in the investigation into the recent attack on the "Baltimore's" sailors. There seems to be every disposition to bring the investigation to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, and the feeling against the Americans has toned down to a marked degree.

Captain Jenkins, of the steamer "Horsens," was examined by Judge Foster relative to the alleged assault on Captain Patrick Shields, of his ship. Captain Jenkins was assured a thorough investigation of the case would be made, and if it were proven the police officer guilty of assault they would be punished.

New York to Austria.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent says that the Austrian government will shortly establish the prohibition of the importation of American pork into Austria and Hungary.

Influenza in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—The influenza is claiming many victims in Posen, since the disease appeared in this place it has spread very rapidly. Many deaths are already reported to the authorities. The influenza has also made its appearance in the northern suburbs of Berlin, and already the cases amount to a great number.

CONCERNING IRELAND.

A Platform Drafted by a Committee of Conservatives—Other News.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The executive committee of the Conservative association has drafted a platform to be adopted at a great party caucus at Birmingham, the 23rd inst. The leading proposal concerns Ireland. The conference will be asked to endorse the intention of the ministers to extend local government and promote technical education in Ireland. At the same time it is declared that the inequalities arising from assuming Ireland disproportionate representation in Parliament ought to be redressed. Other important planks provide for an extension of the franchise to women who are land owners or house occupants; the creation of a labor department under a member of the cabinet, and legislation to enable the local authorities to acquire and facilitate the creation of all rural holdings as a further concession to labor representation, and to urge Conservatives to support labor candidates everywhere who appeal to voter polling like upon party lines. This plank, contrasting with the Liberal pronouncement against labor candidates in purely labor interests, is deeply resented by and encourages a split in the Radical workmen votes.

A resolution proposed by Howard Vincent, an ardent advocate of imperial federation, who has just returned from America full of wrath against the McKinley law, favors a preferential tariff throughout the British Empire.

Startling evidence has been laid before the labor commission in regard to the condition of operatives in the textile trades in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Of the workers' scant wages, ranging from sixteen shillings weekly, a system of ruinous fines, for spoiled material and petty causes, absorbs a large percentage. A single fine sometimes absorbs a whole week's pay. Many workmen live in a state of semi-starvation. Truck abuses, supposed to have been suppressed, are still in active existence and the factory acts are openly defied.

The British admiralty is much excited over the growing record of defects in the great guns on British warships. Five vessels recently have officially been declared to be carrying unreliable guns. In the Highland gun of the ironclad "Ben Ruhr," which has been in commission only a few weeks, a crack has developed in the inner tubes after firing a few rounds of 101 rounds each, the service full charge. Similar accidents have happened to guns on the "Victoria" and "Sans Pareil" generally. These heavy weapons are becoming distrusted, and the admiralty has ordered a number of them to be strengthened. Meanwhile the 75-ton guns of the French fleet are acting perfectly.

Political clubs are interested in the controversy raised by T. P. O'Connor in accusing Stuart, M. P., of organizing a split in the Parnellite party by injudicious haste in publishing Gladstone's November letter to Parnell. O'Connor's abuse of Stuart, who succeeds him as manager of the London Star, has led to the disclosure that Arnold Morley, Liberal whip, gave to the press the letter referred to under the authority of Gladstone. O'Connor therefore is left in the position of charging Gladstone with the initiative of the rupture in the Irish party.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Paris, Nov. 13.—During the great storm a fishing lugger was driven ashore near Boulogne, and sixteen of the men aboard were drowned.

Berlin, Nov. 13.—It was announced today that the protocol of a treaty of commerce between Germany and Italy has been signed.

Carmanah Point, B. C., Nov. 13.—The British ship "Marah," belonging to Yarmouth, N. S., bound from Mejillo for Port Townsend, is ashore at Carmanah, and is a total loss. Four of the crew were drowned.

Denver, Col., Nov. 13.—A Las Vegas, N. M., special to the Republican says it is learned by a special from King stem, N. M., that Wm. Hutchins and Dick Jay were blown to pieces yesterday in a mine by the premature explosion of twenty-five pounds of powder.

Schuylkenkill, Nov. 13.—A freight wreck occurred last night on the Southern Pacific near here. The head brakeman was killed and the engineer and fireman seriously hurt.

Boston, Nov. 13.—A dispatch from Essex, one of the towns in the great coal producing district of Germany, reports a terrific explosion of fire-damp by which eleven miners were killed and two others injured.

Brussels, Nov. 13.—The storm was felt with unusual severity throughout Belgium. At Antwerp the shipping in the outlands suffered severely. Much damage was done at Ghent and other places.

Little Rock, Nov. 13.—The jury in the Woodruff case was called in at noon by Judge Lee of the Pulaski circuit court, and reported that they were unable to agree, and were discharged.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD

WOODS' PENETRATING PLASTER

is QUICK. Other is SLOW. Remember the name of THE WOODS PLASTER. 25 Druggists, Sole Proprietors, Haven Center, Ct. 25 Druggists.

THE CHESHIRE HOG.

Origin of the Most Popular Breed of Swine in New York.

Of the various breeds of swine kept in the United States, the Poland China, Chester White, Duroc-Jersey and Cheshire originated in this country. The Cheshire, while not so well known outside of New York as the other three breeds, is believed, superior to them all in the central part of the Empire State. The Cheshire and Berkshire (Cheshire in appearance) have, to a large extent, displaced all other breeds, and in this section have become the common hog. Attempts have time and again been made by enterprising farmers to introduce some of the other popular breeds, but in every instance they have not been able for more than a year or two to make any headway against the Cheshire. A man who has once had good Cheshires is never quite satisfied with any other breed, and I have yet to meet the man who has had Cheshires who honestly declare them to be "the best hogs I ever had." The Cheshire was first bred in Jefferson county, N. Y., and for a time was called the Jefferson county hog. Specimens of the breed were first shown at the state fair in 1859 by A. C. Clark, of Belleville. The breed may be said to have had its beginning by crossing an imported large Yorkshire boar upon selected native sows.

For some years previous to this crossing a good deal of pains had been taken in the neighborhood of Belleville in selecting and improving this stock of hogs, and there were several farmers who had a good reputation for the excellence of their swine. The cross of the large Yorkshire upon these somewhat improved sows gave a marked result that attention was called to them, selections were carefully made, the best white hogs being selected for breeding stock. When exhibited at the State fair they attracted as much attention that pigs from this stock were sent into various parts of the state, and specially into Oneida and Madison counties. In 1870 Clark and his partner, Daniel Green, exhibited two sows at the Canadian fairs, commencing with the Ohio State fair and ending with the St. Louis fair. At the latter their herd was the great pork packers' prize of $500. This noted success created a great demand for the pigs, till the panic of 1873 suddenly put a stop to all sales. Meanwhile, Mr. Clark, the original breeder, had sold his interest in the stock and moved to the west. When sales stopped in 1873, those who then owned the herd fatted and killed most of them and the breed came very near to complete extinction.

In 1873, on account of failing health from traveling, I went upon a farm near Oneida, N. Y., and bought a litter of very fine pigs called Cheshire, not because they were Cheshires, but simply because they were good pigs. These pigs when fed beside pigs of other breeds proved so superior that I soon established I had something extra good, and set about establishing a herd of Cheshires. I raised one sow so fine that she was taken as a model in establishing a herd. Several persons in the vicinity had bought pigs from different breeders in Jefferson county, and I was thus enabled to use Cheshires only. The sow mentioned above was bred to the best Cheshire boar that could be found, and the choicest animals were saved for breeding.—Cor. Rural New Yorker.

Types of the Draft Mare.

We present below pictures of famous prize winning mares of different breeds. The first represents the Scotch Clydesdale mare Crystal, reproduced from The Breeders' Gazette.

CLYDESDALE MARE CRYSTAL.

The Gazette's remarks of Crystal: "It is not often that breed names in milk are chosen as subjects for illustration, but there is an air of realism about this Clydesdale mare that lends a charm to the picture not found in the regulation cut." So there is. We find here nothing of the conventional artistic posturing, but the good mare appears just as she is in real life.

ENGLISH SHIRE MARE.

The difference between the powerful Clydesdale and the ponderous Shire is well known. There is, however, quite as much realism about the Shire, with his gentle nose down to the ground half, as there is in the Clyde. Both look like what they are—mothers of splendid lines of horses.

An English correspondent of The Breeders' Gazette speaks of the permanent injury done to the animals by carrying them around from one fair to another in order that they may obtain prizes. He says fillies that would otherwise make fine usful mares often are rendered worthless in this way. The finest one mare in Scotland, and a good mare, too, that was so knocked about picking up one prized prize at public meetings that she finished in the show yard on the eve of being sold at a great price."

A Wonderful Dakota Rainbow.

Dr. McVean has arrived in the city after a tour of the country. The doctor resides at Armour, S. D., and has much to tell about that region. "A few days ago," he said, "the people, among the number myself, witnessed one of the most remarkable phenomena seen in that or any other portion of the United States. The phenomena consisted of the appearance of the northern lights under remarkable circumstances. The lights formed a regular rainbow and appeared at night. The bow extended the whole length of the heavens and was carry but wide. Everything was seen as the broad prairie just as if it had been lit up by electricity. The old settlers claim that such a thing was noticed in 1861, but not since."

Plenty at Home.

Now that the game has left off, and we do well, swans with bushels of advertisements from the manufacturers' agents was down for sell to the professional hunter. These are generally four footers to one bird, and we have known men bringing all sorts of things home over two or three little chirping birds. It is this class of hunters who do the most damage, as they are not capable of shooting close birds, and pepper away at any and every one bird they see, till there are hardly any left. Our local hunters say that there will be plenty of game this season. Heretofore spending a day in a fine, mild winter, very little game on the snow and hot for the shotgun.

The return for shooting more equal than the hunters left, because quail generally meet together on the ground, and if snow falls during the night and crusts over, it simply smothers them. Hunters have found whole flocks of them lying close together, having been unable to penetrate through the crust. Many were so numb they could not even scream as, on pounds, the where you will you will find them. A large flock passed over the fair ground Wednesday afternoon while the trotting took place, which made some of our trotters nervous when.

Partridge are also very plenty, and, what is still better, they are full grown and plump. Of woodcock we hardly saw a few. Years ago there were plenty, every season in our swamps, but the summer shooting has killed them off, and but very few breed in our swamps now. The fall flight generally brings a few woodcock, but, as they are a migratory bird and fly principally during the nighttime, we get but one and then a couple to shoot at them. There are also plenty of hares, and our hunters don't need to go very far to find them, if they only knew how, as Bernard is a cunning and sly chap.—Watertown (N. Y.) Cor. Waterbury American.

New Lakes on Mars.

There is one point of view from which the formation of a new lake in northern California by the overflowing of a sandy desert with water from the Colorado river possesses peculiar interest. It may throw light upon some of the mysterious changes that have occurred upon the planet Mars. Near the equator of Mars there is a region which appears to seem to be part of the dry bed of that planet, and which has been named Lybia by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli.

But a few years ago a change occurred in the color of "Lybia," and some of the observers thought that it must have been suddenly overflowed with water, since it had assumed the color characteristic of the other regions of Mars that are supposed to be water covered.

Other similar changes have long been seen by telescopists on Mars.

Now that a new lake has actually been formed on the earth by the inrushing of water into a region of a depressed bed of dry land, those who believe that a similar occurrence, on a larger scale, has taken place on Mars will probably be strengthened in their interesting opinion.—Youth's Companion.

Soldering Beans.

Soldering beans is at this season of the year an evening occupation for Cincinnati housewives. They are the common string beans, which can be bought by the bag, about two bushels. They are washed and strung, and then, with a needle and thread, are soldered together, they are cut into very thin slices and packed in layers in an earthen crock. On each layer of beans is spread a layer of salt, and when the crock is almost full a large plate covers the whole, and is held down by a weight, generally a brick. If brine does not collect sufficiently to cover the layers, a little water is added, and the beans are ready for use in the winter. The salt of brine is absorbed must be removed by soaking the beans overnight, when they are ready to be cooked. It is not unusual for housekeepers to have soldering parties, at which their friends and relatives assist in the slicing, troubleaome being secondary features of the occasion.—New York Sun.

A Spanish Boy Misnomer.

James Ryan, better known as Uncle Jimmie, is now eighty-six years of age. He has never lived outside of what is now the confines of the state of Missouri. Yet he was born a subject of Spain. When this territory was ceded to France Uncle Jimmie became a Frenchman. Afterwards the territory was purchased by the United States, and so today Mr. Ryan is an American citizen. He has been an eventful life, as he remarked at the old settlers' meeting, but the evening of his days is peaceful and his heart is as young now as when he was a Spanish eighty-five years ago.—Nevada (Mo.) Democrat.

Pepper was known to the ancients, in the Middle Ages it was one of the most costly of spices, a pound of it being a royal present.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy; like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which works through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed.

Stuffed-Up Feeling.

"I will say I have been troubled for several years with that terribly annoying disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that confound stuffed-up feeling and shifted up being. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for two years with good and lasting results." MRS. T. D. SMITH, Putnam, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six bottles, $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HISTORY OF THE BANNOCK STAKE

The History of the Bannock Stake, compiled by Andrew Jenson, and lately published in the DESERET WEEKLY, has now been issued in pamphlet form, and can now be had at the DESERET NEWS office at 25 cents per copy. dtf

MRS. GRAHAM'S

Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream

is not a cosmetic in the sense in which that word is generally used, but possesses a beautifying effect, which it will, when used, cause to appear, and by daily use constantly retain the complexion beyond dispute which it has a tendency to impart. Its effect is not a temporary one, but permanent, and, when used according to directions, will make even the most sallow and pimpled face assume a clear and healthy hue, and make it soft and smooth, and free from wrinkles, and wonderfully improve the appearance of the most beautiful complexion. It is not a cosmetic in the sense in which that word is used, but it is a preparation which, when used according to directions, will improve the appearance of any complexion, and especially those of our fair sex, who, if they will use it, will be amazed at the improvement in their