

transporting passengers and freight. The Wabash will send its trains over the Missouri Pacific line via Sedalia and Moberly.

THE TOTAL DAMAGE

is roughly estimated at \$130,000, a portion of which is covered by storm insurance. The storm is generally considered a hurricane, not a tornado or a cyclone. It was a tremendous gale of wind with flooding rain. Telegraph and telephone wires were prostrated to the extent of total stoppage for a time. The Western Union had one wire working out of the city until night, when several were obtained.

Leavenworth, Kas., 11.—About 11 o'clock to-day a fierce tornado struck this city and did an immense amount of damage to property. The Morse school building, in which were the Superintendent, twelve teachers and 600 scholars, was the first building struck. Half the roof was blown off, but not any person was hurt. The gale then struck the north end of the new market house, tearing about forty feet of the roof loose and scattering it in every direction, killing three horses, dangerously wounding one man, and damaging the stock of a hardware store to the extent of about \$4,000.

Two railroad bridges were washed away, one at Easton, on the Kansas Central, and one at Fairmouth, on the Union Pacific. Eight barns were blown down in Salt Creek Valley, eight miles northwest of here.

SCRANTON, Pa., 11.—General Master Workman Powderly expressed great annoyance at the publication of his secret circular, when a reporter called on him this afternoon. In reply to a question as to whether the manifesto was genuine, he said:

"Yes, it is genuine and is correct, except in one sentence."

"Have you any knowledge as to the action taken by the Knights of Labor throughout the country in regard to the Anarchist riots in Chicago?"

"I have. In all parts of the country resolutions have been passed denouncing the actions of the men who disgraced the streets of Chicago."

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 10.—The crowd which assembled in the Palace Yard to-day was very large, but it was nothing like the immense assemblage that gathered there on the day that Gladstone introduced his bill on Home Rule. Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered while passing into the House of Commons. The House was packed, but there was no such rush as on the day the bill was introduced. The Peers' galleries, strangers' and ladies' galleries were filled to their utmost capacities. The Premier's speech evoked no notable demonstration from any quarter and was heard throughout in comparative silence, even the Parnellites showing no enthusiasm. As an oratorical effort, the speech was quite unequal to that in which Mr. Gladstone introduced the bill. The vagueness of his language on the powers the bill proposed to confer on the Anglo-Irish Commission, gave general dissatisfaction and failed to conciliate the Chamberlain radicals.

Messrs. Chamberlain, Goschen and Lord Hartington held a conference in the lobby arranging a "whip" to secure votes from all sides in the building. The government supporters of the bill were very discontented at the prospect of a lengthy debate under Mr. Gladstone's refusal to give it day to day consideration.

It is the opinion of the lobby of the House that if defeated Mr. Gladstone will resign and not ask for a dissolution of Parliament, and that the Queen will summon Lord Hartington to form a new cabinet.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Mr. Phelps, United States minister, and Floquet, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, were among the distinguished visitors in the galleries.

When Gladstone arose, he was received with loud cheers. On quiet being restored, the Premier moved the second reading of the Home Rule bill. He said he did not intend at present to ask the House to continue debate on the bill from day to day. Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hoarse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a statement of his personal position, which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never at any period declared Home Rule in Ireland as incompatible with Imperial unity. [Cries of Oh! Oh!] That was exactly so. [Cheers.] Contradiction had come from some members who visited Middlethian, making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. [Oh! Oh! and cheers.] In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statement of the supporters of Home Rule, as these statements contemplated nothing tending to the severance of the Empire. [Cheers from Parnellites.] Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding Home Rule. Firstly, it must be shown that it was desired by the great mass of the population. That the Coalitionists had never absolutely and unequivocally presented until the passing of the Representation of the People Act. [Cheers.] Secondly—Was Home Rule compatible with the unity of the Empire?

Now, history has shown us that in foreign, and what he preferred to call overseas, affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England to Scotland. [Hear! Hear! and cries of No!] Is it wonderful that in a country with woes so great and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment that the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country. An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still, the bill provides that Ireland shall not be excluded from Imperial affairs. Clause 29 provides for the recall of representatives in both Houses of the Irish Parliament before the Parliament can proceed to the alteration of a statute upon which the two countries do not agree. Another clause provides that on certain conditions the Irish Assembly may vote sums of money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizance. He trusted that should Great Britain be involved in a great war where Ireland would be exposed to a great danger the Irish Assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting the money to prosecute the war. [Opposition laughter.] Though abiding in the principle that the Irish members should not sit in the Imperial Parliament, the Government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that which was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to customs and excise duties. Irish members would be unable to appear in Parliament and share in the debate. [Cries of Hear! Hear!] The government was also willing to appoint a joint commission from the English and Irish Parliaments which would meet from time to time to consider some questions of Imperial or common interest.

No great question such as succession to the crown ought to fall under the discussion of this secondary authority. but many questions, such as treaties of commerce, might require a direct communication between both Parliaments. He would, therefore, propose on behalf of the Government, some plan of that kind. He proceeded to explain that the Government remained undecided as to the conditions under which the Irish members or any Irish Commissioners should appear in the Imperial Parliament. The Government did not consider this to be a vital point. In his opinion if the Irish members came back in any numbers, it would be necessary to devise a new system of election.

He would certainly have no jealousy of the other Irish members. If the Irish should reappear in their force, one would rather have them amply than scantily and jealously treated.

In conclusion he declared that the main object of the bill was to abolish, root and branch, the discontent prevailing in Ireland, and to restore social order by the removal, not merely of the symptoms, but of the causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the bill had an alternative policy what was it? He asked if Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the task of settling the Irish question what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by the Loyalists in Belfast last November? The English government might be daring but not so daring as to undertake to reconstruct the Irish government without touching the legislation difficulty. If Lord Hartington had a plan let him declare it. He appealed to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation—a path of boldness was the only path of safety. [Cheers.] all men ought to know their own minds and ought to tell it. The fate of Ireland could not be cast into the lottery of politics. [Parnellite cheers.] He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let the opponents show a way to avoid it. Lord Hartington in moving his rejection of the bill, trace a visible or palpable road through the darkness. [Cheers.] The members of the House of Commons have before them a great opportunity to close the strife of 700 years; [aye! aye!] of knitting by bonds firmer and stronger in character than heretofore, the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who, on rising, was greeted with cheers.

The Standard says there is absolutely nothing in Mr. Gladstone's laborious references in regard to Irish representation at Westminster which is likely to abate Mr. Chamberlain's hostility to the home rule bill. The absurdity of the devices which Mr. Gladstone hinted might meet the difficulty, exposed the fundamental weakness of the conception.

The Daily Telegraph says: It seems that Mr. Gladstone is so absorbed in the contemplation of the merits of his own project that he is unable to appreciate the import of objections. Mr. Chamberlain and his followers cannot possibly accept his concessions.

LIVERPOOL, 11.—The Queen arrived here for the purpose of personally opening the Liverpool International Exhibition. The ceremony is to take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon. This is the second time Her Majesty has visited Liverpool during her reign.

LONDON, 11.—The Porte has notified the Powers that a body of Greek irregulars is advancing towards the frontier, and that Turkish troops have been ordered to repel it.

The Ottoman Bank will advance the Porte \$3,750,000.

LONDON, 11.—Thomas Gibney, whose name appears in the London directory

under the description of "gentleman," was yesterday arraigned in the Clerk-enwell Police Court for violations of the criminal law amendments resulting from the *Pall Mall Gazette's* crusade. The charges against the prisoner were that he had procured, since last December, for his violation, 40 children under the age of consent. The girls were all daughters of workmen. The developments in the case aroused intense indignation. The authorities had difficulty in saving the prisoner from the fury of the parents of his victims.

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* says the frontier disputes between Russia and China must end in war between those countries. China has massed 15,000 troops in Manchuria and they are being drilled by German officers.

A Buenos Ayres dispatch says; Yesterday as President Roca was proceeding to open Congress an attempt was made on his life by a man striking him a blow on the head which rendered him senseless. Although the affair caused a great sensation, the President's message was passed and the legislative session opened. The President was taken home and it is thought he is in no danger at present. His assailant is unknown.

A Rome cablegram gives the following cholera returns: Bari, 35 new cases, 11 deaths; Venice, 9 new cases, 11 deaths; Brindisi, 3 new cases.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT NORTH OGDEN.

NORTH OGDEN, May 2, 1886.

Editor *Deseret News*:

On Friday last a large concourse of relatives and friends assembled at the residence of our fellow citizen Fred. W. Ellis, for the purpose of celebrating the 40th anniversary of our respected brother's advent on this mundane sphere. Just before the guests sat down to partake of the sumptuous repast that had been so generously provided for them, our host was presented with a handsome arm chair, as well as a number of other useful and ornamental articles. The presentation was made by Sister Mary Chadwick, President of the Relief Society, and was feelingly responded to by the recipient.

After the viands had been disposed of and the inner man properly fortified, the time was spent in social converse, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

The happy event was kept up until nearly 11 o'clock when the company dispersed. All present enjoyed themselves. Brother Ellis has labored faithfully in the Sunday school and as choir master for a period of 17 years, and his labors are highly appreciated, which was duly evidenced by the hearty congratulations and well-wishes he received from those who had met to do honor to the occasion.

ITEMS FROM WASATCH COUNTY.

HEBER CITY, May 3, 1886.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The season in Wasatch County is very backward. The farmers are busy plowing and putting in their grain.

Work is progressing on the new Stake House. The masons expect to get the walls up this season, they are now up about 12 feet from the foundation.

There has been some good work done on the county road up the river to Woodland, for several miles. A dug-way has been cut through the hills, making a good road, so now the people can get to Heber City without fording the Provo River. Formerly they were obliged to ford the river several times.

While digging into the side of the hill some of the workmen dug up the skeleton of an Indian and also some 10 or 12 flint arrow points. They buried the bones by the side of the road. Mr. Thos. Watson, of Heber, retains the upper jaws of the Indian.

The good people of Midway have built a fine meeting house, which is very nearly finished.

Mr. Ezra Strong has purchased a piece of land with several warm springs, or pots, as they are called, and has built one bath house and intends putting up more this summer. One large dry pot he has floored over and pitched a tent over it, and lives there quite comfortably. Another one he has fixed up with a shed over for a stable. Mr. Strong is making improvements on the place. He wishes to sell the springs.

Mr. Alejo Hudson, from Chill, South America, has been giving some very good entertainments here, consisting of gymnastic feats, tumbling, light and heavy weight balancing and trapeze feats. He balances a great many heavy articles on his chin, such as a wagon wheel, or a 14 inch plow, eight or ten chairs piled up, etc.

The Heber folks have just finished a fine large granary two and a half stories high, for storing the tithing grain.

E. S. PENROSE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF BRADLEY CHANDLER, WHO WAS last heard from at Nauvoo, Illinois, May 15, 1846. Authentic information of his present whereabouts, if living, or, if dead, of time and place of death, will be thankfully received and liberally paid for, by

L. O. CHANDLER, Sacramento, California.

W81

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FARM, FREIGHT, ORE

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TRAVELING WAGONS

The McCormick H. M. Co's New Steel Binders, introduced here in 1885, are conceded to be far ahead of all competitors, combining as they do, beauty of design, superiority of workmanship, excellence of finish, durability and ease of management.

The combined Reapers and Mowers, Droppers and Single Mowers are unequalled. The Case "Agitator" is acknowledged to be without a competitor, as the sales of the past—more than trebling those of all other threshers—will prove.

The Woodbury Power is the most durable and lightest running horse-power known. The South Bend Chilled Plow, although not introduced into this market until long after other styles of chilled plows, is fast crowding them out and assuming the position of the leading chilled plow.

The Weir Sulkies, Hand Plows and Harrows are known throughout the length and breadth of Utah as first-class goods in every particular.

The Boss Sickle Grinder is a tool every farmer who has a mower needs and cannot afford to be without.

We shall carry a full and complete stock of repairs for above goods, not only for those of this year's manufacture, but for those sold in previous years, so that any farmer having any machine or plow of the line mentioned can get any repairs without needless trouble or expense.

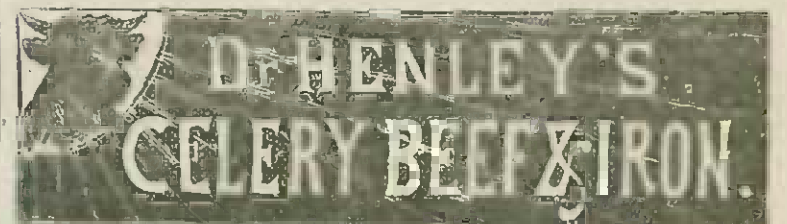
All parties ordering extras for machines bought in previous years, are specially requested, when ordering to give the number or letter on the article wanted.

WE ALSO KEEP A FULL LINE OF

Tents, Whips, Wagonettes, Wagon Covers, Lamps, Buckboards, Rakes, Rubber, Round Up Wagons, Machine Extras, Cloth, Harrows, Wagon Extras, Duck, Robes, Washers, Coach Candles, Farm and Carriage Harness.

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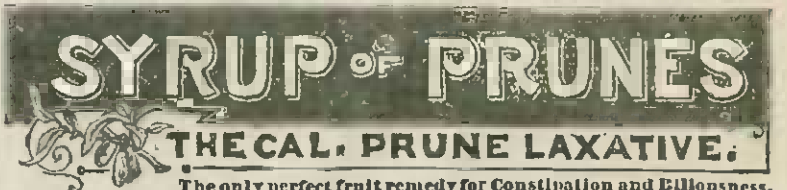
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ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One light sorrel MARE and COLT, mare is about 4 years old, has a few white hairs on forehead, brand resembling O V on left shoulder and brand resembling O V on left thigh.

If the above described animals are not claimed within ten days from date, they will be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, at the city pound at Lehi City, Utah Co., at one o'clock p. m., on Wednesday, May 19th, 1886.

LOREN OLMSTEAD, City Poundkeeper.

Lehi, May 9, 1886.

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