

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AFRICAN.

CHEYENNE, 27.—Severe and protracted storms have prevailed in the northern, northwestern and remote portions of Wyoming within the past two weeks. The southern ranges experienced spells of severe weather with the thermometer 10 and 12 degrees below zero, but the snowfall is comparatively slight and no damage has been done to stock about Fort Laramie, and northeast part of the Territory. Fort McKinney, the northwest part, the weather for nearly two weeks has been very severe. In some places the snow is eighteen inches on the level, making it impossible for cattle to reach the grass. Hence, in those quarters where it has drifted badly, it is impossible, from lack of communication, to get quick reports of the extent of damage done so far. A few reports of dead cattle are received from various quarters, but none to cause alarm. Stockmen here say that everything is satisfactory so far.

The weather has now moderated throughout the territory, and the snow is rapidly melting under the warm sun. There is no real snow blockade along the line of the Union Pacific in Wyoming. Trains are running on time, and have never arrived here later than five hours this season.

NEW YORK, 27.—J. W. Catherine, master of the steamer *Chattahoochee*, makes the following statement: About 2.30, December 26, 15 miles north of the Winter Quarters light-ship, I sighted a three-masted schooner, under close-rigged main and mizzensails, ensign union down. I bore away for her and the vessel was reported having sprung a leak, and the crew wished to be taken off. They said their boat was stove. I then placed the steamer in such a position as to shelter the schooner as much as possible, lowered a boat in charge of my second officer. The boat returned in about an hour failing to rescue any of the schooner's crew because of the high sea, which prevented it getting along side. The second officer had received injuries in the boat which made it impossible for him to again attempt the rescue. Another boat's crew volunteered to make a second attempt. They were supplied with life buoys and lines, and after several attempts succeeded in getting a life buoy on the schooner. The first mate of the schooner secured himself to the buoy, jumped overboard and was picked up by the life boat. The life buoy was now broken and useless, and it was impossible to get very near the schooner on account of the severe gale and high sea. As night was setting in, with rain and sleet and increasing wind, which was drifting the ship into shallow water, I was compelled, for the safety of my own vessel, passengers and crew, to abandon the schooner, and was forced, very reluctantly, to put my ship to sea. The name of the ill-fated schooner was *Avis Pardee*. She was loaded with cement for Philadelphia. The schooner and the remainder of the crew were probably lost.

EASTON, Pa., 27.—The internal machine found on the Jersey Central railroad track yesterday, near Westfield, consisted of a square package bound by a shawl strap, placed near the rail, so as to appear that it had been accidentally dropped. The track-walker found it. The package was so constructed as to explode if struck a heavy blow. It contained 58 cartridges of dynamite and a lot of No. 1 Giant powder. Had the package not been discovered it would have been struck by the next train, and terrible must have been the result.

CHICAGO, 27.—In view of the threats made by Socialistic leaders and the recent demonstrations by their followers, the commander of the first infantry has established a volunteer guard to protect the arms and property of the regiment stored in its armory. The statement is made that four regularly organized military companies of Socialists are now in existence in the city, two of which are armed with breech-loading rifles.

OTTAWA, 27.—Information of further robberies of the mails along the Rocky Mountain division of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been received by the postoffice department, but the particulars are not attainable, as the government and the railway company think the publication will tend to thwart their efforts to catch the robbers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury has received a communication from the collector of customs at New Orleans, saying that he is informed by the Spanish consul that one Gomez had recently left that city for some point on the Gulf coast, with the view, it is believed, of fitting out a filibustering expedition to Cuba, to be conveyed by the schooner *Phoenix*. The collector says he has notified the collectors of the Gulf ports with a view to intercepting the proposed expedition. The Secretary of State has been furnished with a copy of the letter.

CHATTANOOGA, 27.—A few days ago an obstruction was placed on the Quien and Crescent track, near Purvis, Miss. A passenger train dashed into it and was derailed, the engineer killed, several cars wrecked and a number of passengers injured. Railroad detectives traced the deed to a merchant at Purvis, Miss. It was ascertained that his cattle had been killed by a train. He had appealed for damages, and failing to receive any, took this means of wreaking vengeance. His son as-

sisted him. The populace were driven to fury over the diabolical deed, and to-day, at daybreak, they took him from jail and hanged him. The man confessed the deed and exculpated his son. His name was not learned.

DENVER, 29.—The storm which recently visited a large portion of the mountain region has subsided. All the roads are open and trains now running nearly on schedule time. The first train for three days from Salt Lake, over Marshall Pass, reached here last Friday. Stages to Aspen and other interior points are making regular trips.

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—The strike of employees of the street lines continues. As the cars came in the drivers were notified by the committee of strikers not to return. And these warnings were obeyed. At 4 p.m. an Anunciacion street car came on Canal Street. It was quickly surrounded by a large crowd of strikers. The mule was unhitched and turned loose. The party who unhitched the mule was arrested and one of the railroad officials was arrested for assaulting a striker. Throughout the city all experience great inconvenience from the stoppage of the cars, the continued rainy weather keeping the streets in bad condition for pedestrians.

It is understood that assemblies will uphold the drivers, and will render them every assistance in their effort to carry the strike to a successful conclusion.

NEW YORK, 28.—Henry Ward Beecher, after he had concluded his sermon today, touched upon the alleged disaffection of his congregation, in consequence of his action in the late campaign. He alluded to his forty years pastorate, and said he never mixed politics with theology in the pulpit. He said he did not know how far the trouble had spread, but only learned it from the newspapers. If there were any new holders offended, he did not know them. He had hoped the republican party, which had done so much for the nation, would get wisdom, but he was bitterly disappointed. He would have shed tears of joy, if that party had put in its platform a welcome to the South, and made one of its great candidates a southern man. From convictions, deep as any he ever had, he entered the canvass, and when he went into anything, he never went in by halves. He cared nothing for life, reputation or influence, if the country might not live together in harmony; that under certain conditions, he did everything wisely. He would not say that he made no statements that he would not now make in a better light; he would not undertake to say this. He said, his congregation should have had confidence enough in him not to have taken his impetuous speech—making a special plea—and distort its application. So far as his political judgment and endeavors were concerned, he looked upon them with unfeigned admiration. If there were mistakes and errors, he was sorry for them, and apologized. He did not want any dissatisfied person to sneak away; let him come to Beecher face to face and tell him he is dissatisfied, and Beecher would bless him. In relation to pew rents, he did not care if they were diminished. He had lived on a salary of \$1,500 when he first became a pastor and, if necessary, could live on it now. If there was a majority in the church, or a strong minority, who no longer wanted him he would go. If the great majority wished him to stay, he would die with them, and nothing would drive him away. If he stayed, his congregation would have to receive him—not on pitchforks, but in the palms of their hands.

CHICAGO, 28.—Daily News Racine special: Blake's block, including the Opera House and hotel, recognized as one of the finest structures of the kind in the country, was burned at 1 o'clock this morning. Three lives were sacrificed. The hotel contained 60 persons, all of whom escaped in their night clothes, except Russell Glover and wife, members of the Beggar Student Opera Company, and a hotel chambermaid, named Mrs. Patrick. The fire started from an explosion of some kind. When the report was heard in the building, the wildest excitement ensued. Women screamed, men shouted and ran hither and thither in dismay. A thrilling scene was presented to the hundreds of people who quickly gathered as the inmates of the building made a hurried dash for existence by each imaginable means of exit, leaving everything of value behind. The loss on the Opera House and hotel is \$100,000; insurance, \$58,000. Other losses are as follows: Vilas, druggist, \$2,500; insurance \$1,500; Wood Bros., hardware, \$13,000, insurance \$9,000; Johnson's cafe, \$2,500, insurance \$1,000; Montgomery and Long, barbers, \$1,000, uninsured; Flannigan and Curry, proprietors of the hotel, \$8,000, insurance \$5,000; Rousch's variety store \$8,000, insurance \$4,000. The wife of ex-Mayor Doud, who occupied apartments in the hotel, lost \$5,000 of jewels and pictures, the finest collection of Dante's works in America, besides notes and mortgages to the value of \$20,000. The Opera House was built in 1881 by a stock company, and was 90 by 100 feet, fitted throughout in an elegant manner. The search for bodies will be commenced in the morning. The west wall, seven stories high, remains standing.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—The news from Egypt is not of the most satisfactory character. It appears Wolseley has decided

to abandon the attempt to reach Suendy by the desert route from Korti, thus cutting off the great bend in the Nile. The difficulties of the way seem to him to be too great to be surmounted with the resources at his command. Instead of the desert route he will use the road from Meraweh to Berger, likewise through the desert, but much shorter than the other. He has accordingly changed his base from Korti to Meraweh. This change places the relief of Khartoum two months further into the future than expected. General Wolseley is far from satisfied with the arrangements for the expedition. He has sent furious complaints to the war office of the inefficiency and absolute breakdown of the transport and commissary services. Although a good two months, have elapsed since the pioneer corps left Sarass, only 1,500 of the 7,000 men composing the full force of the expedition have reached Korti. British envoys left Korti for Kabbabish. Envoys will endeavor to persuade the Mahdi's tribes to enter into an alliance with the English. The admiralty has awakened to the fact that the present facilities for coaling war vessels at home and foreign stations are not what that ought to be. It has therefore appointed a special naval committee to look into the matter, and instructed it to report means to improve the present facilities which could be easily and quickly extended in case of an outbreak of war, and which would make such a step necessary or desirable.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* contradicts the statement of United States Senator Blair, that the British government was negotiating for the purchase of Ericsson's submarine gun and projectile torpedo. The *Gazette* says: Ericsson's invention would revolutionize naval warfare, but financial reasons will prevent its use by the various governments.

LONDON, 27.—George Augustus Sala sailed to-day for New York, and on February 14th leaves San Francisco for Australia.

MADRID, 27.—Later details concerning the earthquake show the damage to property and the loss of life were both much greater than at first believed. The provinces of Malaga and Granada were the scenes of the greatest disturbances; several places were partially destroyed.

The mayor reports many parts of Albuqueros in ruins, and 150 persons are believed to have perished. At Arenas del Rey 40 persons were killed. Disasters are likewise reported from other towns. Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt in many places in Spain since Thursday.

PARIS, 27.—De La Motte, agent of the French syndicate, will soon visit Cairo to urge the Khedive to assent to the scheme to improve the river Nile. The syndicate offers to execute works for the protection against excessive inundations; to provide for the irrigation in case of insufficient risings; to utilize the floods and to make the river navigable from the mouth to the equator. The project implies large concessions.

MADRID, 28.—The official report shows 266 persons killed in the provinces of Malaga and Granada by the recent earthquake. The population of Granada is still encamped in the squares, the richer class lodging in carriages along the promenade. The facade of the cathedral was seriously damaged. Many houses were destroyed in Jimena and a whole family killed in the village of Cajar by a falling chimney. Over half the inhabitants of Albuqueros were killed. Alhama is mostly in ruins. The province of Malaga suffered equally as much damage as did Granada. Commerce is paralyzed. Two hundred houses at Alarnetejo were damaged. The panic is subsiding. The shocks were not felt in the northern and northwest provinces. The government has granted \$5,000 from the national calamity fund, for the relief of sufferers in the province of Granada.

MADRID, midnight.—Official returns from the province of Granada state that 526 persons were killed by the earthquake there, in Malaga 100, in Alhama over 350 bodies have been already recovered. In Panama 60 bodies were recovered. Many persons died from fright. Convicts in Seville prison attempted to escape.

Later advices say 300 lives were lost at Alhama; 750 houses and churches destroyed. Thirty persons were killed at Periana. The town hall and many of the houses were damaged. At Torrox the inhabitants fled panic stricken. It is now estimated that 600 persons were killed in the province of Malaga, including those killed at Alhama. In a previous dispatch a donation of \$1,000, make it read \$5,000.

PARIS, 28.—Three thousand socialists held a meeting at Salle Louis today. A number of anarchists were present, who wished to nominate the chairman and met with some opposition. A hand-to-hand fight ensued, in which seats were used as weapons. Several persons were injured. Subsequently a resolution was adopted to call an open air meeting of the unemployed workmen, January 15th.

MADRID, 29.—A fatal landslide occurred in the mountains near Periana, which destroyed many houses which stood in its path and buried 48 persons, 18 only being rescued alive. It is now reported that 400 persons are buried beneath the ruins of buildings of Albuqueros. Three churches at Antiquera are left in a tottering condition. The inhabitants are encamped in the fields.

THE U. & N. passenger train, due in Ogden to-night, is twelve hours late.

REPORT OF THE UTAH COMMISSION.

OFFICE OF THE UTAH COMMISSION. Salt Lake City, Utah, November 18, 1884. SIR: Since our last report, of date April 29, 1884, two important elections have been held in this Territory—the general election for county and precinct officers, held on the 4th day of August, and the election for Territorial Delegate to the Forty-ninth Congress, on November 4.

Both these elections were preceded by revisions of the registration lists under our supervision and direction, by which it is believed that all polygamists were excluded.

The offices filled in the several counties of the Territory at the August election included, among others, those of probate judge, county clerk, selectman, sheriff recorder, treasurer, surveyor, coroner, prosecuting attorney, county superintendent of district schools, justices of the peace, constables &c. At the same time a number of municipal officers were elected in several of the cities.

Of the officers so elected nearly all are Mormons who are not in fact living in polygamy. The only exceptions are a few precinct officers who are Gentiles or non-Mormons. The vote polled at the August election was comparatively light. Out of 40,743 registered voters there were only 20,453 votes cast. The vote was so light in Salt Lake City, that if the Gentiles or non-Mormons had all voted, they would have elected several precinct officers.

At the election for Delegate to Congress, out of 41,858 registered voters the total number of votes cast was 23,361. Of these, John T. Caine (the candidate of the People's or Mormon party) received 21,130 votes, and Ransford Smith (the candidate of the Liberal or non-Mormon party) received 2,215 votes, and scattering 26 votes. John T. Caine, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared elected.

The Delegate elect is a Mormon, but he does not now and never has lived in polygamy, and therefore is eligible under the law.

We think we may properly say that the duties imposed upon us have been faithfully and successfully performed, with the result at the late election as well as those formerly held under our supervision that all polygamists have been excluded from voting and holding office.

After more than two years' labor and experience here it becomes our duty to advise the Government and the country that, although the law has been successfully administered in respect of the disfranchisement of polygamists, the effect of the same upon the preaching and practice of polygamy has not been to improve the tone of the former or materially diminish the latter. For a year or more after the effort to enforce the law was initiated, polygamic teachings from the pulpit were very rarely heard, and there were indications that the practice of polygamy might be expected to at least measurably decline.

But during the present year there appears to have been a polygamic revival. The institution is boldly defiantly defended and commended by the spiritual teachers, and plural marriages are reported to have increased in number.

In order to ascertain whether these reports as to the increase of plural marriages were well founded, circulars were issued some months ago, directed to our registration officers, requesting them to give the names of persons, male and female, in their respective precincts who, as they might have good reason to believe, had entered into the polygamic relation since the passage of the "Edmunds act." Our returns to these enquiries are imperfect there being six counties in which the population is almost exclusively Mormon, and from which we have received no reports. These reports indicate that 196 males and 263 females have entered polygamy since the passage of the law above referred to.

There is possibly some significance in the fact that this reported increase in plural marriages seems to be coincident with the completion of the Mormon temple at Logan, the most prominent and influential city in the northern section of the Territory. The dedication of this temple was attended with great pomp and ceremony. A large concourse of people assembled there, many of them from a great distance. Mormon fanaticism was blown into a flame, and we have information that polygamic marriages at that time received an additional impetus, and although we have no official data upon which to base a statement—because the record of Mormon marriages, if there is one in this Territory, is a sealed book to all the world—it is undoubtedly true that an unusual number of plural marriages followed this event.

There are four Mormon temples in Utah—at Salt Lake City, Manti, Logan City, and Saint George—only the last two being finished. These buildings have been erected at great cost, the expenditure of the temple at Salt Lake City having reached nearly two million dollars and although it was begun thirty-one years ago, it will require five years more to complete it. These Temples are regarded by the Mormon people with extraordinary reverence. Their ordinary religious meetings are held in tabernacles or meeting houses in all the cities or settlements, but the temples are intended for the celebration of certain ordinances, covenants, and mysteries;

among others baptism for the dead and marriage ceremonies. These ordinances and ceremonies are supposed by the Mormons to have a peculiar efficacy and solemnity when they are celebrated in one of these temples.

Three-fourths or more of the Mormon adults, male and female, have never entered into the polygamic relation, yet every orthodox Mormon, every member "in good standing" in the church, believes in polygamy as a divine revelation. This article of faith is as much an essential and substantial part of their creed as their belief in baptism, repentance for the forgiveness of sins, and the like.

There is however in Utah, and several of the States, a sect styling themselves the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," commonly called Josephites, who discard polygamy as a spurious revelation, but who give full faith and credit to all the other so called revelations given to the "Prophet Joseph." These "Josephites," are comparatively few in number in Utah, and are regarded by the orthodox church, headed by John Taylor, as schismatics, and but little better than apostates and infidels.

As an illustration of the "oneness" of faith among the Mormons in regard to polygamy, as well as their peculiar view of the "higher law," we call attention to an important polygamy case recently tried here—"The United States vs. Rudger Clawson." The charge in the indictment was that on the 1st day of August, 1882, the defendant married Florence Ann Dinwoodey, with whom he is still living as his wife, from whom he has not been divorced, and that afterwards, on the first day of June, 1883, he married Lydia Spencer. The second count of the indictment charged unlawful cohabitation under the "Edmunds act."

The members of this Commission were present and witnessed this trial. There were several features of the proceedings that made a strong impression upon our minds. The jury had been selected under an act of Congress applicable only to Utah, which would ordinarily result in the empaneling of a jury approximately composed of half Mormons and half Gentiles, provided there were no challenges. But in this case, in pursuance of a provision of the "Edmunds act," each juror was asked, "Do you believe it right for a man to have more than one living and undivorced wife at the same time?" Each and every Mormon in the box—a few with hesitation, but nearly all with promptness—answered "Yes, sir." All such were successfully challenged for cause. The list of jurors drawn under the act of Congress for the year 1884 having been exhausted by these challenges, and there being less than twelve remaining, an open venire was issued; so the panel was completed, consisting of twelve—all being non-Mormons.

This part of the proceedings affords strong confirmation of the opinion we have before expressed, that all orthodox Mormons believe polygamy to be right, and that it is an essential part of their creed.

The jury having been sworn, a protracted trial ensued, resulting in a disagreement of the jury.

At this trial the second wife was not present as a witness. A new trial was begun on the succeeding day, at which the attendance of the second wife as a witness was secured.

This trial resulted in a verdict of guilty on both counts of the indictment. The sentence was a fine of \$800, and four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The trial of this case has caused a profound sensation throughout this Territory. The defendant and his two wives, together with many of the witnesses, belong to the better class of Mormon society. He is a young man, the son of a bishop. The father married, among other wives, two daughters of the late Brigham Young. It is a remarkable circumstance that although this polygamic marriage had been notorious in the community for many months, there was no direct evidence of the fact until it was disclosed by the second wife, who at first refused to testify, but finally consented after submitting to imprisonment in the penitentiary one night, for contempt of court.

Incredible as it may appear, among all the witnesses examined—and there were many, including the immediate relatives of the parties, the president, and other high officers of the church—every one except the last witness, the second wife, disclaimed all knowledge of the marriage. When we remember that Mormon plural marriages are solemnized only in the temples and endowment houses, which are in charge of high officers of the church; that this particular marriage was proven by admission of the second wife to have occurred in this city, and that all the relatives of both parties to the marriage reside here and were in daily association with them, it is indeed strange that none of them should have been able to testify as to the truth or falsity of the charge.

Before pronouncing judgment on the verdict, Judge Zane propounded the usual question—

Have you any further legal cause to show why judgment should not be pronounced against you?

The Defendant. Your Honor, since the jury that recently sat on my case have seen proper to find a verdict of guilty, I have only this to say why judgment should not be pronounced against me. I may much regret that the laws of my country should be in conflict with the laws of God, but, whenever they do, I shall invariably choose the latter. If I did not so express myself I should feel myself unworthy of the cause that I represent. The Constitution of the United States