DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 70. FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1890. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY. VOL XXIII.

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Keeps on hand a complete stock of this well known and justly celebrated

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HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR WHEAT.

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Rock Springs, - -	$5.50
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Chicago, Ill. 41y

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A 500 lb. Platform Scale	30.00
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1000 other articles same rate. Catalogue free

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New and Improved Points, Finished ready for driving. Have been sold by E. C. M. I for over 15 years. They are the BEST NAILS MADE, and guaranteed to give the best of satisfaction. Will hold a Shoe on longer than any other.

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Absolute Perfection in Baking!

—AND ALL— MEATS ROASTED IN THEIR OWN JUICES —BY USING THE— Wire - Gauze - Oven - Door

FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

EXCELSIOR MANF'G CO. CHARTER OAK STOVE 612 & 614 MAIN ST. ST. LOUIS, MO.

Marvelous - Results!

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VERY few people know that the Shrinkage of Meats roasted in a close oven is from thirty-five to forty per cent. All meat contains seventy-five per cent. of water and only twenty-five per cent. of solid matter, and the loss that is made in the roasting is made in the evaporation of the juice, which is the VITAL PART OF MEAT.

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A TEN pound Sirloin, medium or well done, will be REDUCED to SIX pounds and four ounces of Roasted meat, showing a loss of three pounds and twelve ounces of juice. While the loss is 35¾ per cent of the total weight, it shows the enormous LOSS OF FIFTY PER CENT. OF THE JUICE.

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PARNELL AND CO.

Text of the Special Commission of Judges on the "Times'" Charges.

PARNELL COMES OUT OF IT WITHOUT CENSURE.

Criminal Conspiracy Attributed to a Number of the Parnellite Members.

A MOB'S TERRIBLE VENGEANCE ON A MURDERER.

Further Particulars of the Siberian Horrors.—The Dakota Settlers, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

THE JUDGES' REPORT.

The Special Commission to Investigate the "Times'" Charges.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the opening of the report of Judges Hannen, Day and Smith, of the special commission to investigate the charges made by the Times against the Parnellite members of the House of Commons, which was laid upon the table in the House today by Hon. Henry Matthews, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, the judges refer to the unprecedented character of the inquiry. The history of the actions of the leaders of the Irish party from 1877 is recited. The relations are traced that existed between the former leaders of the Land League and the Fenians and Irish-Americans. Referring to boycotting, it declares that the instances adduced before the Commission proved it was constituted on a system of intimidation of a most severe and cruel character. The boycott combination was illegal, both in its objects and the means adopted to carry them out. It was an elaborate, all-pervading tyranny, aiming to injure the landlords as a class and to drive them out of the country. This action of the League far exceeds the limit of the just force (for public opinion) and created well grounded terror in the minds of those suffering under it. The commission comes to the conclusion that this was the intention of those devising and carrying out the system. In our judgment the leaders of the league "thus combining to carry out the boycott were guilty of criminal conspiracy. We consider this charge established against Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Sexton, S. P. O'Connor, Mathew Harris, W. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, T. M. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, A. O'Connor, J. E. Kenny, W. Redmond, J. E. Redmond, Justin McCarthy, J. O'Conner, S. J. Condon, J. J. O'Kelly, Cummins, Cox, Patrick Shea, J. G. Sheehan, A. Leahy, E. Laury, J. Barrie, C. K. Hanna, Maurice Healy, P. Quinn, Daniel O'Reilly, Henry Campbell, P. J. Foley, J. J. Clancy, J. F. X. O'Brien, R. Lawlor, R. Manne, J. Deasy, J. G. Flynn, J. Jordan, W. J. Lane, D. Sheehy, D. Sullivan, G. N. Brown and Michael Davitt."

UNDER THE CHARGE

of disseminating newspapers tending to incite to crime, the report lays stress upon the fact that Parnell did not produce the report of any speech wherein he denounced the use of dynamite; also no denunciation by Parnell of the action of the physical force party in Ireland or America had been given in evidence. Parnell admitted that he was unable to say that he had by speech or action, found any fault with the Fenian organization. The statistics of crime for 1880, 1881 and 1882 strongly corroborate the statement that outrages followed the establishment of the Land League. Agrarian crime raged in Ireland when the League agitation was at its height. The coincident decrease of crime with the inactivity of the League was equally conspicuous. When the League was suppressed in 1881, crime dropped from 4439 cases in 1881 to 890 cases in 1883. It was contended before the commission that the causes of crime were not due to the league, but to the chronic state of Ireland under the distress aggravated by eviction. Comparative statistics showed that the dominant cause was league agitation. During the severe distress of the years from 1849 to 1853, inclusive, when 58,475 families were evicted, the total agrarian crime was 4245, whereas for the four years from 1879 to 1882, with 11,904 families evicted, the total record of crimes was 11,323.

The commission rejects the suggestions that crime was caused by secret societies, or were consequent to the disturbance bill, or that the decrease of crime after July 1st, 1882, was due to the arrears rent act, and adds:

"The question is not whether other causes can be suggested, the fact being that the increase from 1879 to 1882, though not exclusively ascribed to the agitation of, was mainly due to the

ACTION OF THE LEAGUE

and its founders and leaders. In the judgment of the court the denunciations of crime quoted for the defense were of little avail, because contemporaneously with them the leaders and organizers were carrying on the agitation by means of speeches and conduct tending to encourage crime. The sentiment in Ireland against aiding the police in the discovery of criminals was not confined to the ignorant, but was shared by those from whose education juster views of duty should prevail.

"Proof has been given that the league systematically and indiscriminately defrayed the expenses of the defense of persons charged with agrarian crime. The knowledge that such assistance will in all cases be afforded must have the effect to encourage persons so disposed to commit outrage. The same observation applied to the support of their families. Numerous books and documents which, if produced, might have thrown light upon the league's proceedings, were not produced. Generally, we have not received from Parnell and the officers of the Land League the assistance that we were entitled to expect in our investigation of the league accounts."

The report proceeds to trace the course of the League's movements in America and their connection with the Clan-na-Gael. Touching the contradictory evidence of O'Connor and Parnell over the interview in the corridor of the Commons in 1881, the balance of the probabilities was in favor of the accuracy of Le Caron. It was highly probable that Parnell would say to anyone whom he regarded as a member of the physical force party in America that an understanding ought to be brought about between

THAT PARTY AND PARNELL

and his supporters in the League. It was also probable that Parnell would mention Devoy as the person best able to arrange such an undertaking, for Devoy had been among the principal agents through whom the support of the Fenians had been obtained. The purpose of such an alliance may be disputed, but the desire of Parnell and Davitt that the parties of physical force and of open political movement should act in harmony had been proved by Devoy's letter, corroborated by Le Caron. It is not improbable that in conversing with the supposed revolutionist (Le Caron) Parnell expressed himself so as to leave the impression that he agreed with those who favored revolution.

Touching the tenth convention of the Clan-na-Gael, at which Sullivan presided, the proceedings proved that a dynamite policy was definitely adopted by the Chicago convention of 1881, at which T. P. O'Connor was a delegate from Parnell.

The Washington convention of 1882, the Astor House meeting and the Philadelphia convention of 1883 are successively quoted as proving the identity and sympathy of the sentiments of the Irish League with the American physical force party. The Clan-na-Gael circular of October, 1882, clearly pointed to dynamite. It was the Clan-na-Gael, whose leaders were closely associated with the Irish Leaguers, that finally obtained, in April, 1883, control of the entire movement in America, thenceforward retaining it.

THE MASS OF EVIDENCE

proved that the Irish League in America has been since directed by the Clan-na-Gael, and has been actively engaged in promoting the use of dynamite for the destruction of life and property in England. It further proved that while the Clan-na-Gael controlled the League in America, these organizations concurrently collected sums amounting to over $500,000 for a fund from which payment should be made to Irish members of the Commons. It had not, however, been proved that Parnell knew the position of the Clan-na-Gael, the circulars of that body, besides the evidence of Le Caron, showing that its operations were kept secret.

The greatest interest centres in the final conclusions, which follow:

"First—We find the respondents, members of Parliament, are not members of a conspiracy having for its object the establishment of the absolute independence of Ireland, but find that one of them, together with Davitt, established and joined the Land League with the intention by its means to bring about the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation.

"Second—The respondents did enter into a conspiracy, by a system of coercion and intimidation, to promote agrarian agitation against the payment of agricultural rents for the purpose of impoverishing and expelling from the country the Irish landlords.

"Third—The charge that, after denouncing certain crimes in public, they afterwards led their supporters to believe that such denunciation was not sincere, is not established. We entirely acquit Mr. Parnell and the other respondents of the charge of insincerity in their denunciation of the

PHOENIX PARK MURDERS,

and we find that the *fac simile* letter upon which this charge was chiefly based against Parnell is a forgery. Respondents did disseminate newspapers tending to incite sedition and other crimes.

"Respondents did not directly incite any persons to the commission of crime, other than intimidation and the consequence was that crimes and outrages were committed by the persons so incited.

As to the allegation that the respondents did nothing to prevent crime and expressed no bona fide disapproval of crime, some of the respondents, in particular Michael Davitt, did express their bona fide disapproval of crime and outrage, but the respondents did not denounce the system of intimidation which led to crime and outrage but persisted in this abstention of denunciation with a knowledge of its effect.

"Respondents defended persons charged with agrarian crimes and supported their families, but it is not proved that they subscribed to the testimonials for or were intimately associated with the notorious criminals.

"As to the allegations that the respondents made payments to compensate persons who had been injured in the commission of crime, we find that they did make such payments.

"As to the allegation that the respondents invited the assistance and co-operation of and accepted subscriptions of money from known advocates of crime and the use of dynamite, we find that respondents did invite the assistance and co-operation of and did accept subscriptions of money from Patrick Ford, known as

AN ADVOCATE OF CRIME

and dynamite; but it has not been proved that respondents knew that the Clan-na-gael controlled the land league or was collecting money for a parliamentary fund; but it has been proved that respondents invited and obtained the assistance and co-operation of the physical force party in America, including the Clan-na-gael, and in order to obtain that assistance abstained from repudiating or condemning the action of that party.

"Besides these there remains three specific charges against Parnell personally, namely:

"That at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boynton had been organizing the outrages and therefore wished to use them to put down the outrages not proved.

"That Parnell was intimate with the leading invincibles and that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882, and that he recognized the Phœnix Park murder as their handiwork. We find that there is no foundation for this charge and that the invincibles were not a branch of the land league.

"That Parnell, by an opportune remittance enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France. We find that Parnell did not make any remittance to enable Byrne

TO ESCAPE FROM JUSTICE.

"Regarding the two special charges against Davitt, that he was a Fenian and assisted in the formation of the Land League with money contributed for the purpose of outrage and crime, and that he was in intimate association with the party of violence in America, and was mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance of that party and the Parnellite and Home Rule party in America. We find it proved that Davitt was a Fenian and received money from the 'skirmishing fund,' contributed for the purpose of outrage. This was not, however, for the formation of the Land League itself, but for the promotion of agitation leading up to it. We find also that he was in such close and intimate association with the party of violence in America and was the man mainly instrumental in bringing about the alliance referred to."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The *Morning Post* in an article on the Parnell commission report says: "We sincerely congratulate Parnell, who has unmistakably, so far as his personal character is concerned, been the victim of gross injustice, and whose separation from the odious imputations will do much to neutralize the shock given to the public confidence by the long unanswered repetition of such charges. But apart from the charges against the leaders there still remains a residuum of charges too serious to leave any dispassionate mind unaffected. It remains for the British electorate to estimate aright the acquittal of Parnell and the condemnation of Davitt, though honor is due to Davitt that he was the chief denunciator of the crimes and outrages."

The *News* says: "The report of the Parnell commission amounts to a practical acquittal. The basis of 'Parnellism and Crime,' with the hideous superstructure raised upon it, disappears from view."

The *Times* leaves it to the public to judge whether the report does not confirm, though in colorless guarded, judicial language, the main part of the statements in the articles on "Parnellism and Crime."

The *Telegraph* says: "Upon all the serious charges, the verdict is 'not guilty' or 'not proven.' The issues upon which the verdict is against the respondents are those as to which a majority of the English public had already pronounced an informal verdict of guilty."

The *Chronicle* says: "The history of 'Parnellism and Crime,' from its birth to its burial, in this report, is a history of the most colossal fiasco in political journalism of Victoria's era."

The *Standard*: "While the verdict favors the accused upon the few most stupendous charges, there are more than enough behind to substantiate all that has been generally believed of the connection between the home rulers and the conspirators."

The Siberian Atrocities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—A Paris cable states that further particulars of the Siberian horror are received, which show that the cruelties were worse than at first reported. It now appears that Mme. Sibiva had a younger sister, 16 years old, who went to Siberia to look after her comfort. Arriving there, she had the misfortune to please the prison director, and was detained upon the trumped-up charge of conniving at Madame Sibiva's attempted escape, and became a victim of his brutality. She was subjected to such atrocious treatment that it caused her death soon after. Mme. Sibiva, indignant at the trick, vehemently denounced the outrage. In doing so she attracted the attention of the director, who approached her with insults. The monstrous revenge of the director in having her publicly flogged followed, and this punishment was accompanied by inhuman incidents which probably had more to do in driving her to suicide than the exposure to which she had been subjected.

The revolt in the male prison is confirmed and now it is definitely known that the number killed amounted to 41. Upon learning the particulars the Czar dispatched an officer to replace the director and ordered that officer to report at St. Petersburg.

A Terrible Reward.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ark., Feb. 13.—Miss Ada Goss, daughter of a prominent citizen, was missed from her home last night. This morning her body was found in a field. She had been assaulted and murdered, having been struck with a hatchet and shot through the body. Suspicion pointed toward George Corvett, a distant relative of the family, and with whom Goss has had much trouble. His wife said he came home intoxicated last night and told her that he had outraged and murdered Miss Goss. The infuriated people seized Corvett, took him to the scene of the murder, and with an axe cut off his arms and then severed his head from his body.

The Dakota Rush.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 13.—The *Pioneer Press'* Chamberlain special: Commissioner of the General Land Office Groff has notified Special Agent Gordon that the rights of the Indian settlers must be secured. The entire tract occupied by the townsiters at Lower Brule had previously been selected by the Indians as allotment land, and under this order all the newcomers will be immediately removed. Troops are arriving today to eject them. The crowd still continues to pour in. The ice on the river is becoming absolutely unsafe, and unless the weather turns colder, crossing will be positively dangerous within forty-eight hours.

The *Pioneer Press'* Pierre special says: Building is going on rapidly on the reservation, and quite a number of fights have taken place. The citizens have formed a vigilance committee, and claim-jumpers will be severely dealt with.

A New Peer.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Lords the Duke of Fife took the oath on his elevation. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Norfolk and Westminster, wearing the robes of state.

Firemen Lose Their Lives.

BELLEVUE, O., Feb. 13.—Through the carelessness of a brakeman in leaving a switch open tonight, the Lake Shore accommodation ran on to a siding and collided with a freight engine. The two firemen were fatally injured, an engineer and conductor badly hurt and the passengers badly shaken up.

A Steamer Goes Down.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The British steamer *Deeside* was sunk in a collision with the steamer *Ludgate Hill*, and seven of the crew drowned.

Protection for Authors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association today adopted a resolution favoring the international copyright bill proposed, and expressing sympathy with the efforts of American authors to obtain fuller security for their literary property.

The Peruvian Cabinet.

LIMA, Feb. 13.—A new Cabinet has been formed, as follows: Foreign, Dr. Yugoyen; State, Colonel Ferriros; War, Colonel Seoada; Finance, Delgado; Justice, Supreme Judge Galindo. The change has no political significance.

Abyssinian Victorious.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Advices are received that the troops of King Menelek, of Abyssinia, had an engagement with the forces of General Rasaloula. The battle was severe and Rasaloula was dangerously wounded and his army defeated.

French Affairs.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the cabinet today Spuller, minister of foreign affairs, announced the receipt of an invitation from Germany for France to take part in a labor conference. The cabinet decided that Spuller should act for details.

The republican party and republican journals approve the sentence of two years' imprisonment imposed on the Duke d'Orleans yesterday and say the manifestations by the Orleanists preclude the possibility of a pardon for the duke or a reduction in the sentence. The royalist papers refer to the noble feelings that inspired the duke to offer his services as a common soldier and declare that in view of his patriotic motives the sentence imposed on him is monstrous.

Not This Time.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the Assembly this morning the report of the conference committee on the World's Fair bill, that it had failed to agree, was presented, and it was agreed to appoint a new committee. This new committee is made up of members from the City of New York exclusively. An acrimonious debate followed, in which the lie was given. Several members of the committee announced that they declined to serve. A motion to allow the Speaker to appoint another committee was voted down, and the House itself appointed a committee from the State at large. The Speaker said he took this action to mean that the House did not want the fair.

"Old Hutch" Forgives.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Bert Stone, the settling clerk, said to have cheated the noted Board of Trade speculator, "Old Hutch," out of several thousand dollars and fled to Canada, was back at work today in old Hutchinson's office. Upon what basis their old relations are resumed could not be ascertained. Both decline to talk.

The mystery has been solved at last: Our teeth no longer need decay, All trouble a of the mouth are past. By SOZODONT they're swept AWAY; And young and old may smile secure With lips and teeth as bright and pure.

Dyspepsia

Makes many miserable victims every year. Distress after eating, headache, heartburn, sour stomach, faintness and capricious appetite are symptoms of this very widespread and growing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves the headache, and cures dyspepsia.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had just little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I had a faintness or tired, All-Gone Feeling As though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

"I had dyspepsia many years, and despaired of ever being well. But Hood's Sarsaparilla has entirely cured me." MRS. J. S. BAILEY, Marblehead, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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31 West, First South Street.

TEETH EXTRACTED AND MOUTHS prepared for artificial teeth positively without pain or danger. Every Set of Teeth guaranteed. Best Set Teeth Rubber, $10. Silver and Composition Fillings, $1.00. Gold Fillings, $2.00 and up. Call and see Specimens. No. 31 W. 1st South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

WHY THE DESERET NEWS SHOULD BE SUBSCRIBED FOR IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OTHER PAPER.

1. It is the Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and the authorized medium through which the views, wishes and instructions of the Church Authorities are expressed, and given to the Saints.

2. It may always be relied upon as advocating or defending the right side of every question proper for public discussion.

3. It is devoted to the interests of the Latter-day Saints, and has, from its inception, valiantly defended their rights and advocated the principles in which they believe; and every Latter-day Saint should therefore feel under obligations to do his part in helping to sustain it.

4. It is not published for speculation, and never has been, but for the good which it is capable of accomplishing; the profits, if any there be, derived from it, being devoted to extending its sphere of usefulness, and benefiting the community.

5. It is doing its utmost to establish home industries, among which are paper-making, type-founding, stereotyping and electrotyping—branches necessary to the development and independence of the community, but which, during their infancy (which in this Territory they have not yet passed), can only be carried on at a pecuniary loss.

6. There is no danger of any subscriber to the NEWS failing to get what he subscribes for through failure of the business and a suspension of the publication—a common result in the case of hundreds of newspaper ventures every year.

7. It is now printed throughout in new and readable type, so that even the aged can peruse it without difficulty or danger to their eye-sight.

8. It is free from objectionable advertisements, so that no parent need fear that his children will have their minds corrupted from having access to it; in fact, it refuses thousands of dollars worth of the best paying advertisements annually, because it is devoted to the moral and spiritual interests of its readers instead of to getting gain at their expense.

9. Its tone is not regulated by public opinion, nor the hope of gaining subscribers or advertisements. It advocates that which is right and condemns that which is wrong, regardless of results financial or otherwise.

10. It never nauseates its readers by pilling off columns of self-praise for newsitems.

11. The NEWS practices no deception and resorts to no subterfuges to induce people to subscribe; but, on the contrary, prefers to stand upon its own merits, as the people's newspaper, with a promise only to do its utmost to give its patrons the full value of their money—a promise which it has endeavored to faithfully keep in the past.

12. In conclusion, if a Latter-day Saint can afford to subscribe for only one paper, that paper should be the DESERET NEWS; and if more than one, the NEWS should invariably be the first.

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NOTICE

Of the Completion of the Assessment of a Local Tax for the Extension of the Watermains along Third East Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Assessor and Collector of Salt Lake City has made and completed the list and plat pertaining to a local tax at the rate of Four mills per square foot, levied by the City Council of Salt Lake City January 21st, 1890, upon the following described lots or pieces of ground namely:

The south half of lots 3 and 4 in block 49, plat B; lot 1, block 55, plat A; lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 56, plat B; lots 1, 2, 7 and 8, block 24, plat A, Salt Lake City Survey. Said tax being for the extension of the water mains along the following described route, namely: Beginning ten rods north of the corner of Third South street and Third East street, and running thence southward along Third East street one and one-quarter blocks to Fourth South street; also from the corner of Third South street and Third East street one-half block east and one-half block west on Third South street.

Said list and plat have been lodged in the office of the City Recorder, No. 2, City Hall, and will be open to inspection for a period of ten days from and after the 4th day of February, A. D. 1890, during which time written appeals to the Council for the correction of the assessment may be filed with said Recorder, in pursuance of the ordinance in such case provided.

HEBER M. WELLS, City Recorder.

SALT LAKE CITY, February 3rd, 1890.

NOTICE

Of the Completion of the Assessment of Local Tax for the Extension of the Watermains along Fourth South Street and Fifth East Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the Assessor and Collector of Salt Lake City has made and completed the list and plat pertaining to the assessment of a local tax at the rate of four mills per square foot, levied by the City Council of Salt Lake City, January 21st, 1890, upon the following described lots or pieces of ground, viz:

All of lots 1 and 8, block 48; all of lots 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8, block 57; all of lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 56; all of lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 24; all of lots 3 and 6, block 25, all in Plat B, Salt Lake City Survey. Said tax being for the extension of the water mains along the following described route, viz.: Beginning at the intersection of Fourth East and Fourth South streets, and running thence eastward along Fourth South street, and one-half blocks to a point midway between Fifth and Sixth East streets; also beginning at a point midway between Second and Third South streets on Fifth East Street, and running thence south two blocks, to a point midway between Fourth and Fifth South streets, with laterals running one-half block east and one half block west from Fifth East Street to Third South Street.

Said list and plat have been lodged in the office of the City Recorder, No. 2, City Hall, and will be open to inspection for a period of ten days from and after the 4th day of February, A. D. 1890, during which time written appeals to the Council for the correction of said assessment may be filed with said Recorder, in pursuance of the ordinance in such case provided.

HEBER M. WELLS, City Recorder.

Salt Lake City, February 3rd, 1890.

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