Bartel has disappeared and the officers are after him. The men killed were mechanics, living in the city. None of the local's passengers were injured.

The occupants of the coach, which was packed with workingmen, had no warning of impending danger, and, in an instant they were being ground between the sides of the overturned coach and the cinder-covered roadbed. Strange to say, besides the seven unfortunate victims, only one man was injured, and he but slightly.

Bartel was found this evening and locked up. Three of the dead are not yet identified. The others are: Stanislaus Kataski, John Gronowski, Paul Wagner, Robert Werz.

This evening the remaining bodies were identified as Frank Prisco, Joseph Duerringer and John F. Duseng. Four of the men leave families.

The Pacific Gun Factory.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate committee on coast defenses had under consideration this morning the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast, and decided by a unanimous vote to report it favorably to the Senate. The location of the site of the factory is left to a board to be appointed by the President, consisting of three officers of the army and three of the navy. Senator Pelton desired that the bill be so amended as to locate the site definitely at Benicia, Cal., but his motion to this effect was voted down.

Murder in a Box of Sin.

LOS ANGELES, March 1.—A man, supposed to be Henry Asch, today shot and killed Norma Leighton, an inmate of a house of ill-fame, and then got a bullet through his own brain.

The shooting occurred in the woman's room. She was heard singing, when suddenly she shrieked for help. Three pistol shots were heard, and the crowd on the street saw a woman, with blood streaming from her, climb out of a window and fall a distance of twenty feet to the street. The woman came to the house three weeks ago, and it was supposed that Asch was her husband. He left a letter asking that his parents in Aghoy Aqshlan, Asiatic Turkey, Asia, be notified. He gave his brother's address as A. A. Vaskins, Constantinople.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

More Surprises Said to Be Expected.

BOSTON, March 1.—A story published this evening says: More surprises are in store for the people most interested in the whisky trust. Before another twenty-four hours elapse, it is not improbable that arrests will be made which will create a profound sensation. The indictment has resulted from the prosecution of the whisky trust officials, and the charge contained is tampering with the members of the grand jury. The matter has been kept exceedingly quiet. District Attorney Allen says he can give no information.

Fighting for Bread.

VIENNA, March 1.—The distribution of free bread to the poor at the offices of the Socialist paper, the *Volks Presse*, was attended with great disorder today. Eight thousand loaves were provided but 12,000 men and women assembled. When it became known that the supplies were exhausted, many who received nothing assailed the stores and fought with maniacal fury for the food. The possessors fiercely defended their rights, and, in the crush, ten women were injured. A strong force of police finally checked the rioting.

A Choice Number.

The *Juvenile Instructor* for March lay in before us. It contains some excellent articles, which should be read by young and old among the people. We call attention especially to the contributions of the editor, which are valuable for the excellent suggestions and instructions contained therein. The other matter is up to the usual standard of excellence, and we take pleasure in announcing its contents herewith, and recommending the perusal of this number to all the people belonging to the Church, and to those not of our faith who desire to see the kind of literature which is presented for the perusal of the youth of Utah:

"Tattooing," (Illustrated); "Incident at Mt. Trumbull," Ellen Jakeman; "Why I love the Gospel," W. H. S; "The Prophet Joseph Smith in Zion's Camp," L. O. Littlefield, "The Salt Lake Tabernacle," (Illustrated; Topics of the Times—"A prize for communing with Mars" "Influenza Victims," the editor; "Recollections of the Prophet Joseph Smith," "Unrecognized Heroes," J. C.; Editorial Thoughts—"Suicide and Some of Its Causes," "An Old Maid's Dream," "The Angel of the Railroad," "Finding Fault with the Priesthood," W. A. M.; "Leap Year Superstitions," "True Economy of Life," "About Gifts," M.; "Campanion poem to Eliza R. Snow's 'Invocation,'" William C. Harrison; For our Little Folks—Biographical sketch—"George Washington," Lizzie Chisholm; The Young Folks' Stories—"Myrtle, the Mormon Cat," R. P. Dayton; "Kindness to Animals," Clara Whitby; "A Most Incorrigible Dunce," "The Jumping Bean," Music—"Brighty Gleams Our Banner," music by A. S. Sullivan.

Personal.

George Cranor, a prominent citizen of Tooele, is in the city on business.

Hon. R. C. Chambers, of the Ontario mine, is at the Continental.

Dr. S. T. James and wife, of Kansas City, are at the Knutsford.

John W. Tate, the leading merchant of Tooele, is in the city making spring purchases for his store.

Fred Turner, a Logan seminary man, is registered at the Templeton.

Simon Jacobs, of Butte, Montana, is at the Knutsford.

O. L. Allen, traveling agent of the Wabash railway, with headquarters at Denver, is in the city.

Chairman Bell returned from Idaho, yesterday, whither he had been on business.

Sheriff Andrew Burt is confined to his room with the prevailing la grippe.

E. E. Gentander, of Memphis, Tenn., is at the Walker House.

J. R. Montgomery has returned from Eureka.

Miss Viola Pratt was the recipient of a pleasant surprise party at her home last night. Among those present were Messrs. Easton, Goddard, Innocenti, Merrill, Mrs. Bessie Dean Allison, Miss Lillie Snyder. The time was pleasantly spent. Miss Pratt will go to New York soon to further develop and cultivate her splendid voice.

The Most Popular Preacher.

Probably no orator that ever lived was accustomed to speak to as large audiences as Charles H. Spurgeon addressed. No preacher who has had a permanent hold on the public ear gained distinction so young or with so little preparation, scholastic or otherwise. When only sixteen Spurgeon preached his first sermon. When only fifteen, however, he began his career as an assistant teacher in a school at Newmarket, England, and here he changed from Congregationalist to Baptist. When he was nineteen years old he was preaching to audiences of 1,000 to 6,000 persons in London. Before his own Tabernacle was built his congregation leased the great Surrey Music hall, which held 12,000. The Metropolitan Tabernacle, which was shortly built for him by his increasing congregation, seats more than 5,000 people, and it was a rule to have that it was necessary to get admission tickets to it several days before each sermon. No great singer, lecturer or actor ever drew such audiences as this man, who simply pointed out the truths of the Christian religion.

Mr Spurgeon seemed to meet all the stress of every kind in his career. Like Socrates whose words mastered Alcibiades, so this day Spurgeon was one of the most unpresuming of men in personal appearance—short and squat, with flat nose, thick lips and protruding chin, and with no physical grace. Yet Wendell Phillips, the most beautiful, graceful, eloquent and cultured of men, never drew to him such audiences as this homely looking man did, by mere power of his perpetual magnetism. Spurgeon was an absolute teetotaler in his habits, yet he suffered agonies with the gout for years and finally died of it. Here, too, he upset old theories. The only way the doctors had of accounting for Spurgeon's gout was that it was necessary the methodological small vice be had, and that was he would smoke a good cigar.

With all his zeal he believed in the power of prayer as a means of getting what one wanted. He used to declare that he never needed money for one of his many benevolent enterprises that it was not forthcoming if he prayed for it.

Success of Cooperation.

A book published recently in America gives particulars about the famous cooperative societies of Great Britain. Its name is "How to Cooperate." It contains the bylaws and rules of successful co-operative organizations in both Europe and America. The subject is exciting more and more interest in America, especially in the agricultural districts, where people have suffered so much from not understanding their own buying and selling. With this knowledge they may learn how to undertake co-operation. The co-operative system rightly applied would enable all producers to dispose of what they grow or manufacture, that use at prices which would give them the profits made on their goods. Some successful societies are already in operation. The system is designed to grow, for co-operation is the contribution of the latter part of the Nineteenth century to civilization.

In Great Britain and Ireland there are 1,554 co-operative organizations. These do a business annually of $219,201,505. Besides erecting permanent buildings and buying real estate to the amount of $21,324,820, the societies returned in 1890 a net profit of $30,826,190. That is to say, the members got in savings on purchases and otherwise 11 per cent. on all the money they invested in the co-operative orders. Much of their capital was borrowed and on this they paid 5 per cent. interest. All this property and profits would have gone into other pockets than theirs or been lost altogether under the old system.

A bill is before the legislature to establish a reformatory for female prisoners in New York city. Sixty per cent. of all the women arrested in that city are under twenty-five years old. Yet these girls, many of whom are taken in merely by their ignorance of the ways of the world, are thrown into prison in intimate association with hardened old women repeaters who live only because they are so tough a life of dissipation has not yet been able to kill them. The very atmosphere of such creatures would have a vicious tendency, even if they never opened their mouths. In this atmosphere, steeped as it is in degradation, young girls are thrust and kept during their term of imprisonment. Some of them are no more than sixteen. Some are really innocent of any crime at all, or it may be the first time that others have been arrested. All, however, are herded with the worst of the prisoners. This is true not only of New York, but of all the large cities, and there ought to be a change, and that at once. It would be a sad outlook for the race if no woman city prisoner under twenty-five years old could be brought back to respectable life, yet that is what the present system practically declares.

Professor S. C. Chandler has discovered that the pole of the earth revolves through a circumference which is about 60 feet in diameter once in 427 days. It wobbles, so to speak. Consequently the parallels of latitude are movable to a slight extent and are not fixed as has always been believed in anything like any more.

Dr. S. P. Thompson writes that the chief use of the electro-magnet in surgery thus far has been the extraction of particles of iron from the eyeball.

Shark Soup.

In Ceylon there is a considerable trade in the oil of the white shark. The fins of the animal are very rich in gelatine and are used largely by the Chinese for making soup, of which they declare that the turtle soup so much prized by epicures in this country is but a distant and feeble imitation.—Washington Star.

FOUL BROOD.

Illustrated Directions for Finding Out if the Combs Have Had It.

To be able to recognize promptly the combs that have once had the disease known as foul brood is an important matter indeed to the apiarist. To assist in this decision we here give a portion of a sketch sent by a Michigan beekeeper to Gleanings in Bee Culture, with this letter:

"I send you a rough pencil sketch, giving something of my idea of how it should appear. I also send you a piece of

ENLARGED CELL—CELLS NATURAL SIZE.

comb containing the diseased and dried up larvæ. To see the dead larvæ to the best advantage stand with your face toward the point of the compass where the sun is and hold the comb down in front of you, with which ever end the lower edge is away from you, so that the sun lights up the upper side, and so that your sight strikes across it at an angle of 30 or 40 degs. This will make the presence of the disease very evident."

Following are comments made editorially on the foregoing letter by Mr Root:

In a former article Mr Taylor said, "The dead larvæ are entirely dried up, some scales, almost the color of the comb itself, lying flat to the lower sides of the cell and drawn back taken or less from the opening." In the sample of comb sent there seemed to be a sort of residue a little darker in color than the scales itself, lying flat to the lower sides, as explained. It is, perhaps, exaggerated a little bit in the engraving, but the purpose is to show about how it lies on the bottom sides of the cells, or what are the bottom sides when in the hive. It seems these scales are nothing but matrated masses of foul brood dried up, and which the bees are loath to clean up.

Measuring Hay in Bulk.

Hay, whether in mow or stack, differs so much in weight, compared with its bulk, that no rule can be given that will determine the number of tons with much accuracy by measurement. For example, it is variously estimated to require from 400 to 700 cubic feet for a ton, according to the kind of grass and the time since it was packed away. The solid contents of the body of hay are first found in cubic feet by arithmetical rules of measurement, which are then divided by the number supposed to be required for a ton. To find the cubic feet in a mow multiply the length, width and depth together. To find the cubic feet in a conical stack multiply the area of the base by one-third the perpendicular height. Another rule sometimes given is for long or square stacks: to multiply the length in yards by the width in yards and then by half the height in yards, and divide by 13. For circular stacks, multiply the square of the circumference in yards by four times the height in yards and divide by 100, the quotient by 15. In these cases fifteen cubic yards of well settled hay are supposed to make a ton.

A Poems Soil for Corn.

Professor Roberts in a paper on corn culture, read at the annual convention of New York dairymen, said:

A great point is gained in corn culture if the corn is planted while the ground is open and porous, allowing the heat to enter and warm the soil, thus starting the seed quickly and so get a start of the weeds. From five to ten days after planting the corn may be cultivated, and far closer to the row and far more rapidly than could be done after the corn has appeared above the ground. All cultivators should have many fine teeth, in order that the surface of the land may be fined and leveled. When moisture is somewhat deficient, cultivating with fine toothed implements is impossible. Corn should be cultivated five times during the season and the last time as the corn begins to silk. The roots should be broken as little as possible, and every succeeding cultivation should be shallower and further from the row than the preceding one.

A Homeseeker Decides.

A California woman tells in The Ladies' Monthly how she is successfully raising some tobacco from the time of planting. She says: "At night I keep them in a box half full of sawdust, feathers, and for a cover I have a board to fit the box with strips of flannel tacked on the under side. Of course the box has holes bored in the sides for fresh air. My brooder takes the cake off of any old hen. My chicks, I am sure, wouldn't be any more comfortable under an old hen. When the sun comes out good I put them out doors in an old bathtub, the bottom of which is covered with gravel and shells, and I put their feathers out to air and then I warm their cover at night before I cover them. They were hatched on Oct. 22 and are growing finely."

Agricultural Doubles.

Paint the tools and they will last longer.

Irregular feeding makes an uneven fiber of wool.

Numbered with potatoes that are everywhere receiving commendation are the varieties Rural New Yorker No. 2 and the Thorburn potato.

In pruning small orchards the thumb and finger were declared to be the best implements that could be used at the California State Horticultural society.

There are no disadvantages to be cited against obtaining seeds, trees, etc., from points considerably north of where the planting is done. We are not so certain that the reverse of this rule, in going toward the equator for planting stocks is equally true, says The American Gardening.

Coffee Growing in Mexico.

Mexico is fast becoming a coffee producing country. The district of Soconusco contains twenty-six haciendas, employing 1,500 men. The cost of production is about seven cents per pound, but as the demand is far ahead of the supply sales are readily made on the plantation at twenty cents per pound.—New York Times.

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