

STAKE CONFERENCES.

Appointments for Quarterly Conferences Until April, 1889.

Weber, J. and Cassia Stakes—Sunday and Monday, October 21st and 22nd, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, January 20th and 21st, 1889.

Box Elder, Tooele and Oneida Stakes—Sunday and Monday, October 23rd and 24th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, January 27th and 28th, 1889.

Cache and Wasatch Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 4th and 5th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, February 10th and 11th, 1889.

Beaver Lake, Emery, Summit and Uintah Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 11th and 12th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, February 17th and 18th, 1889.

Snappee, San Luis, Morgan and Sanpete Stakes—Sunday and Monday, November 18th and 19th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, February 24th and 25th, 1889.

Utah, Panguitch and Snowflake Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 2nd and 3rd, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, March 10th and 11th, 1889.

David, Kanab and St. John Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 9th and 10th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, March 17th and 18th, 1889.

St. George, Alton and St. Joseph Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 16th and 17th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, March 24th and 25th, 1889.

Parowan, Beaver and Maricopa Stakes—Sunday and Monday, December 23rd and 24th, 1888; and Sunday and Monday, March 31st and April 1st, 1889.

Utah Stakes which have held their conferences on Sundays and Mondays have realized a much more numerous attendance than in any previous year, and it is believed that the same will be true of the conferences on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. This method has therefore been adopted in the accompanying list by direction of the Council of Apostles.

F. D. RICHARDS, J. F. SMITH.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Religious services of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be held in the Tabernacle to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Home missionaries will preach in the city wards on Sunday.

In the city wards services are held in the various ward meeting houses at the hours named:

First.....6 p.m.	Twelfth.....6:30 p.m.
Second.....6:30	Thirteenth.....6:30
Third.....6:30	Fourteenth.....6:30
Fourth.....6:30	Fifteenth.....6:30
Fifth.....6:30	Sixteenth.....6:30
Sixth.....6:30	Seventeenth.....6:30
Seventh.....6:30	Eighteenth.....6:30
Eighth.....6:30	Nineteenth.....6:30
Ninth.....6:30	Twentieth.....6:30
Tenth.....6:30	Twenty-first.....6:30
Eleventh.....6:30	

Meetings convene in the country wards as follows:

Sugar House.....2 p.m.
Provo.....2
Mill Creek.....2
East Mill Creek.....2
Big Cottonwood.....2
South Cottonwood.....2
Union.....2
North Jordan.....2
Sandy.....2
Riverdale.....2
Bluffdale.....2
South Jordan.....2
Draper.....2
Granville.....2
Herriman.....2 a.m.
West Jordan.....2
Brigham.....2
Pleasant Green.....2 p.m.
Manchester.....2
North Point.....2
Granger.....2
Mountain Dell.....2 p.m.

Services in foreign languages are conducted as follows:

Scandinavian, Social Hall, 10 a. m.

German, City Hall, 10 a. m.

Hawaiian, residence of Kaelinamoku, Nineteenth Ward, 8 a. m.

FRAGMENTS.

JAMES DWYER started cast on a business trip last evening.

THE Z. B. B. S. regular monthly meeting will be held on Monday evening.

MICHAEL FLEMING was fined \$5 in the Police Court today for drunkenness.

ANDREW CASE was arrested last night on a charge of drunkenness. In the Police Court today he asserted his innocence, and the trial was postponed till witnesses could be subpoenaed.

THE stockholders of the Home Fire Insurance Company will hold their annual meeting at the office of the company on Tuesday, at 10 a. m., for the election of officers, hearing reports, etc.

Mrs. NOWELLS, who is agent for the proprietors of "The Battle of Gettysburg" cyclorama, claims to have been robbed of \$100 in cash last night. Her house on Third South Street was entered sometime during the night and the money taken.

LAST week George W. Robertson, of Idaho, ran away with Miss Rosa Bailey, a 15-year-old girl. He left a wife and several children in destitute circumstances. The officers followed Robertson on a charge of abduction, and brought him and the girl back from Colorado.

JOSEPH GEE, of Sanpete County, was admitted to citizenship in the Third District Court today. It is the custom of the court to admit as citizens only those residing in this district, but in Mr. Gee's case the circumstances were of a peculiar nature and the court considered his application.

LAST evening the Sixteenth Ward Sunday School sprang a surprise upon Brother J. W. Phillips, second counselor to Bishop Keeler. The occasion was the 99th anniversary of the birth of Brother Phillips. About sixty friends assembled at his home and presented him with a beautifully bound copy of Brother George Q. Cannon's book "The Life of Joseph Smith." The evening was spent in singing, reciting and kindred amusements.

THE United States grand jury at Carson, Nevada, has found an indictment for murder against Woolley Dunn, the plate who killed Charley Winnamucca at the Pyramid Lake reservation last May. Woolley is a full-blooded Plute, and his father, brother and sister reside there. He is jealous of Charley Winnamucca, who was a regular Indian agent, and he stabbed him to death at the reservation. The Indians tried him, found him guilty, and sentenced him to be hanged in three days, but Agent Gibson interfered and sent for the United States Marshal, who took Woolley to Carson. Charley Winnamucca's Indian friends want Woolley hanged.

D. W. JONES, the inventor of the ingenious side-saddle which was exhibited and awarded the first prize at the recent fair, claims that he has had inducements offered him to go east and engage in the manufacture of the saddles on an extensive scale, wealthy firms being willing to employ him to superintend the business and pay him a handsome royalty on the patent, but he prefers to remain at home in Utah, where they can be manufactured to just as good advantage as elsewhere, if a stock company can be formed to take hold of the business for cheap copies of the Book of Mormon, we will state a very profitable investment, we see no reason why Salt Lake capitalists should not engage in it instead of having the business and its profits go abroad. The project is worth considering at least.

BISHOP SHEETS SENTENCED.

The Court will not punish for Membership in a Church.

Bishop Elijah F. Sheets, of the Eighth Ward, was arraigned before Judge Sandford today, on a charge of unlawful cohabitation. Of the four counts in the indictment, the second, third and fourth were dismissed. The first count covers the period from Oct. 1, 1883, to June 30, 1884, and alleges that the defendant lived with his wife Elizabeth and Emma, contrary to the provisions of the statute. To this charge the defendant entered a plea of guilty.

Mr. Richards called the attention of the Court to the fact that Bishop Sheets was 63 years of age; this was his first conviction, and he had surrendered to the officers. He also stated that he had married his second wife, but that there was no law against polygamy.

Mr. Peters said that the indictment was found two years ago—Sept. 20, 1886. The defendant, it was true, had surrendered himself, but for the two years subsequent to the finding of the indictment the officers had been to great trouble and expense and had been unsuccessful in finding him. His youngest child was now eight years old. Mr. Peters said he did not know whether the Bishop had taken any other wife since the trial or not, "but," said he, "he is a man of prominence in the Church, a counselor to the President."

Mr. Richards—No, sir, you are mistaken. He is not a counselor to the President.

Mr. Peters—Well, he is a Bishop, anyway.

Court—The Court will not take into consideration the fact that he is a member of any Church. Do you think I ought to?

Mr. Peters—Yes, I do think so. He is a member of the Mormon Church.

Court—Is it an offense against the law to be a member of the Mormon Church?

Mr. Peters—Yes, sir, to be a member of a church that teaches and encourages violations of the law.

Mr. Richards—He is not here accused of being a member of any church, but of unlawful cohabitation.

Court—Can the court go behind the record and punish a man for that of which he has not been convicted? If so, I desire some instruction on that point.

Mr. Peters—Yes, I assume that the court is bound by the record.

Court—I supposed so too, till the counsel for government suggested that he might be punished for something else.

Mr. Peters—If a man is convicted of larceny the court may consider the circumstances—

Court—Larceny is a crime, but membership in a church is not.

Mr. Peters—The Court may consider a man's character.

Court—Yes, that is true. But I don't propose to punish a man because he is a member of any Church. I have nothing to do with his beliefs to any religion. I may become better advised later, but now I am convinced that I should punish only for the offense committed, and not for the religious inclinations of any man.

To Bishop Sheets the Court said: "I would not send you to the penitentiary if I was satisfied that you would not repeat the offense. That is a matter for you to decide." As the prisoner made no response, the court imposed a sentence of 30 days' imprisonment and a fine of \$100 and the costs of the prosecution.

Bishop Sheets was conveyed to the bastille later in the day.

THE RECEIVER'S COMPENSATION.

The examination to ascertain the compensation that should be paid to U. S. Marshal Dyer, as Receiver in the suits against the Church, commenced before Judge E. T. Sprague this afternoon. The only witness was John A. Groesbeck, of this city, and formerly Sheriff of Salt Lake County. He testified that he had been in real estate and mining business for sixteen or seventeen years, and was acquainted with the handling of property. His evidence was that the services of the Receiver should be not less than five per cent of the property taken possession of. As the Church property "recovered" by Receiver Dyer in the period named aggregates \$750,000, this would make his compensation about \$37,500—upwards of \$3400 per month.

A Leading Furniture House.

The Co-operative Furniture Company, who are located at 41 East Temple Street, now stand in the front rank as dealers in and manufacturers of furniture of various kinds. The stock carried by them is extensive and complete, and includes household furniture of every description, carpets, curtains, shades, mattresses, etc.—in fact everything needed for house furnishing, at low prices.

The furniture carried is made in this city, so far as practicable, in the factory connected with the institution, and is all warranted. Their new style of bed lounge, the patent for which has been applied for, took the prize at the late Territorial Fair, as superior to anything else in that line in the market. The new features are the invention of Mr. Rudolph Frueh, an employee of the company, and are decided improvement on the old styles.

Teachers' Institute.

The meeting commenced with Superintendent Wm. M. Stewart in the chair. The opening prayer was offered by J. Walton. No minutes were read because of the Secretary's absence.

Prof. J. B. Moreton gave an excellent and interesting account of a "Discipline in the San Francisco schools," showing that although our schools were behind, it was no fault of the teachers.

Mr. C. M. Sorenson mentioned a number of general exercises which should be introduced into the school-room.

Dr. D. R. Allen explained the plan of the author of "Mind Studies for Young Teachers."

A meeting adjourned to meet at the same place October 27th, 1888, at 10:30 a. m.

J. B. HIGGS, Secretary pro tem.

A Pitiful Tale.

A few days ago Miss Lizzie Heniger of this city, went to Salt Lake to seek medical assistance, suffering from consumption. Last evening she returned, the physicians having declared that she could do nothing for her as she had the quick consumption. On her way to the depot at Salt Lake she sold the transfer agent a tale of poverty and woe. Her father, Grant Heniger, had died of consumption some time ago, her mother was suffering from paralysis and she herself was dying with consumption. She was adding to the troubles they were already enduring, and she was asking for help. The transfer agent, who was a kind-hearted man, took pity on her and gave her a ticket to ride to her home in Utah, where they can be manufactured to just as good advantage as elsewhere, if a stock company can be formed to take hold of the business for cheap copies of the Book of Mormon, we will state a very profitable investment, we see no reason why Salt Lake capitalists should not engage in it instead of having the business and its profits go abroad. The project is worth considering at least.

Soon to be Issued.

To answer the many inquiries which have lately been made for cheap copies of the Book of Mormon, we will state that a new edition of the work is now being printed at the DESERET NEWS office and will soon be completed and ready for sale in various kinds of binding, from the very cheapest to the best.

THAT TEST OATH.

How its Tendency is Viewed in Nevada.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided the anti-Mormon oath, passed by the last legislature, unconstitutional. This is just what was expected, and we regret that the decision was not made sooner; but there is still ample time for those who had conscientious scruples against taking the oath to have their names placed on the register.

The anti-Mormon oath is one of the proposed amendments to the Constitution, to be voted on at the congressional election, and we predict that it will be snowed under so deep that the votes of the people of the State will not even reach it.

The time has not come, and we hope it will never come, when a man's religious opinions shall be made a ground for his exclusion from citizenship. Personally we have no preference for the Christian denomination, and a man certainly has as much right to belong to the Mormon as he has to belong to the Free masons, the Methodists, the Baptists or any other church, so long as he adheres to the laws of the land.

No one should be permitted to violate the law nor indulge in practices which the law forbids. No one should be authorized by the church of which he is a member; but to prohibit a man from exercising the rights of an American citizen simply because he adheres to a false religion is a denial of the principle of religious freedom, and a man certainly has as much right to belong to the Mormon as he has to belong to the Free masons, the Methodists, the Baptists or any other church, so long as he adheres to the laws of the land.

The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without coercion or restraint, shall forever be allowed in this State; no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State.

We have no sympathy with the Mormon church; we do not believe that society is benefited by the promulgation of such doctrines, and we oppose any attempt to curtail the rights of a citizen on general principles, and would oppose any attempt to discriminate against any religious organization, or any branch of the Christian church. The liberty of conscience must not be abridged in a free government.—*Elko Independent.*

SEWERAGE.

Why I Am in Favor of It.

Editor Deseret News:

A number of articles have recently appeared in the News opposing the proposed system of sewerage for Salt Lake City. Now, while I am quite willing that these misguided mossbacks who ignorantly stand in the way of progress—either on the shirt tail of progress and crying woe—should have their say, I am not willing that the other side should be crowded out and I therefore propose to give you some solid reasons why I favor the proposed system of sewerage.

First. Being a resident of District No. 1, I consider it my duty to look out for No. 1.

Second. There will be a number of widows and orphans sold out and having a little spare cash I can buy their homes at a nominal value and sell to advantage to the stranger from the east.

Third. Those outside of our district will have to pay for constructing the main sewer, disposing of the sewage, pulling up the pipes if they don't work.

Fourth. It will make the country lakes over Jordan pull up and move west in accordance with the advice of the late lamented Horace Greeley.

Fifth. It will cure dysentery. A prominent undertaker who has statistics prove that those districts where the atmosphere is loaded for bear with the fumes of cesspools and sewer gas are free from dysentery.

Sixth. The gentle breeze from the mountains of liquid manure piled up on the land over Jordan, will compel people to move out into the mountains, drive the hot weather where they will be healthier and happier. This will help the railroads.

Seventh. It will enrich our atmosphere and thicken it up to the consistency of that in eastern cities and consequently make visitors from the sewer gas districts of the Atlantic feel at home—or wish they had stayed.

Ninth. It will have a tendency to make the atmosphere firmer in its texture and consequently make it so liable to be blown off the track, (care will have to be taken, however, to not get it so thick that the sailing trains cannot get through).

In view of these facts I would suggest that the names of those who vote in favor of it be inscribed on a brass tablet to be attached to the shirt tail of the front of the City Hall. Then when the tired citizen outside the district has cleaned up his own sewage and slid down to rest himself, repaid by odor-laden breezes from the west, to pay for cleaning up the cesspools of the poor people on Main Street, he will want to wipe away the sweat from his forehead by collecting his neighbors and gathering around the liberty pole to read over the names of those who have inaugurated the proposed beneficent system of sewerage.

HABODOTUS.

Marshall's Accounts.

In the Third District Court today, District Attorney Peters presented the accounts of U. S. Marshal Dyer, for the quarter ending, September 30, 1888, for \$105,175 fees and expenses in various States cases, and for \$5,100 74 in Territorial cases. The latter amount includes the penitentiary report for September.

Nomination Withdrawn.

The following press dispatch indicates that for some reason President Cleveland has changed his mind about desiring to have the party named made a probate judge:

Washington, Oct. 12.—The President has withdrawn the nomination of J. Wilkins, of Beaver County, Utah, to be Judge of Probate for that county.

Mammoth Apples.

Today Mrs. Osguthorpe, of East Mill Creek, brought to this office some samples of apples, which are about the finest we have ever seen. One of them turns the scale at one pound four ounces, measures over ten inches in circumference, and is a perfect picture for color and shape. The others approximate closely to it. The fruit was raised on the estate of the late Uncle John Osguthorpe, a cozy nook at the mouth of Mill Creek Canyon, and would attract attention in any fair in the world where such products are exhibited.

A Mistake Rectified.

In the Third District Court today a suit was settled in which all of the parties wanted the same result—the setting aside of the cancellation of a mortgage. The case was entitled James Wrathall vs. Hugh S. Gowans, administrator of the estate of J. D. Knowlton, and others, all of Tooele County. In 1886 Mr. Knowlton gave a mortgage on a certain property at Grantsville, for \$2000, to a bank in this city. At Mr. Knowlton's death, in 1887, the mortgage was about to be foreclosed, when the heirs of the deceased agreed with James Wrathall that the mortgage should be transferred to him in order that they might have additional time to clear off the indebtedness. Mr. Wrathall paid the note, but instead of the mortgage being transferred it was cancelled, and the error was not discovered till some time after. All of the heirs were desirous that Mr. Wrathall should not lose his money, so the matter was placed in the courts to be rectified, and a Judge Sandford granted the necessary order today.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Proceedings Before the Judges at Provo and Ogden.

At Provo, yesterday, the following business was transacted before Judge Judd:

The Parish case the testimony on the part of the prosecution went to show that Parrish and B. Bancett had a quarrel on the night of the 19th at Daniel's saloon, and there agreed to fight a duel at 7 o'clock the next day, but instead of meeting his opponent at appointment, Parrish waited behind a house and shot him down while Bancett was on his way to the rendezvous.

The theory of the defense was that Parrish came accidentally behind the house and, seeing Bancett ready to go, killed the deceased in self-defense.

The case was argued for the prosecution by Mr. Evans and for the defense by George Sutherland, both of which court adjourned till this evening.

OTHER ITEMS.

United States vs. Niels Burgason; indictment for conspiracy; plea of guilty; sentence set for Oct. 13th.

United States vs. John E. Kempe; unlawful cohabitation; plea of guilty; sentence set for October 13th. To a charge of adultery, Mr. Kempe was given till Oct. 13th to plead.

United States vs. Lane E. Bate; fornication; plea of not guilty.

United States vs. Herbert Bate; fornication; plea of not guilty.

The grand jury came into court and presented five indictments in United States cases and one in territorial.

At Ogden Judge Henderson heard the following cases yesterday:

Dan Parry vs. C. F. Groat et al.; an order giving plaintiff five days additional time was entered.

R. J. Hill vs. George Seager; order for default.

Thomas Davis, vs. the Union Pacific Railway Company, the court allowed the defendant twenty days in which to move out of new territory.

The case of George J. Marsh vs. Thomas Davis, was resumed and completed. The jury found for the defendant, no change of action; fifteen days allowed to move for a new trial.

Bank of Tehama Company vs. John Haverly et al.; damages of \$1,150 assessed against defendant.

While in case of the United States vs. Sidney Stevens et al. was on trial, Judge Emerson announced that Bishop G. Taylor, of Harrisville, who was wanted on a charge of unlawful cohabitation, was in court and desired to plead guilty. The court granted the request, and the indictment was read and defendant was asked to plead guilty or not guilty.

"Well I am not really guilty, but I suppose I must plead guilty," was the answer.

Court—No you must enter your plea one way or the other. If you are not guilty the clerk will enter a plea to that effect.

Judge Emerson, defendant's attorney instructed him that he must plead guilty or not guilty.

Defendant then pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary for three months.

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