

where a man named Solman Warner lived. After having been shown, Ralph left, and proceeded about half a mile and turned out his team, and camped for the evening. Shortly after he went to where Mr. Warner was plowing, with whom he had a slight acquaintance; Ralph remained there about 40 minutes in conversation, and intimated to Warner that he would come and stay with him all night, which was agreeable to Warner. Upon taking his departure Ralph looked at his watch and remarked that it was five o'clock.

A short time after this, a young man named Andrew Peterson, who was accompanying Ralph to Montana, called on horseback at the house of Mr. Perry, and wished him to go to the wagon with him, as Mr. Ralph, when sitting upon the wagon tongue smoking, had fallen to the ground apparently in a fit. They hurriedly went to the wagon, and found Ralph lying upon the ground, lifeless. Mr. Perry raised Ralph up and did all in his power to restore life. In the mean time the young man Peterson went to the residence of Mr. Warner, and informed him of the condition of Mr. Ralph. Solman Warner and his brother Amos mounted a horse each, which they were in the act of unhitching, and went with all haste, taking with them some alcohol and other stimulants. Upon arriving at the wagon, they found Ralph in the arms of Mr. Perry. They immediately commenced rubbing him with the stimulants, but to no effect.

Upon consultation they concluded to take the deceased to Warner's residence. As they were somewhat acquainted with deceased, they felt under obligations to take care of him, which they did. At the time the body was taken away, Mr. W. H. Perry started for Logan, a distance of six or seven miles, after O. C. Ormsby, M. D. About ten p. m. they returned to the house of Warner. Upon examining the body the doctor found him lifeless.

Mr. Warner returned to Logan with the doctor and waited upon Mr. C. O. Card, county coroner, and informed him of the circumstances which had occurred in regard to the deceased.

On Sunday morning the coroner, accompanied by the sheriff Alvin Crockett, went after the dead body, bringing with them all his effects.

The body was placed in a back apartment of the Court House. Jurors were summoned immediately, who in connection with the coroner examined the body and afterward adjourned till Monday forenoon at 10 a. m., to hold the inquest, at which time the witnesses summoned would arrive.

A close examination was held upon the deceased, which resulted in the coroner and jury ordering a post-mortem examination. The services of O. C. Ormsby, M. D., and H. J. Richards, M. D., were engaged, who at once held an examination, and found disease of the heart the cause of the death of the deceased, as will be found in the following certificate.

The deceased is supposed to belong to Millgrove, Canada, but no positive testimony was elicited touching that matter. He had spent the past Winter in the vicinity of Deweyville, Box Elder County, in which neighborhood he was favorably known, though not intimately, and is spoken of as a straightforward man, and in deportment a gentleman. Mr. Ralph was about 40 years of age, stout built, and had the appearance of a well preserved man, had dark hair and complexion.

Deceased was buried in Logan Cemetery, in a respectable manner, on Monday evening.

Every effort will be made to ascertain the whereabouts of his relatives. Meanwhile his property and effects will be held in the custody of the county authorities.

Yours respectfully,

J. A. LEISHMAN.

The following is the inquest upon the deceased—

#### COPY OF INQUEST.

Territory of Utah  
Cache County, } ss.  
Logan City.

An inquisition holden at Logan City, County of Cache, on the 22nd day of May, A. D. 1876, before Charles O. Card, coroner of said county, upon the body of William Ralph, there lying dead, by the jurors whose names are hereto subscribed.

The said jurors upon their oath

do say that from the evidence given and the certificate of the physicians attending (a copy of which is hereby annexed), that deceased came to his death from excessive dilatation of the heart, with fatty degeneration of the same.

In testimony whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

H. R. CRANNEY,  
THOMAS X. SMITH, } Jurors.  
MOSES THATCHER,

Attest—

C. O. CARD, County Coroner.

COPY OF CERTIFICATE.

LOGAN, May 23, 1876.

To the Coroner of Cache Co.

We have made a post mortem examination of the body of William Ralph, and found excessive dilatation of the heart, with fatty degeneration which was, in our opinion, the cause of his sudden death.

O. C. ORMSBY, M. D.  
H. J. RICHARDS, M. D.

Philadelphia and the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19, 1876.

Editor Deseret News:

Passengers for the Centennial Grounds yesterday afternoon were furnished an admirable opportunity to cultivate patience, and I hardly know another city where such obstruction to public travel would have been tolerated. A long line of crowded cars, to say nothing of countless other vehicles, waited on Walnut street nearly an hour while the jolly butchers of the city indulged in their parade. They were an imposing body—butchers always are—and somehow their professional arraying produced the oddest possible effect. Tall silk hats are not exactly the thing to wear with long white frocks; then the broad blue sashes which crossed the broader breasts of their wearers, the huge bouquets ostentatiously held before the aforesaid breasts, and the comically consequential yet sheep-faced look on the round fat faces made a *toute ensemble* decidedly unique. There was a suggestion of the priest in the white frock and solemn black hat, a reminder of masonic emblems in the sashes, a hint of parlor gallantry in the flowers and then those shining rubicund cheeks! They were not on foot by any means; personal locomotion is much too wearisome for these knights of the cleaver; some of them were on horseback, lumbering along very awkwardly; the rest reclined in flag-draped barouches, looking like a collection of benign aldermen beside the aforesaid resemblance to priests, masons, and social heroes.

The streets of Philadelphia are narrow and they are paved with cobble stones, so these gentry possessed themselves of the railway, rolling along at a funeral pace, while the rest of us, not lucky enough to be butchers, meekly waited. A Philadelphia crowd is certainly better behaved than any other. The sidewalks showed a long line of eager faces; steps and door ways overflowed, but every one was quiet, though there were very, very few, whose dress or manner showed even moderately comfortable circumstances to be theirs. It was a throng of poor people, looking at the pageant, and noting its incidents, with eyes hungry for some bit of brightness; something which should contrast with the dull squalor of their every day existence. There was something intensely pitiful about it all, and especially sad seemed the coming fate of the tiny children, who sat in groups upon the curbing, with their poor little naked feet dabbling in the gutters, and their wretched rags scarcely covering the hopelessly dirty knees. Of course they knew nothing of the occasion, but there were childish smiles wandering among the streaks and smears of their unwashed faces, and while they excited my compassion, I had to admit that they somehow managed to keep in remarkably good flesh. How do they do it?

When we reached the marble mansion of Geo. W. Childs, where the President was so elegantly entertained a week ago, every one laughed at the picture on the white steps. Verily there was no "distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Black men and blacker crones; Irish, Ger-

mans and even Turks were there, contrasting, oddly enough, in their evident poverty with the splendid building they had chosen for a pedestal. Meantime, when we were tired of looking at the sidewalks we could amuse ourselves by watching a blissful pair on the opposite seat. Their mutual proprietorship was evidently new, and their devices for squeezing hands behind the friendly shelter of a satchel or under the shawl of the bride, were countless. Why need the newly married always proclaim their recent happiness? Philadelphia is full of turtle doves just now. It is very touching.

#### THE CENTENNIAL AGENTS

are doing an extensive business as boarding-house brokers. People unaccustomed to journeying and unacquainted with this great city wisely entrust themselves to these gentlemen who assign them quarters during their stay. Of course if one's purse will allow it, a regular hotel is the most agreeable residence, but the hotels down town are crowded, and then there is the long car ride of an hour every time you go to or from the Centennial Buildings. This is dreadfully irksome even when there is abundant room, and when the crush comes the air of the cars is poison, to say nothing of the damage to toilets. If you have come to see the Exhibition you will be much more comfortable near the gates or within so short a distance that you are independent of street cars. Doubtless much of the complaint about extortion has been just, but if one will keep cool and inform himself concerning city ordinances he may snap his fingers at extortionists of all sorts.

The best hotels charge five dollars a day, while at those equally good but conducted on the European plan the visitor may gauge his expenses to suit his purse, and procure his meals whenever he chooses. Boarding-house charges average fifteen and twenty dollars per week. Coming as I did to stay through the Exposition, I canvassed the subject thoroughly, finally establishing myself at the Grand Exposition Hotel. It is so immense that unless there are a thousand people within its walls you would hardly think yourself in an hotel, while its brick partitions and arrangement of rooms gives unusual quiet at any time. Fancy four rows of brick cottages connected across the front by a picturesque structure containing offices, parlors, barber shops and bar. A piazza across this affords room for any amount of gentlemanly loafing, while above the ladies have an equally commodious balcony communicating with the parlors. There are asphalt walks, pretty grass-plats and a fountain by way of decoration. The cottages stretching out behind this showy front will be cozy houses for mechanics when the Exposition is past. Now they are connected by covered corridors, numbered, provided with electric bells and neatly furnished. You have your room and all necessary attendance for exceedingly moderate prices. You are away from the city's dust and stifling heat, and though you can see the Centennial buildings from the parlor windows you have none of the confusion surrounding them, or the danger of accidents by fire. I am told that the owners of hotels near the gates cannot procure insurance upon their buildings till within two months of the close of the exhibition, and one naturally begs to be excused from living in a tinder-box at such a time. However "you pays your money and you takes your choice," after the Dutchman's doctrine, but don't start from home with the idea that you are to see the Exposition in a week. You can't do it. It grows upon you day by day, making you more and more eager to examine its wonders thoroughly.

#### THE MAIN BUILDING

Attracts every one first. You think you will just glance through it hastily, so you begin with Chili. Well, you will saunter from case to case and country to country without knowing or dreaming how far you are walking or how much time you are consuming, till your tired feet emphatically rebel and your eyes are "satisfied with seeing." Solomon to the contrary notwithstanding. Yet you have only made the merest beginning. It is really a tour of the world, minus the actual journeying, and it is full of delight. So full do I find it that I profanely wonder why, where there is so much of beauty and rapture possible to human hearts, we must

constantly experience bitterest sorrow and disappointment. It is easy to say it is all for the best. I confess I find the statement difficult to believe.

#### THE PLEASURE TRAINS.

Long trains of open cars, holding six or seven persons on a single seat, go whizzing and puffing all over the grounds. Their course is, of course, very irregular. You think of a writhing serpent, while you watch it whisking in and out among the various buildings, but it takes you three miles for five cents, and makes a very pleasant diversion. At present there are only three trains running; next week there will be eight, but so many more people are coming that their capacity will be fully taxed. Certainly the rates of admission and the privileges accorded various classes have been most generously defined, but some people grumble because the gates of heaven are set wide open, so there are many now who find fault with the regulations of these gates here. The demand for Sunday opening has grown to an irresistible pressure; it took us some time to realize that, having invited all the world to our feast, we had no right to make rules which they cannot respect; we are slow to allow that their ideas of religious observance have any weight, but while we have been discussing the matter from purely moral grounds our "almighty dollar" has quietly rolled into the scale on the side of the clamoring masses, and up go all our scruples, kicking the beam. We see queer sights now among the throng of visitors, but the Sunday crowd will be much more original and amusing. I am glad the poor people are to have the coveted privilege. It is very much to them to see the glory and beauty of a world, which must be practically a sealed book during all their lives, while the memories they will gather and the knowledge they will acquire may incite them to more earnest efforts for better things than their heritage of poverty has provided. We do not yet comprehend what this shall mean to America and her future.

A. S. A.

#### THE LAW GOVERNING SECRETARIES.

No Compensation at all Allowed for Commissions and Certified Copies of Papers.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington, April 12, 1876.

His Excellency, B. F. Potts, Governor of Montana, Helena, M. T.

Sir:—It has been brought to the attention of this Department that the Secretaries of the Territories of the United States charge and receive fees for issuing commissions, furnishing certified copies of papers, and for other services required in the performance of their official duties. In this connection, I have the honor to invite your attention to section 1855 of the Revised Statutes, which is in the following language, viz:

"No law of any Territorial legislature shall be made or enforced by which the Governor or Secretary of a Territory, or the members or officers of any Territorial legislature are paid any compensation other than that provided by the laws of the United States."

The compensation of the officers and members above referred to is specifically fixed by "the laws of the United States," and the statutes nowhere provide for the allowance to any of them of fees for any services whatever in connection with their official duties. It is clear, therefore, in view of the express prohibition contained in the foregoing section that the charging of such fees by any such officer or member, even under authority of territorial laws, is illegal, and, by whomsoever practised, must be discontinued.

I will thank you to communicate the purport of this letter to all persons whom it may concern, in order that they may be governed accordingly; and, also, to inform this Department of any future violation of said statute that may come to your knowledge.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Z. CHANDLER,

Secretary.

—New North West, May 19.

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