DESERET EVENING NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

VOL. XIX SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1886 NO. 187.

EVENING NEWS:
Published every Evening, except Sunday.

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $10 00
" " six months " 5 00
" " three months, " 2 50

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SEMI-WEEKLY,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY

One Copy, one year, with Postage, $3 00
" " six months, " 1 75
" " three months, " 1 00

DESERET NEWS:
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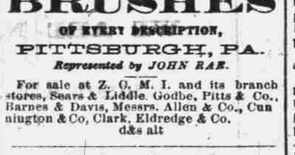

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XLIX CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—Miller, from the committee on agriculture reported back without amendments the House bill taxing oleomargarine and gave notice that he would call it up for action after the passage of the appropriation bills.

Jones of Arkansas stated that Senators George, Gibson, Fair and himself, a minority of the committee, dissented from the report.

Riddleberger introduced a preamble and bill for the reduction by 25 per cent. of the salary of cabinet officers, Senators and members. He addressed the Senate in its advocacy. He said that the discussion on the $1,200 clerkships and such things were sufficient to justify the hope that the bill would become a law at the next session of Congress. If they were to commence the reductions of $1,200 clerks and to conclude with the reductions of per diem labor, it seemed to him that they should go back and begin at the head. The bill was referred to the committee on finance.

Allison called up the House joint resolution extending the appropriations for ten days. After a discussion on the resolution it was amended by extending the time to 15 days and it was passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

A long discussion took place on the point of order as to whether the amendment to insert the words "in full compensation" was or was not in conflict with the rule.

The Chair submitted the question to the Senate, and the amendment was decided to be in order and it was agreed to.

A still longer discussion took place on the position of the committee on appropriations to strike out the paragraph for office work, connected with the publication of the records of the rebellion, it being charged that those records were not edited with impartiality, and were not confined to the records of the war period. A particular instance of this was dwelt upon, that of the Fitz-John Porter matter. Finally the paragraph was retained, but with a proviso restricting the publication to cotemporaneous events of the war, and another proviso directing the publication of the evidence in the Porter case and the report thereon by Judge Advocate-General Holt.

The bill was reported back to the Senate. All the amendments on which separate votes were not demanded were agreed to in bulk.

The reserved amendments are to be voted on to-morrow, under the five minutes debate rule.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The Speaker laid before the House a message from the Senate announcing that that body had passed over the President's veto, the bill to quiet the settlers on the Des Moines river lands.

Oates moved to refer the bill and message to the Committee on Judiciary. Lost—yeas 101, nays 149, and the Speaker announced that the question recurred on the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

The House resolved this question in the negative—yeas 161, nays 91—not the Constitutional two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Hiscock, of New York, criticised the appropriation for the public printing office as being inadequate, and warned the democratic side that this pretense of economy could have no other result than to swell the deficiency which must be provided for next year.

After a lengthy debate of a political nature, Randall, acting under instructions from the committee on appropriations, offered an amendment appropriating $47,000 to meet the expenses of the inauguration of the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World.

Hewitt, of New York, offered a substitute appropriating $100,100 for that purpose.

Hewitt's substitute, slightly modified, was agreed to, 116 to 49.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House. The amendments were agreed to in bulk, except those relating to the issue of small greenbacks and small silver certificates, which were agreed to without division, and the Bartholdi statue amendment, which was rejected, yeas 103, nays 106.

The bill was then passed and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN.

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The bill passed by the House some time ago for the relief of the survivors of the steamer *Jeannette* and the widows and children of those who perished in the retreat from the wreck of that vessel in the Arctic seas, was reported favorably to the Senate to-day from the committee on naval affairs. The Senate committee have amended the bill so as to provide that the twelve months' pay of Henry D. Warren of the crew, shall be paid to his child and not to his widow.

The estimated decrease in the public debt during June is $9,000.

Acting Secretary Fairchild this morning prepared a circular, calling the attention of the Government employees to the failure of Congress to provide for their compensation after June 30th, and notifying them that their continuance at work after that date must be at their own risk, subject to the further action of Congress.

The matter was considered at a Cabinet meeting to-day and it was decided to defer the issuance of the circular until to-morrow, in anticipation of the passage by Congress to-day of the joint resolution extending the appropriations of the last fiscal year.

Youmans, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, has prepared telegrams to all custodians of public buildings, about 130 in number as follows: "No appropriation. Cannot direct purchases at last years' prices subject to appropriations by Congress."

These telegrams will not be sent unless Congress fails to make the necessary provisions to-day.

Following is the recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

Interest-bearing debt, principal	$1,210,413,592
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, principal and interest	3,928,485
Debt bearing no interest	536,103,848
Total debt, principal	$1,756,445,925
Interest	12,094,339
Total	$1,768,220,740
Total debt, less available cash items	$1,464,827,493
Cash in Treasury	75,191,109
Debt, less cash in Treasury July 1, 1886	$1,389,136,384
Decrease of debt during month	9,061,397
Total cash in Treasury available for reduction of debt	205,702,247
Reserved fund, total	29,282,485
Net cash balance on hand	75,191,109
Total cash in Treasury, as shown by Treasurer's general account	499,917,171
Net increase in cash	2,510,371

CHIEF JUSTICE OF ARIZONA.

John B. Shields, of Michigan, was to-day nominated to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

Land Commissioner Sparks, in reply to inquiries of Delegates Voorhees and Dubois, of Washington, and Montana Territories respectively, relative to the policy of the department in respect to the prosecution of persons occupying reserved school sections in the Territories, says that the school sections are not subject to appropriation by any person after the survey, but that it is not the practice of his office to recommend a prosecution against bona fide settlers who, upon such lands with the view of ultimately purchasing from the State when admitted, and the grant thereto shall have been made, but only in cases where parties are despoiling the land of its timber or other valuable product, or when persons, firms, corporations or combinations are usurping the use of such lands, unlawfully enclosing them or otherwise dominating their control to the public injury, and to the deprivation of the rights of others.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury sent to the Senate to-day a letter from the Commissioner of Fisheries asking for an appropriation of $27,500 for fitting out the *Albatross* with a view of investigating the fisheries of the Pacific Coast.

Second Assistant Postmaster-General Knotts has issued a request for proposals for carrying the mails on the Pacific Coast routes as follows: From Portland to Astoria, Oregon, 120 miles; San Francisco to Sacramento, California, 125 miles. The contracts will be made for three and a half years from January 1, 1887. Bids will be received until September 18, 1886.

A reporter of the Associated Press called on Senator Edmunds to-day and asked him for an explanation of his bill introduced yesterday relating to the Presidential appointing power, and of the results which were to be expected to follow its enactment into law. Mr. Edmunds said that the influence of the Executive over the Senate and the Senators on account of the possession of vast patronage was so great that the President practically now had the power of appointment to all those offices which are not among the exceptions named in the bill, and it was only in extreme instances of discovery of bad conduct and bad character, such that if they had come to the knowledge of any honest President himself, he would have refused to make the appointment, that the Senate had rejected the nomination. Therefore, Edmunds thought that it was an object of public interest to diminish the extent and power of the Presidential patronage as connected with its influence on the two Houses of Congress; and particularly the Senate.

The President has approved the joint resolution extending the appropriations for 15 days.

The Iowa Democratic Platform.

DES MOINES, 1.—The Democratic platform adopted endorses the President and his Administration; favors an honest pension bill, but opposes special laws; calls on Congress to revise the tariff laws so as to meet the needs of revenue only; declares in favor of the payment of the public debt, favors the legislative adjustment of the labor question; denounces the new Congressional district law; demands an investigation and conviction in all cases of malfeasance in public office; favors the repeal of the prohibitory law and the enactment of local option extending to counties and cities, the license adopted to be not less than $500. The convention then took a recess and upon re-assembling will nominate state and local tickets.

The State Greenback convention is also in session here to-day, and has decided in favor of fusion with the Democrats.

Horrible Tragedy in Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, 1.—A special to the *Times-Democrat* from Meridian, Miss., says: A terrible tragedy occurred five miles south of Scooba, Kember County, Mississippi, yesterday. The families of Geo. M. Gullett and Barlow lived in the same house. The men were partners in farming, and while resting at noon Gullett fell asleep. An altercation occurred between Barlow and his wife and Mrs. Gullett, which aroused Gullett. He went into the room and asked what the matter was. Barlow began cursing him, saying that he had wanted to kill him for some time and would do it, at the same time seizing a gun. Gullett sprang to the bureau drawer for a pistol and shot Barlow in the neck. While he was in the act of firing Barlow dropped the gun and ran to the fence. Gullett picked up the gun and shot him dead. Turning he discovered Barlow's wife in the act of killing his wife with an axe, whereupon he fired the remaining charge at Mrs. Barlow, killing her instantly. Gullett surrendered to the authorities.

Manslaughter and Suicide.

DENVER, 1.—An Ouray special to the *Republican* says: An affray occurred in Red Mountain yesterday morning, which resulted disastrously to the participants. Jack O'Brien, a miner, while intoxicated, attempted to kick down the door of Meyer's saloon, when the latter struck him with a pick, crushing in his skull and inflicting a wound which will cause death. Meyers then escaped to the hills, where he was captured in a miner's cabin this afternoon. Shortly after he was captured he took a revolver he had secreted in his bed and blew out his brains. He leaves a wife and two children at Silverton.

Seven Thousand Subscribed.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—A mass meeting was held to-night at the Metropolitan Temple under the auspices of the Young Ireland Parliamentary Club to raise funds in aid of the Irish Parliamentary Fund. Over three thousand persons were present, and the meeting was very enthusiastic. Seven thousand dollars were subscribed, which will be forwarded to Parnell.

New President.

NEW HAVEN, 1.—Professor Timothy Dwight was to-day inaugurated as President of Yale College, to succeed Dr. Porter. The exercises were held in Center Church, to which the procession escorted the President and the President-elect. The exercises included addresses by the retiring and incoming President, and a Latin address by Professor Tracy Peck.

In Ashes.

INDEPENDENCE, Cal., 1.—Nearly the entire city was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss will be $200,000. Insurance, $40,000.

The British Political Outlook.

BOSTON, 1.—The *Herald* staff correspondent cables from London to-night substantially as follows: It is natural to look to the Midland counties, where Chamberlain's influence is supposed to be greatest, for indications of the extent to which defections among Gladstone's supporters has spread in the Liberal electorate. The material for the forecast of the probable result of the polling, however, is far from complete, but it seems apparent that Chamberlain's personal and local sway is now restricted almost entirely to Birmingham. Yet, even there, he is not supreme, since in several of the seven divisions of the borough the Gladstone feeling has been so strong as to oblige the members seeking re-election to make concessions or risk defeat by Gladstonian candidates. The political history of the past fortnight in Birmingham is singularly interesting. Of seven Liberal members, five voted against the Home Rule bill, but it is by no means clear that five-sevenths of the electorate approved of their vote. Chamberlain, with the remembrance fresh in his mind of the great meeting at the Town Hall, to which he appealed with conclusive success from the adverse vote of the National Liberal Federation, did not believe that the old representation did him justice. His younger brother, Arthur, no doubt at his instigation, forthwith formed a National Radical Union. This rival organization, with headquarters at Birmingham, attempted to fill the place of Mr. Broadhurst, who had freely shown his strong disapproval of Chamberlain's dissentient course. Broadhurst, of Bordesley division, is one of the two Gladstone members who resigned his seat at a significant time, and sent his division in the Council a letter hinting at undue interference with his personal freedom. Broadhurst declined to be more explicit, and in the very division where the indignation raged there is now a three-cornered Chamberlainite contest. Jesse Collins, the unseated member for Ipswich and the author of the agrarian amendment that upset the Salisbury cabinet, Collins had every prospect of winning the seat, Mr. Broadhurst having declined to stand against him.

For the rest of the city, in the northern divisions, Alderman Kendrick, and in the southern division Mr. Williams, the two Liberals who voted against the home rule bill, have compromised adroitly, while in the east division Alderman Cook, who supported the government, is not opposed within his party. In the central and west divisions John Bright and Chamberlain were elected to-day without opposition. One remaining division—Edgbarton—will be represented by the late member, Geo. Dixon, a Chamberlainite, whom the Tories do not oppose because he is a Unionist and whom the Gladstone Liberals cannot oppose with effect. It should be said that in every case the implied compact between the Chamberlainites and the Tories has operated to prevent opposition to the Unionist candidates. Gladstone's followers have been menaced by their own friends with Tory votes. So confident are those who threaten that no Tory will compete with a Unionist even if he might win against a divided Liberal vote, that the compact is suspected of being something more substantial than appears on the surface. Some indiscrete expressions which have fallen from the lips of Arthur Chamberlain, leave little room for doubt that his brother has something very like a formal understanding on the point with Lord Randolph Churchill. On the other had there are not a few votes that will be influenced by the personal nature of the difficulties which suppressed Chamberlain from his old chief. The Birmingham pot has commenced to boil in public of one of these. His grievance is that after being asked to join the Cabinet for the purpose of inquiry into the cause of Ireland's troubles, he was left out of the inquiry altogether. In private he says Mr. Gladstone is a man with whom it is next to impossible to work. That he is domineering and impatient at discussion when it does not take the form of eulogy. The return without opposition in Liverpool yesterday of the three Conservatives, Whitley, Royden and Baron Henry de Worms, signifies nothing. It is true each was opposed at the last election, but at that contest Whitley and Royden won their seats by more than two-fold majority and De Worms had a margin of one-seventh of the vote, so there was no encouragement for an opposition to their re-election.

The first borough contest occurs at Colchester to-day, where Henry Trotter, Conservative, and Richard Causton, Liberal, will probably have as close a fight as last November, when Trotter won his seat by a small majority. The prospects favor his re-election, and unless unexpected nominations are made the following candidates will be returned to-day unopposed:

Gladstonians—Wm. Hunter, in North Aberdeen, and Sir Charles Forester in Walsall, Staffordshire.

Unionist-Liberals—Sir Henry James, Bunury, Lancashire; Reed, Speaker of the late House of Commons, in Warwick; Villiers in Wolverhampton, which he has represented for more than half a century; Sir Edward Watkin in Hythe, Kent.

Conservatives—Hennecker Heaton, Jr., in Canterbury, Kent; Hon. Sidney Herbert, in Croydon, Surrey; Major Dickson, in Dover, Kent; Right Honorable John M. McDonald, for Edinburgh and St. Andrew Universities; Alex. Hall, for Oxford City; Sir John Mowbray and Mr. Talbot, for Oxford University; Samuel Allsop, member of the great brewing firm at Taunton, Somerset; Wm. Burdett-Coutts at Westminster; Robt. Richardson Gardner at Windsor and Robert Bourke at Kings Lynn, Norfolk.

Some of these, however, may find their seats challenged at the last moment.

Another Fast Fruit Train.

SACRAMENTO, 1.—The second special fast fruit train left here for the east last night. The train consisted of 15 cars. Shipments were made by the California Fruit Grower's Association.

Boycotters and Swindlers.

NEW YORK, 1.—The cases of the 16 boycotters charged with damaging the business of the widow Landgroff, the Bohemian baker, were called for trial to-day. One of them, Alfred Schiller, was not present, having gone to Baltimore for work. His bonds were declared forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. The cases of the others were set down for trial to-morrow. A. P. Thornton, once a well-to-do lawyer who figured prominently in the Roosevelt Senate investigating committee, was arraigned in court to-day, charged with swindling various business firms by means of bogus checks for sums varying from $20 to $100, and was remanded for examination.

FOREIGN.

John Bright's Speech.

LONDON, 1.—John Bright addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at Birmingham to-night. Upon rising to speak he was cheered for several minutes. He said he had believed that his time was coming to retire. For 29 years he had served Birmingham, but in the face of a question of the greatest magnitude he considered it his duty to remain at the front. He claimed that he, more than any other man, had pioneered the successive governments to deal with Ireland. Who had so long and pertinaciously shown England the sores of Ireland? It was because his sympathy was undiminished, nay, more powerful than ever, that he was unable to accept the proposals of the government. Could anybody suppose that he would have estranged himself from the long political and personal friendship with Gladstone if he could have seen any way to support the bills? In the great speeches of the Premier and others, they had introduced a great deal of ancient history and many old stories about Ireland. But the history of nearly every country was a dismal story. The old story of Ireland had nothing to do with the question. [Cheers.] It was unbecoming in the Premier to make a long speech telling what had happened in Ireland a century ago. [Cheers.] Going back would show the enormous progress of Ireland during the past 50 and even 20 years. The whole tone of Parliament toward Ireland has altered. The church had been disestablished, the land laws had been reformed, the arrears act had been passed, and other legislation had been enacted, ending last year with the widest household suffrage. Could any government in the same length of time have done more for any people? After adducing data to prove that the Irish malady is not political but altogether economic, Mr. Bright proceeded. He said he was entirely against anything to assign a separate Parliament at Dublin. [Cheers.] He was also opposed to the monstrous proposition to purchase estates. But for the bill to revolutionize Ireland, no body would have dreamed of so extravagant a proposition.

In regard to the land purchase scheme it made the economic scheme necessary. While the economic proposals were condemned, the political bits proposed would create a government in Ireland which would be unworthy as regards the first duties of Government, namely, the preservation of property and the security of public order. The legislation Mr. Gladstone proposed was only a step forward in the march through exploded to the breaking of the Kingdom. He could not send the astounding proposal was that the conspiracy be dignified by the name, form and power of Parliament. They were told that the land bill was dead. The country had a right to complain of the singular want of frankness on the part of the Premier. He was concealing from the public that definite, open declaration he ought to make. [Prolonged cheers.] Probably the Premier's refusal to openly adhere to the land bill might lose the election, while to abandon it might shake the allegiance of some of his colleagues. [Cheers.] Therefore there was a variation in the language and terms that was unbecoming to a Minister speaking to a great nation on so grave a question. His colleagues might be certain that if they gave the Premier a majority large enough to enable him to go on with the government bill, it was Gladstone's intention also to thrust the land purchase bill through Parliament. The absurdities of that scheme had been amply exposed. He reminded his auditors that among the complaints made by Ireland was the monopolizing the great evil of absenteeism. This land bill would make the English Treasury the universal absentee landlord over all the land of Ireland, and as absentee whom arrears it would be most difficult to collect. [Cheers.] It might be found, when the landlords were gone, that the happy time of conspiracy had come to an end, and the new Irish nation left to its growing calamities would not think of paying rents. The teaching of the Parnellite conspiracy [groans and hisses] during the last seven years was against paying rent.

Could it be supposed that the lesson learned through these years could be immediately unlearned or that the general demoralization which had occurred over three parts of Ireland would cease? Or would the people not say "you have got free from the burdens of the local proprietors of the soil, will you pay rents now to a foreign government, sending a collector in a foreign garb?" [Cries of "Hear! hear!"] Referring to the government bill, Bright said he concurred with Gladstone that if the bill passed it would be absolutely impossible for the Parnellites to remain at Westminster. The proposal that 300 members sit in Dublin as well as in Westminster was especially monstrous. Under such an arrangement what would happen? They knew that about half the Irish members now in Parliament had their expenses mainly paid across the Atlantic [hisses] with the donations of the avowed enemies of England. But with 300 sitting in Dublin, and 100 more at Westminster, it would be necessary that the charitable donations of America become perpetual. [Laughter.] Gladstone had suggested as an alternative the occasional presence of the Irish members—a sort of intermittent Irish fever in Parliament. The proposal was so astonishing and so ludicrous that he thought that the great Premier, amid the difficulties of his position, must really have lost his head. [Cheers.] They heard much about this new Dublin Parliament as compared with Grattan's, which died of its own corruption and perished in bottomless rottenness. But Grattan's Parliament was freer than the one Gladstone proposed, which examined carefully, was seen to be only a vestry. There would be incessant beating against the bars of the cage, and a stirring to become a Parliament. He hoped this stupendous injustice and blunder would fail. He would never consent to surrender these two millions of people to the Irish Parliamentary party, half the members of which had dollars in their pockets subscribed by the enemies of England in the United States. [Loud cheers.]

Bright proceeded next to suggest as an alternative to the government's proposals that a permanent committee of Irish members be formed, and that Irish bills, after the first reading, be referred to this committee. The committee shall have a special place of meeting at Westminster, appoint its own chairman, and have powers to decide whether the bill is acceptable. No English or Scotch member shall be appointed on the committee. The House shall only have power to consider the bill on the report of the committee. He admitted that the plan was simple, and depended upon the honest working of the Irish party in combination with the Liberal Commons. Assuming as there was a moderate, loyal spirit in the Irish party, the plan would succeed, but if the Irishmen were unloyal, neither this nor the government plan would succeed. His suggestions might be called one of the exhausted resources of civilization which should be tried before they capitulated to one of the worst conspiracies that ever afflicted any country. [Prolonged cheers.]

Michael Davitt has withdrawn from the contest with Lord Hartington's constituency in the Rosendale division of Northeast Lancashire.

In the election at Colchester to-day, H. J. Trotter, (Conservative) polled 1906 votes; Sir K. Auston (Gladstonian) 1748. This is the first contested borough. The result is considered to have special significance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* said if Colchester went Liberal, the fact would give heart to the party throughout the land. The result shows that the Gladstonian candidate lost ground. Among the districts in which the Conservative candidates were unopposed, were Blackburn and Croydon, although at the last election the Liberals made a good fight at both places.

Railway Accident.

WURZBURG, 1.—The express train on the Stuttgart & Berlin Railway ran into a local train to-day, demolishing the latter, killing and wounding a large number of passengers. So far nine are known to have been killed. None of the passengers on the express were fatally hurt.

Prussian Revenue.

BERLIN, 1.—The Imperial revenue for the fiscal year 1885-1886, will, it is calculated, fall 17,000,000 marks below the estimate. The deficiency is attributed to a decrease amounting to 20,000,000 marks in revenue derived from the sugar tax. The taxes on salt, beer and spirits show an increase on their yields to the treasury. The new sugar tax law will, it is thought, produce an addition of 16,000,000 marks to the revenue.

Elected.

LONDON, 1.—T. Sullivan, Parnellite, has been re-elected to represent College Green division of Dublin in the next parliament and W. Murphy, Parnellite, has been returned for St. Patrick's division. They had no opposition. John Bright has been elected as a member of the House for the central division of Birmingham and Jos. Chamberlain for the west division; neither was opposed. Up to 3 o'clock this afternoon 16 Tory candidates, 7 Unionists, 8 Liberals and 2 Parnellites had been elected to the new House of Commons in uncontested districts.

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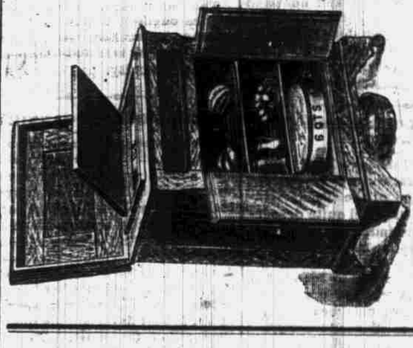
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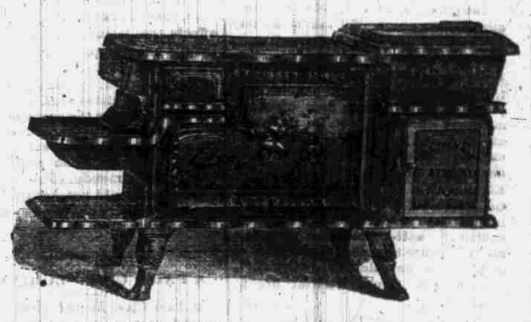
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