

Nellis, Irish informer, who surrendered yesterday to the Greenock police states that the murderers of the Earl of Leitrim were Patrick McLaughlin, travelling Fenian head centre, Thomas Hunt and Michael McGinn. He says he heard McLaughlin confess that he shot Lord Leitrim. The murder was planned in London. The last he knew of McLaughlin's movements was that he went to Dublin in 1882 and gave Carey two knives and fifty pounds of secret society funds.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to insure the safety of Buckingham Palace. The movements of all persons found lurking about the neighborhood are closely watched.

The steamer *Berthe* collided at Gibraltar with the Norwegian bark *Amalia*. Nine persons were drowned.

The Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of War, states that Gen. Graham had not been ordered to retire to Trinitat, as was rumored. He has not been directed to attack Osman Digma.

In the House of Commons the Right Hon. Frederick Stanley, conservative, gave notice of his intention to move that no supplies be granted the government until they made a full and explicit statement of their Egyptian policy. The conservatives greeted this with loud cheers.

Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that no attempt would be made to relieve Kossolah, as it was believed the garrison could be withdrawn without difficulty.

St. Petersburg, 4.—All the preliminary arrangements for the funeral of the late Minister Hunt, which takes place to-day in the American chapel, have been completed. Religious services will be conducted by the American chaplain with two assistants. The Russian Minister, diplomatic corps, court officials and resident Americans will be present.

LONDON, 5.—The police seem to be on the right track to discover the authors of the dynamite outrages and think they have evidence which will soon lead to their capture. It has been learned that three men landed at Southampton Feb. 20, from the steamer from New York. Two of them were gentlemanlike in appearance the other rough and sailor like. They purchased two portmanteaus, one of which has been identified as that found at Charing Cross Station filled with explosives. The other is that found at Victoria Station with a portion of the overcoat found in the Charing Cross bag. A similar garment was worn by one of the three men. It is believed that three other men, who have not been traced, landed likewise at Southampton and acted in concert with the three whose movements are partly known, but have kept aloof from them. The three men first mentioned, left Southampton about the same time that two gentlemen came to London, where one went directly to the Waverly Hotel, carrying a valise as heavy as lead. The other man went to the Waverly a few days later, after the latter. After they left the hotel two boxes, made to contain small American clocks and the key of a cash box, similar to that in the portmanteau found at Paddington station, were discovered. The sailor took a ticket from Southampton for Bristol, but this is not believed to have been his destination. He had previously written a letter addressed to Limerick. It is supposed that six men were concerned in the plot and divided themselves into three parties. February 21st a reward was offered for the apprehension of five men, two of whom were described as Americans. An Irish American, who is named Burns or Barton, and who described himself as an American detective, took lodgings at Bradford February 6th. He had two black trunks, and allowed no one to enter his room. At midnight of February 12th he brought home with him several strange men and women. On another occasion, sometime after this, a hissing sound was heard to proceed from the stranger's room. Followed by an explosion. Burns opened the door and exclaimed, "There is nothing wrong." He disappeared February 21st. A woman called for his luggage. She said Burns was about to return to New York.

LONDON, 5.—The Pope has been sounding the powers regarding the Sudan. Germany replied that she will not intervene, and suggests that Turkey manage the matter directly with England. The other powers made similar replies. In view of this Musuruv Pasha, Turkish ambassador at London, has requested Earl Granville to use the Sultan's influence in seeking a conciliatory.

Cairo, 5.—Gen. Graham has arrived at Suakim. The troops are embarking at Trinitat for Suakim. Already, before leaving Tokar, it was discovered that Osman Digma is stationed ten miles from Suakim.

LONDON, 5.—Nellis, the Irish informer, who surrendered to the Greenock police and professed to give the names of the murderers of the Earl of Leitrim, is believed to be a lunatic.

PARIS, 5.—A dispatch to the *Morning News* from Havre says: There are 30 Irish-American Fenians here. A dynamite factory between Amiens and Boulogne is strictly watched. It is stated that the alleged informer McDermott, who is in Paris, has offered to give valuable information to the English police. He will do so at the risk of his life, as the clan of Na Gael declare they will assassinate him. A special agent from Dublin is aiding Inspector Moser.

LONDON, 5.—A box containing a galvanic battery and a bottle filled with a dark fluid has been found in the railway station at Weston-super-Mare, a wa-

tering place in Somersetshire, on the Bristol channel. The box was ornamented with skulls and cross-bones. The galvanic battery was wrapped in a copy of the *Bristol Journal*.

Police surveillance has been extended to Hamburg, Antwerp, Brest and Bordeaux.

Cairo, 5.—General Gordon asks a further supply of money. The treasury at Cairo sent him £4,000 and a number of decorations.

LONDON, 5.—The troops from Trinitat have not landed at the town of Suakim, but a little south. An Arab at Suakim, from Osman Digma's camp, reports the rebel leader still bitterly hostile to the English.

Trinitat, 5.—Three hundred and thirty sick and wounded sailed to-day for Suez, where they will be placed in a hospital.

Suakim, 5.—Reports have reached here that the Bedouins of Jeddah are in revolt against Turkey. It is expected that a state of siege will be declared.

LONDON, 5.—General Graham is making preparations at Suakim to advance to Tananib. The sheiks of several tribes have sent envoys offering to desert Osman Digma and assist the English if paid for their services.

Two thousand seven hundred bodies were buried at Teb, including Egyptians killed in the fight between Baker Pasha's troops and the rebels.

Captain Mason, English agent at Massowah, is organizing an Abyssinian contingent under the English officers to operate on Khartoum if El Mahdi continues fighting.

Cairo, 5.—Gordon's reports of the submission of sheiks is distrusted in Cairo. It is said he is a dupe of the sheiks, who take bribes and delude him with false news. It is reported that Sheikh Ibrahim is on the White Nile with 9,000 Arabs, and Sheikh Buser is advancing on Khartoum.

LONDON, 4.—The captain of the steamer *Nisero* has arrived in London and will have an audience with Granville, foreign secretary, to-morrow.

The Rajah Tenem asks £62,000 ransom for the crew and banishment of a rival Rajah.

The steamer *Nisero* was wrecked on the west coast of Acheen, Sumatra, in Nov., 1872. The vessel was looted by subjects of Rajah Tenem, and the crew of 25 men, among whom was an American, were taken captive. The English and Dutch have already made efforts to succor the captives.

LONDON, 6.—Earl Granville has assured France that England intends to maintain the existing conventions with Soudan. It is necessary first, however, to restore the prestige of the English name in that quarter. The acts of General Gordon are only partially approved.

COLORADO MORMONS.

ABLE DEFENSE OF THEIR CREED AND WAYS OF LIVING—CORRESPONDENTS CRITICISED.

NO POVERTY AND NO ASSISTANCE ASKED—A COUNTRY PROLIFIC WITH GOOD THINGS.

The following letter, head lines and all, is taken from the *Denver Tribune* of March 3d:

MANASSA, Conejos Co., Feb. 27. To the *Tribune*:

During the past month a number of articles have appeared in the *Tribune* respecting the Mormon settlements in San Luis valley. One of the articles was written by your own regular correspondent—the others were copied from the *Salt Lake Tribune*.

In these communications are many false statements, which misrepresent and slander the inhabitants of these Mormon settlements; and inasmuch as you have given so much space to those who have misrepresented us, justice demands that you publish our reply to these falsehoods.

PROLIFIC WITH GOOD THINGS.

San Luis valley possesses many natural resources. It is an extensive plain, nearly every acre of which can be brought under cultivation. There is an abundance of water that can be easily brought out in canals for irrigation purposes. All grains and vegetables common to temperate climates are raised, the soil yielding plenteous harvests to the husbandman as a reward for his labor. The stock range is extensive and exceptionally good; and although there is but little timber in the valley, on the neighboring hills and mountains are extensive forests of pine, cedar and aspen—in short, the valley possesses all the facilities necessary to the establishment of comfortable homes; and it is for this purpose our people have come here from Utah. Knowing that lands could be more easily obtained here than in Utah, we have advised the converts to our faith in the Southern States, to come to our settlements in Colorado, instead of going to Utah. Our settlements in this State

HAVE NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE. We have come to obtain homes, not to increase the political influence some people imagine the Mormons to possess; to make the wilderness glad with our toil, and the desert to blossom as the rose, rather than to dabble in sly games of politics. Our settlements have a population of about 1,300, and out of this number, but 144 are registered as voters, instead of 250, as stated in your issue of February 3d.

Meeting Mr. J. W. Hughes, attorney for Conejos County, we said:

"Do you know President Smith, of Manassa?"

"Yes, sir, I know him."

"Has he taken an active part in politics in this county?"

"No, sir. If there is a man who does not meddle in politics, that man is Mr. Smith. He says nothing."

"You have taken a leading part in the politics of this section, have you not?"

"Yes, sir, I have for several years."

"Has President Smith ever sought to obtain any political influence?"

"Absolutely none whatever."

A people who were ambitious to become so conspicuous in your State politics as your regular correspondent represented our people to be, would want a more aggressive leader than President Smith; and out of a population of 1,300 would have more than 144 voters registered.

We expect no favors from the State government of Colorado; neither do we ask for any but those vouchsafed to all citizens in common. If any member of the Church has violated the laws of the State, as alleged, or shall hereafter violate them, he is individually responsible, and not the whole colony.

THE DISTURBANCE AT THE PARTY.

Between Christmas and New Year several persons arranged to have a private party, and those who were wanted were invited. There being no other convenient place, it was held in the hall where church service, for the present, is also held. A number of men who had not been invited came to the party and essayed to take part in it. They were told they had no business there, and when they refused to retire, and said if they could not dance no one else should, they were ejected by force, as they would have been anywhere else, if the rightful participants were men of courage. Is it wrong for the Mormons to take such steps against those who come with the avowed intent to disturb their peace?

THE CHARGE OF CATTLE STEALING.

It appears that a young man, Lycurgus Sprouse by name, and a Mormon, was accused before the grand jury with stealing cattle. The jury, however, failed to bring in a bill of indictment; and as President Smith, of Manassa, was on the jury, he is accused of using his influence in defeating a true bill, which part of the jury were determined to find, and it is intimated that he used improper means to accomplish his purpose. This is the foundation on which is based the charge against the Mormons of cattle stealing. We visited Mr. Stuart, foreman of the grand jury, and asked if he had ever charged that Mr. Smith had used improper means in defeating an indictment against young Sprouse.

"No, sir. I have never charged that President Smith used improper means in Sprouse's case."

"Did Smith take an active part in matters brought before the jury?"

"Yes, he did."

"Was he any more active in Sprouse's case than the others?"

"No. He did not appear to be so much interested in that case as in others."

President Smith is a man of too much sense to shield any one guilty of stealing cattle; he knows that even on the shadow of a pretext the charge of cattle stealing would be alleged against the colony over which he presides. He, therefore, above all men, would be most likely to bring the offender to justice, provided the testimony would warrant the finding of an indictment.

The following occurrence demonstrates that he realizes the situation: About a year ago two men from Manassa created some disturbance at Conejos, and the officers of the county took no action in regard to it. Some time after this Smith was at Conejos, and meeting some of the county officials he said: "Don't you know that when you fellows up here fail to punish men from our settlements who make disturbance and break the laws, that you are doing our people an injustice?"

Meeting Mr. Austin at Conejos (Mr. A. is at present County Collector and was formerly Judge) I said: "Judge Austin, have you ever known President Smith to manifest any disposition to shield any of our people who have broken the laws?"

He replied emphatically, No, sir, I have not. I remember Mr. Smith saying to me that justice should be meted out to all alike."

Turning to the County Sheriff, who was present, I put the same question to him, and his reply was like that of Judge Austin's.

In addition to this the Church law reads:

"If any persons among you shall kill they shall be delivered up and dealt with according to the laws of the land; and if a man or woman shall steal he or she shall be delivered up to the law of the land; and if he or she shall lie he or she shall be delivered up to the law of the land." (Covenants and commandments, Section 42).

This is the law of the Church, and has been ever since 1831. For President Smith to take any other course than is indicated in the above would be contrary to common sense and a violation of the Church law.

It is charged that the Mormon vote has been sold every year since they have been in the State. I am authorized by the following named gentlemen to say that it was not sold this year: Mr. McIntire, County Judge; C. M. Sampson, County Clerk; Mr. Austin, County Collector; Mr. Brown, Superintendent Public Instruction; Joseph

Smith, County Sheriff. All these men received the votes of our people, "and," to use their own language, "we never paid a nickel for them, or even a drink of whisky."

It is rumored that in 1882 the vote was sold for \$600, and that President Smith received the money. I have the official statement of the County Clerk before me that the vote in Precinct No. 11 (which was the district where all the Mormons lived at the time) was 62 in number for that year; that would be about \$10 a vote, isn't that rather high for votes? All your politicians with whom I have conversed say: "A man would be a fool to pay \$10 for a vote when so many through the country can be bought for \$2.50." Mr. Dorsey, of Alamosa, is represented as saying that the Mormon vote had been sold every year, and that he had paid part of the money. We went to see Mr. Dorsey, but unfortunately he had gone to his ranch, so we failed to have an interview with him. It is claimed that the Mormon vote was sold in the interest of Mr. Campbell, the Republican candidate for Governor, for \$600, but those who make this statement will perhaps explain how it happens that the entire Mormon vote was given in favor of Mr. Grant, the Democratic nominee for Governor.

In all the inquiries we have made about votes being sold I have found but one man who has paid any money out in our precinct, and that was in '82. I withhold his name at present. He has taken an active part in politics, and has been a county official. Of course it is claimed by him that the money was not used to buy any one, but to buy cigars for the boys, bar expenses, etc. The amount was small—only \$40.

"Mr. —, did Prest. Smith receive this money?"

"No, sir, he did not. Wm. L. Ball received \$10 of it. The other \$20 was paid to another man, who afterwards wanted me to take it back."

The priesthood has not dictated any one's voting. Our leading men may have said unofficially what they thought was best to do, but no one has been threatened with excommunication if he did not act according to those suggestions. Every man is absolutely free to vote as seemeth him good.

Ex-Bishop Ball, whose statements to the *Tribune* reporter, and whose private letters to Miss Kate Field have so glaringly misrepresented our people in San Luis valley, was not excommunicated for voting the ticket his judgment approved, as stated by him. I have had access to the minutes of the council that tried Ball, and there is nothing in the charge brought against him about his voting. It was for "fault-finding," "misusing tithing," of which, as Bishop, he was made custodian—and his books show a deficiency of nearly \$300; "stirring up strife among the brethren," by saying those who came from Utah hated those who came from the south. These charges were sustained in the estimation of the council, and the church withdrew their fellowship from him.

Ex-Bishop Ball and others say the people from the Southern States

HAVE BEEN DECEIVED

by the Mormon missionaries who preached to them; that the people were induced to leave their homes in the South by the promise of being taken to an earthly paradise in Southern Colorado. This is not true. The following quotation is from a letter of instructions sent by the Presidency of the Southern mission to the traveling Elders in the Southern States: "The saints who come from the South as a rule are poor, and it would be difficult for them to secure homes in Utah; whereas in Colorado it is an easy matter, as they can obtain land at government prices. * * In this connection we would advise that you do not hold out material advantages as inducements to the Saints to gather out of Babylon. If they gather to the place appointed let it be for the Gospel's sake, because God has commanded it, and that they and their children may be more perfectly taught in the things of God and His Kingdom." Instructions of this kind have always been given to the Elders in the mission. The writer has spent the last four years in traveling and preaching through the Southern States—he has deceived no one. He was personally acquainted with many of the people who live at Manassa, when they were residents of the Southern States; he can meet them anywhere, and not a man, woman or child can say that he has deceived them. Neither are any of the Elders sent out to deceive, as the above extracts from their instructions prove.

A heartrending tale of suffering is told by your correspondent, and that, together with the story of William L. Ball, has called out grandiloquent appeals from Sister Kate Field to the people of Utah, to

RELIEVE THE SUFFERINGS

of three hundred men, women and children who are represented as famishing for food, clothing and fuel.

That there are people in our midst that are poor, we admit. They were poor when they landed in Colorado, and had to be assisted from the start. But that any one is actually perishing, or even suffering for want of food or clothing, or are likely to in the future, we positively deny. All people who know anything about settling new countries are aware that the pioneers do not enjoy many of the luxuries or even the comforts of life at first; they must be content with the necessities. There is plenty of food in our settlement; flour, meat, turnips, potatoes and groceries.

Those who are not able to provide for themselves are cared for. I visited the same family your former correspondent did, where the old man showed his emaciated limbs. That the old gentleman's person is emaciated is true. I knew him in the State of Alabama—it was so there. And how many men 71 years of age, surrounded even with the luxuries of life, are there whose forms are not emaciated? Yesterday I called on the family, and in answer to my inquiries they stated that when your former correspondent called on them they had flour, meat, vegetables and coffee in the house, and that they have never been denied anything by the Bishop of the place. This man—Mr. Bailey—has lost his faith, and is not considered in good standing in the Church, yet the day I called upon him he had received another supply of food—and the Bishop's books show that he has been furnished right along.

There has been plenty of work in San Luis Valley this winter. Four canals are under construction, and all who wanted work could have obtained it at these places. I am credibly informed that quite a number of teams have stood idle because drivers could not be secured. Wages have been from \$1.25 to \$2 per day. It is true, this labor was thirty or forty miles distant from our settlements; but who would object to going that far in order to obtain work to support his family? Or what true man is there who would not go many times that distance rather than ask assistance or receive a gratuity, so long as he was able to work? When I read that appeal of Kentuckians to the Kentucky Club, of Denver, in your paper, I said: "If there are any Kentuckians who sanction that appeal, under the circumstances, with plenty of work within easy reach, and then would consent to wear the cast off clothes of others, they are some worthless fellows who have been raised on wild-cat whiskey, and never knew, or have entirely forgotten, the smell of 'Old Bourbon'—they are degenerate sons of noble sires who would have worked in snow neck-deep rather than to receive the cast-off clothes even of a prince."

What has given rise to the many stories about blood atonement in connection with the Mormon people is this: We believe in the truth of the Scriptures which says: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed;" that is, when a murderer is to be executed, having been found guilty and condemned by the laws of the land, the manner of his execution should be such as to shed his blood; and this is "blood atonement."

Respectfully,
B. H. ROBERTS.

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