

the fatal fluid, which escaped from a smaller motor than runs some electric fans. The motor has recently been out of order. It was repaired yesterday and the fan started. Witnesses to Bartel's death say that the bar-keeper while turning round placed one hand on a part of the motor and the other on an automatic cork-screw attached to the metal bar. He was standing on a mat of iron netting that is always soaked with water, and this, in the language of the electrician, would give him a ground connection. A crash was heard of breaking glass, and poor Bartel was seen clinging to the motor, writhing with agony and going through all the horrible tortures of death by electricity. A groan escaped from his lips, the muscles were seen to contract, his features were contorted with pain, a shudder ran through his frame and he dropped to the floor behind the bar. When the body of Bartel was examined his mouth and eyes were open, but the features otherwise seemed calm. The fingers of both hands were black and contracted like a lobster's claw, and could not be straightened. On his right hand, between the first and second knuckles, there was a brown and red scar, about half an inch in diameter, that looked like a burn from some hot metal. On the left arm just above the wrist was another scar, about two inches long and narrow. This also looked as if it had been scorched. The electric light people say that Bartel must have died from heart disease, as the strength of the current which he received could not have been more than 400 volts.

It is always safe to be on the keen lookout when in the neighborhood of electrical apparatus or currents.

NAPOLÉON'S SAY.

The version of the "king-making victory" by the "Little Corporal" has just been given to the public through the medium of the *London United Service Gazette*. Needless to say, even after the lapse of seventy-five years, the narrative bristles with keen interest, for the world still wants to know if Waterloo was lost through the perfidy of General Grouchy, the bad generalship of the hero of Marengo and Austerlitz, or the superior tactics of the Iron Duke.

After detailing the preparations for the battle, Napoleon says:

"The cannonade commenced; the enemy supported the troops he had advanced to guard the wood by thirty pieces of cannon. We, on our side, also posted some artillery. At 1 o'clock Prince Jerome became master of the whole wood, and the whole English army retired behind a ridge. The Count d'Erlon then attacked the village of Mont Saint-Jean; he supported his attack with eighty pieces of cannon. He commenced there an overpowering cannonade, which must have greatly harassed the English army. The whole action took place on the plain. A brigade of Count d'Erlon's first division took possession of the village of Mont Saint-Jean; a second brigade was charged by a corps of English cavalry, which inflicted upon it great loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged Count d'Erlon's bat-

tery on its right and dismounted several guns; but General Melhaud's cuirassiers charged this division, of which three regiments were routed and fled."

In the afternoon the Prussian division became engaged with Count Lobau's skirmishers, and the whole strength of the reserve was held ready to assist Count Lobau and crush the Prussian corps when it should advance. He continues: "This done, the emperor intended to make an attack in the direction of the village of Mont Saint-Jean, which it was expected would prove a decisive blow; but, by a movement of impatience, so frequent in our military annals, and which has been so often disastrous to us, the cavalry in reserve, perceiving a retrograde movement of the English to place themselves under shelter from our batteries, from which they had already suffered so much, crowned the heights of Mont Saint-Jean and charged the infantry. This movement, made at the right moment and backed by the reserves, ought to have decided the day; made separately, and before the operations on the right were completed, it proved fatal. Having no means to countermand it, the enemy showing large masses of infantry and of cavalry, and the two divisions of Cuirassiers being engaged, the whole of our cavalry started at the same moment to support their comrades. There, during three hours, they made numerous charges, by which we gained the breaking of several squares and six flags of the British infantry—an advantage hardly commensurate with the losses sustained by our cavalry from grape-shot and musketry. It was impossible to use our reserves of infantry until the attack of the Prussian corps on our flank was repulsed. This attack still continued, and directly on our right flank. The Emperor sent there General Duchesne with the Young Guard and several reserve batteries. The enemy was checked, was repulsed, and retreated; he had exhausted his forces, and there was nothing further to fear from him. This was the moment suitable for an attack on the center of the enemy. As the Cuirassiers were suffering from musketry fire, four battalions of the Young Guard were sent to support the Cuirassiers, to hold their position, and, if it were possible, to disengage and withdraw a part of our cavalry to the plain. Two other battalions were sent to hold the eminence on the extreme left of the division which had maneuvered on our flanks in order that there might be no cause for uneasiness in this direction; the rest were placed in reserve, one part to occupy the eminence in rear of Mont Saint-Jean, the other on the plain behind the field of battle, which formed our line of retreat.

"Under these circumstances the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions that were occupied by the enemy at the commencement of the action; our cavalry having been too quick and badly employed, we could no longer hope for a decisive success. But Marshal Grouchy, having learned of the movement of the Prussian corps, marched in the rear of that corps, which assured us a splendid success for the next day. After eight hours of firing and of charges of infantry and of cavalry, the whole army saw with satisfaction the battle gained and

the field of battle in our power. At 8:30 the four battalions of the Young Guard, which has been sent to the plain beyond Mont St. Jean to support the Cuirassiers, being inconvenienced by the enemy's grape-shot, advanced with bayonets fixed to sweep off its batteries. The day closed in; a charge on their flank by several English squadrons broke their ranks; the fugitives repassed the ravine; the neighboring regiments who saw some troops belonging to the guard in disorder thought it was the old guard and gave way. The cry arose: 'All are lost! The guard is beaten back!' The soldiers even maintained that at several points wretched renegades cried out: 'Sauve qui peut!' Be that as it may, terror and panic immediately spread over the whole battlefield; all fled in the greatest disorder along the line of communication—soldiers, gunners, wagons hurried on! The old guard, which was in reserve, was pressed back and carried away. In an instant the army was only a confused mass—all the arms were intermingled, and it was impossible to reform a corps. The enemy perceived this astounding confusion; sent forward columns of cavalry; the disorder augmented; the confusion of the night prevented the rallying of the troops and showing them their mistake."

TOOELE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The Tooele Stake quarterly conference was held in the Pavilion at Grantsville, Sunday and Monday, July 26th and 27th.

There were present on the stand Apostles F. M. Lyman and J. W. Taylor, Presidents H. S. Gowan and C. L. Anderson, the Bishops of the wards and Brother Hyrum Taylor of Salt Lake City.

Bishops J. L. Wrathall, T. Atkin, F. D. St. Jeor, W. F. Moss, J. C. Sharp, J. G. Shields reported their wards in good condition. President Gowan occupied the remainder of the forenoon.

In the afternoon Apostle J. W. Taylor occupied the time in speaking upon the subject of charity.

A Priesthood meeting was held in the evening at 6 p. m.

On Monday Bishop D. H. Caldwell reported the St. John's ward in good condition. O. P. Bates reported the Batesville branch of the Tooele ward, and Brothers Hyrum Taylor, William Spry, Counselor C. L. Anderson and Apostle F. M. Lyman occupied the remainder of the forenoon.

In the afternoon the general authorities of the Church and Stake were presented by President Gowan and sustained unanimously. Apostles Taylor and Lyman occupied the time in the afternoon.

The conference was well attended and a goodly feeling prevailed.

THOS. WILLIAMS, Asst. Clerk.
GRANTSVILLE, July 29, 1891.

Reports of the most savage kind of barbarity come from Chili. The tortures of the inquisition are being practiced by Balmaceda and his agents in order to obtain information. At least this is what one says who fought on the opposit side.