

State into the Union, Congress intended to reserve to the general government exclusive jurisdiction over all lands owned or held by Indians. The lands upon which the stores are situated I assume are Indian and military reservations; if this be true, then, certainly, as to those upon Indian reservations, the State possesses no power to enter for the purpose of imposing a tax upon properties situated thereon, and reasoning by analogy, the rule would appear to be the same respecting those conducting a business upon a military reservation.

Again, there is a maxim in our government, that "taxation and representation go together." This affords an additional and strong reason why such parties cannot be taxed.

Section 11, page 395 Laws 1896, provides for the purpose of registration or voting, the place of residence of any person must be governed by the following rules as far as practicable:

"Rule 11. Any person living upon any Indian or military reservation shall not be deemed a resident of Utah, within the meaning of this act, unless such person had acquired a residence in some county in Utah prior to taking up his residence upon such Indian or military reservation; provided that if such person shall not be in the employment of the government while residing upon Indian or military reservation, then such person shall not be considered a resident of the State of Utah."

Thus it will be observed that a person residing either upon an Indian or military reservation could not be registered nor could he vote, except as therein provided.

The State by its laws has denied him this right; having done this, would it be right, has it the power, to impose such burdens for its support? I think not. Take another illustration. Suppose some depredation was committed against this party; could the owner invoke the power of the State courts to punish the criminal for such act? Certainly not. If then such parties are deprived of the right to a voice as to the vote and method of imposing a tax, and denied the protection of the law to redress any injury which may result to his property, it would seem eminently unfair to impose the burdens of taxation upon them, nor do I believe the State has power to do so.

This opinion has proceeded upon the theory that not only the property is situated within an Indian or military reservation, but that the person owning the same is a resident therein also, for otherwise the rule would be different.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,  
A. C. BISHOP,  
Attorney-General.

### MURDERED FOR MONEY.

TAYLOR, Ariz., Aug. 19, 1896.—About two weeks ago light was thrown upon one of the most shocking tragedies that was ever perpetrated. Near the last of May, Frank Allen, one of our most promising young men, left home on horse back to go to Durango, Col., to obtain work. A month later, word came that on the 21st of June, Frank had camped at a certain watering place on the Navajo reservation

and that his loose horses had returned to the water the following day.

Will Walker, the young man who furnished this information, was traveling through the reservation with his mother and her family, and bearing nothing more of Frank, feared that there had been foul play and wrote here of the circumstances, and left \$5 with the Indian agency, with the request that a search be made for him. When the news reached here it caused some uneasiness, and inquiries were made all over the surrounding country.

Time went by, several false reports were received. The Indian agency returned the money to Will with the word that nothing could be learned as to his whereabouts.

When nothing definite could be ascertained, the uneasiness grew to fear and suspicion. The people feared that he had met with ill-treatment at the hands of the Indians, and Charles Allen, a younger brother, and Bishop Decker of this place, started out on the 27th of July in quest of the missing boy. With the aid of Mr. James Ashcroft of Ramah as interpreter, they learned from the Indians that he was last seen on the 21st of June, at the watering place mentioned. Continuing the search, a most horrifying sight was discovered. Off one side of the road a few hundred yards, at the base of a cliff, Mr. Ashcroft found the place where the unfortunate young man had been cruelly assassinated while quietly eating his noon-day meal. A can of tomatoes partly eaten was there just as he had left them.

On examination it was found that death was caused by blows with a blunt instrument, on the skull, the back of which was crushed. A champagne bottle found near by smeared with blood, with a lock of hair adhering to it, was probably the weapon used.

After the foul deed had been accomplished and the pockets of the victim had been turned inside out and contents taken, the body was covered with his clothing, bedding and a wagon cover and rocks placed on top of that. But this covering, whatever had been its purpose, was not sufficient to prevent wild beasts from tearing the body to pieces and scattering it over the plain, some of the bones being found two hundred yards away.

The ground showed evidences of a struggle and the foot prints revealed the fact that there were two murderers—not Indians, as had been supposed, but white men.

The horses had been cut loose and set free. None of his effects had been taken except a few small articles, and what money he had.

The bones were carefully gathered up and brought home by the brother Charles, while Bishop Decker, accompanied by Mr. Walter Ashcroft, went on to apprehend the murders if possible. But little trace of them could be found and it is only possible that the villains will be caught.

Charles arrived here the 8th and the funeral took place the following day at 2 p. m. There were several speakers, and each spoke in the highest terms of praise, which the young man fully merited. The remains were followed to their last resting place by the immense crowd of people congregated

to pay their parting respects to the young man who had found so many friends wherever he was acquainted.

Francis Marion Allen, Jr., was born Dec. 24th, 1871, and met his death June 22nd, 1896. His remains were found Aug. 2nd.

The bereaved family have the heartfelt sympathy of the whole community and many friends outside.

It seems hard to reconcile ourselves to the loss we have sustained. There has gone from our midst a loving brother, a kind, dutiful son, a pleasant companion, an exemplary young man. It is sweet consolation to the sorrowing parents that his life has been such as to make him worthy of that better home to which he has gone. May the Father who has taken him home comfort the sore hearts left to mourn. C. C.

### AS TO PASTOR HERMANS.

Preacher Hermans's whereabouts are of course unknown to persons here and perhaps ever will be. Many there are who would regard it as a great boon could all recollections concerning him and his foul deeds be blotted from their memories. But singular developments in the case seem to make that desire impossible. The duplicity he exhibited in his promise to make good his speculations upon the funds of the church that had been entrusted to his care appears to have been as great an inclination to destroy the lives of helpless and confiding women. When summoned from Chicago by the trustees of the Scandinavian M. E. church on account of his dishonesty he showed them a letter which he had written to a brother-in-law in England whom he said was willing to give him the financial aid required. But it now transpires beyond question that the letter was purposely sent to the wrong address in order to give him time to get away. The letter has come back and being made returnable to Rev. Olaus Arvesen, acting pastor of the church, in the event it was not taken from the post office, it is now in his possession. The letter reads as follows:

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,  
May 6, 1896.

Mr. Arthur Smith, Highclere, England:

Dear Brother—Your will be surprised to hear from me from Salt Lake City, as when I last wrote you from Decorah, I told you that I would not be home till the end of summer and therefore asked you not to send the money before you heard from me again. But I have unexpectedly been called home to settle some financial difficulties in which I am involved. I therefore need the money now immediately, and as you told me you had it on hand and liked to get rid of it, I ask you now to send at once upon receipt of this letter, a draft for two hundred pounds sterling, and this letter and the returned draft shall be sufficient receipt for you until you hear further from me.

As I am about to leave home again for the summer I will ask you to make the draft payable in favor of Rev. E. E. Mork of Salt Lake City, as I have given him power of attorney to act for me. Please to address the letter to me in care of Rev. Olaus Arvesen, Salt Lake City, Utah, U. S. A.

I hope to write you further as soon as I know where I am to be settled for the summer. I heard from my little