

OGDEN NEWS.

Occurrences in and Around the Junction City.

Last Sunday afternoon Messrs. Thos. Carr and Reuben Richardson took a drive into the cañon. When near the powder works the young animal they were driving became frightened at a passing team and stepped off the embankment. Horse, cart, and all went down into the river, a distance of ten feet. Mr. Richardson broke a bone in his left hand and received an ugly angular cut near the right eye. Mr. Carr miraculously escaped, though he fell beneath the horses feet. After an hour's work horse and cart were gotten out uninjured and the injured man taken down to Ogden where Dr. Powers attended him.

Last Sunday, about 4 p.m., George Hardy, of Millard County, died in the county court house in this city. He was indicted for grand larceny, charged with stealing a calf in Beaver Bottom some time ago. He had stayed at Hooper for some time, where he had been severely ill. Upon his recovery he started northward, but was arrested at Brigham City by Deputies Steele and Spaulding last Friday, and brought to Ogden. As he could go no further, a room at the court house was given him, where he expired, in spite of the good medical aid furnished him. It is firmly believed by his friends that he was innocent of the crime with which he was charged.

Fred Klaus, a young German, aged 18 years, was run over on the Southern Pacific train last Sunday night. It appears that Klaus had walked 100 miles and being overcome with fatigue had sat down on the track to rest, when he fell asleep. The right arm had fallen across the rail, in which condition he lay when the train ran over it, mashing the bone above the elbow into fragments. Klaus was brought to Ogden and taken to Dr. Bryant's office. It was found necessary to amputate the arm at the upper third, between the shoulder and the elbow, which operation was skillfully performed by Dr. Bryant. Klaus was then taken to Mr. Lewis' residence on Fifth Street and at last reports was resting as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Klaus, though a German, speaks English well, and is quite an intelligent young man.

Some people are singled out to suffer. The tenderest heart must generally bear the hardest grief. Only a little over a year ago a family lived in happiness and joy together in Plain City, a quiet settlement in this county. The father and mother were blessed with five children who were obedient and dutiful. There was nothing that was too good for papa's boys and girls and his toils were directed to their comfort, to which was added a mother's love and affection. On an evil day about one year ago, James L. Robinson, the father, was struck by a horse, and he died in a short time from the effects of the wound. Only those who have lost a loving father can tell the sorrow that filled the hearts of the inmates of that home. But this was not enough; a few months after, the mother was taken away, and the children were left orphans with a little babe that had been added to the group in the mother's sickness. Many were the willing hands and hearts that offered help and sympathy in that hour of trial. Many a kind mother offered to take the little one to nurse it, and rear it up, but the children refused, for was it not a link that bound them closer to their departed mother? They would take comfort in its nursing. Time passed on. The children continued to live together in the old home. The little one grew and thrived under the tender care of its sisters and its brothers. They rejoiced in its growth and prattle. The oldest sister tended to the house and to the children; the boys, as they were able, provided for the home. The kind people of the settlement took pride in the little orphan family, and joy and happiness promised once more to be their companions. Two weeks ago, the child, Charles P., took the whooping cough. It received every attention, that its kind brothers and sisters and their friends could give, but on Saturday, it also passed away to another world. The children are again bereaved, and a person may better feel the sorrow which they knew than describe it as they laid the laid the little one in the grave by the side of father and mother.—Ogden Standard, Sept. 17.

Helena, M. T., Sept. 1.—A few days ago a party of tourists visiting Yellowstone Park, stopped to view the famous "Old Faithful" geyser. A lady of the party had inadvertently stepped too close to the mouth of the crater just as it was about to make its periodical discharge, and becoming alarmed at the hissing steam which burst forth, stepped backward, lost her balance, and fell into a large pool of boiling water. She then frantically leaped forward toward the mouth of the geyser into which she certainly would have fallen and lost her life had not Private John Coyle, of the Twenty-second Infantry, a member of the party stationed at the park, sprang forward through the pool of boiling water and rescued her at the risk of his own life. The lady and her brave deliverer were both terribly scalded. Colonel Swain has issued an order in which he thanks Private Coyle.

CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

Crocodiles in the Elbe.—The Prisoners of Khartoum.—Quick Ocean Transit.—Bicycles Increasing.—Bismarck and Crispien.—Affairs in France.—German Changes.—Antarctic Expedition, Etc.

Twenty-one young Egyptian crocodiles which escaped from a ship the other day at Hamburg, are still supposed to be roaming about the River Elbe, and the prospect must be anything but inviting to those who dwell on its banks. Although the crocodile has not the dislike to salt or brackish water, which distinguish its relative the alligator, it is essentially a river creature, and could not venture out to sea with any great hopes of surviving in the absence of those sandy shores on which it is wont to bask in the sun by its native Nile. At the same time it is much too timid to feel happy at the mouth of a river filled with shipping and gullies of any sequestered banks where it could sleep in peace. The crocodiles at Hamburg, therefore, must either have gone out to sea, in which case they are probably dead by now, or they must have made their way unobstructedly up the river, in which case they have succumbed to the altered temperature and the difficulty of getting ashore for sleeping purposes. During this season of the year it is possible they would find the waters of the Elbe quite endurable, but what will they do when winter comes on? They are quite able to exist on fish in spite of their well known preference for warm-blooded animals, man included.

As most of these crocodiles are quite young, they may not inflict damage on any person. Still, it is well known they are remarkably fierce from their infancy. A little creature of nine or ten inches in length may be easily caught by merely pushing a stick against its nose, to which it will cling with all the tenacity of a bull-dog although lifted out of the water. Until, the crocodiles are recovered dead or alive the lower reaches of the Elbe will scarcely be attractive places for bathers.

In the minds of Englishmen Gen. Gordon is by no means forgotten. The mysterious white Pasha in the Soudan may or may not effect something, but meanwhile there is an important question awaiting solution. After the break down of the Egyptian government and the intervention of England, many garrisons were exposed to the attacks of savage tribes, among these the 15,000 soldiers and colonists at Khartoum. Of these General Gordon actually saved 12,000, and being then surrounded refused to desert the other 3,000, and finally died bravely at his post.

Since that day the civilized world has left the remnant of these prisoners, including several European men and women to taste the delights of African slavery. Most probably another expedition would result in an immense loss of life even if the prisoners were rescued, which is itself doubtful. The question now arises, is there no other method of rescuing them? Is it not the duty of the people of England or the government of England to ransom these captives for whom Gordon died? Why honor the memory of Gordon while his officers are left in slavery for life? Is it not more honorable to ransom them with gold than to leave them there? These are questions which are pondered by some of the best men of England.

The ocean race between the Canadian steamship Umbria and the Italian steamship City of New York, has again aroused public interest in the question of quick transit, and the possibility of shortening both the time and distance of crossing the Atlantic by a new route via Ireland and Newfoundland. At the present rate of speed steamers can easily make the voyage from the west coast of Ireland to St. Johns, Newfoundland, within four days. With railroads across these islands, and the necessary connecting steamers, it is evident that mails and passengers could be conveyed from England to America within five days. A moment's consideration will convince one that this is not only feasible, but likewise a very important link in the chain of communication which Britain has established by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the new line of Pacific Ocean steamers to Japan and China.

Ever since the first bicycle was ridden in England, down to the present time the sport—we might say the business—has been growing in favor. The introduction of India rubber tyres, has, indeed, made the approach of the "cycle" more silent and steady than of yore. The last twenty years has seen a wonderful advance in the speed and construction of the metal steed. Between the old bone-shaker with its wooden spokes and heavy frame, and the modern fairy-like instrument manufactured at Coventry, there is as much difference as between Stephenson's rocket and the modern locomotive that flies over the prairies of the west or climbs the desiles of the Rocky Mountains. The proposition of fitting out some of the regiments of the British army with bicycles may never become a fact, yet it is a comfort to all who desire the physical well-being of future generations that both men and women are betaking themselves to outdoor exercises, and that rowing and cycling are not considered unfeminine.

The great cities are becoming larger and the inhabitants through indolence, vice and impure surroundings are losing the stamina of the race. The cycle enables men and women to get out of town in very quick time, and at the same time to take healthy exercise. Increased interest in cycling has been manifest among the ladies of Europe since Mrs. Petersen, a Danish lady, so nobly won the tricycle race at Surrey lately.

The visit of Signor Crispien, the Italian prime minister, to Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruh has caused considerable comment by the European press. This is not extraordinary, as France and Italy, independent of the Massowah difficulty, are in similar relations to each other as the United States and Canada are at the present time. Apart from the merits of the controversy, it is evident that Italy can rely on the support of Germany, on all matters in which she is not absolutely in the wrong; and French diplomacy ought to have regarded this contingency before it involved itself in a paper war with the Italian government.

The triple election of General Boulanger in the departments of the Charente-Inferieure, the Norde and the Somme, has raised a great ferment in the French political press but with the sole exception of the successful candidate, being one and the same person, there is no difference between these elections and other minor elections that have taken place during the last few years. These three departments are among those that are most noted for their royalist tendencies. The monarchists both Bourbon and Bonapartist with a number of what are known in America as Mugwump republicans joined together and voted together as one party. Yet after all the Monarchists have only gained one seat as Boulanger can only serve for one constituency. The Royalists have committed suicide and the Bonapartists given themselves a new master.

There are those who in presence of the luculent changes, and restorations of government, through which France has gone for a hundred years with ever renewed abruptness would in despair of her republican future. Let it be remembered, however, that England also required a century before she finally settled down in a constitutional form. What a giddy gyration of the most contrary forms of government and pretenders' claims there was between the beginning of the struggle against Stuart tyranny, and the battle of Culloden in 1746, when the army of the Pretender came down as far as Derby. What a corruption of the public spirit in the meantime, owing to the unsettled condition of the country!

Hope, therefore, should not be lost, but never-flagging vigilance should be preached and practiced by the friends of freedom. The centenary of the Great Revolution is near, what a howl of delight there would be among the friends of royalist and priestly reaction, if 1889 were not reached in safety by those in whose care the commonwealth now is. The hour is ominous. Let Peace and Eternal Progress be the watchword of the French people or else they will lose the republic and something else besides. The republic, however, has lasted eighteen years, and it has founded the freest government that France has ever known. It has given popular education an extraordinary impulse which redounds to its honor in the pages of history. At the elections which have been held this year, all the enemies of the republic by whatever name they are called, have been ranged under the banner of Gen. Boulanger.

It is now positively asserted that Prince Bismarck will resign the Ministry of Commerce, and that other ministerial changes will shortly take place. The prevailing idea at the present moment in Berlin seems to be to lighten the ship in all directions, and to infuse new blood into the various services. This has been already done to some extent in the army; and it now seems to be the turn of the civil service. This does not of course imply any diminution of Prince Bismarck's power. It is clear, however, that he is overweighted for a man of his age, and that he could very well divest himself of all his offices except that of Chancellor of the German Empire, which gives him a general superintendence over things both at home and abroad. A successor has been found for Von Moltke, but it will not be so easy to find a successor for Prince Bismarck.

The plan long cherished by Professor Neumayr, the Director of the German Marine Observatory in Hamburg, of sending a German expedition to investigate the physical, meteorological, and other phenomena of the Antarctic regions, seems at length in a fair way of realization. The German Emperor has promised, for the use of the enterprise, ships and naval material, instruments, etc., belonging to the Imperial government. The German-American, Mr. Henry Villard, the well known builder of the Northern Pacific Railway, has nothing to do with the project itself, but is so much interested in it that he offers to contribute a considerable sum for its execution.

J. H. W. Europe, Sept. 3d, 1888.

Mr. Thoeb, who tried to get himself counted into Congress in place of Mr. Carlisle, has finally concluded not to try it again. He has acquired discretion within the last two years.

CONFERENCE IN MARYLAND.

AMANDA, Grant Co., W. Va., August 31, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

The Maryland Conference convened at Star Place, Pendleton Co., W. Va., August 25th and 26th. All the Elders of the conference, together with Wm. Spry, President of the Southern States Mission, were present. Although the country was rough and broken, the Elders were thankful for the privilege of meeting in safety to worship God.

The first meeting was called to order on Saturday, at 2 p. m., by H. W. Miller, president of the conference.

Singing. Prayer by Elder Joshua Homer. Singing.

President H. W. Miller stated the immediate object of the conference was to give the Elders a chance to meet and receive counsel and instruction.

While the Elders were meeting together, they gave the people the advantage of a few meetings. The speaker then proceeded to deliver a discourse on certain principles of the Gospel.

Elder C. S. Wood spoke on the necessity of baptism by showing that Christ himself complied with this ordinance.

Elder A. J. Higgs said that Christ compared the Gospel to a net, which gathers in good and bad fish. The good are retained and the bad cast out.

President William Spry expressed his satisfaction at having the privilege of meeting with the people in a Conference capacity. The Spirit of truth has been conferred upon the Elders and if they do nothing to cause it to leave them, they can but advance true doctrine. The Elders occupy a prominent position in rolling on the cause of truth and righteousness here on earth. They are as lights set on a hill, that men seeing their good works may follow. A trust has been reposed in them to warn mankind; if they do not magnify that trust, the blood of the wicked will be required at their hands, but if the wicked be warned and repent not, then the Elder's garments are clean.

Elder D. H. Ensign showed the harmony existing between the Gospel as taught by Christ and His Apostles and by the Latter-day Saints.

Singing. Benediction by Elder Robt. Shields.

Sunday, Aug. 26, 2 p. m.—Meeting called to order by Pres. H. W. Miller. Singing. Prayer by Pres. Wm. Spry. Singing.

Elder Joshua Homer being called on to address the congregation, spoke on the necessity of faith and works going hand in hand in order to gain salvation.

Elder Robert G. Shields spoke on the necessity of a firm foundation for the Saints to build on.

Elder Joo. Hansen referred to the importance attached to the covenants made with God on going into waters of baptism.

President Wm. Spry promised the people if they would obey the laws of adoption and live righteous lives for ever afterwards, they should know of the doctrine taught by the Latter-day Saints, whether it is of God or of man. Spoke on the necessity of direct revelation from heaven to preserve people from destruction. The written word never was intended to supersede the spoken, and it is only evidence to substantiate the apostasy from the true Gospel when the Christian world claim that God has been silent for so many hundred years.

President H. W. Miller had been interested in remarks of the speakers because he knew they had been directed by the Spirit of God, and were according to the law and the testimony. Urged the necessity of taking the Scriptures in their literal meaning and showed the punishment pronounced on those who put private interpretations on any part of them.

The Elders reported everything in their various fields of labor in a prosperous condition. Timely and instructive counsel was given the Elders by President Wm. Spry respecting their duties.

Conference passed off peacefully and was a spiritual feast for all present.

J. HANSEN, Clerk of Conference.

A Peculiar Will.

About a fortnight ago a gentleman died in Pielisjarvi Parish, Finland. He was during his lifetime the owner of considerable property, although none knew exactly how he had obtained it. The superstitious whispered that he had quite extensive business relations with Satan. Be this as it may, the fact is that when the will of the deceased was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed all his property to the devil. The will was drawn up in perfectly legal form. His relatives have entered protest against the provisions of the document, and the courts will be called upon to decide whether the "old one" can get the property or not. The probability is, however, that by the time the law suit is ended, not much will be left of the estate for whoever is decided to be entitled to it.

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Sore Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

Their Business Booming.

Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted. (3)

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgety, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alternative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at A. C. Smith's Drug Store. (3)

The 'Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire' awarded the highest honors to Augustura Bitters as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive genius is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country, without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Get this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand result free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Levi E. Ritter, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Levi E. Ritter, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to W. W. Ritter, at No. 345, Fourth East, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake.

W. W. RITTER, LEVI E. RITTER, Administrators of the Estate of Levi E. Ritter, deceased. Dated Salt Lake City, Aug. 8, 1888. w1w

ESTRAY NOTICE.

HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One dark red COW; about 10 years old; white spot on forehead; marked underneath in each ear; crop of right; branded recom-

bling E on right hip.

If damages and costs on said animals be not paid within 15 days from date of this notice, will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Huntington estray pound, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 24th day of September 1888.

Dated at Huntington Precinct, Emery Co., Utah, this 17th day of September, 1888. J. F. WAKEFIELD, Poundkeeper of said Precinct.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One yellow MARE; old; both hind feet white; branded E on left shoulder, and C on left thigh.

One yellow HORSE; 5 or 6 years old; branded COD on left shoulder and 44 on right thigh and shoulder, and RO on right sholder.

One bay HORSE; 1 year old; branded M on left hip.

If damage and costs on said animals be not paid within fifteen days from date of this notice, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at the Nephi estray pound, at 10 o'clock on the 4th day of October, 1888.

Dated at Nephi Precinct, Juab Co., Utah, this 19th day of September, 1888. PETER SUTTON, Poundkeeper of said Precinct.