

afraid to allow the army of occupation to be seriously weakened. They are accordingly preparing for the transportation of troops from Malta, Gibraltar and home depots to Alexandria, to take the place of those who may be sent to Soudan.

London, 23.—A special from Cairo says: A report was circulated today to the effect that General Stewart's troops had been defeated and routed by Mahdi's troops. The report is very generally believed by the natives, who have assumed such a threatening attitude that ball cartridges have been served to the British soldiers of the garrison.

The latest Arab papers state that the Mahdi is short of provisions and has been forced to send a portion of his army back to Kordofan. They report that he has 10,000 troops at Omndurman.

The Times, commenting on Parnell's lecture at Cork, says: It is impossible to accede to his demands; that asking for an Irish Parliament is asking for independence pure and simple, which is more than England can ever grant or Ireland attain.

LONDON, 23.—A convention was concluded on the 12th inst., between Russia and Prussia, providing for the extradition of persons guilty of murder, attempted murder, or committing or preparing to commit acts against the German or Russian Emperors or their families, such as assassination, acts of violence causing bodily injury, abduction or insult. The convention also provides that persons guilty of the illegal manufacture or storage of explosives shall be extraditable. The allegation that the acts were committed from political motives shall not constitute sufficient ground for a refusal to extradite. The Journal de St. Petersburg is convinced the Reichstag will sanction the extension of the convention to the whole of Germany. That paper says it hopes the example of Russia and Prussia will be followed by other countries to protect society against the acts of lawless criminals.

ROME, 23.—At Chiabrande every house is buried, and in some cases the masses of ice and snow covering the houses are twenty feet deep. Soldiers and neighboring villagers are laboring with desperate energy to rescue the people. Scores of dead bodies have been taken out. In many cases they bear no marks of injury, showing they must have been suffocated. Many persons rescued have been imprisoned in narrow and partly wrecked cabins for several days, together with the corpses of their relatives. Relief trains have been sent from Turin with food and clothing.

Reports of fearful avalanches continue to be received. The soldiers are compelled to use force to prevent people from entering dangerous valleys in search of relatives. Sixty-three persons are buried beneath the snow at Exilles. Twenty were rescued alive. There is great suffering from cold and hunger, supplies being cut off.

LONDON, 24, 2.10 p. m.—An alarming explosion has just occurred in the Houses of Parliament.

2.30 p. m.—The Houses of Parliament and Government offices were severely shaken and considerable damage done. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the calamity. The report of the explosion was heard in Downing Street.

Enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the explosion.

The origin of the explosion is wrapped in mystery, but it is believed to have been caused by dynamite.

LONDON, 24.—An attack was made on the building known as the "White Tower." It was fairly filled with visitors at the time, and most, if not all of those hurt were moving about in the tower at the time of the explosion. The White Tower was almost completely wrecked by the force of the explosion. The roof was blown clear off the structure.

All the persons known to have been injured were visitors. The police, the moment they realized the nature of the explosion effectually barred all egress from the tower and grounds, and are now subjecting every person so detained to a most rigid search, upon the theory that the attack was perpetrated by some person or persons inside the premises. There were a number of sight-seers at the time of the explosions. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of the Westminster Hall. The second took place in the Strangers Gallery in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor, who was alone, and about to enter the building, beckoned to a policeman and called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly, not suspecting anything, and went with it out into Westminster Hall. He no sooner reached the Hall than

This explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him severely; his case is considered critical. Its force also knocked down two other policemen standing in the vicinity and stunned them. A lady and gentleman near the officer who had the package were also prostrated. The great window over the main entrance to Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms and all the side windows blown out. In the interior of the House of Commons, upon the floor the very seat was damaged by the explosion, which Gladstone occupies and a small chip was torn off the top of the speaker's chair. The explosion caused a panic among the visitors. Those who were in the House of Commons fled precipitately. Many ladies were bruised and crushed.

The second explosion in the Parlia-

ment buildings, which occurred three minutes later was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the Peers' gallery, on the left side.

Little hope is entertained of the survival of the wounded policeman. The force of the explosion was such that one man was blown 300 yards from the point of the explosion. The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished.

A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered. Just before the explosion occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside the Parliament yard and drove rapidly away, giving no directions as to their destination.

They had not gone far when the explosion occurred. The cabman hearing this, stopped the cab, and the man and woman at once leaped out and hastened quickly from the spot. The cabman went in pursuit, and the runaways were soon overtaken and arrested by the police.

4.30 p. m.—The prevalent belief is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the house of commons by some of Saturday's visitors. A fuller investigation shows the extent of the damage to be much greater than at first supposed. The western extremity of the House is a total wreck. There is no doubt that the explosive was placed under Peers' Gallery on the government side of the House. All the woodwork on that part of the building is shattered, and a wide hole made through the floor. The gallery is displaced and even the solid stone work of the doorway either pulverized or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the House was smashed to atoms. The gallery benches were overturned and broken and the gallery generally dismantled.

At the time of the explosion the wildest rumors were in circulation as to the number of persons injured. These rumors are being carried through the city and constantly exaggerated by visitors present at the time. Up to 4 o'clock, but 16 persons had been officially reported as injured by the explosion, none mortally.

The crowd outside the walls has been wrought up to a state of frenzy against the perpetrators of the outrage.

4.30 p. m.—Another account of the explosion at the Tower gives the following details: The scenes in and around the Tower are indescribable. Several children are among the injured; their pale faces, bloody heads and broken limbs roused the great crowd congregated in the vicinity to frenzy. Yells are heard on every side to "Lynch the villains," "Roast the fiends." All prisoners are still detained in the Tower and will be kept there until their antecedents are thoroughly inquired into. Col. Majendie, Chief Inspector of Explosives, in an interview this afternoon, said the explosion was due to nitro-glycerine compounds precisely similar to those used in previous outrages in this city. He believed that a woman had charge of the explosive apparatus at Westminster.

4.30 p. m.—A lady visiting the House of Commons at the time of the outrage was seriously injured.

Immense damage was done in the lobby. The masonry, decorations and sculpture were utterly destroyed. The place is described as literally blown to pieces. The shock was felt in Pall Mall, and persons in the vicinity say the very earth shook.

WESTMINSTER HALL, 24.—The explosion at Westminster was more disastrous than at first anticipated. Four persons were badly injured, including two policemen who were fatally wounded. A lady who was in the hall and spied the infernal machine, called the attention of policeman Cole, on duty at the time, to it. Officer Cole rushed to the spot, seized the machine to extinguish the fuse, but was not quick enough. The fuse burned so rapidly and closed so quickly upon the machine that the officer dropped it. The explosion followed almost immediately after. One half of the hall was wrecked. The explosion in the lobby of the House of Commons occurred three minutes later. It came from directly under the hall and lobby of the House of Commons.

5 p. m.—Later reports show that the first stories about the damage to the White Tower were somewhat exaggerated. The White Tower building was not destroyed. It is now said the structure was not very seriously injured. These later reports tended somewhat to allay public excitement. If the explosion had really demolished the White Tower, the result must have been immensely more serious, for that part of the building is used as an armory at present, for the storage of rifles and often of large quantities of ammunition. This fact makes the popular indignation against the perpetrators of the outrage indescribable. A large number of children were among the visitors. Many of these little ones had their faces and hands badly torn by the broken glass and flying splinters.

The glass roof of the House of Commons was completely shattered. The clock in the House stopped at precisely 2.15 p. m. A heavy beam which formed one of the supports to the gallery, was projected into the Speaker's chair, seriously injuring it, and Gladstone's seat was torn to pieces.

CLAWSON CASE.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT TO-DAY.

After rendering decisions on cases submitted yesterday and disposing of several motions, the Supreme Court of this Territory called up the case of the United States, respondent, vs. Rudger Clawson, appellant, from the Third District, for hearing.

Mr. Bennett opened the argument for the appellant by reading a prepared document, citing authorities to show that open venire was not lawful. The object of the law is to give both parties an equal representation in the jury, and this object cannot be accomplished by an open venire. The court has no right to use an open venire by an implied authority. The accused must have a speedy trial, but in order to give it the court has no right to hold that this provision implies power to use an open venire, for a speedy trial cannot be given until a legal jury can be obtained.

Mr. Varian for the respondent cited authorities to show that U. S. District Courts in the Territories have jurisdiction over all criminal cases, and claimed that they had a right to follow the common law and decide all questions of criminal procedure, and that when the courts are not restrained by definite legislation have full discretionary power. The local or Territorial legislature has no power to make enactments to restrain the U. S. District Courts, but they must look to the Constitution and Congressional enactments for guidance, and in the absence of statutes that apply to certain contingencies the court must use its own discretion, and act in accordance with its interpretation of the common law, for no local statute can have power to restrain it. Congress has given local legislatures power to make enactments of a local character and application, but such legislatures have no power to interfere with the procedure in U. S. cases in U. S. courts.

Read from a speech made in Congress urging the passage of an anti-Mormon bill stating that in Utah all U. S. authority was duplicated by the Territorial legislature. The Territorial Marshal is invested with the powers of the U. S. Marshal, Probate Courts have the same power as U. S. District Courts. In short, U. S. authority in Utah is effectually checkmated. Violators of U. S. statutes could not be brought to justice, and that the Territory was in a lawless condition. Under such a condition special and uncommon legislation was resorted to by Congress, and extra power was delegated to the U. S. Courts, especially in regard to obtaining jurors. The object of the law concerning juries was not to limit the number of jurors. Two hundred may have been enough in 1879, but since then new duties have been put upon the District Courts and that number is not now sufficient. The intent of the law is to give ample means for obtaining jurors. It must be implied that if the 200 names become exhausted and open venire should be resorted to, the action of the Court in this regard would be strictly in accordance with the design of the law, and hence perfectly legal. A literal following of the law of 1879 would not be practicable under existing conditions in Utah.

There exists a strong implication that the old law providing for the manner in which juries are to be obtained, is repealed by the more recent enactment, and the power of the Court is extended to the exercise of the open venire, after the regularly drawn jury list becomes exhausted. If such be not the case, then this Court has not the power to try cases after the list is exhausted, and hence cannot accomplish the object of its creation. He cited authorities where talisman have been appointed and the open venire used in other U. S. courts.

Mr. Bennett, in his reply, acknowledged that U. S. district courts in the Territories have the same jurisdiction as is vested in the circuit and district courts in the States under the Constitution and Congressional legislation in United States cases, but the mode of procedure in Territorial courts is under the control of the Territorial legislature, except wherein Congress interferes. Did not know of any power delegated by Congress to U. S. circuit or district courts to use the open venire, and, admitting that the district courts in the Territories are on an equal footing with the other U. S. courts, they have no right to resort to open venire as in the present case. The object of Congress in passing the act providing the manner of making up the jury lists was to give equal representation in the juries to the "Mormon" and non-"Mormon" residents, notwithstanding the latter are only one-tenth of the population; and the wording of the section referring to the jury lists is plain and exclusive, and the inferences claimed by Mr. Varian, are entirely unwarranted. The law provides that in cases where the regular list becomes exhausted, other names shall be drawn in open court from the same box in the same manner as the regular list, and thus keep up the equal and fair representation of the opposing parties. Hence it is not necessary to use the open venire by the exercise of the common law power claimed for the court by respondent, but which power the appellant did not admit. The appellant was not knocking at the door of the court and demanding the constitutional right of a speedy trial, hence there was no necessity to resort to such an extreme as an open venire. A new year was at hand when another full list could have been used to try his case, and such a post-

ponement would not have been objected to by him.

The case was submitted and taken under advisement, and the court adjourned until Thursday at 10 a. m.

CATTLE MEN.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The following article was handed in yesterday, but too late for last night's issue of the NEWS.

Nearly every day I receive letters, or am met on the street and asked questions regarding the cattle detectives, etc. Please allow me space in your paper in which to answer some of them and give some information which will no doubt prove valuable to those concerned.

When each association is organized, the executive committee will meet and appoint the best man for that purpose they can find for the place. This detective can appoint as many assistants as he deems good for the safety of the stock. No one has a right to know who the detective is, except the president and secretary, whose business it is to inform the rest of the county associations who their man is, so all the detectives can operate together. Any member knowing of stock stolen, or being driven away, or of any suspicious persons being in the neighborhood, can report to the president or secretary, who will report to the detectives.

After advising with many stock men, it has been deemed advisable to hold a cattle and horse men's convention, commencing April the 2nd, in Salt Lake or Ogden, whichever place will get the best railroad and hotel rates. In this convention all county associations will be expected to be represented by as many members as want to attend. These will elect a president and vice-president, with the rest of the officers for the Territory.

This convention will consider the best interests of all stockmen. They will make a revision of the brands, also consider the best modes of branding so as to least injure the hides. They will also consider the holding of a stock fair some time this fall, and consider the recording of pedigrees. The following Territories and States are invited: Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Nevada.

It is understood that the sheepmen will hold a convention at the same date, when committees will be appointed to confer with each other on the range question, that a better feeling may be brought about, and more respect secured for each other's rights.

H. J. FAUST.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The best cuts of English beef are now selling in London for one shilling or 24 cents per pound, and a four pound loaf of excellent bread, weighed out to the customer, at 5½ pence, or 11 cents per pound—a lower rate than the same articles cost in many of the cities of the United States, although beef and breadstuffs are now being shipped extensively from this country to England.

The Omaha Bee having recently published an article reflecting upon the character of a "sporting woman" of that town, the indignant female has written the associate editor a letter, informing him that she is "laying for" him with a horsewhip, and threatening if she meets him to whip him so that he will remember it to the end of his life. The modest scribe is said to have concealed himself in a two-inch gas pipe.

It is asserted that the Mississippi River has an accommodating habit of booming and threatening its levees every time the river and harbor bill is brought before Congress. Millions of dollars have been expended upon it in the past, which have been swallowed up and washed down to the Gulf, and still the cry is for more. A bill now before Congress provides for an appropriation of \$3,000,000, which will probably go the way of all the rest.

For a sample of sophistical reasoning we refer our readers to the decision of the District Court of Zofingen, in the case of two Utah Elders, which will be found published in another column. For ingenious twisting to find excuses for convicting regardless of law, the Swiss judge is not far behind some of our Utah judicial luminaries who have rendered themselves so conspicuous by such doings.

An election for city officers will be held in Ogden on the second Monday in February. The Central Committee of Weber County have called upon the legal voters of the city, at least those of the People's Party, to attend the Primary meetings to be held in the several wards on the evening of the 26th, and there elect forty delegates to meet in convention on the 30th, and nominate the city officers. The so-called "Liberal" element prevails pretty largely in Ogden, and it is necessary that our friends of the Junction City keep wide awake and alive to their duties, in order that good city government may be insured to them, and the hungry horde of office seekers kept out who are so eager to get the public finances in their clutches. We are confident that the People's Party will be equal to the occasion.

General Grant's tongue is exciting the interest of New York physicians. For forty years General Grant has been a smoker. He has smoked thou-

sands of cigars, using as many as fifteen a day for years, and that, too, of a kind strong enough to sicken even hardened users of the weed. Now it is said that he is threatened with cancer of the tongue. The doctors are divided in opinion as to whether the smoke has caused the cancer or not. The pro-smokers hold that the Cubans, Spaniards and some other nationalities smoke more than all other peoples, and that cancer is no more prevalent among them than among the non-smokers. The most candid statement is made by Dr. Partridge, of the New York Cancer Hospital, who says that while cancer is not caused by tobacco it irritates the parts and produces a lesion which may be taken for true cancer where a predisposition to the disease exists.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

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Kanosh, Jan. 20, 1885.

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