

was traced to and discovered in the distillery stables, and says it was of itself a demonstration of its contagious character. The report continues as follows: "The milkmen at first stoutly denied the existence of any disease among their cattle, but when the evidence became too strong to be longer contested it was admitted that they had recognized the appearance of a lung disease in 1884. They at first attributed it to the chemicals used in the mash by the distillers, also to feeding slop too hot, but finally concluded it was

CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA

and have been practicing inoculation to lessen the mortality. It was soon ascertained that the cattle had been removed from the Phoenix distillery stables and driven over the streets of Chicago and allowed to pasture on the commons. The doctor then describes the quarantine measures taken and adds: "It may be safely said that no removals of cattle from distilleries could be made without the knowledge of the members of the State Live Stock Commission. Inspection of the city and suburban towns brought out the fact that the contagion has been very widely disseminated and that diseased animals have been running upon lots where many cattle grazed, and that practically we must consider all of the unoccupied pastures and vacant lots on the west and south sides of Chicago as infected and all of the cattle running at large as exposed. Most of the cases of disease found were chronic and some of the herds presented evidence of having been inoculated. This inoculation, which has been extensively resorted to in Chicago, while it has lessened the losses, appears to be one of the means by which the contagion has been so widely scattered. The

ORIGIN OF THE CONTAGION

In the distillery stables is still a matter of doubt. The milkmen believe it was introduced with some cows bought at the U. S. yards in the fall of 1884. If this version is correct, as it is obviously impossible to be at this late date, whether the animals were imported at some of the centres of the contagions at which it existed in Illinois in that year, or whether this occurred by contact with some of the many eastern calves which were then passing these yards, the State live stock commission co-operated cordially in the effort to discover and isolate the affected and exposed cattle; but neither the State law nor the appropriation made to secure the enforcement of its provisions are adequate to the emergency. Every animal in the distillery stables and every one that has been upon the infected commons of Chicago, should be summarily seized, condemned and slaughtered. The experience of the world with this plague teaches us that there is

NO OTHER COURSE

which can be relied upon to secure the extermination of the contagion. Unfortunately, it is only too plain that such a measure cannot be carried out and that it will not be attempted without additional legislation. During the time which must elapse before decisive and vigorous action can be taken, public apathy will have largely succeeded the intense interest which has been manifested at this outbreak of this disease. The doubt and suspicion which cattle dealers have industriously labored to create in regard to the nature of the disease will have grown to larger proportions by constant repetition, and the interests affected will have time to organize their opposition, the contagion will have become more deeply rooted, and the task of eradication will probably have increased in magnitude. These facts should be borne in mind and should serve to maintain the interest of every one concerned in the fate of

TWENTY HUNDRED MILLIONS

of dollars' worth of cattle now owned in the United States, of every one who values the beef supply which comes from the cattle uncontaminated with disease, of every one who realizes the hardships and misery which would be entailed by a diminished food supply which would follow the general dissemination of the disease, and finally of every one who sees the importance to us as a nation of maintaining our export trade in live cattle and in fresh, salted and canned beef with contagious pleuro-pneumonia prevalent in the vicinity of Chicago, the great live stock centre of the country, from which cattle are constantly moving in all directions. It may be truly said that the cattle industry of this country has reached a crisis. It may be still rescued from this scourge if Congress at the coming session can be made to realize the necessity of the situation.

DETROIT, 24.—A passenger train on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, consisting of a baggage car, two coaches and a sleeper, ran into an open switch at Royal Oak, about eight miles from here last night and collided with a heavily loaded freight train. Engineer Odell, of the passenger train, and fireman Barrett jumped after vainly trying to stop the train. Simultaneously with the collision, which telescoped the baggage car and one freight car, the cylinder heads blew off and the hiss of escaping steam, coupled with the screams and groans of the trainmen buried in the wreck, added to the frightful scene. Both engines were completely wrecked. Baggage men Hennessy and Thomas B.

Alexander were buried under fragments of the baggage car and badly

BRUISED AND BURNED,

a stove having been emptied on their legs. Alexander's condition is critical. John Smedley, fireman of the freight engine, was taken from under one of the broken cylinders and the steam had literally cooked the flesh off his legs, right side and arms; he will die. Nicholas Lamb, engineer of the freight, was badly cut and scalded. The engineer and fireman of the passenger train, who jumped, rolled down an embankment and were badly hurt. Several others received minor bruises. The loss to the company is not less than \$50,000.

DETROIT, 23.—Word has just been received of what is believed to be a serious wreck on the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, about eight miles from here. The passenger train ran into a freight late to-night. Help has been sent from this city. No particulars have been yet received.

LATER.—It is reported that three or four employees of the railroad have been badly injured, but no one is killed.

Boston, 23.—The schooner *John W. Monson*, which sailed from this port August 11, on a cod fishing voyage, is now given up for lost. She carried a crew of ten men. Charles Doty was her master, and nearly all her crew belonged in the provinces. The vessel was of 55 tons register.

ORANGE, N. J., 24.—Mrs. Lucy Parsons, wife of the convicted Chicago anarchist, lectured in Central Hall here this afternoon despite the refusal of W. H. Latimer, the proprietor, to allow her to occupy the hall. Mrs. Parsons arrived about 2 o'clock in company with Frank Schultz, the East Orange anarchist. The door was locked and Mr. Latimer had placed himself inside the room. Schultz and Mrs. Parsons burst open the door and entered the hall, followed by a number of persons. Latimer rushed out of a side room and forbade them to enter, but finding they would not leave, he secured a gun and placed it in the hands of a young man named Kell, telling him not to let the crowd in. He then ran to the station house and secured the services of four policemen. In the meantime Mrs. Parsons had called the crowd, numbering about 200, into the hall, and when the officers arrived and found Mrs. Parsons held a receipt for the rent of the hall, they declined to interfere. Mrs. Parsons then proceeded with her lecture, which was the same as that delivered in New York and other cities, and at its conclusion a small collection was taken up. There was no disturbance.

St. Louis, 24.—Jay Gould, after having made a thorough examination of his railroad property in the West, Southwest and St. Louis, started to-night for New York. He expresses himself as well satisfied with the condition of his roads. In regard to the Missouri Pacific shops being removed from this city to Kansas City, Mr. Gould said absolutely nothing had been decided upon.

PANAMA, 24.—Senor Jaurez Collman has been installed as president of the Argentine Republic and has appointed a cabinet.

DOVER, N. H., 24.—The extensive forest fires which broke out yesterday in Great Carrington raged all night and until this afternoon, when the flames showed signs of abatement owing to the lack of material to feed upon. Twelve hundred acres were burned over and several hundred cords of wood destroyed. No estimate of the damage has been made.

CHICAGO, 24.—A meeting of "pronounced Socialists" was held this afternoon to ratify the "United Labor" candidates' nomination. The attendance was limited. J. P. Ducey made the principal speech. After advocating the claims of the candidates, Ducey alluded to the condemned anarchists. He said: "Last week Phil Armon spent \$3,500 a day for Pinkertons and killed a poor, inoffensive man. Will he be brought before a court? Not! Why? If Jesus Christ was brought before Judge Gray, he would be convicted just as were those other Christs now in jail. The present course of this government must be stopped if we have to

TAKE IT BY THE THROAT

to choke out its foul life. The rope is already grown with which capital will attempt to hang you and me. If we attempt to tell the truth, but we will tell the truth and not be hung; but if necessary Armon will be." He, Ducey, said further he would tell the truth on the Lake Front next Sunday if he had to do so in front of a Gatling gun and with a rope around his neck. He added that when the time comes, he and every other anarchist would be as radical as necessary.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., 25.—Mr. and Mrs. John McGowan were found lying in bed in their house to-day covered with blood, and their four-year-old child was in bed with them; the man's arms encircled the woman's neck. Both had deep gashes in their throats. The woman was dead and the man died without explaining the crime.

NEW YORK, 25.—Preparations for the unveiling of the Statue of Liberty next Thursday are progressing rapidly. The training ships *Saratoga*, *Portsmouth* and *Jamestown* arrived yesterday from Newport and anchored near the flagship *Tennessee* off Bedloe's Island. The rest of the men-of-war are expected to-day.

The *Briarcliff*, with the French delegation aboard, was sighted off Fire Island yesterday afternoon and arrived at quarantine last night. Among the members of the delegation on the ves-

sel, are Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, President of the Franco-American Union committees; August Bartholdi and his wife; Admiral Jours and General Pellissier, delegates of the French Senate; Messrs. Spuller and Desmons, delegates of the Chamber of Deputies, and other distinguished citizens of France. The Union League Club has offered the French guests all the club privileges during their stay here. The freedom of the city will be offered them by Mayor Grace on Wednesday. Bartholdi and DeLesseps state that they had a pleasant voyage.

NEW YORK, 25.—Mrs. Cornelia M. Stewart, wife of the late millionaire dry goods merchant A. T. Stewart, died suddenly this morning at her residence, Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Stewart died at 10 o'clock of congestion of the lungs and heart troubles. On Friday she took dinner with Mrs. Henry Hilton, and on her way home contracted a heavy cold. On Saturday she was so ill that she was compelled to go to bed and Dr. Milner was sent for yesterday. Mrs. Stewart grew worse and Dr. Milner remained with her all night. At half past 9 o'clock this morning ex-Judge Horace Russell called at the Stewart mansion and was informed that although Mrs. Stewart had spent a restless night, she was feeling better and was able to sit up in bed without any great effort. At a few minutes after 10 o'clock, Judge Russell was surprised to learn from a messenger that Mrs. Stewart was dead.

FOREIGN.

BERLIN, 21.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. He was received at the railway station by the Governor of the city.

The Social Democratic members of the Reichstag have issued an intimation that in consequence of the Zurich Social Democrat's approval of the verdicts in the Freiburg trials, they have decided to deprive that journal of the character of the official organ of the party, and that a new paper which will represent the party will soon appear.

Socialist Hoffman has been expelled from Leipzig. He was accompanied to the city boundaries by numerous friends.

A French priest at Vionville, has been sentenced at Metz to two months' imprisonment for causing the choir of his church to chant prayers for divine protection over the French army while acting in the defense of France. The judgment was based on the charge of exciting seditious cries.

The Catholic seminary at Fulda has been reopened.

Breckmann, the Berlin architect, has contracted with the Japanese government to erect at Tokio, a large palace for the future Imperial Parliament, a palace for the Ministry of Justice and another for police administration. All are to be built in European style.

The returns for the first eight months of the present year show 100 suicides in the German army.

LONDON, 22.—It is now asserted that Russia has agreed not to occupy Bulgaria and that Austria and Germany have agreed to declare the newly elected Sobranje illegal, to compel the regency to resign and to force Bulgaria to submit to Russia.

The story that the Czar killed Baron Reuter with a sabre while under the impression that the Baron was about to make an attempt on the Czar, is reiterated in advices from St. Petersburg.

BERLIN, 22.—The health of Emperor William is improving. Crown Prince Frederick William, becoming alarmed at the rumors appearing in the French and Italian papers, telegraphed to Berlin for a special medical statement concerning his father's condition, and it is reported he received reassuring replies to the effect that there was no cause for alarm, nor any reason why the Crown Prince should hasten his return to the capital.

SOFIA, 22.—Gadban Effendi's note to the Bulgarian Ministry, notifying it of the understanding between Turkey and Russia, was written to Stamboul in the form of personal advice, and was not an official declaration. Gadban Effendi's mission as special envoy for the Porte, is declared to be an endeavor to reconcile Russia and Bulgaria and to make arrangements for affording complete military protection to the Sobranje during its forthcoming session.

A court-martial has been asked for the beginning of November for the trial of the officers under arrest for complicity in the deposition of Prince Alexander.

The regency has received from 300 of the deputies to the Great Sobranje expressions of a desire to have the election of a Prince to succeed Prince Alexander concluded not later than the second sitting of the Sobranje. All these deputies declare that the country requires the earliest possible settlement of the question. The Regency have consented to carry out the wishes of the 300 deputies.

The government, in reply to Gadban Effendi's note from the Grand Vizier asking a postponement of the meeting of the Sobranje, in order to allow Russia and the Porte time to negotiate for a ruler for Bulgaria, says that the reason given for the desired delay cannot be regarded as sufficient unless the time within which the ruler will be chosen can be stated.

LONDON, 23.—Justin McCarthy, Parnellite, has been awarded the seat

in the Commons which he contested for in the recent election against Charles Edward Lewis, Conservative. Lewis had sat for Londonderry ever since 1872. In the recent election, the poll as counted gave Lewis 1781 votes and McCarthy 1778, and the seat was awarded to the former, who up to date has occupied it, although McCarthy at once entered a protest and has ever since been pushing his claim to the seat, basing his case largely upon allegations of illegal electioneering methods.

To-day, Lewis' counsel abandoned his client's claim and the seat was declared to be McCarthy's. The case has been warmly contested from the start, and the announcement of the result has caused much excitement. McCarthy has the seat for Longford County, which he obtained without opposition.

SOFIA, 23.—General Kaulbars has demanded of the Bulgarian government the postponement of the meeting of the Sobranje. The government refused to accede to his demand and he has started for Tirnova to attend the sessions of the Sooranj, which begin next Wednesday.

LONDON, 24.—Gladstone, while felling a tree at Hawarden, on Saturday, routed a nest of wasps. They made an attack upon him, in consequence of which he was unable to attend church to-day, as his face was terribly swollen from the effects of the insects' bites.

SOFIA, 24.—The chiefs of the Sobranje have decided to send to the Czar a deputation consisting of Slavieff, Guescheff and Metropolitan Clement. They will be instructed to complain of the action of Gen. Kaulbars as the Russian agent in Bulgaria, and to ask the Czar to name a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Russian consuls in Bulgaria have been ordered to refuse passports to members of the proposed delegation.

LONDON, 25.—The Liberty and Property Defense League proposes to organize a counter demonstration of genuine workmen on the Lord Mayor's Day if the Socialists carry out their project to hold a parade that day.

Gen. Kaulbars has informed the Bulgarian government by note that Russia will regard the proceedings of the Sobranje as null and void.

ROME, 25.—The Pope has refused to allow any ornaments to be placed on Liszt's grave beyond an unpainted wooden cross bearing his name, and the words, "orate pro nobis."

The Pope attended a congregation of most eminent cardinals, to discuss the position of the Holy See toward the Italian government and the expediency of removing the Papal seat from Rome. No decision was arrived at.

MUNICH, 25.—The condition of Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, is extremely critical.

ST. PETERSBURG, 25.—The Czar to-day unveiled the memorial of the Russo-Turkish war with great pomp in the presence of a brilliant gathering. Medals of gold and silver were presented to all concerned.

VIENNA, 25.—The *Political Correspondence* has a telegram from Sofia saying that the Russian partisans there have received a report that two Russian frigates have arrived at Varsa. The Bulgarian government put no faith in the report and consider that it was invented with the object of intimidating the people.

PROVO POINTS.

THE PEARSON TRIAL.

On Wednesday afternoon, John Sidwell, Sheriff, was called by the prosecution. He testified to seeing the parties before the homicide was committed, also to seeing the body soon after; he next saw defendant about a mile and a half out of town coming toward him; he turned around, and took him soon after in a buggy to the jail; helped wash and dress Green; the wound was in the left breast; saw no powder near the wound or in the skin.

Ernest H. Green was recalled. His brother had been in Ruby Valley eleven months previous to coming to Juab; I, with father and mother, went to Salt Lake to get the clothes of my deceased brother.

Mrs. Annie Green (deceased's mother), called and sworn.—Remembered the instance of the body of her son being brought to her at Lehi; went to Salt Lake and got his clothes; had washed them. Defense objected to having them brought in as they were not in the same condition as when the homicide was committed; this was not contested and the clothes were not brought in. The witness was excused. This

CLOSED THE CASE

for the prosecution, except the cross-examination of Mr. Gadd, who had become somewhat intoxicated since his examination. More time was given him to recover from his stupor, and the case rested for the day.

In the case of the People vs. Samuel Miller, indicted six years ago for housebreaking, it was moved by assistant district attorney Hiles that the indictment be quashed, as two of the witnesses had died, and the defendant had lived a good moral life since the offense was committed. The order was granted and the defendant was released from jail.

The grand jury was dismissed, having on that day brought in six indictments, four Territorial and two United States, and there being nothing further for them to do.

On Thursday, at 10 a.m., President David John was arraigned upon a charge of unlawful cohabitation in living with his wives from 1884 to 1886. The statutory time was given to plead.

Henry Saunders was arraigned, charged with unlawful cohabitation from 1884 to 1886. The same time was taken to plead.

In the case of the U. S. vs. Robt. C. Kirkwood, the motion for a new trial

WAS GRANTED

on the ground that there was no evidence that Mr. Kirkwood lived with his wives in 1884.

Bishop J. W. Loveless received sentence. The court said it had been the custom to ask the defendant what his intention was as to the future.

The defendant answered that he had attempted to live within the law in the past and did not intend to violate it in the future, but had no promises to make.

The Court said the promise should be unqualified; he did not recognize any claim to question his belief, but the practice; others have been brought into such conditions by such people as you—people that are educated and have the influence that you have; therefore I pronounce sentence upon you, that you be confined in the penitentiary for the term of six months, and pay a fine of \$300 and costs of \$97.40, and you to be imprisoned until the fine and costs are paid.

John Durrant was sentenced for unlawful cohabitation. Defendant asked for two weeks time to attend to some business affairs at home before sentence was pronounced. Prosecutor Dickson opposed it and said in the Third District they were never granted and were not in other criminal cases. In these cases it had been provided that they can go free by promising to

OBEY THE LAW

in the future; it is a mere inconvenience to business, and can not be recognized.

The defendant was sentenced to six months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of one hundred dollars, that defendant be imprisoned until the fine and costs be paid.

Hans Jensen was next called for sentence. The attorney for the defense moved the court for a new trial; that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, as defendant had lived, according to the evidence, with Celia Jensen and Maria Hanson. Overruled. Defendant had no promises to make for the future; had no means to pay his fine. He received a sentence of six months in the penitentiary and \$100 fine, to be confined until paid.

The Pearson murder case was then resumed.

Dr. W. R. Pike took the witness stand as an expert. He described where the pit of the stomach is, and was asked to point out the position of the heart by the prosecution. Objected to by the defense, and the question was withdrawn.

The question was then asked: "If the body was in a certain position, that is, if it had fallen on its side, then turned on its face and laid there a minute or so, would you or would you not expect an outward discharge of blood from the wound?" The question was objected to, and considerable discussion took place on the subject. The jury were excused while the argument proceeded.

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Wherever a preventing, healing, cleansing and deodorizing infection or wash is required use Darby's Prophylactic with the Fluid. Any inflamed surface, external or internal, treated with the Fluid will be quickly relieved. It has effected cures that has resisted the best medical skill.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Z. C. M. I. can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim, we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Waitress After Eating.

This result of indigestion will no longer be experienced if Simmons Liver Regulator is taken after each meal. It is such a good digester and so mild and pleasant in its effect that it is used by many after a hearty meal, to insure good digestion. The Regulator does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, but corrects acidity, dispels foul gases, allays irritation, and assists the stomach in its digestion.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One iron-grey MAKE, about 2 years old, branded A on left shoulder and star in forehead.

If the above animal is not claimed within ten days from date, it will be sold at public auction at the South Bountiful estray pound, November 4th, 1886.

JOHN JOHNSON,

Poundkeeper.

South Bountiful, Davis Co., Oct. 27th, 1886.