

informal conference on the Irish question with Gladstone, Morley and Harcourt.

ALEXANDER.

Rumors are persistently kept afloat in St. Petersburg and Odessa that Prince Alexander is arranging for his return to Sofia, as King of Bulgaria.

Berlin, Jan. 3.—The German iron-masters have made an agreement with those of Belgium to refrain from selling rails from each other's country. The iron masters of both countries are endeavoring to induce the English manufacturers of rails to enter into a similar agreement.

The Standard says the conference between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen were sanctioned by Mr. Gladstone, but so far have resulted in nothing definite. Mr. Chamberlain adheres to his opposition to a Dublin Parliament, and neither Mr. Gladstone nor his colleagues will consent to abandon or postpone Home Rule.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Cabinet Council has been postponed until Saturday. Lord Salisbury finds that progress in the reconstruction of the Cabinet is impeded by party jealousies over Mr. Goschen's appointment. The whole interest of the Cobden Club is exerted to persuade Lord Iddesleigh and Viscount Cross to remain in office. Lord Iddesleigh pleads that he is in ill health and unable to sustain the fatigues of the foreign office, and will persist in his determination to retire. Viscount Cross is uncertain as to what he shall do. The only positive result announced to-day has been the Earl of Southbrook's consent to join Mr. Goschen in the Conservative Cabinet. It has not yet been decided what portfolio will be given to him. The Conservative opposition is mainly directed against Lord Northbrook, partly because he is suspected of sympathizing with Mr. Gladstone and partly because he has hitherto been hostile to Lord Salisbury's foreign and Indian policy. When Lord Salisbury was in

THE INDIAN OFFICE

in 1875, Lord Northbrook resigned the Viceroyalty of India because he differed from Salisbury regarding the latter's Afghan policy. If Mr. Goschen insists upon nominating two Cabinet colleagues, the Conservatives prefer the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Morley.

Gladstone's letter commenting upon Chamberlain's recent speech, was addressed to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, and concluded with the significant intimation that the recipient could make what use of it he liked. Sir William sent a copy of the letter to Mr. Chamberlain, who in reply expressed a desire for a conference. Chamberlain has summoned a private meeting of the leading members of the Radical Union, to consult upon the terms of a compromise. No party, however, believe that the conference will result successfully. The Parnellites are the supreme obstacle to a compromise, and they will not accede to anything short of submission.

FORGERS ARRESTED.

A gang of forgers were arrested at Stamboul while engaged in forging coupons of the Internal Loan bonds. The police seized the counterfeiting machinery and false coupons to the amount of \$30,000.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.—The fortnightly meeting of the executive committee of the National League was held here to-day. Different speakers ridiculed the idea that Mr. Goschen's acceptance of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer would be the means of saving the present Conservative Ministry. The treasurer reported the receipt of \$25,000 in donations to the League's fund during the past two weeks from the United States.

The trial of the case against Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sweeney, Harris, Crilly and Redmond, for alleged conspiracy in receiving rents as trustees under "the plan of campaign," was resumed to-day. All the defendants were present except Redmond and Harris, both of whom were absent on account of illness. Mr. Harris, who is a Parnellite Member of Parliament for East Galway, is suffering from hemorrhage of the lungs, which has assumed a dangerous phase.

The Crown closed its case and the trial was adjourned.

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—Fifty-six men arrested last August, at the time Father Fahey was taken into custody for resisting the collection of rent and eviction on the Clapricarde estate, at Woodford, County Galway, were sentenced to-day to imprisonment ranging from twelve to eighteen months. The Judge who delivered the sentences, censured the inspectors of police and local magistrates for allowing the rioting and declared that no Chief Secretary for Ireland, no Under Secretary and no Inspector-General could give an order to prevent the police from assisting the sheriff in making evictions or carrying on the process of law for the collection of rents due.

It will be remembered that General Sir Redvers Buller, who at the time of these riots was in special military command of Ireland, had a short time before caused it to be known that he would not permit the military to be used in eviction work without first being convinced that their assistance was absolutely necessary. This withdrew from the sheriffs the military upon which they previously always relied, and with which they were usually accompanied in their undertakings and the landlords contended that this withdrawal created the situation en-

couraging lawlessness and rioting on the part of the defaulting tenants.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The commission on the army bill has discussed the second reading of the measure.

The Official Gazette publishes the following letter from Emperor William to Crown Prince Frederick William:

"The army knows how near it always has been to my heart, and it will understand what feelings stir us at the thoughts of having belonged to it full 80 years and of the changes undergone with me during that period. At the time of my entry into the army, it lay beaten back to the furthest confines of the Kingdom, after the severest blow Prussia ever sustained. But the soldierly spirit which my glorious forefathers implanted in it remained unbroken and soon put forth new shoots. This was proved in those wars of liberation—the noblest remembrance of my youth. This spirit of the army preserved through honest labors during a long period of peace and its glorious deeds in recent times show that the same spirit has been upheld in full strength and has striven still more. I have seen many changes in the form of the army in the generations passed through under my eyes. But in my inmost heart and feeling the army is not changed. Placing the sense of honor and duty before all else, and their readiness to lay down their lives for the country, is the tie which binds all Germans closely together, and now unites the grandsons and great grandsons as firmly as it did their forefathers. It really rejoices me to be permitted to speak thus to the army, and to be able to say during these eighty years we assuredly belonged to one another. Fully and unreservedly I thank the army for its loyalty and devotion to duty. Until my last breath these feelings of love and gratitude will remain the most vivid feelings of my heart."

OGDEN OCCURRENCES.

Sentences for Violating the Edmunds Law—Who are Imprisoned for Conscience' sake—One a Grandnephew of Patrick Henry.

JANUARY 3d, 1887.

In the First District Court this has been a

BLACK LETTER DAY.

The first case called this morning was that of Mrs. Susan B. Parry, who had been convicted by the petit jury of perjury. The defendant was present, and in reply to the Court said, through her attorney, Mr. Jas. N. Kimball, she had nothing further to say why judgment should not be pronounced against her. The Judge then said that he had not altered his intention and desire, formerly expressed in regard to this case, still he could not allow it, at the present time, to go unnoticed. After speaking of the heinousness of the crime of perjury, he said people here had different opinions relative to the propriety of the course he had pursued in the matter, but he still felt to adhere to it. He said it gave him much pleasure to see defendant's husband, Mr. Joseph Parry, come into court and surrender himself for trial. This relieved the Court from the pain of having to inflict the heavy penalty of the law upon the defendant. This was the first case of the kind that had come before him in this court, and he hoped there would not be another of a similar character—if there was he should feel compelled to deal with it severely. The conclusion to which he had arrived, after looking into the whole matter from all its standpoints, was that the defendant pay the costs, the approximate amount of which was \$117.50, and that the rest of the sentence be suspended; that her bondsman be released from further liability, and that Mrs. Susan B. Parry be released from custody and go free. The court added, that having been convicted of the offense charged, she is henceforth debarred from appearing in court and going on the stand as a witness in any case, until the decision in this matter is reversed. Mrs. Parry then left the court room.

The case of the United States against Sidney Stevens, charged with appropriating government timber, was taken up. Mr. Hiles, for the prosecution, moved for a continuance of the case in consequence of the absence of Col. Burnett, the chief prosecuting witness. Mr. J. N. Kimball, for the defense, opposed this, and moved for the dismissal of the case. The defense was ready and Col. Burnett was notified that the case would be called up at an early day. He paid no heed, however, and went to his home in Indiana to spend the holidays. Mr. Kimball said the defense had rights which should be respected, as well as the prosecution; and as the plaintiff knew that they were ready and waiting trial, their duty was to be here. The Court, however, postponed the case until the return of Col. Burnett.

A motion for a new trial in the case of W. G. Child against L. M. Wells et al. was made and taken under advisement. Several other civil cases were disposed of during the day.

At 4:30 p.m. the following named persons were called and

RECEIVED THEIR SENTENCES

for violations of the Edmunds law: Wm. Palmer, who had pleaded guilty to a two-count indictment for unlawful cohabitation, was sentenced to six months' confinement in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$100.

Peter Anderson, who had pleaded guilty to a three-count indictment, charging the same offense, received the same sentence.

Hugh Adams, who had pleaded guilty to a two-count indictment for a similar offense, was sentenced to six months' incarceration in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$100.

Thomas McNeil had been indicted for unlawful cohabitation, two counts. He pleaded guilty to one and not guilty to the other. He was likewise sentenced to six months' duration vile and to pay a fine of \$100.

Robert Henderson had pleaded guilty to a one-count indictment charging the same offense, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$100. No costs were added in either case.

Harvey Murdock, who three weeks since was arraigned and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with polygamy, was next called for sentence. Like those who had been previously sentenced, he said he had no reasons to offer why judgment should not be passed on him; neither could he make any promises for the future in relation to obeying the Edmunds law. Judge Henderson then said Mr. Murdock's was a somewhat aggravated case. It was of so recent a date, that it would seem that he had violated the law in pure defiance of the government and its officials. He could not plead ignorance of the law, neither could he, like many others, plead that he had entered into plural marriage years ago, before there was any law against it. His offense was committed in July last—on the 9th of that month. The Court further said that the defendant gave no assurance that he would not in the July following his release from punishment take another plural wife. His honor did not, therefore, feel warranted in showing the leniency to him that he would to others, and would sentence him to the full extent of the law. He then said: "Mr. Murdock, the sentence of the court in your case, is that you be imprisoned in the Utah penitentiary for the period of

FIVE YEARS,

and that you also pay a fine of five hundred dollars, and that you stand committed until the due is paid." Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Ogden Hiles arose and requested the court to add the costs of the suit to the fine already imposed on the defendant. The Court refused the request.

Wm. Andrews, who had been tried for manslaughter, but who had been found guilty of battery, was not called. Not being in court at the time, his sentence was postponed till Saturday next; in the meantime his counsel will move for a new trial.

The court then adjourned till 10 a.m. Tuesday.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas McNeil is the son of Thomas and Emily Selkirk McNeil. He was born at Tranent, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, February 30th, 1823; was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in 1847; emigrated to the United States in 1856, and came to Utah in 1859; settled in Logan, Cache County, where he has continued to reside. He was arrested Oct. 21, 1886, pleaded Dec. 23, and was sentenced and taken to the penitentiary January 3, 1887. He has two wives and has had by them nine sons and three daughters. Five of the boys are dead. He has 34 grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

ROBERT HENDERSON

is the son of James and Christina Dalziel Henderson. He was born at Penston, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, March 27, 1825; embraced the Gospel May 29, 1849; left his native land in 1863, and arrived in Salt Lake City on the 4th of October of the same year; on the 15th of the same month settled in Logan, and has lived there ever since. He has had ten children, four of whom, three boys and one girl, are dead; has thirty-six grand children.

HUGH ADAMS

is the son of George and Margaret Adams. He was born at Old Craig Hall, Edinburgh, Scotland, June 4, 1829; was baptized into the Church April 6, 1852; came to Utah in 1854, arriving in Salt Lake City October 1; remained there two years and then went to Spanish Fork. In 1860 he moved to Logan where he has continued to reside till the present time. He has two wives and several children and grandchildren.

WILLIAM PALMER

is the son of Richard and Ann Adey Palmer. He was born at Wednesfield, Staffordshire, England, July 14, 1830; was baptized into the Church in 1849 and emigrated to Utah in 1856; arrived in Boston, Mass., July 10. From thence he went to New York where he remained until 1861, when he came to Utah, and settled in Logan, Cache County.

Elders Henderson, Adams and Palmer were arraigned, pleaded, sentenced and sent to the penitentiary on the same dates as Elder McNeil.

HARVEY MURDOCK,

son of Levi and Elizabeth Campbell Murdock, was born in Pike township, Indiana, April 27th, 1834. He was baptized into the church when he was ten years of age; gathered with his father's family to the vales of Utah in 1850, and has resided in Weber county most of the time since that period. He has two wives, thirteen children and two grandchildren living. Harvey Mur-

dock comes of a brave and patriotic stock, Patrick Henry being his great uncle, his grandmother being that great patriot's sister. His father, Levi Murdock, fought in the war of 1812, and the old gentleman died a few years since in Ogden City.

PETER ANDERSON

is the son of Niels and Eger Jacobson Anderson. He was born at Jutland, Denmark, in 1831; he embraced the Gospel in his native land, on the 15th of July, 1860; in 1863 he emigrated and arrived in Utah September 5th. He has made his home in Huntsville, Ogden Valley; has three wives, by whom he has 25 children, 14 sons and 11 daughters.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LAKE VIEW.

LAKE VIEW, Utah County, December 29, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

In looking over the columns of your valuable paper, I often observe communications from different parts of the country, informing your readers of the condition and geographical position of their respective localities, but I very seldom see any mention made of our precinct, and for fear it will be forgotten, if ever your readers knew of it, I venture a few lines, in the hope you will give them a place in your widely circulated paper. Lake View, in Utah County, is situated between Pleasant Grove and Provo, occupying a strip of land between four and five miles long, and from one to two miles in width, the western side of the strip running down to the edge of the Utah Lake, and the eastern side running east to what is known as Provo Bench. It is well named Lake View, commanding as it does a full view of the Utah Lake, and nearly the entire valley. The chief pursuit of the people here is farming, although a few secure a tidy income by fishing and supplying the Salt Lake market with the finny tribe. Lake View was once a portion of the corporation of Provo, but a few years ago it was severed from that municipality and thus it became a precinct of its own. And I venture to say, it grows as well in the next ten years as it has done in the past ten. Provo will have no reason to be ashamed of its offspring. As yet we are under the ecclesiastical watchcare of our aged parent, so we are still called the Fifth Ward off Provo. As a Church ward we consider we are on a par with any ward of this county; for sobriety and morality none can beat us; and judging from the lack of business in the justice's court, we are about as good lawabiding citizens as can be found in any part of the United States, although, within the last year or so, a tendency to hoodlumism has been manifested by petty offenses; committed by a few of our boys, such as breaking windows, etc. At present we have two Sunday Schools in good running order, one in the south and one in the north end of the ward. They are both under the superintendency of Brother John Johnson. We have also two day schools, with a fair attendance in each. There has been an organization of the Y. M. and Y. W. Associations for quite a number of years, but it was considered necessary to organize a branch of the Young Men's Association in the north end, consequently, the two branches of the Y. M. M. I. Association are running under the one presidency, with Brother Andrew Madsen as President and Brothers Edward Georgesen and Chas. Craig as counselors. The Priests here, according to the advice of the A. W. S. are set to work and are laboring energetically, amongst the people, and thus binding the Saints more firmly together than ever they have been. The common verdict of the Saints here is, that persecution is doing more towards binding the people together than a thousand sermons could do. May God speed the work is the prayer of your humble servant, C. C.

A CARD.

HEBER CITY, Wasatch County, Utah, Dec. 29, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:

Dear Sir:—Inasmuch as your esteemed paper, the DESERET NEWS Semi-Weekly of the 14th inst., contained an item relating to my arrest as postmaster of Heber City, may I respectfully ask you for the kindness of giving publicity to the article enclosed herewith, thus greatly obliging Your servant,

JOHN DUNCAN, P. M., Heber.

To the Public:

Whereas, An accusation has been brought against our worthy postmaster by a young fellow named Thompson, of opening a letter and taking from it a five dollar bill and putting a one dollar bill in place thereof,

We, the undersigned citizens of Heber, do hereby certify that in all our transactions with Mr. Duncan we have never lost one cent, although some of us have done business with him to the amount of thousands of dollars.

We also certify that we have found Mr. Duncan to be a truthful, honorable and honest man in all his transactions, having the confidence of the entire community in handling their mail.

Signed: Hon. A. Hatch, member of the Utah Legislature; Thos. S. Watson,

Probate Judge; Thos. D. Giles, Recorder and County Clerk; D. S. Alexander; Wm. Buys, Prosecuting Attorney and County Surveyor; Jos. Hatch, County Treasurer and Supt. Hatch & Co.'s store; D. M. Aird, Justice of the Peace; David VanWazener, Postmaster, Midway; N. C. Murdock, Postmaster, Charleston; Wm. E. Nuttall, Postmaster, Wallburg; Rev. A. D. Merrill, Minister Congregational Church; A. Dand, Teacher New West Educational Commission; M. A. Pease, Teacher New West Educational Commission; Robt. Duke, Bishop East Heber Ward; Henry Clegg, Bishop West Heber Ward; Benjamin Cluff, Bishop Centre Ward; James Watson, Watermaster; Jesse Boud, District Poundkeeper; Henry Ohlweiler, Road Supervisor, and 130 others.

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An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women.

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Best Medicine for Children. 50 cents per bottle.

GRAEFENBERG CO., 111 Chambers St., N. Y.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION: One light roan STEER, about 3 years old, brand resembling on right ribs, and brand resembling a heart, vented, on right thigh, crop off right ear and under half crop off left ear. One red STEER, about 3 years old, under half crop and slit in both ears, some white under belly, some white on both flanks, white strip across forehead, some slight resemblance of a brand on left ribs, not visible. If not claimed and taken away within ten days from the date hereof, they will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at two p.m., January 8th, 1887, at Glenwood estray pound.

SAMUEL SHORT, Poundkeeper. Glenwood, Sevier Co., Dec. 30, 1886.

SUMMONS.

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

Mary Ann Cook, Plaintiff, vs. Charles Cook, Defendant.

The People of the Territory of Utah send Greeting:

To Charles Cook, 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 wilful desertion for more than one year, and for wilful neglect to provide plaintiff with the common necessities of life for more than eight years, and habitual drunkenness. 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 7th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

JOHN C. OUTLER, Clerk. By H. S. CUTLER, Deputy Clerk. w6w