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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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GEORGE Q. CANNON,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

[SPECIAL TO THE DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

GENERAL.

NEW YORK.—A Baltimore dispatch says the city was greatly disturbed on Sunday evening by the announcement, which soon spread all over the city, that the entire family of Arza Arnold, one of the most prominent wealthy citizens of Frederick Co., had been poisoned; that his wife was dead, while five of the children, ranging from five to twenty years, lay in an insensible condition. The latest version of the affair was to the effect that the family had partaken of poisoned tea on Saturday evening. Medical assistance was sent from the town of Burkeville, near where the family lived, and Baltimore. The children may recover. An investigation is to be made as to the poison.

A London dispatch states that the principal event at Lincoln races, which were inaugurated yesterday, was the Lincolnshire handicap being won by Chaplin's bay horse Guy Dorrell, beating a field of twenty-eight starters.

The morning papers estimate the number of processionists in line yesterday in the celebration of St. Patrick's day at from 350,000 to 500,000. The *Times* says it was the largest of the kind yet been seen. It currently was reported yesterday, among oil dealers of this city, that the railroads connected with the Southern Improvement company were lately considering the propriety of repudiating their contracts with that company.

NEW YORK.—The *Time's* correspondent says a change has come over the spirit of the administration regarding the American-Spanish question growing out of the Cuban war of independence. The relations between this government and Spain are of such a critical nature that an open rupture may be expected at any moment.

PORTLAND, Oregon, 18.—The colored men at Victoria have petitioned to be allowed to serve on juries.

Arrangements have been completed by which a line of vessels have been established between Liverpool and Portland, leaving every sixty days.

LOS ANGELES, 18.—A thousand dollars has been contributed to the French patriotic fund by French citizens.

FOREIGN.

DUBLIN, 18.—The celebration of St. Patrick's day at Cork yesterday, was of unusual proportions. A mass meeting was held at which it is estimated nearly 15,000 persons were present. Mr. Ronague presided, and on taking the chair made a powerful speech. He said the most despotic government in Europe would not have allowed such an occasion as a royal thanksgiving to pass without amnesty to political prisoners. England had never granted anything from motives of justice; concessions had always been wrung from her through fear. The speaker's bold denunciations were received with frequent and prolonged cheering. The various organizations marched to and from the park with flags and bands of music. Although there was much excitement no disorder occurred, and the police force which had been largely reinforced for

the day, found no occasion to interfere. A pension of £1,000 per annum has been voted to lady Mayo, and £20,000 has been settled on her children, by the British government.

LONDON, 18.—In the Commons to-day, Gladstone, in answering Disraeli's inquiry, said the reply of the American government to Granville's note, concerning the *Alabama* claims, was received by Her Majesty's government on the 14th. He was gratified to be able to state that it was couched in courteous and friendly terms. (Cheers.) Our views, he said, are not adopted. In the opinion of the government an answer is required, which the government of the United States appears to invite. This answer will be delivered to the American minister in London, before Thursday of the present week. Our communication, while it shows we are anxious to carry the treaty into effect, will not fail in that sense of the state and nature of the case which the honor of the country demands.

VIENNA, 19.—the workmen in the mines of the Rothschilds in Moravia, enraged at the non-payment of their wages, attacked the office of the superintendent. Gaining entrance they burst open the safe and appropriated the contents, when they then demolished the building. The soldiers were called out and fired on the rioters, four being killed, fifty wounded and one hundred arrested. Order has been restored, but the mines are guarded by the military.

HALIFAX, 18.—The snow blockade continues, and a coal famine is severely felt. The imperial government is selling coal in small quantities.

LONDON, 19.—In the House of Lords this evening, Baron Redesdale gave notice that he should introduce a resolution declaring it is the common interest of all nations to decide whether when belligerents have been recognized and become a nation, there can be a demand from a neutral state for indemnity for advantages obtained by the belligerents. Lord Redesdale added that if this resolution was carried, he should move an address to the crown, praying that an international congress be called by Great Britain for the settlement of this question.

Earl Derby gave notice that he should ask government what course it intended to pursue with regard to the treaty of Washington.

In the House of Commons, Disraeli gave notice that he should bring to the consideration of the House the state of the relations with the United States.

Gladstone, in reply to Horsman, said he was prepared to give parliament assurances that in case fresh negotiations were entered on with the American government, no proposals would be finally accepted until they had received the sanction of Parliament.

LONDON, 19.—A remarkable scene occurred in the House of Commons to-night, when Sir Charles Dilke's resolution for an investigation into the possessions of the crown came up. The speaker called on Sir Charles for the introduction of the motion of which he had already given notice. Viscount Bury rose to a question of privilege. As the members had taken the oath of allegiance to Queen Victoria and her successors, and as the member from Chelsea avowed openly that he was a republican, he wanted to know if, with proper respect for the honor of the Commons, the member could be allowed to proceed without repudiating—Here Lord Bury was interrupted by cheers and shouts, and there was much confusion on all sides. As soon as order was restored, the speaker of the House said he knew nothing inconsistent with the dignity of the House in allowing the member from Chelsea to proceed. Sir Charles then rose to put the motion. Amid great excitement and a storm of groans and cheers in a moderate tone of voice he called attention to the civil list. He then moved for returns, showing the duties of the auditor to make his report and also reports for the exchequer since the ascension of Victoria; what warrants were issued by the treasury, with the specifications of the classes from which savings arose, and to what accounts those savings were transferred each year; also returns showing the in-

come and expenditures of the crown from the Queen's ascension to the present year; the amount charged for fees on installations, for robes, collars, badges and royal presents, the conveyance of distinguished personages, funerals of the royal family, expenses of the coronation, journeys of the Queen, building and repairing the palaces, court attaches, allowances to trumpeters, watermen, marshals, chamberlains, and for services on the royal yachts for ten years; and finally returns of the income from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall, and of the total amount paid the Prince of Wales.

Sir Charles having succeeded in reading his motion to the end, though frequently interrupted, proceeded to support it in a set speech. Derisive laughter was heard in all parts of the house, in the galleries as well on the floor, during the delivery, and the confusion was at times so great that the voice of the speaker was inaudible. He opened by saying that possibly the motion he offered was unprecedented; it was time, therefore, that a precedent should be established. He would discuss the question of allegiance some other day. He denounced sinecures and useless offices like that of Governor of Windsor Castle, and wanted to know on what principle of right Prince Teck and Prince Arthur were allowed to occupy lodges in the public palaces. There was once some justification in spending money for the royal yachts, for his late majesty, William IVth, was a sailor king. But now we maintain four vessels of this description for what reason? The abandonment of the antiquated palace of St. James was recommended long ago, yet large sums were spent thereon annually. He admitted having said that the Queen paid no income tax. This he had learned was not true, and he therefore retracted the charge. He concluded by asserting that the civil list was increased £500,000 annually and that a large amount was wasted.

Auberon Herbert seconded the motion, the house all the time being noisy and tumultuous.

Gladstone rose to reply, when order was restored. He contradicted the statement that the civil list had increased, and corrected Sir Charles sharply on other points. He denounced, as mischievous, the speech at Newcastle by the member, and hinted that the success of the motion would be equal to the success of that speech. In conclusion Gladstone urged the house, on every ground, to reject the motion.

Auberon Herbert endeavored to speak, but his voice was drowned with groans and cries of "divide." The speaker insisted on the preservation of order, when all the conservatives and many liberals left. Herbert attempted to continue his speech, and declared he preferred a republic to a monarchy. Here the interruptions began again, and three attempts were made to count out the house.

Lord George Hamilton called attention to the demonstrations of persons in the visitors' and reporters' galleries, in violation of the rules, and the galleries were cleared, but were soon afterward re-opened. After several attempts to adjourn, and various dilatory motions, the house divided with the following result: for the motion, 2; against, 274. The result was greeted with cheers and laughter.

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS OF THE DESERET BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

Whereas, the growing wants of the people of Utah in regard to apiculture demand that some thorough central organization be formed to foster and promote the general culture of Bees;

Therefore be it Resolved, that to consummate so desirable an object the bee keepers and others interested hereby unite in organizing a society, to be known as the Deseret Bee Keepers' Association.

First. The object of the Association shall be to promote scientific and certain apiculture by practical apiculturists disseminating at the meetings of the Association and through the newspapers such gems of their experience and information as will best

advance the interests of bee keeping and tend to fertilize this very useful branch of profitable home industry.

Second. The officers of the association shall consist of a President, three vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who shall also perform the duties of the Treasurer, and such other officers as may be deemed requisite by the Association to elect or appoint.

Third. The general management of the Association shall be under the direction of the President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretary, who shall constitute the Board of Directors.

Fourth. This Association should have one or more representative Vice-Presidents, chosen in each County of the Territory, to represent, either in person or by proxy, the apicultural interests of said counties, at the meetings of the Association.

Fifth. The President shall be authorized to call meetings from time to time as he deems the interests of the Association may demand, and in the absence of the president the Vice-Presidents, in the order of their appointments, shall preside, and perform the duties of the Presidents.

Sixth. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Association, enroll the names of its members, attend to its correspondence, have the care of all moneys, and the custody of all the property of the Association, audit the accounts, disburse the funds by order of the Board, and make a report of his doings to the Association whenever required.

Seventh. The officers of the Association shall hold office for the term of one year and till their successors are elected and assume the duties of their respective offices.

Eighth. Should a vacancy occur by death or otherwise, the board shall have power to fill such vacancy, subject to the confirmation or rejection of a two-thirds vote at a subsequent meeting of the Association.

Ninth. Whenever it shall be deemed necessary to send delegates to represent the Association abroad, or to appoint agents to transact local or foreign business, and it may not be practicable to convene a meeting of the Association for that purpose, then the Board shall be authorized to appoint and empower such delegates or agents and to give them all needful instructions.

Tenth. Any person may be admitted a member of this Association by the prepayment of one dollar, provided the names of applicant ladies be enrolled free of charge.

Eleventh. At the suggestion of the Board the foregoing by-laws may be altered, amended, or repealed, at any meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

A. MILTON MUSSER, President.
R. V. Morris, Secretary.

FEEDING BEES IN THE SPRING.—A correspondent of the *Bee-Keepers' Journal* propounds the following questions for solution:

1. Does feeding in the spring really induce early breeding?
2. When is the best time to commence feeding?
3. How much should be fed to each swarm daily?
4. What feed is best for the purpose? To which the editor makes the following replies:
 1. Yes.
 2. In the South, in February; Farther north, in March.
 3. About half a pint; or, if the stock has an abundance of sealed honey, some may be uncapped, or half a gill of syrup fed daily. If the hives are out of doors, and the weather is warm enough for bees to fly, the feeding should be done every evening. Stocks deficient in honey should have more than half a pint, and feeding must be continued until a regular supply of both honey and pollen is obtained.
 4. Honey is the best feed. A thick syrup, made of white sugar, is excellent. If fed in the fall or winter, for winter stock, add cream of tartar or glycerine.

None think the great unhappy but the great.—Young.