy at the fact that Mr. Hemenway

"HAS BEEN CRUSHED"

—that such a severe and unlooked-for punishment has been inflicted on him. Others think it is cruel and that such a penalty is uncalled for and was inspired by vindictiveness. Others, again, think that Powers may carry with him into retirement the satisfaction of having attempted to muzzle the press and suppress free speech; to squelch free thought and action in religion in Utah; but the remembrance of these things will, like chickens, "return home to roost," will corrode his soul, and be as the gall of bitterness in his cup of joy in the future. He has wound up his career gloriously, and may live to realize the same measure that he has meted out to so many others—good men and true—loyal, peaceful citizens, during his brief sojourn in the Territory of Utah.

The railroad depots to-day have been crowded with Grand Army of the Republic excursionists. Four long trains had arrived this afternoon, and three more were expected, and among them General John A. Logan. The John A. Dix post of this place was out in full force to meet their confreres from the east. Many of the

BATTLES OF THE REBELLION

were fought over again this afternoon, as the "boys in blue" were gathered in groups and recounting the bloody conflicts and the parts they took in them. Numbers of them seemed to be full of the martial spirit, and ready to take the field "in defense of the glorious Union." There was, however, one peculiarity in some of the members of the G. A. R., who wore badges which it is supposed they won by deeds of valor, thus distinguishing themselves on the field of conflict, the peculiarity is this: Some of these veterans who wore these honors were just beginning to cultivate a beard, and a downy mustache was beginning to sprout on the upper lip. These brave soldiers must have been from one to two years old when the war broke out.

What an experience there must have been, and how martial they now appear, and no wonder. But the cruel war is ended—the battle strife is over, and they are now enjoying the sweets of peace. But there was another soldier that attracted my attention while elbowing way through the crowd. One who had enlisted for life and afterwards. He had stood by his colors. This soldier of the cross is

ELDER CHAS. H. GREENWELL

who has suffered for conscience' sake. He has just finished a term of six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary, because he would neither deny his religion, his God, nor disown his family and turn part of them adrift on the cold world, to live if they could, or to perish and die. He returned home by the train which arrived here at 5:30 p.m. He looks well, feels the same, is thankful to be once more among his friends at home, and is thankful that God has enabled him to maintain his integrity to the truth. He has more friends to-day than those who so savagely prosecuted him.

WEBER.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

FOR SALE at Z. C. M. 1 Drug Store.

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One small bay MAKE, about 9 years old branded P in a square on left shoulder and vented on left thigh.

If the above animal is not claimed within ten days, it will be sold on Thursday, the 5th day of August, at 2 o'clock p.m., at my corral, to the highest cash bidder.

T. W. CROPPER.

Deerpet Poundkeeper, Deseret, July 27, 1886.