

ral packages into the house
ngton Avenue. Detectives
ed entrance to the Lexington
ne house, and arrested Martin
Foster. At the same hour oth-
detectives raided Martin's room
St. James Hotel and Brock-
on 11th Street. In each place
found counterfeit ing imple-
ts. Brockway was also arrest-
In Lexington Avenue were
dye stamps, plates, type, and
ries. They also found counter-
already struck off, spurious
seven per cent. construction
age bonds due 1901,
e Morris and Essex division of
Delaware, Lackawanna & Wes-
Railroad Company, and \$1,000
cent, gold bearing bonds, series
the Central Pacific Railroad
pany, even the United States
rual revenue stamps on the
ds were also counterfeited. It is
ved that some of the spurious
ds are already placed on the
et. Brockway is one of the
known counterfeiters in the
ntry and is now under suspension
thirty year sentence for bond
ery. Brockway is a native of
guinnati, 61 years old, a printer
lectrotypy by profession. He
ed chemistry under Professor
an, at Yale College in 1853, ob-
an impression on lead of a gen-
plate of bills on the State Bank
onnecticut, and printed \$100,000
\$5 notes. Since that time he
been repeatedly connected with
of the heaviest counterfeiting
stores in the country. There
two indictments found against
In the United States District
rt of Brooklyn, not long ago, for
ery and counterfeiting. He
aded guilty, but sentence was
suspended in consideration of his
render of the bond and note
ates and giving information con-
cerning other counterfeiters. He
warned, however, that if de-
in any further counterfeiting
cases, he would be sentenced on
old indictments to 30 years im-
prisonment. Louis Martin alias
ther R. Martin, alias Martin
ther, is 60 years old. In 1875 he
indicted by the United States
istrict Court for the western divi-
of Pennsylvania, for manufac-
g counterfeit \$500 notes, but
never tried. He was at one
a member of the New York
ey Club, and known in all
ing clubs.

PANAMA, 12, via Galveston, 2.—
strike among the laborers and
ight hands on the Panama Rail-
culminated in the wreck of a
Some miscreants removed a
fish plates and replaced the
s. The engine passed over all
ht, but the tender displaced
loose rails. The bag-
g and two passenger cars
turned over and precipitated
an embankment into a
ump. Burt, agent of the road,
nd Conductor Crutchley were in
the baggage car and escaped, the
ter with a severe shaking. The
st car contained laborers borrowed
om the Central Company; the
cond contained a guard of soldiers.
he strikers fired on the train and
many were seriously injured, but no
killed.

ATLANTON, Mass., 12.—The Ameri-
terminus of Bennet's cable will
e at Lobbolly, near the south end
the town of Rockport, Mass.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 11.—It is rumored that
he police have discovered proofs
at the recent explosion of the
underground railway was the work
New York dynamiters. The
rumor, however, has not been con-
firmed. The police are reticent but
som hopeful that clues will yet be
tained which will lead to the de-
ction of the guilty persons.

Berlin, 11.—All the members of
e Imperial family attended a
cial Luther Service at the Cathed-
al. The historical procession at
oben yesterday, was a great
ccasion.

St. Petersburg, 11.—Luther's an-
niversary was declared by the press
be an occasion of rejoicing for the
hole civilized world.

The Emperor William's aide de-
camp brings an autograph letter
am the German Emperor an-
nouncing that the Crown Prince is
out to visit Madrid, he will arrive
the morning and the Spanish
quadron will meet and salute the
ince off Barcelona.

Paris, 11.—It is stated that the
commander of the french forces at
Toulon has informed his gov-
ernment that it will be impossible
to operate successfully in con-
junct with his present force, and says fur-

ther that nothing can be done to ad-
vantage until February.

LONDON, 12.—Lord Mayor Fowler,
in refusing to allow Dr. Stocker,
chaplain to the Court of Germany,
to lecture in the Mansion House,
stated that he could not disregard
the feeling of the Jewish commu-
nity by giving prominence to Dr.
Stocker, who has excited hostility
against the Jews. Carl Blind writes
the newspapers that every man
with a spark of humanity ought to
protest against Stocker's detestable
crusade against the Jews.

Berlin, 12.—The Crown Prince
starts for Madrid on the 15th. He
He will go first to Genoa by way of
Munich, and will embark thence on
a German man-of-war on Saturday
for Spain.

Dublin, 12.—The Irish Times says:
A syndicate in London is discussing
a project for a ship-canal across Ire-
land. The Freeman's Journal pub-
lishes the full text of a circular pro-
posing wholesale emigration
from Ireland, which it is alleged
government issued, though the au-
thorities disavow any connection
with the paper. The Freeman's
Journal declares the scheme is but
a continuation of the policy under
which the Irish were kidnapped and
transported to the West Indies in
the days of Cromwell, or as they
are packed in coffin ships to-day.

UTAH COMMISSION.

DETAILS OF WHAT THEY HAVE
DONE, AND WHAT THEY RECOM-
MEND.

The following, which is nearly the
full text of the second annual report
of the Commission, is from the Bal-
more American:

The Commissioners appointed by
President Arthur under the anti-
polygamy act of last year have to-
day submitted their second annual
report to the Secretary of the Inter-
ior. Before proceeding with an
account of their transactions since
the date of their previous report,
they deem it advisable to make a
brief statement of the former legis-
lation of Congress in relation to big-
amy or polygamy. They say: "There
is no doubt that 'plural marriage'
was practised to a considerable ex-
tent among the Mormons from the
time of their first immigration to
Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847. It
was in 1852 that it was first publicly
proclaimed as a tenet of the Church
by 'divine revelation,' by Brigham
Young, President of the Church,
and Governor of Utah Territory un-
der the appointment of President
Fillmore. After the lapse of ten
years, namely on July 1st, 1862, an
act was passed by Congress which
provides that 'every person, having
a husband or wife living, who mar-
ries another, whether married or
single, in a Territory or other place
over which the United States have
exclusive jurisdiction, is guilty of
bigamy, and shall be punished by a
fine of not more than five hundred
dollars and by imprisonment for a
term of not more than five years."

"Under this law there have been
very few convictions—not more than
three, as we are advised—for a peri-
od of over twenty years, which is
due largely to the fact that a great
majority of the community are in
sympathy with the accused. In this
connection we deem it proper to say
that no reflection is intended to be
cast upon the judges or other officers
of justice in Utah appointed by the
Government. Doubtless they have
done the best they could with such
means and legal measures as were
furnished by the Government."

Passing then to a description of
the statute from which the board
derived their power, the report pro-
ceeds as follows: "The law of March
22, 1882, is much more compre-
hensive. In addition to repeating the
same penalty for entering into the
polygamic relation, it amends the
former law by providing a penalty
'against any man who simultane-
ously or on the same day marries
more than one woman,' such cases
have occurred in Utah, the for-
mer law not providing for such 'sim-
ultaneous' nuptials. Also the pre-
sent law provides a penalty for 'un-
lawful cohabitation,' which was in-
tended to meet the case of a contin-
uance of the polygamic relation, for
it was held by the courts under the
former law that a man living in a
polygamic relation could not be con-
victed after the three years' statute
of limitations had expired from the
time of entering into the plural mar-
riage. Besides, new sections are in-
troduced into the present act relat-
ing to the qualification of jurors,

amnesty to offenders, and the legiti-
mation of children born before Janu-
ary 1, 1883.

"With the execution of those pro-
visions of the act thus far adverted
to, this Commission have nothing
to do. And there is a general misap-
prehension in the public mind as to
the extent of our authority, which,
though important and difficult of
execution, is much more circum-
scribed and limited than many sup-
pose. Our whole authority is set
forth in the ninth or last section of
the law, which is to be construed in
connection with the preceding sec-
tion, and perhaps some other sec-
tions of the act."

The eighth and ninth sections are
then quoted, and the report goes on
to say: "It will thus be seen that
the duties of this Commission ap-
ertain only to matters of registra-
tion and election and eligibility to
office, while the punishment of the
crime of polygamy is left, as under
the former law, to the courts of jus-
tice. Nor are we invested with leg-
islative authority. Our powers are
of a quasi-judicial and administra-
tive character. But, from the gen-
eral terms of many parts of the act,
we have been obliged to exercise a
considerable latitude of discretion to
make the act effectual, confining
ourselves within the limits of the
law, according to our best judgment.
We have heretofore communicated
to the Department of the Interior
the difficulties we encountered on
entering upon our duties last year,
also the measures we adopted for
excluding polygamists from registra-
tion and from the polls, and that we
had excluded some 12,000 men and
women from registration and voting
by reason of their disqualification
under this act. Pursuing the same
policy, we have had equal success at
the general election held on the 6th
of August, 1883, in excluding
polygamists from the polls.

The theory of the act of
March 22, 1882, appears to be this:
That a discrimination between those
Mormons who practice polygamy
and those who do not, placing a
stigma upon the former, and depriv-
ing them of the right of suffrage,
as well as the right to hold office;
while, on the other hand, and in-
ducement is held out to the
latter class, that by the abstaining
from the polygamic relation they
will enjoy all the political rights of
American citizens—would in time
have the effect of inducing great
numbers of the Mormon people to
refrain from plural marriage:

"While such considerations are
not likely to have much effect upon
the elderly men, who have already a
plurality of wives and several fami-
lies of children, they must have
great weight with the young men
of the Territory, many of whom are
ambitious and aspiring, and would
not like, voluntarily, to embrace
political ostracism. The leading
Mormons, who are generally in poly-
gamy, evidently perceive this ten-
dency, and, therefore, ever since
the passage of the act, they have
assiduously taught their people that
this measure is transient, and that
it will soon be set aside by the Fed-
eral courts, or by the action or non-
action of Congress. So far as we
are advised, very few, if any, illegal
votes have been cast in Utah since
the Commission took charge of re-
gistrations and elections in August,
1882. As to the declared objects of
the act of Congress, as therein set
forth, so far as appertains to our
duties, it is not denied that the
operation of the act has been emi-
nently successful; that it is to say,
the polygamists have all been exclud-
ed from the polls and from eligibility
to office. Considering that during
the twenty years since the anti-
polygamy act of 1862 was passed,
the penalties of that law have been
enforced against not exceeding three
persons, it would seem that in the
enforcement of the present law
against some 12,000 polygamists
who have been excluded from the
polls, it must justly be regarded
that the act has been fully and suc-
cessfully executed. Before passing
from this topic, we deem it proper
to observe that no person well in-
formed with regard to Utah affairs
could reasonably have expected at
the passage of the act that there
would be an immediate change in
the political situation; nor that it
would have an immediate effect in
destroying the practice of polygamy;
but the act must necessarily have a
strong influence in that direction.
The very existence of the law dis-
franchising the polygamists, must
tend to destroy their influence
wherever it is understood that this
is to be a permanent discrimination.
Those Mormons who have the ballot
will, after a time, be conscious of a

power which they will be unwilling
to use for ever at the bidding of those
who have it not. The fact also that
it will be necessary to the preserva-
tion of the political influence of the
"People's Party" (as the Mormons
style themselves) to have a large
body of their members who are not
polygamists, must tend in time to
weaken the practice of polygamy;
for every married Mormon who
takes but one plural wife loses three
votes for his party—his own and
those of his two wives, woman suf-
frage being established by law in
Utah. Another consideration, al-
ready adverted to, the influence
upon the young men and the
rising generation, is entitled
to great weight. Seeing all
the offices of honor, trust and profit,
such as Delegate to Congress, mem-
bers of the Legislative Assembly,
probate judges, clerks of the county
courts, sheriffs and others—many of
them quite lucrative—held by mon-
ogamists, while polygamists are
wholly excluded, the aspiring young
men of the Territory would present
an anomaly in human nature if
they should fail to be strongly in-
fluenced against going into a relation
which thus subjects them to politi-
cal ostracism, and fixes upon them
the stigma of moral turpitude.

The difficulty of the situation can
be better understood from the fact
that that among the orthodox Mor-
mons of Utah polygamy is a part of
their religious faith; and, while but
a small per cent. of the whole adult
Mormon population have actually
entered into the polygamous rela-
tion, yet all the faithful believe in it
as a divine revelation. The Mor-
mons believe in the Old Testament,
the New Testament, and a great
deal besides, namely: The Book of
Mormon and divers, so called "reve-
lations," claimed to have been re-
ceived by the Prophet Joseph
Smith and his successors, Brigham
Young and John Taylor, which are
mostly printed in their Book of Doc-
trine and Covenants. Among these
so-called "revelations" is one in fa-
vor of a plurality of wives. That a
doctrine and practice so odious
throughout Christendom should
have been upheld so many years
against the laws of Congress and
the sentiments of the civilized
world, is one of the marvels of the
nineteenth century, and can be
scarcely appreciated even by those
who are familiar with the world's
history in relation to the difficulties
of governmental control or suppres-
sion of religious fanaticism.

"Certainly no government can
permit a violation of the laws under
the guise of religious freedom; and
while Congress may not legislate as
to mere matters of opinion, yet it
may denounce and punish as crimes
those actions which are in violation
of social duties or subversive of good
order.

"It was upon this principle that
the Supreme Court of the United
States held the Anti-polygamy law
of 1862 to be valid and constitu-
tional. The right of Congress to
suppress this great evil is undoubted.
It is equally plain that the dignity
and good name of this great Govern-
ment among the nations of the
earth demand such Congressional
action as shall effectually eliminate
this national disgrace. In our re-
port of November 18, 1882, we made
several recommendations which
were substantially incorporated into
Senate bill, No. 2,238 of last session
of Congress, reported by the Ju-
diciary Committee December 13,
1882. This bill however contains
some other provisions besides those
mentioned, and we hope that the
proposed measure as a whole will
receive the favorable consideration
of Congress at its next session. The
recomendations above referred to—
submitted as a part of this report—
are as follows: "In our judgment a
marriage law enacted by Congress
would be an efficient auxiliary in
the suppression of polygamy. It is
asserted and generally believed by
non-Mormons in this Territory that
plural marriage is still practiced here
in secret. We would recommend
that Congress enact a law declaring
all future marriages in this Territory
null and void, unless they are con-
tracted and evidenced in the manner
provided by the act. For example:
That all marriages shall be solemn-
ized in certain designated public
places, and witnessed by such per-
sons, and registered in such public
offices, as to make the proof of mar-
riage morally certain; provided, also,
that the person officiating in the
marriage ceremony, together with
the parties and witnesses, shall
make their affidavits against poly-
gamy, and set forth the time and
place and other particulars relating
to the marriage. Or, allow marriages

to be solemnized in private, but
with the like guarantees of registra-
tion, affidavits, witnesses, etc., and
in either case providing penalties for
violation of the act by any of the
persons concerned therein." In
making this suggestion we omit the
details, which can readily be sup-
plied by reference to the marriage
acts of most of the States. In our
former report we adverted to the
law of this Territory conferring an
women the right of suffrage.

"This law was enacted by the
Territorial Legislature some twelve
years ago. Of course, it is incompe-
tent for Congress to repeal or annul
this law. Without offering any
opinion on the question of woman
suffrage in general, we are satisfied
that, owing to the peculiar state of
affairs in Utah, this law is an ob-
stacle to the speedy solution of the
vexed question. In the prosecution
of polygamy cases here it is difficult
to prove the first or legal marriage.
We would suggest as a remedy that
the first or legal wife be declared by
act of Congress a competent witness
in such prosecutions. Under the act
of Congress by virtue of whose pro-
visions this commission was ap-
pointed, the people of Utah appear
to be put upon probation until a
Legislative Assembly elected under
the provisions of this act shall meet
and pass the requisite laws concern-
ing registration and election. If,
however, the next session of the
Legislative Assembly elected under
the act of Congress, shall fail to
respond to the will of the Nation,
Congress should have no hesitation
in using extraordinary measures to
compel the people of this Territory
to obey the laws of the land.

"The present Legislature chosen
at the August election, is composed
wholly of Mormons—none of whom,
however, live in polygamy. This
Legislature will convene in January
next. It will be their duty under
the act of 1882, to adopt measures
in conformity with the provisions of
that law for the suppression of poly-
gamy. Whether the Legislature
will take such action may not pro-
perly be discussed by us in advance
of the opportunity given by the law
to do so. If they should fail in this
respect when the time shall come
for them to act, this Commission
will be prepared to recommend, and
Congress certainly will not delay,
the adoption of the most stringent
measures compatible with the limi-
tations of the Constitution that may
be considered necessary for the sup-
pression of this great evil. In view
of the fact that this contingency
might come, we have already given
the subject of such further legislation
much study and reflection, and will
be ready at the proper time, if the
case requires, to promptly present
our views for the consideration of
the President and Congress. Re-
cently some ten suits were institut-
ed in the Third District Court of
Utah by Mormons against the mem-
bers of this commission, complain-
ing that they had been unjustly de-
prived of the right to register and
vote. These are understood to be
test cases, designed to contest the
constitutionality of the Edmunds
act, as well as the legal construction
which we put upon its provisions.
These suits are still undecided, and
are likely to be appealed to the Su-
preme Court of the United States.
It has been asserted that polygamic
marriages have increased since the
passage of the Edmunds act; on the
contrary, we have the opinion of
many Mormons that they have com-
paratively decreased since the pas-
sage of said act. After diligent in-
quiry we believe the latter conclu-
sion is correct. But the Utah Leg-
islature will have the opportunity of
satisfying the country on this par-
ticular subject by passing such a
public marriage act as that which
we have suggested to Congress!

"By this and such other legisla-
tion as we have indicated, they will
give the government assurance of
their loyalty and patriotism, and
avert a contest that cannot but re-
sult in their discomfiture. In con-
cluding this report, we consider it
proper to commend the zeal of the
Governor of Utah in his efforts to
enforce the law.

Signed: Alexander Ramsey, A. S.
Paddock, G. L. Godfrey, A. B. Carl-
ton, J. R. Pettigrew.

The University of Zurich has now
thirty-one women students, of
whom only seven are German.
Twenty are studying medicine, ten
philosophy, and one chemistry.
Zurich has conferred the doctor's de-
gree on thirty women in the ten
years during which the university
has been open to them. Twenty-
three were doctors of medicine; the
remaining had the Ph. D. degree.