

person that he has withdrawn from politics.

The most Reverend James Donnelly, D. D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Clogher, County Tyrone, Ireland, and all the priests of his diocese have sent an address to Mr. Gladstone stating they cannot consent longer to be trampled upon by the relentless Orangemen of Ulster.

An eye witness describes Parnell upon the floor of the House of Commons as follows: He was unusually pale. He commenced his speech nervously, and afterwards followed the lines of his manuscript, which had previously been submitted to and approved by Mr. Sexton. The speech forthwith assumed a higher level, and the orator became very impressive. Every sentence was formed with the greatest accuracy to express certain shades of meaning. Mr. Parnell's face flushed with affection when he exclaimed: "We cannot surrender a single Irishman." The concluding appeal for the peace and prosperity of suffering Ireland was delivered in a chord of tender and genuine kindness, different from the great Irish leader's usually cold and dispassionate tone.

A meeting of forty Scotch Peers and Members of the House of Commons was held to day. Lord Rosebery presided. A committee was appointed to propagate the Irish Home Rule doctrine in Scotch constituencies. Measures were adopted for the establishment of a Home Rule literature and speaker's fund.

Gladstone, after announcing the dissolution of Parliament, will issue a manifesto to his Midlothian constituents, which will serve as a general appeal to the country. He will visit Midlothian to inaugurate the electoral campaign. Lord Hartington's address to his electors will be a reply to Mr. Gladstone's manifesto. The manifesto from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach or Lord Salisbury is expected to refer to Parnell's disclosure.

The conference of Chamberlain's followers will probably be held on Thursday and their manifesto will follow. The Whigs have virtually decided to oppose Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian. The list of the government candidates has been almost completed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* puts over its editorial on last night's vote the caption, "A Day's March Nearer Home Rule." The *Gazette* then says it believes the general election will result in Mr. Gladstone's defeat and a second election will be necessary before the election can be settled. The only way, continues the paper, in which the problem can be solved, is on the basis of delegated authority to deal with specified local affairs and of continued Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament. Probably there may be more coercion before the Irish secure Home Rule by the consent of the British Government. If they are patient, however, the question will be settled in a year or two. The danger is that if during the interval coercion should be resorted to, it would be met by outrage, so that the challenge of strength then would be a savage and resolute response.

The *St. James Gazette* says: "The great 'aye' or 'no' must be spoken before the Home Rule bill can be squelched. The Unionists will not shrink from a decision with last evening's vote fresh on them. The Disruption bill and Mr. Gladstone will give both nations abundant trouble for many years, but both are politically dead and past resurrection."

The *Echo* says: We are hopeful that all this discussion and excitement will clear the atmosphere and that the Irish and English, as a result, will understand each other better. Both have an unexhausted capacity for cooperative action and a joint trust in unity and progress. We believe that both peoples for generations to come will feel the beat of one national heart and inherit and enjoy a common and equal destiny.

RIOTING AT BELFAST.

Belfast, 8.—Rioting was renewed here this evening. A mob of Orangemen wrecked a number of houses of Catholics, severely injuring them. The riot was read and the police fired upon the mob, which replied with revolvers. Many were injured on both sides. The police finally triumphed.

Dublin, 8, midnight.—Rioting continues in the Orange districts of Monaghan. At Lurgan several militiamen have been wounded, some houses wrecked and several persons shot, some being dangerously wounded. One man, named Thomas Gallagher, was shot dead. Troops have been ordered from Armagh to clear the streets. Almost all the constables were injured by stones or bricks.

The *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. Parnell's organ, says: The principle of Home Rule is for the moment defeated, but it is not killed. The bill has been lost, but Home Rule triumphs. The 311 votes cast last night for Mr. Gladstone's measure virtually commit Parliament to Home Rule. Who should say the matter rests there?

The *Express* (Conservative) says: It is yet too soon to triumph. The Constitution, it is true, has won the first pitched battle, but the campaign has only begun.

Cork, 8.—The *Herald* (National) says: Let the friends of Ireland be dignified, patient, forbearing. English democracy will rally and scatter the false Liberals. When England finally rejects a settlement, it will be time enough for Irishmen to nerve themselves to the struggle anew.

The *Cork Constitution* (Tory) says:

A calamity to Ireland and a crowning disgrace to England has been averted in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's seditious plot against the Queen, and Mr. Gladstone has been disgraced and dishonored.

A very bitter feeling is entertained here by the Nationalists against Mr. Chamberlain on account of his opposition to the home rule bill.

The *Globe*, (Conservative,) says: The division last night averted the danger of the substitution of one man power for the Parliamentary government. The most imperious, powerful and despotic minister has been told that the House of Commons will remain independent. This is the heaviest fall Gladstone has ever received. His arrogance has offended the most influential of his colleagues, and he is now surrounded by puppets, and is mainly dependent on the Parnellites. He will, doubtless, attempt to regain his position. He is imbued with the belief that the British masses support him. An election alone will dispel his delusion. His public career is practically ended. It is to be wished that it had ended in a more patriotic way than in an attempt to destroy the union for the sake of party gain and the gratification of personal ambition.

New York, 8.—Last night's proceedings in the House of Commons was the culminating point in one of the most remarkable and memorable epochs in the history of Great Britain. That the Associated Press was fully alive to the importance of the occasion and had resources entirely adequate to cope with it is evidenced by the results achieved. Bulletins announcing the defeat of the Gladstone government and the vote by which the second reading of the Irish Home Rule bill was defeated were sent to the constituents within a few minutes after the facts became known in the House, and these were followed by cable dispatches and sent to all points over its leased land lines, giving practically verbatim reports of the great arguments of Gladstone and Parnell, extended summaries of the other speeches and graphic descriptions of the exciting scenes in and about the House. The noteworthy of this achievement is increased by the fact that the report covered a night session lasting till between one and two o'clock in the morning, and that it was delivered to the papers of the Associated Press in time for publication the same morning.

LONDON, 7.—In concluding his remarks Parnell said: "Inferior as I am at many points I hope I shall not be so far behind as usual. [Hear! Hear!] Without intending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking while listening to Goschen's speech in all the lost causes wherewith I have seen him connected during many years past, he was never so little effective as when contending against the bill we hope to have read the second time to-night. [Cheers.] Goschen sought, I think very unfairly, to cast a lurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I join in the expression of contempt for those cowardly, disgraceful practices. [Hear! Hear!] But neither do I say that because evictions have been more numerous in Kerry than in all the rest of Munster put together during months past, that they constitute an excuse for those outrages or any excuse for any outrage, though it may supply us with the cause of them. But when I denounce the outrages I denounce them in every particular and whether in Ulster or Kerry. [Hear! Hear!] Goschen certainly is free from reproach. He has not joined Lord Randolph Churchill and Chamberlain in the use of reckless language in reference to the affairs of a country which is not their country. [Cheers.] As interference for which there is not the paltry excuse that it is any business of theirs or that they had any interest there. My colleagues have in times past been reproached because they have not been careful in looking to the effect of their language, and the doctrine of indirect responsibility has been employed against them to the extent of imprisonment. If that doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed against Lord Randolph Churchill or Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill ought to plead the excuse that he believes in nothing and nobody but himself. So he could not expect any great importance to be attached to his declaration. [Cheers and laughter.] While Chamberlain might be said and very truly, to be absolutely ignorant of all the circumstances of Ireland, his celebrated projected visit there last autumn not having come off, he really could not know what would be the effect of his language. [Cheers.] However, we have the result now in one murder already committed in Belfast, and I trust in future members will remember the importance and gravity of the occurrences which may follow in Ulster. Those occurrences cannot go further at the outside than

OUTRAGE AND ASSASSINATION.

But they will depend very much on what is said on this subject, and what amount of importance is given the doings of Ulster men. We do say and admit that these occurrences ought to be condemned and should be stopped, but while Lord Randolph Churchill and Goschen say they must be put to an end by resorting to coercion, which he and his friends have been using for the last eighty-six years, we would say with Gladstone, try the effect of self-government. [Cheers.] Then if Kerly men resort to outrage they will rid the rest of Ireland will very soon put a stop to it. [Renewed cheers.] Goschen spoke about the sovereignty

of Parliament. Upon this point I agree with the definition given by Bryce. [Cheers.] We know perfectly well; we always have known since this bill was introduced, the difference between a co-ordinate and sub-ordinate Parliament. [Cheers.] We know that the legislature which the Premier wishes to constitute is a subordinate Parliament, not like Gratian's which was co-equal. [Gladstone—Hear! Hear!] arising out of the same constitution and in the same manner as this Parliament given by the Sovereign. [Ministerial cheers.] We understand this perfectly well."

Coming to the financial bearing of the bill Parnell said: "I should not have the right and I never did think, and I don't think now of claiming the right of protecting Irish manufacturers from the National party. I never expected, I don't expect it now, therefore I recognize this settlement as a final settlement, without protection; but there is another and stronger argument still. Mr. Gladstone showed us when he introduced the bill that we should lose £140,000 a year unless we had a fiscal union, and the £140,000 which will come to us as the consequence of that fiscal union, and the absence of protection is a very good *quid pro quo*, as I have said before, for the loss of protection. The question of the retention of Irish members at Westminster is one which I shall touch upon very slightly. In regard to this matter, I have always desired to keep my mind thoroughly open, not to make it a vital question. I have seen great difficulties, rather from your point of view than ours. I think when we come to consider the question in committee, these difficulties will grow, but I don't desire in any sense to prejudice the question. I admit the existing strong sentiment on the part of the Liberal members. I will not say it is a very reasonable sentiment, when I consider how many times my colleagues have been forcibly ejected, and how even the necessity of suspending, if not entirely abrogating, the representation of Ireland in this House, has been eagerly canvassed by the London press as the only solution of the Irish question. This difficult question requires very serious consideration. When Gladstone produced his plan we said we would, without binding ourselves beforehand, examine it candidly with a desire to see in it elements which will not injure a permanent settlement. We had gone through it all before and knew the sort of coercion there had been during the last five years. You will require even severer, more drastic measures of coercion than now; you will require everything you have had during the last five years, and more besides [Home Rule cheers], and of what sort has the coercion been. [Renewed Home Rule cheers.] I don't say this to inflame passion or embitter animosity, but you had during these five years the suspension of *habeas corpus* in Ireland; thousands of your fellow subjects have been imprisoned without specific charges, many for long periods—twenty months—without trial, without intention to try them. [Home Rule cheers.] You had the right of domicile infringed at any hour of the day or night; you have fined the innocent for the guilty; you have taken the power to expel aliens from this country; you have renewed the curfew law and the blood money of your Norman conquerors; you have gagged the press, seized and suppressed newspapers, manufactured new crimes and offenses and applied fresh penalties unknown to your laws. All this and much more you have done in the last five years. [Home Rule cheers.] All this and much more you will do again."

That part of the bill terminating the Irish representatives has been vehemently attacked. Mr. Trevelyan said there is no half-way house between separation and executive autonomy for the Irish people. I say there is no half-way house between granting legislative autonomy to Ireland and disfranchisement—the disavowance of that country. But I refuse to believe these evils will come. I am convinced there is a sufficient number of members who will disregard the appeal which has been made to their passions, and that when the numbers of the division have been told to-night it will be known that this Parliament in the 19th century was wise, brave, generous enough to agree to give peace and happiness to suffering Ireland. [Loud cheers.]

DIPHTHERIA.

Following is the translation of an article written by a celebrated German physician:

It is a well known fact that a variety of diseases are communicable from animals to man, and this may occur either by contact with the animals or by partaking of their flesh or milk. Several of those diseases, and the manner of their transfer from animals to man, have long been known, others have but recently been discovered by the aid of the microscope, which has brought the bacillus and microbes to light. Among the diseases of this character with which we have long been familiar, are tapeworm, in its various forms, and hydrophobia. Among modern discoveries is the trichina disease, the origin of which was first clearly demonstrated by Zenker in 1860, who found the parasites in the muscles of a girl, who had died under great suffering, and the trichinae were observed in a ham of which she had eaten. The correctness of his judgment was soon after confirmed by the

trichinosis epidemic in Hettstedt and Hadersleben.

It is now beyond doubt that phthisis is sometimes transmitted by cows to human beings, not only through their milk but also by the persons eating flesh of animals afflicted with tuberculosis. It is also known that the foot and mouth disease, anthrax and glanders, are sometimes transmitted to man; and quite recently the discovery has been made that diphtheria also is one of the class of contagious diseases, that may be derived from animals. It appears that this dreadful disease, from which such great numbers of children fall victims, also prevails among animals, especially with chickens and calves; in chickens it is commonly known as "pip." Its contagious character, among animals as well as men, was proven in 1881, by a shipment of chickens from Verona to a poultry yard in Messelhausen. A few of the chickens sent from Verona were affected with "pip," or diphtheria, and they infected the others at Messelhausen. Of 2,000 full grown chickens 1,400 died, besides 1,000 young chicks, within six weeks. At the same place, five cats and one parrot died from this contagious disease. During the prevalence of the disease, a walter was one day bitten on the hand and foot by a sick chicken, and he was immediately thought to be taken sick with diphtheria, in a short time, two-thirds of all the domestics engaged there were also attacked by the same disease. These were the only cases of diphtheria in Messelhausen, and there is no doubt the disease was transmitted from the chickens to the walters. An evidence of the existence of diphtheria among calves, and its transmission from them to men, was manifested on an estate in Germany, in 1876. The epidemic appears among the calves and simultaneously the herders were attacked with severe throat-catarrh and diphtheria. Later observations confirmed the fact that the disease was communicated from the calves to the men. These authenticated cases should induce people to exercise extreme caution and especially guard against permitting children to approach chickens or calves that are affected by any complaint.

It is presumed that the number of diseases that may be transmitted from animals to man are more than those already stated. An American physician expresses his belief that a case of scarlet fever, in a family he attended, originated from a dog which was sick with a disease resembling the scarlet fever. Of course, a single case like this cannot be regarded as conclusive, but the presumption is not unreasonable.

One of the drugs most frequently used for diphtheria and diseases of the throat, is chlorate of potash. Until recently the general impression has been that the human organism could withstand large doses of this drug, but several serious cases of illness and some deaths have lately been traced to its excessive use. The following is an illustration of its effects:

A little girl, ten years of age, who was suffering from a severe attack of diphtheria, was given a tablespoonful, every hour, of a five per cent solution of chlorate of potash. In seven days she swallowed about eighty grains of the medicine and then became so weak she could take no more, and died, although the diphtheria left her several days previous. According to the observations of Merchand, chlorate of potash affects the blood, rendering it powerless to absorb oxygen, and it dissolves the blood-coloring substance; when this takes place, to any considerable degree, death ensues. If the bowels are full the salt has much less power; in this case it is merely all dissolved in the bowels, if the dose is moderate, leaving little or nothing to be absorbed by the blood. But, if the bowels are empty, symptoms of poisoning will show themselves; the patient vomits, diarrhoea supervenes, breathing becomes difficult and the pulse weak. For a long time the blood may absorb small amounts of chlorate of potash without, apparently, any injurious effects. A dog consumed 100 grains in five days, mixed with his food, without suffering, but died, when given 20 grains in one dose, without food. From this it is inferred that, when chlorate of potash is used as a medicine, it should be given in small doses only, and never on an empty stomach. If fever and difficult breathing are connected with any disease, especially diphtheria, the administration of chlorate of potash will then be dangerous. It should never be used only by prescription of a qualified person.

ILLUSTRATED TIDENDE.

PREMATURE EXULTATION.

It was somewhat jubilantly stated by the last evening's *Democrat* that Judge Hays, of Idaho had given a decision in favor of the constitutionality of the Idaho test oath bill. Our acrimonious and undemocratic cotemporary goes into a rhapsody of rejoicing over this subject, and perorates on a congratulation that the nail has been driven home in the lid of the "Mormon" political coffin. It looks triumphantly toward the Idaho election for Territorial and County officers, to be held in November next, and floats over the presumed fact of the "Mormons" being shorn of every particle of political power, right or privilege. With some trifling inaccuracies the statement of the paper to which we refer is correct. The court

at Blackfoot adjourned a week ago to-day without rendering any decision on the test oath bill, and there are no prospects of its being given for some time to come. The exultation over it as an accomplished fact is, to say the least, premature. The *Democrat* reverses a good rule. It appears to think it the proper thing to go ahead and find out afterwards that it is wrong.

A STRONG PRESENTMENT.

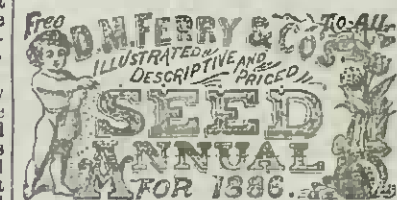
To-day we publish the memorial of the late Territorial Legislature to the Congress of the United States. It is a powerful plea for the abolition of the absolute veto power vested in the Governor of Utah, and a sweeping arraignment of the obstructive official conduct of Eli H. Murray. The request for an impartial investigation of the Utah question, in order to avoid the perpetration of further injustice, appears so reasonable that it is remarkable that there should be any question about granting it. The document is a strong one. It would have appeared in the *News* earlier, but was crowded out by other matter.

Queen Kapoline, the consort of King Kalakaua of Hawaii, will arrive at San Francisco next August, when she will begin a tour of the United States.

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Estate of Andrew Sprout, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Sprout, 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 241 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 Sprout,
deceased. W 4w

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