

the crime on his companion, Jack Emerson. He stated that Emerson had done the killing with a board, and they had taken the body to Echo Cañon.

Sheriff Turner, on the 28th of July, started to find Emerson, and the latter having learned that he was wanted for the crime, sent word that he could be found at Carbon, Wyoming, where he was arrested. He was brought to this city disclaiming all knowledge of the deed, and denied ever having seen young Turner in his life. He further stated that he had not joined Hopt until the evening of July 5th, having been "on a spree" in Park City on the 4th, and said that when they went into camp in Echo Cañon he felt sick from the effect of drinking, and went to bed, and that Hopt was absent from camp for about three hours, presumably engaged in removing and hiding the body. Emerson and Hopt subsequently quarreled, and the former went to Carbon, where he was arrested. When the two were placed in the penitentiary together, Emerson accused Hopt of having got him into the scrape when he knew he was innocent, and Hopt was so violent in his threats to kill Emerson, that the Warden found it necessary to place Hopt alone in a cell. Emerson was afterwards tried as an accomplice, and being found guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary, where he is now serving his term.

Hopt was also tried for murder in the first degree, and found guilty. On appeal a new trial was granted. A second and a third time he was tried, found guilty and sentenced to death, most of the circumstances still being fresh in the public mind. A fourth time a new trial was granted, and it is to be hoped that on this occasion justice will be done, and an end be put to the proceedings of the court.

Throughout the entire history of the case Sheriff Turner has shown commendable fortitude and manliness. He has not, on any occasion, notwithstanding the fact that his own son was the victim of a brutal murder, manifested a desire to take the law into his own hands, or to wreak vengeance on the accused, but on the contrary has directed his efforts to the maintenance of peace, and has awaited a vindication of the law in the courts. Three times he has passed through the terrible ordeal of the trial, and now, by the errors of the Court, he is compelled to bear the fourth, and have the harrowing scenes of five years ago recalled.

This afternoon the work of obtaining a jury was proceeded with, and will probably not be concluded today, as at half-past three o'clock only four of the panel had been secured.

ADVANTAGES OF CANNONVILLE.

FACILITIES FOR ESTABLISHING HOMES AND MAKING A LIVING—AN EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

CANNONVILLE, Garfield Co., Utah, September 14, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Please permit me space in the News to answer the frequent inquiries about this place.

There is every variety of soil here, from sand to the heaviest clay. The products are wheat, corn, oats, and all vegetables raised in Utah; peaches, apples, apricots, plums, and all the small fruits, and I have no doubt but grapes will do well here.

Wheat will produce according to culture; I have no doubt 50 and 60 bushels to the acre can be raised.

As a grazing country I think we have the best in Utah for both winter and summer.

Fencing timber is abundant within less than one mile from Cannonville. The nearest good building timber is seven miles from the settlement. There is enough good timber for lumber-making to supply all of Utah for several years.

We have land and water in the Cannonville ward for over 100 families, and 35 miles east, at Escalante, they can accommodate about 100 families. The residents of this ward are very anxious to see people come and settle there.

Quite a heavy shock of an earthquake was felt here on the 4th, at 8:5 p.m., also at Henrieville, three miles east, and at Escalante, 35 miles east. It sounded like wagons or carriages being driven over the ground very fast. The motion seemed to be different at different places in the vicinity of Cannonville. To me the motion seemed to be a mere trembling or quivering coming from the west and lasting about ten seconds and the noise seemed like the buzzing of electricity in a battery. Bishop Henderson thought the ground moved to and fro at his place, and the noise was like the rumbling of distant thunder.

West of this place it caused rocks to loosen and fall and prostrated dry trees.

WM. LEMAN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

TONIA, Mich., 20.—Abner Aldrich, a man about 45 years of age, with his wife and two children, one of them a young man about 20, live on a farm about eight miles out of the city and east of Collins station on the Detroit Lansing and Northern Railroad. The family have been for years the terror of the neighborhood where they reside. Aldrich has been arrested for assault and threats against life, time out o' number, and never without cause. Some time since judgment was obtained against him in the justice's court at Portland, but no officer there would attempt the collection, so it was brought to this city and given to Constable Perry H. Chapman, with

A WARNING TO TAKE HELP WITH HIM AND LOOK OUT

for himself. He took with him Geo. Bradley and W. Ainsley, of this city, and went out there yesterday afternoon. They found Aldrich and his 20-year-old son loading wheat into some bags. Chapman stepped up to the wagon, where Aldrich was, and said he was an officer and had an execution. Aldrich caught up an ax laying in the wagon and raised it to strike Chapman, when Chapman covered him with his revolver and at the muzzle compelled him to leave the wagon and still covering him, told the men to seize him, but before they could do so, the young man had

GOT A RIFLE AND OPENED ON CHAPMAN.

and a woman was coming with an axe. Young Aldrich fired at Chapman, but missed him, and he shot at young Aldrich, who recovering a repeating Spencer carbine, opened fire from the house.

BRADLEY FELL AT THE THIRD SHOT,

but was helped away by Ainsley. Chapman was uninjured, but finding himself alone he retreated. Ainsley was but slightly injured, but Bradley is in a precarious condition. His right arm was amputated late in the afternoon, and he is doing as well as could be expected.

A warrant was issued for the Aldrich's, two men and the woman, and the sheriff and four officers went out to serve it. After holding the officers off four hours with rifles, they finally yielded, and at midnight were lodged in jail.

THEY STILL KEPT THE GUNS

and more trouble was expected. The house where Aldrich's life is boarded up and the walls pierced for rifle shooting on the plan of a frontier fort, and is nearly as strong. The family are armed with repeating rifles and have for years kept off the officers, after the plan of yesterday.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 18.—An earthquake of eight seconds duration occurred to-day at Naples.

The populace of Palermo, Sicily, have become panic-stricken owing to the prevalence of cholera there, and are fleeing from the town. There is great scarcity of food and the people of Naples are sending money and provisions for the relief of the sufferers.

Officials of Gibraltar have sent a strong appeal to the Lord Mayor of London for assistance to alleviate the distress prevailing on account of cholera.

Toulon, 18.—Three deaths from cholera were reported here last night, all of them occurred in the suburbs.

The steamers *Drenda* and *Dolphin* came in collision to-day off the southeast coast of England. Seven of the crew of the *Dolphin* were drowned.

Another dispatch says the *Dolphin*, which was sunk by the collision, was bound from London to Havre, and that 17 of her passengers and crew are missing.

MARSEILLES, 18.—Seven deaths from cholera occurred here to-day. Considerable excitement has been caused by the arrival of a transport bringing French troops from Tonquin. Fourteen sailors had died from cholera on the voyage and two more died since the arrival of the vessel here. Many others are down with the disease.

Rome, 18.—At Parna, to-day, five new cases of cholera and four deaths were reported. In the city of Palermo, Sicily, the epidemic is increasing to an alarming extent. The popular prejudice against the doctors aggravates the situation.

LONDON, 18.—The *Daily News* Paris correspondent telegraphs that Palermo was illuminated last night in honor of the appearance of the vision of a saint, carrying with it the assurance that the cholera epidemic would soon become extinct.

ROME, 19.—During the past 24 hours 224 new cases of cholera and 167 deaths from the disease were reported in Palermo; a large increase over the preceding 24 hours.

LONDON, 19.—The populace of Philippopolis, the capital of eastern Roumelia, almost to a man, rose in rebellion yesterday, seized the Governor-General, deposed the government and proclaimed a union with Bulgaria. A provisional government was established. The revolt was so planned that no disorder or bloodshed occurred. Everybody being in sympathy with the movement except government officials

Foreigners in the city are perfectly safe from harm, as is also the property of foreign residents. Immediately after the organization of the provisional government, militia were sworn in, taking oath of allegiance to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria. It is generally believed in diplomatic circles, that Russia arranged the programme of the rising and suggested the union with Bulgaria. No definite statement can be made at present as to what action the signatory powers to the treaty of Berlin will make respecting the matter. Eastern Roumelia was created by the congress of Berlin in 1878, and was given an autonomic government, though forming an integral part of the Turkish empire. A governor general was appointed by the Porte subject to the approval of the treaty powers.

VIENNA, 19.—The Empress of Austria has sailed in the imperial yacht on a pleasure trip to last three weeks.

MADRID, 19.—It is reported that it was announced at a Cabinet council yesterday that the Spaniards had occupied Yap and that the Spanish man-of-war *Valencia* is to replace the *Velasco*, which has been selected for the service of carrying.

LONDON, 20.—Advices just received here relative to the death of Osman Digna, say he was killed after a crushing defeat of his force of 3,000 Haden-dows by the Kassala garrison and friendly tribes. The latter, after the defeat of Osman, sent ample supplies to Kassala.

MADRID, 20.—Spain will purchase two men-of-war that are being built in England for the Japanese government. The ships are nearly completed.

LONDON, 20.—The expulsion of Prussians from Galicia in reprisal for the expulsion from Prussia of Austria-Hungarians continues. All German employees are being dismissed and German products are boycotted. Russian authorities refuse to permit Prussians expelled from Russia to return to that country if their absence has extended over a period of fourteen years. Great misery prevails on the Polish frontier.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20.—United States Minister Cox and Consul General Heap have succeeded in obtaining a revocation of the order expelling Americans from Jerusalem.

MADRID, 20.—There were 811 new cases and 313 deaths from cholera in Spain during the last 24 hours.

LONDON, 20.—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has confirmed M. Strausky as Provisional Governor of Roumelia. The Bulgarian Chamber of Deputies will be convoked on Tuesday next. The army of Bulgaria is being mobilized, and when united with Roumelia, the military will, it is estimated, form an effective force of 56,000 men. Russian officers command the bulk of the Roumelian militia. A band of Bulgarians, under command of Russian officers is entering Roumelia.

Advices from Berlin and Vienna favor the opinion that peace will be maintained, on the ground that the revolution was concerted in St. Petersburg, with the assent of Austria, under an agreement made at the Kremsier, interview, according to the terms of which Austria is at liberty to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. If the Porte should threaten to adopt violent measures, Russia, it is said, will intervene in favor of Roumelia.

All communication between Turkey and Bulgaria has been cut off. Turkey has stopped the issue of railway tickets for points beyond Adrianople. The *Daily News* this morning reminds its readers that when Disraeli effected the Berlin treaty Gladstone predicted the present disruption. Even the present ministry, the *News* says, will hardly venture to use England's influence to crush the growth of liberty in Roumelia.

PARIS, 20.—A meeting of anarchists was held here to-day in the neighborhood of the Bourse. The meeting broke up in a row. Many persons were wounded by shots from revolvers.

PHILIPPOPOLIS, 20.—Prince Alexander has issued a proclamation announcing that, in accordance with the wishes of the entire population he will resume sovereignty over the two provinces of North and South Bulgaria. Measures will be taken to preserve peace, and all who oppose the new government will be severely punished.

The Prince expresses a hope that the people will defend the union at any sacrifice. The proclamation which was received here by telegraph, was read publicly amid the greatest enthusiasm. Prince Alexander is expected here hourly. Perfect order prevails. The populace are armed with lances. The deposed Governor, Gabriel Pasha, is under guard. He is well treated in accordance with his rank. The Turkish and Greek portion of the inhabitants have thanked government here for having taken measures for their defense, and have offered their services in resisting a Turkish invasion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20.—A council of ministers was held to-day, presided over by the Sultan, at which it was decided to appeal to the powers to maintain the rights of the Porte in Roumelia. Orders have been issued to collect an army corps at Adrianapolis.

PARIS, 20.—Admiral Miot, French commander in Madagascar, has asked for reinforcements, and the troop ship *Scamandar* is about to leave Brest for Tamatave with a force of seven hundred men. The French squadron at Madagascar will also be increased, raising Admiral Miot's command to 5,700 men and 18 men of war.

MADRID, 21.—Disastrous rains have prevailed during the past 24 hours in the southwestern part of Spain. The rain

came down in torrents and soon the rivers overflowed their banks, causing immense destruction to property and the loss of many lives. Houses, trees and animals are being carried out to sea by the raging flood, which stretches for miles around the city.

LONDON, 21.—The *Standard*, commenting on the rising in Eastern Roumelia says: "We cannot believe that the powers interested were ignorant of what was coming. If they were the gravest trouble may arise. England has only the faintest interest, while Austria and Germany are bound to co-operate in keeping the Berlin treaty intact, and it remains to be seen how it will affect Russia. If treaty powers are acting in concert the Sultan is powerless."

PHILIPPOPOLIS, 21.—Agents of all the great powers signatory to the treaty of Berlin have sent dispatches to their respective governments approving of the movement of Friday. It is rumored at various consulates in this city that ambassadors at Constantinople have succeeded in dissuading the Porte from sending Turkish troops to eastern Roumelia to regain possession of the country.

STUTTGART, 21.—The Emperor William and King and Queen of Wurttemberg yesterday reviewed 18,000 men of the Wurttemberg army. The imperial family stood for two hours in their carriages witnessing the manoeuvres of the troops.

ROME, 21.—Reports from Palermo regarding the progress of the cholera show a distressing state of affairs prevailing there; 30,000 persons have fled from the city. All the shops are closed and the streets are almost deserted. There is a great scarcity of food and water and the epidemic is increasing with frightful rapidity. Sanitary officials are attacked by the people every time they attempt to disinfect houses where the disease exists and they meet with great difficulty in carrying on their work.

GIBRALTAR, 21.—There were 37 new cases of cholera and 14 deaths reported in the Spanish lines here yesterday.

Palermo, 21.—During the past 24 hours there were 182 new cases of cholera and 123 deaths from that disease reported.

LONDON, 21.—An enormous Socialist meeting was held yesterday at the Lime House. The crowd prevented many attempts of the police to arrest the speakers, but the officers finally succeeded in arresting Mahon, the secretary of the Socialist League; Steward, of a German club, and six spectators. The police encountered the greatest difficulty in preventing the mob from rescuing their prisoners. As they were being marched to the station the crowd followed the police, hooting at them and at times making rushes to liberate their companions, but the police held their ground well, and beat them back with their clubs. The prisoners were to-day brought before a magistrate and fined and imprisoned for short periods for obstructing the police in the discharge of their duty. During the hearing the police arrested Wm. Morris for assaulting them. Morris declared that the police had hustled and assaulted several lady witnesses. Bennett Burleigh, journalist, corroborated the evidence of Morris, and said the police kicked his leg. Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

PARIS, 21.—French diplomats have it that the outbreak in Roumelia will unite England and France, in view of the rising being an apparent scheme for the partition of Turkey. French newspapers urge that France should act cautiously in dealing with the matter and await the declaration of Lord Salisbury's policy.

Essad Pacha, Turkish ambassador, had a long interview to-day with M. De Freycinet, regarding the insurrection in Eastern Roumelia.

MADRID, 21.—A better feeling prevails in this city owing to reports having been received from Count Benomar, Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, to the effect that he expects Germany will accept the offer of a naval coaling station, liberty of trade and right of navigation among the Caroline Islands as basis of a settlement of the Carolines dispute, the settlement to be made without referring the matter to an arbitrator.

PARIS, 21.—Alarming reports have been received to-day to the effect that China is massing a large force of troops upon the Tonquin frontier.

ROME, 21.—King Humbert has sent a dispatch to Palermo, expressing great sympathy for suffering people. His Majesty has also sent ten thousand dollars to be distributed among them, places his Villa Favorita at the disposal of the sufferers, and exhorts the people to show their courage and calmness during the trying ordeal through which they are now passing.

ITEMS FROM THE BLUFFS.

September 18th, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

By your permission I will occupy a few square inches of space in your valuable paper by relating a few facts. While attending conference last May at Minneapolis, Council Bluffs and adjacent villages were assigned us as a field to operate in.

We arrived here on the 2nd of June safe and sound, and on the 7th we commenced our labors unexpectedly, but cheerfully.

We were invited to attend a meeting in the Peace and Harmony Chapel at 7 p.m.; the people assembled, but for some reason the orthodox gentleman failed to put in an appearance.

The time had come for us. It had been previously noised about that we were Elders, as they generally term us, from Utah, accordingly we were politely invited to take charge of the meeting, to which we readily consented. The time was occupied in expounding the first principles of the gospel. The people were pleased with our religious views, and it was the opening to a successful mission; for from that time to the present we have had opportunities to preach the gospel every Sunday to attentive listeners.

THE CRUSADE

inaugurated against us at home and the imprisoning of some of our leading men have aroused a spirit of investigation which is assisting in spreading the Gospel and convincing many of the divinity of the work. Many are anxious to know the reason why we cling so tenaciously to the doctrine of polygamy, preferring to suffer imprisonment, separation, the loss of franchise, the stigma as criminals, and to be a hiss and a by word, rather than to yield one point. This point alone calls forth their admiration.

They have reflected upon these things, and the divine truths we advocate until it has resulted in the conversion of many.

Here we find the "True (?) Reorganized Church" in full blast, with all its officers legally (?) authorized and endowed. Here they live in peace with their orthodox brothers, fare sumptuously together, and join them in crying

"DOWN WITH THE RASCALS."

"Abolish the twin relic," and other favorite expressions.

Here is a specimen of Christian charity. While conversing with one of their leading lights the other day, he remarked: "Your leading men out there are a set of the meanest rascals in the world," and other things too obscene to mention.

While pursuing the eventenor of our way, we were notified to prepare for a two day's meeting, also to apply for the Josephite chapel, because we were sure of obtaining it, wherein we could meet. The next day after receiving the notification, we called on the Bishop and President, stated to them the object of our errand, and to our gratification, received full assurance of getting the house. But for order's sake, order being the first law of heaven, they would lay the matter before the branch.

Sunday morning a vote was taken upon the question, and the affirmative was victorious; but in the afternoon their hiring minister, assisted by the Sunday school children set at naught, or annulled, the former decision of the Priesthood. The Bishop notified us of the fact, and it was beyond his power to change the decree. Are these actions in accordance with the power of the Priesthood, when a hired minister assisted by the Sunday school children, can annul the decision of the President and Bishop? Ye Judge, who live in Zion.

We tried several other sects to obtain a house but all were united in saying, No.

Brother Palmer, accompanied by six others arrived here Sept. 3, all well, and procured quarters at the Western House very reasonably.

A CONFERENCE.

On the 4th we succeeded in obtaining Dohany's New Opera House for Sunday for the small consideration of \$20. We held two meetings on the 5th in a private residence, which was filled with attentive listeners. Brother Palmer was unable to attend, having seriously sprained his ankle the night previous.

Sunday dawned, dismal and rainy. Everything seemed to work in unison to prevent a large turnout. We repaired to the Opera House at 10 a.m. feeling well in spirit. The audience was not large but appreciative and attentive. Brother Palmer portrayed the first principles clearly and with great power. In the afternoon he spoke on the subject of gathering and proved beyond controversy that it was according to ancient and modern prophecy. The audience was held spellbound by the power and demonstration of the spirit.

The effect was complete. Next day six came forth and

APPLIED FOR BAPTISM.

making in all, since we came here, 21.

On Tuesday we separated, five going to Illinois, four to Minneapolis, while we were left here to spread the Gospel wider, and attend to the ordinances of the same.

We thank God that we are counted worthy to be ambassadors in the cause of Christ.

Ever praying that the Saints may continue to "hold out," for therein is eternal life, I remain your brother in the Gospel of peace.

A MORMON.

EXCITEMENT IN TEXAS.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was dying of Consumption. A small bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds.

Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Z. C. M. L. Drug Store.