

viate her sufferings he went away and was not called until Monday, the following afternoon, at four o'clock. After making a final examination he found an unnatural and very serious condition and declined to do anything with the case until another physician was summoned. Dr. Hasbrouck was called in and together they worked unitedly until exhausted, but without success. The patient was under the influence of chloroform and was very weak. Dr. Bowers was sent for, but was unable to come. A messenger was dispatched for Dr. Wilcox, who promptly responded, but before his arrival the unborn child was dead, though the mother had not yet been relieved of it. Not long after Dr. Wilcox arrived the trouble was apparently at an end. Mrs. Davis rallied and asked for food. Her wants were supplied under the direction of the three physicians and she appeared to be progressing nicely. She asked to be allowed to see her babe, but was not informed of the true nature of affairs for fear that it would injure her chances for recovery. She soon after sank into a peaceful slumber. It proved to be her last earthly sleep, for she died while still unconscious from what the doctors term "the shocks."

As before intimated, there were whisperings of suspicious and crooked work having been done by the attendants. To get at the truth of the matter a News reporter called upon Dr. Wilcox today, and that gentleman stated that there was absolutely no evidence of any malpractice or wrong doing of any kind whatever. It was one of those cases which fortunately very few physicians encounter, though their professional practice might cover a period of many years.

Doctors Dogge and Hasbrouck are both highly indignant, as are also their brother physicians, at the rumors of malpractice being put in circulation. They know nothing about rumored arrests or suit for damages, as has been hinted at.

Funeral services were held over Mrs. Davis' remains at Skewes' undertaking parlors this afternoon.

The body was buried in Mount Olivet cemetery.

MORGAN STAKE CONFERENCE.

The quarterly conference of the Morgan Stake convened Sunday and Monday, the 20th and 21st inst. The meetings were well attended, and a good spirit and feeling were manifest. Among those who spoke during the conference, besides the Stake Presidency, were Elders Clark and Welch, who had just returned from foreign missions; Elders Goddard and Ellis, who are traveling in the interest of the Sabbath schools; Elder John Seaman of Weber and Elder B. H. Roberts. Elder Roberts delivered three very instructive discourses, two at the conference and one at the Priesthood meeting. His subjects were the purpose and importance of our conferences, the order of the Priesthood and duties of its members; the speaker also quoted from the saying of the Prophet Daniel regarding the Kingdom of God being set up in the last days to succeed all other kingdoms. Much good advice was given by

the other brethren who addressed the conference on the proper training and educating the young in the principles of the Gospel, and advised the brethren not to lay their religion aside for politics or anything else, but be governed by the Spirit of the Lord in all matters.

At the close of the conference the home missionaries who had been traveling for the past six months were honorably released and another good corps appointed.

A. FRANCIS,
Stake Clerk.

MORGAN, Nov. 24, 1892.

HAMMER-HEAD SNAKE.

A letter from Dr. E. E. Brown says he and party have made a most wonderful discovery in King's River canyon, says the Selma, Cal., *Irrigator*. In crossing a small creek they came to a beautiful canyon or basin of about three acres of level meadow, surrounded by perpendicular walls some 200 feet high. A fine stream of cold, clear water was flowing into the little meadow, but there seemed to be no outlet. There was no way of getting down into the valley, but quail and rabbit seemed to inhabit the little basin.

A pair of opera glasses brought to light a number of snakes basking in the sun on a flat rock. They were one to three feet in length, and had heads shaped exactly like a blacksmith's hammer. While the party were examining with the glasses the maneuvers of a number of the snakes crawling through the grass, a very large one was noticed making a sneak on a cotton-tail rabbit. When within about two feet of the rabbit the snake stiffened the front half of its body, and beat it into a right angle. Then his snakeship straightened out suddenly, bringing the rabbit a swinging blow on the side of its head which laid bunny out completely.

Another snake was observed to creep on to a quail sitting on a scrubby tree. This snake twisted about four inches of its tail along a limb of the tree and used all the rest of its body for a hammer and handle to whack the quail on the head such a stinging blow that it died without a flutter of its wings. The snake seemed to have the wonderful power of lengthening its body out nearly double its normal length and as small as a whalebone whip, the heavier part being next to the part wrapped around the tree.

After killing the quail and rabbit the snake hammered the body into a pulp, bones and all, with its head, and then swallowed the whole business. The swallowing showed that the hammer part of the head could be laid back out of the way while the swallowing was done.

Every effort possible with the appliances they had with them was made to get one of the snakes, but they failed.

The Sevier Mining company have levied an assessment of four cents per share upon the capital stock. The proceeds will be used to more fully open the mine, improve the mill and get ready for active work next summer. This property contains large bodies of free milling gold ore, running from \$20 up into the hundreds.—*Journal*.

\$5,000,000 ON HIS WORD.

A good many things were done at the time of the Civil War in this country which were of great value to the Federal Government, but which history has never recognized.

Perhaps it will always remain a mystery who it was that placed at the disposal of the Government a great fortune in gold without asking any security, so that thereby the cruisers which were being built in England for the Confederate Government were never permitted to sail out of English harbors, says the *Boston Globe*.

In the early years of the war certain shipbuilders in Great Britain received commissions from the Confederate Government to build some very swift steamships, which were to be armed with long range guns, and which, sailing under letters of marque, were expected to inflict great damage upon the vessels sailing under the Union flag.

Charles Francis Adams was Minister from the United States to the British Court, and he was very anxious about these ships, because he knew that if they were ever permitted to sail from English ports the damage they could do to vessels sailing under the American flag would be enormous.

He protested to the British Government, but was told that that Government had no information that these ships were designed to prey upon the commerce of the United States. Unless Mr. Adams could furnish that information, the British Government could take no steps to restrain them.

The vessels were being built, and they were almost ready to put to sea, when Mr. Adams appeared before the British authorities with proof, which he had obtained in a manner which he alone knew, and which he kept as a secret to the day of his death, that these vessels were paid for with Confederate money, and he also furnished a complete list of officers and crews who were to sail upon them. He furnished other evidence which was convincing.

At that time it was said that the Ministry was not friendly to the Union cause, and would be glad to see the Confederate Government maintain itself.

The law of nations is very strict, however, so that England could be accused of doing an unfriendly act if she permitted these vessels to depart after such evidence.

Mr. Adams believed that the Ministry would find some technical way to evade responsibility, and he had reason for such belief.

A day or two after he had made his protest with proof he received word from the British authorities that if he would deposit \$5,000,000 in gold immediately to protect the English Government against suit for damages the vessels would not be allowed to depart.

Mr. Adams was in despair. He believed this to be a trick. Of course he had not \$5,000,000 at his instant command, and as there was no ocean cable in those days he could not get it from his Government in much less than three weeks' time.

Before he could hear from Washington these cruisers would be out upon the high seas.

As he sat in his office grieving greatly over this peril, a gentleman walked in who asked that absolute privacy be secured for a few moments.