

day's proceedings have, thank God, shown that they did not exaggerate your patriotism and self-sacrifice in the cause of Ireland. I thank you again and again, I thank this great assembly of the Irish National League of America for what has happened today, and I thank you all for the Irish labor and noble and generous work in the cause of Ireland accomplished by you. I thank you not merely on our humble part, but because we are here as ambassadors of Ireland, and of Charles Stewart Parnell. [Cheers.] And it is hardly necessary for me to tell you that whatever favor is extended to us in this hall and during our short visit in this country, we will accept it not as tendered for our obscure selves, but as intended for the leader of our cause, under whose banner it is our pride and our privilege to carry a musket in the ranks." [Cheers.]

After Mr. O'Brien had concluded, the committee reported with the exception of the committee on credentials, and the convention adjourned until tomorrow at 10 a.m. The committee on resolutions was subdivided into seven committees. The report of the committee will be unanimous, and will be the shortest declaration ever made by a League convention. The resolutions will endorse Parnell and his party and pledge future support to whatever extent necessary; express appreciation of the forbearance of the Irish people under the most annoying and oppressive treatment of the rack-renting landlord system; the partisan judicial administration which prevails especially in the north of Ireland; acknowledge the efforts of Gladstone and the democracy of Great Britain to enact a measure calculated to bring about a reconciliation between the two peoples who have so long been kept in hostility by misgovernment; declare Ireland has the inalienable right of self-government; acknowledge the obligations of the Irish race to the American press and people, and express the warmest gratitude to the retiring League officials.

PRESIDENT EGAN

And Treasurer O'Reilly and a number of the present officers of the League held a conference to-night with other prominent members of the convention. They discussed Judge Fitzgerald as the presiding officer, and referred to his speech of the afternoon as a most masterly effort, and likely to keep down even at appearance of strife. It seemed to be the universal opinion that he should be named as the permanent presiding officer. Mr. Egan was offered, and every man present asked him to consent, to serve again as president of the League. He thanked them very much, but positively declined. He remarked that his friend, John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, would fill the office in the most acceptable manner, and the result of the preference was a notice to John Fitzgerald to be ready, if called upon, to make an address to the convention. Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, is said to be the richest man in the League. He is worth about \$5,000,000, is president of three national banks and the largest railroad contractor in the West. He is not as polished in manner as many of the famed Leaguers, but is regarded as a business man of ability far above the average.

DENVER, 18.—Canon Bagots, spiritual adviser to the Queen in Ireland, arrived here this evening. His visit to America is for the purpose of securing to the beneficiaries of the will, the estate of Robert Nugent Moore, who died in New Mexico last March, possessed of property valued at \$350,000. There were bequests made to charitable institutions in England and Ireland.

PROSPECT HOUSE, Upper Saranac Lake, N. Y., 18.—President Cleveland caught his first fish this afternoon. It was a speckled trout weighing three-quarters of a pound, an unusual weight for brook trout at this season for these fish have not begun to emerge from their summer hiding places in the deep waters of the lake. The fish found its way to the President's table two hours later.

MONTEVIDEO, 18.—As the President of the Republic was entering the theatre last night a miscreant fired a revolver almost point blank at his head. The ball entered the President's cheek, inflicting a slight wound. The infuriated crowd attacked the assassin and maltreated him so terribly that he died shortly afterwards.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., 18.—The greenbackers nominated for Governor Hon. C. L. Yapple; State Treasurer, Wm. G. Baldr; State Land Commissioner, Wm. D. Fuller; Member of the State Board of Education, J. W. Turner.

CHICAGO, 18.—In the Anarchist's trial Capt. Black closed the argument for the defense shortly before noon.

Grannell began his closing speech for the State this afternoon.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—The London Standard says: "The Queen's speech will be empty of any statement of policy, or of matter leading to controversy. Although the opponents of the government may desire a discussion over the omisious, no one will be able to challenge a single proposition contained in the speech. Mr. Parnell may raise the real question in order to keep the American extremists in good humor, but it must be the business of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to disabuse the Irish of their belief in the omnipotency of boycotting as a means of whitening their hands to zero. When he has done

that, the Irishmen will not be slow to avail themselves of the generous offers of the existing land purchase act."

The Times says: "It is somewhat curious if Mr. Parnell means business, that several of the leading Parnellites are either already absent or are arranging for an early departure from the scene of Parliament. Probably Mr. Parnell is waiting to see how the cat jumps in America. It is no matter for surprise that while the Chicago convention is pending, many of the separatist party are restless and uneasy."

The Daily News says: "Should the Irish delegates at Chicago fail to silence or expel the advocates of dynamite, the whole world would regard the convention with indignation and contempt. Dynamiters can best be dealt with with a rope. If Russia was hung the world would be rid of a cowardly knave. The chief interest in the Chicago convention, however, centers in the fact that the Irish delegates have resolutely set their faces not only against dynamite, but against violence of any shape."

Referring to the probable Tory policy, the News says that there was never less reason to proclaim the National League than now.

LONDON, 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette says it is glad the Afghan Commission has been recalled, as it will hasten the settlement of the question of the ownership of Khombiab, which Russia claims by direct negotiations between London and St. Petersburg.

The St. James's Gazette The question is as far from settled as it was five months ago. Russia claims Khombiab, and the Afghans refuse to give it up. A conflict is likely to occur at any moment, the Gazette says, and it rests with England to say what it will and can do to prevent its allies from being plundered. The track of Idesslegh, Foreign Secretary will be easier when he is released of this useless and embarrassing commission.

The Globe says nothing would suit Russia better than to keep the Khombiab question open and revive it when it suits.

The Cabinet sat to-day from noon until two o'clock. The Queen's speech was considered and approved. The Afghan difficulty was also discussed.

It is understood that Col. Ridgeway of the British-Afghan Commission has been recalled because he felt that the difference between Russia and England had better be dealt with by the Foreign Office.

A dispatch from Simla says that the British-Afghan Commission will return to India in September via Cabul.

A meeting of hop farmers from all the hop-growing districts in England was held at the Tunbridge to day. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring that the present depression in the hop-growing industry is the result of the undue preference shown for the importers of foreign hops by the railway companies in carrying foreign hops at lower rates than can be obtained by home producers. The resolutions suggest as regards legislative regulations of freightage a reasonable import duty and a law to prohibit the landing of foreign hops unless sold and accompanied by a certificate giving the season and the district in which such hops were grown, signed by the district authorities.

The resolutions further advised the creation of a Ministry of Agriculture. Cholera returns: Barletta, 55 new cases, 28 deaths; Venice, 3 new cases, 1 death; Verona, 6 new cases, 8 deaths; Bologna, 10 new cases, 3 deaths; Ravenna, 13 new cases, 9 deaths; Padua, 7 new cases, 2 deaths; and 24 new cases and 7 deaths elsewhere.

LONDON, 17.—The Socialist Williams, convicted of obstructing the streets and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 or go to prison for two months, has declined to pay the fine and has been sent to prison. The Socialists have called an indignation meeting for August 29th.

LONDON, 18.—Parnell, who has been grouse shooting in Wicklow Mountains, has started for London.

BELFAST, 18.—Since the riots began here every Catholic workman has been hounded off Queen's Island, although prior to the disorders hundreds were at work there. In many large establishments Catholic employees have been forced to quit.

NAGASAKI, 18.—Serious riots have occurred here between the Chinese and Japanese. Five Chinese were killed and one hundred wounded.

LONDON, 18.—A house in course of construction collapsed at Carlisle yesterday, killing eight workmen and injuring several others. The architect of the building has been arrested.

LONDON, 19.—At the hour Parliament met a depressing and persistent rain was falling and the crowd gathered about the Westminster buildings was small. Some enthusiasm was displayed on the arrival of various prominent leaders, but it was generally faint. The attendance in the House of Commons was large. Many members arrived before they had breakfast in order to secure good seats.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH was read as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of the last Parliament was interrupted before the ordinary work of the year had been completed in order that the sense of my people might be taken on certain important proposals with regard to the government of Ireland. The result of that appeal has been to confirm the conclusion to which the late Parliament had come.

The provisional nature of the arrangement made by the last Parliament for the public charge of the year renders it inexpedient to postpone any further the consideration of necessary financial legislation. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, the estimates which were submitted to the last Parliament, and only partially voted, will be laid before you. My Lords and Gentlemen, at the period of the year usually assigned for recess, and after the prolonged and exceptional labor to which many of you have been subjected, I abstain from recommending now for your consideration any measures except those which are essential to conduct the public service during the remaining portion of the financial year. I am confident that they will receive your prompt and careful attention.

LONDON, 19.—The Indian government is inviting tenders at Newcastle for transports to be ready to proceed to Bombay and Calcutta at the end of August. They are to be used, it is presumed, to carry reinforcements of troops to Burma.

OUR OGDEN LETTER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH,
Aug. 15, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A large number of our citizens had a very sudden and rude awakening last night from early slumbers by the terrible alarm sounded by the bells, whistles, the discharging of pistols and the vigorous shouts of

"FIRE! FIRE!"

This was about 11 o'clock, and the firebrand was at his work of destruction. This time it was the steam flouring mills of Mr. Joseph Clark & Co., situated about 20 rods east of Main and between Fifth and Sixth Streets. The flames burst forth suddenly and with terrific force and effect in the upper story of the mill, and lighted up the vicinity with a weird glare for a large radius around. In a few minutes the flames penetrated the roof and shot up with tremendous force, scattering hundreds

in all directions to the imminent danger of many other buildings in the immediate neighborhood. The Fire Brigade was on the spot with the least possible delay and soon began to throw large streams of water upon the flames for the purpose of suppressing the fire and quenching the conflagration. But it seemed that although they worked with their accustomed zeal and assiduity that all their efforts would be of little avail for the flames had already made such headway that they could not be subdued until they had well nigh spent themselves. In the mean time hundreds of men, women and children had collected at the scene and scores of willing ones were found, who at once devoted themselves to the task of cleaning out the flour from the mill and store rooms of which about

FOURTEEN HUNDRED SACKS

Had been stored away. In less than an hour nearly all this quantity of the staff of life was cleaned out and stacked at a safe distance from the devouring element. At least about two-thirds of this amount will be good, the remainder is more or less damaged; some by the water and some by the bursting of sacks in handling. About 2,000 bushels of wheat was in the mill, a great part of which had been deposited there for flouring. Most of this property is destroyed—indeed it is questionable if any of it can be saved. In an interview this morning with Mr. Clark, he said the total loss, including the machinery would be in the neighborhood of

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

About one-half of this amount is covered by insurance. By dint of hard labor and at much risk the firemen succeeded in saving the engine and boiler from destruction, and I am pleased to say they are in a state of pretty good preservation. But the mill proper and the store house are completely gutted, and the walls will have to be taken down and the whole structure, except the basement stories, will have to be rebuilt. Mr. Clark was fortunate in hurrying his books and accounts (including notes for large amounts, aggregating several thousand dollars) into the safe which he locked and then rolled to the outside unharmed. By one o'clock this morning the fire was got under control and the flames nearly extinguished.

The cause of the fire is involved in complete mystery. At a few minutes past six o'clock on Saturday the mill was stopped, the employees ceased work, everything appeared to be in the ordinary condition—safe—and no danger of fire was apprehended or dreamed of. The premises were locked up and the proprietor and hands went to their homes cheerful and happy. Mr. Clark thinks spontaneous combustion was the cause of the destruction.

THE OGDEN STEAM MILLS

were first erected in 1878, by a company under the name and style of "Clark, Porter & Co." The institution soon gained a reputation for doing good work and business rapidly increased. In course of time the other partners withdrew from the concern, Mr. Clark purchasing their interests. He has since enlarged the establishment, and additional new and improved machinery to the amount of some \$10,000 and was

enjoying a widely extended patronage at the time the conflagration destroyed the results of years of honest continued industry and strict economy. However, as he is irrepressible in his industrial pursuits and of an enterprising disposition, I expect, in due course of time, to see another mill of a superior character erected on the site of the one just destroyed.

INCIDENTS.

At all gatherings similar to the one which occurred at the fire last night there are always a number of individuals who know more about other people's business than they do of their own, and frequently, from the fact that these persons, many of them, have no visible industrial pursuits of their own to follow. They are usually very loud and prolix in their talk, volunteer much advice to active operators, obstruct progress by their intrusion, and make themselves obnoxious generally. Some such characters were among the crowd last night.

A FEMALE

who was very solicitous for the safety of the firemen and others who were fighting the fire, sometimes alarmed everybody by yelling out in a loud, shrill voice to "look out for the walls of the building were about to fall and bury them in the debris." Remonstrances were vain and she would persist in confusing them by her wild warnings. At length, by accident, I presume, the nozzle of a hose got turned in the direction where she stood, and as quick as the eye could wink a stream of steam from the hydrant drenched her fragile form, cooled her ardor, and acted as a quietus for the remainder of the night.

A BURLY DUTCHMAN,

who was about "three sheets in the wind," became very noisy, obtrusive, and obstructive by persistently placing himself in the track of the flour packers and assuming the office of director general. No persuasion could induce him to desist. At length he came in violent contact with a sack of flour; he rebounded, fell, keeled over in the dust, recovered on his pedal extremities, and beat a retreat amid the jeers and laughter of the bystanders. I am pleased, however, to note that no accident occurred to any of the brigade or those who assisted, while I was there, and I have not heard of any since. Nothing further of special or general interest has been developed here since my last letter.

A MISSIONARY WRITES HUMOROUSLY AND OTHERWISE.

AN INTERESTING COMMUNICATION.

MANARD, Cherokee Nation,
Indian Territory,
Aug. 8th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

It is now a little over 18 months since I left my mountain home to preach the gospel to the inhabitants of this part of the country. The Indian Territory—principally the Cherokee Nation—is a beautiful country, composed of rolling hills, covered with many kinds of timber, open, grassy prairies, and rich bottom land also covered with timber. The Cherokees, by blood, number over 1,600, a portion of whom are full bloods, while the rest are mixed with the white race. The inhabitants of the nation, including whites and negroes (adopted citizens) number over 20,000, and own in common over 600,000 acres, much of which is good for nothing. The people are scattered from one end of the country to the other.

The country is badly cut up with awkward streams of various sizes and having them to wade, there being no bridges, we find them awkward indeed. But droughts occur occasionally and these same streams become awkward through lack of water.

We have roads to travel on sometimes and sometimes they get lost; but by the aid of a compass we travel in Indian style, and are sure to come out somewhere.

The county is well supplied with wild fruits, such as plums, persimmons, woodticks, strawberries, centipedes and poisonous cherries; blackberries, dewberries, rattlesnakes and huckleberries; deer, turkeys, fleas, bedbugs and hickory-nuts; tarantulas, scorpions, pecan nuts, tree lizards, grapes and acorns.

The gospel is slowly taking root here. A few baptisms have been performed, prejudice is being put down. We are gaining many friends, among whom are many Cherokees of high standing, and in a quiet way many are investigating the principles of the Gospel. The white people are quicker to obey the Gospel than the Indians are, for the Indian, true to his nature, is slow. Our new Elders think them "awfully" slow.

We hold our meetings in school and court houses and private residences, principally the latter. Our best work is done by distributing tracts and in fireside conversations. Not "campfires," for the people all live in houses, having abandoned their old wandering habits.

This country, like poor Utah, is infested by U. S. deputy marshals and we are frequently mistaken for them. The hireling ministers are active in trying to hinder our progress, but their labors amount to very little with honest hearted people. One said he would follow us up and preach wherever we

did. I don't believe he has nerve enough to follow on horseback where we go on foot. He says he will tell the people the truth and expose Mormonism. That's just what we are trying to do. I met a young and zealous M. E. Minister from Georgia at the house of one of his members and had an interesting talk of about two hours, when he suddenly recollected that he had urgent business elsewhere. On his return, sometime after, the lady (a Cherokee) twitted him about getting excited and angry, as she observed he did. He denied it, and said he would meet Kimball at any time for debate, requesting her to see me and ascertain whether I would debate or not. I certainly was willing, and she wrote him to that effect. I received a few scratched lines, as follows "Elder Kimball, Dear Sir: I will meet you at any time from the point of a pin to the mouth of a cannon. Name your time and place." I immediately answered it, making suggestions concerning all needful arrangements, but so far he has failed to connect. Their mau-made systems won't stand the test consequently he evades the contest.

Green corn and water melons are ripe; so are the chills. Elders laboring here before us have had the chills. I had them three months. Brother Allen has just finished a month's seige we expect every day for Elder Shand to have them, but Ammon Green says he has "no use for chills, bring on the watermelons."

Your brother in the Gospel,
ANDREW KIMBALL.

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DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO F. A. Earls, whose address is not known, that I, Philip Neder, have done the necessary amount of work required by law on the following Mines: Alexandria and Pinto, situated in Rush Valley Mining District, in Constitution Canon, Tooele County, Utah Territory. The amount due me for labor performed and expenses for assessment from the year eighteen hundred and eighty-one to eighteen hundred and eighty-five, the amount set forth being his share of assessment \$739.39, and if not settled within the required time of law, I shall, in accordance with law, claim the above named mines, together with all their Patents.

June 23rd, 1886.

PHILIP NEDER.

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