

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MAY 2.

Prince Leopold.—The Prince and party left for the east on Sunday morning as previously announced. Saturday night held a band serenaded the distinguished party at the Walker House. Later in the evening a reception was tendered them by the Alta Club. The Prince, however, was not present.

Re-Districting the Territory.—The Edmunds-Tucker bill provides that the Governor, Secretary and Utah Commission shall re-district the Territory for the members of the Legislative Assembly to be elected next August. This afternoon the board meets for the purpose, and will probably complete the labor this week.

Liberated.—Brother George Naylor, who has served a six months' term in the Penitentiary, was released to-day, having paid the fine and costs, amounting to \$353.55. He feels in fine spirits over his liberation, and seems none the worse in physical condition on account of his incarceration.

Court Notes.—Proceedings in the Third District Court to-day: The People vs. Wm. H. Robinson; assault to kill; bail reduced from \$2,500 to \$1,500.

Sixteen United States cases against various persons were dismissed. Solomon Brisacher vs. F. H. Dyer; on trial before court and jury.

Apostle J. W. Taylor's Case.—Yesterday morning Apostle John W. Taylor left for Blackfoot, Idaho, to attend his trial on a charge of inciting to rebellion. After he left telegrams were received from his attorney, stating that it would be unnecessary for him to be present, as on Monday (to-day) the indictment would be dismissed. We congratulate him on being freed from prosecution on the absurd charge made against him.

R. O. Badger Arrested.—About 6 o'clock on Saturday evening Rodney C. Badger, of the Utah Central office, was arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, and taken before Commissioner McKay. He waived examination and was placed under \$1,500 bonds to await the action of the grand jury. This morning bonds of \$500 were given for the appearance as witness of Louisa Ashman Badger, the alleged plural wife, who was arrested at Holden, Millard County, on Saturday, but was too ill to appear in court.

Overriding the Commission.—The Loyal League committee who are managing the attempt to steal the political control of the Territory, have distributed forms of the oath prepared by them for voters to subscribe to, among the registrars, who are given the "privilege" of following the instructions of the Utah Commission or obeying the dictum of the League. The committee are W. H. Dickson, J. E. Dooley, Wm. McKay, C. W. Bennett, H. W. Lawrence and O. J. Hollister.

Mrs. Jonathan Parker.—If Mrs. Jonathan Parker will call at or send her address to this office, she will receive a paper of some interest to her. Mrs. Parker's maiden name was Petrina Christiansa Sunbge, and she was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, December 25, 1827; she came to Utah in 1857, and was last heard of at Brigham City. In case Mrs. Parker is dead her relatives will confer a favor by communicating with her sister, Mrs. Juliana Peterson, Antigua, Maryborough, Queensland, Australia.

The Conference.—The meetings of the Salt Lake Stake special conference will be held on Saturday next, May 7th, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., in the Assembly Hall. On Sunday the meetings will be held in the Tabernacle at the same hours.

On Saturday evening at half-past six, the Bishops, their Counselors and leading members of the Priesthood of the Wards in the Stake, will meet in the Social Hall. A full attendance is requested.

The usual services will be held in the ward meeting houses on Sunday evening.

Dying.—The numerous friends and acquaintances of Thomas Colburn will regret to learn that he is now lying in this city at the point of death. He is one of the few remaining members of the famous "Zion's Camp," is over eighty-five years of age, and has been for several years a well known participant in the old folks' excursions. He came to the city about Conference time, April 5th, and is now at the residence of Mrs. Godbe, in the Twelfth Ward. He has been a remarkably robust man, but age and exposure have about done, their work, and Dr. Anderson, we are informed, has no hope of his recovery.

The Minersville Dam.—A short time since we printed an account of how the people of Minersville had been hoodwinked out of a partly constructed and very expensive dam in the Beaver River, the object of which was to make a huge reservoir and thus have plenty of water during the dry months of summer. We now learn from the *Utonian* as follows:

"Mr. Dupax, the Minersville rustler, thinks an injustice has been done his self-sacrificing spirit by the publication of the information given us concerning the Minersville dam question. It is with surprise that such is learned, for there was no intention of wrong. Listening to his version the following are the facts. The Minersville people had located and made some kind of entry of the land whereon their

dam-site stands. After a time this became void and it was necessary that in order to still hold the right to this land a renewal of the entry should be made. This was not done. Mr. D. who was in Salt Lake a short time ago expressed his desire to enter some land as a mill-site. He was referred to the land now in question. But he thought that was secured by the people. He was informed that the people had taken some steps toward securing it but their claim had now expired and the land was open for entry. This announcement was doubtless pleasing to him for several reasons, one that this location afforded an excellent site for his mill. He took possession. As soon as it became known to the people that Dupax had entered the land, a meeting was called, at which a proposition from Dupax, we presume in writing, was made known to the people. A few favored the proposition, others did not, and in this way the meeting adjourned. Dupax thinking he had been treated contemptuously, refused to listen to further arbitration. The details of the propositions have already been given, except that he offered to give a bond of \$800 binding him to the agreement, and when the canal, which should convey to his present residence a 2x5 stream of water, should be completed he would transfer a full title of the land to the people. By this he claims he would have been the loser by several hundred dollars. We are not commenting now, simply giving Mr. Dupax's ideas. He was asked not to be in a hurry as the people proposed holding another meeting at which it was thought the matter could be adjusted satisfactorily, but he replied that they needn't bother holding any more meetings, he considered himself most contemptuously treated, and so far as he was concerned the matter ended. He has been busy of late erecting a house on his newly-acquired possessions, and expects to go right on with his mill building."

Dupax may possibly be right in law, but he is at sea so far as justice is concerned. If the facts be as stated, to our way of thinking no amount of contempt that could be compiled and concentrated would express the degree of that sentiment to which he is justly entitled.

A DOUBLE FATALITY.

TWO MEN MEET DEATH IN A MINE.

Special to DESERET NEWS.]

PARIS, Idaho, April 30. This morning H. Ludlum descended into his prospect shaft (five miles west of Paris), which is 185 feet deep. He was overcome with foul air. A. Humberg, who was lowered to go to his assistance, was also overcome and both are dead. A party has just started to the scene to recover the bodies.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM EXILE.

He Furnishes an Interesting Budget About Matters and Things in Britain.

42 ISLINGTON, Liverpool,

England,

April 4th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

When lightning carries the daily news to earth's remotest bounds it is difficult to present anything to readers of the public journals by ordinary correspondence which does not bear the flavor of the "chestnut." But there are some things that are flashed along the wires that require explanations which cannot be given in the usual condensed form of such communications, and so a letter, even on subjects which have been touched upon by telegraph, is often interesting because expository. And there are some current events which escape the vigilance even of the press dispatchers. The readers of the *DESERET NEWS* often see references to

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN,

but it is probable that not one out of every score could explain what it really is. The woes of Ireland are echoed to the ends of the earth and more interest is taken in Paddy's land than ever before. This movement in aid of the poor land tenants ought to be correctly understood by their sympathizers. It is generally known that the owners of the land in the Green Isle, most of them non-residents, exact from their tenants rents far in excess of the ability of the peasants to pay. Failure in most cases means eviction. The unfortunate delinquent, with his family and chattels, is turned out of doors, to perish and starve for all the landlord cares. Under the land act of 1881 what are called

JUDICIAL RENTS

were arranged and an attempt was made to fix fair abatements. These in many instances caused a reduction of from 20 to 50 per cent. But the value of agricultural products declined so much that what was possible in 1881 was impossible four years after. Mr. Parnell endeavored to arrange a measure to prevent evictions and yet secure justice to the landlords. He proposed that a tender of 50 per cent. of the rent fixed before the decline in agricultural prices should be a legal bar to eviction until the proper rent should be judicially decided. The bill was vehemently opposed by the landed interests and failed of passage.

Then followed evictions attended with scenes of the most heartrending character, violence against agents and bailiffs and general agitation and distress. The plan of campaign was evolved from this

EMERGENCY.

The tenants on each estate were to meet and combine for mutual protection. A managing committee and chairman, who if possible was to be the priest, were to be appointed to receive the amount of rent due at each half year, less the abatement demanded by the tenants and refused by the landlord. Each body of tenantry were to decide as to what percentage should of right be reduced, their action not to bind any other body. Every tenant was to pledge himself to abide by the decision of the majority, to hold no communication with the landlord or agent, except in company with the whole body of the tenantry, and to accept of no settlement for himself which was not accorded to every other tenant on the same estate. Offers to receive tendered rent "on account," were to be refused. On rent day the whole body was to go together to the agent and offer the reduced rent. On his refusal to accept it as rent in full, they were to deposit it with the

MANAGING COMMITTEE

to be placed by them with a responsible person, unknown, so that the money could not be garnisheed; all negotiations from that time to be made through the chairman. The sum thus in hand to be used to fight the landlord in attempts at eviction, not to go for law costs, every tenant to risk eviction rather than pay any expenses to which landlords might be put in the fight. Each person evicted to receive weekly from the fund his proper proportion of the rent he deposited, thus feeding him out of the rent refused by the landlord. When a settlement is made the balance in hand to be divided among them all according to the amount funded by each. The National League to come to the aid of a body of tenants if their fund should become exhausted through grants and expenses or the dishonesty of the treasurer. The plan was ridiculed at first but it has come to be feared. And it has been so effectual that landlords are forced to devise extraordinary measures to meet the difficulty. It is a strike against rack-rents. It is a union against extortion. It is a combination against oppression. It is strength springing out of weakness and power out of poverty.

TO ILLUSTRATE

the plan of campaign, here is a letter addressed by the Catholic Priest of Drogheda to the agent of Lord Massareene's estate:

MONASTERBOICE, Drogheda, February 27.

GENTLEMEN:—I am directed to inform you that the rent on the estate of Lord Massareene has been collected and is lodged in the hands of a trustee, less 20 and 25 per cent. on judicial and non-judicial holdings respectively, and that you can have this money any day you please by signifying your readiness to grant the above-mentioned abatements.

I am further directed to request that you will be good enough to send Lord Massareene a copy of this letter, as the tenants here do not know his present address. I am gentlemen, yours obediently,

J. ROCK, C. O.

Messrs. Dudgeon & Emeragh, Solicitors, Dublin.

The reply was that his Lordship denied the priest's right or that of any one but his authorized agent to receive rents due to him by his tenants; that he would not make any abatement; and that his agents would adopt every measure known to the law to break up this illegal combination.

THE DIFFICULTIES

In the way of the landlord in this fight are serious. He can proceed by three methods. First, by a suit in bankruptcy, which is hedged up in many ways, and should the rent be paid at the last moment the landlord loses all the costs, which are extensive. Second, by a proceeding for debt, which may be defended by the committee, legal technicalities being interposed, and when judgment is rendered, the lease has to be sold to the highest bidder, the sum is run up till it covers the rent and costs so that the tenant can not be pursued further; he interposes a mortgage made before the sale, the conveyance is barred, costs are multiplied and the landlord is "left." Third, by ejectment which also involves a suit liable to legal blocks and expenses; the tenant claims compensation for improvements, and can redeem his lease if the rent is paid in six months from ejectment. The farm is boycotted and if the landlord proceeds to distrain, the sheriff's advent is heralded with horns and other signals. Everything valuable, including live stock is removed from the premises. When a neighborhood combines in this way it can be easily seen how troublesome it can be made for the landlord.

CORICTION

Is the policy that the government intends to adopt to bring the discontented and struggling Irish people to terms. In opposition to Gladstone's measures of mercy and home rule, the Conservatives and their allies are determined to use force on the one hand and offer a remedial land bill on the other. Stringent and repressive regulations are proposed which are likely to promote instead of suppress disorder and to intensify rather than assuage the hatred of Ireland's sons and daughters to British rule.

THE CRIMES ACT

as it is named which has called forth such animated opposition in Parliament and so widespread a feeling of indignation among the friends of Erin, revives some of the obnoxious features of former legislation against the Irish. If it should pass, a magistrate may be directed by the Attorney General for Ireland to hold preliminary examinations when he thinks a felony or misdemeanor has been committed, although no person is charged with crime, and to examine witnesses on oath and bind them in recognizances to appear when called upon at any time within three months. Witnesses may not be excused on the ground that their testimony might criminate themselves, but their statements shall not be admissible in evidence against themselves in any proceeding except for perjury. The following may be

PROSECUTED

before a court of summary jurisdiction;

Any person who shall take part in any criminal conspiracy to compel or induce any person or persons either not to fulfill his or their legal obligations, or not to let, hire, use or occupy any land, or not to deal with, work for, or hire any person or persons in the ordinary course of trade, business, or occupation, or to interfere with the administration of the law.

Any person who shall wrongfully and without legal authority use violence or intimidation to or towards any person or persons with a view to cause any person or persons either to do any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to abstain from doing, or to abstain from doing any act which such person or persons has or have a legal right to do; or to ward or any person or persons in consequence either of his or their having done any act which he or they had a legal right to do, or of his or their having abstained from doing any act which he or they had a legal right to abstain from doing.

Any person who shall take part in any riot or unlawful assembly; or within 12 months after the execution of any writ of possession of any house or land shall wrongfully take or hold forcible possession of such house or land or any part thereof; or shall assault or wilfully and unlawfully resist or obstruct any sheriff, constable, bailiff, process server, or other minister of the law while in the execution of his duty, or shall assault him in consequence of such execution.

Any person who by words or acts shall incite, solicit, encourage or persuade any other person to commit any of these offenses.

In a district that has been "proclaimed" any defendant indicted for a crime therein may be tried by a special jury, and on application by certificate of the Attorney General, the trial may be

MOVED TO ANOTHER COUNTY,

and in cases of murder, manslaughter, attempt to murder, aggravated violence against the person, arson, breaking into, assaulting, or injuring a dwelling house, on the same kind of application may be removed to a county in England or to the Central Criminal Court in London. And the case may be conducted and punishment inflicted as though the offense had been committed in the county, district or country where the trial is had. The defendant has the right to plead that a satisfactory trial may be had without danger to the jurors, their lives, property or business in the county where the offense is alleged to have been committed, but it is in the breast of the High Court to decide this, and when judges are in sympathy with the landlords, the side of "peace and good order" can readily be shown as demanding the removal.

Any district may be "PROCLAIMED" by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council if he is satisfied that any association is formed therein for the promotion of crime or to interfere with the administration of the law, and after the proclamation such associations may be suppressed, houses may be searched for arms without any specification in the warrant other than the name of the town or ward. Simple Trade's Unions are not classed with dangerous associations. These are the chief features of the act which will be debated with all force that lies behind the four parties—the Conservatives, the Unionists, the Liberals and the Parnellites. If enacted it will probably be considerably modified.

The plan of campaign has developed a

CONFLICT BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

The case of Father Kelly who declined to answer as a witness in the case of Patrick O'Brien, a tenant on the Ponsonby estate who was adjudicated bankrupt for investing his rent with a committee of which Father Kelly was chairman, was followed by the case of Father Ryan in a similar proceeding against Thomas Moroney. The two priests were sent to jail for contempt, because they would not answer questions requiring, as they alleged, the violation of the Priest's obligation of secrecy, as to all matters confided to him in his ecclesiastical capacity. The Court ruled that receiving money deposited as the assets of a bankrupt was not a religious duty. Father Ryan said that Judge Boyd could not be expected to understand the obligation of a Catholic Priest or the confidence reposed in him by Catholic people, and if he answered, as to communications made to him by the defendant it would be a violation of his duty. When each of the Priests were sent to prison, a tremendous hubbub was raised and the Priests are looked on as heroes and Judge Boyd as a tyrant. The controversy is an open one, but public sympathy is and must be with the valiant and faithful clergymen.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE

continues to be a popular topic. The celebration in London is to take place June 21st, but the Scotch intend to take time by the forelock, and the grand review at Edinburgh is to come off June 17th, which is to be observed as a general holiday in the land of cakes. There will be ceremonies and Jollifications all over the British Isles of a most imposing and most likely bibulous character, but the pleasantest features will be the numerous contributions to and endowments of institutions of a benevolent, educational or literary character. In some places the poor are to be feasted for the day. In others more permanent benefits are to be bestowed by enriching establishments for their aid. Gifts to art galleries, for new town clocks, cemeteries, public parks, libraries, and sundry objects of public interest, will be fitting memorials of the Jubilee. A thanksgiving service will be celebrated at Westminster Abbey, and John Bull, who is nothing if not grumblesome, thinks the selection a blunder and that it "ought to have been in St. Paul's, you know." Her Majesty's

VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM

was a big thing, conducted with all the pomp and circumstance of royal processions and formal salutations. It was not as orderly as it might have been for the "common people" who are somewhat rude in Birmingham, crowded in such masses that they were beyond the control of the limited police force, and human streams meeting from different channels to crowd after the procession, reminded one of the schoolboy problem of an immovable body assailed by an irresistible force. No less a dignitary than the Bishop of Worcester was wedged in between the joining crowds and came pretty near opening a vacancy for some ambitious clergyman desirous of "a good work"—and a fat living. If the police and his friends had not come to his rescue he would have been jammed into a jelly. Chamberlain, the apostate Gladstonite,

FORGOT THE DIGNITY

due to his Sovereign Lady and on meeting her actually offered to shake hands with her! Victoria discovered something wrong with the fastening of her glove and so, in a woman's way, shifted out of the difficulty. What a contrast this shows up between Monarchism and Democracy. In America everybody that calls on the President on reception days shakes hands with him; in England the idea of even a member of Parliament attempting such a thing thrills the aristocracy with horror and makes the "lower orders" laugh at the contempts.

It is popularly supposed in America that the

WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND

are gradually becoming poorer, and that their condition is worse than ever. That is a grand mistake. When Queen Victoria ascended the throne near half a century ago, wheat cost more than double its present price, and agricultural laborers wages were nearly double now of the figure then, while skilled artisan's have advanced in nearly as great a proportion. A letter can be sent to any part of the kingdom now for a penny, while then it cost sixteen pence for a letter to Belfast. In 1840 working people had \$110,000,000 in the savings banks; now they have \$30,000,000,000. These may be straws but they show which way the wind is blowing in "the low country." And yet the

WIDE SPREAD POVERTY

that prevails in every town and village of any considerable size is truly awful. It is due to many causes and among them are the improvidence, intemperance and unprogressiveness of the poor, the decline of many manufactures and the system of pauperism which provides no way for the utilization of unemployed labor but doles out insufficient relief, and promotes servility and dependence. Then most people live "from hand to mouth" and very few working people comparatively ever acquire "a stake in the country," and sickness or loss of work means suffering and semi-starvation to the multitude.

BLESSED

are they who escape from this condition of things and with faith in God and integrity to the truth find a home among the Saints in Zion, and lay the foundation for comfort and independence. They soon reach that happy condition that is "neither poverty nor riches," that golden mean wherein the virtues mostly flourish. It is there where calm content is easiest to be found, or so it seems to

EXILE.

The ancient Jews required everybody to learn a trade. St. Paul, though one of the most learned men of his nation, was a tent maker. It was a good rule, because it prepared every man for actual service to society, and placed him in a manner beyond the vicissitudes of fortune. We believe it would be a still better rule if adopted in the education of both sexes. A girl can learn stenography and photography in the time now spent, and often more than wasted, over the piano. A boy with some talent for that sort of work may, without being a great artist, learn the practical art of engraving, an art which is now brought into requisition by nearly all the trades, and which is of peculiar value to the advertiser. And after all, it is better to be a self-supporting mechanic than a hireless lawyer or a hungry doctor.