

dictating anything more than a suspension of the practice resulting from a vigorous enforcement of the law and not as an actual surrender occasioned by the general and decided change of sentiment regarding the doctrine itself. Indeed, it is believed that if all operations by the commissioners and courts should at once cease, or even if a halting, hesitating policy should take the place of the vigorous one now in force, it is altogether probable that plural marriage would again become very general in Utah. A firm attitude of the government and a faithful execution of the law, sustained by public sentiment, have exerted in the past year a repressive influence upon the "Mormon" people never before experienced by them since their establishment in Utah. The course of several polygamists who have declared their intention of obeying the law in the future, thereby incurring the wrath of the Church, is cited as evidence of internal dissension, which, although feeble, is an encouraging feature of the situation. "Every step forward by the government," says the commission, "will give more strength and courage to the men whose desire it is to respect and obey the laws. A single step backward in legislation or administration will help the Church to crush out this growing spirit of opposition, and perhaps lose to the movement against polygamy all that has been gained by the passage of the Edmunds Act."

The report pays a high tribute to the zeal and success of the present officers of the Federal Court. Within two years 83 indictments have been found for polygamy and unlawful cohabitation. There have been 23 convictions and 43 cases are now awaiting trial. The great increase of business before the Federal Court at Salt Lake City, resulting from the prosecution of polygamy cases, has made it necessary that the appointment of an additional judge should be authorized by Congress. It is regretted that the prosecuting attorney and his assistant have found it necessary to tender their resignations, owing to the inadequate remuneration for their services.

The Commission reply at some length to the allegations that have been made by the defenders of polygamy, that the prosecutions under the Edmunds Act are directed solely against those who maintain polygamous relations, and that alleged sexual delinquencies by other persons are not investigated. The burden of their rejoinder is that the law was not directed against individual lascivious practices, but against the assault by the Mormon Church on the monogamic system.

Little hope is entertained, in view of the past action of the Legislative Assembly, that it will this winter provide for filling the offices declared vacant by the Edmunds Act. Not the least obstacle in the enforcement of the law is found in the fact that the legislative power is arrayed in all its force and strength against the desires of the people and the government, and no helpful legislation can be expected, although the legislature is supported by the National Treasury.

The Commission renew all recommendations contained in Senate Bill 1283 Br., which failed of passage in the House of Representatives during the last session, in their report of last year, and submit the following additional recommendations:

"That the term of imprisonment for unlawful cohabitation be extended to at least two years for the first and three years for the second offense.

"That all persons be excluded by law from making location or settlement upon any part of the land of the United States, who shall refuse on demand to take oath before a proper officer of the land office that he (if a man) does not cohabit with more than one woman in the marriage relation and will support the laws of the United States, or (if a woman) that she does not cohabit with a man having more than one living or undivorced wife.

"That the laws with reference to immigration of Chinese and importation of contract laborers, paupers and criminals be so amended as to prevent the immigration of persons claiming that their religion teaches and justifies the crime of polygamy, as this would cut off the chief source of supply to the Mormon Church."

The Commission say they have felt it to be their duty to resist the general demand of the non-Mormons in the Territory that they should recommend legislation that would place the exercise of all civil power in the hands of a Legislative Commission appointed by the President, until the Edmunds act had been fairly tested. The hope had been indulged that the Mormon people would finally see their line of duty in yielding a willing acquiescence to the law, but the result has been a disappointment so far as the leaders of the church and principal part of their following are concerned. The declaration often repeated during the past year by the chief officers of the church that it is their settled determination to refuse obedience to the law; their persistent use of their great power and influence to defeat all efforts from within as well as from without the church, to put an end to polygamy and their persecution of those persons who desire to obey the laws, have convinced the Commission that some more decisive plan to reduce the powers of the polygamous element and to correspondingly increase that of the Federal authority in the civil government of Utah should be presented to Congress at this time for its action. In addition to the Legislative Commission plan above referred to, two others have been sug-

gested—the appointment plan—making appointable all offices now filled by elections, and the Idaho plan, disfranchising all contributors to the support of a polygamic church. There are objections to all of these schemes and to any that could be devised. It may be said for a Legislative Commission plan that it is simple and direct; of the appointment plan, that all the offices, including those of the Legislative Assembly, remain undisturbed; that they are all to be filled from the body of the people, as now, by agencies under control of the federal government, and that the influence of the same would be potential; of the Idaho plan, although a more extreme and more severe remedy than any of the others, that it reaches to the very root of the system.

"In conclusion," say the Commission, "whatever may be thought of these suggestions, Congress would certainly render a service of incalculable benefit to Utah, and indeed to the whole country, if it would devise some measure whereby the misguided people could be brought out from under the thralldom which has so warped their minds, and their consciences that a crime committed by them in the name of religion is considered by them a duty and a blessing, equally to those who commit and those who aid or abet its commission."

NEW YORK, 31.—Ward did not flinch as Judge Barrett pronounced the sentence, but stood unmoved while the Court poured upon his head the words of condemnation. The court room was hushed, and a most impressive silence fell upon the several hundred men who watched the prisoner.

"Ward" you have been convicted by an intelligent and conscientious jury of the crime of which you have been charged," began the judge, directing his gaze upon the prisoner, who stood before him. "You have certainly had a fair and impartial trial. The jurors were most carefully selected and came to the trial of your case, with apparently unprejudiced minds. The court guarded all your rights and privileges from infringement to the best of its ability. You were convicted because you had no defense. You offered no defense to the facts. It is only a matter for conjecture why so intelligent a jury should have taken so long a time to decide your case. If your case had been that of a person wholly unknown, the jury needed not to have left their seats. On the contrary your case has had the benefit of more than careful consideration. You have been most ably defended by your counsel. An address as brilliant and scholarly as any ever heard in this court-room was made in your defense. You were not convicted on popular clamor.

The jury probably delayed in their judgment because they were afraid that in some way they might be accused of being influenced by popular clamor, which tended to make the conviction doubtful. I have nothing to say to you in the way of homily, because I think it would be wholly useless. You have shown yourself to be wholly indifferent throughout this trial of the charges which have been brought against you. You seem to experience no remorse whatever over the ruin and sorrow which you have brought to hundreds of people in this country. You have done more to unsettle public confidence in moneyed institutions than any other man of this government, and yet through this entire trial you have shown yourself to be wholly unrepentant for the sins you have committed. This being the fact I must simply content myself with pronouncing the sentence of the court, which is that you shall be confined in the State's Prison at hard labor for the term of 10 years."

Not a muscle of the prisoner's face changed while these scathing remarks were made. He bowed his head but did not tremble or show any other evidence of feeling. Ward was quickly surrounded by his friends. He put on his overcoat, took his derby hat and left the court room accompanied by his keeper.

Ward was taken from the court room to the sheriff's office, whither District Attorney Martin soon followed. The latter held a conversation with Sheriff Davidson, and it was decided that Ward should be taken to Sing Sing by the first train from the Grand Central Depot.

HALIFAX, 31.—R. T. Stupart, the Hudson's Bay observer, who with three assistants abandoned his station at Stupart's Bay the day before the steamer *Alert* arrived, arrived in Halifax this evening on the steamer *Miranda* from St. John, N. F. Stupart gives an interesting account of the experience he and his three companions met with after leaving their post. The men with him were J. W. McDaniel and J. W. Chaplain, of St. Marys, N. S., and Harry Bennett, of St. Johns, N. F. Each observing station in the strait was furnished with eighteen months' provisions for three men, and Stupart received nothing additional for the fourth man in his party. The consequence was that by August 20th they found themselves with a very small quantity of supplies left, and the country around affording no means of support for white men, they were compelled to make a move for other quarters. The Esquimaux were suffering for food because of the failure of the fisheries, and he gave them what he could spare. On August 21st, all four left their post in an open sail boat, taking with them twenty-five pounds of meat and a barrel and a half of biscuit, and started for Ungava Bay. After a voyage of thirteen days, made under the most dangerous and uncomfortable circumstances, the little party reached

their destination. At Fort Clime they boarded the steamer *Labrador* for Kigolet, which they reached September 28th. Thence they went one day's journey in a sail boat to the Indian Harbor. On October 23rd the steamer *Hercules* took them to Grady, and they came thence to Harbor Grace N. F., on the steamer *Vanguard*, arriving last Tuesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, 31.—An anti-Chinese mass meeting, at which 4,000 were present, was held this evening in Union Hall. The meeting was called by the Knights of Labor, and is the result of the strike by the Chinese cigar makers on the 23d inst., when they informed their employers that they would refuse to work unless the white men employed were discharged. The meeting was very enthusiastic. The sentiment manifested, plainly showed that the period had been reached when a united stand and action would have to be taken against further Chinese dictation, which, if not resisted, would result in serious detriment to the white laboring classes.

CLEVELAND, 31.—A special from Niles, Ohio says: George Summers, Sr., proprietor of the Russia Sheet-Iron Mill at that place made an assignment this afternoon for the benefit of his creditors. The assignment was precipitated by the strike ordered by the Amalgamated Association because Summers would not accede to the demands of the workmen in a certain branch of the mill. The principal creditors are the employees, 200 in number. They were to have received their month's pay, which amounts to about \$17,000, to-day. When it became known that an assignment had been made and that no money could be had, the men surrounded the office and refused to let Summers leave it. The scene around the works was exciting in the extreme. Men and women were demanding money or bread for their little ones, and it would have required but little urging to induce them to commit violence. The sheriff was advised, but a late dispatch says the crowd has dispersed and permitted Summers to go home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1.—The Post-office Department has been informed that the interchange of money orders between the United States and Japan began October 1, and nine orders were drawn on Japan on the first two days of that month.

NEW YORK, 1.—Accompanied by his family General M. T. McMahon, and Wm. C. Prime, the body of the late General George B. McClellan arrived this evening at the Barclay Street Depot, in this city. The hearse was waiting and the party named entered a carriage behind it, after the body had been removed, and so, with no display, the remains were driven to the house of Mr. Prime. There all callers are this evening denied. Only the nearest friends being with the remains, which will be interred to-morrow.

LAREDO, Texas, 1.—At Bustamante, Mexico, trouble has been brewing for several days past over the coming election. Yesterday the opposing factions met and after several hours indiscriminate shooting the result showed six killed and fifteen wounded. It is expected that a pitched battle will be fought to-night. The State officials have been appealed to for assistance, but have not yet responded. There has been more or less trouble at Bustamante over every election for several years past.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—An interesting mounted sword contest took place this afternoon at Woodward's Gardens, between Duncan C. Ross, the well-known athlete, and Captain E. N. Jennings, late of the Eighth Royal Irish Hussars, at present instructor in swordsmanship of the Olympic Club of this city. In a previous contest last April, Ross was so seriously wounded that the contest was stopped. The match to-day was bitterly contested, both men being closely matched. On the 20th attack Jennings dealt a tremendous blow that dislocated Ross' elbow. The latter gnashed his teeth and clutching his sword in his left hand advanced on Jennings with such vigor and address as for a few moments nonplussed the hussar. The contest continued during three more assaults, when Jennings was declared victor by one point.

DETROIT, 1.—The tug *Frank Moffat* rounded to early this morning because of thick weather at the wharf in Sombra opposite the *Marine City*. The line taken ashore was being made fast when the boiler of the tug exploded without a sign of warning and with a terrific report. The cause is unknown but supposed to be lack of water. The explosion carried away the upper works and a large portion of the deck planking, besides shattering the hull from stem to stern. At the time John Ward, first engineer, Wm. Meller, second engineer, James Wylie and Walter Fisher, firemen, were at their posts and all were killed. Capt. Theo. Curry had his leg broken and was otherwise bruised. Frank Furtak, waelman, and Andrew Reed, deck hand, were badly scalded. Maud Bennett, the cook, who was in the after cabin at the time of the explosion, was blown into the river, but was rescued uninjured. Robert Goodwin, the mate, who was ashore handling the line, was blown over a wood pile and had his side injured. The bodies sank in the river and have not been recovered. The scalded men are at Sombra under the care of physicians.

WASHINGTON, 2.—The President left Washington on the early train for Buffalo. He was accompanied by Col. Lamont, who will stop at Albany.

NEW YORK, 2.—The campaign in the State may be said to have closed. The

*Times* says, sententiously, "We have no doubt of the result."

The *Sun* says the democratic committee look for 30,000 plurality for Hill, and estimate that the Prohibition vote will be almost as large as Hill's plurality. Editorially, neither the *Tribune* nor the *World* ventures on a prediction further than that the result will be close. Correspondents of the two journals, however, are widely apart, the former's claiming a victory for Davenport and the latter's victory for Hill. The *Herald* prints two tables of the probable majority by counties, both made up by republicans, one of which gives Davenport 8,450 majority and the other 11,600.

The *Tribune* and *Times* says betting is 100 to 75 on Davenport, and the *World*, while confessing that those were the figures a few days ago, says the betting is now even.

The *Tribune* says, Governor Hill is not devoid of humor. To a friend on Friday he said, "Well, whatever may be the result of this campaign, one thing is certain: The *Elmira Gazette*, Jones' scale works and the Pleasant Valley Wine Company will never again receive so much free advertising as they have received since this campaign began."

ATHENS, Ga., 2.—Wilkes County is greatly excited over the discovery of \$20,000 in silver coin on the plantation of Jno. Cherault. It revives the story of the Confederate treasury train which was robbed near that place.

NEW YORK, 2.—At ten o'clock this morning the body of Gen. George B. McClellan was removed from the house of W. C. Prime, on East 23rd Street to Madison Square Presbyterian Church, where the last funeral services were performed by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst. Although the morning broke dark and gloomy, with occasional bursts of rain, hundreds of people gathered early in the neighborhood of the church and Mr. Prime's house. Squads of police began to arrive early and were placed in position to preserve order. Two hundred and fifty men were employed in lines extending from the house to the Church, two blocks away, while other officers guarded the Church doors and passages leading to them. No one, not even intimate friends of the family, was admitted, and only the pall-bearers were present, when, reverently and with tender hands, the black cloth-covered casket upon which rested a sheaf of wheat and a few immortelles was lifted and slowly borne to the street. On either hand were the pall-bearers consisting of Gen. W. S. Hancock, Gen. Fitz John Porter, Gen. W. H. Franklin, Gen. J. E. Johnson, Gen. Anson G. Cook, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, S. L. Barlow, Hon. W. C. Kelsey, Col. Edward H. Wright, Thatcher W. Adams, Wm. C. Prime and Hon. A. S. Hewitt. Behind the pall-bearers, followed Mrs. McClellan, Miss Mary McClellan and Max McClellan, Capt. Arthur McClellan, Gen. Murray and the family servants.

In this order the cortege left the house and was met outside by the State Commandery of the Royal Legion and representatives of Meagher's Irish brigade, which served under Gen'l McClellan. Both of these organizations preceded the body to Madison Avenue, where, between open ranks the funeral cortege passed into the Church and up the aisle to where stood the officiating clergy.

The Church was filled in every part and prominent men were seen everywhere. Among them were Governor Abbott of New Jersey, ex-Governor of New Jersey, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. C. P. Stone, Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Averell, Judge Shipman, Generals Webb, Wilson and Hamilton, John Jacob Astor and Generals Shaler, Cochrane, Slocum, Banks, Molineux, Wayne, Graham and Wainwright. The George Washington, Post G. A. R., of which the deceased was a member, was also present. The church was without decoration or emblem of mourning save a few flowers at the altar. The services were of the simplest description, not occupying half an hour. "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and "Oh Mother dear, Jerusalem," two of the hymns General McClellan best liked, were sung, after which prayers were offered by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, and the 15th chapter of first Corinthians read by Rev. Dr. Whittaker. The final rites were conducted in the simplest manner. When the services ended the undertaker's assistants placed the coffin on their shoulders and marched slowly down the aisle to the door. The congregation remained standing until the pall bearers and the members of the deceased's family had left the building. Outside the church the street was lined with people. The police maintained good order. The family, the delegation of neighbors from Orange and committee of the Loyal Legion took carriages and were driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where a special train stood waiting to receive the party. The train steamed out of depot for Trenton at noon, where the burial will take place. As the funeral procession moved from the church to the depot it was received with marked respect by people who hurried along the sidewalk. Hats were lifted and many a tear fell from the eyes of veterans who had once served under the dead veteran. The simplicity of the procession was noticeable.

Rheumatism, and similar diseases, caused by a low state of the system, are cured by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

## MORE ABOUT JARMAN.

HE THREATENS WITH A LIBEL SUIT, BUT WEAKENS WHEN HE FAILS TO FRIGHTEN.

BRISTOL NAVAL SCHOOL, BRISTOL, Oct. 14, 1885.

To the Editor of the Deseret News:

Dear Sir—As a continuation of the Jarman episode I send you the inclosed correspondence, which I trust you will insert in your paper:

NOTICE OF LIBEL SUIT.

Copy.—

14 CASTLE ST., Exeter, Sept. 18, 1885.

J. Walter Friend, Solicitor.

Sir—Mr. Wm. Jarman has consulted me with reference to your publication of a gross libel on him last week in Bristol, and the slanderous statements you made concerning him at the public meeting at Bristol. If you had taken the slightest trouble in the matter you could have readily learned that no such letter ever appeared in the *Devon Evening Express*. He instructed me to inform you that unless you at once send me a written apology for publication in the newspapers and such other manner as he may think fit, and pay the costs in relation thereto, legal proceedings will be forthwith commenced against you without further notice.

Yours truly,

WALTER FRIEND.

Mr. John Williams White, 6 East Grove, Ashley Road, Bristol.

READINESS TO FIGHT THE APOSTATE.

BRISTOL, Sept. 19th, 1885.

Copy.—

Clifton and Carter, Solicitors, Bristol:

Dear Sir—Mr. White, of Ashley Road in this city, has handed us your letter to him of the 18th instant. We emphatically disclaim having published any libel on your client, Mr. Jarman, but he informs us that Jarman most wickedly and deliberately slandered a whole community in language too gross to be expressed here. With reference to the latter statement, Mr. White can be corroborated by a number of witnesses.

Mr. White did not say that the letter to which you refer appeared in the *Devon Evening Express*. What he did say was (and which is quite capable of proof) that he had seen a letter which had been addressed to the *Devon Evening Express*. We really think if you knew the style of language and epithets used by your client you would at once suggest to him the application of that old adage that "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones." We have seen a part of the letter above referred to, and it appears to us that our client is in no way accountable for it, and it is idle (forgive the term) to foist it upon him.

We will cheerfully accept service of any legal process Mr. Jarman may think fit to issue; and if the matter comes into court we venture to predict that he will regret his rashness in assailing Mr. White.

Yours truly,

CLIFTON & CARTER,

T. Walter Friend, Esq., Solicitor, Exeter.

From the foregoing correspondence it will be seen that Jarman's challenge was accepted by return of post, and I have reason to believe that he was notified of it on the 22d of September, and, although Jarman lectured in Bristol until the 27th of September, he was so wicked as to keep the information from his own secretary and committee—formed from the Bristol Young Men's Christian Association—the truth that I was willing to show, in an English court of justice, where statements are listened to calmly and judiciously, that Jarman was in truth what I had publicly denounced him as being—a wicked, monstrous liar. He has scuttled out of Bristol like a dog out of a meat store after being whipped. A victory for "Mormonism."

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. WHITE.

"Four out of every five United States Marshals who served under the last administration are defaulters and will find homes behind prison bars."—*Ex.*

A majority of them are in office yet, however.

"The party has moved on and has left Mr. Evans behind, mouthing the anathemas and telling the beads of a dead religion. He thinks himself in politics an angel with a trumpet, announcing the day of doom and summoning the nations to Armageddon. He is only a little man, with a cracked tin horn, calling the sheep to salt."—*Philadelphia Record*.

How severe, yet how deserved!

"The biggest thing in the line of scrap books recently accomplished in this region has been done by Mr. C. S. Parker, of the *Arlington Advocate*. His cuttings would make a strip of newspaper columns 450 feet long, and in them are interpolated more than one hundred pictures, many of them of the size of the pages of an illustrated paper."—*Boston Herald*.

Those who have never tried it, do not know the pleasure and benefits of a well-kept scrap book.