

because it was out of order and blew too easily. It is thought the testimony leaves the engineer liable under the steamboat laws to a fine of \$200 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years.

The Commissioners of Immigration at Philadelphia report to the Secretary of the Treasury that 16,696 immigrants arrived there from November 7th, 1882, to June 30th, 1883. Ten persons were returned to Europe for various reasons not specified, and the Commissioners say of this feature of their work, that it is attended with good results, inasmuch as it exerts a deterring influence on those who under the law should not come to this country. During March, April and May 394 Irish immigrants who were evicted tenants assisted to come to this country by the British Government were landed at Philadelphia. The Commissioners say they were without exception strong able-bodied people, and compared favorably with other aliens; in fact, they were better provided for than many passengers. They belonged chiefly to agricultural communities and departed for the West to engage in farming. It is presumed they will become good citizens and all the more so because they seemed honest and hard-working people.

The Civil Service Commissioners notified the heads of various departments of this city that commissioners will make lists of the persons eligible to appointment among the several States and Territories to be provided by the civil service law in advance of the certification of names to the latter for their selection; so when the certification is made to him the head of the department will not be troubled to determine whether or not the quota of a State or Territory has been filled before making his appointment.

Secretary Folger said to-night he had not yet expressed any opinion as to what steps Congress should take in the matter of providing bonds to be used in national banks in securing circulation in place of the three per cent. being called in. The published statement that he had declared himself in favor of two per cent. long bonds and of the purchase of the four percents at a premium or the substitution for them of lower rate bonds he said were made without authority; adding that it would be absurd for him to assert any such preference in advance of his annual report. He said many suggestions have been made to him on the subject of providing securities for national banks, some of which he had been considering, but had reached no conclusion.

PHILADELPHIA, 5.—The inbound train on the North Pennsylvania branch of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. ran into a street car of the Union line at Sanshanna Avenue and American streets this morning. The car was demolished and all the passengers more or less injured. Ten persons who were most severely injured were taken to the Episcopal Hospital, two of whom have since died. The driver of the street car was in the car at the time of the accident. Those who have died are James Hammill and James Devine. Among the injured was a woman named Mary Sellers, who was so terribly mangled that she was carried to the hospital in a bag.

The names of the dead are as follows: John McKeown, gardener, leaves a wife and seven children; James Hammill, coal dealer, and several others badly injured. There was no conductor on the car, and the driver's duty required him to guide his team and also to see that the fares were deposited in the box, and at the same time to watch for trains at the railroad crossing. The railroad company had no safety gate at the crossing, although they had been directed by the council a year ago to erect one at that place. The driver had stopped the car while the north-bound train passed, but had not noticed the approach of the train on the other track. He started his horses and before the passengers had a moment's notice the south-bound train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, struck the car on the side, tearing it to splinters, and hurling the passengers, bruised and bleeding, into a promiscuous heap. Ambulances from the Episcopal hospital arrived quickly, and most of the sufferers were removed to that institution, while others were taken into neighboring houses, and a few of the injured to their homes. It is said by many who watched the accident that a boy was acting as driver while the regular driver was inside of the car.

COLUMBUS, 5.—A section of a freight train ran into the caboose of

another on the Newark division of the Pan Handle road this morning, killing Thomas Oranshaw, brakeman, and injuring another man. The Scioto Valley passenger going out ran into one of the box cars damaging the engine, but the crew escaped off saving their lives.

CHICAGO, 7.—Commenting on the Semi-annual Conference of the "Mormon" Church, the Chicago Tribune says: Everything now-a-days seems to run as by law of nature into monopoly. None of the various pools, corners and combinations that have excited the ire of the anti-monopolists have more elements of odiousness than that which the "Mormon" priesthood have attempted to establish. Their system aims at the most complete and despotic corner ever instituted by any syndicate, priestly or other wise. No religion has ever sought to place a more perfect bridge and saddle on its votaries than this of the "Mormons." If the priests sought merely to direct the religious quorums of their followers they would be let alone by public opinion no matter how eccentric their dogmas might be. But it is at once evident upon careful examination that this ecclesiastical policy is in affect social, commercial, political and industrial organization of the most exclusive sort that this country has yet seen. The work itself has not witnessed its parallel since the days of Judaism. The attitude which the "Mormons" have taken with regard to the Edmunds law showed their intractable spirit, and their priests are still preaching that polygamy is commanded by God and must be practiced as a sacred ordinance. Religious differences of opinion are sacred, but the expedience of mankind through many dreary and bloody ages has demonstrated that no men or set of men can be permitted to put their religious opinions, or what they claim to be such, above the customs and laws of the community in which they live. The Mormons have done this, and their controlling influence in four Territories of great mineral and agricultural wealth makes their conduct a matter of practical, monetary, and commercial importance.

The Times will say editorially tomorrow: According to the Prophet Cannon, God is devising plans to protect the Saints and Apostles against the powers of darkness, meaning the powers of Congress. This part of Cannon's prophecy puts Congress and Jehovah in hostile array against each other on the "Mormon" question with the majesty of heaven actively enlisted on their side. It is hard to say why the Saints should feel any uneasiness as to the outcome of the contest in which only Congress and the other establishment are parties of the other part, but in the next breath the Prophet Cannon declared that all the powers of heaven and hell could not prevail against the Saints. This plainly implies that the Saints anticipate the possibility that heaven as well as the other establishment may be on the side of Congress and Saints may find themselves engaged in a desperate contest against all the three. Nevertheless according to Cannon, the Saints will go on prospering, in spite of anything that heaven and hell and Congress will do to stop it. There is something in the defiant self-dependent spirit of, or rather blasphemous utterances, of those much-married Saints which challenges admiration. Much as the historic phase of the rugged character Cromwell has for its basis. There is more of the worldly than devout spirit displayed in his injunction to his troopers "to trust in God, but keep your powder dry." The spirit animating the Mormon Saints is not wholly dissimilar. Jehovah is devising plans to overturn their enemies, and they exhort one another to trust Him, but to be ready nevertheless to whip the powers of darkness reinforced by the powers of light without the help of anybody.

FOREIGN.

London, 4.—A reward of £400 is offered for the arrest of George Warden, secretary of the London and River Plate Bank, who, it was said yesterday, had absconded. It is stated this morning that there is a loss of from £50,000 to £100,000 by Warden's defection, but its surplus is sufficient to cover all losses. Warden was also manager of the bank.

O'Donnell, slayer of Carey, is said to have made a statement that he was not sent to murder Carey. He says he and Carey were sitting to-

gether in the cabin. Carey began to fasten a quarrel upon him, when O'Donnell remarked about the rumor that Power was the name by which Carey shipped. He said, "I am Carey," whereupon he and Carey started up with pistols drawn. O'Donnell grasped Carey's collar with his left hand, but being paralyzed, lost his grasp. Carey then crushed him down against one end of the table, putting his pistol in O'Donnell's face. O'Donnell grabbed the pistol and fired his own, Carey's weapon falling on the floor six feet away. Carey ran, partly stooped to pick it up, when O'Donnell fired again, not deliberately, but to save his life. According to O'Donnell the statement of Carey's son that he took his father's pistol from him is untrue. He took it off the floor.

Sullivan, counsel for O'Donnell, gave the following summary of O'Donnell's defense: Till the day after he reached Capetown O'Donnell says he never for a moment suspected the man Power to be Carey. Seeing him to be an Irishman like himself, he chummed with him and was kind to the children because they seemed to be miserable. He was further attracted to Carey by his occasional moody, mysterious manner, and thought he was possibly a political outcast, escaping. The day after they left the Cape it was rumored that Carey was aboard. O'Donnell was horrified by the idea that he had been giving his hand to and chumming with such a villain, and he lay awake all night moaning and groaning at the thought, unable to believe or disbelieve he had.

Carey, the informer, suspecting something, changed his manner to O'Donnell, and on going to the saloon for beer, said: "What have you done with your pistol, O'Donnell? It made me nervous when you fired at those flying fish." O'Donnell replied, lying, "I sold it. But why are you afraid? Only a man who has something on his conscience would be afraid of that," or words to that effect. Meanwhile Mrs. O'Donnell not wishing to be dragged into the row had left them. Carey took a lecturing tone, and as some men who had been previously sitting sprang to their feet, he said: "O'Donnell, you are too ready to go off on half cock," and grappled. O'Donnell took Carey's collar by his left hand—his paralyzed hand. Carey and he each put their hands in their pockets and drew out their pistols. "I came from a part of America where people don't wait to inquire into a man's intentions when his pistol is against your head," I said, and fired with my right hand. Carey's revolver went off and dropped on the floor. I was staggered forward stooping to pick up his weapon; feeling this I fired again. Tom Carey then picked up his father's pistol.

Sullivan is hopeful of convicting Tom Carey of perjury on this point and in regard to his utterances as to the O'Donnell shooting.

LONDON, 6.—It is stated that the Queen of Madagascar has invited all the chiefs of the capital, to decide upon the expediency of an agreement with France.

It is stated that Chinese regular troops will oppose the French should the latter attack Bacnink.

The steamer *Lampart*, which arrived here yesterday from Baltimore, lost 142 head of cattle on the passage.

Liverpool, 6.—The British ship *Nuncio*, which sailed yesterday for New Orleans, stranded in the Mersey; she will probably be a total wreck. The crew were rescued.

Bismarck has advised Alfonso to exercise a forgiving spirit towards France.

Admiral Payron, Minister of Marine, will temporarily assume the duties of the War Office.

Belfast, 7.—While the special train was conveying Lord Northcote and party between Donoughmore and Pomeroy this afternoon a large stone was thrown through the window. It struck Lady Chrichton in the back causing her to fall heavily. Lady Chrichton fainted. Lord Northcote has finished his campaign in Ireland.

London, 7.—A Hong Kong dispatch says: An agreement has been effected between the King of Anam and the Black Flags whereby the latter are to retire from Tonquin and not interfere with commerce. The troops are already withdrawing. Admiral Courdel with the French fleet is along the Bay. The French government has sent formal instructions to Admiral Courdel pointing out the urgent necessity of planting the French flag forthwith in Sontay and Bocrinh and of purging the delta of the Black Flags.

A Voice From The Northwest.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The *Daily Sentinel* which is the leading morning paper of this state, writes: "St. Jacobs Oil, the wonderful remedy for rheumatism, has been used by a large number of people in this city, and with effect truly marvelous."

In fevers, malaria, biliousness, heartburn, etc., nothing is so beneficial as Brown's Iron Bitters.

Excited Thousands.

All over the land are going into ecstasy over Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their outlook for recovery by the timely use of this great life-saving remedy, causes them to go nearly wild in its praise. It is guaranteed to positively cure Severe Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Trial Bottles free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. Large size \$1.00. 2

JOSIAH DAVIS' TROUBLE.

Josiah Davis, No. Middletown, Ky., writes:

I am now using a box of your Henry's Carbolic Salve upon an ulcer, which, for the past ten days, has given me great pain. This salve is the only remedy I have found that has given me any ease. My ulcer was caused by varicose veins, and was pronounced incurable by my medical doctors. I find, however, that Henry's Carbolic Salve is affecting a cure.

Baker's Pain Panacea cures pain in Man and Beast. For use externally and internally.

Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup instantly destroys Worms and removes the Secretions which cause them.

Denton's Balsam cures Colds, Coughs, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles, etc. Can be used externally as a plaster.

In 1850 "Brown's Bronchial Troches" were introduced, and their success as a cure for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

HUBBERT'S AFRICA SALVE.

The greatest medical wonder of the world. Warranted to speedily cure Burns, Bruises, Cuts, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fester Sores, Cancer, Erysipelas, Chilblains, Corns, Tetter, Chapped Hands, and all skin eruptions, guaranteed to cure in every instance, or money returned. 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store. 7

HORNFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

As a Refreshing Drink in Fevers. Dr. C. H. S. Davis, Meriden, Conn., says: "I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it."

WHOLESALE PRODUCT LIST.

List of Buying Prices of Produce in the Salt Lake Market, corrected Semi-Weekly for the DESERET EVENING NEWS, by Z. C. M. I. and others:—

Wheat.....	75 to 80 cents 1/2 bushel.
Oats.....	\$1.25 to \$1.40 100 lbs.
Barley, New.....	1.00 " "
Shelled Corn.....	1.10 " "
Flour, XXX.....	2.75 " "
" XXX.....	2.50 " "
" XX.....	2.30 " "
Bran.....	1.00 " "
Shorts.....	1.10 " "
Butter.....	27 " pound.
Eggs.....	25 " doz.
Beef on foot.....	4 " "
Mutton, dressed.....	80 lbs.
Pork.....	10c. " "
Wool.....	14 to 15c. per lb.
Hides, Dry Flint.....	10 " 14 "
" Salted.....	8 " 12 "
" Green Salted.....	4 " 08 "

UTAH BREWERY!

WE ARE STILL AT THE OLD Stand and those who desire their families supplied with Margetts' Delicious Ale and Porter, can do so on short notice. Our stock is good and free from adulteration or impurities, and has no equal in Utah for toning up the system and giving a good appetite and is highly recommended by the Medical fraternity.

Orders by Telephone will receive prompt attention.

Estate of R. B. MARGETTS.
d&w

SLIGHT ODDS.

A Little Story with a Large Moral—One Man Who knew his own Business.

"No, my dear," said the venerable keeper of a country store to a timid little girl whose head scarcely came up to the level of the counter. "No, my dear, we haven't any red flannel, but we have some first rate New Orleans molasses." Softly blushing that she didn't think that would answer the purpose quite as well, the child went her way in search of the article she wanted.

"Have you BENSON'S CAPSICINE PLASTER?" asked a gentleman of a certain druggist whose name could be given were it desired. "I am troubled just now with a touch of my old friend, the lumbago, and the Benson's Plaster seems to go to the spot almost as soon as it touches the skin."

"Not at present," replied the druggist gently "but, we have lots of plasters just as good. There is Allcock's, the Capsicum and others—won't one of them do as well?"

"My dear sir," retorted the gentleman, with a slight show of temper, "I say nothing against these articles, but I am a business man, and always ask for precisely what I want, and for nothing else. I may enlighten you, however, when I say that sometime ago, for another disease, of which the Capsicome has since cured me, I tried all those you mention, with no appreciable benefit. They are inefficient, every one of them, the meanest act of the proprietors of some of them being this: that they make plasters with similar sounding names to deceive the unwary into believing they are the same thing. Experience taught me the difference. I'll go to the next man in your line. Good day."

Be on your guard against imitations. The genuine has the word CAPSICINE cut cleanly in the middle of the plaster. All others are impositions.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York.
sep 19 2w wd et & w

Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother of the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 54th St., New York, May 16, 1882.
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Gentlemen:
Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and catarrhal cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in all, less than two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good.
Yours respectfully, Z. P. WILDS."

The above instance is but one of the many constantly coming to our notice, which prove the perfect adaptability of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to the cure of all diseases arising from impure or impoverished blood, and a weakened vitality.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
Best Purgative Medicine
cure Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and all Bilious Disorders.
Sold everywhere. Always reliable.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
One sorrel five-year-old HORSE, star in forehead, hind feet white, brand on left thigh resembling J. L. B.
If not claimed on or before the 15th day of October, 1883, it will be sold at public auction at the estray pound, Tooele City, at 10 o'clock a. m.
M. NELSON,
District Poundkeeper
Tooele City, Utah, October 5, 1883.

Create a healthy appetite, prevent malarial disease, by using Brown's Iron Bitters.