TERRITORIAL NEWS NOTES.

A. W. Werts Said to Have Identified a Midnight Robber.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT SPANISH FORK.

Utah County Thieves Captured at Grand Junction.

There are no new developments in the cases of those three men who were arrested at Ogden the month of October last. Sheriff Heinz stated yesterday that the old camp of these people had been found in the bush near the rock house of Moroni Maxon. There among a lot of sticks and lived all the winter until about two weeks ago, after the shooting of A. W. Werts. About a week ago one of the men came to Moroni and asked him to move them from that locality. Not knowing who they were he did so and the locality chosen was the one at which the three men were arrested. At the camp the officers found that the pretty kid lived in all the comfort possible under the circumstances, having purchased their mile and other things of the residents in the vicinity. Out in one which they had used for targets were lying scores shot full of holes. About two weeks ago, Mr. Maxon states, the large man, who usually came to his house for milk, disappeared and he has not been seen since.

It was not learned whether Mr. Maxon could identify any of the prisoners as the parties whom he drove up the canyon, but he thinks he can. Late last evening it was stated that Mr. Werts had recognized one of the prisoners as one of the parties who did the shooting on the night that he was injured. If this be the case, Sheriff Heinz has made a good haul.

What appears to be strange is the fact that notwithstanding their living in the bush all winter and almost daily practicing at their targets the police failed to stumble on to them during their raids, which as far as vagrants are concerned proved so successful. These cases will be watched with a great deal of interest.

AN OFFICER'S STORY.

Officer Felshaw of Five Points talked a complaint at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He stated to a reporter of the Standard that while out on his beat he noticed three men in front of the door of Stone's store, apparently leaving an entrance. When he started toward them, finding his dark lantern in their faces, they started to run. He followed them over the Ogden River bridge and they ran into the saloon this side of the river. Felshaw says he entered the place to see if he could find them and that the bartender ordered him out saying he had no business in there unless he was called for. Three other men, he says, jumped in at the door and told him to jump out or they would give him the worst of it. He hastily handled his gun and told them to go about, but nevertheless left. He states that he came to town to get help from the force to go and arrest the men but he was told to go back to his beat. He felt "naughtily cut up" about it and said his feelings were hurt because he was a regular as much as any other man on the force.—Ogden Standard.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Charles Stewart, of Spanish Fork, met with an accident at 5 o'clock on Monday morning while working at Fleming's brick kiln, east of this city, which resulted in his death. He was working under a clay bank, when caved in. As the bank caved, he jumped back against a wagon which was being loaded. The clay bank fell down upon him and he was crushed between the dirt and the wagon. He was brought to the Kimball House where he lay in a stupor until 9 o'clock when he died. Dr. Stacey and Dr. Sharon and Dr. Pike examined his wounds and stated that no bones were broken. They were of the opinion that he would live for a few days, but he must have sustained some internal injury as he expired this morning at 3 o'clock, after having suffered great pain. Coroner Todd held an inquest and the following verdict was rendered:

Charles Stewart came to his death by the caving in of a clay bank—no blame being attached to any one.

H. B. IRVING,
J. E. HILLS,
L. O. TAFF,
Jurors.

The deceased was 25 years of age, unmarried and has a sister and brother living in Spanish Fork, and a father, brother and two sisters in Salt Lake.

THIEVES CAPTURED.

Sheriff Fowler and Marshal Brown returned from a successful trip to Grand Junction, in search of the tramp thieves who carried a trunk from the Hotel Roberts on the night of May 14th, and broke it open, taking from it a portion of the contents. The officers have all worked zealously in this matter and deserve credit for efficiency in capturing the thieves. They spoke Utah county throughout and telegraphed to every city between Ogden and Grand Junction. Marshal Brown recognized two of the thieves in Grand Junction as tramps who had been in this city. Two others who were arrested, had some of the stolen goods in their possession and were trying to dispose of them. The men give their names as Dan Brannan, John Ingram, Thomas Bennett and Charles Ryan. They were arraigned before Justice Brown this morning and pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny. They will receive a hearing on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MONEY TO LOAN

By Utah Investment Co. Bonds negotiated. Offices 258 and 260 Constitution Building. E. F. Hampton, Pres.; V. P. Calloway, Secy.; M. V. Jones, Treas.

What Came of a Friendly Suggestion

Wm. Douglas, of Dayton, was hire with for business, carried his life like a burden on his back. Kidney and bladder complaints, caused by impure blood, were the troubles. One day his friend, Mr. Chapman, superintendent Z. C. M. I. Drug Department, said, "Douglas, try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy." Obtained N. Y. He did so, and now Mr. Douglas is as sound as the silver dollar which he brought the medicine. All our drug gists keep the Favorite Remedy now.

Love and Gratitude of a Child.

Mr. Robert C. Biddle, of Lake View Tooele County, was well night done with the gravel. A neighbor indicated him to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. His eight-year-old daughter's prayer tell the result: "Lord close Dr. Kennedy, who made the medicine that cures I love papa." Is there no moral in this case for you? for all?

ECONOMICAL COOKING.

MR. ATKINSON PROMISES TO SAVE HALF THE COST OF FOOD.

A Gift of $5,000 to Show Poor People How to Make Twenty Five Cents Do the Work of Fifty Cents in the Oulsey for Provisions.

A New York philanthropist has subscribed $5,000 to be used in establishing a kitchen on the east side where women may learn the art of cooking to nothing. Mr. Edward Atkinson, the New England economist, delivered two lectures in the hall of Union Square theater last night and the audience were well versed and thinker gain which he has invented, and which he believes will revolutionize the art and will be a great benefit to the poor people of the city. The philanthropist was one of Mr. Atkinson's auditors, and he subscribed the money the day after the first lecture, being indebted to the lecturer for the idea that the poor people should be taught how to cook.

Mr. Atkinson calls his oven the Aladdin, and it is to save social problems by reducing the cost of living. The average amount spent for food by people in the United States is 50 cents a day each. Mr. Atkinson says that at present prices for food products it is impossible for a person to eat more than twenty-five cents' worth of food a day, and that every cent that is spent over that amount is deliberately wasted.

He says that the working man who now spends $3 or $3.50 a week for his food can have just as much to eat for one dollar and can have more nutritious food at the same time, if he practices economy in buying and cooking, while the wealthy man who spends hundreds of dollars a month can eat his expenses down nearly one half, and can have in substance as far as he can see, the same food.

"Nine tenths of the people in the United States," says Mr. Atkinson, "spend nearly their income entirely for food, and still our dietary is of a very poor character."

Mr. Atkinson is a practical man and is not given to dreaming. He has studied economy in food the past six years. He has practiced what he now preaches, and has cut his own food expenditure down one half. At the same time he says he is more healthy than he used to be, because his food is properly cooked.

He invented his Aladdin oven for the benefit of humanity and for no gain for him. He did not patent it at first. He tried to give his idea away to capitalists who would come to build his ovens and to sell them at a little over the actual cost of making. He found no one who was willing to do it.

No capitalist would concentrate low a case would give away a valuable idea. They argued that because he wanted to give it away it could not be of value.

Finally he had it patented, and then he succeeded in getting a firm in Boston to take hold of it and build it on shares. All the profitsare's share of the profits from the manufacture and sale he has agreed to devote to building kitchens and to other charitable objects, the ultimate result of which is to teach economy.

A GREAT SAVER.

Mr. Atkinson says that all meat cooked at a sufficient length of time in a regular temperature will become tender, and therefore in the matter of food economy, the cheaper cuts, the stale of meat, and the butchers at these cuts a pound, is as nutritious as that taken from what is considered the choicest parts. A toast taken from the toughest part of the rump is as nutritive and has as fine a flavor as the choicest sirloin steak. But meat from the neck and the tough part of the rump cannot be cooked because it is impossible to soften it if it is cooked in the ordinary way. Properly cooked in the Aladdin oven it becomes tender and as good to eat as the choice cuts.

At his lecture Mr. Atkinson had the oven full of food. In one it was a four-course dinner sufficient to feed ten persons. It consisted of soup, fish, beef from the neck, with tomato sauce, potatoes and pudding and coffee. It was eaten with relish by the audience. The meat was certainly tender and the flavor was fine. After it had been taken the professor said it on the whole meal had cost $1.35, or 13 cents each for ten persons.

In the other oven there was rump roast beef and prune roast. Then baked apples and the rump was as tender as the prime rib. There was a steak two inches thick cooked rare. Then a dozen other kinds of meat and some chickens, which Mr. Atkinson said he had purchased for eight cents a pound with a guarantee that they were not less than six pounds each. The meat was as tender as that of a young fowl.

There were stews and entrees and pies and sauce and tongues and three or four kinds of puddings. The meats and puddings had been cooked in the same oven, but neither tasted of the other. They had simply been cooked in covered dishes. The four course dinner, all cooked at one time in one oven, was also cooked I mentioned above. In all there was 200 pounds of food in the five ovens. It was all eaten on the spot.

EASE IN COOKING.

"With the Aladdin oven," said Mr. Atkinson, in talking to a reporter, "all that is necessary is to prepare the food and put it in the oven. If the meat is to be served in two hours the lamp may be turned high, and things will be done in that time. If it is not to be served for five hours the lamp may be turned lower.

"The oven is regulated by the gas lamp. One can put dinner on at breakfast time and have it all day to cook. At dinner time, if one sees her soon, the dinner will be ready to serve, no matter how long soon or it is wanting it. There is not sufficient heat in the oven to burn things, and there is never any waste that way.

"I believe that my mission here on earth is to teach how to cook and economize. I shall continue to do it. I believe that every skin institution of learning should have connected with it a cooking laboratory, and that every agricultural station in America should have a department where the people can go and receive instruction in the art of economy in cooking. This oven is a step in the right direction. It was invented for the people."

Besides the establishment of the kitchen on the east side there is a plan on foot to open restaurants in the neighborhood of tenements and stores where a large number of persons are employed, and where working people can get substantial meals for from three to ten cents, or for less than they could buy and cook the food for. Professor Thomas Raphael, of Columbia college, who invented such a kitchen for work of this kind, is expounding the scheme, and he will very likely be successful in carrying it through.—New York Sun.

A Sterling Proof.

Professor Gorrongo—In conclusion I would remark mental aberration, a malady to which the learned are frequently subject, and occasionally make blockheads ridiculous without knowing it. (After saying which the professor mop—instead of his bald—the large stock of the brazier, put it on his head and walked out.)—Dickinson.

Theory and Practice.

One of Chicago's most extensive dealers in real estate died leaving an estate valued at more than $500,000, and every man of it consisted of personal property. It strikes me that this is a peculiar conclusion of affairs.—Chicago Mail.

Church Incense and Medical Science.

Teachers of the church very generally resisted the theory that disease was due to natural causes, and some of them denounced it as atheistic and impious and called them to supernatural causes.

Other considerations were developed in the Middle Ages even to which scientific mind this time. Again we must bear in mind that while there is no need to attribute the cause of these curse regarding miraculous cures to concealed fraud, there was without doubt at a later period to exert influence which it behoved herself to invent, with much pious intention and suppression of facts. Enormous revenue flowed into various monasteries and churches in all parts of Christendom from the sums for their healing powers. Every cathedral, every great abbey and nearly every parish church claimed possession of healing relics. While monasteries and churches were at the bottom of the blood, the government of it unquestionably added the importance of the revenue from the commercial value of sacred relics was often very high.

In the year 1504 a French relic pedlar sold a piece of the cross of St. Just and St. Pastor, pending a legal dispute regarding the ownership between him and the canons of Narbonne. The canons of Narbonne on one occasion obtained on a sufficient pledge for the establishment of a relic worth the sum of its footage. The hair of the Virgin Mary, which was wrought in the Abbey of Schoenau near Cumberland, Tyrone, Marburg, every great city there have persons from all quarters, and the Venetian republic exercised very considerable sales in the purchase of relics.

Sometimes, then, the corporation, whether by or ecclesiastical, which does large revenue from relics, found with little favor on a scheme which tended to diminish their revenues.—Dr. Andrew D. White in Popular Science Monthly.

He Paid It.

Of all the new ways for collecting old debts which have been devised by "collection agencies," it is doubtful if any was ever more ingenious or successful than one adopted by a Brooklyn collector, called "Old Jim Johnson," an eccentric character in a western town.

Ned Stone, a neighboring farmer, owed Jim a few dollars on some new or pig iron, and after dunning him several times Jim determined to have "satisfaction."

He notified Ned to pay at once, or "take the consequences." This having no effect, Jim proceeded to act.

He took a wagon load of rotten Ned's house and the city, and thereafter whenever Ned went to market he was satisfied, as soon as he came in sight of Jim's house, by a dead horse in the road. Ned's patience continued as long as he remained in sight, and wake the echoes for several miles around.

The neighbors were soon in the secret, and many were the comments and gibes that greeted Ned as he traveled along the road. Ned was a good natured fellow, and nothing had prevented him by several months.

More than once he made overtures to settle the account, but Jim would accept no compromise. He had decided to "collect it to satisfaction," and he meant to have it. Nelly pining and coming continued to be "satisfaction" and made by the merciless tormentor of that dreadful dinner horse.

At last the relatives persuaded Jim to compromise on the matter. Ned was glad enough to pay it, and he said he have been delighted in his habits from that time forward.—Youth's Companion.

The Song of the Working Bird.

The sweet morning bird comes from its perch to imitate the cry of many other birds. If you were listening to a flute for the first time you would have to look closely to satisfy yourself that the melody was issuing from one little feathered throat. The bird is a mere whistle compared to the clear, mellow whistle of the red bird, the master of the jay, the continuous warble of the Canadian oriole, the always full of the partridge, "Bob White," the low but lively song of the plaintive dove, the chill note of the orchard and the home scream of the hawk and all mingled with screams of the jay and dissonant cry of the blackbirds in such a manner and with such power that the effect is extremely fine.

He has ever taught the boys of long ago that the behavior practices when meeting mockingbird, and he puts those lessons in the right place and with charming success. Many of the birds with which we have not been made them, and other we have learned how their efforts seem quite tame and spiritless.

But if he has never had his head turned by the applause of mankind, and he sits carelessly on the limb of a tree, pouring now and then in a little song, his song is not to engage his fellows, or flying from place to place without interrupting the glorious song, entirely unaware that he is as great a musician.—New York Telegram.

A Correspondent's Idea of "News."

On one occasion when I was hanging down the telegraph desk on a wide awake city paper, and also corresponding for two prominent eastern journals, I had on the job a newspaper correspondent who had driven several miles and trudged several miles to attack. One night he sent me words about the death of "the renowned Silver Tombstone." It might have been well to have read the telegram as an eulogy at the funeral, but it was of no use to do so a dispatch, for "the renowned" was a phrase used by the correspondent to describe the slightest importance outside his own parts. He explained. It was my intention to kindly show the correspondent whenever I saw his work, but I forgot to do so when I wrote him. I trembled to think how he would college as with telegrams of applying really important should occur. My fears were not groundless, for it which the most night after the receipt of his long distance about the demise of one of his associates I received a telegram from him. It was from the correspondent. "Indianapolis Sentinel."

Popularity of Roasted Ears.

After Waterloo M. Traynor, a leading jute merchant, turned his warehouse into a tenement for British officers, such strike were in a few days, and he was rewarded. His good action was noised abroad, and when the stream of tourists set in again all the English made it a point of honor to buy one of him, hence in a few years his Fortune was made.

Many attempts have been made to make Roasted Ears away from Rotondo, always through selected success. Though the so-called processes are mostly followed, something in the air or water or soil gives a bad taste that nothing else can imitate.—New York Herald.

If the sun were a million miles off it would take 1,383,000 globes the size of the earth to fill it.

Selecting Medicines.

Patronizing by publications is generally caused by the discovery of very simple points of observation. In the first place no one should undertake to gather these excellent foods without being fully informed as to their nature, value, and uses. There are many books giving all these in detail. Here is need only to say! Cost any one seem which looks clean and fresh, is not worm eaten, has plain pills under a well colored cap, that have dark when brushed or unbrushed, has a nutty taste and pleasant odor, may be presumed to be good. Minimum garbage would keep growing from what is called a valve, or hollow cage at the top of the plant. The seed should be after nothing the same characteristics, as to taste a small portion of the cup which set swallowing it. If the flavor is sweet and nutty, and does not sting or burn the throat, the medicine, even if unknown, is placed among the certainties for making. Some salt is always expected, and a little is held in the mouth for a moment, still a little more is swallowed, care being taken not transition for a particle of the medicine.

When the specimens are gathered they should all be carefully washed in water containing salt and vinegar and then cooled with salt. These precautions usually insure safety. In fact, when properly cared for, the plant has acquired some carelessness of choice or preparation has been noted. Old fashioned cooks usually relied upon using a silver spoon in cooking suspicious fungi, but let not her and been proven infallible. In case of actual poisoning use the same treatment as for narcotics, i.e., emetics, stimulating restoratives, and the earliest possible attention of a competent physician. It may be said in passing that the medicine is far from important as an article of food than is generally understood. They rank next to meat in savor and nutriment, having largely replaced it in the south during our civil war.—Harper's Bazar.

Nitro-Glycerine After Death.

There has just occurred in the city of Spartanburg, S. C., one of the most remarkable cases of recovery, in which a well known citizen has been snatched from the very grasp of death. A special from that city says: For several months Mr. W. H. Poey has been suffering from a severe attack of jaundice with other troublesome complications. He grew worse and worse until he finally lost all hope of his recovery. His brother, Dr. Poey, was sent for. Information in this brought on convulsions, and to all appearances he died. His breathing ceased, his pulse stopped, and his friends were turned away and said it was all over.

Then Dr. Hill proposed to inject nitro-glycerine into his arm. If he was dead it could do no harm. He did so, and in a few minutes the heart began to beat, the lungs to respire and the pulse to bound, and he was again a live man. The paralysis is now under control, and there is every prospect of Mr. Poey's recovery. Of course, the nitro-glycerine could not arouse life under all circumstances. In this case the cause of death was heart failure, and the powerful medicine restored its action.

But for this Mr. Poey would now be a dead man. Those who were present say the effect was wonderful. Dr. Hill used this remedy once before.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Women's Greatest Danger.

The great element in danger with women's progress before the public lies in the fact that it takes women away from home who ought to be there and nowhere else. The public platform is no place for a mother who has either sons or daughters to educate. If woman's progress is going to tend in that direction, then the sooner that advancement stops the better. The first thought of a wife or a mother should be her home; all things, no matter how important, are secondary to that. No matter how rampant may become certain public evils in her sex to it that she keeps the evil out of her home and she performs her greatest duty to her God, her family and mankind.—Edward W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

Production by Wholesale.

A Uhlan town, the result of a three story hog house, recently exercised the plan of turning the building into a mammoth incubator for the hatching of chickens. In a few weeks he had the place in condition, and the furnace was set to work at a temperature of 105degs. At the expense of a cord and a half of wood between 1,200 and 2,000 chickens were chipping in the hog house in the end of the period of incubation. This is not a very good recommend to a fine class incubator, but it is thought that with the exercise of more care better results can be obtained. The Uhlan man has given evidence of his faith in the practicability of the scheme by setting a second batch of 24,000 eggs.—Petaluma Imprint.

Big Water Power.

A tunnel 12 feet by 12 feet and 8½ miles long is to be brought from a point in Feather river to Big Bend Tunnel camp, Butte county, Cal. A permanent dam built across the river just below the head of the tunnel diverts the water from its bed into the tunnel, and a canal two miles long, extending from the other end of the tunnel, gives a fall of 200 feet, turning powerful Pelton water-wheels, driving Edison dynamos.—Exchange.

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Hood's Sarsaparilla

"My health was very poor last spring and during my wife's use of Hood's Sarsaparilla I thought I would try it. It has worked wonders in her and I feel my system up. I have taken four bottles and am on the fifth. I recommend it to my acquaintance." Jacob Bowman, Chicago, N. Y.

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No other medicine can claim a record like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Its sales have been the largest, and it has been the most popular medicine for many years. It is known to be a most powerful blood purifier, and by what the full medicinal power of all the ingredients used is retained. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine of which it can truly be said, "One hundred doses for one dollar." Thousands of testimonials witnessed to its wonderful benefit derived from it. If you suffer from any disease or affliction caused by impure blood, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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We must not overlook our Boy's and Children's Department but call parents attention to our special styles and patterns all of the latest Fabrics and Importations. During the coming week we will clear out about 350 Children's Suits—odd sizes—at just one half the usual price, bring your boys and secure the plums."

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