

ed here; that they couldn't legally hold an election for delegates to Congress; that there was not time to make a legal registration, and they had better look around awhile and go back to where they came from. But the commissioners knew enough to know that the laws of the United States declared that every territory should be entitled to a delegate to Congress, and that an election for such delegate should be held in every territory, on Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1882, and they were further notified that there was time enough to make a registration.

In other words, the commissioners having taken an oath of office to support the constitution and laws of the United States, preferred to obey the laws rather than to violate them at the behest of a small coterie of malcontents. This determination of the commission to obey the laws was their first offence. No, I am too fast. It is evident that they gave mortal offence in coming here at all. The "coterie" had not obtained the law which they wanted, and the commissioners were "not selected from the right place"—Salt Lake City. The commissioners not complying with the polite request to leave the territory, proceeded to execute the law. After framing rules and regulations for registration they appointed registration officers. In making these appointments they acted upon the theory that Gentiles were to be preferred. But in some instances they had to appoint Mormons, which they did upon the recommendation of intelligent and honorable Gentiles, that such appointees were the best men to be had in those localities. For this the commission have been censured by the "coterie."

The commissioners were asked by these men to make an order that the women of Utah should not vote. The commission examined the law and found that woman suffrage had existed by law in this territory for a number of years, and during that time Congress had in effect confirmed and approved the law; so that the commission declined to resort to nullification. This raised another howl.

Without going into many other particulars showing the unfriendly and inhospitable treatment which the commission has received at the hands of this clique, I will call attention to a very unjust attack upon them in a little newspaper of this city, issued last Saturday, in an article headed "A Farce." The writer censures the commission because in their late rules they make the June registration a revision instead of requiring a new registration by "going from house to house," etc. The gentleman who wrote this has certainly never read the law, or he would know that it provides for only one original registration, and that was in 1878, and that every subsequent registration is only a revision by adding and striking off names.

A Salt Lake correspondent of the *Globe-Democrat*, in the issue of that paper of April 21, 1883, takes the commissioners to task for holding an election for delegate to congress last August, "in spite of the fact that they were assured by the best Gentiles here (the clique) that there was not then sufficient time to arrange for it properly." It should be borne in mind that the commission had declined to hold an election to fill the unexpired term in the Forty-seventh congress, and the governor of the territory had refused to order an election for that purpose, but the committee on elections of the House of Representatives in passing upon the application of T. Caine to be admitted to said seat, in the conclusion of their report, said: "It is evident that if the office of delegate is strictly a territorial office, within the purview of the Utah statutes, then the Governor mistook a plain duty in not calling a special election to fill an admitted vacancy; but if the office be not a territorial office, strictly speaking, then it is a clear cases omission. In either event the people should not be deprived of a right guaranteed to them by solemn public law, especially when they have performed their whole duty in the premises by fairly choosing as their delegate a citizen against whose admission no disqualification is urged."

This report was unanimously adopted by the House of Representatives, and Mr. Caine admitted.

Now if the commission are to be impeached for allowing the people of this Territory the free exercise of "a right guaranteed to them by solemn public law" in electing a delegate to 48th Congress, what ought to be

done with the 47th Congress for giving the seat to a man who was elected at the same time by the people, despite the non-action of the Governor of the Territory, as well as the commission?

This writer also says that "among other rulings the commission declared that men and women who for years had been out of polygamy, and hated it with a holy hatred, should not vote. Widows, who years ago had been the first and the legal wives of men long dead at the time of the ruling, and who had always opposed polygamy, were ruled out and insultingly told that they would first have to be pardoned by the president." The rule made by the commission deprived from registration all persons who had ever been in polygamy. While it may have operated harshly in a few instances, it was received with favor by fair-thinking Gentiles, because they knew that a rule that would have let in one of those referred to by the writer would have admitted a score of Mormon voters.

But the crowning act of infamy in the eyes of this sweet-scented patriot, this would-be official hanging on to the rugged edge of hope deferred, the commissioners made a "rosy report" to the secretary of the interior, which prevented Senator Edmunds from having another bill passed to give needed strength to existing statutes. How inconsistent, when it is a matter of history, that the very laws sought to be enacted by Senator Edmunds were those recommended by the commission in the same "rosy report." But this communication is already too long.

These are only a few specimens of the wise incubations of the "coterie." The people of the United States are fast finding out that there is a very small clique in Utah who would rather destroy the Mormons than reform them; who would not care a cent for polygamy if they, the clique could hold all the offices, and who for years have vilified and traduced every federal official who refused to violate the law and his official oath at their dictation.

FAIRPLAY GENTILE.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINES.

FOREIGN.

Capetown, 31.—O'Donnell was examined before a Port Elizabeth magistrate to-day on the charge of murdering James Carey, the informer.

According to the evidence given, O'Donnell and Carey had been drinking together in the second class cabin just before the murder. When the steamer was half way between Sable Bay and Algoa Bay, O'Donnell suddenly shot Carey in the neck with a revolver. Carey staggered away, and O'Donnell followed and shot him twice in the back. Carey died in twenty minutes. O'Donnell said he was a California digger; he had lost largely in a silver mine; he was unaware of Carey's identity until he saw it stated in a paper who Power was. He then determined to kill him. O'Donnell was accompanied by a young woman whom he calls his niece. He is six feet high, has grey eyes and dark hair; is about 45 years of age, and is paralyzed in one hand. It is supposed the infernal machine which he brought with him is merely an ordinary galvanic battery.

Mrs. Carey deposed at the examination that after the murder she asked O'Donnell, "Did you shoot my husband?" and he replied, "Yes, I was sent to do it." Carey's identity was suspected by the steward and another of the crew of the steamer. Carey's demeanor on board the steamer was impudent. He lived very freely; and at Capetown he provoked a row by heated abuse of the English. Before quitting England, Carey provided himself with a revolver for protection. This weapon he persisted in displaying.

BERLIN, 1.—Private telegrams are received stating that there was a slight earthquake on the Island of Ichia on the 22d of July, but that the fact was hushed up by the authorities for fear that if reports were sent abroad visitors would be deterred from visiting the place.

MADRID, 1.—King Alfonso and Queen Christina arrived at the royal palace yesterday evening. The King went to the frontier to meet his royal spouse. This fact dissipates whatever may still remain of

the theory that the two had quarrelled.

BERLIN, 1.—A large building on Kopmicker Strasse, in this city, used as a manufactory of velvet, was burned last night; loss heavy. Three firemen were killed by falling walls.

LONDON, 1.—A statement signed by Lords Durban and Mount, and Earls Lifford, Gough, Castleton, Fortescue and other landlords of Ireland, has been sent to Gladstone pointing out the loss of rent and depreciation in value of land that has taken place in consequence of the passage of the Land Act, and suggesting state aid in the shape of a loan for the relief of the land owners of agricultural holdings. A bill for this purpose passed its third reading in the Commons to-day.

LONDON, 1.—There were three deaths from cholera at Alexandria yesterday.

London, 1.—A dispatch from Cairo says, 320 deaths from cholera occurred in that city yesterday.

Paris, 1.—Members of the Appollo Commandery of Knights Templar of Chicago, are now here visiting various objects of interest in the city.

Twelve deaths from cholera among the British troops in Egypt Tuesday. The disease is spreading among the Sussex regiment at Ismailia, where 20 men, including a captain and doctor, died within three days. Deaths among the natives on Tuesday, inclusive of those at Cairo, number 665.

The press association records that O'Donnell before embarking for Africa boasted that he had followed Mrs. Carey from Dublin.

Sammon, the aeronaut, in company with Sir Claude Crispigny, crossed the channel in a balloon, landing at Flushing, Holland.

Paris, 1.—The Chamber of Deputies accepted the Senate amendments to the judicial reform bill.

Dublin, 1.—The case of O. N. Poole, charged with complicity in the murder of Kenny in Seville Place, is remanded until Friday. Queen's counsel said defense would not be in such a hurry for trial if he was aware of the testimony of a witness expected from America. He refused to give the name of the witness or the ship which is bringing him to Ireland, on account of attending perils.

Special measures for the protection of officials in the Park murder case are taken. Threats have been resumed.

Alexandria, 1.—Owing to the prevalence of cholera at Rosetta, railway traffic between that town and Alexandria is suspended.

Port Elizabeth, 1.—The examination of O'Donnell for the murder of James Carey was resumed to-day. The eldest son of Carey deposed that his father and O'Donnell had been on friendly terms throughout the voyage and had often played cards. The case was remanded, to enable the prisoner to call the steward of the steamer *Melrose* as a witness. Mrs. Carey says there was an Irishman named Kelly from Wexford on the steamer that her husband was suspicious of somewhat.

Naples, 1.—King Humbert has decided that search for the victims of the earthquake shall continue. Six persons were rescued to-day.

Another shock was felt this afternoon. No damage was done.

Owing to the effluvia from decomposing remains, all but soldiers have ceased searching for bodies.

ALEXANDRIA, 2.—Two deaths from cholera occurred here yesterday. The total number of deaths from cholera in Egypt since the first outbreak of the disease to date is 11,000.

Naples, 2.—King Humbert yesterday visited the scene of the earthquake at Ichia and went over the ruins of the destroyed towns. He expressed the deepest sympathy with the sufferers and directed the distribution of money and provisions to those in need. Another severe shock of earthquake was felt on the island last evening, which put a stop to the work of searching the ruins for bodies of victims. It is believed by some that persons buried under the falling buildings at the time of the earthquake are still alive in the ruins. The use of lime on the ruins is therefore opposed.

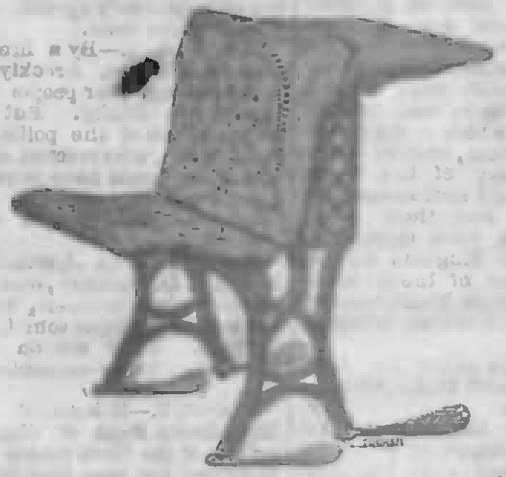
Berlin, 2.—The Emperor William has directed that the four hundredth birthday of Martin Luther be observed by all Protestant people. The students of the universities will celebrate at Erfurt, Aug. 8th, the entry of Luther into that town.

London, 2.—A movement is on foot for the erection of a memorial to, and raising a fund for the assistance of the family of Capt. Webb.

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THE OSBORNE NO. 11 TWINE BINDER



VICTORIOUS

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and re-echoes again the glad tidings of joy and comfort to the

FARMERS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS!

[Special to the DESERT EVENING NEWS of July 3rd, 1883.]

Trial of a Twine Binder.

Yesterday afternoon there was an exhibition of the Osborne Twine Binder, on the farm of Mr. John Briggs, in Sugar House Ward. The main points of excellence claimed by the company for this machine are: its simplicity, ease of draft and management, perfect binding, power to elevate and the width of cut, the smallest machine having a six foot blade, while the largest one's blades are ten feet long.

The machine did excellent work, binding equally firm and even in long and short grain and not missing a single bundle. Notwithstanding the fact that the grain was green and heavy, the elevator did perfect work, and the grain was bound so tight that it was next to impossible to shake the bundle out. Considering the inexperience of the driver and team the acre of grain was cut in a notably short time and to the satisfaction of all present. A number of local farmers who were present gave Mr. Mellor, the manager, a testimonial to that effect.

JULY, 2nd, 1883.

We, the undersigned, having witnessed the cutting and binding of about one acre of heavy green wheat, on the farm of John Briggs, near Salt Lake City, by an OSBORNE, No. 11, TWINE BINDER, certify that it did the work to our entire satisfaction, and did not miss a bundle.

Joseph Barton, Amos S. Gabbott, Isaac Barton, W. F. Handley, H. P. Trim, C. I. Handly, J. Gibson, Jas. Siddoway, G. W. Brown, S. P. Trim, T. Releh, I. A. E. Lyon, Jas. Johnson, Jacob Johnson, D. Reich, Jno. Briggs and O. S. Hardy.

West Jordan, July 5th, 1883.

Messrs. D. M. Osborne & Co., Salt Lake City:

GENTLEMEN:—The new No. 11 Twine Binder purchased of you this season, was started on my farm to-day in ripe rye, cutting and binding to my entire satisfaction. The draft is light, it misses no bundles, and is the simplest and most perfect self binder I ever saw. I would recommend all farmers in want of binders to purchase the Osborne No. 11.

THOS. ROBINSON.

Read the Official Report of the Great Binder Trial at Lexington, Ky.

OFFICIAL REPORT:

Office of the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association, Lexington, Ky., June 25rd, 1883.

TO ALL CONCERNED:

This is to certify that in the field trial of Twine Binders held by the Kentucky Agricultural and Mechanical Association on the farm of Mr. J. B. Clay, near Lexington, on the 19th inst., in very heavy barley, the following machines competing, viz: Osborne, Deering, McCormick, Wood, Buckeye, Minneapolis, Denet, Champion, St. Paul, Buckeye low-down and Deering low-down, the premium of a Gold Medal was awarded to the No. 11 Osborne.

JESSE BRYANT, N. F. BERRY, D. H. JAMES,

Committee of Directors to Conduct Trial.

H. P. KINKEAD, Secretary.

W. H. GENTRY, President.

Farmers, come and see the New Osborne No. 11 Twine Binder at our Warerooms, 101 and 103 East Temple St., Salt Lake City, or at our Agencies throughout the Territories.

D. M. OSBORNE & CO.