

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 16.—The first day of the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar of the United States opens bright and cool with every prospect of pleasant weather throughout. Trains with excursion parties are arriving at the depots every hour of the day and every train is crowded to its utmost capacity with Knights and other visitors. The streets present a scene of unusual animation, especially along the line of march where ornamentalations is profuse. In the vicinity of the lake front, where tents are pitched and arches erected the rush has been continuous since yesterday morning, except for a few hours after midnight. Here the throng is impervious to times, and the enthusiasm is increasing at every fresh arrival of a Commandery. Various depots are supplied with escorts for all the incoming Knights, who are shown at once to their quarters. All trains arrive late on account of the numerous special and excursion trains which are running. The brilliant display made by isolated bands of Knights, who occasionally march through the streets, is but a small indication of what the significant body will be when marshaled together in the parade of Tuesday and the subsequent drill. Yesterday 3,000 people came into camp, but owing to the failure of most of them to announce their arrival, some inconvenience was experienced. The influx of thieves, pickpockets and burglars is very large, and they began operations yesterday by capturing some uniforms from the tent. The police have been instructed to arrest all known bad characters or even suspicious ones, and lock them up during the conclave.

Over one hundred newspaper reporters have arrived, representing the principal papers in the country. There has been no general musical rehearsal, the bands being for the most part late in arriving, but the streets are well supplied with musicians, whose appearance always attracts the crowd and elicits hearty applause.

From the Exposition building south to the Park Row, a distance of a mile, the ground is completely covered with tents of regular army pattern. Facing this array on the west are the beautiful residences of Michigan Avenue, many of which are handsomely decorated.

This afternoon and evening the trains brought in immense numbers of visitors, and it is estimated that something over 200,000 strangers will be on the streets to-morrow. The hotels are taxed to their utmost and nearly every private residence has its guest.

A large share of the commanderies are in their quarters, having arrived mostly during the afternoon and evening. The trains have emptied their human freight into the depots with inconceivable rapidity to-day. It is said that since an early hour this morning the arrivals of trains on all the roads combined have been at the rate of one train every five minutes. From 4 to 8 o'clock this evening thirteen trains arrived over the Rock Island Railroad, and probably as many more over each of the other roads. Every train brings as many passengers as can crowd in the coaches.

NEW YORK, 16.—The *Commercial Bulletin* says of the removal by China of trade restrictions: Unless we are mistaken as to the scope of this change, it will prove to be one of the most significant events to the commerce of the 19th century. The operation of the new conditions may be slow, but cannot ultimately be a matter of small moment to the commercial nations, in that 350,000,000 of people, whose external commerce is now limited to \$250,000,000 imports and exports, are now as free to cultivate external trade as any other nation. One important result will be that the foreign trade will no longer be confined to the five treaty ports. The natives at any of the numerous populous cities on the vast seaboard of the empire will henceforth be at liberty to transact business with any country. There is value in this event to foreign merchants, who will ultimately find their way of doing business through the natives at the ports which they are now excluded through the absence of treaty arrangements. The chance of opening markets in the heart of China gives more promise than a hundred of the colonies after which European governments are so eagerly straining.

The agrarian murder at New Ross is not attributed to the rejection of the compensation bill, the plots against the victims are of older date. The projected popular demonstrations have not been a success. The Clearwell meeting was a notable failure. Many Dublin correspondents assert that notwithstanding the agitation in a few places there is unmistakable improvement in public opinion in Ireland.

The *Times* says: Since the Connecticut Republicans closed the bloody chasm between Hartford and New Haven by nominating a man from one place for Governor and one from the other for Lieutenant-Governor, the democrats have become thoroughly alarmed. They met in State Convention on Wednesday. A big row is anticipated unless they are fortunate enough to effect a happy compromise between the two towns as their competitors did. One or the other of them will probably go almost solidly against them.

Sixty-seven Russian emigrants, some of the survivors of the party of 350 which left Russia in 1877 for Brazil, have arrived here sick and destitute. They found the South American climate unsuited to them. There was frost in the interior counties last night. At Stamford, Delaware county, ice formed. The temperature there at 6 a. m. was 62 degrees.

WASHINGTON, 16.—Returns to the Department of Agriculture, since August 1st, show an increase in the condition of the cotton compared with July. The present average condition for the whole country is 102; general average of corn crop on August 1st, 98, against 100 on July 1st. The condition of spring wheat is 88 against 81 for last year. The early months were very dry and the rains which came were too late to restore the loss. California and Oregon report the highest condition for several years. Tobacco shows a general average for the whole country of 86.

Gen. Walker is not so sanguine as to the veracity of the census returns as at first. He stands ready to defend the veracity of the returns, and would not listen to criticism. Since South Carolina came along and some of the counties show phenomenal results, he admits that it looks a little singular.

John Cessna, chairman of the Pennsylvania republican committee, writes a friend here that every report received so far from clubs in the State inform him that they have from four to forty democrats on their rolls who are going to vote for Garfield and Arthur. The strongest accessions are in the tariff districts.

DENVER, Col., 16.—The *Tribune* has a long special from Messala, N. M., to the effect that there is much excitement throughout Messala Valley over the elopement of Father Todorow Rowalt, a priest of Las Cruces and a beautiful and brilliant young lady, Miss Margarita Garcia, from the convent of sisters of Laretto. She recently entered the convent, it is said, at the solicitation of the priest, against the wishes of her parents. After continued scandalous proceedings the couple eloped and were overtaken at a small hamlet whence the priest appeared in dishabille, and was struck and would have been killed by an uncle of the girl if officers had not interfered. The priest and girl were finally married. The former tells horrible stories about bishops and other priests.

FALL RIVER, 16.—The report of an accident on the wharf at Mount Hope, appears to have been exaggerated, but owing to the darkness, there being no lights on the wharf, it cannot be ascertained to-night whether any person was drowned. The wharf parted in the middle, precipitating from 50 to 75 persons into the trough. Many of them clung to the wharf and others plunged into the water. Many were taken out unconscious and almost lifeless, but were resuscitated. The news of the accident to a portion of the spinners excursion party at Mount Hope created great anxiety in the city, and hundreds of anxious ones at once rushed to the landing to learn news of their friends. At midnight the last boat load came over. The marshal was with the party, and reports the excitement at the scene of the accident as being intense, and the screams of those who had fallen added to the confusion. Owing to the tide, the water was not more than five to seven feet deep, and it is believed not more than two were drowned, although it is impossible, on account of the darkness, to obtain accurate information as to the

casualties. A number of people are known to have been injured.

GALVESTON, 17.—The *News*' special says: A two minute cyclone at Goliad, demolished two houses and five persons were injured.

Two farmers, Johnson and Odol, have had a fight and both were killed.

BOSTON, 17.—A large crowd witnessed the trials of strength and speed to-day, between the Irish-American and Scotch-Canadian athletes for \$1,000 and the championship of the world. The former were represented by Thomas Lynch, Boston, and James C. Daley, New York, the latter by Duncan C. Ross and E. W. Johnson, both of Canada. The Irish-Americans were victors by three points.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., 17.—John C. Taylor, secretary of the Masonic Mutual Relief Association of western Massachusetts, and wife, were drowned in the Connecticut river last night. Mrs. Taylor leaped from the boat in which were her husband and two other women, he sprang after her, and being unable to swim, both were lost.

NEW YORK, 17.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The Treasury officials are considerably perplexed over the question raised by the entrance of the Chinese steamer into the port of San Francisco. It now appears that in addition to the tax of \$1.30 per ton, if the *Wo Chung* is laden with merchandise from the Sandwich Islands, her cargo will be subject to a discriminating tax of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, although the merchandise may, under the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands, be entitled to enter free.

One thousand two hundred and forty-six immigrants arrived in the last two days.

Last night there was a heavy frost on the high lands above New York for a hundred miles. The thermometer reached 32 degrees in several localities.

There were several deaths by yellow fever in the hospitals here yesterday, of course all were imported.

There have been three cases of highway robbery in the streets of New York within 24 hours and one or two of murder.

The *Sun* says: Claims of gold and silver discoveries have been filed within the past year in the Secretary of State's office, Albany. Since June 1st they have come in sometimes three and four in a day. Almost all of them appear to be located in the region that lies in Hamilton, Fulton and Saratoga counties, which is really the southern edge of the Adirondacks. Nearly all claim discoveries of gold and silver, while a few mention gold or silver alone. The following are said to be ascertained facts: That gold and silver really exists, that no one really knows whether it exists in paying quantities or not, that two mines are being worked, that attempts have been made to salt one claim, that almost everybody in that region has the gold fever, that there is more or less expert prospecting going on, that there is a possibility of a very rich mining country in the region described, that the probability is it will cost more than it will come to to mine gold and silver in northern New York.

Statistics of ocean travel this season show an increase of 4,000 American visitors to Europe over last season and it is estimated that 20,000 Americans who have gone abroad this season have spent and left in Europe about \$10,000,000.

CHICAGO, 17.—The great day of the Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar, opened cloudy. Early in the morning a smart rain fell and laid the dust nicely. The sun then appeared and at the hour advertised for starting, everything was favorable for the procession. The different commanderies were, however, tardy in getting to the appointed place and it was nearly 11 before the different columns moved. By that time the sky had clouded and some drops of rain fell. It had no effect on the crowds who thronged the streets and occupied every available inch of space on the sidewalks. The windows were filled shortly after eight o'clock, and many people occupied their positions on the cross arms of the telegraph poles. The committee had wisely made the line of march extend over nearly eight miles, giving a fine opportunity for all to see. Along Wabash Avenue thousands of temporary seats had been erected, and were readily rented at good prices. The decorations were on a profuse and almost extravagant scale, nearly every house displaying banners with masonic devices, while evergreen

wreaths and richly contrasting colors relieved their sombre hues on buildings, an immense quantity of black was required to appropriately represent the historical subjects connected with the display of the conclave. The newspaper offices were beautifully decorated, especially those which were in the direct line of march. The wholesale houses and the more important retail buildings were also covered with banners, flags, festoons, and mottoes. Along State Street the stores were radiant with devices, several thousand dollars having been expended on some single buildings. The 16 arches on Wabash Avenue, between Van Buren and 22nd Street were completed during the night and excited great admiration for their unanimity of design and diverse figures. The line of march was kept open by a strong guard of policemen who flanked the streets and who were assisted by continuous lines of vehicles, which were ranged on either side of the street, and occupied by thousands of spectators. The street cars poured apparently endless crowds into the streets, and incoming trains continued to bring from the outside towns and cities multitudes of visitors.

The knights gathered on four streets facing east. The division on Lake Street, the one furthest north moved first eastward to Wabash Avenue, and upon reaching that thoroughfare turned south and continued to march to 21st Street. As the last of this division reached Washington Street, the column on that street fell in and followed to 21st Street. The same was done with the columns at Monroe and Jackson streets.

Correspondence.

Ben Tasker.—*Marshal vs. Sheriff.*

BEAVER, Aug. 5th, 1880.

Editors *Deseret News*:

I sent you a telegram on Saturday at the earliest possible moment after Tasker's conviction, in the hope that it would not be too late for your evening's issue. After conviction he was turned over by Sheriff Coombs to Deputy Marshal Pratt as his prisoner and remained one day and night. The marshal had one guard posted at the north and front of the Court House, and one in the loft, where he could look down into the hall, where a lighted lamp was hanging, through crevices between loose plank, and also guard the back or south outside door. The convict was placed in the sheriff's office, which was the northwest corner room of the Court House, without being ironed or the door into the hall even locked. The sheriff had prisoners in two cells adjoining each other, and one of them adjoining the office referred to. The doors of these cells were locked and strongly bolted. In the hall north of the door leading from the sheriff's north cell was the bed of the sheriff's guards, who had nothing to do with Tasker, but with the view that bolted doors could not be disturbed without awakening them they were allowed to lie down and sleep.

I understand from the sheriff that the statement of the Marshal's guard who were placed in the loft is to the effect that about the time of the rising of the morning star he had occasion to go down, that on doing so he examined the back door and found it all right, he then went around to the front guard (it being somewhat chilly at his post) and remained about 15 minutes, when on returning he found the door had been opened by taking a screw from the upper end of the catch into which the latch entered, and the prisoner gone. It seems he had nothing to do but walk stealthily out of the sheriff's office, step over his guards barefooted and on reaching the south end of the hall remove a single screw, turn the cat h down, and depart without saying good night, seeing no one to address. The sheriff's prisoners were all safe.

I may add here that there has been considerable sparring as I understand between the deputy marshal and sheriff about the control of the jail, the Marshal in the first instance having the commitments made out to himself. This the sheriff resented, taking such prisoners as he was, or should be, the lawful custodian of, into court, and delivering them to the Marshal with the statement that they could not be returned to the jail unless the commitments were made to him. The court directed that the commitments be made to the sheriff.

It may not be amiss to state that after witnesses had made a statement to prosecuting officers showing a clear case of a put up job on Englestien or Dutchie, Ben, with his ample opportunities, as is said, got with the witnesses and caused some important ones to go back on the prosecution, but sufficient was proven to satisfy every juror that the case was murder; but I understand it took them about six hours to determine the degree. The final result of murder in the first degree was doubtless the only proper one under the statutes. After the going back of witnesses, Judge Van Zile warmed up to the subject, and made, I think, the best plea on evidence ever made in this district.

In continuation of my District Court narrative, it becomes my painful duty to go back a little and expose some things that to me are judicial humbugs. Here follows one of them:

"In District Court of Second Judicial District, July term, 1880.

On motion of P. T. Van Zile, U. S. Attorney, it is ordered by the Court that the jailor of Beaver County shall not, nor shall any other person, officer or guard allow any person to have access to or communication with any prisoner committed to the jail by this Court or who may be there awaiting trial in this court, unless such person desiring to see a prisoner shall bring a written order from the judge of this court, granting him leave so to do; and it is further also ordered by the court that said jailor shall allow the United States Marshal or any of his deputies, to post, keep at, in and around said jail, outside the cells, as many guards as said Marshal or deputy shall deem advisable for the safe-keeping of the said prisoners or any of them. These orders are subject to modification or revocation at any time by the court or judge thereof.

JACOB S. BOREMAN, Judge."

The above order was issued July 22. This order be it remembered followed the change of commitment from the marshal to the sheriff. Now in the first place this is a change without a difference. The commitments run to the sheriff, but the marshal or deputy may place as many guards as he pleases to take charge of those prisoners only he must not place them in the cells. A fine kettle of fish that! Your marshal may place a regiment of guards outside if you choose and fill the hall inside. This done you sheriff, if you have any guards when the marshal has posted his may place them in the cells. The picture is not overdrawn as the public will see by carefully reading the order. Of itself it is bungling and silly, an insult to the sheriff and without authority of law. The sheriff of the county is the legal jailor and Boreman had no more right to issue such an order than he had to imprison the executors of the estate of the late President Brigham Young, deciding in advance that they were guilty because an unheard complaint said so, when the same had been denied by a legal answer already filed. Should any doubt the importance of the insane asylum, quibbles being dismissed and the building pushed to completion, I think this document should settle the point. Now who is the custodian of the jail and its contents? Let the statute answer. "The sheriff of the county wherein a jail is or may hereafter be erected, shall, by virtue of his office, become the jailor, and shall furnish all necessary supplies for persons therein kept. The said jailor (sheriff, not marshal,) shall receive and safely keep all persons duly committed to his custody." Hence, the sheriff, and not the marshal must attend to and look after the safe keeping of the prisoners. Again, "the selectmen of the county wherein a jail is or may hereafter be erected, shall be ex-officio directors and shall visit the said jail at least once in three months, to examine and to enquire into all matters connected with the government and discipline thereof, and give the necessary instructions to the jailer, relative to all matters pertaining thereto, and have free access to all parts of the jail, and may inspect all books and documents connected therewith." Here we find that the selectmen and not the District Judge are the directors of the discipline of the jail. But the Judges order would not allow them to enter without an order from him, although the law says they "shall have free access to all parts of the jail." The document in its entirety is illegal and without foundation in law or common sense. Over