

to Charleston, and left there on the 28th, having encountered adverse winds all the way. A heavy northeast wind began on the 29th, in the midst of which the *Pharah* made St. John's light-house and came to anchor off the bar, with two cables out. The pilot was then signalled, and although the sea was running half mast high, one reached the *Pharah* and Gen. Babcock sent the following dispatch to Dr. J. C. Lingle of this city, proprietor of steam towing tugs on the river: "St. Johns Bar, via Pilot Town, May 30th, 1884. J. C. Lingle, Jacksonville, Fla.: The *Pharah* sails from here this morning. Please send the *Seth Lowe* or *Maybe* to tow her over Mosquito Inlet Bay. Let her take the *Pharah* in tow, if overtaken." (Signed) O. E. BABCOCK, Lighthouse Manager.

The sea ran so high that the tug couldn't get out, and the sea had not gone down this morning. The next news received was the dispatch from Daytona to the *Times-Union*, announcing the sad catastrophe. When the tug comes back from Mosquito Inlet, full particulars will be known. The probability is the *Pharah* anchored off the inlet and the General and his party undertook to go ashore in a small boat, which was swamped in the breakers.

St. John, N. F., 3.—The crew of the ice-stranded brig *Confederate* left the vessel on the 24th of May, endeavoring to reach land; they have not since been heard of.

At Notre Dame Bay, as a number of men were driving logs to New Bay saw mills, a dam burst, sweeping all before it; two bodies have been recovered.

Galveston, 3.—Another disastrous rain occurred to-day; added to the recent floods it will cause a loss of many millions to the State.

Ft. Madison, Ia., 3.—A ferry boat plying between this city and Appanose, Pontoosne and Dallas, Ills., burned this morning at Pontoosne wharf.

CHICAGO, 4.—At a late hour last night, after considerable earnest talk among the Blaine delegates from Missouri and Michigan, upon the advisability of bringing out Gen. Sherman as a candidate, as the only solution of the present situation in the convention. It was urged that Gen. Sherman would not permit the use of his name or accept the nomination under any circumstances. In obedience to the wishes of a majority of these delegates John B. Henderson sent an earnest telegram to Gen. Sherman, urging him to an answer this morning. Mr. Harlan White, of New York, stated this morning that in his opinion Blaine was already beaten, and could never get as many votes in the convention as Powell Clayton did.

The general impression this morning is that the chances of the nomination of a man not heretofore prominently mentioned have been increased. The names most frequently mentioned are the two

#### SHERMAN AND GRESHAM.

General Sherman's reply to senator Henderson is understood to be a peremptory refusal to allow the use of his name. In case of a break in the Blaine column it is understood Nebraska will go to Senator Sherman. The eastern delegates are determined to adhere to Edmunds and as they are divided in opinion it is likely their strength will be divided between Sherman, Gresham and Hawley for some time.

His managers regard as the great point of danger for them

#### A DRIFT FROM BLAINE TO ARTHUR.

If this can be prevented they hope for a favorable result. The *Tribune* this morning bristles all over with bright articles for Blaine, and claims that there is no cause for discouragement on account of the Powell Clayton incident, which is not regarded as a real test. It compliments the Lynch and Southern colored delegates, and attacks boldly Geo. W. Curtis, Roosevelt, Lodge and others which it styles political duds. It says the resolution introduced by Mr. Pearce to decrease representation from the South hereafter is an ungracious return for the help received yesterday from the South.

The convention was called to order at 11.17. There was an immense attendance, and the weather was clear.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Jno. A. Barnes of the First Presbyterian Church, in the course of which he spoke of the vast moral and political changes which the nation had undergone, as indicated by the presence of him who now so worthily presided over the convention; he asked a blessing on the race and the commonwealth and the cause which that gentleman represented. He prayed that when the convention had dissolved it would have presented to the suffrage of the nation for the highest office in the people's gift, a candidate who in personal character, in devotion to duty, in loyalty to American institutions, in courage and experience and wisdom should worthily succeed to the chair of Washington and thus help the nation to become not only more prosperous and just and peaceful but also to be an inspiration and a blessing to the struggling people of mankind.

James A. Gary, of Maryland, presented a memorial and asked that it be read. It was from the President and Secretary of the State Temperance Alliance of that State, embodying resolutions passed by that body May 6th last, appealing to the conventions of the republican and democratic parties to embody a clause in their

#### PLATFORMS DISTINCTLY RECOGNIZING PROHIBITION,

and to nominate candidates in accord

therewith and saying that if neither recognized this principle the memorialists would vote for neither, and that if one of these did so then the ballots of the Alliance would be cast for the candidate of that party.

Massay, of Delaware, offered a resolution to enlarge the term of the presidential office to six years, and to render an incumbent of the office ineligible to re-election; referred.

A resolution that all delegates should bind themselves to support the nominee, whoever he may be, created a warm discussion.

Plumb, of Kansas, offered a resolution against the ownership of lands in this country by foreigners as a system opposed to the doctrines of the fathers; referred.

Hawkins, of Tennessee, offered a resolution pledging all delegates to support the nominee of the convention whoever he may be.

Price, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution, hoping that the convention would not bind its conscience in the manner proposed. Winkler, of Wisconsin, also opposed the resolution.

It was a declaration on the part of every delegate that he would support the nominee of the convention, and he thought that no such declaration was necessary.

Hawkins, of Tennessee, said he had offered the resolution in good faith and he trusted that no man would be found voting against it.

Gen. J. B. Henderson, chairman of committee on permanent organization said that if any delegate was not willing to support the nominee of the convention he

#### SHOULD NOT PARTICIPATE

in its deliberations. (Cheers.) No harm could come of its adoption, and he thought its adoption desirable in view of certain whispers in the air.

Knight of Cal., advocated the resolution and also alluded to certain whispers in the air and particularly to the editorial declaration of one of the great metropolitan journals as a reason why the resolution should be adopted.

The committee on credentials reported that they could not make a complete report until the afternoon or evening.

#### FOREIGN.

LONDON, 2.—The Papal Encyclical was read to-day in the churches of England, warning the people against forming secret societies, under pain of excommunication. The letter says: "Freemasonry at its inception was probably merely a friendly society, but if so it asks where was the necessity for the blind obedience demanded of its votaries?"

The *Telegraph* urges the appeal to the American government against harboring assassins.

There was a violent shock of earthquake May 19th on the island of Vishnu, near the mouth of the Persian Gulf. Twelve villages were destroyed, 200 persons killed and many wounded.

Berlin, 2.—Dr. Strongburg, a well known financier, is dead.

Bismarck opposes pardoning Kraziski, convicted of treason, on the ground that when a Polish party desired to show their sympathies for Germany, Kraziski acted as a spy in favor of France. He was, Bismarck declares, playing the double game of Polish patriot and Russo-French emissary.

The *Tagblatt* says the Prussian Ministry have prepared a list of persons for the State Council for royal sanction. The council will not be convoked before the end of the present session of the Reichstag. A commission of the Reichstag approves the bill for the insurance of working people against accidents.

Cairo, 2.—The fall of Berber is denied.

LONDON, 3.—A train from Salisbury was precipitated down an embankment to-day, at a point between Cremore and Downton; five persons killed and 30 injured.

A group of Liberal members of Parliament notified Gladstone of their intention to vote against the government if it surrenders to France or Europe the position England has won on the Nile.

Paris, 3.—The Irish residents solicit French sympathy for the independence of Ireland.

Berlin, 3.—Emperor William has said: "The last great work of my reign is to establish Germany's social policy; her colonial political will be the duty and glory of my son."

The Emperor signed the ordinance decreeing the Crown President and Bismarck vice-president of the new Staat.

A banquet was given at the Hotel Kaiserhof to-night in honor of Henry Gill, representative of New Orleans Exposition. Prominent German and financial magnates, ex-Minister Sargent, Admiral Lovinius and many Americans were present. Many speeches were made during the evening, warmly commending the project, and predicting its success.

Cairo, 3.—It is rumored the Mahdi has gone to Khartoum; his surrender is shortly expected.

Sydney, 3.—The authorities are precautioning against dynamiters.

LONDON, 4.—The Aquarium at Bishopsgate was burned to-day, including several lions, bears, etc.

The widow of Wendell Phillips is again seriously ill in Boston.

#### THE MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

The Conference convened near Banner, Calhoun County, May 17th, 1884.

Elders from Utah present: Jos. S. Clark, President of the Conference; Jos. L. Jolley, H. C. Call, O. A. Bates, C. L. Flake, John A. Waite and Lamoni Call; B. H. Roberts of the Presidency of the Southern States mission not being able to meet with us until Saturday night, not having been able to make connection on the railroad.

Meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a.m.

Prest. J. S. Clark made a few opening remarks, expressing his good feeling in meeting with the Elders and friends, and declared to the people that the Gospel promulgated by the Elders was not a new one, but the same as was delivered to the people some 1800 years ago.

He was followed by other Elders, who made appropriate remarks on the first principles of the Gospel and on the history, travels and experiences of the Latter-day Saints, showing how they had been mobbed and driven ever since the church was organized, and how God, in His goodness had miraculously supplied their necessities; how the people of every dispensation from righteous, Able down to the present time, who have lived Godly, have had to suffer persecution. That the religion of the Latter-day Saints required not only the attention of its adherents on Sunday, but seven days in each week.

A few remarks were made relative to the order and harmony found in the organization.

2 p.m.

The congregation was addressed on the subject of apostasy from the primitive faith, and the restoration of the Gospel in these last days through the revelations of God to the Prophet Joseph Smith. On the Book of Mormon its divine authenticity being proved by the many predictions concerning it contained in the Old and New Testaments, as well as from recent discoveries in America. Remarks were then made showing the absurdity of referring to the last chapter of Revelations to prove that there are to be no more prophecies and that there are thousands of testimonies in favor of the Book of Mormon while there are few in favor of the Bible.

May 18th, 10 a.m.

The first speaker dwelt for some time on the principle of faith, its power and necessity not only in the father, but in the Son and Holy Ghost and in the Gospel as laid down in the Scriptures. Explained the impossibility of pleasing God without faith, and the consequence of disobedience to God's laws. How many (said he) had been destroyed for not obeying, while those who had faith obtained eternal life.

President B. H. Roberts then addressed the meeting. Referred to the Young men who were called to leave their various vocations in life and come to preach the Gospel. People think it strange that these boys were sent here to declare unto them the word of God; for say they, haven't we learned preachers among us who are educated for this purpose? and haven't we schools and colleges for the education of our children in the arts and sciences? Yes, we admit all this, and also that our advantages in this regard have been limited, our parents having had to struggle hard to sustain themselves in a desert country; therefore we have not had the advantage of education that some have. A similar circumstance occurred some 1,800 years ago, when the unlearned and humble were chosen to confound the wisdom of the wise and noble. Referred to Rome with her wisdom, learned teachers and schools of philosophy, in the midst of which the Savior appeared, walking in the humble paths of life; and though he had never learned letters, yet he taught the wise in the wisdom of God. He also chose for His Apostles the poor and unlearned to act as teachers of men. These illiterate fishermen went into all the world preaching to the learned and wise, calling them to repentance. And now he has simply repeated the same. So the argument that the Elders are unlearned is no evidence against their being the servants of God, neither are the rumors concerning them any proof against them inasmuch as they are pure, for men spoke evil of Christ, calling him the Prince of Devils, and of the Apostles they spoke a great deal of evil, and Christ goes so far as to say for his followers to rejoice when men should speak evil of them. Referred to the objections and accusations brought to bear against the Elders, as for and not against them. Showed that education did not qualify a man to preach, for the things of God knoweth no man only by the Spirit of God. Spoke on the necessity of obeying the Gospel as was laid down by our Savior and revealed again in this dispensation through the Prophet Joseph Smith.

2 p.m.

Conference was again called to order and, after the opening exercises, was addressed on the Apostasy, Restoration and Latter-day Judgment.

President Roberts said he wanted the people to understand that these Elders who are here tramping around through these woods are not here for worldly gain; they didn't come for their health nor for pleasure, but because God has called them, and we call upon you in the name of Jesus Christ to repent of your sins. We are earnest in these things, for after our testimonies will come those of cyclones, earthquakes, fierce and vivid lightnings and the sea heaving itself beyond its bounds.

Council meetings were held each morning and evening during Conference.

Elders J. S. Clark and J. A. Waite were honorably released to return home, and Jos. L. Jolley appointed to succeed Elder Clark in the Presidency of the Mississippi Conference.

On account of ill health Elder L. Call was transferred from the Mississippi to the Virginia Conference.

A good spirit prevailed and all seemed delighted with the instructions.

CHARLES L. FLAKE, Clerk.  
Banner, Mississippi.  
May 21st, 1884.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### High Water at Deseret.

##### Timely Assistance—Hoping for the Best.

DESERET, Millard Co., Utah,  
May 30th, 1884.

##### Editor Deseret News:

The Sevier River is higher than it has been for very many years. Our dam has been in considerable danger, several breaches having been made, but prompt and energetic action has thus far saved it. Our Bishop, with commendable zeal, has labored incessantly with the brethren to avert the threatened calamity. Men have been working night and day for some time and we think now our dam will be secure, though higher water may come. Last Saturday, when our situation was most critical, the Stake Conference was being held in Fillmore. The Stake Presidency was notified by telegram of our danger asked if large quantities of lumber could be supplied for waste-gates, and the prompt reply came, "Yes," all you want. "Sending loads to-day." We have since been assured that assistance will be rendered by the brethren throughout the county if any further accident occurs endangering the crops of the people. We desire to acknowledge this kindly and fraternal spirit manifested by our brethren.

President Hinckley and Robison and Bishops Kimball and Smith have visited us since Conference, and by their counsel and co-operation, rendered valuable assistance. We are truly grateful for this manifestation of good will and sympathy.

Waste-gates have been made on each side of the river to relieve the heavy pressure at the dam.

Our prospects for good crops were never better. The water in the river is still rising, and the low lands are all under water. Many families have had to leave their houses for a season.

The people are united, and determined that nothing shall be lacking on their part to protect the interests of the community, and we believe that by the blessing of God we shall safely pass this crisis, and raise abundant crops, and receive the blessings so often promised to us.

Yours faithfully,  
VERAX.

##### THE MOON INHABITED.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND CULTIVATED FIELDS CAN BE SEEN.

At the astronomical observatory of Berlin, says a translation from Nya Pressen Helsingfor, a discovery has lately been made which, without doubt, will cause the greatest sensation, not only among the adepts in science, but even among the most learned. Prof. Blendmann, in that city, has found, beyond a doubt, that our old friend, the moon, is not a mere lantern which kindly furnishes light for the loving youth and gas companies of our planet, but the abode of living, intelligent beings, for which he is prepared to furnish proofs most convincing.

This question has agitated humanity from time immemorial, and has been the object of the greatest interest. But the opinions have always differed very widely, and no two minds held one and the same. Already in ancient times the belief prevailed that the moon was inhabited by some higher organized, intelligent beings, somewhat resembling man, and in order to communicate with them the earthly enthusiasts planted rows of trees several miles in length so as to form the figure of the Pythagorean theorem. The celebrated astronomer Schroeder, in the beginning of the present century, fancied that he could detect places on the surface of the moon which periodically grew lighter and darker, and from this fact he derived the conclusion that the phenomenon was a proof of existing vegetation. During the last few decades, however, the idea of life on the moon has been held up to ridicule, and totally ignored by men of learning. But, nevertheless, it has now been proved to be correct.

By accident Dr. Blendmann found that the observations of the moon gave but very unsatisfactory results, owing to the intensity of the light power of the moon's atmosphere, which is that strong that it effects the correctness of the observations in a very high degree. He then conceived the idea to make the object-glass of the refractor less sensitive to the rays of light, and for that purpose he darkened it with the smoke of camphor. It took months of experimenting before he succeeded in finding his right degree of obscurity of the glass, and when finally found he then with the refractor took a very accurate photo of the moon's surface. This he placed in a sun microscope which gave the picture a diameter of 55 1/2 feet. The revelation was most

startling. It perfectly overturned all hitherto entertained ideas of the moon's surface. Those level plains which formerly were held to be oceans of water proved to be verdant fields, and what formerly were considered mountains turned out as deserts of sand and oceans of water. Towns and habitations of all kinds were plainly discernable, as well as signs of industry and traffic. The learned professor's study and observations of old Luna will be repeated every full moon when the sky is clear, and we venture to predict that the time is not far off when we shall know more about the man in the moon than as being an agent in English politics. — *Chicago News.*

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#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Peter Neilsen, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrators of the Estate of Peter Neilsen, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrators at their residence at Washington City, Washington County, Utah.

ISRAEL NEILSEN,  
KARREN N. NEILSEN,  
Administrators of the Estate of Peter Neilsen, deceased.

Dated at Washington City, Washington County, Utah, May 1st, 1884. 1826 4w

#### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,  
County of Tooele, ss

Estate of David Douglas, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of David Douglas, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in Sugar House Ward, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah.

Dated at Tooele City, May 12th, 1884.  
JAMES MCGHIE,  
Administrator of the Estate of David Douglas, deceased. w18 4w