

beheld the remnant of the seed of my brethren, and also the Book of the Lamb of God (the Bible) that it came forth from the Gentiles unto the remnant of the seed of my brethren." John Elliot, a clergyman of Massachusetts, who received the appellation of the "Apostle of the Indians," taking a deep interest in the spiritual welfare of the aborigines with which he was surrounded in about the middle of the 16th century translated the Bible into one of the principle dialects of the Indian language, and which at that early period was considered a mental herculean undertaking, and when completed a wonderful literary achievement. Copies now are rare and very valuable, the Massachusetts Historical Society having but one. Here again is fulfilled, even in its minutia, the sacred word of inspiration uttered by an ancient aboriginal Prophet concerning the events which should transpire upon this continent, and which should affect their posterity in bringing them to a knowledge of their ancestry and lineage, and covenants made to their fathers, and opening the way whereby the scales of darkness may fall from their eyes and they again become a white and delightful people.

GEORGE HAMLIN.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY AT OGDEN.

OGDEN CITY, Utah, April 29, 1884.

Editor Deseret News.

Early this morning, Ogden was treated to a

GENUINE LYNCHING AFFAIR.

The first that has ever occurred in this city since the first settlement of this northern country.

About half-past 11 o'clock last night the citizens on Fourth Street were suddenly thrown into a state of terrible excitement and alarm by the firing of a pistol, and the screams of a woman who precipitately emerged from the

GEM RESTAURANT

into the middle of the street, when she was followed by an ugly looking irate Japanese, who fired two more shots into the fallen victim, all of which took serious if not fatal effect in her body. The unfortunate woman, whose name is Elizabeth Gudgell, was lifted from the ground, and taken to her room in the Watkins' brick building on Fifth Street. Dr. O. B. Adams was quickly called in, but such was the condition of the patient that he could not do anything to materially help her till this morning.

Shortly after the murderous deed was done the

WOULD BE ASSASSIN

was arrested and locked up in the new city jail. The excitement measurably died away, and the people retired to their homes, but not all of them to sleep, as the sequel will show. On the contrary a number of restless spirits assembled together and held a secret council in which it was determined to wreak a

TERRIBLE VENGEANCE

on the criminal who occupied the lonely cell behind the iron bars in the prison. A mob was organized for this purpose. They had their arrangements all completed. Their plans of operation were well digested and each member of the vigilantes thoroughly understood the part he had to take in the

FEARFUL TRAGEDY

about to be enacted by them. About 3 o'clock this morning, armed with the necessary implements, they made their way to the city jail. Having arrived there they overawed and overpowered the jailer. With their chisels, hammers, etc., they broke open the iron door and effected an entrance to the avenue. The infuriated mob then rushed forward to the south end where was located the cell of

THE DOOMED MAN,

whose terrors were horribly excited by the appearance of the avenging crowd who looked like fiends to him, by the light of the candles which they carried with them. In a few minutes the door of his chamber was broken open by the mob. They dragged the trembling wretch from his rude couch, hurried him along the corridor, through the hall into the jail yard to the bell-tower, to which a strong cord was fastened with a real hangman's noose and knot at one end. The rope was placed around his neck, his mouth was gagged and in a moment more the would-be slayer was suspended between

EARTH AND SKY,

In which position he remained for some time after life was extinct.

Having accomplished their purpose the mob dispersed, and up to this evening none of them have been identified, and consequently no arrests have yet been made. The body was subsequently removed to the office of the sexton, Mr. F. A. Gale. An inquest was held but nothing specific was elicited. The remains were then placed in a coffin for interment.

FATAL BELL TOWER,

the broken cells in the jail and the office of the Sexton were visited by hundreds of people who were drawn thereto by a morbid curiosity. The real name of the culprit I have been unable to ascertain. Neither have I been able to learn the incentive for the murderous attack on the woman. He is dead, and his victim is unable to talk on the subject. But it is stated that some time since, the Japanese was engaged at the restaurant as cook. Elizabeth Gudgell

was the proprietress. Some three weeks ago he was discharged. On Saturday night he again went to

"THE GEM,"

When a quarrel ensued between the woman and him, in which he drew a revolver and fired the leaden missiles into the woman's body.

This afternoon I called at the room of Mrs. Gudgell, where I found Drs. Adams and Carnahan, the latter having been called in by the former. A thorough examination of the wounds was made. Three shots had taken effect. One entered the right shoulder, passed down the chest and it is thought entered the lungs; another ball entered the upper third of the right thigh and lodged in the front part of that limb. Dr. Adams discovered its location, lanced the part and extracted the ball. A third shot entered the lower third of the left thigh and buried itself in that member of the body. Only one up to this writing has been extracted; the others are not yet located. She is in a

VERY CRITICAL CONDITION.

Her sufferings are excruciating. Still the surgeon has a slight hope that she will recover. Yet it is doubtful. She is in good hands, and all that medical and surgical skill can do will be done, together with good nursing to save the life which now trembles in the balance.

We learn to-day that Mrs. Gudgell had died from the effects of her injuries.—[Ed. D. N.]

"CUT AND DRIED."

In its endorsement of the matter, while mildly dissenting from the manner, of "Native Born's" attempt to draw a dividing line between the "young men of Utah" and their "seniors," the Salt Lake Herald said concerning the young men:

"If their party calls a nominating convention, we want them to attend, not for the purpose of creating a row, or bringing about dissension, but to declare and maintain their rights to nominate the men for whom they vote, and to formulate and proclaim the platform of principles by which they will stand and for which they will contend. We want them to become so independent and manly, that if any 'cut and dried' business should be attempted they can expose and defeat it."

"A nominating convention" of the People's Party is usually composed of delegates chosen at the caucuses or primary meetings of the citizens. And it is in conventions so constituted that "platforms of principles" are formulated. If a number of young men, or old men or middle-aged men were to "attend," "declare and maintain their rights to nominate" and "formulate and proclaim the platform of principles by which they will stand," unless they had been properly chosen delegates to the Convention they would of right be requested to mind their own business. Before they can assert themselves in any such manner as the Herald advises, they must take such a course that the citizens will have confidence enough in them to choose them as delegates to represent the people in a convention.

If the primaries are the "conventions" intended by the Herald, which are not nominating conventions nor bodies where a platform of principles is formulated, still the advice appears to us unwise. We do not think that the young men should attend any kind of political meeting as a distinct class. All men, young or old, have a right to their own views, and also to express them if they can get any one to listen to them. But no one has the right to assert any claim either to be heard or to take an active part in political proceedings, simply because he is a young man. An old man or a man of experience is entitled, at least as much as a young man, to the attention and respect of a gathering of citizens to discuss measures pertaining to the public welfare. A band of young men predicating their claims to a prominent part in public affairs entirely upon their youth would be an object of ridicule as well as disgust.

But the Herald goes further than this advice to the young men, and wants them "to become so independent and manly that if any 'cut and dried' business should be attempted they can expose and defeat it." We consider this quite as unsonant as the other part of the Herald's counsel. If there is nothing prepared before a political meeting how much is it likely to accomplish? There is no party in the land but has something "cut and dried" before going into caucus or convention. And this is eminently proper. There will always be leaders in politics, and they should have well defined ideas and a settled policy. The majority of the citizens have neither the inclination nor the experience necessary to the arrangement of political affairs, and in every part of the world look to those who take special pains to have something ready, "cut and dried," for the general consideration.

In our opinion there is too little of the "cut and dried" in many of our assemblies for local or other purposes. We need digested plans, throughly considered positions, and tickets which all canvassed by wise heads. We want the people to discuss and receive or reject them, the young men as well as the old but not more than the old or because they are youthful. When there

thing "cut and dried" there is something definite to talk to, and there is more likelihoods of sober deliberation, promptness, dispatch and good order than when people assemble with nothing prepared and are only a little removed from a mob.

But it will be found on investigation that those who pretend to be opposed to anything "cut and dried" are not averse to it on principle. They are only hostile to that which they have not "cut and dried." Let them do the cutting and drying and it is all right. Thus, on the division advocated in the Herald, if the young men get something "cut and dried" it is just what they are tacitly advised to do in order to "prepare themselves for office," to "assert themselves as a factor in the affairs of State." But if the "seniors" do this very thing the juniors are to be ready to "expose and defeat it." In the arrangement of a political platform or ticket, if there is objection by a minority, it will be found that the objection to its being "cut and dried," if any, usually proceeds from a few individuals who have "cut and dried" a platform or ticket among themselves, and fail to force it upon the majority. It was within their "rights as American citizens" to formulate what they arranged, but the plan or measure of a majority or of any number, great or small, which obtained the sanction of the majority, is denounced as "cut and dried," as though that was enough to condemn it irrespective of its merits. The great fault, always, in the eyes of the soreheads is, not that the thing was "cut and dried," but that they did not have a hand in the work. And the trouble is that their "cut and dried business" was too finely cut or too greatly dried to amount to anything in any one's eyes but their own.

We do not need any Young Men's Party in Utah, nor any Old Men's Party. There should be no division between juniors and seniors. The old, the young, and the middle aged should pull together. All should stand up for true principles and good and wise men for office, the best that are available all things being considered. "Independence and manhood" do not consist in opposition, neither are they manifested by self-assertion or contempt for the aged. Deliberation is needed more than impulse, union rather than personal predilections. And our young people ought to avoid as injurious to their best interests any influence which seeks to pander to their prejudices, excite undue ambition, lead them to despise the counsel of experience, or fight against matured plans and the best thought of the wisest minds, on the paltry plea that it is "cut and dried."

OH! WHAT A "VINDICATION!"

The apologists and would-be white-washers of the malodorous ex-Marshall of Kentucky and absent Governor of Utah, are crowing a great deal over what they call his "vindication" before the Springer committee. What does this "vindication" consist of? Nothing whatever but this: First, a tirade of violent abuse of the individuals who have figured as his accusers. Second, testimonies from two witnesses as to his general good reputation in his native State. Third, a motion to suppress certain papers which contain damaging evidence against him, on the ground that they had not been on file in the Department of Justice. Fourth, that the irregularities complained of were committed by a deputy Marshal whom he discharged. Fifth, an allegation that the present charge was instigated by the "Mormons." These constitute the whole of his defence.

The first counts for nothing as a legal argument or as a claim upon public sympathy, but places the defendant on a level with the blackguard and the ruffian. The second does not bear on the charges in the slightest degree. The question is not as to his general reputation but certain unlawful acts which amount to barfaced and repeated swindles against the Government. The third is evidence against him. If he had not feared the effect of the papers which he desired suppressed, he would not have cared whether they had been formally filed in a certain Department or not. If they are false he would have desired to refute them, if they are true his wish to suppress them can be easily understood. The fourth is the only real attempt to answer the charges and is entirely insufficient. It can only affect those actions in which the deputy figured, leaving all the others undefended. The Marshal was irresponsible for the acts of his deputy, and the papers show that apart from this deputy's doings, the Marshal's signature to papers proves his personal improprieties. The fifth is used with all the demagogue's art to influence the committee and the public, but is no defence whatever against the accusation. It is a lie, as he well knows. But supposing it were true, what is that to do with his guilt or innocence? If he committed the acts complained of years ago, long before the "Mormons" knew anything about him, what matters whether it is "Mormon" influences or political or personal enemies that have revived charges which were suppressed by his friends at the time of their first presentation? The question is, are the charges true or false, not

who has torn off the cover of their concealment.

Examined, then, the defence constitutes nothing in the nature of a vindication. It is neither more nor less than another frantic effort to put out of sight and smell, once more, the nefarious doings of Eli H. Murray when Marshal of Kentucky. He meets no item of the damning charges specified, but his whole effort is directed to their suppression, that they may not be enquired into, for or against. And this is heralded abroad by his friends and hired defenders as a vindication!

What kind of a "vindication" would that be in a court of justice? If instead of a committee that could be influenced by powerful friends and political considerations, a criminal court was trying the case, what would all that Eli H. Murray has said and done, in person and by attorney, amount to before the jury, the judge or the public? The very weakness and utter emptiness of the defence would be most powerful evidence against him. The testimony of Judge Harlan as to his character must be viewed as the effort of his attorney to save his client. Judge Harlan was his lawyer, hired to defend him when the charges were first made. And here we will quote the words of his present lawyer, J. R. McBride, in a letter to the Inter-Ocean on "Mormon" affairs. McBride says in reference to Mr. Thatcher's quotation from Judge Jere Black's defence of the people of Utah: "To quote one's attorney in one's favor, is to appeal to what is never regarded as authority. A convict might as well quote his lawyer's argument to the jury to prove his innocence." Messrs. Murray and McBride cannot fail to see the application of these words to the present case.

And now against the ex-Marshall's plea for the suppression of the charges, read the letter of A. M. Gibson to Chairman Springer, of the committee having the case in hand. It was published in the New York Times and appears in another part of this paper. It is as convincing and open and direct, as Murray's attack, called a "vindication," is tricky, scurrilous and hedging. If the committee want proofs, it is evident that they are on hand in plenty. And not only are there proofs of the crookedness of the Kentucky Marshal, but of the complicity with "snide" and swindling companies, of the Utah Governor. The Gibson letter is a fine piece of composition, contains irrefutable facts, and knocks as cold and flat as a Black Diamond Coal & Coke Company's certificate of stock, the much vaunted and widely circulated "Murray vindication."

UTAH IN CONGRESS.

On Monday, March 31st, Hon. John T. Caine, Delegate from Utah, submitted to the House of Representatives the memorial from the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, protesting against the passage of bills now pending in Congress or any other measures inimical to the people of said Territory, until after a full investigation by a Congressional committee. It was read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

On the same day Delegate Singiser, of Idaho, introduced the following bill (H. R. 6365), which was also read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed:

A bill prescribing a certain oath to be taken by persons offering to file upon or enter any public land of the United States situated in the Territories of Idaho and Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the entry of or the making of a filing upon, any of the public lands of the United States situated in the Territories of Idaho and Utah, the registers and receivers in said Territories may require the person making a filing upon the public lands as aforesaid, or offering to make final proof on the same, to take the following oath, namely:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear that I am not a bigamist or polygamist, and that I am not living or cohabiting with more than one wife, and that I am not a member of any social, civil, political or religious society, body, organization, or sect which authorizes, requires, sanctions, suffers, or permits the practice of bigamy, polygamy, or any form of so-called celestial plural marriage or concubinage, under any name, form or pretense whatever, or which authorizes, sanctions, requires, or permits the promulgation of any doctrinal rite, or the performance of any so-called religious ceremony, or the practice of any secret artifice or device whereby one man may be required, authorized, suffered, or permitted to have, live, or cohabit with more than one living and undivorced wife at one and the same time; and I take this oath without any mental reservation whatever: so help me God."

Sec. 2. That in case of a refusal to take the foregoing oath when required to do so, or the taking of said oath falsely, the land upon which a filing or final proof is offered shall revert to the United States, subject to entry by any other person.

Sec. 3. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be forever disqualified from making a filing or entry of any kind whatever upon the public lands of the United States,

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

There is about as much probability that this bill will pass, as there is for the success of the new Poland bill, which provides the same religious test both as a qualification for voters in Utah and Idaho. Congress has not descended quite so low yet, as to enact any such infamous and unrepublishable measure as either of those bills.

Winchester, 22.—The village of Wamslyville, in the eastern portion of Adams County, was entirely consumed by fire yesterday; loss \$20,000.

Galveston, 22.—News' Matamoros special: On Sunday night the railway bridge between Coarals and Rinosa was burned; supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The railroad officials began rebuilding it at once, and completed it to-day. The authorities are investigating the matter.

The board of trade of Albuquerque, New Mexico, made certain charges against the Federal officials of the Territory and the Legislature, and asked Congress to interfere. The Santa Fe board of trade pronounced the charges false. They are to be investigated.

An order was issued by the War Department to-day assigning Brig. Gen. David S. Stanley to the command of the Department of Texas, in place of Brig. Gen. McKenzie, retired.

A cable from London on the situation of the mercantile marine in England says: "The depression amounts almost to paralysis. The destitution and suffering of the unemployed are on the increase. Public subscriptions are being organized at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Shields and Sunderland for the relief of the men. The condition of affairs here would probably be as bad if the people were burdened by a similar excessive tonnage."

St. Paul, 22.—Wm. Harder, assistant traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has resigned at the request of the general manager. A variation of \$200,000 was discovered between the Canadian Pacific books and the custom accounts, which occurred prior to 1883. The company's books show that amount was paid in duties, of which the invoices and duty forms give no trace.

HOME COMFORT.

After a Rainy Ride a County Physician Tells What he Thinks of Some People.

"I wish to gracious some people would learn when they need a doctor and when they don't," exclaimed Doctor E., as he entered his house in a cosy little village in the interior of the State of New York, after a tedious night ride of many miles. "I have been down among the mountains to see a man, who the messenger said, was very sick and not likely to live 'till morning, unless he had immediate help; and found him suffering from a rather sharp attack of colic, which his family might have relieved in ten minutes, if they had a grain of sense and two or three simple remedies in the house. But no; they must remain ignorant as pigs, and when the least ache or pain takes them, send for a doctor, whether they ever pay him or not."

"Why, Doctor, what kind of simple remedies, as you call them, do you expect people to keep in the house?" asked his wife, as she poured him a cup of hot tea.

"In this case," answered the Doctor, "if they had only put a BENSON'S CAPICINE POROUS PLASTER on the man's stomach, he would have been all right in an hour, and saved me a dreary ride."

In all ordinary complaints it cures at once. All diseases are eliminated from the system by what may be roughly called expulsion or extraction, or by a union of the two processes. Benson's Plaster promotes both. It incites the torpid organs to act, and sends its healing, soothing influence through the myriad pores of the skin. All other plasters oblige the patient to wait. They give him hope for to-morrow. Benson's plaster gives him help to-day. Which is better, do you think? Buy the CAPICINE and keep it in the house. Price 25 cents.

Seabury & Johnson, pharmaceutical Chemists, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

effectually cleanses, soothes, and cures all the various ailments of the face, neck, and throat, such as catarrh, redness, itching, and burning. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the head, such as neuralgia, headache, and toothache. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the chest, such as bronchitis, cough, and asthma. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the stomach, such as indigestion, heartburn, and acid eructation. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the skin, such as eczema, psoriasis, and itching. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the joints, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, and sprain. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the muscles, such as cramp, stiffness, and soreness. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the nerves, such as paralysis, tremor, and convulsion. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the system, such as weakness, debility, and general ill-health. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the senses, such as deafness, blindness, and loss of taste and smell. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the organs, such as the heart, lungs, liver, and kidneys. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the reproductive system, such as impotence, sterility, and prostatic disease. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the urinary system, such as cystitis, urethritis, and pyelitis. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the genital system, such as gonorrhoea, syphilis, and venereal disease. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the female system, such as leucorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, and menorrhoea. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the infantile system, such as colic, diarrhoea, and teething. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the geriatric system, such as senility, dementia, and paralysis. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the surgical system, such as wounds, ulcers, and burns. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the medical system, such as fevers, colds, and influenza. It is also a valuable remedy for all the various ailments of the general system, such as all the ailments of the human body.

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