

A VERY GOOD REASON.

Said Robert: "I wonder why Kate has not married
In all the long years that have fled;
There must be a reason why she has thus tarried,
While all her companions are wed.
And none were so clever, so handsome and hearty
As she, I am free to declare:
At home or abroad, at a picnic or party,
The brightest and merriest there.

"Now Nell was not pretty in form or in feature,
And almost too lazy to stir,
And I cannot imagine what John, that good creature,
Could see to admire in her.
Yet she is well settled; a model of duty;
Has found a most excellent mate;
And yet in attractions of grace and of beauty
She can't hold a candle to Kate.

"And there are her sisters, her nieces and cousins,
All married and living at ease:
While she who has suitors, alas! by the dozens,
Has shown herself harder to please.
With men of high rank she's accustomed to mingle,
Has had many offers, and so
The reason why she at her age remains single
I really am puzzled to know.

"Why we in our youth were like sister and brother;
I playfully called her 'my wife,'
And vowed with a boyish devotion, no other
Should be my companion through life.
I loved her—but she had no thought of my passion,
The dear little innocent elf!
And rather than see her left out in this fashion,
I'll go propose to her myself!"

Said Robert to Kate, in the honeymoon season;
"My darling, pray tell me the truth;
I often have wondered what could be the reason
That you did not wed in your youth."
Said Kate, with a look of reproach, as if summing
The amount of indebtedness due,
And a blush that was ever so sweet and becoming,
"You goose, I was waiting for you!"
—[Josephine Pollard, in N. Y. Ledger.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

NEW YORK, 20.—A gang of 15 laborers are working in the ice-covered ruins of the burned orphan asylum in Brooklyn searching for bodies. Temporary provision has been made in various Catholic institutions for the care and shelter of the children.

A coroner's jury was empaneled today, but the inquest was adjourned. The funeral of the victims will take place to-morrow, and the interment is to be in the cemetery of the holy cross, of Flatbush, L. I.

About noon—when the workmen had almost concluded there were no more bodies buried beneath the debris—they came upon a group of six more, all of which were burned to a crisp. This makes 18 bodies recovered.

Like the Brooklyn Theatre fire, the Brooklyn Catholic Orphan Asylum grows in horror with the hours. Up till 1.30 o'clock to-day seven more bodies of missing children had been dragged from the ruins, and the body of a man. Contractor McDonald, with a force of 12 men commenced work at 6 o'clock. At nine o'clock the workmen, who had cleared off the top of the debris, noticed a section of a thigh bone protruding from beneath a gnarled and bruised piece of iron. It was disengaged from its place in the frozen mass that surrounded it, and the trunk and vertebrae of a full grown adult followed. The less fleshy parts of the body were burned to the bones, and the intestines and spine were charred. The left arm was deep in the frozen mass, and investigation showed that it retained, in all its distortion a bent form. It clasped what had been the neck of a child. The latter body—from being smaller and not so well clad—was burnt to a cinder. The little trunk dropped from its resting place and rolled till a boiler stopped its progress. These two remnants of humanity were doubtless all that remained of a devoted father, who perished in the vain effort to save the life of a sick and may be crippled, and therefore helpless, son. The workmen then took a heap of burnt ashes and sifted it carefully, only to discover part of a shoe or some other article of wearing apparel that had been more fortunate than its owner. Half the square space that intervened between the boiler and the eastern wall of the basement of the infirmary had been sifted at 11 o'clock, and the workmen proceeded in their task and quickly came on to two little bodies lying together against the iron stanchions. The workmen labored on and by 1 o'clock had unearthed two more bodies, and at 1.30 had exposed two more bodies—eight thus far to-day, and eighteen all told

up to the time stated. The bodies recovered to-day are in better condition than the ten discovered yesterday. The flesh of the latter had been completely burned off, leaving nothing but cracked splinters of the larger bones. The bodies to-day although burned beyond identification, are not cremated beyond recognition as the remains of human beings. The trunks, with tendons and muscles torn and burned, were placed in the baking pans which had contained the daily bread of the orphans. A heap of bread, baked beyond any use, lay in a corner. The quarters in St. Mary's Hospital, now being used for houseless children, was built originally for a stable. Missing children are still being picked up in the streets. The books show that there were 724 inmates, of this number 663 are accounted for, which leaves 61 persons missing 46 of whom are children.

At 12 o'clock to-night the delvers in the debris in Brooklyn discontinued their labors. They recovered two more bodies, making an aggregate of twenty bodies recovered. Twenty children are still missing.

WASHINGTON, 20.—The Senate in secret legislative session considered at great length Vest's resolution declaring that the Nicaraguan surveying expedition is inexpedient, and directing the Secretary of the Navy not to enforce his orders on the subject. The time was taken up chiefly in long speeches upon the merits of the Nicaraguan treaty, and the benefits to be expected from building the canal. Senator Morgan, who is friendly to the canal, made the leading speech in favor of the treaty, and Senator Vest led the opposition. During the debate Senator Edmunds took occasion to say, in substance, that he strongly favored the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty, regardless of what foreign powers might say or do. Vest's resolution, which was forgotten early in the debate, remains unacted upon.

Dolph introduced into the Senate today a bill amending the act of June 3, 1878, relating to the sale of timber lands in California, Oregon and Nevada, and the Territory of Washington. The amendment permits lands to be sold without reference to their fitness for cultivation, the original act requiring—before such lands could be sold—that they be certified to be "unfit for cultivation." Another bill introduced by Dolph provides for amending Section 2347 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the sale of vacant coal lands belonging to the United States. The original section fixes the price at \$20 an acre for such lands of that character as may be within 15 miles of a completed railroad, and \$10 an acre for those not within that distance.

Dolph's amendment proposes to reduce the price one-half in such cases. Both bills were referred to the Commissioner on public lands.

A telegram to the Adjutant-General of the Army from General Stanley, commanding the department of Texas, reports that the United States troops who pursued the party (supposed to be Apache Indians) who recently raided western Texas from Mexico, returned after pursuing the raiders into the mountains of Mexico 100 miles. The American troops secured some horses stolen, and the commanding officer reports his belief that the raiders were not Indians, but Mexicans.

The President has nominated Ferdinand W. Shurtliff collector of customs for the district of Willamette, Oregon, and Jacob S. Boreman associate justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

Notwithstanding the very cold weather, quite a large number of persons assembled at Dupont Circle this afternoon to witness the ceremonies connected with unveiling the statue of Admiral Dupont.

The oration was delivered by Senator Bayard, in which he eloquently depicted the services which Dupont had rendered his country.

HARTFORD, Conn., 20.—The New England Tobacco-Growers' Association had a slim meeting to-day, owing to the extreme cold weather. A memorial to Congress was adopted, which provides: First, for the abolition of the Internal Revenue tax on tobacco and cigars and all the machinery of the law connected therewith; second, the retention of the high rates of duty on all imported wrapper tobacco; third, that all treaties of reciprocity with other nations which are schemes of doubtful utility to the business and trade of the country, and that will largely reduce the revenues of the government and greatly injure farmers, manufacturers and laborers engaged in the production of tobacco and its manufactured products, should be rejected by Congress. Coolie and slave labor in Sumatra was deprecated by some speakers as coming in conflict with the cigar-makers of our country, and the proposed Spanish treaty was opposed in the strongest terms.

SHARON, Pa., 20.—The firm of P. L. Kimberley & Co., operating the Atlantic Iron Works, suspended payment at noon to-day. It being pay-day, probably from \$15,000 to \$20,000 was required to pay the hands, and this amount could not be raised. When running full time 800 men were employed. At the present time no definite reports as to the assets and liabilities can be obtained. In Bradstreet's report the firm was valued at \$1,000,000, with a credit very good. This afternoon papers had been filed against the company at Mercer. This company was thought to be the staunchest in the valley, and its failure was an entire surprise. The suspension is supposed to be due to the extreme dullness of trade.

TRAVERSE, 20.—At 7 o'clock this

morning an armed mob of 100 men, mostly from Wilnot, a small town in the interior, attacked the court house in this place, the county seat of Roberts county, and carried off the safe and its contents, which, however, contained nothing valuable. The people of the village were overawed by the mob, members of which stood in the street armed with Winchester. Nearly all the attacking party were drunk. The motive of the attack is not understood. On leaving the place, the United States mail carrier was attacked and the mail bag plundered.

WASHINGTON, 21.—The residence of Wm. Rabe was partially wrecked last night by an explosion of natural gas. His wife and baby were killed. The explosion was caused by a lighted candle being taken into the cellar.

Butler, Pa., 21.—The residence of John Gates was demolished by a gas explosion; himself and wife and four children were buried in the ruins. All were subsequently rescued, more or less seriously injured. The shock was felt for a quarter of a mile away. Loss \$10,000. There was no natural gas in the house. It is supposed a leak in the gas main was caused by the recent cold spell.

NEW ORLEANS, 21.—Three hundred feet of the iron frame work of the large hotel erected west of the Exposition tion building, fell with a terrible crash to-day. Frank Greene, colored, of Nashville, was instantly killed, Albert Freeze, of Milwaukee, mortally injured and James Carroll of Chicago severely injured internally.

NEW YORK, 21.—The searchers for bodies in the ruins of St. John's Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn, resumed their labors this morning. Almost all the ashes, bricks and rubbish were removed during the day, but no more bodies were found. Twenty bodies in all are accounted for in the ruins. There are still 20 orphans missing, but they are believed to have escaped.

NEW YORK, 21.—An explosion in Pratt's Astral Oil Works, in the eastern part of Brooklyn, called out the whole of the fire department of that city. The first explosion was commingled with flame, and the second tank and second explosion followed almost immediately. These two explosions made free ten thousand barrels of oil, and all this flaming mass 'catching on' to the river of melted snow, was carried into every nook and cranny of the works. The result was, that all the buildings and tanks at the works, excepting the large brick building, in which canning is done, were destroyed, besides the long docks on the creek. The loss will reach between \$500,000 and \$600,000. The shock of the two explosions broke the windows of all the houses in the neighborhood.

WASHINGTON, 21.—An informal meeting of the democratic members of Congress and citizens of Indiana was held at the Capitol last night. The sentiment generally expressed was that Indiana was entitled to recognition in the Cabinet of the President-elect, and the opinion was unanimous that in that event the honor should be conferred on ex-Senator McDonald. Senator Voorhees and all the Democratic members of the House were present and concurred in the views expressed.

DENVER, Col., 22.—At Pueblo, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, Miguel Garcia, a Mexican, was publicly executed for the brutal murder of a man named Wilkes, on the 14th of last April, near West Los Animas. The evidence was entirely circumstantial but conclusive. Garcia, who committed the murder for a small amount of money, had three trials, in each of which he was convicted of murder in the first degree.

CHICAGO, 22.—General Oyama, Japanese minister of war, accompanied by his staff, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, coming here direct from a visit to Niagara Falls. Gen. Oyama's staff is made up as follows: Gen. Miouma, Gen. Noudzau, Col. Katzour, Drs. Kawakami and Hashimoto, Inspector Keiky, Maj. Mourai, Maj. Assaka, Maj. Chimzau, Maj. Yondouki, Lieut. Mozima, Lieut. Eudo, Lieut. Matata, Lieut. Inaguki, and F. D. Emery, a Swiss, who joined the party at Naples as a sort of interpreter and general utility man. The party will leave to-night at 10 o'clock for San Francisco, and will sail for home Dec. 30th. Gen. Oyama has been five years minister of war. He was educated in Europe. He paid a short visit to this country about fifteen years ago.

FOREIGN.

CAIRO, 20.—General Wolseley will complete the concentration of his army at Korti the first week in January, and will begin his march through the desert on Tuesday, the 7th of January. The distance from Korti to Shendy is 200 miles, and General Wolseley calculates that the march will occupy 16 days, unless he meets with opposition from the enemy on the route. A simultaneous movement will be made from Suakim against Osmond Digna, in order to secure from attack the flank of the Nile expedition. General Wolseley and General Stevenson will leave Cairo for Suakim Wednesday to assume command of the expedition from that place. Major Chermeside reports that out of a garrison at Suakim of 1,200 marines and sailors there are only 100 effective men. Fresh troops will be sent to Suakim.

LIVERPOOL, 20.—Inquiry has been begun by the American consul in the case of second mate Wm. Ruscher and boatswain Frederick Koelpin of the American ship J. F. Chapman, from San Francisco, on the charge of mur-

dering a Russian seaman named Jansen. These officers tied the man up by his arms to the fore-rigging. He was left in that position for some time, and was then found dead. Thirteen of the crew were witnesses of the outrage. The case was adjourned.

PARIS, 20.—The French cabinet approves the new plan of the Chinese campaign. All reinforcements will be directed to Tonquin, and when the Chinese are driven out, then 5,000 men will be sent to Admiral Courbet.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIENCE.

AN APOSTATE CAUSES PREJUDICE TO BOIL OVER BY HIS FALSEHOODS.

CULLER, Stokes Co., N. C., November 29th, 1884.

Editor Deseret News:

At our Conference which convened in this county on the 14th and 15th of September I was changed from the Wilkes County field, where I had labored for about seven months, to travel with Elder Cook in this field, which comprises the counties of Surrey, Stokes and Forsyth.

On the 21st of September we had an appointment at "Union Hill Church" Stokes County. Some time previous to this Mr. Swaine King (who some 15 years ago joined the Church, was ordained an Elder, and for quite a long time preached our doctrines, even baptizing some. He went to Utah in the spring of 1870, and returned in about six months, having apostatized from the church), sent a note to Elder Cook

CHALLENGING HIM TO A DEBATE.

Elder Cook paid him a visit and told him he would not debate on the subjects he wished to discuss, but would talk in private with him all he wished. On the said 21st of September we were there to fill our appointment. We found Mr. King present also, and the news had been spread all through the country that we were going to discuss in public on "The character of the Latter-day Saints as a people, and their doctrines." There were about 300 people present. We told them we would not discuss with Mr. King, and gave them our reasons. We held our meeting in peace.

After this Mr. King said we would have five minutes recess, when he would talk some. He commenced about 1 o'clock and continued till nearly dark. During this time he

MISREPRESENTED OUR PEOPLE

in a shameful manner. We did not intend to return again, for we thought if the people would believe what he said they would not wish to see another Mormon Elder, let alone hear one. We stopped in the neighborhood all night.

The next morning, one of the most influential citizens came and asked us to leave another appointment. We accordingly left an appointment for four weeks from that time. The time came for us to fill our appointment (October 19th). We did about as last month; only read a letter which had been written by Mr. King while in Utah. In this letter he

REPRESENTS THE PEOPLE AS PERFECT.

He occupied the afternoon as before in misrepresenting the Saints. He told things that were not decent to be spoken in public. He would tell a very black story, and then say that "Tom" told it him, and "Tom" was a good "Mormon." He knew this, because he had left \$100 for "Tom" to collect, and he had collected it all and sent it to him. Therefore, "Tom" was an honest man. He misrepresented us worse this month than last.

We left another appointment for next month. On the 22nd of October Brother Cook, who is now President of the North Carolina Conference, left me and made his way up into Virginia, where he was expecting to meet some new Elders, and was to send one to labor with me. On the 24th inst. I was joined by Brother Wm. H. Gibbs. We had a nice time together and were joined November 14th by Brother Wm. M. Webster.

On the 15th we proceeded about ten miles across the country into the neighborhood where we hold meeting on the morrow, and expect Mr. King to meet us. On the morning of the 16th we made our way to "Union Hill" Church where about 200 people had assembled. Commenced our meeting as usual. In order to show the

FEELING AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF UTAH

I read the discourses delivered over the remains of Elder J. H. Gibbs in Paradise, Cache County. I also read a statistical account of the crimes committed in Utah as given in a discourse delivered by President Taylor, also an account of the Old Folks' Excursion of 1884. The general idea in this country is that the "Mormons" put their old people in a dry kiln and dry them up, and other things as absurd. I took up several assertions which Mr. King had made, and showed the absurdity of them, then spoke upon the principles of the Gospel for a few moments.

Brothers Gibbs and Webster occupied a few minutes each, bearing their testimonies to the truth of the Gospel.

Mr. King said, after we dismissed, that we would have a few minutes recess when he would talk some. He moved the seats outside, and about 1.30 o'clock p. m. he commenced. He stated that Dr. Roueche had said (This is a title they give us because we believe in

the power of the Gospel) that in order to receive the Holy Ghost, people had to go to the Temple in Utah. This I denied. He then called on a Mr. Joel Allen, who testified that I said so. I told him there must be a mistake or some misunderstanding. He then called on a Mr. Redman who said I had said it. I asked for 5 minutes to explain, but they would not grant it. I then went to Mr. Redman and explained it to him. He acknowledged it was something, but was not sure it was the "Laying on of Hands." Two months ago in conversation with these men. I had told them there were certain blessings that could not be obtained in any place except a temple, but did not say laying on of hands was one of them. Mr. King read a great many pieces from Ann Eliza Young's books. He

JUSTIFIED THE TENNESSEE MASSACRE

He continued in this strain for about two and a half hours.

Mr. Joel Allen then arose, said the people all knew King's character; that he was an honest man, etc., and then for Dr. Roueche to call him a liar. Had he been near me when I said it he would have knocked my teeth down my throat, etc.

I again asked for permission to explain, as there was some mistake. He said a mistake from you is a lie. He called us liars, rogues, vagabonds, etc. and all that had enough of these fellows, and wished to have nothing more to do with them to leave.

THE PEOPLE FLED FROM US

as though we were reptiles. I jumped upon a bench and said, "I thank God I have the privilege of occupying this position as I read of Paul occupying a similar one many times." By this time we were left alone. There was one family in the neighborhood who were friends to us. We proceeded thither, and were made welcome. We realized the truth of the old saying "A friend in need is a friend in deed."

We feel justified in leaving these people in the hands of the Lord, and to say "May the Lord reward King according to his works."

This affair was quite an introduction for Bro. Webster, following so close upon his arrival, but he feels well and like pressing on in the good work. We feel that our heavenly Father has been and is merciful in preserving us from harm. We have an interesting field and feel well. We had the privilege of baptizing one person on the 4th of November. We have a great many friends, who make us welcome whenever we call upon them.

Your paper does a great deal of good in allaying prejudice, and is a great comfort and consolation to us. On the 24th inst. Brother Wm. H. Gibbs, in company with Prest. Cook started for Wilkes County, leaving Brother Wm. M. Webster and me in this field.

JOHN E. ROUCHE.

"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm," writes Mrs. M. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H. "I had Catarrh for three years! Two or three times a week my nose would bleed. I thought the sores would never heal. Your Balm has cured me."

AN EDITOR'S TRIBUTE.

Theron P. Keator, Editor of Ft. Wayne, Ind., Gazette, writes: "For the past five years have always used Dr. King's New Discovery, for coughs, of most severe character, as well as for those of a milder type. It never fails to effect a speedy cure. My friends to whom I have recommended it speak of it in same high terms. Having been cured by it of every cough I have had for five years, I consider it the only reliable and sure cure for Coughs, Colds, etc." Call at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store and get a Free Trial Bottle. Large Size \$1.00

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THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store

A Case Not Beyond Help.

Dr. M. H. Hindsdale, Kenawee, Ill., advises us of a remarkable cure of Consumption. He says: "A neighbor's wife was attacked with violent lung disease, and, and pronounced beyond help from Quick Consumption. As a last resort the family was persuaded to try DR. WM. HALL'S BALM FOR THE LUNGS. To the astonishment of all, by the time she had used one half dozen bottles she was about the house doing her own work. I saw her at her worst, and had no idea she could recover."

Throat Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cts.

VERY REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Mr. Geo. V. Willing, of Manchester, Mich., writes: "My wife has been almost helpless for five years, so helpless that she could not turn over in bed alone. She used two Bottles of Electric Bitters, and is so much improved, that she is able now to do her own work."

Electric Bitters will do all that is claimed for them. Hundreds of testimonials attest their great curative powers. Only fifty cents a bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.