

Progressive Clear Makers' Union and forcing its members to recognize the Order of the Knights of Labor only. If the Home Club succeeds in keeping John Morrison out it will have gained a great point, for he is prepared to make a very hot battle against his opponents and will stir up things in the liveliest manner if he is allowed to retain his seat. Morrison is said to be prepared with facts and figures to make

A TELLING ARGUMENT

against the present management of the Order and the conduct of No. 49's executive officers in the city. If he is not admitted the matter will be placed in the hands of competent men and speeches will be made which will shake the Order's very foundation. The fight will be kept up until the convention adjourns and those who are posted believe that it will be a bitter one. The Home Club leaders are not willing to relax their grip on the management of the affairs of the Order, but if it insists in carrying out its policy of subordinating open Unions to the Order and breaking them up whenever practicable, withdrawals will be numerous and in time none of the skilled tradesmen will be left in the Order.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., 7.—Ex-Governor Trille, of Arizona, was in the city yesterday. In regard to the removal of the Indians by Gen. Miles from the Territory, he said: "The removal of the Indians was demanded by the Arizona Association of Pioneers, by every newspaper in the Territory for many years, and in every annual report made by me under Arthur's and Cleveland's administrations. I asked for the same, and Secretary Lamar, in making his report to Congress last December, embodied my recommendations, thereby endorsing them."

"Do you think Gen. Miles was to blame for making a compromise with Geronimo?"

"No, I do not. I think Miles pursued the only possible course to secure peace in the Territory. It was always General Crook's opinion and always mine, that the capture of Geronimo on any terms and the removal of him and his men was essential to permanent peace. If these Indians had been forced to surrender unconditionally, as the Government demanded, and which it would have been almost impossible to make them do, and had been given a legal trial for their crimes, what good would it all have done? No witnesses were alive to prove their guilt and they would have been cleared for want of evidence, that is, if they had not escaped before their trial and resumed their bloody operations."

WINNIPEG, Man., 7.—Terribly destructive prairie fires have been raging a northwest and southwest Manitoba, around Morden. Scores of settlers have lost all they possessed, including barns and live stock.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The Post this morning says: "It cannot be discovered that anything has been said officially at the war department to justify the report that General Miles disobeyed orders and made terms with Geronimo; but it is said that certain officials in the department, while not positively giving out reports, have encouraged the publication these strictures on Miles in order to favor Crook who seems to meet with special consideration from some quarters because he was a West Point graduate while Miles is a volunteer soldier."

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 7.—The Franklin County grand jury, which has been investigating alleged stealing by officials under the former administration at the Ohio penitentiary, made a report this morning, but found only two indictments in connection with the prison management, one being against B. H. Marriott, exterior warden, charged with bribery, and one against ex-Superintendent of State Shops Perry for embezzlement. No indictments were found in the election frauds case.

CHICAGO, 7.—Judge Geary, in the Criminal Court, this morning, overruled the motion for a new trial in the cases of the eight anarchists charged with the Haymarket massacre, and confirmed the verdict of the jury that Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Engel, Fischer and Lingz

SHOULD BE HANGED

and that Neefs should suffer imprisonment for fourteen years in the state penitentiary. The court did not conclude his decision until 12:30 o'clock, and owing to interruptions of counsel for prisoners, he deferred passing sentence upon them until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

This afternoon when Judge Geary asked the prisoners whether they had anything to offer why sentence should not be passed upon them, Spies stepped forward and began reading a prepared speech. While it is not known with any degree of certainty it is stated that December 3d will be the date named for execution.

FOREIGN

LONDON, 4.—The Times commenting on the success of Lord Randolph Churchill in the new Ministry says, he has so far disappointed the partisan opposition, which has been eagerly waiting to catch him in some indiscrete snare or untimely sarcasm. "It is satisfactory," it adds, "to find Lord Randolph Churchill's eminent capacity for political affairs now displayed without levity of purpose or recklessness of diction."

BERLIN, 4.—Herr Buehr, Chief Counselor of the legation in the office

of the Imperial Chancellor, and for the past twenty years Prince Bismarck's most useful assistant in the management of German political affairs and author of many of the Chancellor's state papers, has resigned.

DUBLIN, 4.—Major Maxwell, of Tinnebrook, Conn. y Down, has issued 120 ejectment notices.

BERLIN, 4.—The Government authorities are redoubling their efforts for the repression of Socialism and are taking special steps to prevent the spread of Socialistic doctrines in the army. Orders have been issued that workmen employed at the barracks must be furnished with a permit indicating the particular door by which they shall enter and leave, and in all cases they will be watched by a squad of soldiers to prevent their holding communication with the troops. The Socialists have made a great stride at Chemnitz, where they have obtained the election of three members of their party to the Chamber of Commerce. This is the first time the Socialists have elected any of their number to the Chamber of Commerce.

BERLIN, 4.—The newspapers announce that the Reichstag will meet November 18th. An exciting session is expected over the government's demand that the credit for the military shall be defective in times of peace for an indefinite period, instead of as hitherto for seven years. The Liberals who have always considered a seven years' credit excessive and have wanted it reduced to three years, will strenuously oppose it.

ROME, 4.—The Pope, through the Papal nuncio at Madrid, has asked the Queen of Spain to pardon General Villacampa, who led the recent revolt, and the officers who were associated with him in the uprising, from the sentences of death which have been passed on all of them.

DRESDEN, 4.—The Princess Maria Josepha, niece of King Albert Frederick of Saxony, was married here yesterday to Arch-Duke Otto, nephew of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. The Princess renounced for herself and her descendants all right of succession to the throne of Saxony.

LONDON, 4.—In a letter Mr. Chamberlain denounces the Parnell bill as "a dishonest piece of party tactics, intended to divide the Liberal Unionists and to provoke agitation in Ireland."

"It is probable," he says, "that the influence of these well-paid patriots will collapse in the face of the determination of the people of Great Britain not to yield another inch to the vile conspiracy, supported by outrage and assassination."

BELFAST, 4.—The commissioners appointed to investigate the circumstances causing and attending the recent riots met to-day. All the barristers engaged to attend the investigation, excepting two, insisted on an adjournment for a few minutes—fifteen at least—in order to decide on what course to adopt. Justice Day refused to grant the adjournment, saying it would be a waste of time. The Justice then, despite the protests of the barristers, proceeded to examine the witnesses, whereupon the barristers present rose and left the court room in a procession, taking their bags, briefs and books with them. Several solicitors, priests and Orangemen interested in the investigation followed the barristers. Barrister O'Shaughnessy said he was indignant at Justice Day's conduct, and added: "The Irish Bar is not used to such treatment."

MELBOURNE, 5.—A volcanic eruption occurred on the island of Hualal, one of the Toga group of Friendly Islands. The island is now covered with volcanic dust. Hualal has a population of about 500. A steamer has been dispatched to ascertain their present condition.

MADRID, 5.—The Cabinet was in session five hours to-day, discussing the sentences of death imposed by court martial on the leaders of the recent revolt, and finally decided to advise the Queen to commute the sentences. The petition for the pardon of the rebels was signed by 6,000 merchants and tradesmen, and is published. Several officers, sergeants and privates have been promoted in reward for the skill they displayed and wounds they received in the work of suppressing the revolt.

ST. PETERSBURG, 5.—The Journal de St. Petersburg, commenting on the British foreign policy as outlined by Lord Randolph Churchill in his Dartford speech last Saturday, says: "Lord Randolph Churchill's speech may encourage the Irish and Hindoos, or, if English solicitude for oppressed people is only an article for export, it may be an advantage in Egypt. England's present interests in the union of the two Bulgarias is a strange commentary on Lord Beaconsfield's action in cutting the principality in two. Greece will think England's tenderness toward the Balkan States must be intermittent and not general. The Sultan will find a difficulty in reconciling Lord Randolph Churchill's policy with the Tory solicitude for the integrity of Turkey. Lord Randolph Churchill's distinction between peaceable and aggressive powers is very original. What power a year ago provoked a revolution and war in the Balkans? Which power stifled the germs of conflagration? England having resolved to maintain the *entente cordiale* and to peaceably settle all international difficulties, the Journal hopes she will second Russia's efforts in Bulgaria, that have the same object, especially at this critical moment, when everything is upside down, and when the country is under the regimen of *coups d'etat* and adventurers, who have for many years demoralized it. To give carte blanche to a

BAND OF AGITATORS with a force at their disposal which they abuse; to allow them to commit acts of violence, under the guise of legal judgment, upon persons who do not happen to belong to their party; to allow these men to convoke electors suffering under this regime of military forces, terror and cudgel; to enable the assembly to meet and sanction their misdeeds; this cannot be precisely the English Cabinet's dreams of conciliation. Russia's sole object is to preserve Bulgaria from these deplorable contingencies and allow the excited passions of the country time to subside, and give the people a chance to choose freely, and with mature judgment, delegates who will make known the country's true wishes. Since this work of pacification corresponds with all interests except those of the dictators, who have seized and wish to retain power, we consider Lord Randolph Churchill's co-operation assured, and we sincerely rejoice at it.

The *Nova Vremya* says: Negotiations between General Kaulbars and the body falsely called the Bulgarian Government could have no normal character. It was only natural that the Government not having accepted his advice, General Kaulbars should leave Sofia and address himself to the Bulgarian people throughout their country.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT

In Bulgaria in favor of the Russian programme has already begun among the class whose identification with such a movement might have been least expected, namely, the Bulgarian army. In proof of this we need only refer to the reported declaration of the garrison at Shumla in support of Gen. Kaulbars' demands.

Sofia, 5.—The note presented to the Bulgarian Government by General Kaulbars before his departure from Sofia was in effect as follows: The Imperial Government desires the release of all persons arrested in connection with the deposition of Prince Alexander. It also desires that the elections be postponed till November. The consequences of the refusal to comply with Russia's wishes will fall upon those actually governing Bulgaria.

It is stated that Kaulbars received 50,000 francs to devote to furthering agitation in Bulgaria.

Berlin, 5.—It is rumored that Lord Randolph Churchill and the British Ambassador, Sir Edward Malet, will shortly pay an official visit to Prince Bismarck.

Berlin, 5.—The report that Churchill is on his way to Berlin

IS A SURPRISE

to the Government, no intimation of his intended journey having been received. If Lord Randolph has an interview with Bismarck during the visit it will be of a purely unofficial character.

LONDON, 5.—Parnell, his mother and sister intend to spend the winter in the south of France. They will probably visit Rome, and not return to England before the re-opening of Parliament.

COPENHAGEN, 5.—The budget laid before the Lower House of Parliament shows a deficit of \$2,530,305. A bill was introduced proposing to cover the deficit by drafts on the Treasury balance.

LONDON, 5.—The miners of Yorkshire demand an increase of ten per cent. in wages. If a strike should result from the refusal to grant the increase asked for, it will affect 40,000 persons.

Berlin, 5.—Important changes have been made in the Foreign Office since the appointment of

COUNT HERBERT BISMARCK

as Under Secretary of State. Lothar Bucher, the oldest member of the political section, succeeded him, and in the commercial section Counselor Reichart has been appointed Director, while Counselor Gerlich has been sent as Consul-General to Calcutta.

The statement is authorized that Henry Villard will soon go to America as the representative of a combination of continental banks, which propose to engage in financial business with the United States in conjunction with leading American firms. The Deutsche Bank, the leading joint stock bank of Europe, heads the combination. Villard's health is fully restored.

AN EARTHQUAKE

destroyed every village on the island of Nisapu. The inhabitants escaped. The island is covered 20 feet deep with volcanic dust and a new hill 200 feet high has been formed.

LONDON, 5.—The temperature in London, to-day, has been abnormally high. The thermometer registered 80 degrees in the shade. Never before during the past 46 years has the temperature of the city been so warm at any time during the month of October.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Balta, one of the Shetland Islands, last night.

Warm weather prevails all over the continent. The Paris theatres are described as veritable furnaces, and the attendance is said to be very limited in consequence of the heat.

LONDON, 6.—Hanlan has accepted Ross' challenge to row a race on the Thames for £500 a side.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6.—A newspaper here publishes a telegram from Giurgevo, Roumania, dated last Sunday, which states that the movement in favor of Russia which started in the Bulgarian army under the leadership of the garrison at Shumla, is now in full progress. The dispatch says the movement has spread

rapidly, and that adhesion of the garrisons at Rustchuck, Widdin, Plevna and Silyno appears to be unquestionable. The telegram goes on to say that on Sunday last the Shumla garrison telegraphed to the Bulgarian minister of war that they were convinced that the present state of political anarchy was injuring the rights and interests of the people.

Bucharest, 5.—King Charles has presided over a series of councils of war in this city during the past few days. Several of the Roumanian generals favor an alliance between Roumania and Russia.

LONDON, 6.—The Social Democratic Federation have issued a manifesto. It says: "The unemployed are certain to experience distress still more severe than that experienced in 1885. Honest workmen and their families are doomed to a hopeless struggle with starvation during the winter. The wealthy classes are responsible for the awful neglect of the poor. Our rulers could not but fear for themselves if they could see the misery which selfish apathy inflicts upon the producers of wealth. Show them your despair and their danger. Leave your slums and follow the Lord Mayor's show in November, silently and solemnly, in order to convince the rich as they are driven to their banquet, that the most munificent charity on their part can never plaster over the cancer which their mad greed of wealth has planted in the heart of our civilization."

LONDON, 6.—Advices from Apia, Samoa, state that the English, German and American Commissioners have begun their conference respecting the rights and claims of their respective governments in the Samoan Islands. The conference is said to be progressing smoothly. The sessions are secret. The decisions arrived at will be used as a basis for future conference in Washington.

RANGOON, 6.—The troops sent from Mergaia to relieve the surrounded garrison at Myittha, Burma, succeeded in performing their mission. It took six days to march 30 miles through a jungle. The troops found several crucified British messengers. Every officer and nearly every man in the rescued garrison was prostrated with fever when the relieving expedition reached them.

LIVERPOOL, 7.—Wheat dull, in moderate demand. New 2 winter, 6s. 6d., do. spring 6s. 7½d.

Corn in poor demand. Spot 4s. 4d., dull; October and November 4s. 3d., dull; December, 4s. 3½d., easy.

SOFIA, 7.—The new newspaper *Independent Bulgaria*, stigmatizes General Kaulbars as a "rebel, fomenting rebellion among the people and the army." It also urges the government to "bind Kaulbars and send him across the frontier."

PARIS, 7.—Advices from St. Louis, Senegal, state that King Trarzas has been murdered by his nephews.

Premier De Freyciaet has informed his colleagues in the French Cabinet that disputes between Malagassas and French in Madagascar are almost settled.

LONDON, 7.—The Royal Inniskilling fusiliers, who were stoned at Aldershot, went on a riot last night in resistance to the draft that was being made for service in Africa. A savage fight ensued and the Irishmen were only subdued after a number of soldiers and police were wounded. Forty-one of the rioters were arrested.

DUBLIN, 7.—United Ireland describes Lord Randolph Churchill as "a little monster."

SOFIA, 9.—The Government has notified foreign consuls at Sofia that Gen. Kaulbars, through the Russian consul at Rustchuk has ordered the military commander there to release political conspirators in his custody, threatening to hold him responsible if he is disobeyed, promising, as a reward for compliance, promotion to the rank of commander-general "when Russians arrive," and informing him that the penalty of a refusal would be reduction to the ranks. The commander informed the troops under his command what he had received and declined to obey. The command and soldiers applauded his conduct. General Kaulbars, on the route to Plevna, summoned the mayor of that city to meet him and urged the officials to petition the Russians to occupy Bulgaria.

PROVO PICKINGS.

On Friday, Bishop Geo. D. Soell and Brother Sylvester Bradford, of Spanish Fork, appeared in court to see if bonds could not be furnished before the District Court, and their examination take place before the grand jury in session there, and thus save them the journeying with their train of witnesses to Salt Lake, simply to give the required bonds. The raid was made at an early hour Friday morning at Spanish Fork on a charge of unlawful cohabitation with their wives. It appears from the proceedings that the arrangements were made, and examination was in progress there.

The grand jury brought Mrs. Bradford before the Court on a charge of contempt. She had refused to be sworn before the grand jury, giving as her reason that it was her husband, and she did not intend to testify against him. The Court instructed her that she must testify, that it was a preliminary examination and that it was necessary for her to be sworn so that the grand jury might ascertain whether she was the first and legal wife, then she could declare her rights and refuse to give any further

evidence; and if the grand jury insisted, she could again come into court for instructions. She consented to this and the jury withdrew with her. It was not long, however, before the witness was excused and the defendant Bradford released from custody.

The case of the People vs. DeWatts, grand larceny, was still in progress at 4 p. m. Saturday.

HOW MATTERS TAKE DOWN SOUTH.

St. GEORGE, Utah, Sept. 26, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

The weather in "Dixie" at the present time is very agreeable, in striking contrast with the excessive heat of the past summer. But little rain has fallen during the past summer, and what we had came mostly in August.

There has been considerable sickness among the juvenile portion of our population, and some deaths have occurred. We have been less afflicted in this regard, however, than have the people of Washington, six miles east of here. Many have been taken down with malarial fever, and at times here have been hardly enough free from illness to take care of the sick.

The Temple is open again, and the work for the dead continues unabated. Notwithstanding the persecutions through which the people are compelled to pass, they still remember their duty to their friends who have passed away.

It has been the desire of the people here to establish an academy at St. George, where our youth might secure the advantages of a higher education without going so far away from home. Though we have not as yet succeeded in establishing an academy, we have been enabled to secure the services of Prof. Joseph M. Romney, a graduate of Cornell University, as principal of our central schools. Under his able management, we hope to build up a school that may some day grow into an academy.

The crops this year are only moderately good. The grain crop is light, and the hay crop is much below the average, owing to the fact that the dune in the Rio Virgen are out, and there has been no water for a large portion of the land. The fruit crop is good, but the price of dried fruit is so low that the farmers look gloomy over the prospect of such small returns for their labor.

Respectfully, W.


From Rexburg. — Waller Paul, Esq. of Rexburg, made a pleasant call upon us to-day. He reports that the weather there this fall has been fine, and crops good. At Rexburg two threshing machines have been busy constantly ever since threshing began.

The people of the town are greatly inconvenienced by the removal of the postoffice to a point about a mile from the business centre.

The "Mormon" settlers of Snake River Valley are not much disturbed on account of political matters. They busy themselves making improvements, etc., confident that all will come out right so far as political affairs are concerned. There is plenty of room for more settlers, and if of the right kind they will be welcomed.

The grist mill at Rexburg is crowded and is turning out a good article of flour. There is a saw mill in the town and another in a cañon some 18 miles distant.

THE GREAT



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