

EVENING NEWS. Published Daily, Except Sundays, Holidays, and Days of Fast.

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CHARLES W. FENROSE, EDITOR.
 Monday, Sept. 11, 1892.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Chautauque, the home of summer
 religion and philosophy is excited.
 A deficit of several thousand dollars
 has been discovered in the funds of
 the Baptist Association, and there
 is gloom among those who annually
 assemble on Opposition Point.

A neat little paper, the *Morning
 Star*, is published at the Indian
 school at Carlisle, Pa. It records
 marked progress in the methods
 and results of the effort to civilize
 the coming generations of red men
 by means of education.

John Bright wrote, lately, a note
 in which occurred this passage: "If
 children can be made to understand
 how it is just and noble to be hu-
 mane even to what we term inferior
 animals, it will do much to give
 them a higher character and tone
 through life."

A telegram from Atlanta, Ga., is
 to the effect that Confederate bonds
 are again booming there and at
 Charleston and Savannah. The
 prices paid range from \$5 to \$9 per
 thousand. The demand comes from
 Amsterdam, and the opinion prevails
 that they are being bought for
 speculative purposes.

The next number of the *North
 American Review*, to be published
 September 15th, will contain a signifi-
 cant article by H. M. Hyndman,
 the English Radical leader, on "The
 Coming Revolution in England";
 also, an interesting account by Dr.
 Henry Schliemann of his recent
 very important discoveries at An-
 cient Troy.

In the educational system of New-
 foundland each important religious
 body receives an amount of money
 from the Government proportionate
 to its numbers. Separate boards of
 education in each district, and
 school inspectors appointed by the
 Government respectively from the
 Church of England, Methodists,
 and Roman Catholics, emphasize
 this difference in faith.

The grim old English statute de-
 creasing that suicides should be bur-
 ied in a public highway with a stake
 thrust through their bodies, has at
 last been repealed. Coroners are
 now to give instructions that suicides
 shall be entered in a churchyard or
 other burial ground. But the rites of
 Christian burial are not to be
 performed, and neither is the act to
 apply to Scotland or Ireland.

"The *Christian at Work* thinks
 "There is little doubt that the origi-
 nal camp-meetings have ceased to
 exist here at the East, and the proba-
 bility is that nine-tenths of the
 various permanent religious gather-
 ings at watering-places present a
 mixture of religion, real-estate
 speculation, house-building and
 hotel-management, which is none
 the less inconspicuous that it has be-
 come popular and profitable."

The *London Truth* says: "At the
 recent examination for clerkships in
 the post-office there were 1,500 fe-
 male candidates. But why are not
 women paid the same as men for
 doing precisely the same work, after
 having passed an examination in
 which men and women compete? It
 will be replied that Government
 must pay the market price, and that
 women are ready to take a smaller
 salary than men. But if this view
 be adopted, and if it be admitted
 that women are as good clerks as
 men, then it would be only logical
 to appoint women alone to all vacan-
 cies."

The Presbyterians of St. Johna-
 bury, Vt., are not having a peaceful
 time building a new church. They
 bought the lot of Horace Wakefield,
 and a lively fight over the dividing
 line, but finally carried their point.
 Wakefield at once put up a fence 30
 feet high along the line, and coated
 the Presbyterian side with barbed
 wire. These wires, the church
 standing close to the line, made
 labor on that side of the building
 exceedingly high priced, and the
 society finally decided on erecting
 another fence, which should cover
 the barbed and protect the carpenter's
 trespassers. Wakefield has just served
 an injunction on the society, re-
 straining them from building this
 fence. "Behold how these 'Christi-
 ans' love one another!"

HOW THE NEW REGISTRATION WORKS.

The registration commenced this
 morning and at once created a good
 deal of dissatisfaction and aroused, as
 we consider, just indignation in
 many bosoms. In the first place it
 was discovered that the registry list
 had been "revised" previous to this
 new registration, and any names of
 persons whom the county registrar
 chose to consider ineligible had been
 stricken off. Quite a number of
 men and women who have never
 been in poygamic relations in any
 shape or form were told, on applica-
 tion, that they could not register.
 In the second place voters exempt
 from any disqualifications prescribed
 by law or rule, who appeared to regis-
 ter as naturalized citizens, were re-
 quired to produce their certificates
 of citizenship, which was not requir-
 ed by any law or any rule promul-
 gated by the Commissioners.

In the third place ladies fully
 qualified who presented them-
 selves to be registered, each as
 "the wife of a naturalized
 citizen," were rejected and not al-
 lowed to register unless they pro-
 duced the husband's certificate of
 citizenship.

In the third place men and women
 who, being duly qualified, offered

to register as the sons or daughters
 of naturalized citizens, were also re-
 jected and not permitted to register
 unless they produced the father's
 certificate of citizenship.
 Of course these things caused
 much murmuring and many in-
 quires as to the authority for such un-
 heard-of requirements. Blame was
 naturally placed by people aggrieved
 upon the deputy registrars who re-
 fused them the right to register.
 But we find on investigation that
 this is unjust and unseemly. The
 deputies are acting under instruc-
 tions from their principal, the county
 registrar. Names have been pre-
 maturely stricken from the lists
 either by him or under his dictation,
 and the requirement of the produc-
 tion of the naturalization papers was
 also issued by that officer.

But the county registrars obtain
 their directions from the Commis-
 sioners. Is there anything in the
 rules published for the guidance of
 the registrars, authorizing these
 measures before the registration? We
 think not. The instructions in
 Rule 2 are that "Each registration
 officer shall, on the second Monday
 in September next, proceed by him-
 self and his deputies in the manner
 following:" Then follow the direc-
 tions as to the requirement of the
 oath and the adding of the names to
 the lists, of all qualified voters who
 take and subscribe to the oath, then
 the regulation to strike from the
 lists "the names of said persons who
 fall or refuse to take said oath, or
 who have died or removed from the
 precinct or are disqualified as voters"
 etc. This previous striking of
 names from the lists is, then, not
 authorized by the rule, and is calcu-
 lated to make much delay in the
 registration. If it was intended
 for that purpose it has so far
 been successful.

A voter's wife in the 5th precinct
 presented herself for registration
 and was informed that she could
 not register, as her name was stricken
 from the list. Her husband, who is
 in every way eligible to register,
 applied to the county registrar to
 know why his wife's name had
 been erased. He was asked
 if he was not a polygamist.
 The answer was "No, and I never
 have been." After some further
 parley the following mandate, or
 pass, or ticket of admission, which-
 ever you please, was handed to him:
 Jas. T. Little,
 Admt. Agnes Child to registra-
 tion.

E. D. HOGG,
 Co. Registrar.
 Where is the law or authority for
 this *ipse dixit*? Who set up this
 "one-man-power," this autocratic
 majesty, that by a stroke of the pen
 shuts out a voter from the rights
 guaranteed by law, and decrees who
 shall or shall not be admitted to
 registration? We know of a num-
 ber of cases of persons who have
 never had the reputation of being
 polygamists, but are known to the
 community as monogamists in
 practice, who found this morning
 that they had been thus tried, con-
 demned and sentenced by the county
 registrar. We ask, is not this
 going beyond local law, and also in
 violation of a congressional statute?
 It is certain that it obstructs and
 hinders the registration for which
 so little time is allowed.

Then, what right are natural-
 ization papers demanded of any citi-
 zen? There is no law for it, there is
 no rule for it. The deputy regis-
 trars say they have received instruc-
 tions from the county registrar
 to do this. But where did he get his
 authority to require it? Not from
 any statute of Utah or of the United
 States, and the Commissioners say
 they have made no rule requiring it.
 The oath is ample. The applicant
 must swear that he is a citizen of
 the United States, and also whether
 he is native-born or naturalized. If
 he swears falsely there is a remedy
 by prosecuting him for perjury. The
 demand for these papers is illegal
 and unnecessary.

But supposing that in some
 exceptional cases this demand
 might properly be made of a
 male citizen, by what proper
 regulation can the wife be required
 to produce the husband's papers?
 There are instances of men now ab-
 sent in Europe who have their cer-
 tificates of naturalization with them,
 as evidence of their American citi-
 zenship; the wives cannot produce
 the papers and the demand upon
 them is unjust and unlawful.

And if the sons and daughters of
 citizens are required to produce the
 father's papers as proof of their citi-
 zenship, which son or which daugh-
 ter is to have them in possession?
 One son or daughter may live in one
 county, and another son or daughter
 in another county. The require-
 ment in their case is not only un-
 lawful, it is simply absurd.

Now let us suppose that this de-
 mand for the production of natural-
 ization papers is right, in law, rea-
 son or necessity. Why was not the
 requirement made known in time,
 so that citizens might be prepared to
 carry their papers with them to the
 registry office? The Commissioners' re-
 gulations have been published, so that
 all interested might take notice
 and be governed accordingly. But this thing has been
 sprung upon the people in the act of
 registration and scores have been
 turned away after partly taking the
 oath. And during this hindrance
 and obstruction other citizens have
 been kept waiting, valuable time
 has been wasted and the score of
 the registry for the day will number
 many less of the *People's Party*
 than it would if the requirement
 had been made known. As we have
 said before, we only ask for a fair
 regulation under the law and the
 rules. If we can't have this we pro-
 pose to find out the reason why.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR WIRELESS UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

AMERICAN.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DIS- PATCHES.

Highway Robbery.

St. Louis, 11.—The stage coach
 which runs between St. Louis and
 St. Paul and St. Francisco, Ark., was
 stopped last evening by two masked
 men, heavily armed, and the 10

passengers in the stage robbed of
 about \$900 and considerable jewelry.
 The mail coach was also robbed of
 registered letters. No clue to the
 robbers.

Fire in Desatur.

DECATUR, Ind., 11.—Seventeen
 buildings in the business part of the
 city were burned last night. Loss,
 \$55,000; insurance \$100,000.

Theory of the Court.

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 defend-
 ants, but stood unable to agree as
 to the others. The court declined to re-
 ceive the verdict and took recess un-
 til 2 p.m.

The Issue.

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,
 Birdell, Turner, Naylor and J. W.
 Dorey, 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 returned at 10 a.m. 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 stand the same as it
 did when the report was made on
 Saturday last. We have decided as
 to four of the defendants and are
 unable to agree as to the others."
 Ingersoll requested the court to in-
 quire whether there was any pro-
 spect of the jury reaching a conclu-
 sion. The court refused to do so,
 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
 sequestration of the law by sending
 the jury. They could have water to
 drink, food to eat and a place to rest.
 The foreman, Dickson, said:
 "The jury have just requested me,
 if proper, to present briefly my per-
 sonal views as to the agreement."
 The court: "The court cannot re-
 ceive it. If the jury are still in dan-
 ger as to any question of law, the
 court will, with pleasure, try to en-
 lighten them."

Foreman Dickson: "We have fully
 discussed every point presented by
 your Honor as to the law of con-
 sideration and the facts presented by
 the evidence."
 Juror McNally: "I am firm in my
 conviction, and nothing can alter it."
 The court: "You are authorized
 to make a statement now. After
 discussion comes deliberation. You
 have discussed the whole case. You
 have deliberated, but you have not
 reached a conclusion to the case. It
 is in the power of the court to ac-
 cept such a verdict as you are pre-
 pared to reach now, but the im-
 portance 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 submis-
 sion to the Court."
 The court: "The court is not wish-
 ing to be understood by his last re-
 quest as promising to discharge the
 jury at two o'clock."
 The Verdict.
 At five minutes past 2 p.m. the
 jury entered, and through their
 chairman reported that they were un-
 able 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 "Guilty." The jury
 then rendered a verdict of acquittal
 as to Turner and Peck and guilty as
 to Miner and Birdell; as to the
 others they were unable to agree.
 On the objection that Merrick Peck
 had not been arraigned and conse-
 quently could not be included in the
 verdict, the court repeated the re-
 port as to the others and left out
 the name of Peck. The jury were
 then discharged and Hinckle and
 Williams, for Miner and Birdell
 respectively, were committed to jail
 to await a new trial.

Maine Elections.
 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 1890 was
 185, so the majority indicates a
 substantial gain. At Coler's
 election is progressing quietly
 with a full vote. Robie will carry
 the city by from 800 to 400 majority.
 At Damascus many republicans
 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 Robie. The republicans
 will probably elect a representative
 to the legislature although there is
 strong opposition.

Paucity Among Children.
 CINCINNATI, 11.—At the Child-
 ren's Mass in St. Thomas Church
 this morning, there was a terrible
 panic caused by a neighboring fire
 and several hundred children were
 involved in a scramble to get out.
 Some were seriously burned but
 none killed.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Situation.

IMAHALI, midnight, Sunday, 10.
 "We have not yet advanced beyond
 the Ridge two miles north of Kas-
 sasin, but our outposts have been
 doubled and supported by infantry."

A Night Attack, Intended as a Surprise.

KASSASIN, 11.—Prisoners report
 the object of Saturday's operation
 was the capture of Kassasin which
 was believed would be weakly de-
 fended. The Egyptians lost over
 1000 killed, and the number of
 wounded is unknown. There is lit-
 tle doubt that the first attack weak-
 ened the position of the British.
 About 5 o'clock in the morning the
 30th Bengal Lancers who were out
 setting videttes to their astonish-
 ment, found themselves suddenly
 in the presence of three squadrons
 of the enemy's cavalry, and a num-
 ber of infantry advancing in regular
 attack formation. Col. Cunningham
 then asserts that a regiment at
 Maddaris is prepared to desert at
 the earliest opportunity. The firing
 heard last night behind the
 enemy's position, which caused the
 supposition that desertions had
 broken out in camp, arose from the
 active drilling and firing practice
 of the new levies. Arabi Pasha has
 been at Tel-el-Kebir ever since the
 25th of August.

Italy and France Look Borne.

ROME, 11.—A conflict of jurisdic-
 tion in Tunis, between Italy and
 France is considered an incident of
 the gravest character, tending to
 aggravate the strained relations
 between the two countries.

Stymie Hanged.

LINCOLN, 11.—Francis Hynes
 was hanged at 8 o'clock this morn-
 ing. Hynes endured the hanging
 and received his prayers calmly. Un-
 der a slight tremor was perceptible
 immediately before the bolt was
 drawn. Death was instantaneous.
 A large crowd was outside the jail
 waiting the hanging of the hap-
 less man. Many were praying for
 the convict's soul. It is not known

whether Hynes made a statement
 previous to death, but it is certain
 that up to Sunday, he denied any
 complicity in the murder. A mili-
 tary guard was held in readiness
 and 700 extra police from the north-
 ern counties were detailed to Lincol-
 n in view of the possibility of a
 disturbance. During Sunday pray-
 ers for Hynes were offered in many
 Catholic Churches in the counties
 of Limerick and Clare.

Italian Exile.

TUNIS, 11.—There is great excite-
 ment in the Italian colony in conse-
 quence of a sentence passed by the
 French council of war on an Italian,
 condemning him to two years' im-
 prisonment for attacking a French
 soldier.

Failure.

LONDON, 11.—Samuel Clay, the
 railway carriage maker of Long
 Eaton, Derbyshire, has failed for
 £300,000.

EXCORSIOR STATE PAINT.

T. K. Little & Co. Agents, are in
 receipt of the following certificates
 from the paint they represent:
 Salt Lake City, Aug. 29, 1892.

This is to certify that I have
 used and tested the qualities of the
 Excelsior State Paint, do pronounce
 it a No. 1 article both for its elasti-
 city and durability and a preserva-
 tive for tin or wood work.
 Respectfully,
 W. C. MORRIS.
 Sept. 2, 1892.

I am pleased to recommend T. K.
 Little & Co. Excelsior State Paint
 for roofs. They have painted my
 roofs. It improves the appearance,
 preserves the shingles and prevents
 leaks.
 EDWARD HUNTER.
 Address all orders or enquire for
 price of T. K. Little & Co.
 Salt Lake City.

Z. C. M. I.

We have had our "New
 Crop" of BULK TEA in for
 some two weeks now, and
 all our customers say it is
 something extra.
 WM. JENNINGS, Supt.

CIDER AND WINE PRESSES.

An entire car load shipment just
 received by H. B. Clawson, which he
 is now offering at bed-rock prices.
 Call and see them.

BROWN'S RHEUMATISM AND GINGER.

cures Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Cholera
 Morbus and all dangerous diseases of
 the Stomach and Bowels, arising from
 over eating or drinking. Sold by all
 druggists in Salt Lake and Utah.

COKE BRICKS.

We are now receiving a large stock
 of Silks, Plushes, Velvets, Rhada-
 mes, Moires, Cashmeres and a full
 line of trimmings to match; also a
 fine assortment of Embroideries,
 Lace, Hosiery, Corsets, and Ladies'
 Misses' and Childrens Moire Un-
 derwear, Blankets and Flannels.

DIED.

In the First Ward, Salt Lake City,
 of tetanus, September 10th, 1892, ANNIE J.
 daughter of Robert H. and Annie Hall; aged
 1 year.

At her residence, Thirteenth Ward, of gen-
 eral debility, EMMA, wife of John Calvin
 Ensign and daughter of Daniel and Margaret
 Gara. Born in Jefferson, Richmond County,
 Ohio, October 18th, 1839; came to Utah with
 her parents in 1848, where she has resided ever
 since. She was the mother of ten children,
 seven of whom are still living to mention her
 loss. She was a true wife and faithful moth-
 er and her loss will be deeply felt by her hus-
 band, children, relatives and friends.
 Funeral, by her request, from residence, on
 Tuesday, September 12th, at 1 p.m.; friends
 and relatives respectfully invited.

In the 21st Ward, Salt Lake City, of diph-
 theria, CHARLOTTE YOUNG ATTWELL,
 wife of W. H. Attwell.
 Deceased was born in Clinton, County of
 Surrey, August 2d, 1839; baptised a member
 of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day
 Saints, January 8, 1861; emigrated to Utah in
 1873. She has been an invalid, afflicted with
 rheumatism for 25 years.
 Funeral services took place yesterday at 10
 a.m. yesterday, Bishop Andrew Burt conduct-
 ing the ceremonies.

Died suddenly, in the 7th Ward, on the 10th
 inst., at 6 p.m., of chronic indigestion, aged 63
 years, JANE, wife of David James, of a heavy
 (Tuesday) in the Seventh Ward Meeting
 House. Friends are respectfully invited.

WANTED.

A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSE-
 work. No washing. Apply at this
 Office.

Statement of Facts!

A CARD TO THE UTAH
 COMMISSIONERS,
 AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

Although I do not pretend to Sell Goods
 at Cost, I am bold to say that no person
 will Sell Goods any Cheaper during the
 Fall Season than I will. I intend to lead
 in Low Prices, in the following lines:—

IN FRAMES of every kind,
 Wood, Plush and Velvet.
 IN BOOKS for Holidays, or any
 other day.

IN STATIONERY, Staple and
 Fancy.

IN OIL PAINTINGS, EN-
 GRAVINGS, CHROMOS and
 Novelties for home decoration.

IN ALBUMS, Photographic and
 Artistic, from 50 cents, of guaran-
 teed quality and finish, direct from
 the Manufacturer.

I claim to have sold the cheapest
 DOLES ever seen in Utah, and
 will strive hard to keep up my reputa-
 tion this season.
 In other articles of taste and re-
 finement I do not intend to be
 behind my competitors, offering a
 variety of styles, or price, and don't
 you forget it.

G. R. SAVAGE,
 ART BAZAR,
 SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:
 One small bay MARE, about 1 year old,
 three white feet, branded G B on right
 side and brand marked "O" on left thigh. She
 has a yellow collar, collar, harness, saddle,
 etc. If said animals are not claimed they will be
 sold Sept. 15th, 1892.
 R. D. FORSYTH,
 District Commissioner.
 Photo, Washington Co., Sept. 4, 1892.

NOTICE.

Z. C. M. I.
 SALT LAKE CITY,
 September 6th, 1892.
 THE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS
 Institution, will be CLOSED on September
 15th, and RE-OPENED on October 1st,
 next.

T. G. WEBBER,
 Secretary and Treasurer.

\$500 REWARD.

A REWARD OF \$500 IS HEREBY OF-
 fered for the recovery of the body of the
 late J. B. Farmer, drowned in Salt Lake, at
 Second Street, while passing on Sunday
 morning, Sept. 10th, 1892.
 S. A. L. K. City, Aug. 31st, 1892.

E. E. MYERS, ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT

Architect of Michigan Capital building,
 Texas Capitol building, Court House, Denver,
 Col., Court House, Omaha, Neb., and others.
 Plans furnished for State and County build-
 ings, capital buildings, court houses, school
 buildings, stores, opera houses, hotels, church-
 es, and all buildings in detail and full
 size, and guaranteed correct and complete in
 every respect.
 Office, 3 & 4 Moffatt's Block, Detroit,
 Mich.

Denver and Rio Grande Railway.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 20th JULY,
 1892, Trains will Leave and Arrive at
 Salt Lake, from temporary station, as follows:
 Salt Lake Valley, 7:00 a.m. 4:45 p.m.
 All points between Salt Lake Valley,
 Salt Lake City, and Ogden, 7:00 a.m. 4:45 p.m.
 Ogden and Salt Lake City, 7:00 a.m. 4:45 p.m.
 Ogden and Salt Lake City, 7:00 a.m. 4:45 p.m.