

PERILOUS TRIP.

Well-nigh Fatal Incident Which Befel Travelers in the North.

Along the Oregon Short Line branch road between Boise and Nampa station, great trouble is being experienced through floods. The chinook has passed over that region of country with ponderous effect, and the rapidly thawing snow has converted every rivulet into a river, every creek into a rushing torrent. Trains along the line in question have been delayed repeatedly by the great amount of water deposited in every gully and ravine, and over the surface of the earth generally; and the flooding has greatly interfered with the general working of the branch.

On Friday morning last a party of persons, among whom was President Wm. Budge, of Bear Lake Stake, and one of whom was a lady, left Boise City for Nampa in a carriage. The distance is eighteen miles, and the road was known to be a bad one, but there had been no train for some time and the party despaired of one running the distance, as the road was in a dangerous condition, from the water. The vehicle the party traveled in was a spring wagon with a top, and having the side blinds rolled up.

All went well with the travelers over the greater part of the road. Of course, many dangerous ditches were crossed, and the ride was, to say the least, a disagreeable one, on account of the wet condition of the road.

But the worst was yet to come. Arriving at a point within a quarter of a mile of Nampa, and when the journey seemed over, an incident was met by the party which will doubtless never be forgotten by those who were present. A deep ditch was suddenly encountered, and the driver did not hesitate to enter it, although the stream was greatly swollen. The horses proceeded but a few steps when they went splashing into a very deep hole in the river. Greatly excited they turned up the stream and began struggling, and attempted to swim out, while the buggy descended to its top in the black depths of the torrent. A general scramble was made by the occupants of the carriage, and all succeeded in getting out of the vehicle. President Budge hastily assisted the frightened lady, who was clinging to the buggy, to a knoll near by, where most of the others quickly made their way. They quickly discovered that the driver was still with the team and was courageously endeavoring to take them to land. His efforts were vain, however, for, while he escaped, both horses were drowned, but not until the buggy had been broken into pieces by the frantic plunging of the terrified animals.

All the members of the party reached Nampa with no other damage than a thorough wetting and the loss of all their baggage. A number of persons went out and assisted the driver to rescue the harness and what was left of the buggy. The travelers were compelled to remain at the station without a change of raiment until the arrival of a train. But this experience, disagreeable as it was, was considerably offset by the gratefulness of the party over the fact that no worse fate had befallen them.—Ogden Standard, Jan. 29.

THE NORTH.

Happenings in and Around Cache County.

A large quantity of hay is being shipped from Logan to points north.

A replevin suit brought by S. M. Price against his son Frank W., for the recovery of a sleigh, will be heard in the Commissioner's court on Monday next.

Frank W. Price, who seems to be anxious to make as much trouble for his father as possible, had him cited to appear before the Commissioner on Wednesday, to be bound over to keep the peace. The case was continued until next week.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Simon Webb, of Richmond, was brought to Logan under arrest on the charge of unlawful cohabitation. He had an examination yesterday afternoon and was bound over to appear before the grand jury.

Poultry has been disappearing from Mr. Aaron Farr's farm to a considerable extent recently. Thinking probably a steel trap would reveal the thief, one was set; the next morning a large wildcat was found in it. The animal is at Ash's gun shop.

The Logan Rifle Club was reorganized yesterday. The name was changed to the Rocky Mountain Rifle Club. J. W. Ash was elected president; Seth A. Langton, vice-president; A. J. Curtis, secretary. They will hold a practice each week.

John Christopherson and Eli Webb, both of Richmond, were arrested on the going charge on Thursday, and were bound over to appear for examination, the former on Tuesday, and the latter on Thursday next. Harriet Webb, the alleged plural wife of Eli Webb, was bound over as a witness.

Ira Allen, an aged gentleman of Hyrum, was arrested and brought before Commissioner Goodwin on Wednesday, and bound over to appear before the grand jury in the sum of \$1,000. J. S. Allen and W. N. Thomas were his bondsmen. On the same day James Wray, of Hyrum, was arrested on the usual charge, and bound over in the sum of \$1,000 to appear before the grand jury. Hans E. Nielsen

and Earnest Petersen became his bondsmen. Sarah Chandler, Mr. Wray's alleged plural wife, was bound over in the sum of \$200.

On Wednesday night a meeting of the business men of Logan took place in the court house. The object of the gathering was to take steps relative to securing the building of the Reformatory School in Cache County. Judge Stewart called the assembly to order, and stated the object of the meeting, after which the gentleman was elected chairman and L. R. Matineau secretary. Addresses were made by President Geo. O. Miska, A. G. Barber, J. T. Caine, Jr., G. W. Thatcher, R. W. Sloan, of Salt Lake City, R. S. Campbell, O. C. Ormsby and N. W. Crookston. Each expressed their ideas in regard to the matter of securing the school, and the proper steps to take looking to this end. It was decided that the better way to get at the business would be to appoint a committee to confer with the county and city officials and private citizens and find out what could be done toward it in either land or money. The chairman appointed such a committee with J. T. Caine, Jr., as chairman. This committee were to render their report two weeks from the night of the meeting.—Logan Journal, Jan. 28.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DESERET.

A Correspondent Answered by one of the Faculty.

Editor Deseret News:

In a late issue of the EVENING NEWS is a communication by "Z," which has attracted my attention. The article is headed "Educational Appropriations." Perhaps "Z" means well, but he has been too hasty in coming to his conclusions and has allowed the big name University, which is applied to our large common school in this city, to lead him astray.

I desire to notice a few of "Z's" statements. He says: "But many think that the professors and faculty are quite as much interested as the general public." Now I freely admit that I am very much interested in the advancement of the University and the educational system of the whole Territory. If the members of the faculty of the University are the only ones here interested in higher education, it does not speak well for the "general public." But does not "Z" fear that the "general public" is interested in these matters?

Next, what does "Z" mean by the advanced curriculum at the University? This is the first intimation I have had that we are advanced.

The best exponent of education that he speaks of as doubting the value of our present system of education, and the papers which advocate industrial schools, generally have reference to the classical course of the college, which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This is one of the regular college courses, which is pursued elsewhere by young men fitting themselves for the professions, but this course has never been established at the University.

The writer seems in favor of establishing an

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

So am I, but not just yet. Let us see what an agricultural college means and what are some of its needs. First, an agricultural college would need students. "Z" seems to have an idea that children could be taken from the district school and sent to an agricultural college. Let us see what the course in agriculture is at the ordinary industrial college. We will take for inspection the course in agriculture pursued at the University of Nebraska. The first year the pupils study chemistry, mathematics, German, rhetoric, history and zoology; the second year, chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, rhetoric, modern language (German or French), military science and crystallography; the third year, chemistry, botany and horticulture, geology, entomology, rhetoric, meteorology, and paleontology; the fourth year, agriculture, veterinary science, theses and electives. Requirements for admission to the course are:

English—A knowledge of English grammar and composition, together with Book I of A. S. Hill's rhetoric, nearly half the rhetoric now taught in the University.

Geography. Mathematics—Algebra, more than is taught in the university. Geometry, half what is taught in the University.

History—Barnes' History of the United States. Barnes' General History, as much as the whole course in history at the University.

Latin—Harkness' grammar. Caesar, two books. Cicero, four orations, nearly as much Latin as is now taught at the University.

Botany—As much as is taught at the University.

Physics—As much as is taught at the University.

Zoology—As much as is taught at the University.

Our students would have to attend the University three years and complete the present scientific course before they would be prepared to enter the first year in the course of agriculture at the University of Nebraska.

"Z" talks as though one could jump to the

MEASUREMENT OF STARS

and planets without a knowledge of lines and angles. It will be well

enough to talk of an agricultural college and an industrial school, when we have established our high schools and academies. Has "Z" stopped to consider what an agricultural college requires? It would need an extensive college farm and the necessary farm fixtures. It would need a professor for each branch of study. A professor could not teach five or six different branches in an agricultural college as he does in the University. The botanist, in order to teach the application of the principles of botany to the practice of farming would have to devote all his time to this branch. The same would be true also of the professors in the other departments. One object of increasing the number of professors at the University is to enable each one to devote more time to the practical application of science in his special department.

Yet "Z" would recommend a host of industrial schools. Does "Z" know the expense of keeping up one industrial school? Let the Territory first support a good system of common schools.

The regents and faculty of the University have not yet contemplated, so far as I am aware, anything even liberal in the way of collegiate training. They have in view the establishment immediately of only what is absolutely necessary for

A GOOD ENGLISH EDUCATION

and a scientific foundation for the common industrial pursuits. It is the desire of the faculty to establish and equip at the University a good course in English, including the common branches; an academy course, embracing the fundamentals of language and mathematics; a normal course and a scientific course.

The normal course is for training our district teachers. The scientific course is intended to give the student a general scientific basis for any pursuit of life, be it farming, teaching, mining, stockraising, or the trades. So poor in facilities is the University at present that should the legislature be liberal and give all that is asked, the amount will barely be sufficient to accomplish these ends.

Yours respectfully
ORSON HOWARD.

Railway Notes.

A dispatch from Albuquerque (N. M.), under date of January 26, says: The ultimate construction of the Rio Grande and Utah railroad is attracting general attention throughout New Mexico. Here there is manifested a feeling of disgust over the fact that the road will be started from Algodones, a decidedly Mexican hamlet twelve miles above, instead of Albuquerque.

Ben. L. Jones, who is operating under orders from Eastern stockholders of the Santa Fe system, has returned from the surveyors' camp which he left a few miles on the other side of the continental divide, between the headwaters of the Largo and Lerma rivers. He says that the surveyors have endured hardships and are now working in the snow, though they have made good progress. He also states that the grade from Algodones is easier than that from this city, and that is the reason that the promoters of the road have agreed to start from there. Articles of incorporation have been filed with the Territorial Secretary, and officers and a board of directors elected, and work will commence inside of three months. The road will run through the San Juan valley to Durango, Col.

"You would think, to stand at the Los Angeles depot and see the tourists and immigrants get off the trains, that the Eastern States were pouring their whole population into California," said Mr. Welch, agent of the Texas & Pacific road, who was up from the Angel City yesterday. "Los Angeles is overrun. Out of the 1,100 people that came in on the big Texas & Pacific excursion the other day, you couldn't find 100 in town six hours afterward. There was actually no room for them. Did any of them come north? Oh, yes; they're scattered all through the 'N. C. B.' That's short for the Southern California Irony 'Northern Citrus Belt.' The traffic has become so great since the first of the year that none of the roads pretend to run their trains on time. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe is particularly deficient in this respect. Travel between Los Angeles and the north is so heavy now that it runs out at times sixteen cars on the Southern Pacific, and it has to break the train in two to get it over the Tehachapi grades."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Railway Accident.

Dillon, Montana, Jan. 28, 1888.—Passenger 60 is detained at Dillon in consequence of a freight train wreck at Glen, below Apex hill. A man named Jacob Fishbourne had both legs cut off below the knees while switching at Seely siding yesterday. The poor fellow had to lay over all night in that condition; as no train can pass the wreck as yet. He is a single young man, and recently commenced working for the railroad. He is a plasterer by trade and has been making good wages, but he told the writer he preferred to work on the railroad rather than be idle. He is a resident of Dillon, Montana. The wreck at Glen was caused by two engines running off the track, which is the extent of the damage.—Ogden Standard.

The Swiss in the United States.

But few are fully informed as to the importance of the Swiss element scattered throughout the states of the American Union. Although united by a spirit truly patriotic and republican, the Swiss, by their diversity of language, customs and race, have less community of interests, fewer commercial ties and social relations among themselves than the people of other European countries, and on this continent they remain comparative strangers to each other. There are in this country about 250,000 Swiss. In the Western States they devote themselves chiefly to agriculture. The Swiss of the Italian cantons are especially numerous in California, where, of late years, they have established a prosperous colony exclusively engaged in the products of the dairy. Many Swiss in America have acquired distinction as scientists, *litterati*, professors, and instructors. The first foreigner that occupied a seat in the cabinet was a Swiss—Albert Gallatin. The first chief of the geographical and geological department of the United States, Rudolph Massier, was a Swiss, and during his administration of the affairs of this department he created the bureau of the United States coast survey. Gold in California was discovered on the property of a Swiss—General Sutter, of Coloma. One of the most distinguished scientists and naturalists, Professor Agassiz, was a Swiss; the greatest silk establishment in the United States is owned and conducted by a Swiss; the president of one of the principal banks of New York, Iselin, is a Swiss; the largest and most sumptuous restaurants of that city are those of Delmonico and Mouquin, both Swiss; and the principal restaurants of San Francisco are also conducted by Swiss. The richest banking establishment of San Francisco is that of A. Bors & Co., likewise Swiss. The only two Swiss journals, the *Schweizer-Amerikanische Zeitung*, of New York, and the *Eroica*, of San Francisco, the latter published in Italian and edited with ability and great care by Cavalli, and from which we take these notes, may be proud of representing a colony in the United States as distinguished as it is honored and rich.—Translated for Public Opinion from *Italo Americano*.

Diphtheria Killed All.

The diphtheria has lately entered the house of Mr. John McGregor, of Ogden, and inflicted terrible havoc there. Two weeks ago he had two daughters and a son, the former being aged 17 and 14 respectively, and the latter 8. Now all three have departed this life. The boy was the first to die, and was quickly followed by the sister next older than himself. Yesterday came the most severe blow of all in the loss of Nancy, the 17-year-old daughter of the gentleman in question.—Ogden Standard.

A dispatch dated Tacoma (W. T.), January 30, says: John Doll attempted to enact the role of a highwayman a few nights ago by trying to hold up Richard M. Shannon, a livery-stable keeper, while on his way home, but was foiled. Shannon knew the man and procured a warrant for his arrest to-day, charging him with assault with a deadly weapon. Constable Britton and Deputy Sheriff Dunfield arrested Doll at Hillburst, near Tacoma, and, while reading the warrant to him, Doll started to run. The officers started in pursuit, Dunfield fired at the fugitive. A shot struck him in the right leg, above the knee, and brought him to the ground, and he was taken to the city jail.

PERSONAL.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store. (1)

WONDERFUL CURES.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by A. C. Smith & Co. (1)

A sound mind goes very seldom without a sound digestion, and nothing contributes toward it more than the use of Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and invigorator, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillsbains, Corns, and all Skin 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.

For the relief and cure of the inflammation and congestion called a "cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything it is possible to prescribe. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the symptoms, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh and hay fever after all other modes of treatment have proved of no avail.

Children

Often need some safe cathartic and tonic to avert approaching sickness, or to relieve colic, headache, sick stomach, indigestion, dysentery and the complaints incident to childhood. Let the children take Simmons' Liver Regulator and keep well. It is purely vegetable, not unpleasant to the taste and safe to take alone or in connection with other medicine.

For Coughs and throat troubles use "Brown's Bronchial Troches." They stop an attack of my asthma enough very promptly.—C. Falch, Miami, Ohio.

ELY'S CATARRH

Cream Balm

Cleanse the Nasal Passages, Allays pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE CURE



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

A SURE CURE FOR THE PILES.

"You need not suffer from this most distressing disease again in all your life. E-mail's I. in acts as a purgative and lubricator, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching at once. No caustic, no acid, no pain. A. McGibbon, Esq., 13 Poplar street, Allegheny, Pa., writes: 'I had itching and bleeding piles so bad I could not sit, stand or walk without intense suffering. I doctored with many physicians, and tried all the (so called) cures that I ever heard of, in vain (paying out hundreds of dollars), until I used E-mail's Magic Balm, or Ointment. After the first application I enjoyed the best night's sleep I had for ten years, and two boxes have cured me completely.' Wherever introduced Dr. E-mail's Balm takes the lead, and has the largest sale of any Pile remedy in the world. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail, 50 cent boxes. Address Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City. d&w (2)

CONSUMPTION CURED

AND LUNG AFFECTIONS. From Treatment. Altered discovery by celebrated German Physician. Is a POSITIVE remedy in Every Stage. Treatment FREE to any sufferer. Dr. W. F. G. Neeling & Co., 22 East Hampton, Ct.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One red STEER, 2 years old, crop off right ear, shod and underbit in left, and branded on left side of body.

If not claimed and taken away within 10 days, it will be sold to the highest bidder at the Lehi City estray pound, Friday, February 10th, 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. MICHAEL VAUGHAN, Poundkeeper.

Lehi, Utah Co., Jan. 31, 1888.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One brown mare MULE, 11 or 12 years old, shod and gentle; no brands visible.

One brown horse MULE, 10 or 11 years old, blind in right eye, shod and gentle; no brand visible.

One white horse MULE, 8 or 9 years old, branded on left thigh, and gentle.

One roan HORSE, 11 or 12 years old, white face, 4 white legs, blind in right eye, branded J combined on right thigh, and shod.

One bay HORSE, 5 or 6 years old, white strip in face, 3 white feet, swallow fork in each ear, and gentle; no brands visible.

One small brown MARK, 4 or 5 years old, white strip in face, and gentle; no brands visible; gentle.

One small brown HORSE, 6 or 7 years old, white spot and narrow strip in face, right front foot white, and gentle; no brands visible.

One black HORSE, 8 or 9 years old, branded X D on left shoulder, and gentle; shod.

If said animals are not claimed and taken away, on or before February 10th, 1888, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder at West Jordan estray pound, at 10 o'clock a. m.

E. A. BATEMAN, Precinct Poundkeeper.

West Jordan, S. L. Co., Utah, Jan. 31, 1888.