

IN RELATION TO REGISTRATION AND ELECTIONS.

The following was issued Monday, March 28:

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION,
SALT LAKE CITY,
March 29, 1887.

CIRCULAR FOR THE INFORMATION OF REGISTRATION OFFICERS.

The Utah Commission being solicitous to secure a fair and impartial registration of the qualified electors of the Territory, in conformity with the acts of Congress, respectfully submit to the registration officers appointed for that purpose the following suggestions, in the hope that they will faithfully and impartially discharge their duties, according to law:

1. No polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, shall be entitled to register or vote at any election in this Territory; nor any person who has been convicted of the crime of incest, unlawful cohabitation, adultery, fornication, bigamy or polygamy; nor any person who associates or cohabits polygamously with persons of the other sex; nor can any person register or vote who has not taken or subscribed the oath prescribed by the Twenty-fourth Section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1887; nor can any woman register or vote.

The Commission is of the opinion that the above specifications include all the disabilities to which electors are subject under the laws of Congress, and that no opinions which they may entertain upon questions of religion or church polity should be the subject of inquiry or exclusion of any elector.

The first registration under the Act of Congress is to be an original and new and complete registration; and the County Registration Officer of each county should, by himself or deputies, register every legal voter in his county; and for this purpose should, if necessary, visit every dwelling-house therein.

The oath to be administered may be formulated as follows:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of.....

I,.....being duly sworn (or affirmed) depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age; that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last past, and in this precinct for one month immediately preceding the date hereof; and that I am a native-born (or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States; that my full name is.....; that I am.....years of age; that my place of business is.....; that I am a [single or] married man; that the name of my lawful wife is.....; and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the Act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled: "An Act to amend Section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the Act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled: "An Act to amend Section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," approved March 22nd, 1882," in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by acts of Congress, as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery and fornication.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of.....A. D., 1887.

Deputy Registration Officer for.....Precinct.
.....County.

Although the person applying to have his name registered as a voter may have made the foregoing oath, yet if the Registrar shall, for reasonable or probable cause, believe that the applicant is then, in fact, a bigamist, polygamist or living in unlawful cohabitation, or associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex, or has been convicted of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery or fornication, in our opinion the Registrar may require the applicant to make the following additional affidavit:

TERRITORY OF UTAH,
County of.....

I,.....further swear [or affirm] that I am not a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, or associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex; and that I have not been convicted of the crime of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery or fornication.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of.....A. D. 1887.

Deputy Registration Officer for.....Precinct,
.....County.

2. The Registration Officers and their deputies should carefully preserve the Registration Lists for each precinct, for use at the June Revision.

3. The first registration prior to June in.....precinct,.....County, should be performed within.....days.

4. The County Registration Officers and their Deputies will receive compensation as follows: For County Registration Officers, four dollars per

day; for each Deputy Registration Officer, three dollars per day; the compensation to be paid for the time during which said officers have been necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties.

5. The law requires each County Registration Officer, in person or by deputy, during the week commencing the first Monday in June, at his office, to enter on his Registry List, the name of any voter that may have been omitted, on such voter appearing and taking the oath aforesaid.

6. Upon the completion of the lists, each Registration Officer should prepare triplicate lists in alphabetical order, for each precinct, containing the names of all registered voters, one of which lists should be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court on or before the first day of July next; one list to be posted up in each precinct, at least fifteen days before the day of election, at or near the place of election, and the other list transmitted by him to the Judges of Election of the several precincts for use at the polls; and the oaths of registered voters, immediately after the day of the election, delivered to the Clerk of the Probate Court of the proper County.

7. The law authorizes voters removing from one election precinct to another in the same County, to appear before the Registration Officer at any time previous to the filing of the lists in the office of the Clerk of the County Court, and have their names erased therefrom, and they may thereupon have their names registered in the precinct to which they may remove.

8. Prior to each election the Registration Officer of each County should cause to be written or printed, a notice which shall designate the office or offices to be filled, and stating that the election will commence at.....(designating the place for holding polls,) one hour after sunrise, and continue until sunset on the.....day of.....1887. Dated at.....on this.....day of.....A. D. 1887.

Registration Officer.

A copy of which should be posted up at least fifteen days before the day of election, in the three public places in the precinct best calculated to give notice to all the voters. It is the duty of the Registration Officer to give notice on the lists posted as aforesaid, that the Deputy Registration Officer of such precinct will hear objections of the right to vote of any person registered, until sunset on the fifth day preceding the day of election. Said objection shall be made by a qualified voter, in writing, and delivered to said Deputy Registration Officer, who shall issue a written notice to the person objected to, stating the place, day and hour when the objection shall be heard. The person making the objection shall serve, or cause to be served, said notice on the person objected to, and shall also make return of such service to the Deputy Registration Officer, before whom the objection is to be heard. In our opinion the objections should specify the grounds thereof, and should be made separately as to each person objected to; and actual personal service should be proved by the affidavit of the person making the same, unless served, and return thereof made, by an officer authorized by law to serve process, and at least three days' notice should be given. Upon the hearing of the case if said officer shall find that the person objected to is not a qualified voter, he shall within three days prior to the election, transmit a certified list of all such disqualified persons to the Judges of Election appointed by this Commission; and said Judges should strike such names from the Registry Lists before the opening of the polls.

9. The County Registration Officer, should, as soon as may be after his appointment, recommend to this Commission for Deputy Registration Officers for the several precincts in his County, the names of reputable and discreet men, who are qualified and willing to take the official oath; and he should also recommend to the Commission, for their information, the names of four persons, two of whom should belong to the party being in the majority at the last general election, and two being of the party then in the minority, and who are eligible and proper persons to act as Judges of Election in each precinct of his County.

10. The Registration Officers and their deputies should each, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take and subscribe an oath as required by the Act of Congress, the form whereof is endorsed on his commission, and a duplicate thereof, signed and sworn to, should be forthwith sent by mail to this Commission as evidence that the person accepts the appointment and has duly qualified.

By order of the Commission,
A. B. CARLTON,
Chairman.

THE DEVIL'S GATE ROAD.

MR. ROCKWOOD SHOWS IT UP—WEBER COUNTY'S "ABANDONMENT"—THE ROAD SHOULD BE FENCED.

PETERSON, MORGAN CO.,
March 26th, 1886.

Editor Deseret News:—If it would not be trespassing too much on your space I would like to state a few facts in relation to the "line of contention" and the statement in the Ogden Herald of the 24th instant, "It is easy to charge up an offense, but it is sometimes not so easy to prove it."

Perhaps it would be as well to refer back a few years. I am credibly informed that originally the road in Weber Canyon, to a point below the Devil's Gate, was kept up by Morgan County. During the course of events a location was made at or near a point known as

THE DEVIL'S CHAIR.

at the head of the Horse Shoe, supposed to be a vein of tin-bearing ore. At this date of affairs Weber County (for reasons best known to themselves) became anxious to have the line between Morgan and Weber counties more definitely located, and surveyors from Morgan, Weber and Davis counties surveyed and located the county line at the Devil's Chair. At this time Weber County put the road in the Horse Shoe in repair, and until the washout, some three years ago, kept up the same. While the road was impassable in the spring of 1884, Bishop Whitehair had a valuable mare killed at this point, and on his application to the authorities of Weber County for compensation, he was informed that they had

ABANDONED THE ROAD.

This, I believe, was the first intimation of that fact. As soon as the high waters subsided the people of Morgan, Davis and Weber counties donated work and material to the amount of about \$200 to keep the road in a passable condition, and have since kept the same dangerously so. Subsequent to this the county line was relocated by the surveyors of Morgan and Weber counties, the initial point being the Devil's Chair. In 1886 a petition was circulated in the southern portion of Weber County, and signed by over 160 resident taxpayers, praying the County Court to do something on the road. I am not aware that any action was ever taken in the matter. It is a well authenticated fact that the people of Weber County constitute at least one-fifth of the travel through the canyon, and that said county receives

CONSIDERABLE REVENUE

from the railroad therein located. It is not my desire to cast any undue censure on the authorities of that county, but this disputed road certainly comes in some county and is a matter that should be seen to at once, before some more serious accident occurs.

Respectfully,

C. W. ROCKWOOD.

GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 3.—The Montgomery companies—greys and blues—to-night officially resolved to withdraw from the national drill to be held at Washington. A telegram from the Atlanta Rifles to the Montgomery military, says they will follow Montgomery's example and withdraw. Their action is caused by the entry of two colored companies for the contest.

BOSTON, April 4.—The startling rumor of a disaster on the coast at Scituate, to the Cunard steamer *Scythia*, the circulation of which created a tremendous sensation in this city last night, has been proved to be false. Owing to the fact that the telegraphic communication with the south shore had been interrupted by a storm, it was impossible last night either to confirm the rumor or deny it. Circumstances were so peculiarly favorable to belief in the truth of the reports, however, that agent Martin, of the Cunard company, rather than endure his natural suspense, determined to charter a special train and go at once to the locality of the alleged wreck. The train left Old Colony at 3.11 a.m. with Mr. Martin and thirty reporters on board, and arrived at Scituate at 4.15. Then the party tramped through three miles of snow-drifts to the beach, where, the sun having risen, a clear view of a long stretch of the coast was obtained. There was no

SIGN OF WRECK

in any direction. The sea was tremendously high, the waves breaking over the tops of cliffs fifty feet high. Having been convinced of the falsity of the rumor concerning the *Scythia*, the party returned at once to Boston. How the rumor originated is not known, but there is no doubt it was generally believed to be true last night. The *Scythia* was expected to arrive yesterday and this fact, in connection with the terrible gale that had been prevailing on the coast for 48 hours, caused a widespread feeling of apprehension.

Later, the *Scythia* arrived safely at her dock soon after 6 a.m.

ORIGIN OF THE RUMOR.

Boston, April 3.—The origin of the rumor to the effect that the Cunard steamship *Scythia* had been wrecked on the coast at Scituate, is still a mystery. It appears that the officers of police boat *Protector* reported at police headquarters that they had learned the fact of the disaster at the Cunard wharf when in East Boston. The reporters, of course, heard the story at the police headquarters and made a rush for the office of the Cunard Company on State Street. Here Agent Martin was found in a state of nervous anxiety, having been summoned from his residence by an employee who had heard the story at the wharf, where it may have been circulated by the harbor police.

The latter do not know who gave them the alleged information at the Cunard wharf, but supposed at the time it was the night watchman on the wharf. This is as far as the report

CAN BE TRACED

in that direction. From all that can be learned, it would seem there were two distinct reports of the stranding of the steamer on South Shore, and the two fitting together so well and the circumstances were so favorable for the occurrence of such a disaster, that no one seems to have doubted the report. The *Scythia* had been expected to arrive on Friday, and when the rumor started on Saturday night that she had been wrecked on the coast in a terrible gale, it was readily believed.

St. Paul, April 2.—A Mitchell, Dakota, special to the *Pioneer Press*: The charred remains of Mrs. Joan Manlece, living twelve miles south of here, were found in the burned debris of her house this morning. The fire occurred at ten o'clock Friday night. Her husband is in California. There is some room to suspect foul play.

PANAMA, April 3.—The following is from President Logran's message to the Congress of Honduras, on the opening of that body: "The results of my policy of progress and improvement are already visible. The sales of fruit along our Atlantic coast now leave us over one million annually; by increasing that production and with the coin which the opening up of other branches will bring in, should war, that continuous enemy of all progress, not prove a barrier, I feel convinced that within a very short time, the commercial crisis from which we are now suffering will disappear. I also feel convinced that if we effect a treaty now proposed with Spain, it will open the ports of Cuba for the sale of all our meat products."

In his closing remarks President Logran alludes to the possibility of effecting some arrangement of the European bondholders of Honduras bonds, the necessity of persisting in the effort to terminate the inter-oceanic railroad and of modifying several existing laws which place unnecessary restrictions on industry and commerce.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—There seems to be no doubt among those in a position to know, that the statement published yesterday in the *California Democrat* (German paper of this city) regarding Kissane telegraphed east last night is strictly correct, and that Wm. Kissane and Col. Wm. K. Rogers, a wealthy citizen of this state living at Sonoma, is one and the same person. This fact has been known to several people in this city for three days, but out of consideration for his family relations it has not been made known. The *California Democrat* was the first to revive Kissane's identity, but nothing further than that, beyond what was telegraphed from Cleveland last night, has been mentioned on the subject. Kissane's or Rogers' connections by marriage are among the wealthiest and most prominent people of this city.

THE RUINED MAN.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 3.—The *Leader* will to-morrow publish another interesting statement of the story of Sidney C. Burton's efforts to run down William Kissane. It says every detail of this case has been prepared in manuscript and is now in possession of the daughter of Burton, Mrs. Francis H. Bowman, of No. 95 State Street. The documentary evidence includes the manuscript of the book written by Mr. Burton, and voluminous correspondence with persons interested in the case. The complete story of Kissane's career has never appeared in print. In 1881 Mr. Burton had been established for eight years as the proprietor of a leather and wool warehouse. He conducted a prosperous business. Among his correspondents were Filley & Chapin, a leather firm located in Cincinnati. In November 1881, he held their notes for \$2,500 and he owned also 2,200 sheep skins, which were stored in their warehouse. On December 28, 1881 he visited Cincinnati and found that the firm had made

AN ASSIGNMENT.

They were succeeded by Lyman Cole, a man who was subsequently arrested in New York on the charge of having been implicated with Kissane in a bank forgery. When Mr. Burton asked for payment of the notes and a return of the sheep skins, he was informed that he could go to the devil with the rest of the creditors. Capt. Cummings, the commander of the *Martha Washington*, was an intimate friend of Cole and Kissane and had an interest in the business. Mr. Burton learned that they had purchased the *Martha Washington* and were annoyed over the unfavorable circumstances that prevented her arrival. The vessel put in an appearance at last and steamed out of the city for New Orleans with a heavy invoice on board. On January 6th, 1881, at was soon developed that the steamer and cargo were

HEAVILY INSURED.

On January 14th, 1882, the boat was burned near Helena, Arkansas; sixteen lives were lost and the value of the produce was placed at \$125,000. Early the same year, Mr. Burton said, Adam Chapin was in New York endeavoring to secure payment of the insurance policy for \$100,000, and, satisfied that the burning of the steamer was an act of incendiarism, he notified the insurance company, and they refused to pay the policy. The conspirators then sought

to win Mr. Burton over to their side. He says in the manuscript that they offered him \$1,000 in addition to the Filley & Chapin notes if he would assist in securing payment of the insurance money. Then Mr. Burton resolved to bring the criminals to justice. The insurance companies refused to assist him, but he opened \$50,000 of his own money and over \$9,000 contributed by a friend. During his pursuit of the gang he traveled 15,000 miles. He was

CONSTANTLY HOUNDED,

harrassed and even threatened by Kissane and his friends. Few persons are aware that the emissaries of Kissane were instrumental in causing Mr. Burton's death. In the summer of 1885 he visited New York, and as had been the case throughout his travels in the United States and Canada, his every movement was watched by Kissane. Early in the fall he became the victim of a mysterious illness and returned to his home. He lingered for months, but never recovered, dying on December 22nd, 1885. The fact was established at the time that Kissane's friends had succeeded in smuggling a substitute for poison into his food and his death resulted despite the efforts of all the physicians to save him. Mr. Burton, during his travels, wrote a book giving a detailed account of the case, but it was never put into print. It was entitled "A Drama of Crime, or Tragedies in Real Life." According to the preface the book contains among other things a

COMPLETE CONFESSION

by Wm. Kissane. Among Mrs. Bowman's papers are several interesting letters, one from General Francis J. Darr, of San Francisco, bearing date July 22, 1886. General Darr says: "I am a native of Cincinnati and of the old firm of Gross & Dietrich; our factory (candles, soaps and oils) was destroyed in 1881 by the incendiary act of William Kissane. While we were preparing proofs, other crimes came to light. Kissane has become rich and prominent and his intimates know nothing of his crimes. He was born in Ireland, emigrated to Canada, and thence to Cincinnati in the forties, finally he escaped the halter by the death of your father by poisoning."

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The interstate commerce commission has this morning promulgated the following rule of proceeding:

"Applications made for the official action of the commission shall be made by petition, which shall set forth the facts on which they are founded and be verified by the oath of the applicant or of some authorized attorney."

DEATHS.

SHEPHERD.—In the Nineteenth Ward of this city, of diphtheria, April 3d, 1887, Rosella Mand, daughter of Wm. M. and Margaret Shepherd, aged 7 years and 3 months. The funeral took place to-day. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

HOLLAND.—In the 16th Ward of this city, April 3, 1887, of dropsy and heart disease, Sarah Holland, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah Mackley. She was born in Medina Co., Ohio, Jan. 10, 1838. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at 12 m. from 754 w. South Temple Street. Friends of the family are invited.

PARKIN.—At South Bountiful, Davis County, April 4th, 1887, of dropsy, Elizabeth, Wright Parkin, wife of the late John Parkin. She was born in Loscoe, Derbyshire, England March 18th, 1821; was baptized December 15th, 1830; arrived in Bountiful October 4th, 1853; she died in full faith of the Gospel.

The funeral service will be held on Wednesday, April 6th, at 2 p.m., in the South Bountiful meeting-house. Friends of the family are invited to attend. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

HEUSER.—In this city at 4 a.m., March 31, from the effects of pneumonia, Frank Clarence, son of Jacob and Catherine Heuser, aged 6 months and 9 days. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-morrow from residence, No. 446 E. 7th South Street. Friends of the family are invited.

RYAN.—In Salt Lake City, Utah, Melba L. Ryan, daughter of Alice Ryan, late of Cokeville, Wyoming Territory. She was born in Toledo, Ohio, September 2nd, 1861. The funeral will take place from the Chapel of the Holy Cross on Friday, April 1st, at 10 o'clock a.m. *Omaha and Detroit papers* please copy.

LEADBETTER.—In this city, March 30, 1887, of general debility, Elizabeth Leadbetter. Deceased was born in Staffordshire, England, Feb. 13, 1812.

The funeral will take place to-morrow (Friday) at 2 p.m., at 77 North Centre St., corner of Plum. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

THOMASSEN.—In the Eighteenth Ward of this city, March 28th, 1887, at 10 o'clock p.m., after a lingering illness of nearly two years, Wilhelmine P. Thomassen. She was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 26th, 1842; embraced the Gospel in 1863, and emigrated to Utah the same year, where she, three years later, married Brother P. O. Thomassen, of the Utah Central Railway general office, to whom she bore three children, the youngest thirteen years of age, who with a host of sympathizing friends mourn her early departure. She was a faithful Latter-day saint.

The funeral service will be held at the family residence on Thursday (March 31st), at 3 p.m. Friends are cordially invited.

MARRILL.—At her son's residence, Park City, March 28th, 1887, Betsy Johnson Marrill. Deceased was born in Sweden in 1814; emigrated to Utah in 1865.

The funeral cortege will start from the Utah Central depot on Wednesday, March 30th, at 11:25 a.m. Services will be held at the grave. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.