

city and ordered a copy of the tribute to be sent to his family.

The committee on organization elected Friday night as the time for holding the memorial meeting and appointed a committee to arrange therefor.

Recorder Smith told how Mr. Kelly was satisfied that his end was coming, and how he expressed the hope that when death arrived all mankind would feel friendly toward him. Mr. Kelly desired no ostentatious burial. The recorder confirmed the report that Mr. Kelly died peacefully, manfully like a Christian.

Senator Morrill has submitted his proposed amendment to Platt's open executive session resolution, which makes this resolution apply to reciprocity treaties instead of nominations.

A SCHOOL FOR UTAH.

Blair submitted a proposed amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, making an appropriation to aid in the establishment of a school in Utah, under the direction of the Industrial Christian Home Association of Utah, and to provide employment, homes and self-support for the dependent class in that Territory, with a view to aid in the suppression of polygamy therein.

The House committee on Pacific railroads has agreed to report favorably Dorsey's bill authorizing the Union Pacific to construct branch lines. The report will not be presented to the House, however, until some action is had by that body upon the extension bill, now the special order for consideration next Saturday.

The following circular was issued from the General Land Office to-day:

Registers and Receivers of United States Land Offices:

Gentlemen:—The repeal of the pre-emption, timber culture and desert land laws being now the subject of consideration by Congress, all applications to enter lands under said laws are hereby suspended from and after this date until the first day of August, 1880, and you are hereby directed to receive no filings or new applications for entry under said laws during said time.

(Signed): WM. A. J. SPARKS, Commissioner.
Approved: L. Q. C. LAMAR, Secretary.

Representative Boutelle received a telegram to-day from Eastport to the effect that the Dominion collectors of customs threaten to seize American boats if they buy herring from the fish weirs on the Provincial shores to be used for canning in the United States. A large business of this kind has been carried on at Eastport and vicinity, nearly all the fish being brought from Provincial weirs.

The American hostmen are afraid to continue the traffic and large numbers of people on both sides of the line are affected.

Mr. Boutelle and Senator Hale this afternoon called on Secretary Bayard, who promised to take immediate steps to ascertain the fact of this reported denial of the ordinary privileges of commerce, but he remarked, as the diplomatic relations on this subject must be conducted through the British Home Government, they are necessarily slow.

Comptroller Durham of the Treasury Department has redereed a decision in which he holds that under the act of June 16, 1880, the double minimum excess paid for lands should be returned to the original purchaser and not to the transferee, where the transfer was made after the passage of the act. This decision reverses Comptroller Lawrence, his predecessor.

CULLOM'S AMENDMENT.

Senator Cullom has introduced in the Senate a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the Constitution:

ARTICLE, VI., Sec. 1. The only institution or contract of marriage within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction shall be that of the union in marriage of one man with one woman, and bigamy and polygamy are forever prohibited, any law, custom, form or ceremony, civil or religious, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. No State shall pass any law or allow any custom, form or ceremony of marriage except in obedience to and in conformity with the institution of marriage as hereinbefore established; but otherwise, the regulation within each State of marriage and divorce and civil and criminal jurisdiction over these subjects shall belong to the several States as heretofore.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

The following confirmations were made to-day:

■Jno. B. Scott, Indian Agent for the Shoshones in Nevada.

■F. C. Armstrong, Indian Proctor.

■The President has vetoed three more pension bills.

DENVER, Col., 2.—An Aspen special to the *Republican* says: "A party of young ladies climbed to the top of the fire-bell tower, 601 feet high, for the purpose of obtaining a good view of the city. Eliza Stewart stepped to the edge of the tower and was leaning against the corner post, looking over the country, when the janitor not knowing of the presence of the ladies, seized the bell-rope to call a meeting of the fire company. The sudden clank of the great bell startled Miss Stewart, and losing her balance she plunged from the dizzy height to the pavement. She was carried into a neighboring

house where it was discovered that both of her legs were crushed to such an extent that both feet were within a few inches of the knees. Her left arm was broken in splinters and five ribs in her right side were broken and torn loose from the spine. She is still alive, but recovery is impossible.

DENVER, 2.—The *Times'* Leadville special says: A cave-in occurred in the Col. Sellers mine, California Gulch, at noon to-day, in which Joseph Pretti, Louis Miller, H. Hitchcock and Louis Pretti, four miners, were caught. The men were working in a slope 300 feet high, putting in the timbers, when a heavy mass of ore caved in on them. A gang of 150 men are working with all the energy of despair, trying to recover the bodies. As the water is rushing in so fast and the ore keeps falling upon them it is hardly possible the remains will be reached to-day.

Hon. Frank Tilford, a prominent California and Nevada pioneer, died here this evening of congestion of the liver. Mr. Tilford went to San Francisco from Kentucky in 1845. While in California he was elected State Senator and held other public offices. During Buchanan's administration he was appointed United States Attorney for Utah, and distinguished himself in the prosecution of John D. Lee, of the Mountain Meadow Massacre horror. He came to Denver in 1880 and held an enviable position in the democratic party and at the Colorado bar. He drafted the city charter of Denver, and at the time of his death was serving a term in the State Senate.

SAN FRANCISCO, 2.—The *Chronicle's* Tombstone special says: Capt. Pierce of the San Carlos reservation has offered the Indians settled in the San Pedro Valley under Eskiminzin a reward of \$150 for each head of the hostiles they may kill. This is done to induce them to fight against the hostiles instead of joining them, as has been feared. Captain Pierce states that none of the Indian scouts discharged by Crook have reached the reservation.

HELENA, Montana, 2.—The recent circular of Commissioner Sparks, relative to the cutting of timber on public lands in the Territories, is already having a damaging effect on the business and mining interests of the Territory. Unless the ruling is greatly modified, all the lumber used will have to be shipped from Washington Territory.

Washington, 2.—Detroit 6, Nationals 4.

New York, 2.—New York 7, Kansas City 3.

Philadelphia, 2.—St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 8.

Boston, 2.—Chicago 9, Boston 0.

AUGUSTA, Me., 3.—The *Kennebec Journal* this morning publishes a letter from Blaine, denying that in his recent speech in Portland he had applied the words, "impudent, insolent" and "brutal" to Salisbury. Blaine writes: "I was referring to his lordship's declaration that the Irish might remain as they now are or emigrate, and I said, interrogatively, 'Is not this an impudent proposition?' 'Is it not insolent in its terms?' 'Does it indeed stop short of being brutal in its cruelty?' It is not parliamentary to say that a statement is not true, but altogether parliamentary to say that its author is guilty of falsehood. The first describes the thing, the second assails the person, my characterization was aimed at the proposition and not at Lord Salisbury personally."

CLEVELAND, 3.—At the morning's meeting of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor David R. Gibson of Hamilton, Ont., Joseph R. Buchan of Denver, Col., and Ira B. Ayleworth of Baltimore, Md., were elected assistants to the Executive Board.

WASHINGTON, 3.—Nearly two thousand persons, principally ladies, entered the White House grounds to-day in the hope of being able to inspect the floral decorations, and particularly the Blue Room, where the marriage was solemnized last evening. They began to arrive before 8 o'clock and continued to come until afternoon. All, however, were disappointed, none of them were able to get farther than the main entrance; here their progress was arrested by the doorkeepers, who informed them that the House was closed for the day, and that orders had been issued by Col. Lamont to admit nobody except on public business. Inside workmen have been engaged from an early hour removing plants, and all floral decorations and cleaning up the house generally. This work consumed several hours, but was fully completed by one o'clock and there was nothing left in the general appearance of the rooms to indicate that the President's wedding had occurred but a few hours before. Most of the flowers used in the decorations were distributed among the city hospitals.

St. Louis, 3.—Arguments in the Maxwell case were continued to-day and as counsel have not been limited in respect to time, the case may not go to the jury till Saturday.

DEER PARK, Maryland, 3.—President Cleveland and bride arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning and are domiciled in one of the cottages of the hotel. There are but few persons here, as there was no knowledge that the bridal party would come here. The President and Mrs. Cleveland are sojourning very quietly. A large influx of visitors is looked for as soon as it becomes known that the newly wedded couple are here.

New York, 3.—Chas. A. Buddensiek, builder of mud houses, sentenced to ten years imprisonment and fined \$500 for manslaughter, was early this morning taken to Sing Sing.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, 2.—A committee of the Chamber of Deputies having the government's expulsion bill in charge decided to-day by a vote of 6 to 5 that the measure be compulsory and not permissive; second, that it be applied to all members of all families which at any time reigned in France; thirdly, that the decree of banishment be pronounced by the Legislature and not by the Executive.

LONDON, 3.—The *Times*, commenting on Blaine's Portland speech, says: "Blaine may or may not catch the Irish vote by performances, such as that of Tuesday's speech, and so win the prize which, fully as much on personal as on political grounds, has been snatched from him once, and again, but we refuse to believe that his ignorant and presumptuous rant represents the honest and independent opinion and reflection of Americans. It is peculiarly absurd that he should pose as the advocate of a plan which he supposes, quite wrongly, of course, would place Ireland in the position of a State of the American Union. He has been conspicuous for the same reasons which now make him a flatterer of the Irish, in the bloody shirt campaign against the Southern States. Should they now attempt to deprive the negroes of suffrage, he would be the first to favor a settlement of that local affair by armed interference of the central government. His history is almost on a par with his reasoning, which deserves to be classed with Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt's latest contribution, wherein Lecky has something to say." What Lecky has to say, is contained in another column of the *Times* in the form of a letter; this is a criticism of Sir William's argument that the Home Rule measure preface by Gladstone aimed at the simple revival of Grattan's Irish Parliament. Lecky says the argument is absurd. Grattan's Parliament, Lecky contends, placed the government of Ireland in the hands of Protestant generals, who were bound to English connection by closest ties of interest and sentiment. They were, adds Lecky, pre-eminently representatives of property, whose political power it has been Gladstone's steady object to destroy. The effect of his scheme would be to throw the government of Ireland into the hands of men hitherto the avowed enemies of both property and the Empire.

LONDON, 2.—At the conclusion of Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons Tuesday night, Sexton arose amid the cheers of the Parnellites. He said Chamberlain had no fear of dissolution, because he was going to the country to masquerade as a Unionist Liberal, relying on Tory votes. The speech which Chamberlain had just made would enable Ireland to discern between true and false friends. He assured Chamberlain, so long as this generation lasted, that the people of Ireland would not forget his speech. Until now the honorable member had been fighting under cover—at last they had him in the open—and knew him as a deserter and ally of the party seeking to give over the working classes of England to the champions of class privileges, and consign Ireland to a government that advocated 20 years' coercion. Unlike Chamberlain, Lord Hartington deserved and would receive the respect of those opposing him. Lord Hartington had no injured vanity to resent, and had refused throughout to enter the cabinet, because he could not tolerate the principle of home rule. Lord Hartington offered Ireland some mouldy crumbs, such as had been given to Lazarus; but Ireland is not a beggar for alms, but demanded what she asked for as a right. He (Sexton) had never heard that meagre charity bestowed upon a beggar at the gate in any way affected the ultimate destination of a rich man. [Laughter.] There were two policies contained in the opposition bill, the negative policy to throw out Gladstone and the positive to take his place. [Laughter.] But the country could find no question really between Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, between the present bill and the policy of enforced emigration, backed up by 20 years of coercion. To renew the coercion act meant going back to the Cromwellian method, which would be no nearer success than the coercive measures of recent years. As to Chamberlain's federation scheme, there was nothing in the bill to hinder a federation if found desirable in the future. Regarding the retention of Irish members, they all felt that for a long time they would have enough to do to put their own affairs in order, though they had no objection to consider any proposal to assist the British legislature in the consideration of Imperial affairs.

Referring to Ulster, the speaker denied the alleged predominance of Protestant population, and maintained there was no safeguard for legislation except to treat the whole of Ireland as a unit. Freedom of conscience would never be imperilled under the Irish Catholic majority. Whatever should be the fate of the bill, the Irish people would cherish with lasting gratitude the memory of Gladstone.

Whether that bill was carried or not, it would not be a dead measure—it would live in its results. Gladstone deserved a statue beside that of Fox in the corridor of the House, and his memory would yet be cherished and blessed as that of a man who conceived a settlement satisfactory to Ireland and honorable alike to both countries. (Cheers.)

Sir William Vernon's Harcourt said

those who took the view of a separate Parliament in Ireland, meant separation, and we must not forget that Ireland once had her own Parliament. He quoted Grattan's Declaration of Rights as recognizing the supremacy of the Crown, and reminded the House of the reception of that declaration by the English Parliament. He referred to Fox's warning to the House at the time the Lord Lieutenant notified Lord North it was impossible longer to enforce English laws and that the time had arrived to give Ireland her own government. Fox said that Irish unwilling subjects were little better than enemies, and if a foreign war occurred, the government would be obliged to garrison Ireland in order to keep her quiet, instead of expecting her assistance.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asked what were the Government's intentions regarding a division.

Parnell trusted the Government would not decide as to a division until it was aware what leaders of the opposition who had spoken on the bill intended taking part in the debate.

Hamilton, in behalf of the opposition, said they were content with the part they had taken in the debate, and only desired now that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach should speak.

Gladstone said the Government would hardly undertake to press the debate, but thought it might terminate Friday.

SPARKS FROM SPANISH FORK.

AN EXCELLENT LETTER FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT—LAMENTABLE DISPUTATIONS.

SPANISH FORK CITY, May 28th, 1880.

Editor *Deseret News*:

The grain prospect is very good here at present. The water supply is abundant, and yet there is much contention and dispute regarding the rights of the parties interested. The city claims the right, under its charter, to regulate and control all the water running into and through the city and to tax all persons—entitled to the use of water—within the territorial limits of the corporation. All of this is strenuously disputed by the West Field and East Bench Irrigating companies. They claim the right to appoint their own officers, tax their own interests and manage their own affairs, according to what they claim to be their legal rights under their respective organizations. The question has many complicated features, and from present indications a legal conflict, of no mean proportions, appears imminent. Unless some Cleobulus arises to adjust existing difficulties, the wolf will find an easy prey when he comes.

IS IT THE EFFECT OF THE WATER?

The city is now driving for artesian water in front of the City Hall on the Public Square. A depth of nearly two hundred feet has been reached, and the intention is to keep driving until success gushes from the earth. Two enterprising brethren, Wm. Johnson and Charles Leah, have fine flowing wells of excellent water. Our surface wells are heavily charged with mineral and organic matter, which cause considerable typhoid, kidney and other diseases. It is presumed by good authority that the water here possesses a certain deleterious substance which effects the equilibrium of the brain. Certain it is, the frothy opposing element of Spanish Fork appears to be afflicted with a mania for disruption, but whether this is caused by the water referred to, or by inherent diabolism, or both, the reader may judge. The action of the District Court at Provo in returning law breakers into our midst upon a technicality in the complaints and of the grand jury in failing to find an indictment against a murderer—the late victim of the pious, patriotic Thorne—have given renewed courage to the members of the local Liberal ring. The better part of the people here, however—and they form the grand majority—are determined to oppose wrong, check crime, and bring offenders to justice, notwithstanding the great difficulty in obtaining witnesses of sufficient moral courage who dare come forward and testify to what they know.

BUILDING PROSPECTS.

The prospect of erecting new buildings is not very flattering at present for this season, nor of completing those already started. About two years ago quite an enthusiasm was created in favor of a theatre hall; so much so that a solid foundation was soon laid, and no more. If there is one place more than another that requires a place of amusement—a respectable place where young and old may enjoy themselves in intellectual recreation—it is Spanish Fork. Such a place is a moral necessity here.

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS.

Our meetings, including Sunday schools and Mutual Improvement, are well attended. A reading room has been in successful operation for two years past. Last Tuesday night President Cluff, of Provo, delivered a very entertaining and instructive lecture to the conjoint Mutual Improvement Associations here, on his return from an official tour through Goshen, Santaquin and Payson; at which places he held meetings under the auspices of the above named important branches of the Church. Elders Brimhall and Keeler were his companions. The trio are a power for good.

At no time in the history of the past have our district schools been so well attended as at present, nor with as great a success. The demand now is: "More school room," and the trustees are energetically meeting the demand.

It is now a settled fact that a summer institute for the benefit of the Utah County teachers, and those of other counties who wish to avail themselves of the opportunity, will open on the 14th of next month in Provo. The leading instructors, as now contemplated, will be Professors Karl G. Maeser, B. Cluff, Jr., Supt. G. H. Brimhall and Professors Talmage, Coombs and Paul.

In addition to the regular and special studies, occasional, scientific lectures will be given by qualified educators, and on Saturdays trips will be taken for scientific purposes to the mountains, river, meadow and lake.

It will readily be seen that the object of this commendable and progressive privilege is to raise the teachers' standard of proficiency for the benefit of Utah's sons and daughters.

It is expected of every live teacher to be present—those afflicted with ennui to arouse themselves to lively and healthy action, or to suffer hearing the doleful sound of their funeral knell. The day for triflers is rapidly passing. Educators are now in the front; let them take the reins and guide the system wisely and well.

J. A. R.

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