

its own. When that day comes the children of polygamists would be known as legitimate, and deserving the respect due to merit. [Applause].

Music by the Firemen's Band. Hon. F. S. Richards was the next speaker. He was in hearty sympathy with the sentiments expressed in the Declaration and Protest. The grievances enumerated were of a serious character and could not be denied. They should cause the blush of shame to burn upon the cheeks of many Federal officials. We were not here to make any declaration of independence from the general government, nor to utter words of defiance, but as the sons and daughters of noble sires who bequeathed to us the heritage of liberty, to earnestly declare that we will not submit to these oppressions without the most solemn protest. We are not slaves nor vassals, but are the peers of our fellow citizens of this Great Republic. Fifty millions of people, we are told, demand the accomplishment of certain things. In the courts men are asked to promise what they will do hereafter, but he knew of no principles of jurisprudence which authorized the compelling of a man to declare what would be his future course of conduct. Yet it would seem that men were being punished for refusing to make such declarations. There were men among us who had never broken any law, and they were being prosecuted and persecuted. When we protest against this injustice, we are told that it does not concern us as long as we are not molested personally. God forbid that I should ever see the day when the troubles of my people are not my own troubles and their wrongs my wrongs. The name of the man who does not feel thus should go down to posterity as a coward. These, then, are our grievances, and we are here as loyal American citizens, asking for our rights. [Applause.] The Edmunds law operated in two branches; the political part was represented by a Commission, who were given certain powers, and had largely transcended them, in the most tyrannical manner. A more gross usurpation and abuse of power could not be shown in the history of the American people than was committed by this Commission. Its members had assumed to be here for the purpose of suppressing polygamy, but no law could be found conferring upon them any such authority; and in view of their gross usurpations of power, what confidence could the people have in them as public officers? (Cries of "None at all.") He commented at length upon the test oath of the Commission, with its "in the marriage relation" clause, and severely criticised the action of the Commission in nullifying the Acts of the Legislature, making the Territorial officers elective, thereby endeavoring to secure those positions to the Governor's appointees.

The court here has recently decided that the provisions of the Edmunds law which provide for the punishment of "any male person who cohabits with more than one woman" applies only to men who live with two or more women and hold them out to the world as wives; that the law is not the great moral measure which it was claimed to be, striking at immorality and sexual vice in every form, but that, while it prohibits cohabitation with more than one woman in the marriage relation, whether actual or only such in appearance, it does not in any way interfere with immoral practices outside of that relation. From this construction we now appeal to the great American people, and ask them if they wish it to be recorded in history that this law was enacted for the sole purpose of destroying "Mormon" homes and families, while lasciviousness and immorality flourish and run riot in the land without legal condemnation. He could not believe they would sustain such a construction. Whatever might be the result of this movement, whether we obtained immediate redress or not, history would do us justice and time would fully vindicate our action in the adoption of the declaration and protest. (Loud applause.)

Prof. J. J. Daynes performed a solo on the grand organ.

B. H. Roberts, Esq., of Davis County, said we were to-day exercising the duties of freemen, for when oppression struck a blow at liberty, it was the imperative duty of freemen to oppose that tyranny. Those who would preserve their own liberty must insist that every man have his freedom respected. Meetings were to-day being held throughout Utah to protest against the cursing of the Territory with political serfdom. Those sent to govern the people here have allied themselves with political adventurers and priests, to oppose the interests of the citizens, and it was time to protest against such misdeeds. The speaker denounced as an outrage the official actions of the Governor and courts, in dealing with "Mormons." Plural marriage had been obeyed here as the will of God. The homes of the people were as sacred to them as any in the Christian world. And now comes an act of Congress so interpreted as to disrupt them, and we protest against such unhallowed proceedings. He condemned the unholy and undignified methods adopted by Federal officials to accomplish their objects, and declared that force and cruelty could not destroy the honest convictions of an honorable people. Judging the future by the past, he would predict that the unhallowed measures adopted against the faith of the Latter-day Saints would not bring the desired results. This people were struggling for their homes and

lives, and were willing that all mankind should have the liberty they claimed. There was no intention to rebel, but to contend for the establishment of true liberty. We will not be torn from the pillars of the Temple of Liberty, unless they drag the pillars with us!

The declaration of grievances and protest were ratified and adopted amid the most unbounded enthusiasm.

John T. Caine, John W. Taylor and John Q. Cannon were unanimously chosen as a delegation to proceed to Washington and present the document to the President of the United States.

The choir sang the national hymn, "America."

Adjourned sine die.

Benediction by Bishop O. F. Whitney.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Secretary Whitney sent the following telegram to Admiral Jouett yesterday: "I approve your steadfast maintenance of this government's position on the Isthmus. The treaty guarantees protection to the transit equally by this government and by Colombia. Measures necessary to effect this will be supported. Have sufficient force at Panama ready in case of need. Any destruction or embarrassment of transit is in violation of their treaty with this government. An armed contest at that place involving the same result is also a breach of the treaty. I also recognize that you are in a delicate and critical position. I shall be inclined to stand by you in the exercise of your best judgment under your general instructions if your acts result in the safety of transit and property at Panama and the re-establishment of the government."

Late yesterday afternoon, Admiral Jouett telegraphed Secretary Whitney as follows: "A peaceful settlement between the government troops and revolutionists at Panama has been made to-day. I witnessed the treaty, and all points of difference were referred to me. Azipura surrenders unconditionally. The government forces will take possession of Panama to-morrow, and trouble on the Isthmus will be practically ended."

The United States forces which were sent to Panama, it is expected, will be recalled at an early day. Dispatches have been received at the State and Navy Departments from Panama confirming substantially the Panama press dispatches published this morning. They are from the naval and consular authorities and from the cable company's representative. Azipura has given up his arms, and the government troops have taken peaceable possession of Panama. Business is everywhere resumed, and the difficulties are believed to be at an end.

SHRINGFIELD, Ill., 30.—A number of Illinois cattlemen arrived here to-day to consider means to prevent the spread of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. The feature of the morning session consisted of an address delivered by Governor Oglesby, in which he stated he had scheduled against Missouri cattle, and the reasons for his action. He expressed his hearty approval of the objects of the convention, and favored appropriate legislation. The State Veterinarian should have power to appoint assistants and inspectors, and sufficient money should be appropriated to pay for the cattle which it might become necessary to condemn and slaughter.

GREAT BEND, Kas., 1.—Richard Parker, who murdered his employer here Sunday morning, was captured at Kansas City and returned here by train last night. The train was stopped about half a mile from the town where a crowd of men took the prisoner from the officers. A rope was then tied around his neck, and he was dragged to the town behind a horse at full gallop. He was there taken to the Billiard Hall, where he had committed the murder, and hanged to an awning in front of the building. The body hung for about fifteen minutes, after which it was cut down by the coroner.

BANGOR, Me., 1.—The Whig and Courier learns from Manager Burpee of the New Brunswick railway that the Canada Pacific company announce that on Monday they will have the last rail laid between Halifax and the Rocky Mountains, and have notified the British government that they will be able to take troops by rail from Halifax to the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK, 1.—Commodore Cornelius K. Garrison died at his late residence, No. 42 Park Avenue, in this city, at 1 o'clock to-day, of paralysis of the heart. He was 76 years of age. Eight years ago he had a stroke of paralysis, which has affected his entire right side ever since. On Thursday evening he entertained some friends at dinner and was unusually bright. He talked about his assignment of last June, and expressed the opinion that he would soon have all his property back in his own hands. His surplus estate is estimated to be worth from two to five millions. Funeral Monday.

where he has been for nine months awaiting trial. During this time he has lived on rye bread and water, and has been herded with the most loathsome set of Spanish criminals. The Herald correspondent interested the British consul in the prisoner's behalf, there being no American consul at that point, and was in hopes of procuring his release.

DENVER, 1.—News was received here at midnight that the Salt Lake express, which left here at 6.45 this evening, was wrecked half a mile west of Marshall Pass. Two or three emigrants were slightly and two brakemen badly hurt. The accident was caused by the derailment of the tender.

PITTSBURG, 1.—This evening the baggage master of the Union depot, upon bursting open a trunk which gave out a suspicious odor, was horrified to find therein the body of a man securely bound and in an advanced state of decomposition. The face was badly discolored and bloated, and the stench was so great that it kept at a safe distance the large crowd which quickly gathered. The trunk was a common wooden one, and evidently had not been in use before. It arrived from Chicago over the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway at 6 a.m. on the morning express, and was checked 4.17, but no person called to claim it. The baggage master noticed a peculiar smell when it was unloaded from the train this morning, but no attention was paid to it until this evening, when the stench became unbearable. There was no mark of violence on the body, which was that of a laboring man of about 30 years, short build and smooth face. He was dressed in a pair of checkered pants, blue cotton shirt, blue woolen stockings, and had on his feet a pair of new congress gaiters.

NEW YORK, 2.—Last night was the worst with General Grant for two weeks. He only slept at short intervals until six o'clock this morning, when he got into a sleep that continued until eight. When the doctor left the house, he said the General's restlessness might have been owing to cerebral excitation, resulting from work on his book the past two days.

NEW YORK, 3.—The British corvette Garnet, after lying at anchor all night opposite Quarantine, was visited by the health officer at sunrise to-day, and immediately afterwards steamed to a new anchorage opposite Tompkinsville. At 9 o'clock a.m. the American flag was hoisted to the mainmast and saluted with 21 guns. The Union Jack flew all day at the fore and the fleet signal at the mizzenmast. Capt. Hand went ashore early in the day. The British consul did not pay a visit to the vessel, but a representative of General Hancock and several officers of the Minnesota were among the visitors. The future movements of the Garnet are uncertain.

GALVESTON, 3.—A terrible catastrophe has occurred in this city. At half past seven o'clock this morning, one of the boilers in the Tremont Hotel exploded, instantly killing a number of persons and wounding several others, doing great damage to the hotel and neighboring property. The killed are as follows: Several children, Lawrence Carr, furnaceman; Clara Miller, a white woman, and Anderson James, colored. The concussion from the explosion was appalling. The Tremont House is a large five-story brick structure, of 130 feet frontage on Tremont Street and about the same depth on Church Street. The explosion shook the building with such terrible force that the guests thought a tremendous earthquake had occurred and ran panic-stricken about the hallways. The scene of the calamity presents a dreary spectacle and there is not one brick of the boiler house that remains upon another in its place, and scattered about for half a square lies the debris of the building.

NEW YORK, 3.—Eight persons are known to have perished in the fire which occurred last night in the double brick tenement No. 662 First Avenue. They were Joseph Humphrey, aged 35; Thomas Humphrey, aged 4 months; Eliza Humphreys, aged 25; Mrs. Christine Komer, aged 48; Mrs. Mina Kitermer, aged 32; Richard Brithzman, aged 11; William Hurley and Mary, a sister. With the exception of William Hurley, who died this morning, all were taken out of the building dead. Besides the killed there were 14 persons wounded.

PANAMA VIA GALVESTON, 3.—Generals Aizpura and Sandoval and Doctors Vallarin and Corvalles have been taken prisoners by General Reyes, commander of the national forces, and confined in the Parliament House. Many other prisoners have been placed in the common prison. Gen. Aizpura was imprisoned for not having delivered the full quantity of arms. All was quiet last night, although much firing was heard on the outskirts of the city the night before.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, 3.—In regard to Mormons emigrating from the United States to Mexico, government officials announce none coming will have any concessions granted them, but are at liberty to come as other emigrants, subject to the laws of the colony, which forbid polygamy.

PHILADELPHIA, 3.—A. Holler Groos has declined the appointment of Consul at Athens, Greece.

KANKAKEE, Ills., 3.—At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, fire was discovered in Mrs. Hilbert's millinery shop at Cabery, a village of about 800 population, 25 miles from Kankakee, and there being no fire department there, the flames spread over the entire business portion, burning to the ground 24 business houses and 14 residences. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Most of the losses were partly insured.

PETERSBURG, Va., 3.—The hailstorm which passed over this section on Friday afternoon, prevailed in many other localities and extended into North Carolina. All the growing cotton, corn and vegetables were destroyed and the farmers will be compelled to plant again. The hail fell to a depth of 12 inches and a whirlwind prevailed along the centre of the storm, blowing down barns, fences and sheds. In some places in Surrey County, in this State, the hail fell to a depth of 18 inches and in some spots drifted to a depth of four feet.

WINNIPEG, 3.—The telegraph line is still down west of Humboldt and nothing has come through. Major Walsh has been visiting the halfbreeds near Quappelle, and has every confidence that they will prove loyal. Many of them have friends and relatives in Riel's camp, and say if it were in their power they would induce them to withdraw.

Indian Agent McDonald has gone to Touchwood, where the Indians have left their reserve. They have plenty of provisions, and McDonald does not see why they have left the reserve. He will try to get them back. There is a report that they have gone north, but it is not confirmed.

The remains of Private Furguson of the Ninth Rifles, who was killed at Fish Creek, arrived at Fort Quappelle to-day. They will be embalmed and brought to Winnipeg. Lieut. Sevenford's body is expected to arrive there to-morrow and will be similarly treated.

Mrs. Frank A. Vanderbilt, widow of Commodore Vanderbilt, died at 9 o'clock this morning. She has been ill with pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, 4.—The President, Secretary Endicott and Secretary Whitney and Postmaster Vilas, to-day accompanied the veterans of the Army of the Potomac to Gettysburg battlefield.

CHICAGO, 4, noon.—Sheriff Houckett of this city has just received word from Lamont that a collision has occurred between the troops and striking quarrymen at that town this morning and that two strikers were killed. Two companies of troops went to Lamont from Joliet to guard the quarries there and to enable the non-striking men to resume work. No details have as yet been received. The action of the sheriff of Will Co. in releasing 90 strikers, captured by troops near Joliet last Saturday and who came from Lamont is assigned as one of the causes for the present outbreak.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 30.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hartington, Secretary of War, stated that since the government had decided to reverse the policy pursued in the Soudan, it had been in correspondence with Sir Evelyn Baring, British diplomatic representative at Cairo, and Lord Wolseley, commander of the forces in Soudan. The latter, said Lord Hartington, had gone to Suakim to report upon the military situation.

Lord Fitzmaurice, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the government was as yet without information of a second engagement between the Afghan and Russian troops, and believed that the Afghans still hold Belamurghaub.

The budget for 1885 was submitted to the House of Commons to-day. It shows a deficit of £14,932,000.

The forecast of Childers of the deficit in the budget for the ensuing financial year, which is estimated at £14,932,000, has created a sensation. It is the largest deficit since the Crimean war. Childers said it would require a great demand upon the patriotism of the people. Foreign patent medicines will be charged the same duty as those manufactured in England, but stamps for foreign medicines will be so altered as to avoid any appearance of the medicines being English. The government will guarantee the synopsis of the budget. The increase of the income tax to 8 pence will, it is estimated, yield £5,400,000; the modifications of probate and legacy duties and other property taxes, £150,000; duties on spirits, £900,000, and the duty on beer, £750,000. The remainder of the deficit will be met by suspending payments towards the reduction of the national debt and stopping of the sinking fund and terminable annuities. The balance of the deficit, amounting to £2,812,000, will be dealt with next year.

ODESSA, 30.—An English man-of-war has anchored at the entrance to the Dardanelles. It is presumed she is watching the laying of torpedoes.

GENEVA, 30.—A number of Russian officers here and at Montreaux have received orders to return home.

LONDON, 30.—The government has chartered the steamship British Empire. The Alaska will be armed with ten 40-pound guns.

ST. PETERSBURG, 30.—The Official Messenger publishes the following telegram from Gen. Komaroff, dispatched from Askabad last Friday: The telegram forbidding the occupation of Penjdeh reached me March 23d. I only communicated it to commanders of outposts, and did not make it generally known. Col. Zaczewski, with my permission, interviewed, by correspondence, some British officers in a private capacity. I did not admit their right to treat official. I addressed my demands direct to the commander of the Afghan forces. Gen. Aikhanoff, with Sotnia of the Turcomans, rode in the direction of Morkals along the river bank on the Russian side. It was by

no means my intention to advance on Penjdeh. To march Sotnia in the rear of 4,000 Afghans was inconceivable. One company of Russians marched on the heights on the right bank of the Murghab River, but did not reach our videttes on the left bank of the same river. When the Afghans approached, however, this one company by my order returned to camp." Gen. Komaroff thus concludes this dispatch: "In view of constant movements over hundreds of versts of territory, and owing also to heavy floods, it is impossible to furnish regular reports."

PARIS, 30.—The newspapers here express the wish that peace may be maintained. Le Temps declares that it is Prince Bismarck's duty to prevent the catastrophe of war between England and Russia. If he permits the mortal duel, Temps says it will be owing to uneasiness at Russia's powerful proximity to Germany, and to the fear of England's naval supremacy.

BRUSSELS, 30.—The Independence Belge's St. Petersburg correspondent reiterates that there has been a fresh engagement between the Afghans and Russians, and that the latter were repulsed. He asserts that the report has been officially confirmed.

LONDON, 1.—Lloyd's telegram from St. Petersburg to-day states that the Russian Government has forbidden the entry of ships into the port of Cronstadt. Vessels on their way to Cronstadt will be required to load and unload in the new canal there.

The government has chartered the Guion line steamer Abyssinia and the Allen line steamer Peruvian for troop ships.

LIVERPOOL, 1.—The captains of several Russian vessels here have received orders to leave port without waiting for a load.

Many ship owners in the North of England are uniting in a pledge to refuse to sell vessels to agents of the Russian government.

MELBOURNE, 1.—Incessant exertions are being made to place the colony of Victoria in a state of security against attacks by Russian cruisers in case of war. Popular enthusiasm in the matter has been thoroughly aroused. Military and naval preparations are in a high state of efficiency. Large meetings have been held, at which there were demonstrations of the loyalty to the British government, and a strong feeling of confidence prevails. The port of Melbourne is considered to be impregnable. New rules have been issued regulating lights in light-houses and the piloting of incoming vessels.

ST. PETERSBURG, 1.—Seventy Sisters of Charity have been ordered to join Gen. Komaroff's army to aid in caring for the wounded. Of this number thirty will go from St. Petersburg, twenty-five from Moscow and fifteen from Odessa.

LONDON, 2.—Tannakers, the Japanese village which has been on exhibition for some time past at the Albert Gate of Hyde Park, is on fire and burning fiercely. The village consists of five streets, of houses and shops constructed and peopled by Japanese, who were to be seen engaged in their various occupations as in their own country.

LATER, 11.40 a.m.—The Japanese village is entirely destroyed. Soldiers are aiding the firemen in their efforts to save property and keeping back the immense crowd that fills the surrounding streets.

DARMSTADT, 2.—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice have started for home.

LONDON, 2.—The publication of a report that an agreement had been concluded between England and Turkey under the terms of which the former power secures a free passage for ships through the Dardanelles in the event of war with Russia and the Porte secures the occupation of the Soudan by way of Suakim and the restitution of Cyprus in five years from date, caused some concern among English diplomats. Many politicians affect disbelief of the report on the ground of the excessive consideration given by England. The report, however, emanates from a source which has been found generally reliable and is published to-day in several Paris papers.

A hastily summoned cabinet council is being held this evening. It is said that important telegrams from Sir Peter Lumsden, British Commissioner, and Sir Edward Thornton, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, were the cause of the speedy summons of the ministers to the council.

LONDON, 3.—The News (government organ) in a leading editorial says: The prospects for peace have been much cleared and more amply confirmed within the last forty-eight hours. A Russian dispatch conciliatory in tone and substance was sent to the government by telegraph after the Czar had conferred with his minister, and a courier with an official written reply to Earl Granville is now on the way to London. The News warns its readers, however, against the hasty conclusion that peace is assured.

PARIS, 3.—The French Cabinet has decided to ask the Chamber to vote an urgent extra credit of 12,000,000 francs which is requested by M. Ferry for the Malagassy expedition.

BERLIN, 3.—A majority of the Bunderrath have approved of the treaty between Germany and Russia for the extradition of regicides and conspirators.

LONDON, 3.—The Times urges that the advance upon Herat by the Russians should constitute a distinct *casus belli* without further debate or discussion.