

is there now in the regular course of orders issued long ago.

Among other vessels belonging to the British navy which will soon reach Halifax under regular orders, are the *Dido*, *Garnet*, *Esmeralda* and *Lily*. The *Millard* has been ordered to St. Johns.

Trichat, C. B., 1.—Mackrel are plentiful in these waters. Five American vessels bought bait yesterday, outside of the harbor. The fishermen do not disclose their names. They meet twice to the south of Cape August and Jerseyman Island, and sell bait on the quiet. The schooners neither hoist flags nor come into port.

Boston, 1.—A special from Halifax says: The captain of a coaster just arrived reports that L. Honlett has seized an American mackrel fisherman off Guysborough coast.

LONDON, 1.—The debate on the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons was resumed this afternoon by Joseph Chamberlain. When he arose he was greeted with derisive cheers and howls from the Irish members. He denied the assertion made by Dwyer Gray that he (Chamberlain) was the author of the article on National Councils published in the *Fortnightly Review*. Gray knew very well who the author was, and that the details of the article were supplied from Irish sources. "I myself possess," said the speaker, "incontrovertible and incontestible proof that eminent Nationalist leaders approved the principle of National Councils." Here the Parnellite uttered loud howls, and cried out, "Names! Names!" and the Conservatives and Whigs cheered Chamberlain. The denunciation and cheering quickly became an uproar, which lasted several minutes. Chamberlain calmly folded his arms and smiling waited for the tumult to subside, but refused to mention the names called out.

Resuming, Chamberlain at great length explained why he deemed Gladstone's concession inadequate. He did not, he continued, propose to reply to any of the personal references made toward himself during the course of the debate. They were perhaps amusing, but below the level of a great constitutional discussion of questions fraught with the most momentous consequences. Those who oppose the Home Rule measure believe it would prove the most mischievous in its effect upon Ireland and postpone for a long time a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question. [Cries of Hear! Hear!] There had been in some Liberal quarters a desire to minimize the importance of a division on the second reading of the bill. Members had been told that the bill was already dead. The speaker did not believe Gladstone would accept a vote on the second reading on the understanding that he received it only as the approval of an abstract resolution. Ireland ought to have a Parliament of her own. Had the government submitted a mere resolution affirming the principle of legislative autonomy for Ireland, he (Chamberlain) could have voted for it, because it would not be inconsistent either with the creation of a chamber like the Grattan Parliament or the establishment of a legislative council such as the speaker suggested and which ere now had received the support of the Nationalists. [Cries from the Parnellites, "Names! Names!"] The government's proposal, however, had a stronger meaning than that of a mere abstract resolution, in that it pledged the House to the support of the principle of the Home Rule bill, from which Gladstone said he would never depart. The speaker said that he and those who thought with him had believed that since Gladstone's speech at the Foreign Office, Home Rule might be so remodeled that they could vote for it, but they had been disappointed. Gladstone had since practically stated in the House of Commons that if the bill passed its second reading it would be suspended until Oct., and then reintroduced, unaltered except in minor details. Concerning the feature of Irish representation at Westminster, those who agreed with the speaker did not wish to reduce Ireland to the condition of a self-governing colony, and the changes promised by Gladstone would not meet the views of those who maintained this position. Under the amended proposals of the Premier, the Irish members might be invited to take part in the discussion and vote on imperial expenses like those of the Russian war. In questions relating to such matters constantly arising, and in order to take an effective part in the discussion, Irish members would require to be constantly present at Westminster. It would be impossible to make the House of Commons a fluctuating body, as it would be under Gladstone's proposals. It would be equally unwise to create an Irish Parliament as a subordinate and not a co-ordinate body. [Cheers.] What they wanted was to prevent Irish members from becoming omnipotent either at Westminster or Dublin. [Cheers and counter cheers.] As to Ulster, that matter (Parnellite laughter), the speaker would not go into the question of armed resistance, although he resented, as absurd, that Parnellite charge. But if the resistance of Ulster to the Dublin government was expressed in a constitutional way, would the British House of Commons override or disregard that resistance? [Hear! Hear!] Why had the resistance of the Protestants of Ulster been stigmatized as unpatriotic? Was it because they were proud of belonging to a great empire and opposed to being admitted from long familiar associations as members of the United King-

dom? In defending Ulster he was governed by no religious bitterness. There could, however, be no doubt that the Protestants of Ulster were jealous of their religious interests. He belonged to a family that always opposed anything like religious ascendancy. He was convinced that the Protestants at Ulster had just cause to fear attempts by the Irish Catholics to secure predominance. The Catholic Church, by its faith, was bound not to be content with equality. [Cries of "Oh! Oh!"] The members from Ireland says "No." Here is the pamphlet written by the Prime Minister on Vaticanism [laughter] in which he says: "To secure civil rights has been the aim of Christian civilization, while to destroy them and re-establish resistless domineering action as a central power is the aim of the Roman policy." That is the absolute truth. If it was worth while to carry the argument further, he could give statements which the Catholic Bishops recently made to the same effect. [Cries of "quote!" quote!"] from the Irish members.] Was not Ulster justified in fearing the attacks on its material interests when the Nationalist papers described the Belfast linen industry as one of the cursed of the curses of the country? [Cries of "No! No!"] from the Parnellite members.] Here are a series of articles in the Irish press in which the linen manufacturers are denounced. But after all, the question is not whether these fears are well founded or the reverse. The practical question was, would Parliament give effect to them. [Opposition cheers.] The time has come when the Government should give them more information than was conveyed in Gladstone's recent references to Ulster. The time had come when the government ought to say whether there is in Ulster or in any portion of Ulster [Hear, hear!] such a preponderating sentiment as deserves separate consideration and whether they will devise a scheme to give the position of Ulster such consideration. [Cheers.] Had such a bill been offered to Scotland, the people would have indignantly rejected it. Was there any man in the House who could maintain the bill did not weaken the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, or at least throw doubt upon it? [Ministerial cries of "No! No!"]

Demands have been made upon him to state an alternative to the Gladstone proposals. He suggested a certain line upon which the measure might have proceeded.

His plans has been described as Popkin's plan, and those approving it were called puny whisperers by Mr. Healy, whose magnificent physique enabled him to look down on men not gifted by Providence with his great personal gifts. [Laughter.] It was hard upon them to be accused of arrogance and presumption when they were honest enough to meet the demand for an alternative scheme. They were threatened with dissolution. [Cheers and counter cheers.] Dissolution had no terrors for him. [Cheers.] Of one thing he was confident, the unionist majority in Parliament would be strengthened. [Cheers and cries of "Oh!"] He rejoiced that this great issue would soon be submitted to the only tribunal whose decision they could accept. [Parnellite cheers.] He trusted in the ultimate good sense and patriotism of the British democracy. "There is not a man who does not know every personal and political interest would have led me to have cast my vote with Gladstone. Not a day passes that I do not receive scores of letters urging me for my own sake to vote for the bill and ditch the Whigs. The temptation, no doubt, is great, [laughter], but I am not base enough to gratify my personal ambition by betraying my country. [Loud cheers.] I am convinced when this discussion is over the Liberals will not judge harshly those who pursued honestly the path of duty, even though it leads to a disruption of the party and the loss of personal influence and power, which it is the legitimate ambition of every man to seek among his political friends and associates. [Loud and prolonged cheering by the Conservatives.]"

#### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Base Ball: New York, 1.—Detroit 4, New York 8.

Philadelphia, 1.—Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.

Boston, 1.—Boston 4, St. Louis 2.

Washington, 1.—Kansas City 2, Nationals 1.

In Philadelphia the employees of the planing and sash mills struck to-day to the number of 200. With the exception of four mills, the proprietors of which have already conceded the demands, every man employed in planing or sash mill went out. The men are upheld by the Protective Trades Council, numbering 16,000 men.

The steamer *City of Sydney* arrived bringing Hong Kong dates to May 4th, and Yokohama to May 14th.

The United States steamship *Ossipee* arrived at Yokohama May 9th, to bring back Watkins, the absconding paymaster of that vessel, and Captain Fullert, the master of the schooner *Arctic*, from which vessel he attempted to escape, and from which he was taken near Hakodate. Fullert was jailed, and Watkins was held on board the *Ossipee*.

A fire almost totally destroyed Akita, Japan, in the early part of May, and burned two days. Over three thousand houses were consumed. No loss is stated.

St. Louis, 1.—The Executive Board of the Master Builders' Association have resolved to return to the ten hour system on June 15th. They state they have given the short hour system a fair trial and find they cannot profitably conduct business on that plan.

At noon to-day at Jacksonville, N.C., Inslow County, George McNair, negro, 19 years of age, was hanged for the crime of rape, committed in April of last year upon a white girl 9 years of age.

#### WATER FOR THE BENCH.

A DECISIVE STEP FOR THE RELIEF OF THE THIRSTY CITIZENS.

The following report was adopted at last evening's session of the City Council, and the sense of that body was expressed that the work it proposes be begun without delay:

To the Honorable Mayor and City Council, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Gentlemen—Your committee on water works to whom was referred the report of the Mayor and Superintendent of Water Works, together with estimate of the cost of improvements which would (1) supply the wants of certain citizens and (2) increase the pressure and consequent availability of the present system, beg leave to present the following:

In the very outset of our deliberations on this important question we were compelled to recognize the absolute necessity for the improvement suggested for both the purposes enumerated.

First—A large proportion of the inhabitants of the city, said to number one-sixth of our total population, live on what is known as the Dry Bench, where wells so far have proved an impossibility, and where water, even for the commonest domestic uses, is only to be obtained by hauling from lower and more favored localities—this, too, in a city whose water supply could, we believe, with proper economy and under no very stringent regulations, be made to answer the legitimate needs of a population four times the number of our own, and when millions and millions of gallons of this most necessary element are running to waste every day.

Second—It has been found by experience, and is now generally conceded, that owing to certain causes which are apparent to every thinking person, our water works system, which, from its natural location and advantages, should be one of the best in the country, is sadly deficient when considered in connection with fire purposes. It is true that a certain pressure should, according to the fixed rules of hydraulics, exist at a given point; but it is no less true that because of the wide area over which our system extends, and the impossibility, except with the loss of considerable time, of shutting all the various arteries and turning the full head upon the point desired, this pressure cannot be obtained. Tests have occurred recently which show that the hydrants for use in case of fire in certain portions of the city cannot be depended upon, and the statement has been made with considerable truth, that in case of a conflagration on East Temple Street the whole business center of the town, so far as much help from the present water works is concerned, would be at the mercy of the flames. Your committee in thus giving voice to a general feeling, have no wish to sound a vain alarm; but are firmly of the opinion that such a state of things demands the prompt and earnest attention of your honorable body and the speedy undertaking of measures which shall remedy the evil.

Three propositions were presented to and considered by the committee. The first was the utilizing of the present ditch leading from City Creek to an elevation 110 feet above the floor of the new brick building in the canyon and conveying water in it by means of a 12 inch wooden pipe 2,000 feet long, into a 30 inch iron stand or pressure pipe 108 feet high at the building. From the foot of this pipe 4,000 feet will bring the water to Prospect Hill. The estimates for this system are: If the 4,000 feet be 6 inch iron pipe \$11,480.00. If wood \$8,882.00. It may be remarked that there is no estimate for hauling the pipe from the cars to the trenches, but on the other hand, it is possible that the iron pipe could be laid down here a little cheaper than has been estimated. The second proposition was the removal of the present waterworks entire, up to the new brick building, constructing two large reservoirs, to cost \$65,000, tapping them first with 168 feet of 80-inch pipe, costing \$1,357 then with 2,304 feet of 24-inch, costing \$13,000, to connect with the present mains; trenching, plumbing etc., would cost \$10,000 more, making a total of \$88,357. By thus moving the head farther up the cañon, it was suggested that the water could be carried on to a good portion of the Dry Bench, not so much, however, as by the independent system, and it was urged that this one complete system would answer both requirements in the report referred to. Your committee, however, believe that the evils already complained of in the present system would be met within this proposed extension; that automatic valves would be costly and uncertain, that the pressure, where water was drawn off at so many different levels could not be depended on, and that so great an increase of pressure as this would bring about on some

of the pipes, they would be unable to withstand. We, therefore, listened with much favor to the third proposition, which is simply the adoption of both of the others, and making for Salt Lake City, what we believe it must have, a double system of water works—one for a high level and one for a low level. The rough estimate which we have had before us contemplates the carrying of a main from Prospect Hill to the Cemetery, and according to this the total cost for both systems would be \$50,648, which might be reduced some \$5,500 if wooden pipes were used for the independent system. In conclusion, your committee would ask for this report as early and careful a consideration as possible, and would respectfully suggest that the matter of supplying water for culinary purposes to the residents of the Dry Bench, since it is of the utmost importance should be undertaken at once.

Respectfully,  
THOMAS G. WEBBER,  
JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
JOHN Q. CANNON,  
CHARLES BROWN,  
Committee on Waterworks.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### MEMORANDA FROM MESA.

Editor Deseret News:

It being now some months since you have received any collected news from Mesa, I thought that a few lines from this garden of flowers and fruit, and of its general progress, as well as of the health and comfort or otherwise, of its inhabitants would be of passing interest to many of your readers.

##### A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

If you will pardon a digression from the above text, I would wish to observe that, as a constant reader of your journal, I look upon it as a true exponent of religious liberty, and do most assuredly and heartily agree with the sentiments contained therein, which breathe forth a heroic remonstrance against the powers that are twisting and torturing out of all shape the true meaning of enactments in order to persecute to the fullest and foulest extent, a people guilty in the eyes of the Creator of no crime, save that of doing His commands according to their consciences. No fouler stain can be found on the pages of history, or in the records of the laws of nations, written or traditional, even though we narrowly scrutinize them down the stream of centuries and away into the dim light of barbaric ages, than the penal laws of our country against an industrious and law-abiding portion of her citizens, known as members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and that, too, in the full blaze of the enlightened nineteenth century. But say these sticklers: "We are not enforcing laws against belief or creed, but against what is deemed a social crime." Admitted that polygamy is a crime against society, and looked upon as such by the Christian world, yet it must be borne in mind that professing Mormons look upon it and have been taught it from childhood's years as a divine command, as strictly to be observed and upheld as they uphold the command, "Thou shalt not steal." Looking at it in this light, as a fixed article of their creed, they might as well try to blow back a hurricane with their breath as to force the people of the "Mormon" faith to give up their cherished convictions by the application of penal laws; and the stand that the DESERET NEWS is now taking is waging a just war in favor of the first and most potent principle of human freedom, not now fought for the first time on American soil, that will be duly appreciated in the years to come by every lover of the freedom of conscience, no matter at what shrine he may worship.

##### PROMISE OF ABUNDANCE.

The people of Mesa, Tempe, and Lehi, are so far from the writer knows, in the enjoyment of health, if not of great worldly prosperity. The warm season has once more set in, and with it comes harvesting, which will test the toughness of our young men to the full capacity. It is admitted that the harvest will be a bountiful one, and all indications point to a reduction in breadstuffs. It will also be a plentiful fruit season, unless the stray end of a cyclone should pay us a passing visit, and blow our ripening fruit into a neighboring Territory. Our honey also promises a large yield.

##### RAILROAD.

Again, and, we hope, for the last time, is the railroad confidently spoken of as an accomplished fact. All the plant of a narrow gauge is now said to be in Tucson, and quite a number of miles of track already laid. This new road will take in the mineral belt of the Globe and Pinal, and thence down the Salt River Valley, touching at Mesa, Tempe and Phoenix, and connecting with the Southern Pacific at Maricopa.

##### FOR "DUMPLING DUST."

The long talked of grist mill to be erected between Mesa and Lehi is about to be a reality, and this is an enterprise of no doubtful nature, an enterprise which will greatly add to the stability and prosperity of the Stake.

The members of this Stake have all that is necessary to make the mill a success; plenty of land, water and elbow grease, and to back this up a steam thrasher lately purchased by Messrs. Lewis & Peterson of this village.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Last week saw the departure from this village of Mrs. E. G. Macdonald and Mrs. Julia Macdonald, relicts of the late lamented Aaron Macdonald. They go on a lengthened visit to Utah. These two estimable ladies will be missed here on account of their many social and endearing qualities; but it is to be hoped the fall shall see their return in renewed vigor of mind and body.

The Church of Latter-day Saints in this ward received two new members last week, viz. Mr. Jesse Hays and Mr. Wm. Newell. Of Mr. Jesse Hays we cannot speak much, owing to a limited acquaintance, but from all accounts he is looked upon as a promising young man. Of Mr. Newell I can sincerely say, if the Church has received as sterling an acquisition in the person of his conversion, as he is an intelligent and industrious citizen, then the Church will be the gainer.

In artisans our village is looming up. We have now a first-class smithy and a number one saddler. Heber McDonald conducts the former business and Uncle Daniel Jones, the founder of Jonesville, now Lehi, the latter.

Letters received from exiled friends in Mexico are not as cheering as might be. Sickness is among them, lung disease being prevalent. Alma Millet, Sr., late of Mesa, an honest and worthy man, died there on the 21st ult. President A. F. Macdonald has also been suffering from several attacks of the same complaint. It is to be sincerely hoped and prayed for that the climate will not be against them.

THOMAS S. REILLY.  
MESA VILLAGE, A. T., May 22, 1886.

#### TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

##### CULLED FROM LATEST EXCHANGES.

—On May 27, Mr. Spooner, while attempting to cross Big Wind River, Wyo., was drowned.

PATRICK KELLEY, of Summit County, was admitted to citizenship in the Third District Court to-day.

—James Richards was sentenced to three months in the county jail, in the Second District Court at Beaver, on Thursday last.

—On Saturday, May 29th, six men were suffocated with powder smoke in the Eureka Mine, Tintic. Two of the men, Vigna and Giovannetti, were killed.

—On Thursday last two boys in Park City attempted to outrage a 4-year-old girl, whose cries brought her mother to her rescue. The young villains escaped.

—On Saturday, May 29th, a fire occurred in Butte, Montana, destroying four buildings. The loss amounted to \$13,000. Several persons narrowly escaped with their lives.

—On May 27, Ed. Barclay, a freight brakeman on the U. P., was killed near Bitter Creek, Wyo., by his head striking against a bridge beam while the train was crossing. The head was split open to the ears, and death was instantaneous.

—At Fort Washakie, Wyoming, on May 28th, Charles Oldham was sharpening a saw on an emery wheel, when the wheel bursted, a large piece striking the unfortunate man in the forehead, breaking his skull. He died three hours afterward.

—On Saturday, May 20th, W. H. Pidcock, of Ogden, was arrested on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Mr. Pidcock was taken before Commissioner Black, and was released on \$1,500 bonds, the sureties being G. Child, M. S. Jones and E. G. Williams.

—John M. Finley was tried at Carbon, Wyoming, last week, for manslaughter, and acquitted. Finley is an officer, and was trying to arrest a drunken man named Montgomery, who drew a revolver, and Finley had to shoot to save himself.

FOR

## Man and Beast.

Mustang Liniment is older than most men, and used more and more every year.

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Andrew Sproul, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Sproul, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at 34 I Street, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

Dated at Salt Lake City, May 14th, 1886.  
W. L. N. ALLEN,  
Administrator of Estate of Andrew Sproul, deceased.