

badly bruised. Bill Purdy, fireman No. 17, several slight wounds. Henry Hewitt, head brakeman, who was riding on No. 17, was somewhat bruised, but nothing serious. All the other train hands were more or less shook up, but beyond a few bruises sustained no injuries."

FUNERAL OF JOEL GROVER.

THE funeral of the late Elder Joel Grover was conducted at Nephi yesterday. A number of his friends and acquaintances who reside in this city and other places in Utah were in attendance. Practically speaking, almost the whole people of Juab Stake turned out on the occasion to testify their respect for the memory of a man of sterling integrity, whose public services to the community have been of great value. The recollection of his worth will be long cherished in the hearts of a host of friends, as well as by his immediate family, who have the sympathy of the people in their bereavement.

[Special to DESERET NEWS.]

A REMARKABLE OCCURENCE.

A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL IN THE CASE OF A "MORMON."

BEAVER, Utah, May 17, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The Eastern case was given to the jury at 3 p.m. At 7 o'clock the jury came into court to get enlightened with regard to the meaning of cohabitation. The Court did its best to enlighten the jury on the new rulings of that ambiguous word. They went back to the jury room and returned to the court at 10 o'clock p.m. with a verdict of not guilty. Brother Easton was discharged. This is the only case wherein a verdict of not guilty has been rendered and that, too, by a jury gotten together by open venire.

A jury has been obtained in the Maeser libel case, and witnesses are now being examined.

MOONSHEE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 13.—JORD A. Rogers, the husband of Minnie Palmer, was to-day bound in heavy sureties to keep the peace and to refrain from killing or challenging to a duel Mr. Chas. Arnold, the actor, whom Rogers challenged on May 5th to mortal combat. It came up in the Bow Street police court, where Arnold was plaintiff against Rogers, and swore that the latter had written him a challenge, inviting him to meet the writer in a dark room and there fight until but one could emerge. Mr. Rogers apologized for having sent the challenge, and explained that he had no intention of fighting, but merely wished to frighten Mr. Arnold. It is stated that Mr. Parnell's reticence has caused a misapprehension as to his views on the question of the retention of Irish representatives at Westminster and the nature and extent of his concessions. Parnell believes that Labouchere's references to these matters in his recent speeches were misreported.

Mr. Parnell will speak in the course of the debate on the home rule bill.

At a convention to-day of members of Parliament from the Scotch burghs, the supporters of Gladstone asked the Premier to call a meeting of the whole Liberal party, including the malcontents, for a conference.

Mr. Gladstone in an interview with Mr. Tillingworth, member of Parliament, said he thought it would be best to leave the disputed questions with the House. He saw little chance that the gathering of the whole party would lead to a reconciliation.

The report of the appointment of Gen. Roberts to military command in Ireland is a ridiculous invention. Gen. Roberts is a Conservative and is openly hostile to Mr. Gladstone. No garri- son changes in Ulster are contemplated. The Dublin Executive report to the government throws discredit on the rumors that the Orangemen are preparing to fight.

Armagh, 13.—A large association of Loyalists has been formed here for the purpose of arming and drilling the opponents of Home Rule. The organization has arranged for the purchase of an ample number of rifles at 25 shillings apiece, and quantities of war material have already been obtained. Several bodies of men have already been under drill several days, exercising every day. Donations of money have been liberally made for the support of this Loyalist military movement, the contributions ranging from £100 downwards. The Loyalists everywhere hereabout express a stern resolve to resist Home Rule in every shape.

Further secessions from the Gladstone section of the Liberal party are reported, consequent upon the disappointment created by Mr. Campbell Bannerman's statement in the House of Commons this afternoon touching the Home Rule bill. A number of supporters of the measure made a combined representation to the Government whips, urging that Mr. Gladstone should announce, before a division is taken, that if the bill passes its second reading he will consider the result of a division as a simple affirmation of the principle of Home Rule, and will with-

draw the bill and frame another measure for the next session. It is expected the debate will be concluded on the 25th instant.

Numerous petitions have been presented to Parliament against the bill, including one signed by 12,000 Loyalists of Cork.

LONDON, 13.—The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon in anticipation of an excited discussion on the resumption of the debate of the Home Rule bill. R. Campbell Bannerman, the War Secretary, in reply to Healy, said: "The statement made by Wm. Johnston, the Loyalist member from South Belfast, that General Lord Wolseley declares that if Home Rule were granted to Ireland, and he were ordered to suppress the Ulster rebellion, he would refuse, and with 10,000 other British officers, join the Ulster rebels, was an absurdity." The Secretary adds that General Lord Wolseley authorized him to formally contradict any statement that he (General Wolseley) had ever alluded to the subject in any speech he had ever uttered.

Gladstone, replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, stated the government would propose that the debate on the Home Rule bill be from day to day, beginning Monday.

LONDON, 13.—Incessant rains are falling in the north, causing the rivers to overflow their banks. Sheffield, Attercliffe, Doncaster and other towns are all partially inundated. At Rotherham, the railway steel works, many houses and thousands of acres of land are submerged and 2,000 workmen are temporarily out of employment.

Madrid, 13.—A terrible hurricane has just swept across the middle of Spain. In this city seventy persons are known to have been killed and 200 others were seriously injured. The wind struck the city with the suddenness of lightning. A train of cars and cabs was overturned and broken into splinters. Roofs were dislodged and telegraph wires everywhere were torn from their poles. The parks in and about the city were devastated and in some cases entirely denuded. One church tower was blown down and a number of houses in the suburbs were entirely wrecked and many cottages on the outskirts of the capital were blown from their foundations and wrecked. Some were so completely and quickly broken up and scattered by the wind that they may be said to have simply vanished before the storm. Telegraphic communication has been so completely cut off that it is impossible as yet to obtain news from the provinces, but it is believed that the ruin wrought by the hurricane is widespread.

The Queen visited various points in the city and suburbs where the damage wrought by the hurricane was most marked. Her Majesty expressed profound sorrow at the loss of life, and much sympathy with those whose homes had been wrecked by the storm. The damage will exceed \$1,250,000. The Queen has sent a sum of money to be applied to the relief of the distressed. Animals were wild with terror during the hurricane. Farm crops and villages were distressingly ravaged in the country districts, the working classes suffering the heaviest losses. Many washerwomen were blown into the river. At Manzanares, 28 were drowned. The largest tree in Madrid, which stood in front of the Parliament building, was blown down. The hospitals are crowded with sufferers. The storm was preceded by several days of hot weather.

LONDON, 14.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Brice, Under Foreign Secretary, referring to the case of the schooner *David J. Adams*, said diplomatic action would be premature until the facts in connection with the seizure of the schooner had been established.

Digby, N. S., 14.—Captain Scott of the steamer *Lansdowne*, accompanied by the Queen's Solicitor in the case of the schooner *David J. Adams*, arrived to-day from Halifax. Soon after their arrival the warrant to seize the schooner was received by the sheriff of Digby by mail, and, under instructions of the solicitor, she was seized this afternoon by the sheriff, who boarded the vessel and nailed the warrant to the mast. This warrant was issued by the Vice-Admiral's court, and acts on the vessel and her cargo the same as a capias acts on an individual about to leave the province; that is, she is now in the custody of the High Sheriff of the Vice-Admiralty Court.

The *Adams* is now held by the Customs and the Sheriff. The conjectures are that the *Lansdowne* will proceed to sea to-night or to-morrow morning to look after more bait buyers.

All of the commissions have been distributed for the cruisers and a dispatch has arrived for Commission Officer W. O. Hodges of Digby, to prepare to take charge of the cruise. Several fishermen belonging to the United States are seeking bait in the bay.

The *Adams* has been moored to the wharf. Her sails have been taken off and two men placed on guard. Counsel have been retained by Consul-General Phelan to defend the cases against the schooner. Phelan to-day received a letter from Captain Scott. He declines to make known its contents, but admits it is a reply to the demand addressed by him to Captain Scott, on Tuesday, asking for the delivery of the *Adams* and an explanation of the proceedings with regard to the vessel. The Consul will forward to Washington to-morrow his statement of the whole affair, accompanied by the depositions of Captain Kinney and his crew, and other documents regarding the seizure which have come into his possession. It is believed the matter

will not come before the courts here for three or four months.

LONDON, 14.—A meeting of the followers of Lord Hartington was held to-day for the purpose of cementing the Whig and Radical opposition to the Home Rule bill. Sixty-four attending, including Chamberlain, Trevelyan and Cairns. Hartington explained the reasons why the Liberals should oppose Gladstone's measure. The meeting adopted a resolution declaring that those present would oppose the second reading of the Home Rule bill. The meeting lasted half an hour. Hartington in his speech declared that pledges from the Liberals to oppose Gladstone's Home Rule bill were sufficient in number to certainly defeat the bill on its second reading. He said it would cast a heavy responsibility on him, which, however, he was quite prepared to accept.

The Nationalist members of Parliament this afternoon had a secret meeting in the House of Commons. Mr. Parnell presided. It is understood that he laid before the assemblage a number of communications from Gladstone suggesting certain modifications in the Home Rule bill and further concessions to the demands of the Radicals.

Dublin, 14.—One firm of manufacturers in the Province of Ulster has already concluded arrangements for the transfer of its mill to Germany. It is stated that other firms are considering the advisability of removal also.

It is stated that Mr. John Bright will absent himself from the House of Commons on the occasion of a division on the second reading of the Home Rule bill. His example will be sure to have its influence on the other members.

More firearms have been sold in Londonderry in the past three months than were sold during the previous five years. Orders have just been given there for a thousand new rifles.

Crowded meetings of Orangemen were held to-day at Newry and Monrue, at which pledges were given not to submit to the Dublin Parliament and not to pay taxes. All present enrolled themselves for military service as volunteers. The Canadian Orangemen promise support.

Lord Hartington's "whips" report that 110 Liberals have pledged themselves to vote against the Home Rule bill and that thirty are doubtful. The Conservative leaders advise the Conservatives in the House of Commons not to speak during the debate, as they wish to hasten a division on the second reading. It is rumored that Mr. Gladstone is consulting with his colleagues upon the advisability of withdrawing the Home Rule bill.

LONDON, 14.—The government has forwarded two million rounds of ball and ammunition to Dublin.

LONDON, 14.—A dispatch from Herat states that Thomas Stephens, the Englishman engaged in making a tour around the world on a bicycle has been arrested while crossing the frontier of Afghanistan.

LONDON, 15.—The Orangemen of Australia have sent a cable dispatch to the Loyalists of Ireland promising to aid them in their endeavors to prevent the adoption of Gladstone's Home Rule scheme.

A great meeting of the opponents of Home Rule was held in St. James's Hall to-night, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett presiding. The side galleries were crowded with ladies. The hall was profusely decorated with the National colors, and screens bearing the names of Conservative leaders, past and present were displayed. Lords Salisbury, George Hamilton, Lewis Ham, Limerick, Sidmouth and Brabourne and many members of the House of Commons were on the platform.

The chairman announced that a new scheme of organization had been ratified to-day, making the Conservative party more the party of the people than it had heretofore been.

Mr. A. B. Corward, member for Lancashire, introduced a series of resolutions to the effect that the meeting represented the Conservative Association of the kingdom, and that it had confidence in the ability of Lord Salisbury to maintain Great Britain and Ireland as one United Kingdom and to guard safely the union and the greatness of the Empire. The resolutions were carried amid cheers.

Lord Salisbury said that this policy on the burning question of the day was the traditional policy of the Tory party. To maintain the Union was the unbroken tradition of the Tories. He would simply try as an humble instrument to hand over this policy of the Tories to his successors. He denounced the abominable insinuation that the Conservatives concealed their policy. There was fair ground for hoping that to-day a week the proposals of the government would be a matter of history, but the question would survive. The loyal party had a fight before it. It would take a long time to root out the poisonous weed, because the seed had been sown with an unsparing hand. In regard to the guarantees alleged to have been made by the Irish members, that they would accept this bill with an amendment providing for Irish representation at Westminster, the speaker said that the very attitude of the Parnellites showed that they did not desire to come to the English Parliament. That would involve a criticism of their treatment of their Protestant countrymen, and that was what they did not desire. After criticising Mr. Gladstone's action toward Ireland since the passage of the Irish bill, Lord Salisbury said he did not wish his audience to infer that Mr. Gladstone was not an honest man, but he said the Premier

could not be trusted. The speaker contended that Ireland was not a nation because it contained two different, deeply divided races. It depends, he said, on the habits of the people whether self-government should be conferred upon them. The habits of the Irish were very bad. They had become habituated to the use of knives and slugs. The question of religion divided them. The peculiar influence of the Catholic clergy and the manner in which that influence had been used must be considered before placing such a weapon as Home Rule in the hands of the Irish.

There would be no necessity for coercion if the Irish abandoned their habits of mutilation, murder and robbery and of preventing men who were attached to England from earning a living. England wanted a firm, consistent policy and a firm government. That was the policy of the Tory party Lord Salisbury recommended that a portion of the money with which it was intended to buy the Irish landlords, be spent in helping the Irish to emigrate. This, he said, would be the best remedy for Ireland.

He urged unity and action, and said that the time for using both was close at hand. It remained with the Conservatives to say what would be the result of the present discussion.

Lord George Hamilton moved a vote thanks to Lord Salisbury.

The motion was seconded by Edward James Sanderson, M. P., and was carried with great enthusiasm.

LONDON, 16.—Beach, the Australian sculler, has arrived here. He will stay in England one year. He does not intend to compete in any race in America, although he may pay that country a visit.

ROME, 16.—The Chinese government is opposed to curtailing the power of the Pope's nominee for nuncio at Peking and does not desire the French government to have exclusive control of all the missions in China.

Since the last previous returns five new cases of cholera and two deaths have been reported at Venice, and 14 new cases and four deaths at Bari.

LONDON, 17.—The *Standard* says: Mr. Gladstone wishes an immediate dissolution of Parliament. Some of his colleagues oppose dissolution on account of the disunion in the liberal party. The grand orange lodge in New York has sent a cable message to Mr. Johnson, M. P., offering to assist the inhabitants of Ulster.

BRUSSELS, 16.—The brother-in-law of M. Carlier, who was recently murdered in his office in the railway ministry, has been arrested on a charge of being the murderer. The man, whose name is Verhaeren, is a lunatic.

LIVERPOOL, 17.—Wheat is in fair demand. No. 2 winter 7s., firm, do. spring 7s. 1½d. firm. Corn spot, in fair demand at 4s. 3½d. May and June 4s. 2d. easy, June 4s. 2d. steady. Receipts of wheat, the past week from Atlantic ports, 7,600 quarters; Pacific ports, 1,400 quarters. Other sources 8,000 quarters. American corn, 20,500 quarters.

LAND JUMPING.

MORGAN COUNTY, Utah,
May 12, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Having noticed a sketch in your columns, entitled "Land Jumping," I will represent the other side of the story, which "Observer" failed to show, and trust there will not be as many inaccuracies in it as in "Observer's" statement.

The land which we have taken is government land, and has been in market for twelve or thirteen years, and the people have had a chance all this time to secure it, but did not consider it worth spending a homestead right on. We went to the land office and secured the land, but did not tell everybody that we had taken it up, nor did we consider it our duty to make the public acquainted with the fact. "Observer" calls us pretty Saints.

We are "Mormons," and have adopted the "Mormon" creed, which is "mind your own business, and let other's business alone." As to the poor widow with eight children, we haven't got one acre of her land, and if we had, she would most assuredly get it. "Observer" says he did not think anyone had enough to take the land, right under the people's noses, but we are base enough to take what the law allows when it does not infringe on other people's rights. "Observer" says it looks like they were going to secure a range for themselves. Does he think for a moment that we are going to buy land for the public? If so he is mistaken.

As to the Timber Act we expect to put out our own timber, without any assistance from the poverty stricken people, the "Observer" says we have been robbing. Had he been taking observations, during the five months after filing, he would have been able to have detected the secret.

The observer need not chirp about ten dollars per day for surveying. The two persons named as going to buy land in a different locality are still intending to do so, and have nothing to do with this land.

Believing the people will get the right idea of this land business now we will pass this gentleman calling himself Observer over to the people's party for being ashamed to sign his name.

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM E. KILBOURN.

The foregoing does not appear as it reached us, the publication of ex-

pletives and epithets indicative of unbecomingly bitterness having been necessary. It is not an evidence of the justice of a cause for its advocates to exhibit anger. The correspondent fails to explain a leading point made in "Observer's" letter—the reason why the people who have cultivated pieces of land within the area recently entered, did not purchase. It was an unfortunate neglect. The question is, whether this want of foresight should be taken advantage of. So far as the News is concerned, this controversy is ended, unless something unforeseen occurs to cause a change in this determination. If wrong has been done, all the parties claiming Church fellowship, the aggrieved parties should take steps to obtain an adjustment in the proper way. Let justice be done in the spirit thereof.

A LAUDABLE ENTERPRISE.

It is announced that New York is about to possess a very interesting curiosity. Doctor Le Plongeon proposes to raise a specimen of a relief panorama in miniature, representing a city of the ancient Maya Indians (in Yucatan.)

None better than Doctor Le Plongeon could accomplish such a useful and beautiful work, for he personally, in company with his most worthy wife, Mrs. Alice Le Plongeon, has become famous for his indefatigable and daring explorations among the ancient cities of the great and unfortunate empire of Mayapan; cities of palaces, monasteries and observatories; cities built with cut stone and of a very elegant and original architecture. The unhappy aborigines try to conceal these places from the view of strangers as if these ruins, covered with wild vegetation, were the last bulwark of that dispersed and afflicted race.

The doctor and his wife began by learning the Maya language, and were enabled to win the confidence of the people. By living among them for several seasons, they made very valuable discoveries among the ruins. They passed more than ten years visiting the remainder of the ancient cities of Chichen, Itza, Uxmal and the islands of the eastern coast of Yucatan, which are supposed to be rich in relics of the Maya Indians.

They discovered the reclining colossal statue known as Chac-Mool, and took photographic copies and drawings of the greater part of the carved hieroglyphics on the stones, and of the beautifully painted figures which adorn the interior walls of the palaces of ancient Indian kings. They have investigated the history of the Mayas to a much greater extent than all that has been published by the chronicles and alphabets of Friar Diego de Landa, or by the travels of Stephens and the active imaginations of Brasseur de Bourbourg.

If Doctor Le Plongeon can realize his object, he will give to the world the practical results of his arduous labors, which every enlightened traveler of America ought to examine.—Translated from *La Revista de Merida*, (Yucatan.)

A loss of taste and thirst for acids, yellow complexion, pimply skin, a mysterious aching of the bones, a distressed condition of the head, woe-begone expression of the face, irregular action of the heart, periodical headache with prostration, high temperature of the body with chills and fever, and constant sense of weariness; fluttering in the stomach, and sinking sensation and depression, pain in the limbs, depression of spirits, irritability of temper, indicate what is called a malarial condition of the system; a condition which must be removed, if at all, through a reinvigoration of the kidneys and liver, for which nothing equals the great specific, Warner's safe cure.

Something Past Description.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7, 1885.—From 1872 until December, 1884, my condition was past description. My disease, uterine trouble with tumor, the best doctors pronounced hopeless. Under continued use of Warner's safe remedies, I am the picture of health.—CAROLINE BELL.

THESE ARE SOLID FACTS.

The best blood purifier and system regulator ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the urinary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cure known. They act surely and quickly; every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Sleeplessness.

Narcotics and sedatives produce unnatural stupor, which is soon followed by ill effects. Simmons Liver Regulator removes the cause of restlessness and sleeplessness by producing digestion and quieting the nerves. Try it, and you will know the blessing of good health and sound sleep.

"I had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia and loss of sleep. Now I take a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator and sleep all night.—Mrs. R. Bryant, Bristolville, Ga.