

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## FOREIGN.

PARIS, 23.—The municipal council is considering Labadie's scheme to convert the Seine into a canal, in order to make Paris a seaport. The work will cost 260,000,000 francs.

ST. PETERSBURG, 22.—The *Nevoe Vremya*, commenting upon rumors that a war between Germany and Russia is impending, says: "If there is one thing upon which Russia will rejoice to exhaust her last blood, it is to uphold her independence against the Germans."

VIENNA, 23.—The Government has issued orders prohibiting the playing of "poker."

LONDON, 23.—Princess Beatrice, wife of Prince Henry of Battonburg, and younger daughter of Queen Victoria, has given birth to a son. Mother and son are doing well. Lord Randolph Churchill was minister in attendance at the accouchement.

LONDON, 23.—The British resident at Aden in behalf of the Bombay government has annexed the important island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean, and hoisted the British flag thereon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 23.—Gen. Kaulbars will remain here a week.

PARIS, 23.—The *Petit Journal* dwells strongly on the value of an alliance between Russia and France. "Against such an alliance," says the *Petit Journal*, "England would be impotent and Germany would be afraid."

LONDON, 23.—Advices from Durban November 3d state that a general and apparently successful revolt is in progress among the natives against the Portuguese authority in Southeast Africa. The American missionary, Rev. Mr. Wilcox, arrived in Durban from Portugal, a settlement on the east coast above Transvaal. He reports as follows: The natives at Inhambane, a Portuguese port town 200 miles above Delagoa Bay, rose up against Portuguese taxation, and murdered the collector.

On October 23d a battle was fought between 8000 Portuguese and the friendly natives on one side and 30,000 hostile natives on the other. The Portuguese were defeated and routed, and the loss in killed on both sides is estimated at 3000 men. Mr. Wilcox says the governor of Mozambique has gone into the country to endeavor to suppress the revolt and save the port of Inhambane from falling into the hands of the insurgents. The town was barricaded when the missionary last heard from it and the women and children had been removed to ships lying in the roadstead. The entire country round about the town had already been abandoned by the Portuguese and arrangements had been made to remove the population of Inhambane out to sea if the hostile natives attacked the town in force.

BERLIN, 23.—In spite of the closest watch on the barracks at Berlin, Spandam and Potsdam, a thousand copies of Socialist pamphlets have been found among the troops. The matter seized consists mostly of a newly issued appeal to the soldiers to join the workmen in hastening the social revolution. The source of the pamphlets has been traced to men who frequent the soldiers' beer houses. A number of men have been arrested.

Herr Schwarzbach has returned from St. Petersburg, having suspended negotiations for the proposed Russian loan of 125,000,000 marks. It is reported that since his interview with Prince Bismarck, Herr Bleichroeder has demanded heavier terms for the proposed loan, which Russia has declined to concede.

LONDON, 23.—A dispatch from Berlin to the *Post* says that Count Herbert Bismarck had a long interview to-day with Count Schouvaloff, Russian Ambassador at Berlin, in the course of which the latter complained bitterly of the course adopted by the official German press towards General Kaulbars. It is reported that Count Herbert replied warmly to this charge, saying that General Kaulbars' proceedings in Bulgaria were unworthy of the agent of a great Power.

ROME, 23.—In the Green Book just issued by the government, it is shown that Count Di Robilant, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a circular letter to each of the Powers, assuring them all that Italy is desirous of European concert to maintain peace on the basis of the Berlin treaty and the independence of the Balkan States. The Green Book states that in recent conversation with Sir J. Saville Lumley, British Ambassador to Rome, Count Di Robilant argued that it was immoral for a great Power to morally support a small Power unless prepared to furnish it material support when the small Power needed it.

PARIS, 23.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day voted in favor of the reduction of 625,000 francs in the expenditures of the Central Administration, and the reduction of 150,000 francs in the payment to the Finance Minister. The Chamber referred the question of the other reductions to the consideration of M. Sadi-Carnot, the Minister of Finance. After several divisions it was decided to discuss the amendment reducing the other credits demanded by the government. The attitude of the Chamber of Deputies toward the government has created a sensation. Reports are current that several members of the Cabinet are about to resign and that four under-secretaries have already tendered their resignations.

BOMBAY, 23.—A party of merchants who have arrived here from Ghuznee report that the Ghilzais have beaten

the Amcer of Afghanistan's troops. They also report that the rebellion is still rapidly spreading under the influence of the religious fanatics who lead the insurgents. Many of the Amcer's troops are also joining the rebels owing to the honorable reception given to the members of the British Afghan Boundary Commission by the Amcer, which gave rise to the suspicion that he intended to yield to British over-pendency.

LONDON, 24.—Previous to his departure for America, Henry M. Stanley expressed his willingness to undertake the command of a non-military expedition from East Africa to Uganda, and endeavor to induce the king of that country to relieve Emir Bey, the German, who with 3,000 Egyptians was at last accounts holding Wadly against a hostile chief. Stanley promised to place his services gratuitously at the disposal of the British government and without entailing upon them any responsibility for the safety of his person. The scheme has been submitted to Lord Iddesleigh, foreign secretary.

PARIS, 24.—Admiral Aube, minister of marine, and General Boulanger, minister of war, announced to the cabinet meeting that they had reduced the budgets for the military and naval departments two million francs each.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 24.—General Kaulbars will instruct Nelidoff, Russian ambassador, in all details of the Bulgarian situation, and will guide him in regard to the election of a new prince of Bulgaria. Nelidoff has not yet received authority from his government to raise the question of eventual Russian occupation of Bulgaria. The Turkish government continues to send war material to Adrianople and to strengthen the fortifications of the Dardanelles.

LIVERPOOL, 24.—The Inman line steamer *City of Chester*, which arrived here November 22d, from New York, took fire while lying at West Alexandria docks. Both the vessel and cargo are badly damaged.

## OGDEN DEPARTMENT.

OGDEN CITY,  
November 22, 1896.

SINCE this department was last heard from the writer hereof has made a successful business tour in the interest of the *Deseret News* in a number of the cities and villages in this northern section of the country. On my return home the storm clouds looked ominous, angry and threatening. On Sunday they broke, resulting in a furious snow fall to the depth of about one foot. The dose was repeated with a fierce north wind at night and continued until this morning, which resulted in the suspension of all outdoor public works and much other labor.

I LEARNED from a gentleman who was a south bound passenger on the Utah & Northern Railroad, and who was my guest last evening, that two accidents occurred on that line on Sunday, a short distance south of Call's Fort. In the morning when the north bound freight train reached that locality a number of cattle were on the track, and could not be "scared" off, neither could the engine be reversed with sufficient force to stop it before it reached the bovines who were run into and four or five of them so terribly maimed that they would either die of their injuries or would have to be killed. And when the south bound passenger in the evening reached the same locality, it met with a similar casualty and ran into a number of live stock with similar result as that of the freight train in the morning. Altogether some ten animals were thus fatally injured. The storm was raging and the wind was blowing at the time of each of the occurrences, which may have prevented those in charge of the trains from seeing the animals on the track in time to prevent the accidents. No person on the trains was hurt.

THE DISTRICT COURT being in session, I dropped in and made a few notes of the day's doings. Soon after the opening of the court Elder James May, of Call's Fort, Box Elder County, was arraigned on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, extending over a period of one and a half years, from January 1, 1884, to June 30, 1886. The indictment contained five counts. George Chandler, of Ogden City, was also arraigned on a similar charge, his time being two years. Both these defendants took the statutory time to plead.

The remainder of the day was nearly all occupied in the case of Mrs. Susan Parry, which has become of almost absorbing interest for some time past. She is charged with committing perjury in February last, when she was summoned before the grand jury when that body of inquisitors were investigating a charge of unlawful cohabitation against Elder Joseph Parry. During the morning session the defendant underwent a very severe and tedious cross-examination by the prosecution, during which she suffered much by the operation both physically and mentally, and with difficulty was prevented from swooning.

Among the witnesses who appeared for the defense were Thomas D. Dee, W. G. Child, Lorin Farr, James L. Dee, Joseph A. West, Ben E. Rich, M. Richter. These witnesses all testified, among other things that they had been acquainted with the defendant for many years, during which time she had borne a reputation for truth and veracity. Amelia Wright testified that she had heard witness tell her father, on

the day she appeared before the grand jury that she had made a mistake in relation to the age of her child, which she said was three years old, when in fact it was not over two years old.

Joseph Wright, father of the defendant, testified that his daughter had told him she had made the mistake above alluded to in regard to the age of her youngest child.

IN THE AFTERNOON (Ogden Hills, Esq., addressed the jury for the prosecution. He argued that notwithstanding the statements of the defendant that she was confused and confounded through nervous excitement while in the grand jury room, and that in consequence she made a mistake in stating the age of the youngest child, she had not told the truth. He said there was a conspiracy between herself and her daughter, Mrs. Eldridge, that they had entered into an agreement—and in consequence they had both told the same story in relation to the child's age. The attorney said the defendant now makes a confession and an avoidance, that is, she confesses the fact with a view to avoid the consequences. He labored hard to impress the jury with the idea or fact that Mrs. Parry had not been and could not be mistaken, but that she had told a deliberate untruth, and although he professed profound sympathy for the lady, he told the jury they must convict her.

JAMES N. KIMBALL, Esq., delivered a brief, but impressive speech for the defense. He argued that the grand jury before whom Mrs. Parry was summoned to testify in this case was not a competent tribunal, that it was not legally impaneled, and that the foreman was not authorized to administer an oath to witness, that that body of inquisitors was not legally constituted, and that the required number of jurors (12) was not present at the time the inquisition was held; and although Mr. Beirbower had testified on the stand that he was satisfied that twelve jurors were present on this occasion it was only presumption with him, and his testimony was insufficient to be depended on. His knowledge of the number of persons present at that time was not definite, and he had stated that they were going in and out of the jury room all the time the inquiry was being prosecuted. Counsel then said the defendant was honest, sincere and truthful in all her statements—that she had manifested no desire to misrepresent matters, and that she had simply committed mistakes which she desired to correct.

After a brief rejoinder from the prosecutor, in which he said the record of the court would show that the grand jury was a "legal" body, and that the foreman thereof had taken the oath and was authorized to swear witnesses.

Judge Henderson then charged the jury and instructed them in their duties in making up their verdict in this case.

He reminded them that the defendant was charged with the crime of perjury, in giving false evidence before the grand jury, who were authorized and were investigating a charge of unlawful cohabitation against Joseph Parry, on February 18th, 1886. He charged them that the said grand jury were duly and legally constituted, and the foreman thereof was duly authorized to administer the oath to the defendant and that it was believed that her evidence was material or even vital to procure the indictment against and to convict Joseph Parry of unlawful cohabitation.

He further charged them that it was not sufficient for them to find that the testimony she gave before the grand jury was false, but that she made such statements with wilful, corrupt and malicious intention, knowingly, to mislead the said grand jury in their investigations of the charge against Parry. After clearly defining what constituted "a reasonable doubt," he charged them if they were satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that defendant was guilty, they should so find, but if not it is absolutely necessary that she should be acquitted. The charge was one of the clearest and ablest to which we have listened in any court of justice.

At 4:10 p.m. the jury retired to consider their verdict. After being out two hours they again came into court with a verdict of "guilty." The time for passing judgment is set for Monday next.

At the close of this case Timothy Parkinson was arraigned on the usual charge. He pleaded "guilty" as usual and the indictment was read to him, and he wanted his sentence passed upon him at once. He said he had got to go to the "pen," and he might just as well go now as at any other time. The court advised him to take a little time to consider the matter, if it was only until to-morrow, to which the defendant consented and left the room.

Mr. V. Beirbower was then appointed assistant prosecuting attorney for the First District Court, and proceeded at once to examine jurors as to their statutory qualifications to try the case of the United States vs. Lorin Farr, after which the Court adjourned till 9:30 a.m. Tuesday.

QUONG DAN LUNG, an olive colored son of the "Celestial empire," was arrested on the 5th of sept. last charged with keeping a gambling house in this city. He was arraigned in the justice's court, tried and convicted. He took an appeal to the District Court and on Saturday the case came up for hearing. A jury was unpaneled and the case was tried. Mr. White appeared for the prosecution and Mr. A. H. Nelson for the defense. James M. Brown and

Robert Chambers, police officers and City Marshal Ballantyne were sworn and testified to making the arrest at the time specified, and to finding in the house of defendant a table covered with gambling articles, etc., Quong Dan Lung acknowledged that on the date named, a number of his countrymen were in his house and were playing a game just for pastime and not for "stakes," no bets being made by either party on the affair.

After hearing the testimony and brief remarks by the counsel, the verdict of the jury was: "Not guilty."

RUMORS have been prevalent here that Mr. C. W. Hemenway was shortly to assume the editorial charge of a diminutive concern in this city, and which is devoted to the propagation of anti-"Mormonism." Mr. Hemenway contradicts this assertion and says he has neither been offered nor has he accepted any situation since his liberation from jail. He says he will be engaged for some weeks yet in completing his book and preparing it for publication.

TO-DAY the writer saw Mr. Forbes who keeps a second hand establishment on Fifth street. He wore a puzzled look on his face. It was subsequently accounted for by the fact that he found among the "second hand" articles in his store what turned out to be a stick of giant powder. Mistaking it for a bar of iron, he was about to convert it into a chisel handle, when he was warned by a friend of the danger of the operation and thus escaped probable destruction by the explosion of the combustible agent.

AMONG the reports of recent arrests is that of Elder John Martin, of West Weber. He has been absent abroad for a considerable time, but recently returned and fell into the hands of the marshals. He is held to answer, when wanted, on the usual charge of violating the Edmunds law.

THE SNOW continues up to the time of closing this communication and it is still bitterly cold. It is feared by many "weather prophets" that winter has come to stay.

## HEALTH HINTS, ETC.

COMPILED BY MAC.

Cut out these "Hints" and keep them.

"After all, the first consideration of a minister should be the health of the people. A land may be covered with historic trophies, with museums of science and galleries of art, with universities and with libraries, the people may be civilized and ingenious, the country may be even famous in the annals and action of the world; but if the population every ten years decreases, and the stature of the race every ten years diminishes, the history of that country will soon be the history of the past."—B. Disraeli.

## OUR RESERVOIR.

"The stomach is the reservoir from which every part of the body receives its supplies. Let us look out of this window. Do you see that red nose? That redness is produced by a poison which comes from the man's reservoir."

Notice that lady with the eruption. The poison causing that comes from her stomach, or reservoir.

There, that portly gentleman with a limp has a big toe which is too big. I know him well. He insists that the moon is responsible for his gout, as his bad attacks come on at the full of the moon. I tell him that the reservoir from which the poison in his toe comes is somewhat like the moon in shape, and so he may not be so wide of the truth after all.

But look at that fellow! Did you ever see such a doleful face. He has the blues fearfully, wishes himself dead a hundred times a day. His brain receives its supplies from his stomach. And his dyspeptic stomach furnishes not sweet, healthy chyme, but acids and poisonous gases. Of course his brain gets poison instead of food. His face tells the story.

It cannot be repeated too often that the stomach is the fountain which supplies every part of the body. If the stomach is sick the brain, heart, lungs, liver, bowels, kidneys and spine are all sick. The trouble may be felt in one spot; it may be the stomach itself, or it may be in the brain, or in a rheumatic muscle. It will be felt in the weakest place. Every link in the chain bears the same strain; only the weakest gives way."

"A source of nervousness and lowered vitality is the extreme degree to which our houses, places of business, theatres, churches, hotels and railroad cars are overheated in winter. A newly-arrived foreigner, unaccustomed to this seven-times heated atmosphere, finds it almost irrespirable, and in addition to his discomfort, great embarrassment to health results. This custom alone is sufficient to prevent Americans from ever becoming a robust people."

"In America ill-health is well nigh universal. We possess working force, but lack tone and vitality. We should look long to find one person with perfect health. The birds, the squirrels, the crows, are well, thank you; we are sick. One says:

"It comes of this mad pursuit of health." Another contends that we are sick and unhappy because of wickedness and lack of faith. Another

attributes our nervousness to tobacco, coffee, tea and late hours. I have no doubt these things hurt us, but I believe the great source is to be found in our food. If I could prescribe the food of the people, I could greatly lessen the bills of mortality, add ten years to the length of our life, and contribute immeasurably to our happiness.

Look at the ordinary table with its greasy messes; hot, biscuits, griddle cakes, sausage and coffee for breakfast; with its pies and puddings, creams, nuts and raisins for dinner; with its cake, sweetmeats and tea for supper. No wonder we are a nation of dyspeptics.

The great need is simplicity: no meats or other greasy foods, but plenty of fruits. Food must be well cooked, taken in moderate quantity, eaten deliberately, and with thorough mastication. You need more pepper, spice and mustard than a deer needs such things. If you would do the very best, never touch tea, coffee, or any drink containing alcohol. Water is the ideal drink, pure water. Even this should not be taken with your food, but may be drunk freely on going to bed, and on rising. You have but to try the right diet for a month to be convinced. Your breath will be sweeter, your digestion better, and your nerve tone higher."

## CURE OF STAMMERING.

"And now I propose to give my readers a simple art which has enabled me to make happy many unhappy stammerers. In three-fourths of the cases which I have treated the cure has been complete.

The secret is this: The stammerer is made to mark the time in his speech, just as it is ordinarily done in singing. He is at first to beat on every syllable. He begins by reading one of David's Psalms, striking the finger on the knee at every word. You can beat time by striking the finger on the knee, by simply hitting the thumb against the fore-finger or by moving the large toe in the foot.

I doubt if the worst case of stammering can continue long if the victim will read an hour every day with thorough practice of this art.

## HOT FOMENTATIONS.

"Hippocrates recommends these for the relief of chest, abdomen and other pains. To the present time, hot fomentations have been a favorite remedy for a great variety of affections. If I were asked to select from all possible methods of treatment one, and one alone, with which I would undertake to combat human suffering, without a moment's hesitation I should select hot fomentations. For pains in the spine and shoulders, for pains in the chest, stomach and abdomen, for pains in the limbs, for pains in any and every part of the body, hot fomentations constitute the best single remedy.

The old-fashioned method, with flannel wrung out of hot water, is a good one. A happy way of protecting the nurse's hands is to dip the flannel in boiling water; then lay it upon a towel, roll the towel and wring it.

The nurse who understands the hot fomentation art, and applies it industriously, will often accomplish more than the doctor with all his drugs.

Recently rubber bags have been devised, holding a gallon, which, filled with hot water, constitutes a perfect way of applying heat to the body."

## AIR FOR SLEEPERS.

"It is said that the nose is the best test concerning the ventilation of the sleeping-room. If, after leaving it in the morning a sufficient length of time to get the smell of the fresh air into the breathing passages, one returns to the sleeping-room and notices anything different from the out-door air, then be sure that the room is not perfectly ventilated. Undoubtedly the air is befouled with emanations from the body of the sleeper during the night, and if the currents of moving air in the room are not strong enough to carry off these emanations so that they will not be perceived, the ventilation is at fault, and should be at once attended to, as the emanations once thrown off from the body can only be poisonous to breathe again. A window open a slight distance at both top and bottom, and a chimney draught also open, are the only sure ways of keeping pure air in a sleeping-room with closed doors.

## LEARN TO LAUGH.

"Blessings on the laughter, no matter of what style. Of course we all like the ha-ha-ha and we don't like the he-he-he, or ho-ho-ho, or baw-baw-baw; but give them all a welcome. The worst of them is a thousand times better than the whines. Healthy laughter is better than pills for dyspepsia, better than choral for neuralgia, and better than balm for consumption. Come on brothers and sisters, with your ha-ha-ha and your he-he-he and your ho-ho-ho and your baw-baw-baw and all the variations; you are welcome. But you long-faced, whining, groaning wretches, avert! I would rather have the cholera come this way than you. Why don't you cut your throats? I will sit on your case as a juror, and fetch in a verdict of justifiable suicide.

"I would remark that the back of the neck should be protected in the winter against cold and in summer against heat. Nothing can accom-