

cabin, and got inside, when he warned us not to come any closer. The others surrounded the place and I went up to the door. Gibson told me not to come in, or he would kill me. He was standing behind a piece of sheeting that covered the doorway. He had a full view of me, but I could not see him. The muzzle of his pistol was, however, against the sheeting, as it was moved about on the cloth I could pretty well tell how it was pointed. As he had the advantage of me I stopped and talked to him. I asked him to act as a reasonable man, told him there was enough of us to take him, but we did not want to hurt him.

To this he replied, with an oath, "You can take Mormons with warrants in your pockets, and you better go after them. You can't take me, and if you come another step, or try to get in here, I'll kill you."

I again argued with him, and at last said, "We came here to arrest you, and we are going to do it. We have a warrant, and will serve it before we leave, so you had better come outside and settle the matter, without any further trouble."

"I'll settle it," was the answer, "If you try to come in here. You had better move off, or I'll kill you."

I saw the muzzle of his pistol rise up, and he began cursing, and exclaimed, "I'll kill you now."

The pistol came down on the sheeting, and I saw that I had to do something and do it quick, or I would be gone. I stooped and sprang for the door, at the same time bringing my shot gun up. I pulled on him, fired both loads and jumped inside. He fell, with two loads of buckshot in him. One load had caught his right arm just as he was bringing it into position to shoot, and the other went into his right side, about four inches below the armpit, and ranged around to the back. We read the warrant to him and left him at Monticello to be cared for as best they could there. He bled considerably. We could not bring him with us for he was hurt too bad. We hurried to Thompson's Springs, and telegraphed for a doctor, as there is not one in all the range of country.

Mr. Bush's description of the wound, and the condition in which he says Gibson was (though the deputy thinks his prisoner is not fatally injured) cause fears for the result of the shot, and it is by no means certain that Gibson will not die; in fact, the indications are that it will take the best of skill and attention to prevent a fatal result. No physician has as yet been sent to him, as all of those in Salt Lake seem to be too busy to undertake the work. The officers say, however, that one will leave not later than tomorrow morning to attend to the wounded man.

Life is a journey, and death a return home.

Causeless anger resembles waves without wind.

## CURRENT TOPICS IN EUROPE.

The erection of the buildings for the Edinburgh International Exhibition is now practically completed, and the progress made with the other arrangements warrants the belief that the whole will be ready on the opening day, the 1st of May. For several very good reasons the exhibition promises to be preeminently successful. It will be without doubt the greatest exhibition of electrical appliances that has ever yet been made. Mr. Edison will personally attend to some particular branches, and other celebrated electricians will be present to explain those appliances that strike the average beholder with amazement and awe. The time also is opportune. The Forth Bridge is attracting many visitors to Edinburgh this year. The number of these may be expected to increase as the season advances.

The site chosen for the exhibition is about two miles from the centre of Edinburgh, but it has this advantage—that within the exhibition grounds is situated one of the stations of the Suburban Circular Railway, one of the stations of the Glasgow and Edinburgh line and the terminus of the Princess Street tramway or street car line. The grounds are therefore convenient for the general public as well as for the inhabitants of the city. The scope of the exhibition has been very much widened since the project was started. It was intended in the first instance to be merely an exhibition of appliances of electrical science. It was soon seen, however, that a sectional exhibition of that kind would appeal to a very limited class, and would hardly form a strong enough nucleus to attract sufficient numbers to make the display popular and financially successful. The grounds now extend to nearly ninety acres. The recreation ground covers nearly ten acres and here are situated the Switch-back Railway, *chemin-de-fer glassant*, a panorama, etc. The buildings of the exhibition proper cover nine acres, the machine hall alone being over seven hundred feet long by one hundred and fifty broad. It will be divided into three sections, the middle one of which will contain some twenty dynamos of different patterns and design. In the western division will be placed the various kinds of electrical machinery, such as telegraphs, telephones, electric clocks, phonographs, electric motors, electric street cars, electric lamps, electric cameras, etc. The eastern section will contain the greatest collection of locomotives the world has ever seen, from the first crude machines in the days of Stephenson to those mighty monsters that thunder along the Great Northern Railway at the rate of eighty miles an hour.

Another praiseworthy feature of this exhibition will be the great "Gallery of Art," in which there will be no "loaned pictures," but every painting and piece of sculpture will be the work of some living artist. In this respect the works of both home and foreign artists will have a

better chance even than they had at the Paris Exposition.

Just now there is quite a contest going on between the temperance people and the liquor dealers concerning the admission of spirituous or intoxicating drinks on the exhibition grounds. It would seem that the temperance people have what is called the "inside circle" in the matter and it is likely they will be able to prevent such scenes as were at times seen in the Glasgow exhibition of 1888.

The European press, during the past fortnight, has been so engrossed with affairs in Germany that but little attention has been bestowed on French and Russian matters of almost equal importance. The news from the Neva is, to say the least, grave. The letter of Madame Tsnebriskoff to the Czar seems to have awakened the latter to the real position he occupies. He sees, it would seem, that his government has been a failure, and that a new force has arisen in Russian society that he never dreamed of. Democratic ideas are advancing in Russia with a progress that western nations will scarcely credit. Russia's unwritten alliance with France has had an effect in Russia, beneficial to her people but prejudicial to the Czar's autocratic views. The late outbreaks among the students of many Russian universities plainly prove how widely spread are socialistic sentiments. Last week the Czar sent for Prince Dolgoroukoff, the governor-general of Moscow, and after conferring with him has concluded to redress some of the greatest grievances. "Deportation to Siberia will cease for a time—possibly a long time—and the Czar will pursue a policy of conciliation as well as punishment for offenders." These are the words of Prince Dolgoroukoff, one of the most influential as well as most liberal statesmen of Russia.

Almost simultaneously with the resignation of Prince Bismarck comes the change of Ministry in France. When M. Tirard resigned, President Carnot, no doubt wisely, called the sagacious statesman M. de Freycinet to form a new Ministry. Those who have watched the course of French politics will remember that M. de Freycinet was the man who came so near being chosen President of the French Republic at the last election. It is pleasing to see that President Carnot has such good will and confidence in his old rival, and not less pleasing to see M. de Freycinet accept a position from the man who defeated him. All this augurs well for the position of France.

M. de Freycinet was born in 1828, and is therefore just sixty-two years of age. As will be remembered, he came to the front just after the crash of the Napoleonic empire at Sedan. He, as prime minister, and the lion-like Gambetta, as minister of war, worked strenuously to stem the tide of German invasion. Since then he has worked faithfully to build up the republic on a solid foundation. Until 1879 he held the position of prime minister, and from that time till 1885 he held the posi-