

ed, section 2, that such elections shall be held in all the territories of the United States on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, therefore.

Provided, That in order to prepare for such election in the Territory of Utah on the day so established, the commission will proceed forthwith to appoint registration officers to revise the registration lists, now on file in the office of the clerks of each of the several counties in the manner described by law.

In pursuance of this resolution the Commission proceeded with great care and deliberation to prepare rules and regulations for the guidance of registration, and selection of the officers to be appointed.

This was a difficult and delicate task, because of the necessity of framing rules and regulations governing the registration of voters and conduct of elections, to conform to the principles of the requirements of the act of Congress, as well as the law of the territory. We inclose a printed copy of the same, together with the forms of affidavits, etc., provided by the Commission. The matter of appointment of registration officers for the several counties in the territory was then taken up, and one for each county has been duly appointed and commissioned. In addition to these, deputy, or assistants, in each voting precinct of the territory will be immediately appointed. Our selections have, and must necessarily be, influenced in a considerable degree by the suggestions and recommendations of leading citizens here. Embarrassments in this direction have been great, but the Commission have endeavored to secure the very best available aid for the rejection, of course, of all persons who are ineligible under the law. From present indications it appears the class of persons who are deprived of the right of suffrage by the act of Congress will not attempt to register or vote. These will number, male and female, probably 10,000 votes. Many of the non-Mormons have hitherto refrained from voting; but it is believed at the November election that they will cast a much larger vote than at any time heretofore. However, the business of the Commission, as understood by the members thereof, relates not to the questions of parties nor candidates, but to securing, so far as possible, a fair registration and an impartially conducted election. Under the law as before suggested the Commission have encountered many embarrassments and complications. The opposition made at the outset by some non-Mormons of respectability and influence against holding a regular election for Delegate to Congress, as required by law, in November next, was an unpleasant feature of the situation, but there does not appear to be under law any discretion whatever for the Commission. The law demanded the election. The people of the Territory were clearly entitled to a representation in Congress, and if the same could be secured through due observance of the restrictions imposed in relation to bigamy and polygamy, we did not see how we could excuse the omission, being present and prepared to proceed with the work assigned us. We should not even attempt to escape this manifest duty, and it was decided to proceed. It was deemed advisable, even if the power was in the commission—concerning which there is some doubt—to commence *de novo* the registration of voters of the Territory, but after very careful consideration it was decided to order a revision of the existing registration lists in September as required by the territorial law, applying the same to the governing principles of the Edmunds act. We think the regularity of this proceeding cannot be questioned. Its effectiveness will be equal to an entirely new registration and the result of the election will so demonstrate. In the preparation of the rules and regulations to govern the registration and the conduct of the election, as before stated, the labor of assimilating the acts of Congress and local election laws, was tedious and perplexing, involving much greater responsibility than was agreeable to the Commission to assume, but to accomplish the results by the provisions of section 8, of the Edmunds act, it became necessary to use all the powers conferred.

A later embarrassment came in the form of a demand on the part of certain non-Mormon citizens, of high character, that the Commission should assume jurisdiction and decide the local statute authorizing women to vote, to be illegal. We concluded it was not competent for the Commission to repeal or modify that statute in the manner suggest-

ed; that the principle of female suffrage is in no respect in conflict with the purpose of the Edmunds law, and therefore, that the Commission had nothing whatever to do with the subject. Moreover, we found, on investigation, that this statute had been in force twelve years without being adjudicated in the courts of the Territory or disturbed by Congress.

In conclusion, permit us to say that we believe the results will be reached through the careful registration already insured, and the important election which can hardly fail to follow will be satisfactory to government and the country. In closing this report, it is due the territorial secretary, who is *ex officio* secretary of the Commission, Arthur L. Thomas, to say the Commission has received from him valuable assistance in the work, particularly in the matter of a selection of registration and other officers.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servants,
ALEX. RAMSEY,
A. S. PADDOCK,
G. L. GODFREY,
A. B. CARLTON,
J. R. FEETIGREW.

WASHINGTON, 11.—At 10 a.m. the jury entered the court room and through their chairman reported to the court that they had reached a conclusion as to four of the defendants, but stood as on Saturday as to the others, being unable to agree as to them. The court declined to receive the verdict and took recess until 2 p.m.

That public curiosity in regard to the result of the Star Route trial has not abated, was manifested by the large crowd which thronged the court room this morning. Miner, Riddell, Turner, Naile and J. W. Dorsey, were in attendance and the judge having taken his seat, the session of Friday closed and the session of Monday was entered upon. The jury entered looking fatigued and generally worn out. In answer to the question of the clerk, whether they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman, Dickson, said "We report that the jury stands the same as it did when the report was made on Saturday last. We have decided as to four of the defendants, and are not able to agree as to the others. Ingersoll requested the court to inquire whether there was any prospect of the jury reaching a conclusion. This the court refused to do, stating that it was a matter about which the jury might differ. He was not willing to discharge them and yet he was unwilling to enforce the barbarism of the law by starving the jury. They could have water to drink, food to eat and a place to rest. The foreman, Dickinson, said:

"The jury have just requested me, if proper, to present briefly my personal views as to the agreement."

The court—The court cannot receive it. If the jury are still in darkness as to any question of law, the court will, with pleasure, try to enlighten them.

Foreman Dickson—We have fully discussed every point presented by your Honor as to the law of conspiracy and the facts presented by the evidence.

Juror McNally—I am firm in my conviction, and nothing can alter it.

The Court—None of you are authorized to make a statement now. After discussion comes deliberation. You have discussed the whole case. I have no doubt you have been deliberating, but you have not reached a conclusion to the case. It is in the power of the court to accept such a verdict as you are prepared to render now, but the importance of the issue, the great amount of labor and money and time and care expended in the trial of this case render it very important that, if possible, you should render a complete verdict as to the whole of the defendants. I don't want to give you binding instructions even as to that. I will try you once more."

Foreman Dickson (resignedly)—"We obey with respectful submission to the Court."

The Court stated that he did not wish to be understood by his last remark as promising to discharge the jury at two o'clock.

At five minutes past 2 p.m. the jury entered, and through their foreman reported that they were unable to agree. The Court stated that it had come to the conclusion to accept the partial verdict. The roll of the defendants was called and all answered "here." The jury then rendered a verdict of acquittal as to Turner and Peck and guilty as to Miner and Riddell; as to the others they were unable to agree.

On the objection that Merrick Peck had not been arraigned and consequently could not be included in the verdict, the foreman repeated the report as to the others, but left out the name of Peck. The jury were then discharged and Hinckle and Williams, for Miner and Riddell respectively ask arrest of judgement and pray for a new trial.

PORTLAND, Me. 11.—At 11.30 o'clock tallies show that the quarter part of the city vote has been thrown. The standing republican majority for governor in 1880 was 185, so the present majority indicates a substantial gain. At Colars the election is progressing quietly with a full vote. Roble will carry the city by from 300 to 400 majority. At Damariscotta many greenbackers are voting the straight republican ticket. Dexter reports a gain for the republicans. At Gardiner the full vote will be polled. At 1 o'clock the indications are that the voting is nearly two to one in favor of Roble. The republicans will probably elect a representative to the legislature although there is strong opposition.

FOREIGN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—Lord Dufferin is still awaiting instructions from England before signing the draft of the Anglo-Turkish military convention. It is believed improbable that any obstacle will arise to prevent the formal signing of the document.

Clause ten of the military convention between England and Turkey, which names Port Said as the point of disembarkation for Turkish troops has been reserved *ad referendum*.

Alexandria, 7.—The British have burned a house on the left bank of the Mahmoudieh canal, signals having been made there to the enemy with lights. All lights are now prohibited after nine o'clock at night in houses beyond the outposts.

Port Said, 7.—The water company suddenly ceased pumping to-day without having given any warning, thus causing a scarce. They had promised to give three days notice in case it should become necessary to withhold the water supply.

Berlin, 7.—Emperor William was not present at the court dinner to-day, nor did he attend the military maneuvers, but it is officially announced that his absence was in accordance with medical advice on account of his previous exertions at Breslau. The Emperor to-day received a number of official reports and held a long conference with Count Von Bismarck.

Panama, 7.—At 3.34 o'clock this morning there occurred here one of the severest earthquakes ever known on the Isthmus. Many buildings were damaged, but no lives lost.

Madrid, 7.—An official dispatch from Manila states that 253 natives and four foreigners, including the American Consul, died there yesterday of cholera. In 18 villages in the province of Manila there were 36 deaths.

The box received from Barcelona by Senor Camacho, Minister of Finance, Sunday last, was found to contain four bottles of nitro-glycerine.

CEITINJE, 8.—A large party of Albanians collected on the frontier to-day, with the object of provoking a conflict with General Tergrins, but hostilities were avoided through the moderation of the latter. The feeling between the border populations of Albania and Montenegro is very much strained.

BERLIN, 6.—While the grand cavalry manoeuvres were being conducted by the Crown Prince Frederick-William yesterday, two French officers, high in rank, in civilian dress, were arrested; they had been making sketches of the grounds.

PANAMA, 8.—The damages done by the earthquake turn out greater than at first thought. The cathedral and many of the largest buildings are badly injured. The loss in the city is estimated at several hundred dollars. Several lives were lost. There is no communication with Aspinwall, either by rail or telegraph, and many bridges on the line of the railroad are broken.

Dublin, 8.—Clifford Lloyd made a conciliatory speech at Loughrea yesterday.

ALEXANDRIA, 8.—There is now no further danger of prisoners being tortured, Sir Edward Malet, British Consul General, having taken measures for a prevention of the practice. He says he had difficulty in persuading the Arabs that the use of thumb screws was unnecessary in conducting the examinations of prisoners.

The Ministry to-day submitted to the foreign consuls general the proposals relative to indemnifying inhabitants of this city for losses sustained by incendiaryism or pillage. The Ministry suggests that an international commission, whose decision shall be final, be appointed to settle the claims, the commission to consist of four members of the Public Debt Department, two Egyptian delegates and a delegate from each of the six great powers; one of the Egyptian delegates to be president to be elected by the commission by a simple majority.

Arabi Pasha receives his stores by way of Damietta. It is reported that some Turkish officers joined the rebels by way of Damietta.

Kassassin, 8.—A shell burst in the camp to-day. The explosion was caused by an Indian soldier building a fire over an unexploded shell. The soldier was blown to pieces.

All of Arabi Pasha's troops from Cairo have been brought to Tel El Kiber, also the black regiment, which forms the elite of the Egyptian soldiery. The enemy is working night and day at the entrenchments across the fresh water canal on his right. General Wolseley is now in direct telegraphic communication with London.

The Bedouin chief Abou Pasha has called out 6,000 men and joined Arabi Pasha.

Ismailia, 8.—The troops here, including the Highland brigade, will advance Saturday night and bivouac Saturday night at El Magener. They will reach Mahsamen Sunday and Kassassin Monday. One English and one native regiment will be left to garrison Ismailia.

Port Said, 8.—An understanding has been arrived at between the military authorities and the water company, by which Port Said will receive 500 tons of water daily and Ismailia a sufficient quantity to supply its inhabitants.

Dublin, 8.—Earl Spencer said to-day in reply to the memorial adopted at the Mansion House meeting yesterday asking for a commutation of the sentence of Francis Hynes, he regretted he was unable to interfere with the execution of the sentence. Hynes will accordingly be hanged at Limerick Monday.

Paris, 8.—Ten contributors of the *Citoyen* have challenged ten members of the staff of *Le Radical*. A difficulty has arisen regarding seconds, but the duels are not improbable.

KASSASSIN, 9, 9.30 a.m.—Firing commenced on both sides at 7 o'clock this morning and continued with great precision until 9 o'clock, when the enemy retired.

By seven o'clock the artillery duel began. Arabi's troops of all claims are spread over the entire ridge and a mile and a half up the line. A train heavily armed has appeared close to where I stand. Our forty pounders and Krupp guns are shelling the enemy's right. There is a 25-pounder a few hundred yards off playing on the same position. We have the enemy's range exactly. One of our shells burst right over the enemy's ranks. The Egyptian's artillery have got our distance very well and their shells are dropping steadily into our camp. We have horse artillery extended along a line half a mile in length. On the north side of the railway they are firing rapidly at present. The Egyptians are slowly retreating. Up to this moment no casualties have occurred. Reinforcements are just coming up from Meshame.

Kassassin, 9.—Gen. Wolseley is now on his way to the front. The troops are marching from Tel-el-Mahula to Kassassin.

A Krupp gun recently captured from Arabi, sent a shell nearly in front of his train. Our infantry is advancing and the enemy slowly retreating.

Kassassin, Noon.—The attack of the enemy has been repulsed, but the action still continues along the front which extends a distance of three miles. All the troops are out from the British camp and the wounded are now being brought in, but the total casualties are not yet exactly known. The British loss at a rough estimate is 100 killed and wounded. Many shells fell in the British camp before the enemy were repulsed.

LONDON, 9.—Gen. Wolseley reports a very effective reconnaissance of the enemy's position being made during the engagement to-day.

Gen. Wolseley telegraphs the war office from a point three miles west of Kassassin, as follows: The enemy reconnoitered our advanced posts with considerable force, all armed, at daybreak this morning. General Willia advanced and attacked them

driving them back with loss. We have taken four guns. Our loss is trifling. The enemy retired into their forts, from which they are now firing at 5,000 yards range.

I shall return to camp at Kassassin shortly with all the force. I have removed my camp there, as the railway, canal and telegraph are working fairly.

We have found and buried the body of Lieut. Gribble.

Alexandria, 9.—Twenty of the enemy's dead were counted near one spot, and numbers of the enemy have been lying about fearfully wounded.

Our wounded include ten marines whose wounds are serious.

The 13th Bengal Lancers commenced the engagement killing 10 of the enemy. They lost one Sikh in the first charge. The Lancers held the ground gallantly until forces arrived. Had the Highland brigade come up and supported them we could ere now have captured Tel El Kebir. The enemy's force numbered 13,000 men with 12 guns. Five guns and many prisoners were captured. The British during the day advanced within range of Tel El Kebir.

Alexandria, 9.—Rifle firing at a point a considerable distance south of Lake Mareut was heard this morning. Heavy artillery firing was heard in the same direction some days ago. It is supposed that Arabi Pasha's troops had quarreled with the Bedouins and hostilities ensued.

A large body of Bedouins approached Meke this morning. The English shelled them, but a small party succeeded in entering Meke. They were dislodged at the point of the bayonet. The British shelled the Bedouin entrenchments south of Meke during the whole afternoon.

The outposts at Ramleh are being generally strengthened owing to the activity of the Bedouins between Ramleh and Mandaras.

Ismailia, 9.—As the water in the fresh water canal is still falling, the lock gates cannot be opened to allow boats to enter. Two steam launches have been dragged bodily from the lake over the sand hills and placed in the canal by the Highlanders, 200 of whom manned each rope.

The second division is now in the harbor awaiting orders to disembark.

Constantinople, 9.—The difficulty in regard to the final signing of the draft of the Anglo-Turkish military convention hinges upon the question whether Turkish troops having arrived at Port Said, will be allowed to disembark or be required to wait instructions from General Wolseley.

The Porte, it is claimed, has proved its sincerity by proclaiming Arabi Pasha a rebel, and that it is justified in expecting an immediate signing of the convention, and now England has the temerity to turn round and accuse the Porte of disloyalty, because the Porte claims the right to land troops at Port Said. Here matters rest pending Lord Granville's instructions. Meanwhile Dervish Pasha and Baker Pasha have been ordered to defer their departure until the convention has been signed.

The proclamation against Arabi Pasha has produced considerable excitement among the Arabs, who generally regard Arabi Pasha as the savior of Islam. It is believed that Arabi Pasha will promulgate a counter proclamation against the Sultan.

A dispatch from Egypt states that Arabi Pasha has expelled all the Turks and Circassians from his camp.

Panama, 9.—There was another short but sharp shock this morning at 5 o'clock. For the last two nights half of the population of Panama slept in or walked about the square. Many families camp on the plains. Few dare to sleep in high buildings or narrow streets. Much sickness from fright and exposure is expected. Traffic on the Panama railroad is suspended, as the bridges are out of line. The freight houses at Colon are badly damaged. The Island Tabago suffered considerably this morning.

Berlin, 9.—The *North German Gazette* states that Bismarck, acting under medical advice will, for the present, abstain from transaction of public business.

ISMAILIA, midnight, Sunday, 10.—We have not yet advanced beyond the Ridge two miles north of Kassassin, but our outposts have been doubled and supported by infantry.

Tunis, 11.—There is great excitement in the Italian colony in consequence of a sentence passed by the French council of war on an Italian, condemning him to two years' imprisonment for attacking a French soldier.