

great interest, as it is the first of its kind ever held in Zion.

CHRISTIAN A. MADSEN.

Idaho Politics.

Boise City, Idaho, August 9.—The primaries of both parties came off in the county to-day. There was no contest in relation to the Democrats' claims to the county convention from this city, and but 185 votes were cast, all for one ticket.

Before the assembly of the Republican primaries dispatches were shown about the streets upon the one hand by Secretary Curtis, a relative of Dubois, showing that Latah county had elected delegates unfavorable to McConnell. Pride carried dispatches tending to show a contrary result. They were evidently intended, upon both sides, to influence the city vote. The republicans cast 475 votes. Upon a straight count Pride and his friends had a majority of 140. There are 94 scratched tickets in which Pride holds more than his own. The tie count goes along. The entire anti-Dubois ticket is elected. Dispatches from Caldwell, Dry Creek, Nampa and Payette show the same result. This city has twenty delegates and enough has been ascertained from the surrounding towns to show that Dubois has suffered defeat at every point. It is said that he has been successful in the small precinct of Middleton. Pride and C. S. McConnell, over whom was the principal fight, are away ahead on the splits, almost two to one. The whole anti-Dubois ticket was elected on the straights even if the split ticket were against them. It is Dubois' Waterloo.

Pride's majority was 113, McConnell, the discharged clerk in the postoffice, for opposing Dubois, 129. All reports are against Dubois.

Blackfoot, Idaho, Aug. 9.—The republicans of this precinct held a primary meeting today for the selection of three delegates to the convention to Boise City. The anti-"Mormon" element was present, but three straight-out republicans were selected, which shows that the straight republicans are in the field to stay, and are too strong for the anti-"Mormons," and it is generally believed here that no anti-"Mormon" ticket will be put in the field. —*Herald*.

Inroads Made by Diphtheria:

On Wednesday, July 30th, a funeral cortege arrived in Fillmore from Deseret with the body of Thomas Croft, a lad who had died on his tenth birthday, from disease supposed to have been induced from too frequent bathing in the river. His mother, the widow of the late George Croft, wished to bury him by the side of his father, who is interred in the Fillmore cemetery. The funeral services, conducted by Bishop Callister, were held at the house of Brother Thomas Davis, the residence of the parents of Mrs. Croft. The lad had been treated for sore throat, but no idea of contagion was thought of. The day after the funeral of the boy Mrs. Croft was taken ill, alarming symptoms developed,

and Dr. Hosford from San Pete County being in town, he was summoned to the assistance of the sick woman. He instantly pronounced it a bad case of diphtheria. On the morning of August 2nd Brother Thomas Davis died, and on the evening of the same day Sister Croft also passed away, leaving seven young children orphans in our midst. The youngest, a little boy eighteen months old, was born on the day of his father's burial. This event has cast a gloom over our community. The city authorities, under the direction of the Mayor, have taken vigorous measures to prevent the further spread of the disease, and no further development of it has appeared. Brother Thomas Davis was born in England, April 7th, 1811, has resided in Fillmore since 1852, was a faithful member in the Church. Sister Letitia Croft was born at St. Louis, Mo., November 21st, 1851, was a woman of faith, and great energy, devoted to the great responsibility of raising her fatherless children, and directing their course in the paths constantly walked in by their lamented father. There is no other case of diphtheria in our county, and we have burned it out here.

G. C.

Epidemic of Poisoning.

The following is a dispatch from Calcutta, dated August 10.—The epidemic of poisoning which broke out early in the year, has now extended over a large proportion of India, and through many districts a virtual reign of terror exists. At more than half of the districts huge placards are displayed saying, not as in America, "Beware of pickpockets," but "Beware of poisoners." A detailed is also given to travelers against accepting the hospitality of natives of purchasing drinks or eatables of any kind.

These precautions are rendered necessary by the fact that organized gangs of poisoners have infested the railways, peddling fruits, cakes, drinks, etc., to passengers, chiefly at the stations. Their wares are poisoned and scores of persons have met death at their hands. Moreover the inhabitants of the villages themselves have taken up the trade and poison those whom they receive as guests. In the latter cases the object appears to be plunder, but in the former it can only be simply a desire to murder, since the poisoners have no opportunity to rob the bodies of their victims.

A perfect mania for such crimes has for some time prevailed on nearly all the routes of travel throughout India, and in spite of the police, the horrible trade is still pursued. There is also a mania for poisoning for all sorts of purposes, for vengeance, for plunder, for torture, for the fulfilment of religious vows. In many cases the food exposed for sale in the markets has been poisoned wholesale. The reports of the government chemist who analyzed all the articles seized under suspicion of poison are most startling in character and give such a picture of human depravity as can scarcely be found elsewhere.

Suffering Jews.

The following is a dispatch from London, August 10.—The leading members of the Jewish community in this city and Berlin differ as to the line of action which it is advisable to adopt to mitigate the sufferings of Jews in Russia, and unless some harmonious policy be agreed upon it is not likely that much good will result from their philanthropy. Letters have been received by them from Russia warning them against English and German interference. If such interference is seriously attempted it will wreak itself upon thousands of miserable beings whose cries cannot be heard beyond the ears of their oppressors. France, too, is aroused by the hardships of the Jews in Russia, and the Hebrew financiers of this country have been made the recipients of an appeal, asking them to use their influence with the French government to make quiet representations to the government at St. Petersburg in favor of the Jews. The *Jewish World*, commenting on the proposal which has been made, that the Jews ought to use the general business solidarity of their race to boycott Russia and thereby force the statesmen of that country to revise the Jewish laws and act humanely, says that nothing could be more illusory than the supposed ability of the Jews to combine for any purpose whatever. They are thoroughly scattered and disintegrated as a race. In 1883 the Rothschilds declined to negotiate a loan for Russia on account of the persecutions of 1882, but the Czar found no difficulty in obtaining a loan through the agency of the Berlin Mendelssohns and other Jewish firms. The London financier, Benjamin Cohen, advocates a joint remonstrance by all the European powers, but there is little chance of anything of this sort being really attempted.

The following is a dispatch from Paris, August 9.—*El Stabette* says the Czar has ordered the application of the anti-Jewish laws postponed for a year, probably intending to postpone putting them in operation indefinitely. It adds that provincial authorities have adopted vexatious measures against the Jews without the Czar's authority.

THE reported floods in England, which have exceeded any that are remembered since 1813, mean the destruction to a wide extent of the hay and wheat crops, and the discomfiture of the English farmers. The wet weather has been unprecedented, and the rain has come down in floods so that in many places the whole hay crop is under water and is reported as utterly ruined. A word of caution, however, is called for. It must be remembered that the farmers generally paint the situation at its worst, and that a return of fair weather may work a great improvement. Still there is no doubt that a good deal of damage has been done. This misfortune to the English agriculturists means that American hay and wheat will be in great demand in England in the early fall.