

missioner McKay to answer to the complaint filed against him. This instrument is signed by Daniel W. Rensch, a guard at the penitentiary, who complains that from September 1, 1883, to August 1, 1886, the defendant lived with Mrs. Bedson Eardley, Eliza Holding and Mrs. George Holding as his wives. Mr. Eardley waived examination and was released on giving \$1,500 bail to await the action of the grand jury. Three witnesses—Mrs. Bedson Eardley, Mary A. Holding and Mrs. Sarah Holding were required to give bonds in \$200 each for their appearance before the grand jury on the 16th of September.

**Yesterday's Fire Alarm.**—The fire alarm yesterday morning was occasioned by a small blaze in John Gray's house in "Mussler's Alley," east of the Social Hall. One of the inmates of the house placed a coal oil can containing a small quantity of the inflammable fluid, alongside of the stove. What the object of such an unwise action was has not been explained, but the result came near being disastrous. By some means—whether from sparks from the fire or not is not known—the coal oil was ignited, and the gas being unsorted by the heat the burning fluid spread out on the floor. An alarm was given, but before the firemen reached the place those who were present at the house succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The damage was but slight, but the occurrence will probably be sufficient to keep the stove and coal oil some distance apart in that house at last.

**New School Register.**—The Deseret News Office is running printing and binding a new school register, which is being done under the direction of Brother John N. Pike, who has given the matter careful attention. The registers that are imported from abroad are not intended, neither are they suitable for our District Schools. The new register contains at a glance in addition to the daily record of attendance, the information required by the Territorial law, for the benefit of teachers, trustees County Supt. and Territory Supt. showing the branches of study taught in the schools, including that required by the law of Congress (Hygiene and Physiology.) Also headings to contain the names of parents or other responsible parties, number of weeks taught, the rate and amount of tuition, with amount paid and when, showing at a glance, without the aid of further books, the amount of each pupil's tuition, and if paid the amount and when. It will save a large amount of labor to teachers, who attend to the collection of tuition fees, or the trustees who attend to this branch of business. The registers will be bound in paper covers and leather backs and will contain paper enough for a two years' record, or more, of the average schools and will be sold for less money than the imported registers.

Superintendents of counties as well as trustees and teachers of all the districts in the Territory should introduce these in their schools as it will save them labor and at no greater cost, and will encourage the production of the first book of the kind manufactured in the Territory. Address communication to Box 355 Salt Lake City.

#### BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER.

THIS AVERSION TO DISCHARGING THOSE WHO HAVE NOT MEANS TO PAY THE FINE, BUT HAVE SERVED THE TIME IN PRISON.

This morning six of those who have been confined in the penitentiary for refusing to renounce their wives were brought before Commissioner McKay. These were President Hugh S. Gowans and William H. Lee, of Tooele; Herbert J. Foulger, of the Twenty-first Ward; Thomas C. Jones, of the 10th Ward; and John Y. Smith and John P. Ball, of the 3rd Ward, in this city. Each of these had served the term of imprisonment to which they were sentenced, less the time commuted for good behavior, and thirty days additional for the fine imposed, on the ground that they had not sufficient property exempt from execution with which to pay the fine.

John Y. Smith was the first one examined. The amount of property in his possession was such that he was permitted to take the oath and was discharged.

Herbert J. Foulger came next. The property in his own name amounted to about \$1,500. His family consisted of himself, wife and five children, who were allowed exemptions to the amount of \$2,750. Before his arrest, however, he had been the owner of other property, personal and real, amounting to \$4,388. This he had disposed of to his wives and for the support of his family. The Commissioner refused to allow him to take the oath and ordered that he be remanded to the custody of the Marshal. The matter will come up before Judge Kane on a writ of habeas corpus, and will probably not be decided until to-morrow. Meantime Mr. Foulger will be confined in the penitentiary.

Thomas C. Jones was then called. The Commissioner gruffly asked, "How many wives have you?"

Mr. Jones—I have one.

Commissioner—Stand aside; I don't want no fooling here.

Mr. Moyle—Possibly there may be some misunderstanding of your intentions by the applicant?

Commissioner—I don't care. I can't spare time fooling with men who don't know how to answer.

Mr. Jones was required to stand aside for the time being and Hugh S. Gowans was called.

Commissioner—How many wives have you?

President Gowans—I was sent to jail for having two.

"That's no answer to my question," snarled the Commissioner as he flew into a rage.

Mr. Moyle suggested that the applicants were under the impression that any admissions made by them would be used against them in the future.

Commissioner—They know very well that it can't be used against them.

Mr. Moyle stated that the impression he had referred to prevailed, and knowing the methods that had been adopted, the applicants felt delicate about permitting any advantage to be taken of them.

The examination was then continued and President Gowans was discharged.

William H. Lee was next. He had a house and lot in Tooele, worth about \$1,000; there was a mortgage of \$250. His farm consisted of 22 acres apart from this and was valued at \$800; there was also a mortgage of \$200 on it, and the interest for a year past was owing. In addition to this there was an indebtedness to S. P. Teasdel of \$500. His family were entitled to exemptions to the amount of \$3,750, and his entire property, less the encumbrances did not amount to \$900. The Commissioner, however, argued that the real estate, being in separate pieces, was not exempt. In reply to this Mr. Moyle said it was not a requirement of the statute that the homestead should all be in one piece. It was the custom where Mr. Lee resided for the farmers to live in town and have their farms on the outside. This was owing to the circumstances in which they were placed in settling a new country, and to all intents and purposes the applicant's homestead was one. Following is the law relative to the subject:

"If the debtor be the head of a family there shall be a further exemption of a homestead, to be selected by the debtor, consisting of lands, together with the appurtenances and improvements thereon, not exceeding in value the sum of one thousand dollars, for the judgment debtor, and the further sum of five hundred dollars for his wife and two hundred and fifty dollars for each other member of his family."

The commissioner took the question under advisement until this afternoon.

John P. Ball was called. He had been the owner of a homestead worth about \$1,500, but had disposed of it to his wives about 18 months since. Under the law he was entitled to \$2,250 worth of property exempt from execution. He had a small store with goods therein to the value of about \$400. On this there was a mortgage of \$350, and he was further indebted over \$100 to various parties. There were debts owing to him to the amount of about \$400, but could not say they were collectable. This left him with almost nothing, but the Commissioner refused to discharge him at that time, saying he would render a decision this afternoon.

Thomas C. Jones was then recalled, and having no property was released.

This afternoon after a rigid examination of W. H. Lee and John P. Ball, Commissioner McKay refused to discharge them.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

**FRANKFURT, 27.**—Bismarck and De Giers met to-day and conferred for an hour and half. The meeting was entirely diplomatic in its nature. Subsequently De Giers was Bismarck's guest at luncheon. The chancellor has started for Berlin.

**LONDON, 26.**—The Queen telegraphed to Bucharest yesterday for news of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria.

Conflicts have taken place in the streets of Sofia between loyalists in support of Haeoff. Alexander's adherents are still under Curavoff. The Russian captain, in command of the yacht conveying Prince Alexander, has telegraphed to Bucharest, in reply to inquiry, that the Prince was handed over to the Russian authorities. Prince Bismarck's unusual courtesy in visiting De Giers is much commented upon. It is the general opinion that Russia will not now allow Prince Alexander to reascend the throne.

**VIENNA, 26.**—The Russian Telegram Agency's statement that Prince Alexander had been released is still little credited here.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 26.**—Neidoff, Russian ambassador here, has informed his colleagues that in the event of the success of the disorders in Bulgaria, Russia would, with other powers, consider the necessary measures for interfering.

**ROME, 26.**—The Czar has ordered that Prince Alexander be forwarded to Kissing if he refuses to accept his abdication as an accomplished fact. The towns of Bulgaria are decked with flags, and there is general rejoicing at the overthrow of the rebels.

**SOFIA, 26.**—A single regiment of troops with the assistance of a number of military cadets accomplished the work of deposing Alexander. Before proceeding against the Prince, the revolutionists arrested the commander

Alexander's regiment, which was at Silivritza. The provisional government seeing that the populace were violently loyal to the deposed Prince, resigned office and liberated the commander, who at once brought his regiment from Silivritza and disarmed the regiment which had assisted in the Prince's arrest, and of the political leaders who had managed the coup d'etat. The Powers have recognized the government formed by Karaveloff as Premier. The Provisional government has assured the Porte that the movement in favor of Alexander is not inimical to Turkey and has asked the Porte to reopen the railway between Constantinople and Philippopolis.

**VIENNA, 26.**—The Czar has permitted Prince Alexander to proceed to Germany by way of Odessa.

**LONDON, 26.**—Sir John William Cradock Hartopp has been declared bankrupt.

**LONDON, 26.**—Ferguson, Under Foreign Secretary, stated in the Commons this afternoon that the loyal troops had entered Sofia on Tuesday with the consent of the powers. The exact whereabouts of Alexander, the Secretary said, was unknown to the British government, but telegrams had been forwarded to him inviting him to return and resume his rule in Bulgaria.

**LEMBURG, 26.**—Prince Alexander arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was received at the railway depot by Court Marshal Riedel and Court Chaplain Koch. The Prince, on appearing at the window of the railway carriage, was given an ovation by thousands of German and Poles, who raised enthusiastic cheers, waved handkerchiefs and hats and indulged in other joyful demonstrations. On alighting, the Prince was presented with a bouquet by a little girl. The Prince kissed the child amid enthusiastic cheering. The crowd escorted the Prince to his carriage, when a journalist delivered a short address of welcome, concluding with the words: "Perish the traitors!" Then the people escorted him to his hotel. The town is brilliantly illuminated to-night. Alexander will proceed to Bresslau to-morrow.

**VIENNA, 27.**—A circular, said to have been issued by M. De Giers and published this morning, is authoritatively declared to be apocryphal. It is said to have emanated from the *Neu Wiener Tagblatt*.

**DUBLIN, 27.**—Orange Grand Master Kane will sail on the steamer *Circassian* to-morrow for Montreal. In an interview in Londonderry to-day he said: "The chief objects of my tour are to refute the slanders circulated by that bureau of slander—the National League—and to show the Canadians and Americans that the chief aims of the Parnellites are to indulge in personal luxury, otherwise beyond their reach, and to gratify their irrational hatred of the Protestants, the Crown and the empire. The League is an immoral Atheistic conspiracy."

Mr. Kane repeated his views hitherto expressed in regard to the Belfast riots, but grudgingly admitted that the Protestants had in some instances exceeded the bounds of discretion.

**LONDON, 27.**—All the stake money in the international sculling sweepstakes has been deposited. The prizes will be: First £1200; second £800; third and fourth £112 10 shillings each, and £50 each to those beaten in the first round. The drawing for the trial heats on Monday took place to-day. The drawings for the trial heats of Tuesday will take place on Monday. The final race will occur on Wednesday, and will be rowed over the championship course from Putney to Mortlake. The stake money in the match between Beach and Ross has been deposited.

**PARIS, 27.**—The recall of the French Ambassador at the Vatican is regarded here as the first step towards the disestablishment and disendowment of the church in France, which it is thought will be the result of the Pope's refusal to recede from the position he has taken in relation to China.

**LONDON, 27.**—In the House of Commons to-day Sexton challenged Lord Randolph Churchill to deny that land purchase formed part of the Government's scheme.

"Mr. Churchill," he continued, "was master of the useful art of suppressing any part of his case which did not serve his purpose. Such a practice was not calculated to give a politician a permanent advantage in the eyes of English gentlemen. [Cheers.] The British Government being partly answerable for the wrongdoing of the Irish landlords, Mr. Gladstone had made the landlords the most brilliant offer they ever had. When that offer was spurned and used to bring discredit upon the offerer, there was no obligation in order to renew it. If there were any more talk about honor, Mr. Gladstone could doubtless say as 'Lady Teasel' said to 'Charles Surface,' 'Had we not better leave honor out of the question?' [Laughter.] Certainly, Mr. Gladstone would never make Mr. Chamberlain judge or custodian of his honor."

Mr. Sexton believed that the Liberals of the future would be a party to the plundering of Ireland. [Cheers.] "Mr. Gladstone's land-purchase scheme was secured by every penny of the public revenue of Ireland. This was a security of £7,000,000 yearly, to cover a charge of £2,000,000 yearly. True, a union would have resulted from the adoption of that policy, and no unnatural combination of intriguing politicians could long delay that union. The appointing of General Buller would not promote such a union, but would give Ireland the cha-

acter of a foreign country. Chamberlain, despite the condition of Ireland, was content to wait as long as the government wished. If Chamberlain had lived in the time of Nero, he would have played second fiddle while Rome was burning." [Great laughter.] Continuing, he said that the proposed commissions would be productive of no benefit, and would only delay dealing with the present pressing questions. The policy of Chamberlain was to oppose any amendment which could act as a vote of censure against the Government, while Lord Randolph Churchill's policy was to draw bills on the future which he did not intend to honor. [Cheers.] In conclusion Sexton said that the Parnellites would counsel Irishmen to stand by each other and not be intimidated by fear of combinations. They would remain Irishmen. That Gladstone's great effort to promote peace between the two countries was supported by a million and a quarter of Britons, and that the majority against it consisted of votes only, not of men. They would do everything possible in fairness and justice to promote peace, but they could not make themselves traitors to Ireland by asking the people during the coming winter to pauperize themselves in order to furnish arguments to their ruin. [Cheers.]

Sexton spoke for nearly two hours. Chamberlain entered the house shortly after Sexton commenced and remained until he had finished.

Parnell's amendment was rejected by a vote of 304 to 181.

Hartington and Chamberlain and the Unionists supported the government. Sir William Vernon Harcourt abstained from voting, and Mr. Morley voted with the minority. The announcement of the result caused a little excitement.

**ATHENS, 28.**—A terrible earthquake has just taken place in Greece. Three hundred lives have been lost by the great disaster.

Athens, 28.—Greece has again been visited by an earthquake, which has been most disastrous in the Morea, and in which the loss of life, according to the best information, reaches the enormous figure of 300. The village of Pyrgo and the town of Philatra, both situated on the eastern coast of Morea, were the chief sufferers. In Pyrgo not a house is left standing, while Philatra is almost

#### SWEEP FROM THE FACE OF THE GLOBE.

Shocks were experienced throughout the whole of Greece in greater or less degree. In the town of Zante every house was damaged and the inhabitants fled to the open country. Several towns in Italy were also visited by earthquake, but not to any serious extent. Naples, Brindisi, Foggia, Caserta and Farento being of the number.

**ALEXANDRIA, 28.**—Violent shocks of earthquake have been experienced here and in other parts of Egypt, causing terror among the natives, but so far as known, doing no serious damage.

**LEMBURG, Austria, 28.**—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Giurgevo, Roumania, and expects to reach Bulgarian territory by to-morrow. His brothers Francis and Ludwig are with him and will be his traveling companions.

**PARIS, 28.**—A cabinet council was held to-day at which it is asserted four papers were issued to obtain the sense of the powers on the advisability of holding a new conference for the purpose of restoring order in Bulgaria.

**LONDON, 28.**—The Russians refused to allow Prince Alexander a saloon carriage or servants, and only released him after the Emperor William telegraphed to the Czar on the subject. Turkey is massing troops on the Roumelian frontier. Daily councils are being held at Constantinople to consider the situation.

**SOFIA, 28.**—The trial by court-martial of Zankoff and Gueff, and the metropolitan Clement, leaders of the revolutionists, who forced Prince Alexander to abdicate, has been finished. Zankoff and Gueff were sentenced to death and Clement to imprisonment for life.

**LONDON, 28.**—Russian papers hope the interview between Bismarck and De Giers, the Russian foreign minister, will hasten a settlement of the Bulgarian difficulty. The eventual return of Alexander they say might increase the difficulty for Germany. The *Gazette of St. Petersburg* advises Alexander not to resume the government of Bulgaria, as such a step would only result in a second and more decisive overthrow.

**PARIS, 28.**—A dispatch from Jassy to the *Temps* says that if the Powers prevent Alexander's return, the Bulgarians will proclaim a republic.

**CONSTANTINOPLE, 28.**—The Governments of Germany and Austria consider that the recent events in Bulgaria impose on England, chiefly, the duty to take the initiative in any foreign action for a settlement of Bulgarian affairs. This opinion has been officially communicated to the Porte.

**LONDON, 28.**—It is reported that the British Government is prepared to concede the demand of the English hop growers to impose a small import duty on foreign hops.

**SOFIA, 28.**—Prince Alexander has telegraphed to the regency to announce to the people his intention of returning to Sofia. The rebellious troops here have submitted, and will not be punished on condition that they quit the country. The revolution was quite bloodless and no further opposition is feared.

**LONDON, 30.**—The first trial heat in the international sculling match was

rowed to-day; Teemer of the United States and Perkins of England being the contestants. Teemer won.

**LONDON, 30.**—The heat between Matteson, the Australian, and Wallace Ross was won easily by the former, who finished six lengths in front of the Canadian. Eleven to ten was bet that Ross would win.

**LONDON, 30.**—The Bulgarian cabinet has been remodeled and is now strongly anti-Russian.

Nachevles, foreign minister, was the leading spirit in the movement to counteract the Zankoff plot by which Alexander was forced to abdicate.

It is rumored that King Milan of Serbia has expressed a desire to renew diplomatic and amicable relations with Bulgaria.

**ROMA, 30.**—Cholera returns for to-day are:

Barletta, 10 new cases and two deaths; San Giovanni Rotondo, 14 new cases and 8 deaths; Molfetta, 10 new cases and 8 deaths; Ravenna, 12 new cases and 12 deaths. Five other towns average 8 new cases and two deaths.

#### SANPETE STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular Quarterly Conference of the Sanpete Stake was held in Mount Pleasant, August 22d, 1886, President Canute Peterson presiding.

The Presidency of the Stake, members of the High Council, the Bishops of the several wards were in attendance, and a large assemblage of Saints, estimated at 3,500 souls.

Meeting commenced at 10 a.m. of the 21st. After usual opening exercises, President Maiben read from the Doctrine and Covenants, section 124, commencing at the 25th verse, and made appropriate remarks, explanatory of the duties and obligations of the Saints to themselves and their dead. He was followed by President Peterson on the same subject, who endeavored to show the absolute necessity of Temple ordinances.

2 p.m.—Bishops C. A. Madsen, J. W. Irons, G. C. N. Dorius, Acting Bishop Nephi Robinson, each made report of the standing and condition of his ward, which reports indicated an improvement generally.

Superintendent W. H. Folsom, of the Mant Temple, gave an account of the labors thereon, of the condition of its affairs financially, and of the anxiety manifested by many that the Temple be completed with as little delay as possible.

The statistical report was read, when the conference adjourned to 10 a.m. Sunday.

At 5 p.m. a priesthood meeting was held, during which much instruction was given by President Peterson in relation to the making of quarterly reports. He desired the Bishops to be more particular than heretofore, that their reports may be reliable.

Sunday, 10 a.m. Opened as usual by singing and prayer.

Pres. Beal made appropriate remarks upon the general duties of the Saints. He said it is the duty of the Elders to practice what they preach, though not to preach all they practice.

Supt. Maiben's report of Sunday schools was read.

President Maiben read the financial report of the Temple for the last quarter.

Supt. Folsom called the attention of the conference to the fact that the receipts of last quarter fall far short of meeting current expenses for labor alone, leaving nothing on hand to meet other obligations that must be met.

2 p.m.—Sacrament administered. President Maiben presented the general, Stake and local authorities, who were all sustained unanimously.

President Peterson made remarks upon the necessity of observing order in our meetings, and compared the present condition of the Saints with their experience in the first settlement of these valleys, showing how much more abundantly they are blessed now than they were then.

Presidents Maiben and Beal made spirited and encouraging remarks. Conference adjourned to meet three months hence in Ephraim.

GEORGE TAYLOR, Clerk.

Ex-Congressman Weaver, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., considers Red Star Cough Cure a remarkable remedial agent. It contains no dangerous narcotics and costs but twenty-five cents.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culinaire" awarded the highest honors to Angostura Bitters, as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

#### Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Try Bottles Free at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.