

The probabilities are that the deceased from the East will be brought here to the body. The trial of Maxwell will not take place until October.

LOUIS, 16.—Walter A. Lennox, alias T. C. Danquier, alias Brooks the supposed murderer of Arthur Preller, at the Hotel in this city on the 5th April, arrived here about seven this morning from San Francisco in charge of detective Tracey. Badger of the St. Louis force. A crowd of from two to three hundred men, women and children at the depot when the train arrived and there was a great scrambling to get a view of the man, but good order was preserved. Maxwell and his custodians, Chief of Police Harrigan, detachment of police, and were in a patrol wagon and driven to the courts, where after a short delay the detective's room in police quarters, he was put in the "hold" and is being held under an alias which was sworn out last by the proper authorities. According to the reporters who rode in the train, Maxwell, Kansas, on the train Maxwell had free access to the officers in charge of the train, refused to talk about his case and positively asserts that he is at no time or place. The statement in regard to it, or that he acknowledged that he had anything to do with Preller's murder, is untrue. Detective Tracey also says that Maxwell has made no statement. Maxwell wrote out while on the train for a reporter of the *Republican* account of his trip from St. Louis to Auckland, his arrest there and his trip, but it is a commonplace of minor events and contains no revelation of interest. Detective Tracey thinks that further developments in the case of Maxwell will be a weak man, but that he has got one idea into his mind, that his safety depends on his silence and that he will make nobody with a romantic delusion. Tracey thinks he killed Preller for money, and that a few admissions will point in that direction; that his escape from St. Louis to Auckland was a planned escape from justice, and that it was the luck that takes care of the lawyers and fools that stood him through, and not any good management on his own.

Maxwell was in Chief Harrigan's office an hour or so this afternoon, and a large number of callers were introduced to him, but nothing regarding the case or what line of defense he will make was obtained.

Charles Bieger, the trunk maker, charged Maxwell as the man to whom the trunk in which Preller's body was found, and the porter at the Northern Hotel recognized him as a guest at that hotel in the past. Maxwell will be turned over to the authorities to-morrow, to be kept in jail, and will be placed in jail, or other, if any legal action will be taken has not yet been determined.

NEW ORLEANS, 16.—A special to the *Democrat* from Vicksburg, says: Logan, colored, died in this county yesterday, 120 years of age. Her hair was her hair, which was five feet long, a sample of which was exhibited at the World's Exposition.

Vicksburg dispatch says: News received here of the killing at the roadside on the Tallahatchie River, Sunday, of J. A. McMATH, manager of John Tyler's Belle Chase plantation, near Adair, manager of D. W. Durbin's place. An old misunderstanding was revived, and McMATH was up to Adair's door, called him out and threatened to shoot him, when he shot and killed McMATH. Adair was arrested and was subsequently released on \$1,000 bail.

SAVANNAH, Ga., 16.—Between one and two o'clock this morning an effort was made to assassinate the family of Kinney by throwing a hand grenade, or bomb, into the sleeping chamber. The windows were shattered, the walls wrecked and large holes torn in the floor. Mr. Kinney was found at the foot of the bed badly injured and bleeding, and Mrs. Kinney had run into the yard and given the alarm. She was badly wounded. Mr. Kinney was looked upon in the community of miners as an informer of important actions of the miners, kept the operators posted on their movements, and he had been threatened. The Village Council held a meeting this afternoon and offered a reward for the apprehension of the perpetrators. The feeling is very high in the community and it is thought if proper parties are found there will be some lynching done. Mr. Kinney and his wife's injuries will not prove fatal, as the wounds are more serious than now supposed.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Gen. S. S. Burdette, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R., returned here yesterday from the A. R. encampment at Gettysburg and at Springfield, Ill. To a *Republican* reporter Gen. Burdette, to-day, said that at each of these places he spoke to veterans regarding the erection of a monument to Gen. Grant and they were unanimously in favor of the location in Washington. "It would have done you good," said he, "to see the enthusiasm that was awakened at the chance given the boys to honor their dead Commander. The Grand Army proposes to subscribe ten cents from every member and there are 300,000 of them throughout the country,

They mean to erect a monument to Gen. Grant in Washington, and I don't think the day is far distant when Gen. Grant's body will be placed for final rest in Washington.

In reply to Gen. R. B. Hayes' letter suggesting that the authorities of the G. A. R. encourage their comrades to contribute to the building of a monument on the grave of Gen. Grant, Gen. Burdette says: "I have been unable to bring my mind into accord with yours on that point. I hold to the opinion that the Grand Army will desire, first of all, to erect its own distinctive monument to our comrade; not at a great cost, but for that purpose raising only such a sum as is composed of the equal contributions of each individual comrade, and shall be within the reach, and the glad gift of the poorest. The national monument to be erected to General Grant should be of such proportions and cost as to be beyond the reach of private benevolence, and of right and propriety ought to be ordered by the Congress of the United States and paid for out of the national treasury, and that consequently the grand army should not be called upon for the effort you indicate."

HARTFORD, 16.—The Roman Catholic church in Unionville caught fire about midnight on Saturday night, in the vestry room, and was entirely destroyed. The church cost from \$250,000 to \$300,000. It was insured for \$13,000.

DETROIT, 16.—A Port Manistee special says: A prize fight between Tom Fina of Manistee and Pat McHugh of Fond du Lac, Wis., came off to-day. In one hour and a half seventeen rounds were fought, resulting in favor of Fina.

NASHVILLE, 16.—As the south-bound freight train on the Louisville and Nashville Railway was pulling out from Edgfield Junction, ten miles north of this city, two young negro roustabouts got into an empty box car for the purpose of stealing a ride. They were ordered out by the brakeman, when an altercation ensued between the brakemen and the negroes, one of the latter throwing a stone which hit one of the brakemen. The latter chased the negroes up the road and into a corn field. The foremost of the pursuers followed into the corn field and was shot and killed by one of the negroes, both of whom escaped.

WASHINGTON, 6.—The *National Republican* has received a letter from the U. S. Consul General at Paris stating that one of the four Gold medals commemorative of the death of President Lincoln in the United States is in the possession of David F. S. Fuller, an attaché of the Paris consulate. The whereabouts of the four is now known.

The statement that Chief Lamener Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission, had an interview with the Postmaster General on the subject of requiring applicants for appointment as postoffice messengers under the special delivery system about to be inaugurated, to pass a civil service examination, is denied by Mr. Lyman. He says the matter has not been formally considered yet, and the manner of appointing boys, he says, will be upon the recommendation of the postmasters, who will send the names of applicants to the Postoffice department, or to the Civil Service Commission, in case the boys are appointed under the civil service rules.

PITTSBURG, 16.—A skiff, in which were six boys, ranging in age from 8 to 13 years, capsized in the middle of the Monongahela River, below lock No. 1, this afternoon, about four o'clock, drowning Charles and Mark Rich, Court Ahler and Jacob Mezler. The other two, Charles Meixner and George Skedander, succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The accident happened in sight of hundreds of people, but before succor could reach the unfortunate lads, they had sunk for the last time.

MONTREAL, 16.—Another meeting in favor of Riel was held at Popineau market to-night, and was attended by about 4,000 persons. Addresses were delivered by F. X. Lemieux and Charles Fitzpatrick, two of Riel's counsel, Charles Langeliens, advocate of Quebec, and others. Resolutions condemning the trial as unconstitutional were passed.

NEW YORK, 17.—It is estimated that 40,000 persons visited the tomb of Gen. Grant, at Riverside Park, yesterday.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston.—The trials of the students and the editors who are charged with inciting the riot are now going on. The Judge who is trying the cases has decided that the arrests were in accordance with law. Senor Chavaino, editor of the *Monitor Republicano*, is still in prison, whence he continues to write for his paper on local topics. The disposition of his case excites a lively interest.

Government is taking measures to stop the extensive smuggling which is carried on along the Rio Grande frontier. Some apprehension exists regarding the large contraband importation of firearms from the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 17.—An explosion on the steamer *T. W. Felton* occurred just after she had left her dock on her trip to Wilmington, Del., as she was opposite pier No. 8, south wharves. The passengers and crew were startled by the explosion, which shook the boat from stem to stern. When the smoke cleared away it was found that the entire forward part of the vessel, above the water line had been badly damaged and a number of passengers were injured, some severely. The pilot house and entire upper deck bow presented a scene of complete wreck. Tugs proceeded at once to the injured vessel and with the assistance of the police

and the tug *Stokey*, which was lying near by, at once proceeded to remove the injured. An ambulance of the Pennsylvania Hospital soon arrived and took most of the injured to that institution. The injured, so far as known, are John C. M. Dunn, aged 9 years, severely injured about the legs; Silas Reed, badly shocked, no contusion; Bessie Bradley, ankle dislocated, and Samuel Cooper, injured about the head and body. The steamer is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PITTSBURG, 17.—The outlook in the iron trade has not been more favorable in a number of years than at present. Signs of improvement are coming to the surface every day and manufacturers are beginning to concede that the depression is gradually disappearing. Orders are increasing rapidly and many mills are running double time. The worst feature is the existing strike among the nailers, which, from present indications does not look as if an amicable settlement of the difficulty is near at hand. Manufacturers have decided to ignore the nailers until they accept their terms, while the nailers still present a determined front in their demand for last year's scale.

NEW YORK, 17.—Three, 2%; 4½'s, 12%; 4's, 23%; Pacific Sixes, 26; Central Pacific, 38%; Burlington, 30; Northern Pacific, 23%; Preferred, 49%; Northwestern, 34; New York Central, 1%; Oregon Navigation, 81; Transcontinental, 20; Pacific Mail, 49%; Panama, 98; St. Louis & San Francisco, 20; Texas Pacific, 17%; Union Pacific, 49%; Wells, Fargo Express, 14; Western Union, 69%.

NEW YORK, 17.—The board of aldermen to-day fixed the rate of taxation for the fiscal year at 140 per cent. as against 225 per centum last year. The aggregate assessment was \$1,371,117,003.

WASHINGTON, 17.—Orders will be sent from the Navy Department in a few days directing that work be resumed at all the navy yards. Already work has been begun in the yards at Mare Island and Brooklyn. At the remainder it will begin as soon as the reorganization of forces has been completed.

BRAIDWOOD, Ills., 17.—A prize fight took place five miles east of here at daylight this morning between Adam Patterson, a saloon keeper, and George Mulvey, a miner, both from Braceville, a small town near here, for a purse of \$500, in which Mulvey knocked out Patterson after one hundred and thirty-eight rounds. At two o'clock this morning the sports began to leave for the scene of the battle. Every available conveyance was put in use. A crowd assembled at the corner of Will, Grundy and Kankakee counties. The stakes were driven just across the line in Kankakee County. At 5.15 about eight hundred people had assembled. When time was called the men fought according to London prize ring rules with five ounce hand gloves. Both men weighed about one hundred and eighty-five pounds. Patterson was slightly fatter than his opponent. At the commencement the odds were given in favor of Patterson, but after the fiftieth round Mulvey was the favorite; although he got some very hard knocks he punished his opponent severely, and when the 139th round was called Patterson was so exhausted he was unable to speak, but shook his head. His second had to lift him up to make him come to the scratch, but he fell to the ground. The fight lasted two hours and a half.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 17.—A Simla dispatch says: Three thousand men are employed upon the defenses here, and there are 12,000 troops at this place. Col. Ridgeway's task is a difficult one, owing to the proximity of the Russians, and jealousy existing among the Ameer's officials. Russia is intriguing to subvert allegiance of the Ameer and to create a party favorable to her policy.

MARSEILLES, 16.—There were 34 deaths from cholera here Saturday.

Madrid, 16.—Returns from the cholera infected district of Spain show the total number of new cases on Saturday 4,706, and total number of deaths from the disease of 1,758. The plague has made its appearance at Barcelona where 10 cases and 16 deaths are reported.

MARSEILLES, 16.—There were 27 deaths in this city to-day from cholera. At the Pharo hospitals, 19 cases were admitted and 70 died, while 70 remained under treatment.

MADRID, 16.—Cholera reports for to-day show that there were 15 new cases and 12 deaths in the city of Madrid and 65 new cases and 30 deaths in the province. The slight panic which broke out a few days ago has subsided. The epidemic shows no further signs of an increase, as wherever the disease prevails, the most stringent precautions are taken to prevent its spread.

Some of the most crowded houses have been emptied and their tenants temporarily lodged a few miles outside of the city. Public buildings are being disinfected daily.

The epidemic is still raging at Granada, but is decreasing in the other southern provinces.

LONDON, 16.—Saigon reports state that 600 French soldiers have died of cholera in Formosa and Pescadores, and that the hospitals are overflowing with sufferers. The epidemic is increasing.

Ruskin's condition is unchanged.

MARSEILLES, 16.—Several deaths from cholera have occurred in the lunatic asylum here.

Several deaths are reported at Mouriés and Salon, caused by typhoid fever and smallpox, which are of a severe type and very active.

BERLIN, 16.—The tariff committee telegraph conference has rejected the German proposals by a vote of 11 to 7.

CAIRO, 16.—Information has been received that civil war has broken out at Khartoum and that the treasury has been sacked, and El Mahdi's successor and other officers have been killed.

ST. PETERSBURG, 16.—Work has been begun at Krasnovodsk, on a ship canal to connect the Caspian Sea with the trans-Caspian railway.

MADRID, 17.—In the whole of Spain yesterday there were 4,696 new cases of cholera, and 1,556 deaths.

MARSEILLES 17.—There have been 109 deaths from cholera in this city since Friday.

MADRID, 17.—There have been slight riots at Lograna due to the resistance of the inhabitants to certain sanitary regulations.

The Governor of Granada has been attacked with cholera.

Paris, 17.—Refugees fleeing from cholera in Marseilles have introduced the disease into Sisteron and other villages in the Alpine provinces of France.

LONDON, 17.—John Ruskin passed a quiet night. There is no change in his condition this morning.

Farmers in Malden, Essex County, are suffering heavy losses from the ravages of cholera among their swine.

LONDON, 17.—Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, who was married on Saturday to Miss Lawford, says in a letter to the papers that he cannot see why the details of private life should interest the public. The father of Lord Coleridge's bride was formerly a judge in Bengal. The lady is 32 years of age.

ST. PETERSBURG, 17.—A portion of the Russian fleet will hereafter winter in ports along the coast of Finland, because of the length of time that the harbor at Cronstadt is ice-bound.

[From the Boston Commonwealth, Saturday, August 1st, 1885.]

ANOTHER LOOK AT THE MORMON PROBLEM.

Editor of the Boston Commonwealth:

A landscape varies in beauty and interest according as it is seen from one or another point of view. Not unlikely the Mormon question may also be viewed under a better light than that under which it appeared in the *Commonwealth* of July 18th. Will you kindly permit a long-time subscriber to attempt so to present it?

Now, keeping in mind that persecutions on account of religious opinions and practices were very prevalent in the old countries, from which emigrated the settlers of what now form the United States, and that to prevent the persecution of any religious sect in the United States, it was expressly declared in the political constitution of the United States, that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof," then the Mormon problem is, whether Mormons in the United States are, equally with other religious sects, entitled to protection in the enjoyment and exercise of their religious faith and practice, including the practice of plural or polygamic marriage.

By Christians marriage is regarded to be a religious ordinance. By Roman Catholics, and also by Mormons, it is held to be a sacrament. The Roman Catholic church, in obedience to its interpretation of the Bible, and its other religious authorities, approve celibacy, but permit monogamic marriage, and hold it as the only legal and true marriage. For ages it has endeavored, through terrific maledictions, and by awful pains and penalties, to prevent polygamic marriage. On the other hand, Mormons, under the sanction of the same Bible, and in obedience to it and their other religious authorities, discountenance celibacy, believe both monogamic and polygamic marriage to be approved of by God, and practice either, according as their inclination and circumstances may permit. By Shakers celibacy is approved and practiced, and all marriage is religiously avoided. In all these sects the conjugal relation, be it of any kind, whether entered into or avoided, partakes of a religious character, and the free exercise of it as a religious ordinance, by each and every sect of religionists is, as many honest, sound thinkers believe, equally entitled to protection against interference and persecution. Wise and politic was the Roman proconsul Gallio, when he told Paul's persecutors that, as to their questions and the interpretations of their religious law, to look to it themselves and not to trouble him with them, and so drove them from the judgment-seat.—Acts xviii, 15. Would that Congress had been equally judicious in its treatment of the Mormon question! Every religious persecution, whether heathen or Christian, is impolitic and wrong, and is remembered to the shame of the persecutors. The persecution of the witches, supported as it was by the honorables and reverends of the day, is now reckoned as a sorry blot on the fair fame of Massachusetts. The present persecution of the Mormons in a so-called land of liberty, and under a political constitution expressly providing for religious toleration, will be recorded in history as a lamentable outbreak of bigotry and intolerance, as a breach by the government of its solemnly pledged faith for religious liberty, and a wicked and

cruel violation of the natural marital rights of men and women.

The *Commonwealth* writer insists that "the laws of order and decency must be enforced in Utah." In the opinion of many competent observers (whose testimony there is not here space for) there was far more genuine order and decency in Utah, prior to the enactment of the Edmunds statute, and the advent there of government officials and their servitors, than there has since been. The Mormons were orderly and peaceful, and even now, though suffering from bitter oppression, are yet orderly and peaceful. "Order reigns in Warsaw," said the Czar; but despotism, whether in Russia or the United States, is not order; it is concentrated disorder, it is mental dynamite, and, sooner or later, will explode, spreading misery and destruction in its blast. As for the laws of decency—decencies are matters of taste, custom and habit, and vary with times and places. A Turkish lady is shocked to be seen by a strange man without a covering to her face, and sometimes will veil it with her only petticoat. A well-bred African lady blushes to be seen for the first time in clothes. Why should the *Commonwealth* writer's notion of decency be enforced upon "Mormons" instead of their notions being enforced upon him? Indecency is the fruit of ignorance; it is prolific in vicious minds. It does not exist in virtuous souls. Pharisees and hypocrites everywhere see much of it, unconscious all the while, that it is simply the reflex action of their own inward thoughts.

The *Commonwealth* writer emphasizes that it "is clear" that "polygamy is a sin against the law of nature, and the law of society, against man and against woman." If it be thus so clear, it is wondrous strange that many wise and good men who have made it a matter of special observation did not so see it. Nowhere in the Bible is there any condemnation of it. On the contrary, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Moses, the psalmists and prophets, practiced polygamy. Said Jesus: "Whosoever shall put away his wife and marry another, committeth adultery against her." The sin is not in marrying another, but in putting away the other wife, "The Lord, the God of Israel, saith that he hateth putting away."—Malachi 2, 16.

So far from being clear to Plato that polygamy was wrong, he suggested that in a perfect republic it would be of great advantage to all concerned that wives and children should be in common. Socrates, Theodoret, St. Ambrose, St. Chrysostom, St. Augustine, Bolingbroke, Luther, Melancthon, and other philosophers, churchmen and statesmen, after careful consideration, have concluded that polygamy was not forbidden, neither by the law of nature, nor by the word of God, and therefore is not sinful.

All this and much more valuable learning on the subject may be found in Rev. Dr. Martin Madan's "Thelyphthora," published in 1781, in London, by a brother of the Bishop of Bristol and Peterborough. Dr. Madan there seeks to prove that polygamy is a divine law of marriage, and that the dissoluteness so prevalent in the cities of Christendom (some revelations of which have recently been made through the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) are the necessary and certain outgrowth of enforced exclusive monogamic marriage. A copy of Dr. Madan's book is in the Boston Public Library. Moreover, about ten years ago, there was published in Boston a second edition of "The History and Philosophy of Marriage, or Polygamy and Monogamy compared by a Christian Philanthropist." The author was a Baptist minister, who went to India, and there, having lived for many years, he returned, he says, "to my native land an older, and, I hope, a wiser man." He remarks that the prejudices of modern Christians to polygamy "are neither natural nor inveterate, but that they have been induced by the corrupted Christianity of the medieval priesthood, and that they will be removed when Christian people become better informed." Rev. David O. Allen, missionary of the American Board of Missions for twenty-five years in India, in his "India, Ancient and Modern," a copy of which was given to the Boston Public Library by Theodore Parker, says (page 604): "Polygamy is not wrong as it exists among Jews, Mohammedans and Hindoos, and that the continuance of the relations after they become Christian cannot be morally wrong. The Calcutta Missionary Conference of missionaries of several sects, exclusive of Roman Catholic, adopted unanimously the same conclusion.

But let this article, now almost too long for your columns, close with a single remark from John Selden's "Table Talk." He was a member of the Westminster Association for Divines for settling the doctrine, liturgy and government of the Church of England, of stupendous learning in all kinds, and in all languages, and of whose "Table Talk," Coleridge said, there is more weighty bullion sense in it, than he ever found in the same number of pages in any uninspired writer. Selden's remark is that "Marriage is nothing but a civil contract." "Of all actions of man's life, his marriage does least concern other people. Yet of all actions of our life, 'tis most meddled with by other people."

Now, Mr. Editor, please allow me to express the wish of many good citizens, that the existing persecutions of the Mormon's may speedily and completely cease.

A. E. G.

HYDE PARK, MASS., July 22, 1885.