

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

WATERFORD, 27.—The farmers have resolved to prevent any hunting until Father Fahey has been released from prison.

Vienna, 27.—A woman died in Vienna to-day of cholera. This is the first authentic case this year.

Paris, 27.—La France opposes the annexation of the New Hebrides, which, it says, is only desired by a ring in New Caledonia which wants to make the islands the hunting ground for disguised slave traders, who, when the natives attempt to defend themselves, will cry out that the French settlers are being massacred and that the flag is being insulted.

Munich, 27.—The condition of King Otto is growing worse. He refuses warm food, but devours great quantities of cold chills. Often in the middle of the night he talks loudly to himself and gesticulates wildly. He insists upon remaining in solitude. Queen Marie of Bavaria visits him.

Berlin, 27.—The North German Gazette, in an article denying that the great Powers ousted Prince Alexander, maintains that even Russia placed no difficulty in the way of Alexander's remaining at Sofia. He says: "The Czar's personal aversion for Alexander is no new thing. For the past five or six years the Prince believed himself able to bear Russia's wrath without prejudice to the interests of Bulgaria, therefore it behooves the newspapers favorable to Alexander to explain the real motives of his abdication. If the newspapers fail to offer an explanation, the German and Austrian Parliaments must do so."

The socialists have selected Paul Slier of Dresden to contest the Berlin seat in the Reichstag made vacant by the death of Herr Von Loewe. The conservatives will run Baron Levitzou. The liberals have not yet chosen a candidate.

Brussels, 27.—The Bishop of Liege, in opening Congress in that city yesterday, urged the leading classes of society to interest themselves in public and political affairs, and called upon the wealthy to renounce their life of luxury in order to relieve poverty. Five thousand workmen afterward joined in a peaceful demonstration.

Rome 27.—The *Moniteur de Rome* has received letters emanating from Christian missionaries in China, stating that the Catholic seminary in that country has been burned by the natives and a thousand native Catholic adherents placed in manacles.

LONDON, 27.—The boat race for £100 a side, between Lagan and the Australian oarsman Nielsen, which took place on the Thames to-day from Putney to Mortlake, was won by Nielsen, who finished alone. Beach and Hanlan witnessed the race from the deck of a steamer. On meeting the champion and ex-champion showed a marked coldness, not even shaking hands. Beach said he would not row in America if Hanlan offered him the whole of America to do so. He said he would row on the Paramatta and would lay Hanlan £1000 against £300, but he would not pay Hanlan's traveling expenses. The dispute continued some time. Hanlan was greatly annoyed by Beach calling him a gas-bag.

GLASGOW, 27.—The last accounts place the number of victims suffocated to death while viewing the monster blast at Lochpyne Side quarries, at seven. The crowd paid no attention to the warlike to keep at a distance, but rushed past the person giving the advice. An indescribable scene followed. The people looked as if under the influence of an intoxicant, undergoing convulsive contortions, accompanied by laughing, crying and screaming as they returned to consciousness. The medical men say after the explosion, which loosened about 500,000 tons of granite, a cloud of nitrous oxide gas ascended and in the absence of wind fell to the earth and enveloped the spectators. A number of persons escaped unaffected, while others, probably 150, detected the pungent taste and odor accompanied by the difficulty in breathing. This was followed by convulsions and vomiting.

LEIPSIK, 28.—Four hundred socialists to-day made a demonstration by marching through the streets with the expelled socialist leader Schumann at their head, waving red flags and denouncing the government. The police attacked the procession and attempted to capture the red flags. The socialists beat the officers back and after a stubborn fight, in which many on both sides were wounded, the police got reinforced and returned. This time they succeeded in dispersing the socialists, capturing seven, Schumann included.

Paris, 28.—A riot took place to-day during the unveiling and dedication of the statue of Armand Barbès, the red republican colleague of Blanqui, at Carcassonne, in the department of Aude. The committee having the ceremonies in charge were nearly all moderates, and the revolutionists became provoked at this predominance in the case of such a conspirator as Barbès, whom they regarded as one of their deans, and attempted to control the demonstration themselves. In this they were resisted by the committee, assisted by the police. The revolutionists gathered reinforcements and made an open fight for the control of the situation, with

red flags flying they assaulted the enclosed site, breaking down the barriers, tramping over women and children, and driving the moderates and their police allies away from the place.

LONDON, 28.—The Congregational board of ministers formally entertained Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and wife this afternoon in Memorial Hall, in Ferrington Street. Rev. John Mann, president of the board, presented Beecher with an address of welcome in behalf of the Congregationalists of England, which the American clergyman replied to in an eloquent and characteristic manner.

MANCHESTER, 28.—The Roach Mills at Haywood burned to-day. The mills employed 45,000 spindles.

Paris, 28.—"Hamlet" was played for the first time at the Theatre Francaise this evening, and was a great success.

Two English snacks have been captured by the French authorities at Havre.

LONDON, 28.—Advices from Hong Kong state that there is a dispute between the Methodist and Catholic missionaries in China as to which denomination is responsible for the indiscretions that incited the recent wholesale massacre of Christians in the Province of Sechuen.

The Catholic Bishop of Chun King attributed the outbreak in that city to the indiscreet conduct of the Methodists, and the latter declare that in Chun-King the massacre of native Christians and the destruction of their churches is due entirely to the popular indignation aroused by the Catholic Bishop whom, the Methodists say, persistently used yellow tiles in the construction of his new Cathedral, in spite of the warnings that it was dangerous to do so, because it outraged the native faith by making common use of a color venerated as sacred and reserved exclusively for the use of the Emperor.

HAVANA, 28.—San Domingo advices of the 15th inst., say the rebels were defeated at Aguate, their loss being four killed and six wounded.

At Cierra, the rebels lost seven killed and ten wounded, and one man was taken prisoner. Among the killed was Gen. Labares. The government forces lost one killed and one wounded.

DUBLIN, 28.—Mr. Timothy Harrington announced at the fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League to-day, that since the last meeting \$15,000 in donations had been received by him as treasurer. He added that an enormous increase in evictions throughout Ireland must now be expected, and said the League would devote all the donations received to the work of relieving the persons evicted.

John Dillon said peace in Ireland now depended on the action of the landlords. Two thousand farmers were now under notice of eviction. Winter was coming, and already it was imperative that the Irish people should combine and help one another resist, within the law, the attempted tyranny of the landlords, final victory being certain if this resistance was maintained.

Dillon said, in concluding, that the tenants would accept the Ashbourne act, but would resist coercion.

Joseph E. Kenny, M. P. for Cork, said the tenants would fight with their backs to the wall against the threatened evictions.

Mr. Harrington appealed to the branches of the League to subscribe liberally to the fund for the evicted tenants.

Mr. Dillon declared the Commission of Inquiry was a fraud and an imposture and that nobody would believe in its honesty and impartiality. If the eviction of the tenants continued, the tenants must touch the landlords upon their most tender points—the pockets.

LONDON, 28.—The steamer *Suffolk* from Baltimore went ashore in a fog on Lizard Point to-day. She was broken somewhat and part of the cattle on board have been floated out. It is expected to be a total wreck. If the weather continues favorable a portion of the cattle may be saved. The crew left the stranded steamer in three parts and were in a perilous position till they met the lifeboats from the shore, to which they transferred and landed in safety.

CORRESPONDENCE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN ISLAM AND CHRISTIANS—PROSPECTS FOR MISSIONARY WORK.

By courtesy of Apostle Franklin D. Richards, we are enabled to present the following abstract from a letter to him from Elder J. M. Tanner, written at Constantinople, Aug. 31st, 1886:

"As the mission here is new you will doubtless be interested to learn something of our proceedings. Brother Sport on his arrival found it impossible to get entrance into Turkish families and began to bear testimony to the numerous other nationalities, and by force of circumstances settled in Pera, the European side of the Golden Horn, or Constantinople. There are many Germans here, and he obtained a room in a German family. It is a veritable babel here, and he bore testimony on all sides in three different languages—French, German and English. When I came we obtained a room together, and our always speaking with one another in German or English made it almost

impossible to make any progress in Turkish, since we heard so little in the vicinity where we are located. We have not been able thus far to give the Turks a trial, principally for want of fluency in their language. Turkish is one of the most beautiful languages I ever heard, and is indeed worth acquiring. All languages are spoken here, especially among the business men, the chief being French, the most useful here among the Europeans. So far as I have the spirit of discernment the Turks are the only ones, as a nation, that live so as to receive the gospel. They are far above Europeans in real Christian ethics. There is here, however, what is termed young Turkey, a class educated in large European cities, chiefly Paris, who think Frankish life, as they term it, fine and are just as immoral as the so-called Christians of Constantinople. Of course so-called Christian nations surpass the Turks in material civilization, but they have no moral lessons that they can give by example to these followers of Mohammed.

On the Stamboul side of Constantinople as soon as it is dark all public houses are closed and all is as still as the grave, scarcely a person to be seen on the streets, and Stamboul is chiefly inhabited by Turks. On the Pera side where Christian influences are supposed to prevail, life in its most revealing scenes begin after dark, and "young Turkey" are becoming initiated. It is a curious fact often observed that these young wayward Turks are thoroughly despised by the very class they try to imitate. The Turks might in many ways improve their lives and correct their governmental policy, but after all they are far the best class in Turkey. They have always treated the professors of Christianity with indifference and contempt, and one needs but a slight acquaintance with the Eastern churches to comprehend that good reasons exist for this aversion.

I cannot say what the will of the Lord may be regarding the spread of the Gospel among the Turks; but I have a great desire that they should have it in their own language, for I feel that if an opening can be made among them, there will be a great work accomplished in these lands. They are very reticent, but very courteous. It appears to me that the qualifications necessary for a missionary here are: Some knowledge of the English grammar, young enough to advantageously begin the study of a new language, and standing well in the favor of the Lord. Should the European part of the mission open by next Spring, of course another missionary could come who had some knowledge of French. It would only be a hindrance in getting the Turkish language to mix up one's labors in two or three different languages.

There can be no doubt that Islamism has accomplished a great mission among the oriental peoples, and it is especially seen in its prevention of idolatry and the great evils accompanying an idolatrous religion. There is a feeling, too, that there has been an apostasy from the doctrines of Mohammed among the Turks.

To the spirit of God and not to mere discussions we must look for their conversion, though the gospel in all its bearings has to be set forth.

I have just received a letter from Brother Sport. He met with quite a storm of opposition in the German colony when he began bearing testimony; but I don't regard that as a bad sign. We are a long way from home and want to do everything in our power to get the Gospel seed planted in these lands. Brother S. had bad eyes and was looking quite poorly when he left; but he writes me that he is feeling much better and that his eyes are comparatively restored. He is "sold" in the Gospel and has been a most energetic missionary here. The mission has been quite trying to him in some respects and he often feels a little discouraged because he has not accomplished more by way of baptisms. I don't know what more we can do than to keep the Word of Wisdom, keep ourselves from sin and go on bearing testimony to the people whenever we have an opportunity. As I have already said, I would like to see it more thoroughly tried among the Turks. Europeans are very indifferent to all religious topics.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE OF ST. GEORGE STAKE.

The quarterly gathering at St. George of the officers and Saluts of St. George Stake of Zion began by the holding of the Relief Society and Y. L. M. I. A. conference on the afternoon of Friday, September 17th.

On the same afternoon the High Priests held their quarterly conference, which was followed by the Stake priesthood meeting.

On Saturday, the 18th inst., the general Stake conference began at 10 a. m., and continued its session till the close of the afternoon of Sunday, the 19th.

The Stake conference of the Primary Associations was held at the close of the afternoon session of the general Stake conference on Saturday, and on Sunday evening the Stake conference of the Sunday Schools and Y. M. M. I. A. was held.

We were blessed with the venerable presence and fervent testimony of Father Henry Harriman, of the First Seven Presidents of the Seventies, but he was the only one of the general authorities of the Church with us.

There was a full representation of the adjacent wards of the Stake. The statistical Relief Society, Primary

day School, Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Associations and Primary Association reports were read.

The general authorities of the Church and the Stake and Ward authorities were presented to the people and voted for heartily, and without a dissenting hand.

In addition to Father Harriman, the Presidency of the Stake and several of the High Council, with young Elders Joseph Romney and David H. Morris, were the speakers at the General Stake conference. The spirit of instruction, plain and direct, was freely manifested in the teachings and exhortations of the brethren, and the waiting souls were nourished by the word of God.

JAMES G. BLEAK, Clerk of Conference.

PIMA STAKE CONFERENCE.

PIMA, A. T., Sept. 21, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Our quarterly conference was held on the 18th and 19th. There were present on the stand the Stake Presidency and representatives from the various wards.

After the usual exercises President Layton made a few opening remarks, and called for the reports from different wards, which were as follows: By John Taylor, of Pima; Counselor Lofgreen, of St. David; Bishop Claridge, of Thatcher; G. M. Hays, of Central; John Wilken, of Layton; P. O. Peterson, of Graham; M. M. Curtis, of Curtis; and President Elder D. H. Matthews, of Matthews' Branch, all of which were favorable, showing a desire to press forward. The people generally seemed to be alive to their duties.

President Welch reported the High Priests' quorum, President Duke the Elders' quorum, President Moody the Seventies and President Olerton the home missionaries. After which President Layton gave some good counsel to the people in general in regard to securing titles to land, etc.

At 2 p. m. the statistical report was read by the Stake Clerk. Counselor Martineau presented the General Church authorities, Stake and local authorities, which were all unanimously sustained. The Stake Secretary read the reports of the Sunday schools, which are a credit to the Stake.

The balance of the day was occupied by Counselors Johnson and Martineau, who felt the necessity of building comfortable homes and public buildings, etc.

Benediction by H. E. Morton. On Sunday at 10 a. m. (the second day) the proceedings opened, with prayer by Bishop S. Claridge. The following speakers then addressed the conference: Counselor Lofgreen, Bishop Claridge and Elder Jorgensen, who spoke upon general principles.

At 2 p. m., after singing and prayer, the sacrament was administered. Elder Wm. Moody felt the necessity of doing unto others as you would wish to be done by, and his experience of the power of healing, etc.

President Layton encouraged the Saints to be diligent in keeping the commandments of God.

The conference then adjourned with benediction by Patriarch William McBride. JOSEPH EAST, Clerk.

KANAB STAKE CONFERENCE.

Our Quarterly Conference has just ended, having convened here on the 11th and 12th inst.

President Woolley, Counselor Chamberlain and Bishops and other leading men were present, and our conference was one of the most spirited and interesting that we have enjoyed in this Stake.

The general reports showed that a line is being drawn between Saints and sinners, and the teachings were mostly regarding personal purity.

Our Stake chorist, Allen Frost, furnished excellent vocal and instrumental music, with his combined choirs.

Your Brother, etc., L. C. MANAGER, Stake Clerk.

OUR OGDEN LETTER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, Sep. 27th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

COLE'S CIRCUS

came as per announcement. It covered a larger space of ground than any of those which have previously visited Ogdren for a long time past. It, of course, was the attraction. The town was completely crowded with people from every settlement in the County, and other places, to see the great show.

We cannot say that when the circus left us, "they only of themselves benefit us," for they carried off with them hundreds of dollars which their patrons had obtained under difficulties. They will not perform this trip at Logan. The City Fathers there put up the license too high for them. They charge two hundred dollars for each performance, whereas the Junction City has only charged one hundred and fifty dollars for the whole day, and they never give less than two exhibitions. So the city receives but small returns for the amount that was drained out of it.

We have recently been visited with

SEVERAL SEVERE FROSTS,

the last of which was last night. This morning standing water in vessels was covered with cakes of rather thick ice. The vines are cut down and the ground fruits, such as tomatoes, are killed, and the further growth of vegetation appears to be stopped for this season. I believe, however, that all the corn and the sugar cane are safe from injury. Much of the former has been gathered and the latter soon will be. The nights and mornings are very cold here, but the days are warm and pleasant. Still we are admonished that winter is approaching, and that it will be here, I fear, before some, indeed many, are prepared for it. One great blessing, however, we have need to be grateful for—that is, we have bread enough for all, and some to spare to feed the hungry worthy poor.

Many of the people are much elated to-day over the fact that the work of excavation has actually begun for the erection of the

NEW UNION DEPOT BUILDINGS,

by the railway companies at this city. Ground was broken this morning, and a large number of men and teams have already found employment there. It is expected that ere long there will be an opening for many more at the works. The buildings will centre on Fifth Street, and extend on each side, north and south, on Wall Street, 332 feet. An arch in the centre will be built through which traffic will pass, and the passenger platform, which will be at the rear of the buildings. How much of the work will be prosecuted this fall or ere winter sets in, I have not yet ascertained. But this I know that numbers of our citizens can scarcely realize the fact that operations have been really commenced.

The complete dimensions of the buildings I have not ascertained, and those who pretend to know make opposite statements in relation thereto. But, true enough for that. The erection of these depots will give an impetus to business here, put in circulation some cash and afford an opportunity for some poor fellows to obtain a little of the lucre who would otherwise go without it. The concomitants I have not time to speak of at this writing. But suffice it for the present, that some speculative geniuses are moving to send up the value of real estate so high that a would-be purchaser will "not be able to see it." Still there are matters connected with this affair of more importance to the people of this place, of which more anon. WEBER.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

SEPTEMBER TERM—HON. H. P. HENDERSON PRESIDING JUDGE.

Monday. People vs. Wm. Anderson; appeal dismissed on application of Mr. Thurman. Rasmus Anderson, Sophia E. Jensen and Andrew Mortensen were admitted to citizenship.

Tuesday. P. Thygerson vs. John C. Witbeck et al; demurrer to complaint argued by respective counsel; taken under advisement.

George A. Burgon, vs. John C. Snow et al; demurrer to complaint argued by counsel; taken under advisement.

Jas. Robbins vs. Don C. Sagers; upon the suggestion of counsel, it was ordered that this cause be reviewed in the names of B. G. Raybould, A. G. Sutherland Jr., and Jas. M. Robbins, the duly appointed executors of the estate of James Robbins, deceased. W. L. Dykes was sworn in as court bailiff.

W. H. Winn, court reporter, was excused for the term in consequence of failing health.

Wm. Peterson administrator, vs. Wm. Davis; motion to set aside default heretofore entered; S. W. Darks for plaintiff, and S. R. Thurman for defendant; motion granted upon terms; exceptions given.

J. S. Black & Bro. vs. Cook, Barlow & Co. case dismissed without costs by consent of both parties.

Andy J. Hoover vs. Provo Meat Market Association, et al.; demurrer to complaint overruled, the defendants counsel taking an exception; the defendants having ten days to answer.

Patrick Tregant vs. John Baker; demurrer to complaint; arguments submitted.

People vs. Henry Arrowsmith; on motion of prosecuting attorney, this case was dismissed. The case against C. F. Dixon was continued for the term.

Thursday. People vs. Cleon Jackson; grand jury; defendant arraigned and given till Saturday to plead.

United States vs. Jas. W. Loveless; unlawful cohabitation; defendant arraigned and plead not guilty.

Wm. M. Ormond vs. Frank Argyle; demurrer to complaint was confessed by plaintiff's attorney, and leave given to plead.

J. G. Holman vs. Andreas A. Johnson; motion to strike out redundant matter was argued by D. W. Driggs, Jr., and S. R. Thurman, counsel for plaintiff. A. G. Sutherland, Jr., defendant's counsel, consented to have redundant matter stricken out and defendant was given ten days to plead.

R. S. Rambow vs. Erwin A. Wilson; writ of certiorari was argued, and it was ordered by the court that the writ and petition be dismissed, with costs, taxed at \$15.50.

Mary E. Palmer vs. Luther M. Palmer; order for appearance of bailiff of