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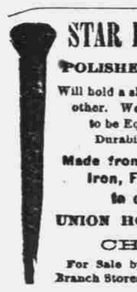

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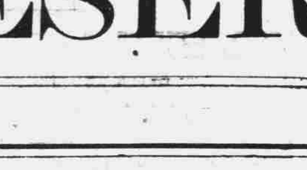

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The Bell Telephone Case.

CINCINNATI, 20.—The U. S. Court was crowded this morning when the case of the Bell Telephone was called before Circuit Judge Dickson and District Judges Sage and Walker. Among the parties interested present were Mr. P. Bowditch of Boston, Vice-President of the Bell Company; Henry Metzger of Pittsburg; A. D. Bullock and George W. Stone of Cincinnati. The Government's counsel present were A. G. Thurman of Columbus, Grosvenor P. Lowry of New York, ex-Senator Goode of Virginia, Jeff Chandler and Charles S. Whitman of Washington. For the Bell Company were J. J. Storrow of Boston, J. E. McDonald of Indianapolis, R. A. Harrington of Columbus, and A. F. Perry of Cincinnati. Argument under the ruling will proceed this afternoon.

In the afternoon Mr. J. J. Storrow, for the Bell Telephone company, began the argument against the jurisdiction of the court. He took the ground that the service was imperfect and made a statement of the manner of conducting the business of the company, with a view to showing that it had no agents or employees in Ohio, who could be brought into court in such a manner as to give the court jurisdiction here. His argument was not ended when the court adjourned.

The "David J. Adams" Case.

HALIFAX, N. S., 20.—At the opening of the hearing in the case of the seized American schooner *David J. Adams* this morning, Counselor Meagher, who represents the United States, again endeavored to secure the exclusion of the reporters. Only one of those present, however, had been subpœnaed, and after counsel had cited the authority for the exclusion of witnesses, the Court ordered this witness to retire from the room. He refused to do so, and the Sheriff was ordered to remove him. After some altercation, he went out. When too late, it was discovered that those concerned in it had put themselves in peril, as the Sheriff has no jurisdiction in Courts of Admiralty. Later, when another of the subpœnaed reporters came in, Meagher demanded his expulsion, but the court declined to have anything more to do with that class of procedure; whereupon the expelled reporter returned. Evidence was taken in corroboration of that heretofore given in the case and the prosecution closed.

Meagher has asked that permission be granted to take the testimony for the defense in the United States, where nearly all the witnesses are.

Philadelphia's Mayor Impeached.

PHILADELPHIA, 20.—The City Council this evening, by a vote of 48 to 39, decided to impeach Mayor Smith on the charge of malfeasance in office, in accordance with the recommendations of the committee to inquire into the matter.

Previous to this, resolutions of censure, couched in severe terms and offered as a substitute for the report of the committee, were defeated by a vote of 42 to 43. There has seldom been witnessed such scenes of anxiety and excitement as were witnessed in and about the Common Council Chamber during the entire session. The galleries and lobby were crowded to their extreme limit, and hundreds were turned away by officers, who were stationed at the entrances. No other business was transacted, and indeed nothing was thought of beyond the impeachment of Mayor Smith, the first event of the kind that has ever occurred in this city. After a vote upon the motion of censure as a substitute for the resolution of impeachment, and a vote on the resolution itself was taken, the result spread like wild-fire through the city, forming the all absorbing topic of discussion and comment tonight.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Progress of the Plague in Illinois.

CHICAGO, 20.—The State veterinarian Saturday slaughtered on the farm of a Mr. Caine, at Ridgeland, a suburb of Chicago, two cows and a calf affected with pleuro-pneumonia. All efforts will be made to thoroughly disinfect the place. The presence of the disease was discovered early in the week, as were the indications that the disease was communicated by a cow from the farm of a milkman named Harvey. The State veterinary surgeon and the commissioners made a visit there and were alarmed to find that five head of cattle on the place were suffering with the disease, two of which were promptly killed and buried. One of them was dissected and its lungs plainly indicated that it must have been tainted with the disease for many months.

The usual notice of quarantine has been served on Harvey, but there are grave doubts whether they will be able to enforce it. There are 118 head of cattle on the place, nearly all of them belonging to different milkmen who merely pasture them. There is very little fencing on the farm and the cows have wandered at will all over that section of the country. Three that show symptoms have been isolated, but with the present plan of one man taking charge of each milkman's herd

NO RIGID QUARANTINE

can possibly be enforced. Mr. Casewall, state veterinary Surgeon, says there will be a meeting of the Board of Commissioners early this week, and his first step will be an effort to induce them to put a force of men at work to watch the Harvey cattle night and day. There was a possibility, he thought, that all the cattle would have to be killed, but he could not tell at present. He is of the opinion that pleuro-pneumonia has been about this immediate region since sometime last fall. He explains the fact that the terrible disease has been lingering about town so long without being discovered, by saying that the cattle so far affected have been the property of milkmen. As soon as a cow took the disease her milk would fall off to nothing, and the men took no pains to doctor their stock, for they shipped the dry cow to the slaughter house at once or traded her off at a sacrifice without stopping to make any investigation of the cause of her illness.

The Chief Justice.

CHICAGO, 20.—A special dispatch from Colorado Springs, Colorado, printed here this morning, says: Chief Justice Waite and daughter have been stopping here some days. A reporter asked Judge Waite last evening if there was any way by which the convicted anarchists in Chicago could get their case before the United States Court, and explained that they expected a refusal of their petition for a new trial in the court of Illinois. The Judge said: "I see no way by which they can enter the United States Court unless on a question of Federal law and showing that in some way their constitutional rights have been violated. The fact that they are foreigners and not citizens of the United States should have no bearing whatever. There are charges as I understand it of an offense against the law of the State of Illinois and under that law they have been convicted by a jury. Now I can see in that view of the case no way for them to get before the United States Court."

Sedgwick Returns to Washington.

WASHINGTON, 20.—Upon the arrival of Secretary Bayard, Sedgwick formally reported his arrival in Washington and the completion of his errand to Mexico. He was closeted with the Secretary an hour, after which he left the department announcing to an inquirer his intention to return to New York to-night. He declined to be interviewed with regard to his mission or his personal conduct in Mexico. Secretary Bayard said that Sedgwick had not yet made his report and that its completion would require several days. He declined to disclose the nature of Mr. Sedgwick's verbal statement.

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FOREIGN.

PARNELL'S LAND BILL.

The Second Reading—The Author's Explanation.

LONDON, 20.—In the House of Commons, Parnell on moving the second reading of his land bill said the recent elections conveyed a mandate to the House of Commons that it should show itself willing and able to provide for the wants of Ireland equally as if it were an Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) It was useless to talk about the lateness of the session. The house was only six weeks old. A majority of the new members were young, fresh and not overworked, and they did not require a holiday. A state of urgency existed in reference to the relations between the landlords and tenants in Ireland.

Parnell here explained the provisions of the bill. The first clause, he said, was the most important because it dealt with the most urgent subjects. It enacted that any statutory tenant, whose rent was fixed prior to the last day of the year 1884, might apply for an abatement, in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The bill was to be a temporary measure, with the exception of the second clause. It was intended to provide for what he hoped would be only a

TEMPORARY EMERGENCY.

It was intended to meet the depressions in prices. But he could not tell now, whether the depression would likely continue. The depression commenced in 1885, and continued unabated ever since. "There are no signs for the future growing worse, but I only ask the House to take action with regard to the rents falling due next November and that will be in the next session of Parliament. Until the House is able to take action on the report of the Royal Commission we will abstain entirely from prejudicing the Government's proposals, but we do know that since the bulk of judicial rents has been fixed there has been a great depression in prices and the potato blight has spread to an alarming extent. Therefore it behooves the House to apply a temporary remedy now and not wait for the Royal Commission's report or for the government to take action thereon, which will be impossible before November, 1887, supposing the House adjourned until February. A similar delay occurred in the consideration of the Land Act of 1881 and the Arrears Act of 1882. Therefore, unless the House

ACCEDES TO MY PROPOSAL,

the tenants and landlords will remain *in statu quo* for a year. Our opponents will probably urge that it will be exceedingly difficult for the land courts to ascertain whether the tenants are really unable to pay the rents, but was there not a similar difficulty to overcome in connection with the Arrears Act of 1882? The court satisfied itself within five months of the inability of 200,000 tenants to pay their rates. [Cheers.] Similar quickness and expedition will follow my bill, and the work will probably be finished in three months. I propose further, that the tenants shall deposit half the amount of this rent, leaving the court to determine how much of the remaining half the tenants shall pay, and how much the landlords shall lose. Under the Arrears Act, the tenant deposited only one-third of his rental, the landlord losing one-third and the State advancing the remaining one-third. The only practical difference is that the State shall not be the loser.

In regard to a suspension of evictions, my bill again closely follows the lines of the Arrears Act,

WHICH ACT WORKED JUSTLY

and satisfactorily for all parties. The costs of evictions frequently exceeds the amount of the rents due. It becomes necessary to suspend evictions to save the tenants additional cost. [Cheers.] As regards the leaseholder's clause it will probably be objected to on the ground that it ought not to have a place in a temporary bill; but the leaseholders have been waiting long enough, too long in fact; and I would not be a party to the horrible injustice that creates a perpetual exclusion from the benefits of the act of 1882. [Cheers.] Parnell quoted at length from statistics to prove that the fall in the prices of produce was not exaggerated. The speaker disputed the accuracy of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's eviction figures and said that the quarter ending the present month would show a higher average of evictions than any quarter since 1851. If the government, armed with this bill, should stay evictions in Kerry, it would do more to restore peace than all the General Bullers put together. [Cheers.] He claimed that the bill was essentially moderate and calculated to pull matters smoothly through the winter.

Parnell concluded by earnestly entreating the House to allow a second reading of the bill, which he said would

BENEFIT THE LANDLORDS

themselves. The working of the Land Act of 1881 showed there were almost as few just men among the landlords as had been found in Sodom and Gomorrah. [Cheers and laughter.] If it had not been for the landlords you might possibly have conciliated the Irish people. You revel in their folly. The landlords are men you have placed there as your stewards. They have proved false to their trust and their oppressed tenants have the utmost confidence that as an act of justice Parliament will not permit the bill to be lost. [Cheers.]

Parnell's speech occupied one hour and twenty minutes in delivery.

At the conclusion of Mr. Parnell's speech, John George Gibson, member for Liverpool, arose and on behalf of the Government said that after the declaration already made, it would be impossible to undertake any new constructive legislation this session. He declared Parnell's measure was one which no government could accept, and contended that the state of farming in Ireland did not show any necessity for the bill.

MR. GLADSTONE,

who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate no signs of an agreement between the two sides of the House. All of the speeches of the government were of uncompromising opposition to any measure for the relief of Irish tenants. Whether that attitude was justified ought to decide their vote on the second reading of the bill. How was it that of the numerous representations representing the farming constituencies in Ireland, not one was inclined to move the rejection of the bill? He supposed that none, however fervent their allegiance to the government, could be induced to do so. [Cheers.] To the question, "Where was the inability of the Irish tenants to pay rent first discovered?" he replied, when the government first advised the Queen to issue a commission to inquire whether the fall in prices of produce affected the rent-paying capacity of the tenants, and it was too late now to argue that. It was impossible to distinguish between those who were unable and those who were disinclined to pay, because Parliament had more than once recognized that it was impossible to draw an act with such a distinction. The issue of the commission afforded sufficient ground for Parliament to endeavor to

RELIEVE THE TENANTS

who upon examination should be found unable to pay their rents, and the fact of the issue of the commission implied that there were such tenants whom the government thereby promises to relieve. But such a relief was to be given only after a long inquiry, and after the framing and passing of the necessary bill, all of which would involve much delay. In the meantime the law existed under which the penalties of eviction might be inflicted upon a large body of men, who, the Government admitted, were not unwilling but were unable to pay their rents. It would be a monstrous injustice, on the part of Parliament, to allow such a law to be put in motion. [Loud cheers.] We, therefore, should support the bill, although he, himself, would have framed it differently. The bill, moreover, could be altered in committee.

Continuing, Gladstone said the government admitted that judicial rents were too high.

Here he was interrupted by cries of "No!"

"Then," he asked, "What did Lord Salisbury mean when he said that the difference between just rents and judicial rents must be made up by the State?"

Lord Randolph Churchill—Lord Salisbury never said anything of the kind.

Gladstone—The noble Lord is bold in his assertion. I don't know whether there is any

LIMIT TO THAT BOLDNESS,

but I see no ground to recede from the statement. [Cheers.]

Gladstone said he had committed himself as to the rents of lease-holders, and, therefore, could hold himself open to consider what was said on the subject by both Nationalists and Conservatives, retaining full liberty to consider the best form in which the measure should ultimately appear. He felt bound in honor and justice to vote for the second reading of the bill, which, apart from general policy, he believed absolutely necessary in consequence of an important proceeding of the Government by which they were committed to propositions of the deepest importance—propositions involving the country in consequences the magnitude of which, perhaps, none of them were fully capable of reaching. [Cheers.]

Matthews, the Home Secretary, in advising the House to reject the bill, denied that the appointment of a commission implied an admission that the

RENTS WERE TOO HIGH.

He said that Parnell's bill was an invitation to all tenants in Ireland to strike against the payment of rents.

The debate was adjourned on motion of John Morley.

The appropriation bill passed its second reading by a vote of 176 to 66.

LETTER FROM GEORGIA.

SOME OF THE USUAL VICISSITUDES OF A "MORMON" MISSIONARYS LIFE.

LICK SKILLET,
Lumpkin County, Ga.,
September 11, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Thinking that a few lines from Georgia would not be amiss, I take the liberty of giving you a synopsis of my labors as a missionary.

I left Salt Lake City October 12th, 1886, in good spirits, little realizing the enmity that dwelt in the bosoms of the Christians (?) towards the "Mormons." However I was not long in finding it out after I arrived here. I reached Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 20th, 1886, accompanied by Elder T. W. Robbins, where we met President Morgan, who made us feel as though we had met "a brother and a friend." The next morning I was on my way

AFOOT AND ALONE

to Cassandra, Walker County, Ga. After walking till 8 o'clock at night I arrived at a Saint's house (Bart Faucett's) where I met Elder Gardner, from Spanish Fork, Utah, with whom I labored a short time. I next labored with William Spry until February 2nd, when I joined Elder L. P. Madsen, of Mount Pleasant.

We made our way to Fanning County, where we met some

LATTER-DAY "DEVILS,"

as well as some Latter-day Saints, who forced us to lie in a fodder-pile one night, and to take "shansposye" for a feather bed the following night, with a pocket full of apples for a feast after a couple of day's fast. We arrived at Elijah early the next morning, and met Elder E. S. Kimball on the train, who wiped away our tears, and informed us that we could find one family of Saints in Hall Co. We took course and started from Atlanta by the slow rail—afoot—and landed safely into the jaws of Miss Roxy Gongelock—the place that E. S. Kimball mentioned in a recent issue of the NEWS—who

WENT AFTER US "RED HOT"

about the "deluded Mormons." But we talked like a father to her, and soon had her pacified. She gave us supper, a feather bed, and breakfast, for which the Lord will reward her.

The next morning our eyes grew dim as the tears of joy ran down our cheeks at meeting Brother Payne and family, who gave us a welcome both of heart and store.

Like wild-fire the news flew abroad that a couple of "Mormon preachers" were in the neighborhood. Some said, "whip them out." Others said, "Let them alone; let them preach." That is just what we wanted to do, so we made arrangements to hold meeting at a Mr. Gibbs'. Many people came to the meeting. A man named W. Evans at the close of the meeting said: "That is Scripture, if ever there was any preached." And so many have turned from enemies to friends, and we hold meeting nearly every Sabbath with a fair attendance. One old gentleman here says he would rather hear Brother Madsen ask a blessing than hear a Methodist minister preach.

We made a visit to see a family of Saints living in Habersham County, and while there appointed meeting at their house. So did the Devil, for just about the time for us to commence, a Baptist preacher at the head of

SIXTY OR MORE MOBOCRATS

came and upset our equilibrium. When asked why the disturbance, the answer was: "You are preaching false-doctrine." We invited them to come inside, with all their Scripture-read men, and we would go to the "Law and Testimony," and determine the matter. "We have no argument for you," said the preacher, "But if you will raise one from the dead that has been dead three or four days, then we will believe." We referred him to what the Savior said of sign seekers. After preventing our meeting, and threatening us by flourishing hickories, they scattered.

Our field bids fairer at present than ever it has before. Some have declared their intention to be baptized, new houses are being opened for us to preach in, and more friends open their houses for us to dine in.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE

of August 31st, caused quite a sensation among the people of this section. Ministers ran into the street and shouted. Drunkards got religion (?). In one place they were having a dance, and the dancers turned it into a revival; all got happy and went to heaven straightway.

Enclosed you will find a clipping or two from the Atlanta *Constitution*, which will give your readers a fair idea of how it is that so many lies are abroad about our people, and how it is that the people here are so ready to misuse the Elders before they hear and prove the doctrine; also how it is that it takes such a long time to melt the icebergs of misconception.

Your's etc. S. G. SPENCER.

[The clippings referred to are merely average specimens of anti-"Mormon" slanders and falsehoods, easily refuted by a person familiar with the facts, but which are well calculated to create and inflame prejudice against the "Mormons." They are of the same general character with the falsehoods circulated throughout the country by the *Tribune* and kindred agencies of this city and Territory.—Ed. D. E. N.]

EASTERN ARIZONA STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Quarterly Conference of the Eastern Arizona Stake of Zion was held at Snowflake, Arizona, Sept. 11th and 12th, 1886.

President J. N. Smith and Counselor Oscar Mann, were on the stand; also most of the High Council and several of the Bishops. The attendance was not so great as heretofore, partly in consequence of the stormy weather and partly on account of the sickness among the people of which there has been considerable during the past summer.

The Bishops reported their wards to be in tolerable good condition. Crops have been light in many places, on account of the extremely dry season

A variety of subjects were spoken upon, the remarks having a tendency to encourage the Saints, strengthen the faith of the weak and to infuse new new life into them.

The Conference of the Y. M. M. I. A., the Y. L. M. I. A., Relief Societies and of the Primary, was held on Friday the 10th. The forenoon of Saturday was devoted to the interest of the Sunday school, and a Priesthood meeting was held Saturday evening.

The Conference was adjourned to meet in Snowflake on the second Saturday of December next, at 10 a. m.

JOSEPH FISH, Clerk.

CONFERENCE IN VIRGINIA.

PEDDLER'S CREEK, Va.,
Sept. 13, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

A conference of the northern and eastern half of the Virginia and West Virginia mission was held in Amherst County, Va., on the 11th and 12th inst., being the first in these States since Sept., 1884.

Besides Prest. John Morgan, there were upon the stand Elder Thos. E. Harper, of Call's Fort, Box Elder County, Utah, president of the Conference, and Elders Wm. P. Camp, Samaria, Idaho; N. L. Nelson, Provo, Utah; Josiah Burrows and Wm. Wood, Salt Lake City; Milo A. Hendricks, Oxford, Idaho, and Alvin Heaton, Orderville, Utah.

The Conference was all that such conferences usually are, and we Elders think a little more. This is not meant to disparage other conferences, but simply to show that the Elders, one and all, have to appreciate such things the more. Especially were the instructions given by President Morgan in Priesthood meetings appreciated, and every Elder goes back to his field of labor much better prepared for his work. We are all young Elders in this conference, but we have learned and are learning every day that there is nothing worth seeking outside of the kingdom of God.

The conference is in a prosperous condition, many baptisms having lately been reported.

President Morgan goes next to Logan Court House, West Va., where he will hold conference next Saturday and Sunday with the Elders and Saints of the Southern and Western half of this conference. N. L. NELSON, Secretary.

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NOTICE.
Z. C. M. I.,
SALT LAKE CITY,
September 6th, 1886
THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF this Institution will be CLOSED on September 15th, and RE-OPENED on October 6th next.
THOS. G. WEBBER,
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We are prepared to furnish in any quantities at the yard at the Utah Central Railway Depot, or delivered to any part of the city, at regular rates.
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