

her feet, which, after crossing the Green Brig, she took in her hands, and in this plight reached the mill. The miller laughed, and he remarked that her head was surely turned when her baubles were in her hands instead of being on her feet. Her grief and rage now knew no bounds. John Lyon's lines on a "Banknote" show a manly state of mind and some poetic power, which would almost make a pound-note blush at its own insignificance:

"Thou representative of something great,  
What wert thou in thy unconverted state?  
Derived from lint-stalks, or as like may be,  
The downy castings of the cotton tree,  
Spun into yarn, then woven into cloth,  
Worn and cast away as what we loathe;  
Snatched from the dunghill by the ragman's  
hand  
Again remodelled as thou now dost stand,  
Invested with the honor of a name,  
The painted mockery of a righteous claim;  
For such as thee I've seen life's forfeit given,  
The miser's soul lose all its hopes of heaven,  
The poor despised, and the rich made poor,  
From failure of thy sponsors insecure,  
Yes, for thee thou fragment of a shirt,  
Or the torn tatters of some mantle skirt.  
But who, vain ghost of currency, pray who  
Gave thee such value as to stand in lieu?  
The trust deed of a promissory pay,  
That may go down for ever and a day,  
Hail! Hail! banknote, when all thy faults are  
told,  
Thou'rt nothing to the yellow glittering gold."

### SNOWFLAKE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular quarterly conference of the Snowflake Stake convened in the Stake house at Snowflake at 10 a. m. on Sunday, June 2, 1895. There were in attendance the Stake presidency, Jesse N. Smith, Lorenz H. Hatch and Joseph H. Richards; the majority of the High Council, Bishops of wards and other leading brethren, besides a fair turnout of the members of the Church in this Stake. We were also favored with the presence of some visiting brethren from the St. Johns Stake.

An excellent spirit prevailed, and all seemed built up and encouraged by the exercises. The meetings were continued during Sunday and Monday with a Priesthood meeting on Sunday evening. The speakers were filled with the good spirit and earnestly impressed upon the people the necessity of living, as well as professing, their religion. Great stress was laid upon the evils attending and following a life of idleness among the young people in our midst. Co-operation and a union of effort in home manufacture were also urged; and the beauties and blessings of self-support, either in the case of individuals or communities, were clearly pointed out. The meetings were rendered all the more attractive and beneficial by the efficiency of the Snowflake choir. The general and Stake authorities were unanimously sustained; statistical and encouraging written reports from the various wards read; and we parted with feelings of renewed love and fellowship.

Respectfully,

L. M. SAVAGE, Clerk.

Woodruff, Navajo county, Arizona,  
June 6, 1895.

### IN A GERMAN PRISON.

PATTERSON, N. J., June 10.—Her-  
man Flek, of Patterson, a naturalized  
citizen of the United States, has for  
five months been confined under mili-  
tary charge in the village of Kohlen-

By-Ringsledt, in Germany. The  
cause alleged for the imprisonment is  
his liability to serve in the army of  
the country, but as he is provided with  
a passport from the department of state  
and is, moreover, much under the  
height required for recruits, it  
is thought that there are other  
reasons. Just before his illness  
began, Secretary Gresham received  
some startling information concerning  
the continued imprisonment of Ameri-  
can citizens in Germany, and although  
his illness prevented immediate ac-  
tion, the department has now taken  
hold of it vigorously.

BATH, N. Y., June 10.—David  
Rothschild, a leading business man of  
Bath, has received a letter from his  
brother, Morris Rothschild, who went  
to Germany last month, stating an at-  
tempt was made to force him into the  
German army. He reached his  
father's house at Elshuetten in the  
latter part of May. After being there  
a week he was arrested and kept in  
prison forty-eight hours, despite his  
protests that he was a citizen of the  
United States, and offered his pass-  
ports and naturalization papers in  
proof. At the end of two days he was  
brought before a military court, ex-  
amined and found eligible for service  
in the German army.

His papers were taken from him and  
he was sentenced to six weeks in pri-  
son, at the end of which time he must  
begin a three years' term in the army.

David Graismar, of New York, who  
accompanied Rothschild, employed a  
lawyer who laid the facts before the  
military authorities, with the result  
that the sentence was changed to a  
fine of 300 marks and the papers were  
forwarded to the war department at  
Berlin, which will decide whether  
Rothschild shall serve his army term.  
Rothschild paid his fine, and pending  
the decision of the war department has  
gone to Switzerland, where he now is.

David Rothschild will communicate  
at once with the state department at  
Washington regarding the matter.  
One of the papers taken from Roth-  
schild and forwarded to Berlin was a  
regular passport of the United States,  
bearing the signature of Secretary  
Gresham.

### THE UNION PACIFIC WINS.

The Oregon Short Line receivership  
suit called out an interested audience  
in the district courtroom Thursday,  
where Chief Justice Merritt listened  
to the proceedings taken by the Ameri-  
can Loan and Trust company against  
the Union Pacific for the appointment  
of a separate receiver for the Oregon  
Short Line and Utah and Northern  
railway lines in Utah. There were  
present of counsel for the Union  
Pacific, Messrs. Thurston, Pierce,  
Sanborn and Hall, besides the local  
attorneys Williams and Young; and of  
counsel for the loan company Messrs.  
Storey and Kellogg, and local attor-  
neys Bennett and Marshall; also Mr.  
Egan and a number of Union Pacific  
and other railway officials.

P. L. Williams moved the admission  
to the bar of Messrs. Thurston, Sanborn  
and Hall, of counsel for the Union  
Pacific, Mr. Pierce already being a  
member. J. A. Marshall moved the ad-  
mission of Messrs. Kellogg and Storey,  
of counsel for the American Loan and  
Trust company.

Monday morning's attendance in the  
Supreme court room to hear Chief  
Justice Merritt's ruling in the Oregon  
Short Line receivership case was  
large, yet fell short of the proportions  
of the crowd that attended three days  
last week. The attorneys for the Loan  
company and Receiver Egan came in  
about 10 minutes before the time of  
opening—9:30 o'clock—and Senator  
Thurston entered the room a few mo-  
ments later, followed by other attor-  
neys for the Union Pacific. At 9:30  
Judge Merritt entered, and immedi-  
ately announced that he had decided to  
grant the separate receivership, but  
would appoint W. H. Bancroft as  
associate receiver with Mr. Egan.

This announcement came like a  
crushing blow to the attorneys who  
represented the American Loan and  
Trust company, for they had informed  
the court on Saturday that an associate  
receivership would defeat the whole  
suit, virtually making the declaration  
that if a co-receiver under the influence  
of the Union Pacific were appointed  
they would not accept the condition.  
A moment's silence followed Judge  
Merritt's decision, when Mr. Kellogg,  
on behalf of the Loan company, arose  
to his feet.

Mr. Kellogg—Your honor, I should  
like to be heard on the subject of who  
should be the associate receiver.

Judge Merritt—I have already  
passed on that.

Mr. Kellogg—We would like to be  
heard on that—not as to the appointment  
of a receiver, but as to who should be  
appointed. Mr. Bancroft is an officer  
of the Union Pacific road.

Judge Merritt—I know that. He is  
a division superintendent. I know  
him to be a fair, non-partisan man.

Mr. Kellogg—We would like to look  
at the order.

Judge Merritt—All right. (To bailiff).  
Adjourn court till Saturday morning  
at 10 o'clock.

And the court adjourned.

Immediately thereafter the attorneys  
for the contestants made a brief ex-  
amination of the court's order, and the  
Union Pacific men were highly elated.  
The victory was with them. The at-  
torneys for the Loan company—Mr.  
Storey being absent—held a consulta-  
tion with Mr. Egan, and were con-  
siderably downcast at the outcome. At  
the close of the consultation the News  
representative inquired what course  
the Loan company would pursue, and  
received the emphatic reply:

"We will do nothing. We will leave  
the Utah lines entirely alone. We  
cannot take them subject to the Union  
Pacific, therefore we will not touch  
them. We were entitled to a separate  
receivership, but this is not such an  
appointment."

### MOOSH COMMISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—Addi-  
tional reports received indicate that the  
Moosh commission closed on Friday, so  
far as the work of the European dele-  
gates is concerned. They were com-  
pelled to tell the Turkish delegates  
that they could have nothing more to  
do with them. From the first the atti-  
tude of the Turkish delegates has been  
invariably and increasingly dishonest.  
According to the statements of those  
interested in the workings of the com-  
mission, the representatives of the sui-