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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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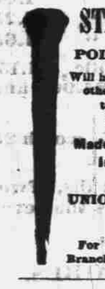

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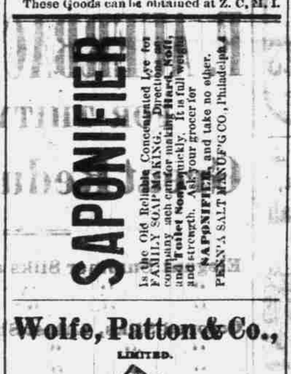

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AMERICAN.

WIRED FROM WASHINGTON.

The Three Per Cents—Jordan to Resign—Ordered to Yellowstone, Etc.

WASHINGTON, 13.—The *Evening Star* has the following: It is said that Treasurer Jordan contemplates sending in his resignation. It is also said that he does not quite agree with Secretary Fairchild on financial questions. He was very much opposed to the ten million bond call which was issued yesterday. His policy, which it is disclosed, Secretary Manning would have carried out, was to call in no more bonds than the law required for the sinking fund. Fairchild is also radical in his ideas on the subject. It is thought that as long as he remains at the head of the Department he will act upon the policy indicated by yesterday's call. It is asserted that Jordan will resign as soon as he becomes convinced that Mr. Manning will not resume his place at the head of the Department.

N. M. Bell, superintendent of foreign mails, left the city this evening for New York, to confer with Penfield, the agent of the Panama Railway Company, on the subject of the transportation of the United States mail to points south of Panama.

Postmaster-General Vilas left Washington this afternoon and will be absent about a month.

There will be no further appointments of presidential postmasters until after the return of the President from his summer vacation in the Adirondacks.

George F. Smith, of Iowa, and W. W. Caraway, of North Carolina, have been appointed postoffice inspectors. These appointments fill the list of vacancies.

Troop M, First Cavalry, Capt. Moses Harris, has been ordered from Fort Custer, Montana, to do police duty at Yellowstone Park.

The amount of three per cent bonds held to secure the national bank note circulation included in the 140th call, issued yesterday, is $7,856,750.

THE ANARCHISTS.

Ingham's Denunciation of Herr Most.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Assistant State's Attorney Ingham stepped quickly into the open space in front of the jury and in a clear ringing voice, commenced his address in the following words: "There are verdicts of a jury which make history; your verdict in this case will make history. It is of great importance that your verdict be rigid." We live in Chicago the metropolis of the great North west, and the very centre of the civilization of the nineteenth century, and are investigating an offense as great as ever disgraced humanity. Seven men were killed and sixty-nine were wounded, but this crime pales in insignificance beside the points at issue which you are to pass upon. Mathias J. Degan, on the 4th of May, left the Desplaines street station full of life and hope and without malice toward any living creature. Between him and them there could not possibly have been any ill will. Now he lies in his grave because he defended the law. These defendants struck at the law. The great question which you are to decide is whether the law of this State is strong enough to protect itself, or whether it is to be trampled upon by these eight men, but one of whom is a native of the soil."

Ingham defined the meaning of the offense called conspiracy as given in the statutes of the State, and said: "Was the bomb throwing on the night of May 4th the result of a conspiracy? If so these men are guilty and the law is strong enough to protect itself."

From the opening of Ingham's address till his arrival at this point it did not appear that a single ear in the room had lost a word of what had been uttered. From this on, from the bench to the jury, counsel, defendants, and each individual spectator in court, the attitude betokened the most earnest attention. And when the speaker began to pour out a torrent of denunciation upon the heads of the defendants and upon their doctrine, the keenest interest was depicted on nearly every countenance with the exception of Spies, who continued to smile insolently. The defendants listened with solemn countenances. "I know, said Ingham, "that Johann Most, of New York, is the acknowledged head of the anarchists in this country. I know that these defendants are his ardent followers. They tried to pass here as Socialists, as Johann Most does in New York, but I know that at the congress of Socialists in Europe, not long ago, Johann Most was expelled. There were only two votes cast in his favor."

Here Ingham's emphasis became terrific, and he continued: "Just as a turkey buzzard spews his vomit upon the fair fields, so Europe spewed Johann Most upon these shores, and just as the vomit of the turkey buzzard festers and corrupts whatever it touches, so Johann Most defiles this associates."

The speaker said that were the European leaders of Socialism to see these defendants and hear them call themselves Socialists, they would spit upon them.

In answer to an argument of Zeisler that the ignorance of their hearers demanded that Spies and Parsons should use violent language, he said it was their design to prey upon the troubles and poverty of the laboring men until they were excited to frenzy. This was how they got their power. Their doctrines of anarchy could not be made to thrive among prosperous people. Even the comfortably situated laborer was loath to listen to it. The defendants wanted power and ultimate plunder. Their only way to get this was to magnify the wrongs suffered by the poor, excite them to a point of madness, arm them and lead them against the law. Ingham called the attention of the jury to the finding in the house of Engel of an appliance which Engel himself admitted to an officer was made for the purpose of fusing metals in the making of bombs.

This was before the arrival of Lingg in this country, and the introduction of his bomb which only could be made without the aid of a blast furnace. The advantages of Lingg's bomb was apparent, at once, and instead of the bombs described in Most's book, the one which was exploded on the Haymarket was identical with those found in Lingg's trunk. Lingg was a disciple of Spies. Spies had enlightened Most, whom Europe spewed upon our shore. Lingg had not been in this country nine months but instantly upon his arrival he began to prepare to blow into smithereens Americans who had in 50 years of economy and industry accumulated a competency which they were not willing to part with upon demand.

The extreme ease with which every word uttered was heard in all parts of the court room gave him a great advantage over Walker and Zeisler. He spoke with remarkable fluency and with an impassioned eloquence that was irresistible. Only once did he hesitate more than a moment, to examine some authority.

The court then adjourned.

Captain Black and Mrs. Parsons are quoted as saying this morning that they were terribly afraid of the effect of Ingham's address.

THE CUTTING CASE.

The Attitude at Washington—Judge Zubia's Decision.

WASHINGTON, 13.—It is asserted at the State Department that there are no fresh developments in the Cutting case, and that the attitude of the government has not changed in any respect. This case is the fruit of the natural friction or antagonism between systems of government of two peoples who differ radically in character and customs. The position we have taken is based upon the assumption that all the material facts and legal features of the case are as they have been set forth in the correspondence and reports already made public, but in a matter involving a possible warfare it is held to be incumbent upon the United States to make sure that there is nothing of importance beyond the official information already on hand, and to this end the efforts of the Department are turned. The foundation once firmly laid, the decision will have to be made. Whenever a difference shall be found to exist, it shall be reconciled through further efforts of diplomacy or by war, but in no event will this government assent to the doctrine that an American can be arrested, tried and punished abroad for an offense committed within our own domain.

DENVER, 13.—An El Paso special says: Congressman Lanham is in El Paso on private business, but he has taken the opportunity to inform himself thoroughly of all the particulars connected with the now celebrated Cutting case. He called on Consul Brigham, and also upon the prisoner at the jail, and had a long conversation with them. He wanted to thoroughly inform himself about the whole case before he ventured upon talking about or giving his own opinion on it. Mr. Lanham deplores that the Cutting resolutions were introduced in Congress such a short time before adjournment, as there was absolutely no time to do anything with them. He thinks that the Government at Washington, although it will do nothing rash or precipitate, still it will remain firm in its demand for the surrender of Cutting and his subsequent indemnification to a heavy amount, and that Secretary Bayard will insist, at all hazards, that American citizens shall not be imprisoned in any more for what they have done on American soil.

Lanham is very explicit in stating that he is here in no official capacity, but it is surmised that he has been requested by the State Department at Washington to make a careful investigation and report. He is speaking this evening to a large assemblage of citizens at the Court House, on the leading topics of the day.

CITY OF MEXICO, 13.—The *Diario*, the official government organ to-day contains important documents regarding the Cutting case, including a full text of the decision of Judge Zubia at Paso del Norte, which shows clearly and unmistakably that the court held Cutting for a crime begun on Mexican soil and continued simultaneously in Texas and Mexico. This puts a new phase on the case as it shows Judge Zubia regarded the case as one continuous act. In passing sentence on Cutting the Judge said, "The basis of the criminal proceedings against the defendant was

First—The proof before him that he committed an offense claimed as a crime by law, the evidence of which was afforded beyond dispute by the publication which appeared in *El Centinel* on June 6th, last, a paper published on Mexican soil.

Secondly—That although it was true that there was an act of conciliation which would have satisfied the offended party had it been complied with, it was also true this act of conciliation was not fulfilled and therefore the crime still stands.

Third—The proof of lack of compliance with the act of conciliation is found in the communication printed by Cutting in the El Paso *Sunday Herald*, in which he renews the defamatory charges against Medina, and at the same time publishes an article in the *El Centinel* on Mexican soil, in which he suppresses capital letters and puts the name of Medina in microscopic type in order to make the reading difficult.

Fourth—The renewal of the charges does not constitute the offense, but is in confirmation of the previous charges.

Fifth—That this being so, the criminal responsibility of Cutting arises from the publication in the *El Centinel*, which was renewed in the Texas paper, his renewal or ratification constituting a new crime, which should be punished with a different penalty than that which corresponds to the first publication."

The Judge further says: "Even supposing, without conceding it, that the crime of defamation had been committed in Texas, the fact that Cutting had circulated in Paso del Norte copies of the *Sunday Herald*, of which Medina complained and which were by order of court seized on the premises of Cutting on Mexican soil, constituted a proper consummation of the crime according to the penal code." Judge Zubia lays special emphasis on the fact that Cutting actually circulated on Mexican soil his renewal of the libel published in Texas. This renewal of the libel published in Texas is the offense, and were the case reversed would be punishable in Texas.

A. P. Cushing, an American lawyer, sums up Zubia's decision thus: Cutting was convicted of a repetition of the libel first published in Mexico and it was the distribution in Mexico of the second libel, and not the printing of the same in Texas, for which he was convicted, the libel having been read by three or more persons, as was required by the statutes of the State of Chihuahua. Cutting pleaded in bar to the jurisdiction of the Mexican court that the papers had been printed in Texas. He did not, however, deny that the paper had been circulated on Mexican soil, which was the fact, numerous copies having been seized there by order of the court. This aspect of the case takes away the phase of the conflict of the law of the two countries.

The publication of the full text of Judge Zubia's decision is regarded here as putting the case out of international controversy.

WAR LOOKED FOR.

ST. LOUIS, August 13.—The Laredo, Texas, correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat* telegraphs that several prominent residents of New Laredo, on the opposite side of the Rio Grande, in conversation to-day gave it as their opinion that war will come between Mexico and the United States. They look for no peaceful adjustment of the Cutting case. They are looking forward confidently to the upholding of the Governor of Chihuahua by the general Government, and claim that if war does come they will not be alone in the struggle against the United States, but that aid will be tendered them directly by England and Spain. Upon being asked their authority for stating that England would help them, they shrugged their shoulders. The American population of the city is becoming aroused to the realization of its utter helplessness in case trouble comes. No town on the border is so completely at the mercy of the Mexicans as Laredo. There is comparatively but a handful of Americans here, and five men could sack and burn the town without the least trouble. There is no organization among the Americans, and their residences are scattered all over the city, making them an easy prey to any invader.

The news of Hon. Ed. Lynn's resignation as Consul at Piedras Negras has caused no little comment, and is taken as an evidence that war surely will ensue.

THE CROPS.

They are Seriously Affected by Drouth.

CHICAGO, 13.—The Chicago *Times* tomorrow will publish a very full report of the corn situation, covering the States of Illinois, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Dakota and Kentucky. The report brings out these facts: That up to the 4th day of July the general corn prospects of the country east of the Missouri were exceptionally good, and that west of the river the corn situation comprising the States of Nebraska and Kansas, had been reduced more or less by the dry weather. The corn season so far has been very peculiar one, starting out as it did, under the favorable circumstances during the month of June, dry and cool weather with just enough moisture to keep the corn growing and put the fields in condition for uninterrupted cultivation until the first of July, but ever since that date the corn crop has been subjected, with the exception of some limited areas in Ohio and Indiana, to such extremes of dry weather and heat that the general prospects to-day point to a crop reduced in quantity and quality. The rains during the last ten days have been confined to Kansas and Nebraska, and a further reduction of the crop from drought has been stopped. But the season is now so far advanced that no amount of rain can bring the corn crop up to the condition of July 1st, 1886, and frosts before the second week in September would cause more than usual destruction to the crop.

Intimately connected with the corn crop is the grass crop, and the *Times's* report shows that the crop was a fair one in many localities, but as a whole a little below the yield of the grass crop of 1885. Grass was secured in exceptionally fine condition and the quality of hay this season is unsurpassed.

The oat crop, owing to corn and the pasturage situation, has not and will not move very freely under existing circumstances.

The report also brings out the fact that the winter wheat crop in quality is excellent, threshing out a little better than expected before harvest; that the movement from threshing machines never was so large as it has been during the last forty days, and a much larger per centage of the crop than usual will have been marketed before the opening of 1887.

Col. Kelly Reported $38,000 Short.

LOUISVILLE, 13.—The city was treated to a genuine sensation to-day by the publication in the *Evening Times* of a three column article showing that Col. R. M. Kelly, for thirteen years a pens on agent here was retired from office, in March last, he was $38,000 short in his accounts. The shortage has gradually accumulated during Col. Kelly's entire term, he giving a fresh bond every year or so to cover it. The shortage became public some time after Col. Kelly turned his office over to his successor, and a hastily summoned meeting of his bondsmen and personal friends resulted in the amount being contributed and made good to the Government. Among the gratuities are Mary Anderson, the actress, $5000, Mrs. Woodward $2500, W. F. Field $1000, A. L. Schmitt (of First Nationals Bank) $1000, Logan D. Murray (on quasi collateral) $4000, Mr. B. Dupont responsible for $7000, as bondsman but contributed $15,000, Mr. Schmitt, of Chicago, liable for about $17,500 compromised on $1000.

Colonel Kelly furnished the following to the Associated Press to-night: "The publication in this city and elsewhere in reference to my accounts as United States Pension Agent make it proper for me to state that I have passed over all Government funds for which I was responsible, have discharged fully my liabilities on my official bonds and owe the Government nothing. As to any money loaned me by my personal friends that is a matter between me and them, with which the public has no concern."

Premature Burials.

NEW YORK, 13.—A corporation has been organized in Brooklyn to prevent premature burials. It is proposed to construct a large receptacle where the bodies may be deposited until the fact of death has been demonstrated beyond dispute. Medical aid will be at hand in the event of resuscitation.

The Case Dismissed.

The grand jury to-day dismissed the case of Col. Gilder, the arctic explorer, charged by Dolly Adams with taking a $1,000 bond from her. She asked leave to withdraw the complaint and signed a document saying she did not believe the defendant intended to defraud her of the bond.

The Forest Fires.

DETROIT, 13.—A special to the *Tribune* from different parts of the north western portion of the lower peninsula reports heavy showers, which have effectually put a stop to the forest fires in many places.

Fire at Folsom.

FOLSOM, Cal., 13.—A fire destroyed 26 of the principal business houses this afternoon. Loss, $100,000; insurance, $35,000.

The Pope and the Knights of Labor.

MILWAUKEE, 13.—Archbishop Heiss in an interview in regard to the edict of the Pope against the Knights of Labor announced by Cardinal Taschereau at Quebec says he has not heard anything in regard to it. The edict may be a special one for Canada. In case a similar edict should be issued for the United States it will be made public by Cardinal Gibbon at Baltimore.

Base Ball.

Chicago, 13.—Chicago 9, St. Louis 4.
Detroit, 13.—Kansas City 6, Detroit 8.
Philadelphia.—Washington 1, Philadelphia 8.
Boston.—New York 9, Boston 6.

FOREIGN.

Cabinet Meeting.

LONDON, 13.—The Cabinet met this afternoon and remained in session two hours and a half. All the Ministers were present except Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Cabinet decided, among other things, to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the Belfast riots.

The Cabinet finally approved the Queen's speech, and Lord Salisbury will go to Osborne on Sunday to submit it to Her Majesty. The majority of the members of the Cabinet were in favor of proroguing Parliament in February unless unlooked-for events in Ireland should make an autumn session necessary.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, expressed confidence in the Government's ability to preserve order without having resource to special legislation.

THE SOCIALISTS.

They Will Parade—Military Precautions.

BRUSSELS, 13.—It is believed no less than 50,000 workingmen will attend the Socialist meeting next Sunday, authorized by the Government on condition that the parade to and from avoided the vicinity of the King's Palace. It is also thought nearly that number of men will take part in the procession to the meeting. The procession will pass along all the principal streets and boulevards excepting those near the King's Palace. Many companies of soldiers have been detailed to guard the route of the procession from disorder. Six thousand other soldiers will be stationed along the line or march. All the garrisons in the neighborhood of Brussels have been ordered to be kept in readiness to move on the capital at a moment's notice on Sunday.

Spotted Fever Cholera.

ROME, 13.—To-day 131 new cases of cholera and six deaths were reported at Barletta; 880 new cases and nine deaths at Ravenna; 61 new cases and 30 deaths elsewhere in Italy and at Trieste 17 cases and five deaths.

THE DEVILTRY OF IT.

A little more than a year ago a commercial traveler made his appearance in a Southern Utah village, and being apparently smitten by the charms of a young "Mormon" girl there, he courted her and in a few months married and took her away from her father's home. She was a beautiful girl, innocent as the morning, and was the object of pitiful to see how confiding she was and how simply and totally she trusted her husband. The commercial man took his bride to the East and nothing much has been heard from them since until about a week ago, an Ohio paper told how a stranger had brought a young girl to Zanesville in an interesting condition, represented that she was his wife, lived with her a few months part of the time, and finally deserted her without any means of obtaining a livelihood. We could give the name of the parties if we choose to, but as the young woman may return to her parents in Utah, we spare her the humiliation. Now the husband is living with another notorious woman, and he even compliments the young wife whom he married in Utah by stating that he never married her but only kept her while such an arrangement was mutually agreeable. The deviltry of this piece of business is characteristic of the Gentile world. Not a day passes, but that the newspaper record dozens of cases equally similar to that which we cite only the parties immediately interested are both Gentiles in most cases of course. But the young ladies of Utah don't want any such experience as that which their deluded and unfortunate sister to whom we have alluded, has gone through. Such a dreadful experience blights life, ruins hope, shatters health and breaks the heart. The young Mormon women of Utah, especially in the outer settlements, are almost all guileless, unsuspecting, innocent and confiding. They are easily deluded by a gilded exterior and the honeyed words of the worldly beguile them. Where their hearts go there they will be found too often regardless of their own better interests and their own future happiness. But what pen can adequately stigmatize the pestilerous diabolism of the infamous human beast who will deliberately court and captivate one of these sweet, happy, innocent, thoughtless souls; marry her solemnly; take her among strangers and then when she is about to assume the cares of maternity, desert her unprovided for and far from home, to live with a strumpet! It is the dreadful old story over again, which has been repeated too many times in Utah. The very qualities of heart and soul which in our young women for the truest of wives and the noblest of mothers lay them liable to the gauzy snares of designing villains.

When strange, unknown, dubious or alien characters, and especially transient outsiders of every class, come to our rural settlements, they should be kept at a distance and never be permitted to cultivate any intimacy with Mormon families; their presence is a menace, their smiles a snare; and their friendship an impending disgrace in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. —*Ogden Herald.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

The steamer *Australia*, which arrived in San Francisco August 8th, brought advices from Honolulu to July 31st, as follows:

His Majesty, the King, has received from the Shah of Persia the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Lion and the Sun.

Under Gibson's rule it is said that non-leprous women have been allowed to go to Molokai and remain among the infected for a month at a time. Such practices are cited as good reason for the rapid spread of the disease.

A Legislative committee of inquiry visited the leper settlement of Molokai July 16th, and listened to the complaints of the unfortunates, of which there were many. "Turn out Gibson and the whole Board of Health and give us Wilder," were the last words that were shouted by the lepers as the boat containing the legislators put off.

The Morning Star, under command of Captain H. N. Turner, sailed for Micronesia on Thursday, July 22d. She took as missionary passengers Rev. E. M. Pease, M. D., Mrs. Pease and two children, Miss E. T. Crosby and Miss L. S. Smith, all bound for Kusaie; Miss A. A. Palmer for Ponape and Rev. S. P. Kanis, wife and child, for Tapitenea, in the Gilbert Islands.

An appropriation has been asked of $10,000 from the National Legislature for "genealogical purposes." In the course of the debate one of the representatives explained to the House the method of procedure hitherto followed in the important method of verifying "old bones" of chiefs or others. Sundry lots of "old bones" being collected, a pig is introduced, and toward which, ever bones the said pig shows a preference, those bones are declared to be the bones of chiefs and become the property of the nation at so much a heap. Some members thought it a joke, an unseemly joke at the expense of departed chiefs, but another representative assured the House that "the pig test is infallible!" The pig never once a mistake!

A visitor who left the volcano July 21st reports the crater in a wonderfully active state and more interesting than ever. The inside of Halemaumau, which cannot be approached, is nothing but red-hot lava. The two new lakes, with an area of two and four acres respectively, are very active, and at times the most brilliant effects are witnessed. During the week ending July 18th the highest the thermometer stood at the Volcano House was 78 degrees, the lowest 62 degrees. It rained on the 12th, 13th and 18th, but there was no rain from the 14th to the 17th ult. Large numbers of people have visited this great natural wonder during the month, and travel in that direction seems to be increasing with every volcano steamer from this port. The present state of the volcano is vividly described by parties returning therefrom, and all accounts agree that this great natural pyrotechnic display equals, if it does not surpass, periods of past grandeur. The great lake of the volcano is now in a continual state of ebullition, accompanied with intermittent outbursts from the five fountains in the North lake. Visitors state that outbursts from these fountains sometimes reach a height of from 30 to 50 feet, and descriptions given of the scene which ensues upon the breaking up of the surface of the lakes leave an impression that the grandeur of the sight escapes the magic of the pen.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have purchased of Horace Rockwell, and am the owner of the following Brands and the stock branded therewith, viz.: O. & O. and O. P. upon the right thigh, and P. L. upon the left shoulder; said stock ranging in Tooele County, Utah, and the public is hereby cautioned against purchasing any stock branded with any of the above brands, except from the undersigned. Any information desired concerning the above brands, can be obtained from Hall & Marshall, Attorneys, Salt Lake City.
J. TROWBRIDGE BAILEY.
July 26th, 1886. 10

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☞ MATINEE AND NIGHT!
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HOME DRAMATIC CLUB!
Assisted by the Favorite Actress,
MISS A. A. ADAMS,
In the Clara Morris version of the great French Sensational and Emotional Drama,
L'ARTICLE 47
NOTE.—Article 47 of the penal code of France requires that "Every convict, after being liberated from prison, must reside within certain prescribed limits and report at regular intervals to the police."
Messrs. Royle, Wells, Spencer, Young, Cummings, White, Evans, Johnson, Owen, Feveryear, and Birdie Cummings, Mrs. S. H. Clawson and Ivy Clawson in the Cast.
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