

Our Country Contemporaries.

Ogden Junction, March 30—

Capt. Hall, Quartermaster, who has made Ogden his headquarters for some time past, went East this morning to fill a new appointment in Philadelphia. Col. Baker succeeds him here.

The case of mule stealing, reported in our last issue, came up before Justice Middleton on Saturday evening last. The prisoner waived examination and was held in \$500 bonds to answer to the charge before the Probate Court. Bail was presented at once and the prisoner discharged from custody.

Bishop L. D. Hatch, of Franklin, called in to see us this morning. He reports Utah Northern affairs as promising. One hundred men were to be out shovelling snow, and seventy-five tracklaying, on the road between Smithfield and Franklin, this morning. Half a million pounds of freight were expected to be on hand for forwarding to Montana, on this road, by the 4th of April.

A well-known mechanic of this city, not altogether disconnected from the tin trade, fell dead on the sidewalk this morning, about seven o'clock. The sad event was not entirely unexpected, as the unfortunate man has shown symptoms of the "falling sickness" for some time past, much to the regret of his many acquaintances, as he is an excellent workman and a man of fine feelings naturally. A few hours subsequently he was seen moving again, walking with a rather unsteady motion. This may surprise some. But the man this morning was, verily, dead—drunk.

Last Saturday evening the C. P. special freight train running between Toano and Promontory, parted near Tacoma. The brakeman, Frank Dodge, was in the act of coupling, as the two portions of the train were being re-connected, when the draw-head broke, and the cars coming together Mr. Dodge was terribly jammed. He was brought in yesterday morning, and now lies at the Junction Hotel, under the professional treatment of Dr. T. E. Brown, and the hospitable care of Messrs. Chapman & Seally. Yesterday it was feared his injuries, which are internal, were fatal, but he is much better to-day.

Ogden Junction, March 31—

Ore cars for the Bingham Canyon railroad are arriving daily.

The Utah Northern train went O. K. this morning. The road is open, and everything lovely.

Four new flat cars, also a mail and baggage car have arrived for the Utah Northern. They are all neat, trim, and well made, and match with the rest of the handsome rolling stock of the Company.

The Utah Central road still commands a rushing freight business. All their trains, freight and passenger, arrive and depart on time, and the officers and employees of the company are intelligent, gentlemanly men.

Ogden Junction, April 1—

Two fine horses, "which they are mares," arrived here last evening from Philadelphia. They are full blooded racing stock, and are intended as a present to Gov. Stanford, of Sacramento. That's always the way, throw apples into an orchard.

This morning Mr. Soren Petersen brought in twenty-four head of the fattest beef cattle we have seen for a long time. They were sold by the Huntsville Co-operative Association, to Mr. Shoudy, of Salt Lake, and were fed during the winter by Mr. Petersen.

The Colorado People says, "Colorado flour is worth twenty per cent. more than prime St. Louis flour. It pays to raise wheat in Colorado."

Why may not Utah have as good a reputation for its flour?—Deseret Evening News.

The Weber Mills brand of Utah flour is not excelled by any in the eastern markets, Colorado flour not excepted.

If our farmers will take particular care to raise white wheat and prepare it for milling so that nothing but clean grain is sent to the miller or put on to the market, Utah wheat and flour will beat the world.

Judge Edmunds, the well-known spiritualist and lawyer, is dead.

POLITICAL CALENDAR.

AN exchange gives the following calendar of political events for 1874—

"April 1—Rhode Island election.
"April 6—Connecticut election.
Michigan town election.

"April 7—Illinois town election.
Wisconsin town election.

"April 8—Oregon republican convention.

"April 14—Illinois state grange, Bloomington.

"April 14—Industrial congress, Rochester N. Y.

"April 15—Oregon independent convention.

"May 5—Illinois farmers' association.

"June 1—Oregon election.

"June 9—National convention of farmers and mechanics, Cincinnati.

"June 17—Indiana Republican convention.

"June 23—Maine Democratic convention.

"July 15—Indiana Democratic convention.

Ohio Democratic convention.

"July 29—Alabama conservative convention."

To which we may add, August 3—Utah election for delegate to Congress, members of the legislature, probate judges, and other local officers.

Dr. Livingstone.

London, March 29.—The steamer *Malera* arrived off Suez at 11 o'clock Saturday night. Arthur Laing and Jacob Wainwright were on board, in charge of the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

The following account is given of Dr. Livingstone's fatal illness and death: He had been ill of chronic dysentery for several months. He was well supplied with stores and medicines, but he had a presentiment that the attack would prove fatal. At first he was able to ride on a donkey, but soon had to be carried. Arriving at Mulala, beyond Lake Bembo, in the Bisa country, he said, "Build me a hut to die in." A hut was built by his followers. On the first of May he was confined to his bed, and afterwards suffered greatly, groaning night and day. The third day he said he was very cold, and requested that more grass be put over the hut.

Ketumbo, chief of Bisa, sent flour and beans and behaved well towards the party. The fourth day Dr. Livingstone was insensible, and died about midnight. Makadhpooa, a servant, was present.

Dr. Livingstone made his last entry in his diary April 27. He spoke much and sadly of his home and family when he was first seized by the fatal attack. He told his followers he intended to exchange everything for ivory to give them and then push to Ujiji and Zanzibar, and try to reach England. The same day on which he died his followers consulted what to do. The Nossick boys determined to preserve the remains. They were afraid to inform the chief of the death of the Doctor. The secretary had the body removed to another hut and built a high fence around it to insure privacy. He then removed the internal organs, placed them in a tin box and buried it inside the fence under a large tree.

Jacob Wainwright cut an inscription on the tree thus: "Doctor Livingstone died, May 4th, 1873," and superscribed it with the name of the head man, Susa.

The body was preserved in salt and dried in the sun twelve days. The chief, Ketumbo, on being informed of Livingstone's death, had drums beat and guns fired as a token of respect, and allowed his followers to remove the body, which they placed in a coffin of bark, and commenced the journey to Unyanyembe, which consumed six months, sending in advance a party with information of all that had occurred, addressed to Livingstone's son. The advance party were met by Mr. Cameron, who sent back bales of cloth and powder.

The body arrived at Unyanyembe ten days after the advance party, and rested there two weeks.

Messrs. Cameron, Murphy and Dillon also arrived together there, the latter very ill, his sight gone and mind affected. He afterwards committed suicide at Kasakera, and was buried there.

At Unyanyembe Livingstone's remains were placed in another

bark case, a smaller one, done up to represent a bale of goods, so as to deceive the natives, who objected to the passage of the corpse, and thus carried to Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone's clothing, papers and instruments accompanied the body. When sick in bed Dr. Livingstone prayed much, and said, "I am going home."

Chamap remains at Zanzibar.

Mr. Webb, the American Consul at Zanzibar, received letters through Murphy from Livingstone for Stanley, and will deliver them personally. The only geographical news is as follows: After Stanley's departure the Doctor left Unyanyembe, reached the south end of Fangaryika, traveled south of Lake Bemba, or Bangucoleo, crossed it from south to north, then proceeded along the east side, returning north through the marshes to Maille. All his papers, sealed and addressed to the Secretary of State, are in the charge of Arthur Laing, a British merchant of Zanzibar. Murphy and Cameron remain behind.—*Missouri Democrat*.

The Practice in Territorial Courts.

Bill Passed by Congress.

An act concerning the practice in Territorial courts, and appeals therefrom.

Whereas, by the organic acts establishing several of the Territories of the United States, it is provided that certain courts thereof shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction, and doubts have been entertained whether said jurisdictions must be exercised separately or whether they may be exercised together in the same proceeding, and whether the codes and rules of practice adopted in said Territories which have authorized the mingling of said jurisdictions in the same proceeding, or a uniform course of proceeding in all cases legal and equitable, are repugnant to the said organic acts respectively: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be necessary in any of the courts of the several Territories of the United States to exercise separately the common law and chancery jurisdictions vested in said courts; and that the several codes and rules of practice adopted in said Territories respectively, in so far as they authorize a mingling of said jurisdictions or a uniform course of proceeding in all cases, whether legal or equitable, be confirmed; and that all proceedings heretofore had or taken in said courts in conformity with said respective codes and rules of practice, so far as relates to the form and mode of proceeding, be, and the same are hereby, validated and confirmed: *Provided*, That no party has been, or shall be, deprived of the right of trial by jury in cases cognizable at common law.

SEC. 2. That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over the judgments and decrees of said Territorial courts in cases of trial by jury shall be exercised by writ of error, and in all other cases by appeals, according to such rules and regulations as to form and modes of proceeding as the said Supreme Court have prescribed, or may hereafter prescribe: *Provided*, That on appeals, instead of the evidence at large, a statement of the facts of the case in the nature of a special verdict, and also the rulings of the court on the admission or rejection of evidence when excepted to, shall be made and certified by the court below and transmitted to the Supreme Court, together with the transcript of the proceedings and judgment or decree; but no appellate proceedings in said Supreme Court heretofore taken upon any such judgment or decree shall be invalidated by reason of being instituted by writ of error or by appeal: *And provided further*, That the appellate court may make any order in any case heretofore appealed which may be necessary to save the rights of the parties, and that this act shall not apply to cases now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States where the record has already been filed.

Why Mr. Gladstone was Beaten.

The more the Conservative victory in England is examined, the more complete it seems to be. Many shrewd observers, too, de-

clare that the elections do not give an adequate idea of it—that the country is really much more conservative than the vote would indicate, and that the reign of the conservative party promises to be long. The papers are consequently very full of speculation as to its causes. One able writer in the *Times* points out that no such Liberal defeat has occurred since 1710, after the foolish impeachment of Dr. Sacheverel. The triumph of the Tories in 1784 and in 1841 was in neither case such a direct, fair trial of strength as in the present instance. Gladstone's downfall he ascribes to the agreement to "manufacture an *ex-post-facto* law" as the basis of the settlement with the United States—the greatest humiliation England has undergone, he says, since the Dutch fleet sailed up the Medway; the alarming language uttered by many leading members of the Administration with regard to the House of Lords, the Established Church, and the tenure of landed property, creating an anxiety which was intensified, perhaps unreasonably, by the blather of their extreme supporters, such as Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain; and, though last not least, Mr. Gladstone's want of moderation, a quality which Englishmen insist on in their Minister, and the absence of which "neither genius, nor eloquence, nor fervor can supply."

Walpole, Pelham, Lord North, the second Pitt, Lord Liverpool, Peel, and Lord Palmerston all had this quality, and, though differing widely in everything else, retained popular confidence all through their lives. Mr. Gladstone, though he has done admirable work, has failed to show it—hence his downfall. Another writer ascribes the Liberal overthrow to total want of agreement in the party as to what Liberal principles are. The *Spectator* says it is due in large part to Mr. Gladstone's neglect of the agricultural interest, while a correspondent of the *Daily News* points out that a large body of farm laborers have become possessed of the franchise since 1868, and have thrown their votes solidly with their employers, and that the liquor dealers, 100,000 strong, had, before the election, vowed vengeance on the Liberal candidates. As is not unusual in political problems, if we put all these things together, we shall make a fair approach to the explanation. But should not some British republicans, who have been over here getting hard-earned dollars from an easily deluded public for pleasing elucidations of English questions, now go through some form of expiation? Is a charlatan entitled to any special indulgence because he declares he is "down on kings" and thinks every country ought to have a President?—*New York Nation*.

Missouri Banditti.

During the war the portion of Missouri lying south of the Missouri river, was the field of operation of some of the most desperate partizan rangers known in modern warfare. No deed or crime was too heinous, or undertaking too hazardous for them to attempt; they knew all the paths and by-ways through the broken mountainous country, and when they had committed some atrocious deed, they would seek protection in some secluded cave in the mountains. With the close of the war, all who were fighting for principle, abandoned the service, and resumed their usual vocation; but there were some, who, for the sake of personal gain, or from their savage nature, loved wild and desperate encounters better than social quietude, and this class have kept up a regular organization ever since. They have instituted a perfect reign of terror throughout several counties, and by their reckless manner have intimidated the inhabitants within their immediate neighborhoods, so that no arrests are made or information given of their transactions or whereabouts. The Gad's Hill robbery was planned and executed by two well known bands of highwaymen, the James brothers and Younger brothers. It is also probable that the same men were engaged in the attack upon the Iowa railway train about a year ago; also in the robbery of the Corydon bank, in Iowa, about three years ago; the robbery of the Chillicothe, Mo., bank, and murder of the cashier, about three years ago, and numerous others of similar character. Lately the Chicago detectives have taken the thing

into their hands and attempted to arrest the perpetrators of these many crimes, but their object has been frustrated, and three of the detectives slain. One of the detectives, Mr. J. W. Whicher, was captured by this band, bound hand and foot to a horse, and taken across the Missouri river to within two miles of the City of Independence, where he was assassinated. After committing this crime they recrossed the river and returned to their home, and as the Governor of the State has taken no action in the matter, it is probable that they will continue their depredations with renewed fierceness.—*Nauvoo Independent*.

The Arrest of Bender.—The following came to hand this morning—

"BULLION CITY,
"Piute Co., Utah,
"March, 21, 1874.

"Editor Deseret News:

"Dear Sir—Noticing an article in your paper, of the 11th inst., headed, 'Old man Benders supposed to be caught at last,' which is entirely incorrect and takes the credit of the arrest from the parties who found and captured said Bender, I write to inform you of the true state of the case and who are entitled to the credit of the capture and reward.

"The man supposed to be Bender passed through Piute County, and being a suspicious character and answering the description given of the man Bender, was followed by William Clyde, Daniel Dalton and myself, and arrested by us at Annabella Springs, some six miles from Richfield, Sevier Co., and by us delivered to J. L. Foulz, deputy sheriff of Sevier Co.

"By inserting the above in your paper and giving the credit where it is due, you will greatly oblige.

"Yours truly,
"JARED TAYLOR."

If Mr. Taylor will carefully read the article to which he refers he will observe that although himself and the companions he names were not credited with arresting the supposed old man Bender, that credit was not given to anybody else, for the reason that we were not aware, until the receipt of Mr. Taylor's communication, who it was that did arrest him. We now, however, cheerfully give publicity to the statements made in the foregoing letter.

A PLUCKY WOMAN'S CAPTURE.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Schlumner, of 177 East Houston street, saw two young men enter the side door that leads to the tenements above her meat store, and heard them going up stairs.

Arming herself with a meat hook, she followed, and saw that her bedroom had been entered by a window from the hall. She opened the door and confronted the burglars.

One of them struck at her and darted by. She struck at him with the meat hook, the point entering his mouth and coming out through his cheek. With a shriek of pain the burglar ran down stairs, leaving a trail of blood.

Mrs. Schlumner then ran back to secure the other. As she entered the room the other burglar jumped out of the back window into the yard. His ankle was badly sprained by the fall, and he could not escape.

Mrs. Schlumner shouted for help and several neighbors ran to her aid. They grappled the wounded thief and sent for an officer. Officer Kennedy took the prisoner to the Fifth Street Police Station, where he described himself as Geo. J. Quinn, of 262 East Broadway.

A Jimmy and a set of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Schlumner were found on him. With the Jimmy he had pried off the fastening of the hall window. The wounded burglar escaped. Quinn was locked up.—*N. Y. Sun*.

PRICE OF GOLD.

Corrected daily, by Deseret National Bank
Buying at \$1.11½; selling at \$1.13½.

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