

BY TELEGRAPH

FOR THE DESERET NEWS.

AMERICAN

WASHINGTON, 27.—Commissioner Armstrong of the Railroad Bureau of the Interior Department, has just returned from a tour of four months' inspection over land grant railways in the West. Starting from New Orleans, the Commissioner examined the Southern Pacific Railroad and its branches, and the completed portion of the Atchafalaya and Santa Fe as far as the Colorado River. He then traveled through Southern California to San Francisco over the Southern Pacific then over the California & Oregon Railroad, as far as it was done, and thence by stage to Portland. He reports the gap of 258 miles in the last named road between Redding, Cal., and Glendale, Oregon, being rapidly reduced. A visit was next made to the Yellowstone National Park for the purpose of deciding on the expediency of allowing the construction of a railway through it. After witnessing the driving of the last spike upon the Northern Pacific, the Commissioner returned to Washington. He spoke very confidently of the possibilities of the country through which the Northern Pacific Railroad runs, and says in his opinion the road is destined to become one of the most prosperous in the United States. He believes it will not be as much obstructed by snow as are the Union and Central Pacific roads, on account of the nature of the country it traverses, and its easier passes through the mountains. The Bozeman and Mullen tunnels, he says, will probably be completed this year. The Commissioner also reports the Southern Pacific Railroad doing a good business, but does not think the country tributary to it is as valuable as that traversed by the Northern Pacific. The assistants of the Commissioner, who were sent to inspect the Central and Union Pacific Railroads, report those roads in admirable order.

It is expected at the Navy Department that Lieut. Harper, who was sent to Siberia to assist in the *Jeannette* search, and who was afterwards ordered to bring to America the bodies of Lieut. DeLong, Dr. Ambler and Jerome Collins, will leave Irkutsk about the first of November next, and will reach the United States with the bodies some time in January.

An unusual number of congressmen are in the city at present, on department business.

The resignation of Judge Roy, Chief of the Division of Postal Laws and Regulations of the Post Office Department, has been tendered to the Postmaster General, and will probably be accepted.

BALTIMORE, 27.—The Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates for governor, comptroller and attorney general, met at 11 o'clock. It was called to order by Henry Stockbridge, chairman of the State Central Committee. Morrison Harrison was elected temporary chairman. Committees on credentials and resolutions were appointed, and a recess taken until 10 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled the temporary officers were made permanent, and the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted.

Nominations being now in order, Hart B. Holton, of Baltimore County, was carried by acclamation and unanimously named as the candidate for governor. J. L. H. Smith, colored, of Baltimore, in the name of 40,000 colored voters of Maryland, guaranteed that 40,000 black votes would be placed in the ballot boxes for Holton.

The ticket was completed as follows: Comptroller, Washington Smith, of Dorchester; Attorney General, R. Stocket Matthews, of Baltimore.

The convention was addressed by Holton, nominee for governor, who promised, if elected, to carry out every reform pledged in the platform.

The platform adopted approves President Arthur's administration and declares that the gravest abuses now exist in the administration of the State government. The remainder of the resolutions referred to State matters exclusively.

Buffalo, N. Y., 26.—In the Democratic State Convention, at the conclusion of the roll-call, the committee on contested seats was chosen.

John Henry read a communication from the Anti-Monopoly League,

asking the convention to reaffirm the principles in last year's platform in reference to placing some restrictive powers on grasping corporations.

H. Franz, on behalf of the workmen, offered resolutions, the first asking the abolition of the contract system in penal institutions; to secure for children the benefits of free schools by prohibiting their employment in factories and workshops of prisons under 14 years of age; the enactment of the ten-hour law in factories; the establishment of a State bureau of printing. The resolutions were all referred. Recess.

Upon reassembling, a resolution was carried, distributing the seats in the convention to which the county of New York is entitled, as follows: County Democracy, 38; Tammany Hall, 28; Irving Hall 10.

Thomas C. Benedict of Ulster county was made permanent chairman. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The following is the platform: The Democracy of New York reaffirm the platform adopted at its last State convention, which has secured the approval of the people, as shown by a majority of nearly 200,000 at the last election; and they especially denounce the proposition that the people should be taxed to raise a surplus fund for the Federal Government to distribute among the States. We claim with pride and satisfaction that every pledge therein made has been in good faith redeemed. Valuable reforms have been wrought; useless offices have been abolished; the civil service has been freed from the debasing and injurious influences of partisan manipulation; the freedom and purity of the primaries have been secured; political assessments have been abolished; receivership abuses have been corrected; the principle of local self-government has been adhered to; the efficiency of the National Guard has been increased; taxation for the support of the Government has been reduced; a State Bureau of Labor Statistics has been established, the rights of the workmen are being further protected, and the injurious competition of convict labor has been curtailed, and business methods been improved in the management of State affairs.

On the record thus made and to which it will steadfastly adhere, the Democratic party asks a renewal of the award of confidence from the people. We invite with reason all friends of an improved State administration, irrespective of party, to join with the democracy in preserving and perfecting the reforms in progress, and in extending them to all branches of the State service.

We heartily endorse Governor Cleveland's administration. It justifies the great vote which elected him. He has most deservedly won the affection of the people by his industry, firmness, intelligence and aggressive honesty. The results make his administration one of the best the State ever had.

Isaac C. Maynard and Mr. Purcell were then named for Secretary of State. The ballot resulted, Maynard 209, Purcell 173. The nomination of Maynard was immediately made unanimous.

At a late hour the ticket was completed as follows: Controller, Alfred C. Chapin; State Treasurer, Robert A. Maxwell; Attorney General, Dennis O'Brien.

Louisville, 27.—The colored Convention, after the adoption of an address, did no business of importance, and adjourned; most of the members have gone home.

Boston, 27.—It is reported that a cable dispatch is received by the democratic State committee from J. O. Prince, positively refusing the nomination of Lieut. Governor.

MONTREAL, 27.—In August last an Englishman named O. J. Dewey, came here from Liverpool and began business as a produce shipper to England. He showed letters from the best houses all over England, ordering goods, and got all he wanted. He raised \$25,000 from Molson's bank on the strength of bills of lading. The drafts were duly honored when presented in Liverpool. The next shipment was on the 14th inst. and he got advances from the same bank of \$30,000, also on bills of lading. It is now discovered that Dewey has passed forged bills of lading in Boston and New York for advances there to a large amount. One bank in Boston is taken in to the extent of \$30,000, and the agents of a produce house in New York for over \$20,000. A produce merchant in London, Ont., is also defrauded out of 1,000 boxes of cheese, for which he holds forged securities on New York. The total amount of

the absconder's frauds reach at least \$100,000. Detectives are after him, and a large reward is offered for his arrest. He is supposed to be in the Eastern States.

Ottawa, 27.—Two Frenchmen, Lewler and Lachaffel, arranged a prize fight on the shore of Saint Mary's Lake, for Monday. As they were about to begin, the parish priest drove up, rushed through the crowd, and demanded that the pugilists, under pain of excommunication, cease hostilities. The men reluctantly dressed. Some of the crowd expressed indignation in words uncomplimentary to the Reverend Father. This led to new complications, and resulted in a match being arranged for the following evening between two men named Martin and Ammond. This battle took place and lasted 25 minutes; Ammond was worsted.

NEW YORK, 18.—John B. Conell, two years preceding March last, was clerk in the bureau of arrears arrested on the charge of forgery. It is alleged that he appropriated about \$100,000.

The News dealers of the west side have unanimously resolved to enter into an arrangement with outside news dealers regarding the price to be charged for newspapers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., 28.—Engineer and surveyor Nathan Sweet. It was agreed that the state committee should have power to decide who shall be a member from a district where there is a tie vote except in New York city. On motion of Grady of Tammany, it was decided that the county democracy shall name four of the members from New York County, Tammany Hall and Irving Hall, adjourned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 28.—The bark *Orontes* at Chatham picked up three fishermen in a dory on the St. Pierre bank who had been out six days from their vessel. One of them had opened a vein in his arm from which he sucked blood to quench his thirst.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., 28.—There is a light snow falling, but melting as soon as it touches the ground. The weather is cold and chilly.

ALBANY, 28.—Early this morning the boiler of the steamer *J. S. Robinson*, which lay at the foot of Waterloo Street, exploded with frightful force, instantly killing Capt. Geo. Swarner and fireman Wm. Cleary, and seriously injuring Fred Tinslar, engineer (who was blown into the water and narrowly escaped drowning), and Willard Durant and Melville Ryan, deck hands. Richard Van Zandt, son of Capt. Van Zandt of the tug *Ora*, from New Baltimore, lying along side the *Robinson*, was also injured. Capt. Robinson of the *Hattie M. Betts* was blown from his pilot house on to the wharf and severely injured. The *Cora* alongside was a total wreck. The *Robinson* sank immediately, carrying with her the body of Cleary, fireman. One section of the boiler, weighing two or three tons, was hurled 400 feet against the top story of a three-story building, crushing in a portion of the building; another section, weighing nearly a ton, crushed the roof of the barge *E. M. Downing*, and still another section was hurled to the rear, grazing the boat *Apollo* and tearing away the roof before it fell into the river. Buildings were shaken and shattered, and general consternation prevailed in the vicinity. The exploded boiler was built by Robert Livingston of this city in 1882.

LINCOLN, Neb., 28.—Ex-Senator Paddock, of the Utah Commission, passed through the city to-day, en route to Omaha. A correspondent had an interview with him in regard to the Utah Commission. In answer to a question, he said that the law had been enforced strictly. Very few men have ever read or understood the law and everybody has expected it to accomplish things which its framers never thought of accomplishing.

"What has been the effect of the enforcement of the law?"

"Such a movement cannot be ascertained in 15 minutes. The result was, of course, to elect to office, only those who practice monogamy. This is the complexion of the Legislature which will meet during the winter."

"Is this Legislature Mormon or Gentile?"

"The members, at least a majority of them, are Mormons and are controlled by the polygamists, and just there is where the newspapers of the west seem to think nothing has been accomplished. Women who are in polygamy, we also disfranchised; still it was to be expected that the Legislature would

be Mormon, but not polygamious. We have enforced the law to the letter, and the result is satisfactory beyond expectations. Many supposed the enforcement of the law would uproot polygamy. Such could not be the result, and I am inclined to think that, to commence with the law and the course taken are eminently proper. I am in favor of most rigid legislation, and we shall recommend to Congress what we think will most tend to root out the evil. Congress should, at the coming session, make some enactments in regard to the matter, and I am inclined to think it will do so. The legislation heretofore has never been enforced. There have been but three convictions in more than 20 years. If now the start made be followed up by proper steps the end will come long. Our commission will hold a meeting to prepare the final report some time in October. The meeting will be held in Washington, and some legislation will be recommended."

The Senator is enthusiastic over the prospect, and thinks there is now a prospect for the uprooting of the main evil.

CHICAGO, 28.—Wm. Jennings, mayor of Salt Lake City, was found in a room at the Palmer House this evening. He states that in reference to the law prohibiting polygamy leading citizens of that country are putting away their plural wives. In explanation he stated, they provide other houses for these wives, and they live there with their families.

"Has the Edmunds bill been very effective toward suppressing polygamy?"

"To some extent," replied the gentleman, "but it has not proved satisfactory to the Gentile element. The Commissioners have not only strictly enforced the law, but exceeded it, they have practically accomplished nothing."

"In what way have they exceeded their authority?"

"Take my case, for instance, I was married in 1855 to my first wife; I married in 1861 my second wife. I was a polygamist then, but before the passage of the Edmunds law my first wife died. I was not allowed to vote, yet I was not in polygamy when that bill passed, and I am not now a polygamist. What am I going to do about it? Why, I am going to sue the Commission for \$10,000 damages for depriving me of my rights as a free man. Government is not responsible for the acts of its officers when they exceed their authority, and I propose to show that they have done so in this case. Under the Edmunds law all offices held by polygamists are vacated."

"How is it that the Mormons still hold these offices," asked the reporter.

"Those offices are held by Mormons who are non-polygamists. When the office is vacated before the expiration of the term to which the official was elected, the vacancy is filled by appointment. The Probate Judge and two Selectmen are the appointive power. The majority, of course, can appoint. We will say, for instance, every official was a polygamist, a Selectman would resign, and the remaining two would appoint a Mormon who had only one wife, but was as strong in the faith as the other official, who had half a dozen wives; then the other Selectman would resign, and a similar appointment be made, and then the Probate Judge would resign, to be succeeded by an anti-polygamist, whose faith was equally orthodox, and by this means polygamist officeholders were succeeded by men of their own choice."

After this clear explanation Mayor Jennings stated that it was an idea of his own, and after consultation it was adopted and carried out.

"And you still hold the fort?"

A slight smile rippled over the Mayor's ruddy countenance as he said: "Yes, we offered the Gentiles a few places in our council chambers and county offices, believing that the minority should have a representation. They refused because they could not get them all. Now they shall not have any unless they vote themselves in. Democrats do not give republicans anything unless they vote themselves in, I believe, or republicans do not give democrats anything; and we intend to serve the Gentiles just that way. Utah polls about 38,000 votes, but about 10,000 were stricken from the rolls. The Gentiles polled less than 3,000 at the last election. I presume that was their full strength, but the disfranchisement injures to our strength."

"How so," asked the reporter, thinking this a contradiction terms. "My wife and myself were franchised. My ten sons will for us, and throughout the Territory children are coming of age who vote the wishes of their disfranchised parents. About 3,000 votes added yearly in this way and emigration."

thinking this a contradiction terms.

"What will be the next move of the Gentiles?"

"They are doing nothing, and do not think they will recommend any additional legislation. Edmunds bill has exhausted force, and accomplished nothing, though I believe the title women are getting up usual petitions to Congress. They are the ones that make the noise."

The Mayor next referred to social evil. He said: "The city is rapidly filling up with abandoned women, and they are getting troublesome that I may have to drive them out of the city. Gentiles came to Utah, and women did not live in our city, and there were no rum shops either."

Mr. Jennings further stated that the night the city was shot the Gentiles feared the *Tribune*, the *Gentiles* that had been violently himself and the church, was lynched.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The report of the Navy has just received Commander Frank Wildes, United States steamer *Yankee* report of the cruise of that ship the Western coast of Greenland last summer while surveying in capacity of a reserve ship for Greeley relief expedition under command of Lieutenant Garlington. The first part of the report, describes the voyage up Baffin Bay, is comparatively unimportant. On the 2d of August the *Yankee* arrived at Cary Island, and being found a cairn containing the report left by Lieut. Garlington, that the *Proteus* had passed the land July 21, twelve days before of the *Yankee*. After leaving the record in the cairn, Commander Wildes pushed on north through loose streams of ice, and the 3rd of August reached Lorton Island, where the cairn was covered in which was found the record left by Lieutenant Garlington, announcing the wreck and total loss of the *Proteus* the 23d, giving a brief account of own immediate party. The *Yankee* then ran down to Pandora where Commander Wildes ordered another cairn containing letters from both Captain Lieut. Garlington, stating the whole expeditionary the shipwrecked *Proteus* had ed southward in small boats to meet the *Yankee* coming or find the Swedish steamer *Svea* at Cape York. Commander Wildes upon discovering these records started at once southward in track of the retreating boats, seeing the coast carefully for any of the missing men. Finally September 20th Commander Wildes found Lieutenant Garlington, the Greeley relief party, Pike and the crew of the *Yankee* at Upper Navik, and on the day sailed for St. John, including the report Commander Wildes says: "I earnestly wish to the department the possibility of again sending a vessel of Newfoundland, unless equipped to encounter the Arctic winter. Had I been of this description, nothing to prevent passage into the *Yankee* at Cape York and remaining there, maintaining our position until moved off the shore. I put this vessel on several on the edge of a pack of ice, idea how she would behave, result was not encouraging. The screw rudder and post was greatly to be feared vessels which cruise in them carry heavy iron two-bladed screws as well as spare rudders."

NEW ORLEANS, 28.—General sent for Dr. W. G. Ryan, who, his wife being sick, the doctor arrived, Mrs. McGoff got fired two shots at Ryan, him, and then shot himself, probably fatal wounds.

Minneapolis, Minn., 28.—The are just received in this city collision on the Minneapolis and St. Paul Railroad this morning. Shaaka, in which four persons killed and several injured. Particulars are not yet received.