

## BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## FOREIGN.

**SOFIA, 6.**—M. M. Stambouloff and Radoslavoff appeared at the Russian Consulate in this city to-day, and in the name of the Government demanded first, the name of the candidate for the Bulgarian throne whom Russia favors; second, a formal promise that Russia will not occupy Bulgaria; third, that the present Constitution be maintained, the freedom of Bulgaria respected, and the country allowed to manage its affairs; and fourth, that if Russia send a General to Bulgaria he must merely act as a Minister of War and organize an army under Bulgarian, and not under Russian officers. These demands have been telegraphed to St. Petersburg and an answer is awaited.

**Pesth, 6.**—The *Pesther Lloyd* (semi-official), speaking on the question of who shall rule Bulgaria, says that Austria, if obliged to fight Russia, will have to fight her alone. Germany, it says, would rather renounce the alliance than to go to war with Russia.

**LONDON, 7.**—The Second Battalion of Grenadier Guards embarked at Woolwich to-day for Ireland.

**VIENNA, 7.**—The *Neue Freie Presse* says: Many troops are being shipped at Odessa, ostensibly for the Crimea, but really, it is believed, in readiness for action in Bulgaria.

**PARIS, 7.**—The *Journal des Debats* publishes to-day a sensational report about an alleged uprising of the people of Northeastern India against British rule and in favor of Russian invasion. The report says that a number of Indian Princes have followed Dhulep Singh's example in joining Russia, and in exhorting the people to throw off the hated English yoke. The *Journal des Debats* says great events are imminent in Central Asia.

**RUSTCHUK, 7.**—The Czar's reply to Alexander's letter of August 20th, was not made public here until yesterday. It raised a storm of popular consternation and indignation. Many officers of the army advocate resistance, if Russia forcibly deposes Alexander against their will of the people.

**ATHENS, 7.**—Several shocks of earthquake were felt to-day in this city, Kavala and elsewhere.

**MADRID, 7.**—The *Imparcial* says: Germany has abandoned her right to establish a naval station at the Caroline Islands.

**SOFIA, 7.**—Prince Alexander twice met the officers of his army who called on him to persuade him to remain on the Bulgarian throne. On each occasion he besought them to refrain from opposing his departure. The officers expressed deep sorrow, but promised to follow his wishes. Prince Alexander will leave Sofia September 13th.

**M. M. Stambouloff, Karaveloff and Mukteroff** constitute the Regency. The Stambouloff Cabinet has resigned, and the new Ministry has been formed, as follows: Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Radoslavoff; Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Nacevics; Minister of Finance, M. Gueshoff; Minister of Justice, M. Stollhoff; Minister of Education, M. Wivanciff; Minister of War, M. Nicolaieff.

Another meeting of army officers was held here to-night, when they again favored the retention of Prince Alexander. The commandant of the Widin garrison telegraphs that he is ready to march on Sofia to suppress any cabinet that acquiesces in the Prince's abdication. Russia's reply was received with great distrust.

**ST. PETERSBURG, 7.**—The Czar, Czarina, Petrowitch and Grand Dukes, accompanied by an imposing military suite, started to-day for Wilna and Warsaw, to witness the forthcoming army maneuvers.

**PARIS, 7.**—Five men were killed and seven injured to-day at Lunerville by the bursting of a steam boiler.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.**—The Porte has sent a note to the Powers praying them to prevent foreign military occupation of Bulgaria. Turkey has authorized the Ottoman Bank to issue a loan for five hundred thousand Turkish pounds, half payable directly and the remainder in installments.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.**—Diplomats here believe the Bulgarian National Assembly will re-elect Alexander.

**VIENNA, 8.**—The *Neue Freie Presse* says: Prince Alexander, yesterday, when delivering his farewell address to his officers, and informing them of the urgent necessity he was under to leave Bulgaria, said: "If my departure is not forever, it is until the National Assembly of Bulgaria decides the question."

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 8.**—On the definite abdication of Prince Alexander, Turkish and Russian commissioners will be appointed to form a provisional government to conduct Bulgarian affairs, pending the election by the National Assembly of the new ruler.

The Porte has formally declared that Turkey will never consent to any proposal, contingent or otherwise, that Russia shall occupy Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, or any other part of Turkey.

**SOFIA, 8.**—Prince Alexander has signed the deed of abdication and has departed from Sofia.

A compact mass of people witnessed Alexander's departure from the palace and thousands lined the route taken by him through the town. The Prince stood up in his carriage bowing to the people and saying: "Good bye, my brethren." The populace were much affected. Tears sprang to many eyes, and hearty wishes were expressed for the Prince's speedy return. Prince

Alexander will go first to Lom Palanka.

A manifesto was issued by Alexander prior to his departure. It says: "We, Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, being convinced that our departure will contribute to Bulgaria's liberation, having received assurance from the Czar that the independence, liberty and rights of our country shall remain intact, and that nobody shall interfere with its internal affairs, we inform our beloved people that we renounce the throne, wishing to prove how dear to us are the interests of Bulgaria, for which we are willing to sacrifice, that which is more precious to us than life." After expressing his affection for his subjects and his heartfelt gratitude for their devotion, he says he will pray to God to shield and prosper the country. He concludes by asking the people to obey the Regency and Ministry to the end, that order and peace may be preserved.

Prince Alexander is accompanied by M. Stambouloff. The Prince will go direct to Darmstadt.

**PARIS, 8.**—*Seir* says it is probable that Mohronheim, the present Russian Ambassador to France will succeed M. De Giers as Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Czar being dissatisfied with the course M. De Giers took in the Bulgarian affair.

**LONDON, 8.**—The *Standard* urges England not to oppose whoever may be elected to succeed Prince Alexander. It continues: "If Alexander's successor be pro Russian he will the more quickly bring Austria to the full consciousness of what concerns her in Bulgaria and force Germany to decide whether to sacrifice Austria to Russia or vice versa. Russia is the old man of the sea for Austria and Germany. By their recent subserviences they have got him tighter around the neck than ever."

**LONDON, 8.**—Since the interview between the Government and Mr. Parnell has been abandoned, Lord Randolph Churchill is disposed to bargain with Mr. Parnell on the basis of Government support of a single clause of Parnell's bill relating to the suspension of evictions. The majority of the Cabinet are opposed to any Irish legislation until next year. Lord Hartington insisted there should be no tampering with the Parnell bill and proposed to keep from Lord Salisbury the vote of the Unionists, if the Government absolutely opposed the bill. The Chamberlain section will not vote on the bill. Chamberlain, who has gone to the country, says he will take no part in the debate. He adheres to his determination to do nothing to embarrass the Government in dealing with Ireland. Lord Randolph Churchill will offer Parnell facilities for a second reading of the bill on the 16th inst., on condition that the Parnellites offer no obstruction to the passage of the whole of the estimates. The Parnellites, aiming to retain control of the Government, insist upon the consideration of Parnell's bill before the estimates. The probable issue will be that Parnell will accept Lord Randolph's offer, knowing that the defeat of his bill is certain. Parnell has sent the draft of his measure to Gladstone. The first clause provides that lease holders may apply to the court to fix the judicial rent; the second, that the tenants whose rents were fixed a year ago may apply to the court for a revision, and third, that the court, pending the decision on the applications, may suspend the ejectment on the payment of such proportion of the rent as the court may decide proper. The government whips predict that the debate will be short and that the House will adjourn on the 25th instant.

**PARIS, 8.**—A man named Blanc was recently released from prison, where he had been confined for an attempt to murder his mistress. To-day Blanc forced his way to the woman's room and cut off her head, which he fastened with her long hair to one of the shutters on the front of the house, to the horror of the passers by. He then committed suicide with a revolver.

**TURN SEVERN, 9.**—Prince Alexander, Stambouloff, Karaveloff, and nearly all the Bulgarian ministers, arrived here this morning in a yacht. The Roumanian troops received the Prince at the landing, and lined the route along which he passed to the railway station. Alexander took leave of his ministers and officers here. The farewell was very affecting. A Bulgarian aide-de-camp will accompany Alexander from here. He will leave Turn Severn this afternoon and will proceed direct to his estate at Darmstadt.

**DUBLIN, 9.**—A conference of Catholic Bishops at Maynooth adopted resolutions to-day declaring that the Irish people appreciated Gladstone's efforts on behalf of Ireland, and that they still adhere to their demand for home rule, and indignantly deny the Tory assertions that if the Irish people were allowed to govern themselves or their domestic affairs the Catholic majority would abuse the power conferred on the Irish Parliament and harass the Protestants of the country. The resolutions further declare that the trouble and disorder in both Ireland and Great Britain will not cease until Ireland's right to administer her own laws is recognized.

**WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin, Crocker, Archbishop of Cashel; Macceilly, Archbishop of Tuam and 23 other Bishops** were present at the conference when the resolutions were adopted.

**LONDON, 9.**—At a meeting of the Aldermen to-day, Lusk read a cablegram from the Mayor of Charleston, in which the latter said the earthquake had left 5000 persons in Charleston in

need of assistance. From the Mansion House Alderman Lusk, on behalf of the Lord Mayor, issued an appeal to the benevolent public for aid for the Charleston sufferers.

## AN OPEN LETTER

To the Federal Judges of Utah, The prosecuting attorney and all others who are engaged in the present crusade against the "Mormon" people:

It is nearly two years since persecutions were actively commenced under the Edmunds law in this and the adjoining Territories, during which time the Presidency of the Church, several of the Twelve Apostles, Presidents of Stakes and many of less prominence have been indicted. A large proportion of these have already been tried and convicted, some having served out their terms of imprisonment and are again at liberty.

Those who have carefully watched the proceedings both in and out of the courts could not fail to observe that a spirit of vindictiveness and, in some instances cruelty has characterized the conduct of many of the officers from the deputy marshal who has made the arrest or subpoenaed a witness, up to the magistrate who has sat in the judgment seat. The most unheard of propositions and altogether without precedent, emanating generally from the prosecuting attorney, have been favorably considered by the court, strained interpretations of law have been given; the rulings of yesterday have been reversed to-day, only to be reversed to-morrow. Rules of evidence have been ignored, in short, proceedings the most extra-judicial have been indulged in; juries composed of the bitterest enemies of the people have been packed purposely to indict and convict. Grand juries instead of being independent bodies have, so it is reported, tamely submitted to a presumptuous prosecuting attorney who, without invitation, has, in several instances, assayed the role of sole catechizer of witnesses who have appeared before that body, and, rumor has it, has actually dictated how they should vote in certain cases. Were it not that I am fully aware of some outrageous proceedings that are, matters of public notoriety I could not credit the reports of such conduct in the grand jury rooms but as it is I am prepared to believe these statements. In order to secure witnesses, subpoenas have been filled out by deputies and served upon persons in many instances unlawfully. Scores of men under arrest have been compelled to furnish the evidence (through members of their own family) for their commitment and conviction. Questions the most indecent have been asked and answers forced from women and modest girls who have blushed with shame when giving replies thereto, they having been threatened with imprisonment unless they complied. All this and a thousand other things have been done (or presumed to be) officially, advantage having been taken of the popular prejudice against this people to satisfy a vindictiveness at once cruel and infamous, that has not only exhibited itself in official acts but in other associations as well. One instance alone will suffice; namely: The speeches made by the prosecuting attorney and others during the visit of the G. A. R's to our city a few weeks back, containing statements that were as false "as dicers' oaths." Such men are to be pitied when they have to recourse to such means to sustain their acts.

I now wish to ask the question of these officials and all others: What has been accomplished and what is sought to be accomplished by the onslaught you are now making upon the "Mormon" people? That the Edmunds law, to say the least, is a bad law, is evidenced by the straits you are put to to enforce it, involving as it does the necessity of departing from nearly every well-established rule of evidence and jurisprudence, and such departure is viewed by the thoughtful and farseeing as dangerous in the extreme to our time honored institutions; for that which is made to apply to the "Mormon" people to-day may be attempted upon others in the near future by unprincipled men who will use their official authority to accomplish their base purposes. Such conduct will be met with opposition outside of Utah and her people in the adjoining Territories that will not yield short of death itself. It is all smooth so long as the onslaught is confined to the Latter-day Saints, but let the tables be once turned upon themselves, which will surely be the case, then war will commence in dead earnest. But, to return: what change has been wrought in the faith of the Latter-day Saints in regard to the principle of plural marriage, persecuted as they have been of late ostensibly on this account, but really for political reasons. We answer; none whatever, except to increase their faith therein. I speak advisedly; for in my associations with the people in various parts of this Territory, as well as the Territories adjacent I have been surprised at hearing the testimonies of young people, who are sought to be led away from the faith of their fathers by the would-be regenerators of the people of Zion. Joseph Smith the Prophet once said that "if we were left alone we would regenerate the world but if persecuted we would do it the faster." The notoriety that we have obtained during the past few years through being so thoroughly advertised in Presidents' messages by Congressional enactments, missionary judges,

and newspaper articles, coupled with the trials, convictions and imprisonment of many of our brethren, accounts of which have been sent to all parts of Christendom, will have its effect upon the more sober and reflecting who are willing to, award justice to all, and will in due time bear fruit in acts of recognition of the right of the Latter-day Saints to remain undisturbed in the possession of those inalienable rights which are God's heritage to all classes and creeds of mankind. Persecute us as you may, we shall outlive as a people, as a Church, and as a community, every act of oppression, injustice and tyranny that is now being heaped upon us. We shall emerge from prisons and return from exile better men as a rule, better citizens and more faithful and devoted Saints than before. We shall learn lessons of patience, forbearance and charity that otherwise we could not have learned. And when we are left free to govern ourselves, to make and execute our own local laws; a right guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, we will place such safeguards around the people that they shall not be subject to the encroachments that are being made upon our liberties to-day.

We will then say to the Christians of all denominations as we do to-day, you are welcome; but we shall expect the Christian to extend the same welcome to the Mahomedan and the Hindoo, for we recognize all have equal rights before the law and in the sight of heaven.

You prate about our immorality by way of excuse for your conduct towards us, when you know there are no more moral people upon the face of the globe. Look at Utah before modern Christianity with its adjuncts came amongst us. Was there a brothel or other disreputable place in the entire Territory? Not one. A saloon was not in existence until the followers of Christian ministers and Christian people clamored for it. We cut off from us the adulterer, the debauchee and the person of lascivious practices. We say they are altogether unfit for membership in our church or to hold secular office. You have refused to even prosecute such when their guilt has been established beyond dispute, and you retain them in office with the knowledge of these facts before you. The spy who has furnished information against an honest polygamist has been paid for his services, while the man or men who would spy out the frequenter of houses of ill-fame or other disreputable places and report the same is imprisoned for conspiracy. Municipal officers are hindered from executing wholesome laws against such offenders by unjust rulings from higher courts. In short, every agency, lawful or unlawful, that can be used against the Mormons is brought into requisition and the people are pursued with a bitterness that would do credit to savages; while the real transgressor against both human and divine law is shielded, petted and retained in office. Oh! consistency, whither hast thou fled! and Oh! justice, where art thou hiding thyself?

In conclusion, let me offer a few suggestions: It may be that in the near future, the Latter-day Saints may not only be tolerated, but protected in their religious rights by legislative enactments; then where will be all the labored arguments, strained interpretations of law and unjust rulings that have been made against them and their religion? Was Galileo right or wrong? One age condemned him, another applauded him to the skies; one age laughed to scorn his theories another endorsed them as most orthodox. Joseph Smith will yet be acknowledged as the great reformer of the nineteenth century, and his doctrines be as extensively supported as those of any other reformer that ever lived. Everything that God has revealed through him has for its tendency the elevation of the human race and consequently must, sooner or later be accepted by all pure minded people. Then why persecute and try to trample in the dust those who are simply leading in the vanguard of moral and social advancement, for if you succeed in capturing these and carrying them off to prison there is a mighty host following after, marching in solid phalanx, whose ranks you cannot break. And if you refuse to move out of the way as they advance, you will be trodden under their feet. Such is the restored Gospel, its strength and its power; triumph is its final destiny, for it is founded upon eternal truth.

The attention of the American people seems to be directed largely to the Latter-day Saints. Vice may be on the increase under their very noses; organizations the most dangerous to society may be acquiring strength every day, still they seem not to realize the fact. A spirit of indignation may arouse one city sufficient to prosecute a few blatant rascals, but to realize that the American people dwelling in every principal city and many country places are standing upon a volcano that will belch forth with such fury by and by as will bring consternation and terror to millions seems impossible. Laugh at these suggestions as you may, the people of America will find them as real as did the inhabitants of Charleston, South Carolina, when the earthquakes visited them a few days ago. Without any warning the terrible destruction commenced that laid waste a large portion of that populous city, together with much of the surrounding country, besides the loss of many lives. The people of America may rest assured that they are in no danger whatever

from the "Mormons;" their real danger is nearer home and, unless guarded against, it will come upon them as a thief in the night and, like the terrible cyclone, lay waste every thing before it. PROPHETIC.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 4th, 1886.

## OUR OGDEN LETTER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, Sept. 1st, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:  
I have been to

LAKE PARK.

Everybody goes to that popular resort. They go as individuals, they go in families, in small parties, in large groups, big companies, they go by schools, wards, firms, associations, institutions, lodges, organizations of every character, and sometimes half a city. Every day and all day long they arrive from the East and the West, the North and the South. There is a complete rush, which almost amounts to a mania. It seems that almost every person old or young that can scrape together sufficient funds devote or consecrate the amount to visit Lake Park, and if they are prevented going there on one of the week days.

## SUNDAY MUST BE DESECATED

for the purpose. It used to be said, "Pikes Peak or bust;" now it is Lake Park, or you have seen nothing," and are nobody.

On Monday the Third Ward folks exerted to the Park, and on Tuesday the Sunday school and a large number of the people of the Second Ward of this city visited on "pleasure bent" the same resort. At 9:45 a. m. they filled nine cars. At 10 o'clock they left the depot, and in exactly one hour's ride reached the Park. At 1:30 p. m. another, a special train, took those who could not get off by the morning conveyances. There would be over 500 from here all told. Every family carried with them

## A PICNIC BASKET

well filled with the good things of the earth to satisfy the cravings of the inner man after a sail on the lake or a bathe in the beautiful saline waters, pleasures which the party enjoyed to their hearts' content. During the day a number of other trains arrived bringing fresh cargoes of pleasure-seekers, so that I presume there were on the grounds altogether about one thousand persons.

It is estimated that from the opening of the Park to the present time about sixty thousand persons have visited the resort, and about thirty thousand of this number have bathed in the inland sea. Six thousand visited the place in one day.

## THE RESTAURANT

and bar have been well patronized from the beginning which was on July 26th. On that day it entertained and supplied with food 1,200 guests. On Friday last nine hundred were served at the tables of the same establishment. The receipts from the various sources have already been immense, although I could not learn the exact amount. Suppose each guest would spend, as a general average, no more than one dollar, it would amount to about \$90,000. This is a low estimate, as many who visit there would spend their income liberally. I believe, therefore, that it would be safe to say that the money expended by those who have visited the Park would reach at least

## SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This sum is exclusive of the amount paid for the railroad fare. Now add to this neat little sum the cost of preparation, and the total would not fall far short of \$100,000. And yet many complain of hard times and scarcity of cash, and the great difficulty of obtaining sufficient to meet obligations that occur daily in every family.

Still, notwithstanding this experience, so strong has the mania become to visit this rendezvous, that it is "Lake Park or bust." It is the intention of the company at no distant period to add many improvements and attractions to those already made. Among other matters they intend to extend the pier one hundred feet further out into the lake, and at the end of it to put up a large pavilion. Another pavilion will be erected on the grounds. It is now built at Omaha, Nebraska, and will be shipped to its destination soon. It is

## OCTAGON IN FORM.

It is 45 feet to the eaves and 65 feet at base. The pavilion at the end of the new pier will be of the same shape. It will be one hundred feet, and is intended for concerts, dancing etc. On the east side of the grounds a large hotel is to be erected which will cost \$50,000, and which amount, doubtless, will soon be raised by the numerous pleasure-seekers; the accommodations for bathers are ample, the bath rooms are secured and their privacy is strictly guarded for the occupants. The appointments are all that could be desired, among which the bathers are furnished the means for the enjoyment of a luxurious cold fresh water

## SHOWER BATH

after they come out from the briny waves. In witnessing the tremendous rush to the Park one is reminded of the quotation from Shakespeares "Mid summer night's dream;" "What fools these mortals be!" The day was delightful for the trip.