

lages to the southward there is much injury done. The total damage will foot up many thousands of dollars. No loss of life is reported, but many narrow escapes are narrated. The rumor that the new insane asylum here was destroyed is false. The roofs of a

NUMBER OF BUILDINGS
were damaged and chimneys blown down, causing damage to the asylum to the extent of about \$8,000 only.

A Wabash train met the centre of the tornado and the smokestack of the locomotive was carried off.

Des Moines, Sept. 7.—The fast mail on the C. B. & Q. Railway ran into the regular passenger train, westward bound, near Alton this afternoon about 3 o'clock. The passenger was delayed by a freight and the fast mail failed to notice the signal to stop.

The list of injured was chiefly confined to the sleeper on the rear end of the passenger train

AS FOLLOWS:

Killed—Infant child of Rev. A. E. Mosher, Creston. **Injured**—Mrs. Mosher, head and arms badly cut, will probably die. Charles Cook, Brooklyn, N. Y., with wife and two sons en route to Nebraska, were in the sleeper. The youngest son, four years old, was fearfully scalded, probably fatally. The other members of the family are not seriously hurt. L. J. Gray, Greenfield, Iowa, was horribly cut; K. C. Fullerton, Chillicothe, Wisconsin, spine injured; Sarah Griminger, Cleveland, Ohio, scalded; Miss Anna Morrell, Red Oak, Iowa, face and arms scalded; James A. Bailey and wife, Michigan, both injured in the back and slightly scalded; G. Brockman and wife, Michigan, slightly scalded. The injured are cared for at the Summit House, Creston, Iowa, and are doing as well as could be expected.

Boston, Sept. 7.—The Maverick oil works at East Boston burned this morning. Five men lost their lives in the fire.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 7.—Fire started this morning in Joseph Jackson's silk mill, a part of the Grant locomotive works building, and soon communicated with every part of the buildings of the Grant works. There is

NOTHING REMAINING

but the erecting shop, foundry and a part of the new machine shop. The loss is estimated at \$150,000 and 600 hands are thrown out of employment.

Boston, Sept. 7.—An explosion occurred this morning on board the schooner *War Eagle*, loaded with naphtha, at her dock. The vessel was

COMPLETELY BURNED,

together with a bridge and Platt & Washburn's factory adjoining. A man named Henry O'Donnell was burned to death. The steward jumped overboard and was drowned. The captain and mate were very badly burned. Four longshoremen were badly burned. Loss, \$42,000.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—At about midnight a fire started in the stables of Wm. Heffron, proprietor of the West End Transfer Company, on McKean avenue, and spread with such rapidity that the establishment was

ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

Peter Hayes and Edward Rukstall were badly burned. Hayes cannot recover. Thirty-eight horses and twelve mules were burned to death. The loss will aggregate \$25,000.

New York, Sept. 7.—Advices to the Associated Press from Saratoga, Worcester, Binghamton and Norwich, N. Y., and Haverhill, Mass., report a violent wind storm, accompanied by the heaviest rain experienced in the year. At Saratoga it ended with a fall of hailstones, some of which measured an inch and a quarter in diameter. It resulted in great destruction to crops and forests. Many houses were unroofed and barns blown down, while others were

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

and burned. At Worcester, Amos Cornell was dashed against a barrel and killed. At Haverhill several persons were partially paralyzed by a stroke of lightning.

Newburg, Ont., Sept. 7.—The business portion of this place, including 13 residences and 15 business houses, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, \$250,000. Insurance unknown.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 7.—An attachment for \$300,000 was yesterday placed upon the mills and property of the Woonsocket Rubber Company by Thomas John Shipman Green of New York, and the company's property in New York, Boston and this state is now under care of the sheriff. On the 21st inst., Green obtained an attachment against the property owned by the company in New York, in a suit to recover \$222,230, alleged to be due on 300,000 pounds of rubber sold to the concern. The defense of the Woonsocket Company is breach of contract.

Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 7.—To-night was devoted to a "Natural Gas Jubilee," in honor of the arrival of the new fuel in Toledo, it being piped from the Hancock and Wood County fields. Stand pipes were erected on the principal street corners, each bearing a roaring torch of flame as big as a hay stack, burning under a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, which makes the city as light as day. A grand open air meeting was held and the audience numbered fully 15,000 people. Mayor Hamilton presided, and ex-President

R. B. Hayes was the orator of the occasion.

TEHERAN, Sept. 7.—Authentic information is received that Ayoub Kahn reached the frontier of Afghanistan some days ago, but was recognized and immediately driven back to Persia. He is now in Ghayn district. It is expected that he will be recaptured shortly.

MADRID, Sept. 7.—Reports of a revolution and outbreak of troops in this city arose from a row among soldiers in Montana barracks. The men were forbidden to go out before the regulation hour, and threatened violence to their officers. The mutineers have been punished.

EXETER, Sept. 7.—The public funeral of the victims of the Theatre Royal fire took place to-day. There were fifty-two caskets containing identified bodies and fourteen containing remains which it was impossible to identify.

PANAMA, Sept. 7.—The *Star and Herald* says the revolutionary force under Bahona last night surprised and took possession of Port La Union, San Salvador. The garrison was betrayed by two officers. The fight between the revolutionists and the government is reported to have been severe. A thousand government troops left the capital to-day under General Amaya, but it will take them two days to reach Port La Union. A general commotion is feared in San Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 7.—Ex-Governor William Aiken died to-day at Flat Rock, North Carolina, aged 81. He was Governor of South Carolina in 1844 and a Congressman from 1851 to 1857. He was the largest slave holder in the state before the war and was a successful rice planter. He consistently opposed nullification and secession, and took no part in politics after leaving Congress.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 7.—Chief Murphy received a dispatch to-day from Chief Crowley, of San Francisco, who states that there is no Locust Valley in the copper mining section of Sonoma Valley, as described by Mrs. Ford, who has lost her three children. There is a Locust Glen, but no man named Bates, who Mrs. Ford declared was mine superintendent, could be found at that place. The Pullman Palace Car Company informed the chief that the berth claimed to have been occupied by the woman was unoccupied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 7.—Rapid progress is being made on the new steel cruiser, *Charleston*, at the shipyard of the Union Iron Works, and there seems no longer any doubt that she will be completed at the specified time. Her keel has been laid in the main ship slip, and a part of the frame work of her sides is up. The steel plates are arriving daily from Pittsburg. The engines are nearly built.

Though the Cramp Company at Philadelphia has the advantage in the way of proximity to steel works and coal mines, the *Charleston* is further advanced in construction than the *Baltimore*.

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—A meeting of switchmen was held this morning in Packingtown. Union men were present from 24 roads. A committee was appointed to wait upon the officers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road this afternoon, and demand that the two crews discharged on Monday be reinstated; also to demand of the Lake Shore that they employ no more non-union men in the stock yard. Several Union switchmen have been employed there since the strike and the action of the men to-day virtually resurrects the old trouble. It was unanimously resolved that if both requests were not granted, a strike would be declared this evening. If this is done every road in the city will be involved.

SIOUX FALLS, Dakota, Sept. 8.—Two prisoners escaped from the U. S. wing of the territorial prison here last evening—Henry Esmond, in for mail robbery, and Ed Powers, in for murder. The latter was a soldier from Fort Meade. They threw a blanket over the head of the deputy warden, who came to lock them up, gagged and bound him and fled with \$30 and two Winchester rifles.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 6.—Reports daily arriving from all parts of the country go to show that the gale of the 26th of August was one that will be long remembered for the loss of life and extent of damage sustained from it. A vessel, name unknown, was wrecked on the beach of Langley Island, near St. Pierre, and as no trace of her crew has yet been found, it is feared they must all have met with a watery grave. Several large vessels went ashore on Dog Island, near St. Pierre and in many cases became

TOTAL WRECK.

one hundred thousand dollars will not cover the extent of the damage to property sustained by Newfoundland vessels that were on the banks during the storm. Many vessels arriving have even a sadder record to tell, how those who went in the morning never had a chance of returning, but were swallowed in the pitiless storm or were driven to sea to drown.

The French banker *Cheurenell* reports having passed a large vessel, bottom up, on the banks. From the description, it would appear to be the French banker *Saint Pierre*, with a crew of 15 men. There are as many as five banking

SCHOONERS MISSING

from Burin, five from Grant Bank, and one from Burges, all of which were on the banks the morning of the gale and

have not yet been seen or heard from. If these vessels are lost, the bread winners of hundreds will have found watery graves. Nor are the south and west part of the coast the only places that suffered. A telegram to-day gives the first report from Labrador of the gale and says from the places so far heard from as many as ten schooners have been lost, but fortunately no lives.

DUBLIN, Sept. 8.—Archbishop Walsh, in a letter published to-day, says the Irish land question is a commercial and not a political matter. He declares that Lord Ashbourne's purchase scheme will be the most suitable one that has yet been passed.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Sir Henry Tichborne was married at Coventry to-day to Miss Mary Petre.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—Captain Berben, leader of the expedition which is said to have started from here some days ago and to have landed near Calbarien, arrived in this city about six weeks ago in an open boat with three companions. Before leaving here and during the recent trouble between the volunteers and regular army in Havana, he had planned to go to that city accompanied by a chosen few, and to walk boldly into the governor-general's presence and kill or kidnap him, but the Spanish authorities got wind of his intention and he was foiled in his schemes.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The letter containing the invitation to Gladstone to attend the centennial celebration of the adoption of the American Constitution at Philadelphia was dated June 24. It was signed by Messrs. Kasson, Little, Carson & Co., for the committee. Gladstone was invited as the guest of the committee and he was informed by the gentlemen who conveyed to him the invitation that it was the only one sent to any person not an American citizen or an accredited diplomat, the exception in his case being intended as an express recognition of the historical ties which bound Great Britain and America before the Declaration of Independence. He was also assured that he would be allowed to make whatever arrangements he pleased and would be entertained in America as no man has been since the visit of

GENERAL LA FAYETTE.

Gladstone, on July 20th, made reply to the letter and assured the commission of the great honor he felt in receiving an invitation to the celebration of the centennial of the American Constitution. His letter continues:

"The attractions of the invitation are enhanced to me by the circumstance that I have always regarded that constitution as the most remarkable work known to modern times to have been produced by human intellect at a single stroke, so to speak, in its application to political affairs. The invitation is accompanied by every accessory that even American hospitality could devise. Had I a real option in the case, I could not but accept; but the limitation of my strength and time, the

INCESSANT PRESSURE

of engagements, make me to know well that I have none. So far as I can see, the whole small residue of activity at my command will be dedicated to the great work at home. I regard the question as the most urgent and most full of promise of beneficial results to my country that I have ever been engaged in. I ought, perhaps, to add that, viewing the jealousies prevalent in England, it is doubtful whether they might not be stimulated were I to accept the distinction you offer me, which is not less signal than undeserved. The first of these reasons, however, compels me to decline the most

FLATTERING PROPOSAL

I have ever received. I shall watch with profound interest the proceedings of your celebration, when you will look back upon a century of national advancement that is without parallel in history and look forward to its probable continuance upon a still larger scale.

That you and your children may be enabled by the help of the Almighty to worthily meet the accumulation of high duties and responsibilities proportioned to your ever-growing power, I am confident is the prayer of

YOUR KINSMEN

here who hope, nay, believe, that the moral relations between the several portions of one race are wisely destined to acquire increasing harmony and closeness.

Your obliged and faithful servant,
W. E. GLADSTONE."

ENGLISH GENEALOGY.

Cost of Searching Parish and Other Records.

DORCHESTER Dorset, Eng.,
August 1st, 1887.

Editor Desert News:

I have had considerable experience in looking up genealogies, and as the Latter-day Saints have an admirable inclination in this direction, I believe some of my experience would prove interesting to many of the readers of your paper.

For many years past, my heart has been turned towards the fathers who are dead. In reference to this I will refer to Malachi the Prophet 4th chapter 5-6 verses. The opening of the chapter speaks of the destruction of

the wicked, alluding to the latter days, and the final destruction of them by fire and dreadful judgments—"But," the Prophet says, "before this great day shall come I (the Lord) will send you Elijah the Prophet, and he shall turn the hearts of the fathers to the children and the hearts of the children to the fathers, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse." Joseph Smith the Prophet declared that Elijah, the Prophet spoken of, has come in fulfillment of the prediction referred to. He came to him in the Kirtland Temple, at the conclusion of the dedication of that edifice, and stated to Joseph Smith that the time had come for a work to be done

FOR THE DEAD.

as well as for the living. He taught the Prophet regarding the Gospel being preached to the departed dead, those who were in prison, paradise, bades, or purgatory, as the Catholics would term the place, and the Church of England would say hell. Almost universally in the English Church may be heard that He (Christ) descended into hell and the third day rose again and sits on the right hand of God, etc.

I Peter, 3 chapter, explains that Christ was put to death in the flesh and quickened by the spirit, by which he went and preached to the spirits in prison, heathens and those who had not had the opportunity of hearing the Gospel in the flesh or earth life, and those who were drowned in the flood in the days of Noah. In the 4th chapter, 6th verse, is explained why the Gospel was preached to the dead—"For this cause was the Gospel preached also to them that are dead, that they might be judged according to men in the flesh, but live according to God in the spirit."

MANY HAVE REMOVED

from England to Zion and their old fathers have passed away and left no record of their birthplaces. Years after the children are troubled to find out what they have failed to learn of their friends who have passed away. As an instance we are now looking up a family who removed to Utah some 20 years ago. They knew of the father's and mother's birth place, but failed to learn from them the home of their grand and great-grand parents. We had no trouble in getting the names and dates of birth and death of those whose parishes were known. But their ancestors were broken off, as they seemed to be transient to that parish. We searched the records for 100 years back. Many who are working people change from one parish to another and all former trace is lost unless through light obtained from the fathers previous to their death. It is not so bad with freeholders, for where there is landed property there is something to retain a steady home. Of my own family freeholders, I had little trouble in going back to the sixteenth century, and obtaining hundreds of names. We have spent weeks traversing parish after parish, seeking to trace the family we have been looking up with but limited satisfaction.

My advice to all friends interested, who wish or intend to obtain genealogical history is to seek to learn from aged parents and friends their forefathers parishes, especially where they have been in the habit of changing. It becomes

QUITE EXPENSIVE

to search the parish records, and especially with some rectors, or vicars, who are the custodians of all records in their respective parishes. We have met some who have exacted the full amount Parliament allows them, which is three shillings and six pence for a certified copy of one name, and six pence for each year they search. To look one hundred years (and we often have looked 300 years) would aggregate £2, 10s., or in American money, \$12.50. We have been permitted to make a general search for 6s. occupying from one to five hours time. Once we paid one shilling for each half hour and did the work ourselves, having one to look after the records, for it is only seldom that they are trusted in the hands of any person except under the watchcare of the parson, or someone appointed by him. There are exceptions, however, as all persons do not either see, think or act alike.

MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS

are of late years recorded and kept at Somerset House in London. But they do not extend back only until the year 1830, from that date until the present, it is easy to obtain genealogies, but rather expensive. It costs 2s. 6d. (half a crown) and a 1d. stamp, for a certified copy of a name.

In Scotland there is a repository of parish records, where by paying £1 (5.00), a week's search may be made which is much cheaper and more agreeable, giving greater satisfaction and saves so much tramping.

When we realize the importance of this work, and the future blessings to be obtained by the dead, and the honor as saviors upon Mount Zion, it becomes a pleasure, and lightens the labors and duties of our searchers. E. S.

When a native in China is bitten by a mad dog, and symptoms of hydrophobia present themselves, the poor fellow is, according to custom in such cases, chained up by his hands and feet till death puts an end to his sufferings.

NOTICE.

Ferron Townsite.

To all whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT whereas Orange Seely, as the Probate Judge of Emery County, U. T., and in accordance with the laws of the United States and of this Territory, did on the 27th day of September, A. D. 1886, duly enter at the U. S. Land Office, in Salt Lake City, U. T., in trust for the several owners and occupants of the lands involved, and as a townsite, to wit: The town of "Ferron," the following described tracts of land, viz: The south east quarter (SE¹/₄) of section nine (9), and the west half of the south west quarter (W¹/₂SW¹/₄) of section ten (10), in township twenty (20) south, of range seven (7) east, Salt Lake meridian, United States survey for the Territory of Utah, containing 240 acres of land.

I, Jasper Robertson, the successor to said Judge, duly commissioned and qualified, do now notify all persons claiming any rights whatever in or to any lot or parcel of said land, to sign a statement in writing, describing in an accurate manner the lot or parcel of land so claimed, and deliver the same to the Clerk of the Probate Court of Emery County, U. T., within six (6) months from the 31st day of August, 1887, the same being the date of the first publication of this notice, or be forever barred the right of claiming or recovering said land in any court of law or equity.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at Castle Dale, Emery Co., U. T., this 20th day of August, 1887.

JASPER ROBERTSON,
w3m Probate Judge, Emery Co., U. T.

\$1 000 REWARD for any medicine in the world that will cure a case of Itching, Ulcerated and Bleeding Piles as will one fifty-cent box of Dr. E-mail's Magic Balm of Healing Ointment. It acts as a soothing lubricator, absorbs the tumors and allays the intense itching at once as nothing else will. No pile cure ever acquired so large a sale in so short a time. Sold at every drug store, or sent by mail. Address: Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, U. T. Cleveland, Ohio, January 21, 1887.—Send me five gross E-mail's Magic Balm soon as possible. This will make nearly one hundred and fifty dozen I have bought since July 15, 1884. I now sell more of your Balm, or Ointment, at retail over my counter than of all other balms and ointments combined. It sells better than any medicine I have in my store.—S. P. Churchill, 30 Euclid Avenue. d&w (1)

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