

Lunacy visited her, however. Then the order came and she was sent out a free woman. Upon her arrival in this city she was taken to a convalescent's retreat near Glen Mills, where she is being tenderly cared for. Miss Brinkie is now a gray-haired woman of 60, in full possession of all her faculties and in good bodily health.

HARRISBURG, 15.—It is confidentially asserted in official circles that the Attorney General will interpose to prevent the consummation of the bargain between Vanderbilt and the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., by which the South Pennsylvania and Beach Creek railroads come under the control of the Pennsylvania railroad.

NEW YORK, 15.—Typhoid fever has made its appearance in New Jersey in the Asylum for the Insane at Morris Plains, and a dozen persons are prostrated with the disease, which is supposed to have originated in bad drainage.

NEW YORK, 15.—Threes, 2%; 4's 12%; 4's, 22%; Pacific 6's, 26; Central Pacific, 36%; Burlington, 31; Northern Pacific, 24; preferred 49%; Northwestern, 2%; New York Central, 99; Oregon Navigation, 81; Transcontinental, 19%; Pacific Mail, 49; Panama, 98; St. Louis & S. F., 19%; Texas Pacific, 17%; Union Pacific, 49; Fargo Ex. 14; Western Union, 69.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 15.—Owing to rumors of injury by grasshoppers in parts of Montana, the Signal Bureau has, at Prof. Riley's request, instructed its agents in the northwest to telegraph at once observations of injury or movements, instead of sending them monthly as heretofore. Prof. Riley also sent an agent to the place whose reports confirm the previous statement. Not only are there large numbers of these destructive Rocky Mountain species at work, but the common "native" and now migratory species are also much more numerous than usual. At Fort Buford and Poplar Pine Agency. The locusts are very abundant, destroying crops. On July 29th, during the middle of the day, a large proportion of the Rocky mountain species left toward the east and southeast.

SAN FRANCISCO, 15.—Postmaster Backus received a dispatch to-day from N. M. Bell, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Washington, ordering him to send the Australian mails by the steamer *Zealandia*, which leaves here August 29th, for Australia and New Zealand. This action is said to have been prompted by the British government, having sent the Australian and New Zealand mails to New York to be forwarded to their destination via San Francisco, in accordance with the contract existing between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the New Zealand Government.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., 15.—A light frost was observed here last night. It was the first of the season, but little damage has resulted.

The Secretary of War has instructed General Miles in command of the Department of Missouri to hold troops in readiness to enforce the President's recent proclamation in relation to cattlemen on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations. By the terms of the proclamation the cattlemen will be compelled to remove their herds by Sept. 4th. The troops will be held at Fort Reno.

CLEVELAND, O., 15.—The democrats of Cuyahoga County met this morning to select delegates to the State convention. The committee on resolutions was out for an hour and a half. Several of the members wanted to contend with President Cleveland's administration; others were anxious to return a mild endorsement, while still others were non-committal. Extracts from the committee's reports are as follows: *Resolved*, That the Democratic party having been in possession of the government ever since March last, and that a large number of offices are yet held by offensive republicans, therefore be it

Resolved, That we demand that our Senators and Representatives hasten the removal of all republicans in office, and that efficient democrats be placed in their positions.

The administration was then endorsed mildly.

CAMILLE, Iowa, 15.—Colored church circles are excited here. Last Sunday night Anna Sapp, fourteen years old, attended the Methodist church and during the excitement was baptized. This coming to the ears of her guardian, Mrs. Rose, a strong Baptist, she swore out a warrant against the preacher for assault upon her niece, consisting of pouring water on Annie's head against her will. The preacher has now sued out a warrant against Mrs. Rose for disturbing public worship.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., 15.—A diabolical attempt at murder was made at Anderson, near here, last night. As foreman Thomas Greggs was walking on the railway track he was set upon by two tramps, knocked down and gagged. After stealing his watch and check for his month's salary, which he had just received, the miscreants tied him to the track and left him to his fate. By frantic efforts he worked himself partially free, but a passing freight train cut off one of the fingers of his left hand which he was unable to release from the rail. Great excitement prevails. Twenty tramps have been arrested and searched, but they were discharged in the absence of evidence against them.

FOREIGN.

MARSEILLES, 13.—Thirty-five cholera deaths occurred in this city to-day. Thirteen patients were admitted to the Pharo hospital, five of whom subsequently died.

Hai-Phong, 11.—The cholera is decreasing. The troops have been withdrawn and dispersed along the shores of the bay.

The ravages of cholera in Granada are horrible. Scores of the victims of the disease drop and die in the streets where, in many cases, they remain for hours before they are gathered up at night for a hurried and unceremonious burial in the common trench.

Malta, 13.—A week's quarantine has been decreed against arrivals from Gibraltar, and it has been ordered that no passengers from any Spanish or French Mediterranean port shall be allowed to land here at all.

BERLIN, 14.—The *Kronz Zeitung* says: "The moment has come to end the intrigues of Sir John Kirk, British Consul-General at Zanzibar, who is well known for his anti-German sentiment. The present friendly relations between England and Germany will undergo their first and perhaps decisive test in east Africa. England must remember that Sir John Kirk's attitude may prevent a satisfactory understanding."

VIENNA, 14.—It is rumored that the Emperor and Empress of Russia, after the meeting at Krensfier, will go to visit the Duke of Cumberland, and it is likely they will meet the Princess of Wales there.

MADRID, 14.—Incomplete cholera returns for yesterday show 3,935 new cases, and 1,389 deaths throughout the country.

Madrid, 14.—In Grenada the cholera is increasing fearfully. In the province outside of the city there have been reported to-day 218 deaths from the disease and 485 new cases, and in the city 213 deaths and 455 new cases. The popular agitation against sanitary interference has been renewed in Seville. The local authorities have all resigned. The shops are closed, no business is done, and the scourge has an unobstructed field.

LONDON, 14.—The following is the Queen's speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

I am glad to be able to relieve you from the labors of a session which has been protracted and eventful. When you assembled in October I informed you that an expedition was advancing up the valley of the Nile for the relief of Khartoum. Three months later, with deep sorrow, which was shared by all my people, I learned that the expedition arrived too late;

THE HEROIC GORDON AND HIS COMPANIONS HAD FALLEN.

An endeavor, which was ineffectual, was made to reach Khartoum by constructing a railway from Suakim to Berber. My troops were ultimately withdrawn from the whole of Eastern Soudan, except Suakim and from Western Soudan to Alashyert. Although the objects of the expedition were unattained, I have great reason to be proud of the bravery and endurance displayed by my soldiers and sailors, and of the skill wherewith they have been commanded. I received with great pleasure the loyal offers of military assistance for this campaign from my colonies, from the native Princes of India, and a contingent from the colony of New South Wales served with distinction in actions on the coast of the Red Sea.

THE DEATH OF EL MAHDI

will probably enable me to perform with less difficulty the duties toward the ruler and people of Egypt which events have imposed upon me. I shall not relax my efforts to place government and good order in that country upon a firm foundation. My relations with other powers are of a friendly nature. Difficulties, which at one time were of an anxious character, arose between my government and Russia, concerning the limits of the territory of my ally the Amir of Afghanistan. Negotiations for their adjustment still continue, and will, I trust, lead at an early period, to a satisfactory settlement. The progress of events in South Africa has compelled me, in the interest of the native races

TO TAKE UNDER MY PROTECTION

BECHUANALAND

and certain adjacent territories. I am taking the necessary steps to place the northwest frontier of my Indian Empire in a condition of adequate defense, in the absence of which the prosperity and tranquility of my Indian subjects are liable from time to time to be interrupted and disturbed. Gentlemen of the House of Commons—I thank you for the liberality wherewith, during the past year, you have provided for the services of the country.

MEASURES APPROVED.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have had the pleasure of giving my assent to a measure enabling federal action in certain matters to be taken by my colonies in Australia; a much-needed bill establishing a new department of the government for the management of Scottish affairs. I have also been glad to concur in a measure increasing the number of occupying freeholders in Ireland. I notice with sincere satisfaction and gratification that an effort has been made by a bill, whereto I assented, to diminish the evils of overcrowded and insanitary dwellings, which hinder so seriously the moral and material well

being of the laboring classes. I regret the depression which has so prevailed in many important trades and agricultural and manufacturing industries of the country, and which still continues.

I HAVE DIRECTED A COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THIS DEPRESSION.

and to ascertain whether it can be alleviated by legislation. During the past session your time has been principally occupied by enlargement of the electorate and the extensive changes which you have, in consequence, made in the institution of the House of Commons. I earnestly trust that these comprehensive measures may increase the efficiency of Parliament and may add contentment among my people. It is my purpose before long, to seek their counsel. In the dissolution of Parliament, I pray that the blessing of God may rest upon their extended liberties, and that the members who are called upon to exercise the new powers will use them with the sobriety and discernment which have for so long a period marked the history of this nation.

LONDON, 14.—Lord Vane Tempest is dead. He served with distinction in the Federal army during the late war in America.

PARIS, 14.—A dispatch has been received in this city from St. Petersburg, stating that Russia has sent England proposals for the settlement of disputes concerning Zulficar Pass and positions commanding it. The dispatch adds that it is certain England will accept the proposals.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 14.—The populace of Kremenitchoog, a Russian city on the Dnieper, in Poltava, to-day attacked the Turkish residents of the town and attempted to drive them out. The military restored order with much difficulty. During the riot a number of persons were wounded. Thirty of the native leaders have been arrested. This has angered the populace, and it is feared they will in revenge again rise against the Turks and authorities as well.

LONDON, 14.—Mr. Ruskin suffers from insomnia, and exhibits alarming symptoms of cerebral affection.

PARIS, 14.—An excursion boat was upset to-day at the town of Royan, at the mouth of the Gironde, and eight of the passengers drowned.

LONDON, 15.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was married this afternoon to an American lady named Amy Augusta Jackson Lawford. The wedding ceremonies were conducted privately, a special license having been granted August 10th, so that the marriage could take place at any time of day that the parties wished.

LONDON, 15.—Government will utilize the material intended for the Suakim-Berber railway in connecting the forts at Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth, which will also be connected with the great railway lines, in order to provide ready transportation for troops in case of necessity.

PARIS, 15.—Stringent measures are being taken to keep the plague away from this city. Travellers from the south are quarantined and the streets are cleaned every night. The *Paris National*, the first journal to announce the appearance of the plague at Marseilles, insists that the number of deaths that have occurred there from the disease is still much underrated.

Marseilles, 15.—There were 570 deaths from cholera during the past 24 hours ending at noon to-day.

Madrid, 15.—There were 4,819 new cases of cholera, and 1,840 deaths yesterday throughout Spain.

Gibraltar, 15.—The existence of cholera within the Spanish lines was officially declared to-day, and the disease is spreading. There were four deaths here to-day from cholera traced to infection contracted on Spanish soil. A deputation waited upon the Governor of Gibraltar to-day and requested him to shut off communication with Spain. This he refused to do. The panic increases hourly and the exodus grows correspondingly. The populace is greatly disconcerted over the conduct of the military authorities in refusing to adopt necessary precautions against the introduction of Cholera from other countries.

PARIS, 15.—*La Intransigence*, M. Rochefort's paper, will to-morrow publish a letter which it is alleged will prove that Oliver Paine, the Frenchman who was the reputed military adviser of El Mahdi, was executed at the instance of British officials in Egypt. The letter will say that the British put a price on Paine's head, and that he was tracked and arrested and then summarily executed. This was on order of the staff of the English army at the time engaged in war against El Mahdi.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THOUGHTS ON THE FOLLY OF THINGS JUDICIAL.

KAMAS, Summit County, August 12th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

I am frequently reminded of late, by the decisions of the Judges and the pleadings of the lawyers in Utah, of the passage in Isaiah where he says, "For the wisdom of their wise men shall perish, and the understanding of their prudent men shall be hid." Isaiah was truly a prophet, and his sayings are verily coming to pass.

It used to be a byword where I was raised, when speaking of a wise matter, that it was

"AS WISE AS A JUDGE,"

and a lawyer was considered to be one of the most prudent men on earth; but by what I have learned of the doings of the judges and some of the legal fraternity in Utah (and in fact the Supreme Court of the United States is not a whit behind) the old adage should be changed to "as simple, as a judge," and "as impudent as a lawyer." It is enough to make a school boy laugh at some of their unprecedented proceedings. Their rulings and pleadings are so flimsy that the most ignorant can see clear through them. I will not attempt to tell what they are, for they have been from time to time so plainly set forth in the columns of the News that "a man though a fool need not err therein." But there is one point that I wish to write a little upon:

It appears to be the

MOST FOOLISH THING OF ALL

that the law-making department of the United States and the courts of Utah should think, that by imprisoning a few polygamists (as they are called) they can stop the work of God or check the Saints from serving Him. I think that they ought to know, and if they do not it ought to be told to them (which has been done many times) that all Saints believe in and receive the revelation on celestial marriage as coming from God, and hold sacred the principle of plural marriage contained therein, and hundreds, yea thousands of the Latter-day Saints would enter into that order of marriage if circumstances would admit of it.

I understand that this has been done as far as the overplus of women would allow of doing so. If men and women were equal in the Church and each man had a wife there would be no plural marriages; then when all are married the law is fulfilled.

Polygamy is only the object point held up by the persecutors to aim at. Evidently the main thing they are after is the

OVERTHROW OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD

and the removal of His Priesthood from the earth, which has been the object sought for by the enemies of the church from the beginning. Then why do they select out a few who have in all sincerity and in accordance with the law of God conscientiously entered into plural marriage, and afflict them with fines and imprisonment and cause innocent women and children to suffer? I cannot see how anybody but an unjust magistrate could do such a thing. They might as well think to stop the Mississippi River by damming one of its tributaries at the head of the stream as to think to put down polygamy by the course they are taking. However, God will cause the "wrath of man to praise Him," the foolishness of the wise to "scatter the seeds of righteousness," the imprudence of the prudent to spread the truth, the imprisonment and the blood of the martyrs to increase the growth of the Church and the weak to be made strong until the "law will go forth from Zion and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

It is my private opinion that if Congress and all concerned would take the advice of St. James, and all those who lack wisdom ask of God who giveth liberally, they might be enabled to see themselves as others see them and govern themselves accordingly.

S. F. ATWOOD.

MEMORIAL SERVICES AT PANGUITCH.

PANGUITCH, Garfield County, U. T., August 10th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Memorial services were held at this place out of respect to the late General Ulysses S. Grant, on Saturday, August 8th.

In accordance with the order of the Postmaster General, the postoffice at Panguitich was closed between the hours of 1 and 5 p. m., and the American flag was draped in mourning and hung at half-mast from the postoffice, and also the same emblem was observed at half-mast on the belfry of our new and commodious brick meeting house.

At 11 o'clock a. m., in obedience to the call of President J. W. Crosby, Jr., the citizens assembled en masse in fact, it was the largest assembly of the people Panguitich ever witnessed.

After the opening preliminaries, President Crosby announced to the vast congregation the object of the meeting. Prayer being offered, the choir sang a beautiful anthem. The speakers for the solemn occasion were, President J. W. Crosby, Jr., Counselor M. M. Steele, Hon. John Houston, Judge Cameron, W. P. Sargent, Esq., and others.

The writer had the honor of being chosen to deliver the memorial address, but, owing to sudden sickness in his family, could not possibly attend. The speakers referred in eloquent addresses to the exemplary life of the dead chieftain, the discourses being full of patriotism, sympathy and affection for the lamented Grant. All tending to illustrate the valor, integrity and numerous other good traits that were so characteristic under any and all circumstances, during the earthly career of this modern "Napoleon."

In perusing the history of this eminent statesman, there seems to be nothing indicative in his early life of a remarkable character. He was always

energetic, but modest and unassuming; and but for the Rebellion his name might probably have never been known beyond the confines of the small western hamlet where he was at that time engaged in humble commercial life.

But the war developed in him latent virtues and heroism, which at that period of his life were lying dormant. They were brought forth when the first gun was fired at Ft. Sumter, and have since made him famous and crowned him with renown.

The writer was somewhat acquainted with General Grant, having fought under the same flag, and camped on the same "Shiloh," and his retrospective view of those days, and of the noble Commander, is as vivid to-day as that which was before him on the 6th and 7th of April 1862.

It was always a matter of universal wonder in that army that Gen. Grant was not killed, for he was always in the front, and perfectly regardless of the storm of hissing bullets and screaming shells flying around him. His apparent want of sensibility did not arise from heedlessness, heartlessness or vain military affectation, but solely from a sense of the responsibility resting upon him when in battle.

The people of this remote town feel to sadly mourn and deplore the loss of so great and good a man as U. S. Grant, and they have paid due homage and respect to the veteran warrior on this the 8th day of August, 1885. We realize that it is the imperative duty devolving upon all true Americans so to do. And we do it with a harmony of friendship that has never known a cloud, a confidence that has never trembled, and a love that will never change.

Respectfully,
JOHN M. DUNNING.

Hopeless and Helpless.

In one of the prettiest houses in the pleasant town of Jamaica, Long Island, dwells Mrs. Mary A. Doughty, a representative lady of one of the oldest families in the place. Mrs. Doughty's case presents some remarkable features in her history of complete invalidism and entire recovery. A well-known literary gentleman from Brooklyn recently visited Mrs. Doughty at her Jamaica home. To him she communicated the story of her illness and her restoration. The following is the substance of her narration:

"Some twenty years ago I was taken with a severe cough and agonizing, racking pains. The physicians were unable to explain exactly what it was or to give me relief. My pain continued to increase at intervals—sometimes partially leaving me and again returning with new violence. I was not entirely prostrated until about five years ago, when I became a victim of the most intense nervousness and sleeplessness. I wasted away and was hopeless and helpless; I could not even turn myself in bed."

"Some two years ago I read about the Compound Oxygen, and the first result was that I sent to Drs. Starkey & Falen for a little book on the subject. The next result was that after reading the book I sent for a Home Treatment."

"I was prepared for slow recovery, for I was in such a prostrate condition. I was unable to raise my hand to my head. For months I had been in bed, powerless to touch my feet to the floor. Sometimes I was hardly able to walk. One of the first effects of [the Compound Oxygen] was that it drove away my sleeplessness. I now began to find what it was to have a good night's rest, and oh, how I did enjoy my sleep! With sleep came increase of strength, very slight at first, but gradually increasing. Then I began to be able to digest my food with some degree of comfort."

"And now, Mrs. Doughty, please tell me what is the present state of your health?"

"With pleasure, sir. You see me to-day just as I am. I am in good spirits and free from pain, except when an occasional stitch in my side or something of that kind takes me unexpectedly. I eat moderately, with fair appetite, and am not restricted in my diet. My dyspepsia is gone. The strength of my lower limbs is not yet such as to enable me to walk out of doors."

"But I go out freely and frequently, sitting in my invalid chair, on which I greatly enjoy being wheeled from place to place."

"You attribute your recovery, then, very largely to your use of Compound Oxygen, do you, Madam?"

"Very largely! Why, sir, but for the Compound Oxygen I should still be in the helpless and emaciated condition I was, or, more probably, in my grave; for I was going down, down, down—gaining nothing, but losing everything, and was nearly gone. 'Very largely.' Well, you may say entirely, under the blessing of God. Yes, you may say to all who ask you of the merits of Compound Oxygen, that it raised me from the edge of the grave and opened to me a new life." If you wish to know all about this Treatment, write to Drs. Starkey & Falen, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, for their treatise on Compound Oxygen. Sent free.

Orders for Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. E. Matthews, 621 Powell St., between Bush and Pine Streets, San Francisco.

A private telegram from Zanzibar states that the dispute between the Sultan and Germany has been adjusted and that the Sultan admits Germany's supremacy in the disputed territory and promises to withdraw thence the Zanzibar troops.

Parliament was prorogued until Aug. 31st.