

early grave because they loved their country better than themselves.

"The Duke was a Bourbon—the most cruel and savage of his name—a brute in his passions, overbearing in his disposition, a devil in his temper. He ruled with a rod of iron, hoping to crush the spirit of his people, but, thank God, he never succeeded. Perhaps you will understand why he acted as he did. There was a revolution in 1848, when Charles II was driven out. In 1849 the family was restored, but Charles II resigned the crown to his son, Charles III. The new Duke felt that the only way to retain power was to grind down his subjects. The people were inclined to allow him an opportunity to become a popular governor, but their spirit rebelled at his persecution.

"The Duke Charles was grossly immoral and consequently hated religion. He always carried a horse-whip, and when he met a priest he would whip him until he was tired and curse him. His action towards his poorer subjects was similar. This led 'Young Italy' to resolve on his death. Several men were detailed to kill him, but all their ingenuity could not overcome his precautions. He wore a suit of armor under his clothes, so that a pistol bullet aimed at his body could not injure him. For the same reason a dagger could not injure him. And again there was a great difficulty in approaching him, as he was always accompanied by a body guard.

"At last Carra was detailed to accomplish what a dozen others had failed to do. He was determined to kill the Duke, but knew that to succeed he must adopt a different plan of operations from any of his predecessors. Carra procured a triangular file and sharpened it to a fine point. He steeped the instrument in gallic acid for a week, so that in case he wounded the Duke blood poisoning would ensue. He next procured a suit of clothes, the fabric of which was so prepared that it tore when even slightly pulled.

"Everything was now ready and so he selected a place to lie in wait for the Duke. For several days he remained at his post, until at last the desired opportunity arrived. The Duke approached accompanied by his minister and surrounded by his guard. The people gave him plenty of room, dreading to meet him lest they should incite his anger by their very appearance. Carra stepped out from his ambush. He held the file in his hand and prepared to inflict the death-blow. The undertaking was one of great peril, but though his heart beat wildly his courage did not fail him. The Duke was now within a few yards. Carra suddenly rushed at him and before any one could interfere to prevent it, stabbed him with the poisoned file in the groin, below the coat of mail.

"The Duke fell with a loud cry of agony and a curse. Carra waited for no more. As he ran off with all the speed of desperation, a yell of terror and fury burst from the minister and guard. Carra ran on. Nobody stopped him. A few laid hands on him but could not hold, as the cloth gave way, and nobody pursued.

"At last Carra arrived at the city wall. He ran up the steps. It was an awful leap to the ground on the other side, as it was 30 feet high. But it was a matter of life or death, and he undertook to leap. He alighted uninjured but badly shaken. He did not care for this, and proceeded through the country beyond the city limits.

"Two hours later Carra entered the city by one of the five gates. He was immediately placed under arrest.

"Why do you arrest me?" he asked, apparently astonished.

"As a conspirator and member of 'la Giovina Italia,' which has assassinated the Duke of Parma!"

"After being kept in prison for two months Carra was liberated, as there was no proof against him. He came to America and sent a letter to the authorities at Parma avowing that he had assassinated the Duke, and that all other persons charged were innocent. He was never extradited, however, for the detectives could not find him, as he had assumed a new name."

The speaker was rigidly circumspect under cross-examination, and would make no admissions as to his participation in the crime, but that the story he told with such attention to detail was his own a dozen or more Italians in Philadelphia knew to be a fact.—*Philadelphia News.*

#### BOOTBLACKS AS HEROES.

##### THREE TRUE STORIES WITHOUT A MORAL ATTACHED.

Five hundred bootblacks make an easy and comfortable living with the brush and dip in this city. Many have grown gray in an occupation ordinarily followed by very young boys and have reared families on their income. Others again support large families by their industry. There are a few who are absolutely the only support of households well filled with children, presided over by widowed mothers.

Detective Almindinger, whose duty runs in that line, is cognizant of several cases where families of from six to thirteen regulate their appetites to the financial returns daily of a single son when he throws his box from his shoulder. To these people the "musical patter of the gentle rain on the roof has no charms. It announces a reduction in the daily rations. An inclement week becomes an historical epoch that is remembered and referred to as the occasion of some particularly distressing incident.

#### A BOOTBLACK'S BRAVERY.

The vast array of shoe polishers, however, have but few cares and little responsibilities, and for the most part lead happy and contented lives. Some of them make "big" money and not a few have been the heroes of startling adventures.

"Brophy Dan," or Daniel McColgan, who plies his vocation at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, is recorded in this class. Dan never knew the care of a father or mother, and so far as his knowledge reaches he has not a relative on the face of the earth. He has now reached the age of 29, and is quite as well supplied in this world's goods as the day a police officer found him in a small basket on a step in Old South-work.

When nine years of age Dan was strolling in Callowhill street from Fairmount Park. He had reached Twenty-fourth street when there was a cry of "fire," and crowds were hurriedly gathering about a row of frame houses then standing in Callowhill street above Twenty-fifth. The youngster was soon in the common yard of the row, one of which was on fire in the third story. Presently there were cries of "help" from a rear window of the burning room. The fire department had just arrived on the scene and a ladder was quickly raised. Dan was discovered on the window, nearly suffocated by smoke, but vainly endeavoring to lift an old woman to her feet. Both were carried out by the firemen.

It subsequently transpired that Dan had seen the old woman at the window and had groped his way from the rear entrance of the house to the room, and his cries saved the old woman's life. She had caused the fire by accidentally upsetting a charcoal stove. The woman was Mrs. Margaret Brophy, who, when she died, bequeathed to Dan one-half interest in a small house owned by her on Wood Street above 24th. John Brophy, a son, inherited the other half. Brophy turned out to be a wild boy, and led Dan into bad habits. The house soon became the property of others, and the proceeds of the sale were wasted. A few years ago Brophy was convicted of robbery and was sentenced to the penitentiary. After his release he reformed, and now earns an honest livelihood.

#### THE BOOTBLACK DETECTIVE.

David Carnan, otherwise "Cabey," is one of the oldest shiners in the city. He has occupied a position at Sixth and Chestnut streets for time whereof memory of recent man runneth not. Carnan has at times been considered by his associates quite wealthy. On two occasions he has received rewards from the government for services rendered in the capture of criminals, the greatest of which was \$1,500. This was given in consideration of the return of three well-executed counterfeit plates of the denomination of five, ten and twenty dollar notes, which were recovered by Carnan in the Frankford house occupied by Sherman and his gang after their dislodgment by Special Agent Drummond, now stationed in New York. Carnan also did some excellent detective work, when but a boy for John Sharkey. The boy played to perfection the role of a harmless idiot, and obtained a vast amount of valuable information.

#### A WEEK IN A SEWER.

"Schooly" Shaw, who, by the grace of Carnan, is permitted to polish shoes also at Sixth and Chestnut streets, has not made much money, but he has enjoyed the experience of living for one week in the Dock-street sewer.

Years ago Shaw was a daring member of a gang of boys who infested the locality of Second and Dock streets, and who were known as the "Owls," a name given them in consequence of their nocturnal depredations. The boys believed an old story to the effect that about middle-way up Dock-street sewer there were deposited great quantities of gold, to obtain which courage and the capacity to swim was all that were necessary.

The tale was no doubt the outgrowth of an attempt that was made about 50 years ago to rob Girard bank, on Third Street, under which the sewer runs. This sewer is simply a walled creek, branches of which formerly extended to Fourth and Arch Streets and Fourth and Spruce Streets. These robbers entered the sewer in a boat from the Delaware and worked their way to a position under the bank. They had removed several of the floor stones of vault when they were discovered, captured and afterward punished.

Shaw and two companions in quest of their fortune entered the sewer at low tide on planks and floated up with the rising waters. In the course of an hour the three became separated. Shaw's two companions managed to stop their upward movement and floated out again safely with the receding waters.

They believed that Shaw had been drowned. Nothing was heard of him for a week, and he had been given up for dead, when one night he was carried home by the police.

#### SHAW'S WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

His plank had drifted into a gully or recess, as he explained, from which he could not extricate himself. For six days he worked and paddled in horrible darkness for an exit, but in vain. Finally in desperation he committed himself to the muddy water. The tide was running out, and in a few minutes he was emptied into the Delaware, and a passing boat picked him up. The mystery surrounding Shaw's entanglement was subsequently explained. He had taken with him a bucket in which to carry the prospective gold, to the

handle of which one end of a clothes-line was fastened, the other end was tied to the plank. A few weeks after Shaw's rescue the plank he used was picked up at one of the wharves. The bucket was still attached, but it was muddy and bottomless. It had fallen from Shaw's plank and becoming full of mud, served as an anchor and kept the boy in position for a week.—*Philadelphia News.*

#### A Cheap Workshop Disinfectant.

In workshops, factories and places generally, where numbers of people are congregated together, the removal of foul smells and evil odors is often not only a matter affecting the comfort of a great many persons, but is frequently of the utmost importance on sanitary grounds. The knowledge therefore, of how to obtain a cheap disinfectant at a trifling cost, says an exchange may prove of service to a great many of our readers, and cannot, in fact, be too widely spread. Many solutions of metallic chlorides are useful for this purpose, owing to their ready decomposition and without being open to the same objection as the so-called "chloride of lime" so generally used, the smell from which, however, is to many people as offensive, or even more so, than the smell it is intended to destroy. Dr. Golden, of St. Thomas' Hospital, was the first to bring into notice, we believe, a solution of chloride of lead as being inodorous, more effective, and procurable at almost infinitesimal cost. Purchased in the form of chloride of lead, it would cost about 25 cents a pound, but it may readily be obtained from nitrate of lead (which may be purchased at 12 cents a pound), and common salt, as follows: Take half a drachm of common salt in a pail or bucket of water, pour the two solutions together and allow the sediment to subside. The clear supernatant fluid will be a saturated solution of chloride of lead. "If the general public," says Dr. Stone in a letter to a contemporary, "would have their ereas and dust bins disinfected with the above solution, it would conduce materially to the health and comfort of the community at large. A cloth dipped in this solution and hung up in a room will sweeten the atmosphere instantly, and will also have similar effects on sinks," etc.

#### "ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers 15c. Druggists w

The man who sowed the first field of potatoes in Scotland died in 1850.

#### HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, Dropsical Swellings, Dizziness, Indigestion, Headache, Sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." w

The colored race in the United States is estimated at 7,000,000 strong, and their property holdings exceed \$100,000,000.

#### THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor and cures Dyspepsia. \$1. w

#### ORDER.

In the Probate Court, in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Estate of Ernest I. Young.

Order appointing Time and Place for Settlement of Account and Discharge.

ON READING AND FILING THE Petition of William Asper, Administrator of the Estate of Ernest I. Young, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration upon said estate in this Court, and that the same has been duly audited, allowed and confirmed; that all the debts and expenses of administration have been fully paid, and that a portion of said estate remains to be divided among the heirs of said deceased, and praying among other things for an order of discharge from further duties as said administrator.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said Ernest I. Young, deceased, be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Salt Lake, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County Court House, on the 26th day of December 1884, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order should not be made allowing said final account and discharging said administrator, according to law.

It is further ordered that the Clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in at least three public places in this County and published in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and published in Salt Lake City for at least three weeks prior to said 26th day of December, 1884.

ELIAS A. SMITH,

Probate Judge.

Dated November 26th, 1884.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,

County of Salt Lake.

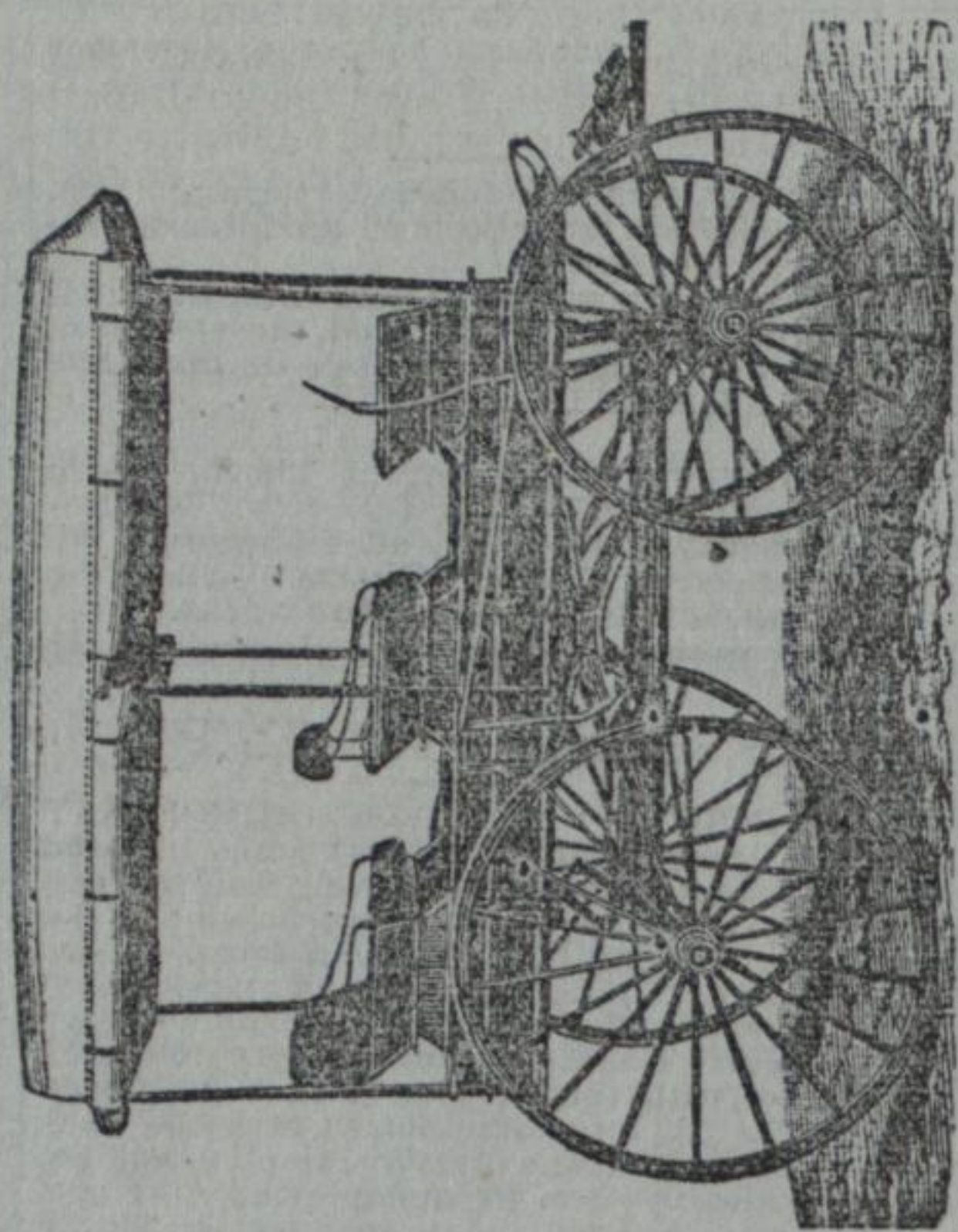
I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an order appointing time and place for settlement final account and discharge of administrator in the matter of the Estate of Ernest I. Young, deceased, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 26th day of November A. D., 1884.

JOHN C. CUTLER,

Probate Clerk

w 3w



## STUDEBAKER'S LEADING STYLES OF Spring Wagons.

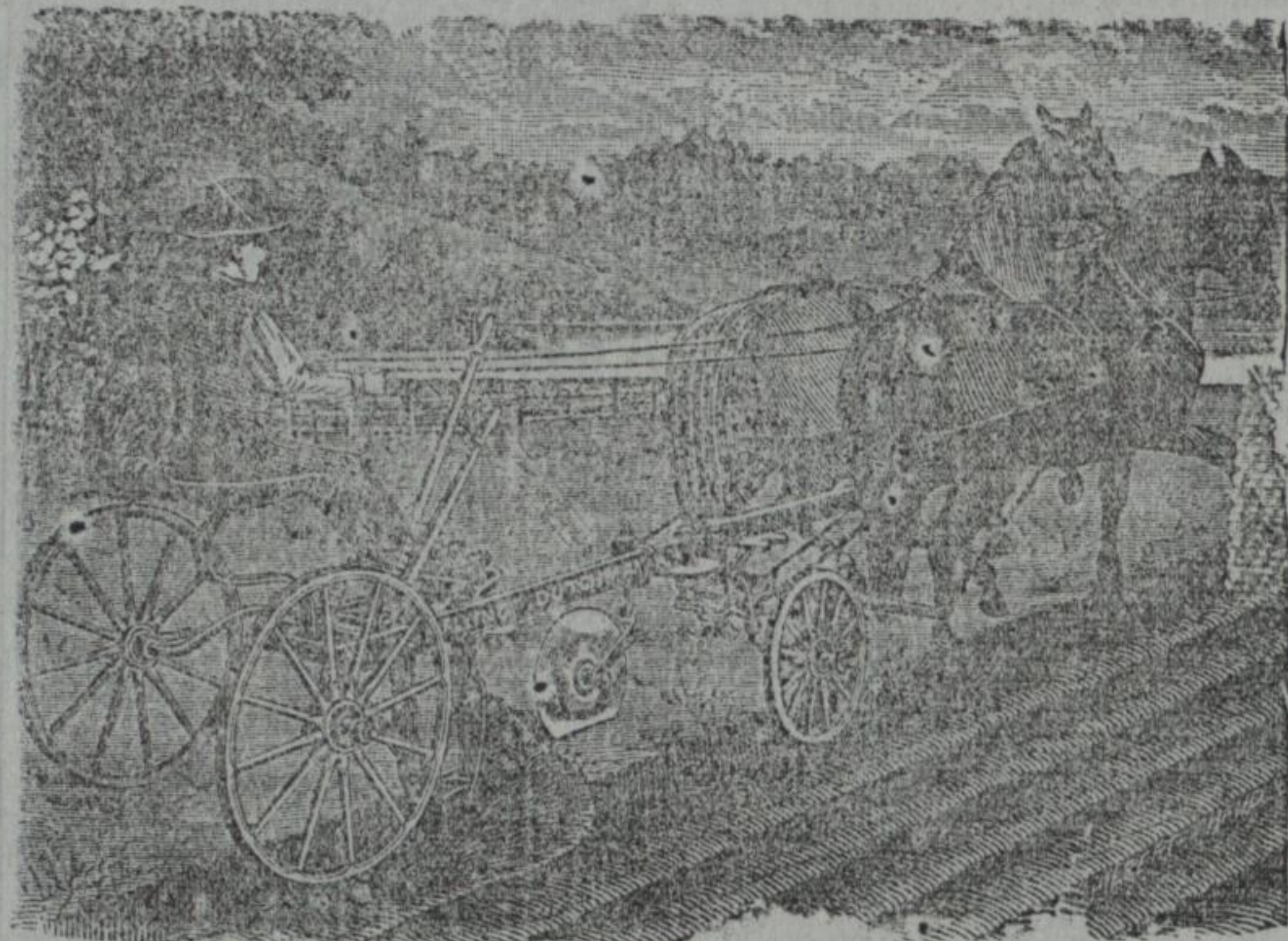
DIAMOND WAGON,  
PLATFORM "  
EXCURSION "  
TRAVELING "  
MOUNTAIN "  
FOUR SPRING "

ALL WITH STEEL AXLES.

ALL SIZES OF

Farm Wagons.

## The Flying Dutchman



GUARANTEED TO BE

## The Lightest Draught Sulky Plow Made.

Is by far the simplest constructed and easiest handled Plow in the Market.

For Sale by HOWARD SEBREE CO., at Bain Wagon Depot,  
SALT LAKE AND OGDEN, UTAH; WEISER, CALDWELL, SHOSHONE,  
MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO. ds&w

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

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AMES STEAM ENGINES,  
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SAW AND SHINGLE MILLS,

AND ANY AND ALL KINDS OF

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Machinery and Supplies of all kinds.

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