

TIKNOVA, 8.—The Sobranje to-day adopted the Regent's address and adjourned until Wednesday. In the meantime there will be private reunions of the members to discuss the election of a Prince.

LONDON, 9.—Lord Mayor's day opened gloomy and dark. There are but few signs in the city to indicate that this is the day for the Lord Mayor's show. The display of bunting and decoration usually made on this occasion is almost generally omitted, and the authorities and populace seem imbued with a sense of oppression. This condition is due to the anxiety for the result of the threatened gathering of the Socialists. The police have made all possible arrangements for resisting any attempts at disorder. At an early hour

SHOALS OF ROUGHS

bezan to emerge from the slums and made their way towards the sections where the Socialists had arranged to assemble. Battalions of police proceeded to different points, received hearty cheers from the people. The streets in the west end of the city present a remarkable appearance; all the shutters of the shops are drawn and barricaded and iron railings are boarded with stout timber. Banks and other buildings are secured in a similar manner. These precautions are not confined to buildings on the route of the Lord Mayor's procession, but extend to the streets far removed. The suburban police and reserves have been posted at prominent points, and a large military force and all the household troops are in readiness if their assistance is needed. At 11 o'clock the force proceeded to the north side of Trafalgar Square. Shops in the vicinity are closed and the doors and windows of jewelry establishments are heavily barred. Hundreds of students armed with sticks have gathered about the square. A

CROWD OF LOAFERS

arrived and were allowed to proceed to the entrance of the square. There they were met by a double line of police and turned into the Strand. Mounted police cleared the roadway. The throng at Trafalgar Square is increasing to vast proportions. The police keep admirable order.

LONDON, 9.—A trifling encounter occurred in Trafalgar Square at about noon. A mob about 800 strong and marching in a body, was halted by the police and separated. The police then cleared the square and pushed the crowd towards the Thames embankment. There the mob halted and hooted and groaned at the officers. Three hundred medical students, marching abreast and armed with bludgeons, proceeded along the Strand, and the police life guards in passing through Victoria Street were saluted with groans by a small knot of roughs. Two Socialists called upon Sir Charles Warren to-day and requested an answer to their letter of yesterday, inquiring why the proposed Socialist demonstrations had been prohibited. Sir Charles referred them to his proclamation.

THE PROCESSION STARTED

at the usual hour and proceeded over the designed route without anything happening beyond the usual hoarse playing incident to the occasion. The police dispersed the medical students and refused to allow them to occupy Trafalgar Square. One thousand policemen were posted on the square. The Scotch guards were mustered in St. George's barracks, behind the national gallery. The crowd about Trafalgar Square at one o'clock had grown colossal, the rough element predominating, and accessions were constantly arriving. Police

LINED THE STREETS

converging on the square and refused to permit any one to enter. Efforts were made to keep the crowd from moving as far as it was possible.

1:30 p.m.—At this hour it is expected that the Socialists will attempt to hold meeting at 3 o'clock. If they do it, it is now certain that the police will be ordered to prevent the meeting at any cost.

When the procession passed Trafalgar Square it met with no demonstration, part of the crowds, except the unorganized, cheering and hooting, the latter being especially directed at the Lord Mayor. After the show had gone by the mob at once surged over into the square and soon formed a

DENSE THROG

about the Nelson monument. A number of men mounted the pedestal at different periods. Some of these waved red flags. The square soon became a scene of excitement. Recognized Socialist leaders managed here and there to gather round them groups of men ready and willing to listen to speeches. In this way the vast crowd was soon divided up into numberless excited groups each stirred up by its own spokesmen and all noisy and excited. The police did not attempt to interfere with the rush of the mob to the square, but formed a strong cordon around it.

Among the speakers who addressed the group was Williams, the Socialist leader. He declared that the populace would show that they hold an orderly meeting to let the public know the amount of distress which at present existed among the workmen of England.

Another speaker said all the power of the country was invoked to prevent us from assembling; our reply to all this is that we are here.

WE WANT FOOD,

work and dwelling places for all, and we will have them. Resolutions of a proper kind will be adopted and they will be sent to the Marquis of Salisbury and to Lord Randolph Churchill, and they will be compelled to listen to them. The Socialists will continue their work until every vestige of tyranny shall be swept away. Our organization is the only one which dares to take a proper position on behalf of the poor and oppressed. We are here to agitate in a peaceful manner for work for all and overwork for none.

Resolutions asking the government to provide work for the unemployed and to reduce to eight the number of hours constituting a day's work, were carried amid loud cheering, and the group which adopted them, and which had by this time absorbed nearly all the multitude remaining in the square, dispersed, cheering for the promises of a social revolution. Most of the people who had composed this audience at once went away.

LONDON, 9.—Most of the people who had composed this audience at once went away. The others loitered about and joined the various throngs attracted to the scene.

A number of anti-Socialists attempted to hold a

COUNTER DEMONSTRATION

in Trafalgar Square. They were attacked and roughly handled by their opponents and driven from the scene. The police and life guards interfered and cleared the square. The work was not difficult, and but one arrest was made. A section of the crowd went from the square to the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury and attempted to make a demonstration. They were, however, dispersed easily by the police.

LONDON, 9.—The newspapers all publish articles deploring the untimely end of Archer.

The Times says: "His pitiful death will cause a shock of pain even to the most callous among the multitude in whom it is to be feared, the gambling passion has almost extinguished feeling."

Sporting Life says: "Words fail to express our deep regret at the death of the world-famed jockey, Archer. We are certain this feeling will find an echo in the hearts of myriads of men not only in this country, but also in others, where his name is a household word. Wherever the English tongue is spoken, Archer is a familiar word."

The Prince of Wales has sent a telegram of condolence to the dead jockey's sister.

LONDON, 9.—Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the telegrams of the Bulgarian Deputies, says:

"My opinions and desires concerning the emancipated or autonomous provinces of the Ottoman Empire always have been the same. The liberties obtained for them from the Sultan I consider to be intended for their own use and benefit, and it is not proper that they should be handed over in whole or in part to anybody else. I have never thought it my duty to raise my voice on the present occasion; because I believe there is no difference of opinion in England on the subject, and no reason to doubt that the sentiment of the nation is represented in the councils of Europe by Lord Iddesleigh."

The Chronicle's Vienna correspondent bears of an Anglo-Austrian agreement based upon Austria's accepting the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia as *casus belli*. Russia, therefore, the correspondent says, has given assurances that she has no intention of even partially occupying Bulgaria.

It is reported that General Kaulbars is suffering from nervous excitement, and has had

APOPLECTIC FITS.

The Bulgarian Government has consented to release the Russian Captain Nibakoff, the leader of the revolt at Bourgas.

TIKNOVA, 8.—General Kaulbars threatens to occupy the telegraph office at Bourgas unless communication with the Russian Consul there is restored.

SODA, 8.—The Russian partisans at Silvitza, headed by the officers, made an attempt to incite a rising to-day. The authorities, who had been previously warned, suppressed the attempt and arrested the plotters.

BRUSSELS, 9.—The session of the Belgian Chambers was opened to-day. King Leopold in his speech opening the session said that Belgium's foreign relations were excellent. The Antwerp exhibition had shown that industry in the country had progressed. The extension of commerce was urged. The riots at Leige and Charleroi were alluded to with regret. It was announced that the Government would submit to the Chambers for approval, bills favoring the free formation of a professional body to establish between the heads of manufacturing firms and the workmen closer bonds of union in the form of arbitration and conciliation, councils to regulate the labor performed by women and children, to correct abuses connected with the payment of wages, to facilitate the construction of dwellings for workmen, to aid the sick and provide institutions for them, to establish pensions and life insurance, to combat the ravages of

INBRIETY AND IMMORALITY

and check the adulteration of food. The speech also held out the promise of extensive amnesty for persons convicted of participating in the riots of last spring, and he expressed the trust

that there would be a patriotic accord among all Belgian political parties to solve the difficult question in a manner which the interest of highest order demanded. The financial condition of the country was described as prosperous and the introduction of a bill for the promotion of higher education was promised.

One thousand women dressed in black, arrived here to-day in a body from Charleroi, to petition for amnesty for the men convicted for participation in the riots of last March. The women had arranged to walk in a procession from the railway station into the legislative chambers. The Burgomaster, however, refused to permit this, but allowed the delegation to present their petition at the City Hall. The women were greeted at the railway station by a great crowd who cheered them heartily.

SOFIA, 10.—The Sobranje, at a secret session last evening, after a debate which lasted three hours, decided to elect Prince Waldemar, third son of the King of Denmark, as successor to Prince Alexander on the throne of Bulgaria. Prince Waldemar is 28 years old. At to-morrow morning's session of the Sobranje, Premier Radoslovof will propose Prince Waldemar as a candidate for the throne and the Sobranje will elect him by acclamation and appoint a committee of five to officially convey the decision to the Prince.

SOFIA, 10.—Branoff, Prefect of Sofia, has resigned. His dismissal had been demanded by Kaulbars, because he had ejected a Russian subject from the Sofia council chamber. The prefect at once offered to resign, but Kaulbars insisted that the government dismiss him.

TIKNOVA, 10.—Captain Nabokoff, the Russian who led the recent revolt at Bourgas, has been tried by the Bulgarian authorities for causing an insurrection, and convicted. He was sentenced to death. His fellow-conspirators have also been tried and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

PARIS, 10.—Minister Goblet has notified the French Academy of his approval of the Academy's acceptance of Chantilly, the gift of the Duc d'Aumale. It is expected the question of the recall of the Duc d'Aumale will be discussed by the cabinet. President Grevy personally favors the recall.

TIKNOVA, 10.—The session of the Sobranje to elect a successor to Prince Alexander was held this morning and was not deferred till to-morrow as expected. The Prime Minister proposed the name of Waldemar. The whole assembly rose in a body and elected Waldemar by acclamation. The public in the galleries did not participate in the enthusiasm manifested by the deputies.

ROME, 10.—The Vatican is preparing for publication an encyclical letter condemning and stigmatizing the Italian government whose policy, the letter will say, places the Pope in the power of a revolution which menaces his liberty.

TIKNOVA, 10.—Stambuloff and Nutkoff also resign from the regency in order to simplify the election of a new regency. They will both be re-elected.

In the debate in the Sobranje preceding the election of Prince Waldemar, M. Stambuloff and others dwelt upon the necessity of an attempt to reconquer Russia. Although their hearts were with Prince Alexander, these speakers said the re-election of their late ruler was impossible.

The public received the news of Prince Waldemar's election with coldness, Prince Alexander being the popular choice.

After the election of Prince Waldemar to the Bulgarian throne, the President of the Sobranje informed the deputies that he was convinced that Europe would ratify

THE PRINCE'S ELECTION.

VIENNA, 10.—It is reported that Prince Sebanoff, Russian Ambassador here, has officially notified Count Kalnoky that Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia is the Czar's candidate for the Bulgarian throne, and that the election of Prince Waldemar does not meet with the Czar's approval.

Boston, 10.—E. A. Ferry cables to the Herald from London this evening as follows:

"In selecting Prince Waldemar of Denmark as successor to Prince Alexander, the Bulgarian Assembly has made a conservative choice. It was feared that the patriotic party would bring forth Prince Alexander's name and insist that the abdication was legally incomplete till approved by the Great Sobranje. This course may still be held in reserve should the Bulgarian Government find it impossible to avoid the veto power of the Czar in any other way. But, in fixing upon

PRINCE WALDEMAR,

the Assembly shows that it desires to avert further complications by presenting an unexceptionable Prince-elect for confirmation by the great Powers and the Sultan. The Prince's acceptance of the honor is, however, very much questioned. He will certainly decline if there is a risk of the Czar's opposition."

LONDON, 11.—The Standard, commenting on the election of Prince Waldemar to the Bulgarian throne, says it is scarcely probable that the election will dissipate the threatening cloud.

LONDON, 11.—It is asserted that three Italian ironclads have been ordered to join the British fleet at Malta.

PARIS, 11.—Railway traffic in the south of France has been stopped by the floods.

A report in circulation here declares that Waldemar will not accept the Bulgarian throne.

Copenhagen, 11.—Danish papers generally advise Waldemar to refuse the Bulgarian throne.

TIKNOVA, 11.—Waldemar has sent a telegram to the regents expressing his grateful sense of the honor conferred upon him by the Sobranje in electing him Prince of Bulgaria. He states, however, that the decision as to his acceptance rests with his father, King of Denmark, and adds that other duties may prevent his assuming the rulership of Bulgaria. The Prince's reply is considered to presage his refusal of the throne.

LONDON, 11.—The race for the Liverpool Autumn cup (1000 sovereigns) was won by Milton, Kilecree second, Candelmas third. Eighteen starters.

PESTH, 10.—After the election of Waldemar yesterday, the Austrian and German ambassadors at St. Petersburg were instructed by their governments to inquire of the Russian ambassador the name of the candidate he favored as Alexander's successor. If Russia refuses to accept the election of Waldemar, it will be conceded that she entertains designs against Bulgarian independence, and in this event, England, Germany, Austria and Italy will arrive at an understanding similar to the one that existed among them at the Berlin conference.

WASATCH STAKE CONFERENCE.

The 37th Quarterly Conference of the Wasatch Stake of Zion convened at Heber City at 10 a. m., Oct. 30, 1888. There were present on the stand, A. Hatch, president of the Stake, and his counselors, members of the High Council, Patriarch Thomas Hickens, presidents of quorums, the Ward Bishops and their counselors and others.

After the usual exercises, President Hatch remarked that he was glad for the prosperity that had attended this Stake.

Bishops Nuttall and Moon reported their wards as prospering.

Elder G. Wilson addressed the congregation. He contended that this was not the work of man, but of God. He showed that the judgments to come upon the earth would be brought about on natural principles, hence the scientific world would not acknowledge the hand of God in them.

Elder Kirby spoke on the following subjects: The latter-day judgments, the machinations of the evil one in trying to stop the work of God, the organization of the Church of Christ, the operations of the Spirit, and the manifestations of the power of God among this people.

Elder John Horrocks said he always felt willing to do his part in helping to advance this work. He desired to serve God and be found at all times faithful to his duties.

Singing. Benediction by President T. H. Giles.

2 p. m.—Singing, prayer by Elder John Duke, singing.

President J. H. Giles made some excellent remarks on the first principles, the necessity of the Saints remaining faithful to the end, the causes of apostacy, the liability of men to err, and the views held by the various Christian denominations regarding the plan of salvation.

President Alexander bore testimony to the truth of the great latter-day work.

Apostle H. J. Grant next addressed the congregation. He said that if we wish to obtain blessings we must labor for them. It was astonishing to him that men in the world could believe in salvation by faith alone. No farmer would expect to reap a crop unless he plowed, sowed, and used works to obtain one. The promise of the Savior that those who obeyed His laws would be persecuted and ill spoken of was being literally fulfilled. He impressed upon the Saints the necessity of being alive to their duties, and energetic in all their labors. He liked to see the people comfortable in circumstances, but not at the expense of their salvation, and showed how natural it was for many to forget God when they became rich. He remarked that people who do wrong have a great desire generally to lay the blame upon some one else, but Saints should try to overcome this state of feeling. He spoke on several other subjects, and was listened to with great attention.

Bishops Duke and Clegg reported their wards favorably.

President Hatch hoped that the brethren would take heed to the good remarks that had been made by Apostle Grant, and so live that they might enjoy the Spirit of God.

A Priesthood meeting was held in the evening, at which good instruction and counsel were given by President Hatch and Apostle Grant.

Sunday, 10 a. m.—After the usual exercises, Bishop Van Waggoner reported the Midway Ward as doing well generally.

S. J. Wing reported the Sunday schools. There were over 1,000 children attending the various schools of the Stake. The speaker gave a very interesting account of his travels among the schools in the different wards.

In the absence of Bishop Cluff, Elder Blake reported the Center Ward favorably.

Supt. Wootton reported the day schools and made some excellent remarks on the duties of parents and trustees.

Apostle H. J. Grant made some good remarks on the subject of schools, and the great necessity of a spiritual and moral training, as well as a secular

education. He referred to the idea that some had, that because their children were born in the priesthood, they would grow up full believers in the Gospel, and said he might as well expect his children to be born with the multiplication table in their heads, because he and his wife could repeat it.

2 p. m.—Edward Buys reported the Charleston Ward, after which Patriarch Hickens made some excellent remarks on the duties of the Saints.

Apostle H. J. Grant referred to the Word of Wisdom; said he had seen some people when sickness was in their house, call upon God for His help, although they had broken nearly every one of His laws, and remarked that some want God to bless them in times of affliction, who have never observed His commandments. He referred to the amount of means spent yearly in tobacco, tea, coffee and intoxicating drinks, and told the congregation that the time was near when they who did not abandon these things, would not be permitted to receive the blessings of the Gospel. After singing, benediction was pronounced by Patriarch Hickens.

The Heber City brass band (which has lately been organized) played some very nice pieces during the conference which were highly appreciated by the people. The Saints enjoyed the conference greatly and went to their homes rejoicing.

HENRY CLEGG, Clerk.

SUMMONS.

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

Harnet Lee, Plaintiff,
vs.
James Lee, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To James Lee, Defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Probate Court of the county of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah, and to answer the complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but in this district, within twenty days; otherwise within forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between said plaintiff and you, on the ground of failure of defendant to provide plaintiff with the common necessities of life and desertion since March, A. D. 1882.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for and cost of suit.

Witness, the Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge, and the Seal of the Probate Court of Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah, this 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

JOHN O. CUTLER, Clerk.

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CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLODGE, 121 Pearl St., New York.

LEGAL NOTICE.

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

In the matter of the Estate of Mary E. Gollightly, deceased.

Order appointing time and place to hear petition for distribution.

ON READING AND FILING THE PETITION of Isaac Brockbank, Administrator of the Estate of Mary E. Gollightly, deceased, setting forth that he has filed his final account of his administration upon said estate in this Court, that all the debts 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 allowing the final account and of distribution of the residue of said estate among the persons entitled.

It is ordered that all persons interested in the estate of the said Mary E. Gollightly, deceased, do 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 30th day of October, 1888, at 11 o'clock a. m., then and there to show cause why an order allowing said final account and distribution should not be made of the residue of said estate among the heirs and devisees of the said Mary E. Gollightly, deceased, according to law.

It is further ordered that the Clerk cause copies of this order to be posted in three public places in Salt Lake County and published in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, a newspaper printed and circulated in Salt Lake County, three weeks successively prior to said 30th day of October, 1888.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Dated September 24th, 1888.

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of Salt Lake.

I, John O. 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 order appointing time and place for settlement of account and distribution in the matter of the Estate of Mary E. Gollightly, 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 24th day of September, A. D. 1888.

JOHN O. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk.

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