

should be happy to reward any one's trouble for this, whether he is living or dead. If the latter we would like to have certain proof. It is of the utmost consequence that we should know, and it would be an act of real kindness if you would help us if able.

Address: Mrs. Fisher, 3 Woodlee Road, Church Street, Stoke Newington, London, England.

Accidental Drowning—Floods—Mails.—A Plute correspondent (Franco Helvetian) writes:

"Three weeks ago, a little girl of S. Collins, of Covote, Grass Valley, fell into the east and south fork of the Sever River and was drowned. She was following her father on a foot bridge across the river, he thinking that she was right behind him never turned back to look. He did not miss the child till some time after, when the whole family went to look for her, but could not find her till the following morning. The body was found among some overgrown willows.

The creeks have been on the rampage, and the roads nearly impassable for two weeks past, but now the waters are subsiding a little. The weather during May has been exceedingly hot, and the mosquitoes are in full swarms; something never known so early by the oldest inhabitant of Plute County. The little children especially suffer from the attacks of the pests.

We had a great discomfort in our mail carrying and delivery by a want of connection between Monroe and Marysville; whereby all the settlements on the line south of the latter place had a retard of three days, and many times a whole week in their mail delivery. We petitioned the postal agent, Mr. Jammerman, to have the matter righted, but never had any answer from that gentleman. We have learned that he has been superseded and another man in his place. We have petitioned the new one and are expecting an answer.

Times are bad, and money very scarce. One of my neighbors suggests that if any one has any money to dispose of, he will find a ready sale in Plute County.

Two Arrests at West Jordan.—About 7 o'clock this morning a number of deputies visited West Jordan, and arrested Andrew Hansen and Charles Jensen on the charge of having violated section 3 of the Edmunds law by living with their wives.

The complaint against Mr. Hansen alleges that from July 1, 1883, to June 1, 1886, he lived with Caroline Hansen and Betsey Hansen as his wives. He was taken before Commissioner McKay this morning, and Caroline Hansen, wife of the defendant, and her daughter Lily were examined as witnesses. She testified that the defendant had lived with both of his wives during the past three years.

Mr. Hansen was placed under \$1,000 bonds to await the action of the grand jury, and three witnesses were required to furnish bail in the sum of \$200 each, for their appearance before the grand jury on August 2d, Christian Hansen and Hans Oleson being sureties.

The case of Charles Jensen was then examined into. The complaint charges that from July 1, 1883, to June 1, 1886, the defendant lived with and acknowledged as his wives Betsey Nielsen Jensen and Anna Jacobsen Jensen.

Hans Oleson was sworn as interpreter, and Anna Jacobsen called as a witness. She testified that she had lived with Charles Jensen for the last three years; was married to him in 1881; has two children, the youngest nine months, the oldest nearly four years; lived in West Jordan; knew his wife, Betsey Nielsen Jensen; she lived on the west range three miles distant; witness had visited her there; Betsey had five children, the youngest 12 years old; visited her perhaps once a year; Betsey never visited witness; did not know whether defendant had visited Betsey or not.

Mr. Dickson here saw that this witness knew nothing of the affairs of Mrs. Betsey Jensen, and called out to the crowd of witnesses whether there was any one in attendance who knew anything about the lady?

Mr. Andrew Hansen replied, "There is Magnus Olsen, he knows all about it." Mr. Olsen, who had come in to act as bondsman, severely reprimanded Mr. Hansen for not minding his own business, and on being called as a witness testified that he lived at West Jordan; knew Charles Jensen and his wife Betsey; lived near Betsey's house; had visited there, and seen defendant on the farm; never saw him at meals there.

This closed the case for the prosecution and Charles Jensen was sworn as a witness in his own behalf. He testified that he lived with his wife, Anna Jensen, had not lived with Betsey; went up to her house to attend to the land; had never been divorced from her; he gave her the land she lived on; visited her once during the last year; the land was rented from Mr. Olsen by Betsey Jensen; she supported herself, having left him; she was 55 years of age; last saw her about two weeks ago.

The Commissioner hesitated a short time, then said he would send the case to the grand jury, and fixed the bail at \$1,000, which was furnished by Magnus Olsen and Charles Sharp, and the witnesses were placed under \$200 bail to appear before the grand jury on August 2d.

The business men of Denver are falling in line with the early closing movement, and keep open after 7 p. m. only on Saturday evenings.

KILLED.

CHARLES MULHALL ASSAULTED AND
FATALLY INJURED BY JAMES
BARBER.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Charles Mulhall, Sam Shell and a number of others were standing near Duncan McInnis' store, in Bingham Cañon. While there Mulhall was approached by James Barber, who began saying something which the former did not care to hear, and was asked to go away. Barber went off for a few minutes and then returned and renewed the conversation. He was angered because Mulhall was not disposed to listen to him, and struck a blow at the latter. The two men began scuffling; Mulhall acting on the defensive. Finally Barber secured the other's head under his arm and close to a post supporting the roof of the porch in front of the store. His hand was on Mulhall's throat in an endeavor to choke him. The latter succeeded in breaking loose, but just as he did so, Barber dealt him a heavy blow in the face. This, with the effort to get away, threw Mulhall backward on his feet, and he fell from the porch with great force, the back of his head striking a rock. The blow was so severe that it could be heard ten rods away, and made a sound something like the breaking of a piece of hardwood. Mr. Shell and a companion, who had stepped across the narrow street just before the assault was made, immediately ran to where the insensible form of Mr. Mulhall lay, at the same time calling on somebody to secure Barber.

The unfortunate man was taken up and carried across the street into a room. Blood gushed from his ears, eyes, mouth and nose. Cold water was applied to his head and he rallied for a moment, but became unconscious again. His attendants feared from his appearance that his injuries were fatal and Dr. Lamb was summoned, who pronounced the case hopeless.

After receiving such attention as could be given him he was placed on the D. & R. G. W. train yesterday afternoon and brought to his home in the Nineteenth Ward of this city, where he arrived about five o'clock, and in a few minutes breathed his last, twenty-four hours after the occurrence.

As soon as he discovered what was done, Barber made an effort to escape. He got away from the place, but was followed and a search instituted for him. About 3 o'clock next morning he was discovered hiding in the brush on the opposite side of the mountain from the scene of his crime.

Mr. Mulhall was a son-in-law of Mr. Phil Margetts, and leaves a wife and four small children. He was a quiet, inoffensive man, about 30 years of age, and was by trade an upholsterer. Being out of employment he obtained work for a short time at Bingham, and was staying at his brother's house. So far as can be ascertained, there was no provocation for the attack upon him. An inquest will be held on his remains at 5:30 this afternoon, and the funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 2 p. m., from the residence of Mr. Phil Margetts, First West Street, as it is desired that two of his brothers, who are in Hailey, Idaho, may have an opportunity to be present.

Barber bears a bad reputation. He is 45 or 50 years of age, of large and muscular frame, and is physically much stronger than his victim. After his arrest threats to lynch him were freely made, and a message was sent to this city as to Mr. Mulhall's condition, it being understood that if the injuries proved fatal, Barber would pay the penalty with his life. As far as we could learn, however, better judgment prevailed, and he will be held to await the due process of law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 3.—In the Commons this afternoon Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Conservative, pressed Gladstone to fix a date for the division on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.

Labouchere, Radical, protested against the fixing of an early date, announcing that 27 supporters of the measure desired to speak before a vote.

Charles Bradlaugh, Radical, supported Labouchere's protest.

Gladstone fixed Monday as the date for a division.

The debate on the Home Rule bill was resumed by O'Connor. He said he thought he was justified in saying that the argument of separation had vanished from the minds of all reasonable politicians. (Cries of dissent.) He contended there was no country in the world where history taught so eloquent a lesson against the establishment and endowment of religious as Ireland. He called attention to Mr. Bright's advice in his letter to the recent Chamberlain meeting, and held that the members who voted against the bill would incur a serious responsibility and would run the risk of not being returned.

Charles Bradlaugh supported the bill. He said that the objectors to this details of the measure, if they voted for a second reading, would have full opportunity to discuss the details in committee. The choice lay between Gladstone and coercion.

GLASGOW, 4.—The Highland Reform League, at a meeting last night adopted resolutions favoring home rule for Scotland and the establishment of a separate Scotch legislature.

LONDON, 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on Blaine's correction of the report of his Portland speech, says: "It is quite in accordance with Blaine's character to hurl insults and then retract them. Blaine is a public man, whose support is almost discredited. He is now posing to gain the next nomination of the republican party to the presidency. If he succeeds, it is pretty safe to say America will repeat the rebuff it gave him two years ago."

BELFAST, 4.—The Orange workmen employed in the Queen's Island ship yards to-day attacked the navvies employed by the harbor commissioner and after overpowering them and beating them badly, drove them into the water. It was with the greatest difficulty that the injured navvies were rescued. The Orangemen made the assault because the navvies, it is alleged, had previously attacked some Loyalists for espousing the Home Rule movement.

Intense excitement prevails among the local Catholics in consequence of the attack. The Orangemen numbered 2,000 and the navvies 100. A repetition of the historical riot is feared. Police-men fully armed are patrolling the city and the military are held in readiness in the barracks. Thirty Catholics were injured and 12 taken to the hospital.

ROME, JUNE 4.—At Venice to-day there were reported thirty-two new cases of cholera and twenty-one deaths. Two cases were reported at Florence.

LONDON, 5.—The House of Commons in committee agreed last evening, by a vote of 115 to 106, to an amendment to the Sunday sale of liquors bill, providing for closing public houses on Sunday throughout England except in London and its suburbs.

BERLIN, 5.—Violent thunder storms accompanied by bursting water-spouts have for several days past prevailed in Central Germany, the Harz mountains in the northwestern part of the Empire. Houses and railways have been destroyed. Haystacks weighing two ounces have fallen at Gellssou. It is estimated that the damage by the storms to the crops will exceed \$500,000. A number of people have been killed by lightning and floods.

LONDON, 5.—The Standard joins in the attack on Blaine for his attack on Salisbury in his Portland speech. It says: "We must try to believe that it is the false version of Salisbury's speech, which was adopted without inquiry, by this American politician, who, for personal reasons, cultivates the Irish vote."

The News (Ministerial), commenting on the same topic, says: "We have nothing to do with Blaine. He belongs to a far from admirable class of American politicians. We can do very well without his opinion of this country. His advice is not required in the management of our concerns. Whether he misrepresented the Marquis of Salisbury or not, we do not know and do not care."

VIENNA, 5.—The town of Bote in Hungary has been destroyed by fire. Three hundred houses were burned and three lives lost.

PARIS, 6.—The race for the grand prize of Paris was run to-day and was won by Mr. R. C. Vigners' bay colt Minting. M. Michael Ephrussi's black colt Polyete was second, and Baron Schickler's bay colt Sycamore third.

LONDON, 6.—The first consular dinner ever held in London was given here last night at St. George's club, the Swiss Consul presiding. Fifty foreign representatives were present. Places were drawn by lot. The chief toast was "Our countries." The German consul general responded to the toast, "The monarchies," and Mr. Waller, U. S. Consul General, to "The republics." Mr. Penfield, U. S. Vice-Consul General, was secretary and treasurer.

BELFAST, 6.—The funeral of Cunan, the young man who lost his life by drowning during the recent Orange-Catholic riot, took place to-day. The body was followed to the cemetery by a procession of 20,000 Catholics. A body of Orangemen threw stones at the procession and the Catholics in retaliation made an assault on the Orangemen and drove them away. A number of shots were fired, one man was stabbed and several persons were cut on the head. Finally the police succeeded in restoring order. The Catholics smashed the windows of a Broadway linen factory. There was further disturbance later in the evening.

Philip Rice, driller, and Juo. Beattie and Alexander Stewart, fitters, have been arrested on the charge of rioting on Friday and murdering young Cunan. James MacMurray, Catholic, has been arrested on the charge of firing a revolver from the funeral procession to-day.

PARIS, 7.—Prince Jerome Napoleon publishes a protest against the passage of the proposed expulsion bill. He predicts that the Chamber of Deputies by such conduct will drive the Republic into civil war.

LONDON, 7.—The political excitement throughout England, and particularly in London, is very great. The politicians of all parties are preparing for a general election with much more vigor than heretofore has been witnessed. A large number of aspirants for seats in the Commons are reappearing in favor of Liberal-Unionist candidates.

John B. Stanton was assassinated at Redding, Cal., last week. Stanton was sitting in his house and the murderer fired through the window and escaped.

LIST OF EMIGRANTS

Passengers per S. S. Nevada, May 22, 1886.

Salt Lake City.—E. H. Winyates; Jessie Pender; Margaret and Maria McKay; Clara Oldham; Anna Grom; Ellen, Ellen Jr., Arthur, Mary and Sarah Goodhall; Thomas Cook; Sylvester, Lillie, Mary Lillian and Sylvester Vowles; John, Mary Ann, Dinah, John and George Chamberlain; A. E. Buckwell; Walter, Lucy, Amelia, Emily and George Parsons; William, Alice Alice Emma, Caroline, John and Walter Steadman; Mathew White; Ann White.

Ogden.—Eli Blakeley and Susanah, Squire P., Eli, Jr., James and Jane Elizabeth Blakeley; Lucy Bacon; Elizabeth and Ann Teabella Rutter; Esther Lee; Jane Aspey; Alina Blakeley; W. Leeks; Porter, Margaret, Willie and Louisa Porter; Rneben Richardson; Frances Brass; Thomas Bond; Wm. Payne; Hannah Shorten.

Montpelier.—Louisa Osborne. Jacob.—George, Andrew, Jane Alex., Anne Janet and Jane Easton; Jas. and Andrew Monson, Wm. Lailmer; Mary Yates; Jesse and Ann Hopkinson.

Echo.—Lucy and Phebe Chester; Thos. Stauforth; Jos., Jos., Jr., Leopold; Wm., Rudolph and Henry O. Jones; Rose Chester; Eliza Jones; Thos. H. Kenbottom; R. K., Elizabeth and Rebecca Hodson; John, Phebe; Mary Pugmire; Lizzie Mordue.

Lehi.—Thos., Jane, John and Wm. Patterson; M. A., M. G., W. and Kid Loveridge.

Logan.—Maria, Ada, Lizzie, Edith, Jane, Fred and Mamie Baker; Annie Jones; Georgie and Eliza Jenkins; Isabella and Jos. Simpson.

Provo.—Phebe T. Ward; Hannah and Mary Young.

Nephi.—Wm., Ann, Maria, Lydia, Wm., Henry and Emily Rowbury; Benj., Esther and Hannah Price.

Franklin.—G. F. Anis; G. F. Jr. and Ada Balmor; Mark, Eliza, Mary, Mark Jr. and Robt. Lawrence.

Smithfield.—Wm., Mary Ann, Edith A., John W. and Lillie Stringer.

Brighton.—May Eastman.

Evanston.—Erastus and Ada Holsten.

SWISS AND GERMAN.

Salt Lake City.—Magdalena Rohrer; (Margaretha Friedl and Karl); Maria Hoffman; Jacob Zehnder; Mary and Mary Jr. Schneider; Barbara Ott; Eliza, Walti, Adolph, Brod, Anna, Steingruber, Nicolaus and Stephan Fulkner; Catherine, Albert and Hugo Zudkochworat; Helen Ridelbauch.

Ogden.—George and Susan Bragger; Rudolph Nuenschander; John Balli; Saml. Christian; Conrad, Margaretha and Cristine Muller; Louisa Frautwein.

Montpelier.—Samuel, Magdalene, Frederick, Samuel, Jr., John, Gottfrey, Rudolph and Christian Schwendmann; Samuel and Magdalena Berger; Eliza Groojcau; Ulrich, Maria, Gustavas, Edmond, Maria, Martha and Freida Wellemann; Charles, Anna, Robert, Emma and August Schmidt; Robert Keller; Elizabeth, Alfred and Otto Knrth; Frederick, Mary, Christina, Frederick, Mary, Caroline, Gottfrey and Barbara Klingler.

Logan.—Frederick, Bour, Anna, Arthur and Karl Bour; John Rosina, Frederick, John and Rosina Luthi; Frederick, Anna M., Margretha, Mary, Fredrick and Karl Gilgen.

Milford.—Henry Gubler. Provo.—Gottlieb, Elise, Emma, Ernest, August, Fredk., Eliza, Verena and Freida Kohler; Jacob, Marie, Rosetta, Gottfrey and Emma Streib; Samuel Kreh, Christian, Michel, Anna, Taunth, Johanna, Elise and Freida Bergel.

Lehi.—Trangott, Rosine, Louise, Lidia, Elise, August and Albert Hofer; August Hauptfeller.

New York.—Wm. and Janet Annie C. Easton; James Pinder; Thomas Vaughan; Wm. Brant.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS SPEAKS.

THE CASE OF LORENZO SNOW.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post:

Sir—On Saturday last there appeared in the public press a statement purporting to have been telegraphed from Salt Lake City, dated on the 14th inst., to the effect that the Governor of Utah Territory on the 13th inst., visited the penitentiary where Lorenzo Snow is imprisoned, and asked him if he (Snow), as a condition of the Governor's recommending him to the clemency of the President, "would submit to the laws and urge others to do so;" that Snow refused and put himself on the higher law of God, which he said "cannot give way to the laws of man."

As I was counsel for Mr. Snow in the recent argument of his cases in the Supreme Court, I am in a position to know, from the uncontradicted evidence contained in the records of his three trials, what his whole conduct was, from the time when the "Edmunds Act" went into operation down to the time of his indictment and conviction. No right-minded person can make himself acquainted with all the facts as they appeared in evidence at the trials, and not admit that Mr. Snow's conduct was all that could reasonably be required of him prior to an authoritative construction of the one word "cohabitation" in the 3d section of the Edmunds Act. The Territorial judges so construed the law as to make any kind of association, mere visits of sym-

pathy and kindness, without any dwelling together, coupled with the fact of a polygamous marriage relation, however long since the marriages took place, evidence of unlawful "cohabitation with more than one woman." This construction, if correct, would not only compel Mr. Snow to abstain from dwelling with more than one of his wives after he is discharged from prison, but would force him to turn his other wives and their children adrift upon the world, to abstain from contributing to their support, and to renounce every possible relation to them. Six of his marriages took place, according to the religious law and custom of the Mormon Church, long before the act of 1862 was passed, and the seventh marriage took place eleven years before the passage of the Edmunds Act. If Mr. Snow has been asked whether he will promise to obey the laws, in the sense which requires him to renounce every religious and moral duty to the women whom he married forty, thirty-five, and seventeen years ago, with the full tolerance of the people and Government of the United States, I think it very likely that he said he could not promise anything of the kind.

Mr. Snow brought his cases before the Supreme Court of the United States, by writs of error, in order to obtain a final and authoritative construction of the statute and a determination of the question whether he was rightly convicted. No one can doubt that under the circumstances, it was right that he should have the decision of the highest judicial tribunal in the land. After the argument of the cases, and while they were under advisement, a doubt arose among the judges whether they had appellate jurisdiction in this class of cases coming up from the Territories under the third section of the Edmunds Act. On Monday, the 10th inst., the court dismissed the Snow cases for want of jurisdiction, and they also reversed their former decision in Cannon's case, and dismissed it for the same want of jurisdiction. This is a situation unparalleled in the administration of the criminal law since the United States have had any criminal law. The third section of the Edmunds Act is now without any construction whatever by the Supreme Court of the United States, in reference to a new crime recently created by a statute which affects thousands of persons in a Territory where polygamy, in a period of thirty-five years, grew up under at least the tacit permission of the people and government of the United States. Under these circumstances, it is said that the dismissal of the cases by the Supreme Court of the United States leaves the meaning of the law to be as it has been declared by the Supreme Court of the Territory. This is technically true, but in all righteousness and justice, is it fit that these people should not have the construction of the Territorial Court revised by the Supreme Court of the United States, when that construction makes them guilty of a crime by reason of conduct that was perfectly innocent and harmless, and forces them not only to renounce dwelling with more than one of their wives, but to renounce all future care for and association of every kind with any of the other? I should be untrue to every conviction of moral duty if I did not urge that they are entitled to have the law interpreted by the highest judicial tribunal of the Government which enacted it. It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether appellate jurisdiction in this class of cases ought not now to be conferred on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Allow me, Mr. Editor, to ask why the papers which keep up the excitement against the Mormons, and which print scurrilous attacks upon me because in my professional capacity I have defended one of them before the Supreme Court, do not make themselves acquainted with the facts and with what I have said. I can afford to despise falsehood and misrepresentation. But no decent newspaper can afford to make itself the vehicle of either.

GEORGE TICKNOR CURTIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19.

COLORADO NOTES.

On June 2d, a cave occurred in the "Colonel Sellers" mine, near Leadville, burying four miners in the shaft. A large force of men were started at the work of getting the unfortunates out, but there is no hope that any of them are living.

At Aspen, on the evening of June 1st, a party of young ladies, among whom was Miss Eppa Strait, inspired by a desire to take a birdseye view of the city, ascended the winding stairway of the bell tower. Miss Strait was the first to reach the platform on which rests the bell, and was standing near the edge which is unprotected. As another of the party was about to reach the landing place, the janitor gave the bell a tap, which so alarmed Miss Strait that she lost her balance and fell outside of the tower to the ground, landing on an eight-inch sill and a number of rocks. But one man saw the accident and he ran to her assistance, carrying her into an adjoining house. Physicians were at once summoned and an examination revealed that both legs were broken and shattered. Both arms and four ribs on the left side were broken and internal injuries afflicted. The distance fallen was 65 feet and the fall would have been instant death but for the catching of her dress on a nail which swung her around. Her injuries are fatal.