

## GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The working model of a torpedo boat of novel design was exhibited to the members of the House naval committee yesterday by the inventor, General Berdan. The boat is intended for effective service in cases where other forms of torpedo have failed, that is, where the craft attacked is protected by a net work of chains suspended beyond the hull by spars. The model is that of a vessel 150 feet in length, 20 feet in breadth and sixteen feet in depth, and is intended to attain a speed of 24.00 knots an hour. The feature of this craft consists of a pair of brass tubes arranged vertically on the sides and opening downward, capable of firing torpedoes containing two hundred pounds of dynamite or other high explosive.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—Early Saturday evening the wind commenced to blow here heavily, coming from the northwest. It continued to blow a perfect hurricane at intervals until about six o'clock this morning. Many accidents are reported, principally minor ones, though considerable damage has been done. The stern-wheel steamer *Reindeer*, lying at the city wharf, was so roughly treated by the waves that she sprang a leak and sank in four feet of water. After the *Reindeer* had settled upon the bottom, a much larger boat, the *Hibernia*, which was towed to the wharf a few yards above, was seized by a whirlwind, her three large cables were snapped asunder as so much twine, and she was cast against the sunken vessel. The latter was very badly smashed up. The *Hibernia* recovered her mooring with her side stove in. The river is rising at the rate of two inches an hour and if the heavy rains of last week continue much longer, much suffering will follow. The water has already reached many houses. The hurricane to-day also smashed in about 140 feet of the western wall of the Southern Exposition buildings.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—A dispatch from Ajaccio, Corsica, says two companies of troops have started for Sartene, where the Bonapartist Leandri, who became an outlaw after a quarrel with the authorities, has appeared at the head of 100 partisans, intending to address a final summons to the authorities.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Gen. Paine, owner of the *Mayflower* has placed her in the hands of Architect Burgess, her designer, and it is the latter's intention to send her to England to compete with the *arrow* for the Queen's cup. The yacht will probably sail about the first of June.

ROME, Feb. 27.—The heartrending details of the disaster caused by the earthquakes continue to arrive. At Diau Mario to-day, a child twelve years and her father were extricated from the debris, when the latter expired upon the spot. The survivors at Diau Marino, say that the majority of the victims were killed by the second shock, the people having re-entered their houses to procure clothing. The sum of \$15,000 has been found in the ruins there. Bodies wrapped in shrouds lie in the middle of the streets. The panic was renewed at Genoa to-day on the false report that Father Denza had predicted

## ANOTHER SHOCK.

Both there and at Sarone, the people refuse to return to their houses. They sleep in improvised places of shelter.

Slight oscillations were felt to-day at Albenga and Porto Maurizio.

Relief committees are being organized throughout the country, but it is impossible to supply the numerous wants.

A bill will be introduced in Parliament for a credit of \$1,000,000 for relief purposes.

ROME, Feb. 26.—Troops have been compelled to keep back, at the point of the bayonet the crowds of despairing men and women who were impeding the work of excavation, in their efforts to find missing relatives.

The bodies of victims of the disaster are

## TERRIBLY DISFIGURED.

The sufferings of the survivors are great, the supply of provisions and drugs and ambulance apparatus being painfully inadequate.

The work of the rescuers is attended with much danger. In some cases they have been obliged to flee from the tottering walls, although they could hear the groans of victims buried beneath the debris. All the members of the family of the mayor of Bajardo were killed; of another family, consisting of twenty-two persons named maestri, only a single member, half demoted, is left.

Half-clad people are wandering on the seashore exposed to inclement weather.

At Manomarina, a woman and child were taken out alive after being

## ENTOMBED THREE DAYS.

Groans can still be heard in the ruins, especially in the Via Garibaldi. The lost oil was valued at \$500,000. The losses on other property are heavy. Oneglia is threatened with a storm of rain or snow, which will cause fearful distress, although clothing and supplies of all kinds are beginning to arrive in ample quantities from Genoa. Tents for the refugees are being erected and volunteers for search parties are plentiful. The activity of Genoese doctors is beyond praise.

Who was entombed three days, was

## RESCUED UNHURT

in bed. Nobody enters a house who is able to obtain shelter elsewhere. Only new and well built houses are habitable.

M. Lockry, minister of public works, says that the sewers in the shaken districts are so damaged that the soil will become infiltrated with sewage and be a source of contagion as soon as hot weather comes. The government will send engineers and specialists to do everything possible to avert such disease. It is stated that British travelers continue to arrive at Calais en route to the south.

## M. FLAMMARION

has written an article in which he says that a continuance of minor shocks is likely.

A chasm has opened in the ground near Nice, from which a stream of hot muddy water bubbles up. Portions of the coast have sunk and other portions have risen. A stiff wind is blowing at Mentone, making it dangerous to walk about yet. Hundreds of visitors from a distance have arrived there, being impelled by curiosity.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—Tabb predicts that the earthquakes will continue and be accompanied by terrific storms. He mentions March 7th and 24th, April 7th and 8th, and the middle of September and October, as the dates upon which the worst shocks may be expected.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 27.—A special to the *News* from Indianola, Texas, says: The Southern Pacific company is about to remove its track from Indianola to Port Lavaca, a small village ten miles above, on Matagorda Bay. This means the total abandonment of Indianola on account of the disastrous storms which have swept over the town during the past twelve years. During that period 400 persons were drowned and enormous damage has been done to property.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 26.—Bismarck special to the *Pioneer Press*: Representative Ely, of the committee which went to Montana to confer about the pleuro-pneumonia, says the cattle losses between Miles City and Billings will be at the rate of 25 per cent. east of Billings 50 to 75 per cent. The losses around Fort Benton are very heavy. West of Miles City the bills are bare, but east of there the snow is still heavy and a chinook is badly needed.

ODESSA, February 27.—Two assassins were arrested here to-day when about to sail for Turkey. The men were nihilists. They murdered their employer, a rich landlord named Goroszel, and his wife and eight children and several relatives, and then decamped with the spoils, amounting to eight hundred thousand roubles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—Two lighters filled with cotton, and the steamer *Lone Star*, of the Morgan Steamship line, burned at the foot of Charlton Street, North River, this morning. The steamer and lighters were towed in midstream to save other shipping near by. It is reported that one man was burned to death on the steamer. Several other sailors jumped in the river to save themselves. The *Lone Star* is the steamer which ran into and sank the British steamer *Wells City* a few weeks ago. The *Lone Star* was damaged about \$100,000, and was beached on Jersey shore. The loss on the pier was about \$100,000. There were about four thousand bales of cotton stored there; some of this was saved. The loss on cotton was about \$150,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Experiments with a new explosive, which has been made under the supervision of the government, have been attended with great success. The explosive possesses fifteen times greater destructive power than gunpowder. It does not produce any smoke.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Roxana Druce, who murdered her husband, George Druce, in December 1884, was hanged for the crime at noon to-day. After the services last evening, Mrs. Druce remained up until about 11:30 p.m. Deputy Sheriff Manion, with Mr. and Mrs. Waterman, the death watch, induced her to lie down and she had about an hour's quiet sleep. She awakened with a start and upon arising began to write letters as calmly as she had at any time during her incarceration; in one of these she thanked the sheriff for his kindness to her and asked that her body might be given to her pastor for Christian burial. After writing, she laid down again and fell into a dose; she was

## ATTACKED WITH HYSTERICS

in a violent form, and it required considerable effort on the part of the watchers to arouse and calm her during the night. She ate one of the heartiest meals she had eaten since she was a prisoner. She had about two hours' rest after 4 a.m., but she did not sleep soundly at any time. One of her first visitors this morning was Supt. Irving Terry, of the Onondaga penitentiary, who brought a farewell from her daughter Mary, who is like the prisoner. This visit had a most exciting effect upon Mrs. Druce. Rev. Dr. Powell visited Mrs. Druce about nine and did all in his power to calm her and prepare her for the awful moment. Every road leading into the town was dotted with sleighs crowded with fur coated men and not a few women. The crowd in the village increased on the arrival of every train and in spite of the extreme cold men, women and children stood about the streets surrounding the jail. The execution was witnessed by twenty-five persons, including the officials.

At 11:42 Mrs. Druce and Dr. Powell knelt on the floor of the scaffold under the rope. Mrs. Druce held her daughter's bonnet in her hand and closed her eyes while Dr. Powell offered prayer. Mrs. Druce was dressed in black cashmere with laced neck and sleeves. She wore a small shawl over her shoulders. She maintained her composure on the scaffold until the cap was drawn over her face when she began to moan, and finally

## BEGAN TO SCREAM

so loud that she could be heard in the street adjoining the jail. The trap was sprung and after she fell she made out one convulsive movement. Yesterday morning Mrs. Druce made a confession to Dr. Powell, her spiritual adviser, in which she declared that Charles Gates had instigated her to commit the murder, and says that he provided her with a revolver. She declared that after she fired the first shot, Gates fired three succeeding shots from the window. She confessed to having cut up her husband's body, and that Gates took the body away and burned it. She related that she killed Druce because he had treated her cruelly and brutally. Just before going to the scaffold Mrs. Druce made an affidavit declaring that her daughter Mary, now confined in Onondaga penitentiary, had nothing whatever to do with the killing of her father.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 28.—Diglers, foreign minister, in an interview with the Turkish ambassador, expressed the opinion that the European equilibrium would soon be restored and that there would be no war.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—War is brewing between the two houses of Congress. The members of the Senate committee on appropriations, who are usually very guarded in their utterances, make no concealment of their opinion that an extra session is now almost inevitable, nor do they hesitate to place the blame where they think it belongs. After two or three conferences on the sundry civil bill last week, which were almost nullified by the early withdrawal of the House conferees, a meeting was secured at ten o'clock yesterday morning, which was intended by the Senate members to last through the day and through last night as well, if necessary, to complete the bill and clear the desk for the remaining appropriation bills.

## WASHINGTON.

The Passage of the Infamy—Learned Senator Vest Shows Its Unconstitutionality—Senator Butler Cannot Understand It—Morrison's Opposition—Eloquent and Convincing Speech of Senator Call—Edmunds' Discomfort, etc.

News' Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1887.

Agreeable to notice made by Senator Edmunds, he called up in the Senate to-day, the conference report on the anti-Mormon bill. Senator Vest began the opposition. He said he was aware of the fact that the bill would pass the Senate, but he proposed to vote against it and would give his reasons for it. He denounced the section regarding the disposition of Church property after all debts had been paid and challenged any Senator to show a parallel case in any statute book; he denounced the right to arrest witnesses who were not in contempt as an invasion of constitutional rights, and declared that the section prescribing the oath to be taken by all applicants for registration was a

## TEST OATH

and fundamentally contravened the constitutional inhibition of test oaths. He realized that his opposition would be futile, but he knew something about test oaths, for he had lived where they had been enforced for some years.

Senator Edmunds stated that Mr. Vest misunderstood the bill. It provided that the property was, after all debts had been paid, to be distributed conformably to law. As for the test oath, the one in question was nothing more nor less than every citizen had to take, than every Senator had to take.

Hoar, of Massachusetts, had asked Edmunds prior to this if there was anything whatever in the section which could infringe upon the rights of conscience, and the Vermont St. Jerome declared there was nothing that could be so construed, not in the slightest degree.

## SENATOR VEST

again took the floor saying it was not surprising that he should be mistaken, as the report had only been printed this morning and he had been looking it over only since the clerk began the reading of the bill. He averred that he was not mistaken, however, and that even were the organizations declared illegal the only legal way to dispose of the property was to distribute pro rata agreeable to contributions among the members. This was confiscation, pure and simple. He had remembrance of a similar cry to this against the Roman Catholics years ago, when ministers and men in the pulpits all over the land held that a Catholic could not be a loyal citizen of the government, and that the Catholic Church organization was a treasonable one and the doctrine was boldly advanced that its property should be confiscated. It is idle to talk about this oath being like that which officers of the government had to take. Just read it. By no

course of reasoning, however subtle, could there be established

## ANY ANALOGY

between the one provided in this bill and that which officers had to take. "It is a test oath, designed to be such and to interfere with the conscience of a Mormon. When the day comes that the safety of republican institutions depends upon a test oath, then republican institutions are at an end. If the Mormons are in open or secret rebellion as is charged, they will perjure themselves by taking this oath and thus continue the rebellion. It can do no good, but may force them to add to treason the crime of perjury. I shall not vote for the bill."

Senator Ingalls next arose and in a speech unusually temperate for him, defended the action of the conference committee, and declared that he had opposed many of the

## HARSH FEATURES

In the bill as it came from the House. His argument regarding the seizure of Church property was one of expediency and it was worthy of note that neither he nor Senator Edmunds attempted to defend it on legal grounds. Regarding the test oath he affirmed emphatically that, notwithstanding his support of the measure, he would vote against it if, in the faintest way, a line or a word of it could be construed as an infringement upon the right of conscience. No man had greater respect for sincere religious belief than he, and he made no exception to a Mormon. "While I demand and reserve the right to believe as I will and my reason approves, I am willing to accord the same to the 'Mormon', and to everybody else. The Senator from Missouri must know that test oaths are not a rare thing, but I am as greatly opposed to any infringement upon the right of conscience (or of opinion), interposed Senator Edmunds) yes, or of opinion, as the Senator from Vermont suggests, and I would vote against this bill if I could see in any way how the language can be so construed."

## SENATOR BUTLER,

of South Carolina, asked what the meaning of the word "status" was in the test oath, to which Mr. Ingalls replied with the concurrence of Edmunds that it meant his social status, his married condition, and any court would so construe it. "I would like to know," said Mr. Butler, "how a man can define his own status under oath. I confess this language is not plain to me."

Senator Call, who so vigorously opposed the original Senate bill, took the floor against the one under consideration. Section by section he considered it, all that he said being so much to the point that it is almost idle to make selections. His speech should be republished and I am told, that able as he is at all times, he fairly eclipsed himself to-day.

## SENATOR EDMUNDS,

during the address, sat uneasily and I do not recollect a man ever to have been so thoroughly denounced in a Christian manner and in temperate language as Mr. Call condemned the actions of the modern and heartless St. Jerome. He said that it was a base and unworthy subterfuge on the part of the Senate to state that the language came within the letter of the Constitution, when every student of legal history, at the threshold of the profession, was told that the spirit of the law must be understood. The question put by the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar) as to whether this test oath infringed the rights of conscience, was a deliberate attempt to cover up the subtle meaning of the words; it was base and unworthy. Such a law is a disgrace to the statute books of any country, and it will bring this body into contempt before the

## CIVILIZED WORLD

What is the purpose of this bill? We are told that it is not intended to trench upon the rights of conscience. In every section, in every line, it is aimed at the Mormon people to destroy their right of conscientious worship. By no sophistry nor reasoning could this design be concealed, and yet this body is unworthily asked to look at the letter of the bill, when the spirit breathed into every word is one of religious persecution. Not content with punishing inhumanly the offense of the father, the innocent offspring, with which the Creator in His economy has seen fit to crown even the guilty act of its parents, is to be brought within the revengeful reach of the Senator from Vermont. The

## GUILTY FATHER

is forced by this bill to be made more guilty to desert his offspring, to deny to it that protection which, properly bestowed might nurture it to a manhood which would make it the peer of even the Senator from Vermont, or of men anywhere in the world. This is inhumanly cruel. You may tell me such is the law of civilization. I care not, come whence it may it was born in barbarism and inhumanity. We are to punish also for the crime of adultery. Where? In Utah? Among what people? Among the Mormons. This is the spirit of the bill. We set ourselves up as the Pharisee of old, "Thank God, I am holier than thou." We should punish those people who have more crying crimes in our midst. We would legislate against Mormon polygamy while

## WE TOLERATE

our own. There was a legislator once

who was the peer of the Senator from Vermont, a law-giver who was the Great Master, and when they brought before him the woman caught in adultery and asked him what they should do with her, he wrote in the sand and answered that he who was without sin should cast the first stone. And of that great throng not one was there to rebuke the woman. Are we prepared to cast the first stone? Is this nation prepared to take it up against a peaceful, honest, frugal, industrious people because they are guilty of things we do not approve? Then these women who have been brought from shame and want, beastly want in foreign lands, and given the comforts of life and education, they are to be disfranchised. Why? Because they believe that which has

## BETTERED THEM

and in those who have benefited them. And yet we are told this bill is not designed to infringe on the right of conscience. Twenty members of this body, who will vote for this bill, voted for the right of suffrage to women not long since. Why will they vote the reverse way now? Because these women are Mormons.

There is a test oath here. Who is it designed for? For the Mormon, to keep him from the polls because of his belief. He is required to say he will not violate the law in the future. It is again the Pharisee cry of "I am holier than thou. Thank God I am not as that publican," who confessed his sin and was received again into the fold. No man can say he will never sin. He may say he will try not to; but only by

## DIVINE HELP

can he keep from doing wrong, and yet this law makes the Mormon swear that he will not do a thing while he may not be able to keep that oath. "The whole thing is intended to affect the Mormon Church, and to destroy the rights of conscience, and in its spirit the entire bill is intended to suppress the Mormon religion." "It is a disgrace to civilization as it is subversive of the religion of Christ, at which it is a blow." "The bill is barbarous and inhuman." "It is a fanatical attack upon the religion of Christ." "Establish this bill as law, and the religion of Christ is no longer the rule; but it is one of persecution." "Every minister and priest should assail it from the pulpit as an attack upon the Gospel of the Divine Master." "So began

## THE INQUISITION

In Spain, not from the church but from men who had political ends in view; so it is with every persecution." "The passage of this bill ushers in the era of persecution." The sentences in quotations are among those that dropped from Senator Call's lips as he denounced the infamous measure.

Senator Butler briefly objected to the bill. He was not only in favor of suppressing polygamy in Utah, but also in every other part of the country; and after the arguments of the Senators from Missouri and Florida he could not see how it was possible to vote for the measure. "I would infinitely prefer to abolish the whole territorial government and govern it by a commission as is done here than to vote for this bill. I must vote against this bill and I want to state why."

## HOAR ALSO

opposed the bill because of the abolition of woman suffrage, as did Blair and Dolph.

The motion was then put, the ayes and nays being taken; there were thirty-seven for and thirteen against the bill.

It was noticeable that practically no attempt was made to defeat it, that there was a unanimous and emphatic denial on the part of those who favored and framed the measure that the oath was in any way whatsoever designed to or could be construed as trenching upon the rights of conscience or opinion, and that it was infinitely less harsh than its predecessors.

WALTON WOLD.

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

Religious services in the Tabernacle, Sunday, February 27, 1887, commenced at 2 p.m., President Angus M. Cannon presiding.

The choir and congregation sang: How firm a foundation, ye Saints of the Lord, Is laid for your faith in His excellent word.

Prayer was offered by Elder John M. Whitaker.

The choir sang: O my Father, Thou that dwellest, In the high and glorious place.

The Bishopric of the First Ward officiated in the administration of the Sacrament.

## APOSTLE HEBER J. GRANT

was called to address the congregation. He said the Saints, in assembling to worship their heavenly Father, should do so with a desire to learn of His will. They should go with prayerful hearts, that those who spoke might say those things that would be a benefit to the people. To simply attend meetings for the sake of being there was not beneficial, but it was the instruction received and put into practice, just as it was the food that was digested, not the quantity that was eaten, that benefited the individual.