

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

CHICAGO, 6.—The attaches of the railway mail service here evince a deep interest in the late developments and future probabilities in connection with the observance of certain civil service rules by the new Administration. The *Iner-Ocean* to-morrow morning will publish an article in relation to the matter, the substance of which is as follows: Captain White, division superintendent at Chicago, is said to have received the following telegram from Postmaster-General Vilas to-day: "I understand an organization is forming among the postal clerks in your division for the purpose of retaining their own positions by striking providing other clerks are thrown out. I want to know the truth." General discussion of the message led to considerable talk in relation to some thirty removals of alleged efficient men, who, among others, were a short time ago suddenly required to appear for civil service examination. This circumstance is claimed to have resulted in preparations for a general strike.

BOSTON, 6.—Ex-Gov. Hale's failure has involved a large number of Boston people and banks. C. A. Parks, of No. 17 Milk Street, is involved to the extent of \$30,000. The Commonwealth National, Massachusetts National and Freedman's National hold his paper. They say they are secured. Hale was interested in the Boston, Winthrop and Shore Railroad to the extent of \$80,000. Henry Hale, of New York, a brother of the ex-Governor, is said to be involved \$40,000, and J. Hale, another brother, \$20,000. It is stated that Governor Hale, while here recently, claimed to be worth \$200,000 more than he owed. He was trying to negotiate some of his paper. It is said the Massachusetts National Bank holds \$50,000 worth of trade paper entirely secured.

One of his unsuccessful enterprises was the Lebanon Woolen Mills of Lebanon, N. H., in which it is alleged he sunk over \$50,000. Another unfortunate scheme was the purchase of an island near San Francisco, with the idea of starting a mammoth sheep or cattle ranch. Another project was a salt mountain at San Domingo, which was supposed to be a mine of wealth, but which failed to pan out. Governor Hale was interested in mines in Idaho and other places, and it is said numerous New Hampshire farmers invested and lost heavily. Another scheme was the purchase of the Hotel Avon in this city, which also proved disastrous. Mr. Johnson, proprietor of the Quincy House, who had had large dealings Hale, states that he believes the ex-Governor spent \$50,000 in securing his gubernatorial election. Gov. Hale's property in Suffolk county in the State has been attached by Johnson for \$100,000. Sensational developments are promised shortly.

NEW YORK, 7.—After the doctors had visited General Grant this afternoon, they said that, as compared with the week before, there was no appreciable increase in the swelling in the throat, and no apparent increase of cancerous trouble in the throat. Because of his having contracted a cold, or from other causes, the General, on Saturday, experienced greater pain than usual. This was directly the result of increased secretions and the efforts to throw off these secretions from the throat. The patient is now relieved, the trouble having been temporary.

SAN FRANCISCO, 7.—*Examiner* Tombstone, Arizona: J. F. Nittingale who has just arrived from Nacagori, Sonora, Mexico, says, Three American miners, Fred Huntington, Peter McCurtin and Peter Palmer were killed by Apaches at their mine May 27th. The bodies of McCurtin and Palmer were found in the dump box, shot through the head and their skulls crushed. Huntington's body was found at the bottom of the shaft. Two other men, names unknown, were killed by Apaches on the Opatro trail, about a week previous.

Grasshopper ravages in California are much less serious than at first supposed. Damages to grain by them are mostly confined to the southern portions of the San Joaquin Valley. Latest reports from there show that the first statements were greatly exaggerated. No correct estimate can yet be made of the damage. Young vineyards in the neighborhood of Sacramento have been partially damaged, but bearing vines have escaped. The pests will not remain long in the State. The trade winds which occur at this season of the year don't seem to agree with them.

D. M. Coquette, of the Agricultural Department, Washington, is here investigating their ravages.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Secretary Whitney, in his official order relative to the employment of the Naval Band of the U. S. *New Hampshire*, at the Newport Theatre, and practically annulling their engagements, finds no special law on the subject of musicians taking employment outside that covered by their enlistment. The custom of permitting it he finds universal, and the compensation provided by the Government is ased somewhat upon the supposition that enlisted musicians will supplement their government pay from private employment. But in these cases there is a universal rule that the government shall not enter into competition with private individuals unfairly. This has become the subject of a general army order to the effect that the Secretary of War has discouraged the employment of regimental bands for

purposes not connected with their duties in the military service, and he holds that they should not be brought into competition with local bands. In the naval service the same should apply, at least to the extent of preventing unfair competition between the bands supported by government, and private individuals engaged in the same business.

CITY OF MEXICO, 7.—At a meeting of Americans last night, a committee was appointed to go up the Central Railroad on Monday morning to welcome the new minister, General Jackson, who is coming on a special car. A speech of welcome will be made by Superintendent McKenzie, of the Central Railroad. Preparations are being made for a banquet to the new minister, to which the President and cabinet and foreign diplomats will be invited.

Resolutions were passed at last night's meeting complimentary to the retiring minister, Mr. Morgan, and Consul General Strother.

BOSTON, 7.—Leading clearing houses in the United States report total clearances for the week ending June 6, at \$748,637,626; a decrease of 15.5 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

GALVESTON, 7.—A special to the *News* from Sherman says: A meteor of remarkable size was seen near midnight last night, going in a southwesterly direction. The sky was brilliantly illuminated by it for several seconds. A moment after the meteor had disappeared, a loud explosion, similar to a discharge of heavy artillery, was heard, accompanied by a perceptible shock. This phenomenon was followed by a rumbling like distant thunder. The meteor appeared to be almost the size of a flour barrel. It was also observed at McKinney, 35 miles distant, where a hissing sound was heard, greatly alarming some of the colored people, who were returning from prayer meeting, and causing them to take to flight, shouting that the day of judgment had come.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The *Post* will say the following appointments will be made to-morrow: J. E. Budd, of Stockton, Cal., receiver of the land office; H. C. Wallace, of Salt Lake.

WASHINGTON, 7.—President Cleveland attended a meeting of delegates to the Convention of Charities and Corrections at Dr. Sunderland's church this evening, and was an attentive listener to the speeches on prison reform delivered by Secretary Rounds, of the Prison Association, New York; Capt. Gr. R. Brockway, Superintendent of Elmira, N. Y., Reformatory; Ex-Gov. Anderson, of Kentucky, and Dr. Byers, of Ohio.

The President did not drive out to-day, but in the afternoon took a walk as far as Ninth Street, where he got on one of the open street cars and returned to the White House.

BALTIMORE, 7.—A six days' go-as-you-please walking match was begun at five minutes past 12 this morning, at the Monumental Gardens. The match is for half the gate receipts, and is governed by Astley rules.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The *Sunday Capital* says: The losses of government from the dishonest operations of the postmaster at Lewiston, Idaho, will not be very large. The Postoffice Department has got track of and intercepted fourteen of thirty letters, each of which contain \$800 worth of money orders, which were sent by Hobbs, defaulter, to banks in the west for collection, and that the Canadian Postal Department has stopped mail intended for Hobbs, at Victoria, B. C.

WINNIPEG, 7.—The following dispatch has been received: "Fort Pitt, N. W. T., 3d, via Battleford, 6th. General Middleton with fifty men each of the 90th Midland and Grenadiers and a Gatling gun with eight men, left to join Gen. Strange this evening. All the mounted men left early this morning. Capt. Steele, who is pursuing Big Bear, has not yet been heard from, consequently it is not known when the men belonging to this column will return. Gen. Middleton before leaving said they would not return until all Big Bear's prisoners were rescued."

Fort Pitt, June 4.—Capt. Steele with seventy mounted scouts and police, had an engagement with Big Bear at Two Lakes, fifty miles southeast of here, yesterday. He came upon the Indians at nine o'clock in the morning as they were striking camp and immediately attacked them. Finding their front too strong he executed a clever flanking movement, taking the Indians in the rear and driving them in disorder across a small creek, where he was unable to follow on account of his small force. The Indians numbered fully 250. He saw no signs of prisoners during the fight. Steele sent Interpreter McKee with a flag of truce. He advanced but was fired on. He got near enough to be heard, however, and called out to Big Bear in the Indian tongue who replied indistinctly. McKee said: "If you will deliver our people we will cease firing." The Indian replied: "We intend to clean you out." Steele's loss was three wounded.

Fort Pitt, via Battleford, 6.—Strange's column arrived at Little Red Deer River on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, 7.—Four sailors from the U. S. ship *Omaha* came ashore this afternoon and before returning aboard the ship went into Mott St., when David Gwinn, who was with them, fancied that a party of Chinamen was laughing at him and his friends, and drawing a revolver fired into the crowd of Mongolians, Ah Mow received the bullet in his left eye and was almost instantly killed. Another bullet en-

tered the breast of Young Hock and he will probably die.

NEW YORK, 8.—Dr. Douglas remained at the Grant residence last night and when he left this morning said the General suffered through the night and was suffering this morning with rheumatic pains which resulted from the weather conditions attending the storm. The pains prevailed throughout the body as well as the throat, where added soreness was felt. Despite all this the General has rested fairly well throughout the night. Dr. Douglas is anxious to get the patient out of the city.

PETERSBURG, Va., 8.—Intelligence has been received here that at a late hour last night one-half the town of Suffolk on the Norfolk and Western railroad was burned. The loss will be heavy.

The total loss will be over \$300,000. It is impossible as yet to learn the amount of insurance.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., 8.—The situation in Jackson County is becoming serious. Hundred of families are on the verge of starvation, and unless aid is speedily extended by the remainder of the State, or the outside world, most disastrous results may be expected. Some of the more fortunate and influential people of the country, and others who believed the condition of the inhabitants exaggerated have heretofore denied the reports that have from time to time been published, stating that things could be tidied over till the new crop could be raised, but now much alarm prevails and public meetings are being held in all the villages, and local papers are printing appeals for aid. Last week meetings were held at White Pine and New Kentuck, at which scores of citizens, representing their respective neighborhoods testified as to the extent of the famine. Many pitiful stories are being told. Hiram Cobb, owner of a mill, said the people would come at the rate of a dozen a day after walking a long distance, begging for a pint or a quart of meal, and sometimes bringing half a peck of grain or a few ears of corn to be ground. He knew men who had gone for five days without food, and he himself would soon be a sufferer.

J. H. Garrett said that his neighbors were

ACTUALLY STARVING.

John Smith, county assessor, said that to his knowledge 35 families were in danger of starvation at New Kentuck. An appeal for aid was signed by representatives of 100 families. These are but specimen stories. One family is said to have subsisted for five days on lettuce, and when found were nearly dead.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Examination of the Washington monument this morning confirms the report that the capstan has been shattered by lightning. The break made by the lightning is on the northeast corner of the capstan, and four fragments fell to the ground, where they were found to-day nearly 40 feet from the base of the monument.

WASHINGTON, 8.—The President today made the following appointments: To be U. S. Marshals, Robert S. Kelly, for Montana; Thomas Jefferson Carr, for Wyoming; Romulo Martinez, for New Mexico. To be U. S. Attorney, Anthony C. Campbell, for Wyoming. WILLIAMSBURG, Va., 8.—At 12 o'clock last night, a fire broke out in the right wing of the building of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, and before it could be got under control, everything was destroyed. The buildings burned comprise the original ones of the institution which were erected over one hundred years ago. There were 200 female patients in the burning building, but all of them were rescued except one. The total loss is estimated at \$120,000 to \$140,000; insurance about \$40,000. The fire is believed to have resulted from some trouble with the electric light wires.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—A mass meeting attended by 40,000 persons was held in London this afternoon to denounce the action of Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in increasing the duties on beer and spirits.

LONDON, 7.—The *Daily Telegraph* states that there is absolutely no foundation for the report of the assassination of the Ameer Abdurrahman and that the report was telegraphed to the St. Petersburg *Novosti* from Vienna and not from the Caucasus, as alleged.

The French man-of-war *Renard*, with a crew of 92 souls, is believed to have foundered in the Red Sea.

It is reported that government is meditating the retention of more troops in Egypt.

BERLIN, 7.—Steamers of the newly subsidized lines to Asia and Australia, will call at Flushing or Antwerp, but not at Southampton as was first intended.

LONDON, 7.—Mr. Lowell left London at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Eaton Hall, near Chester, the seat of the Duke of Westminster, where he will remain until Wednesday, when he will embark on the *Scythia* at Liverpool, for Boston.

Mr. White, the English ad-interim minister at Constantinople, is negotiating for the consent of the Sultan for the establishment of a permanent British garrison at Alexandria. If the Porte assents the evacuation of Egypt will be quickened. The aim of English policy is to obtain security against the possibility of occupation by any other power after the English leave, and to

maintain English dominance over Egypt and the Sudan.

BERLIN, 7.—The Prince Imperial has written to King Leopold of Belgium, requesting him to postpone his visit to Emperor William until the end of autumn. The Prince states that although the Emperor is convalescent it is desirable that he be spared all excitement.

A bill has been presented to the Bundesrath in relation to the Brunswick succession. It omits the usual demand for urgency, an indication that Prince Bismarck expects serious opposition to the measure.

Prince Bismarck was received at Kissingen to-day by an enormous crowd of people, who greeted him with enthusiastic acclamations. The Prince gave a dinner this evening to celebrate the 50th anniversary of his entrance into the service of the State.

MADRID, 7.—A large meeting of free traders to-day condemned the government for breaking off negotiations with England for a commercial treaty.

The death rate from cholera in Valencia has doubled.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary, it is now absolutely asserted that there is no genuine cholera in Madrid. The Mayor of Madrid has issued a proclamation ordering sanitary measures in stables, outhouses, etc., enjoining cleanliness in the streets and houses, and offering gratuitous analysis of suspicious food.

PARIS, 7.—The *Gaulois* says Russia declines all offers of Americans and Irishmen sent through the Russian minister at Washington to equip a privateer fleet against England.

BERLIN, 7.—The imperial war minister is drafting a plan for a large increase of the army, based upon the calculated results of the coming general census. The peace effective force will be raised from 418,000 to 480,000. Besides this two new batteries will be added to each *corps d'armee* and two guns to each battery not mobilized, practically augmenting the artillery 60 per cent. The cavalry increase has not yet been decided upon.

LONDON, 7.—Earthquake shocks at Serinagar and other points in the vale of Cashmere, continue at intervals, averaging three hours in length. Whole villages have been engulfed, and terrible subterranean noises are heard, driving the people frantic with fear. The horrors of approaching famine are added to the other results of the disaster, as many thousand bushels of grain have been swallowed up in the chasms, which are constantly opening.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 7.—Three hundred houses, fifty shops, and three mosques in the Stamboul quarters of this city, were destroyed by fire to-day. One person was killed and many were injured.

VIENNA, 7.—Of 275 deputies elected last week, 118 belong to the party of the Left, which has lost 18 seats.

LONDON, 8.—The English-Afghan frontier commission is moving to the upper Paropamsan mountains to avoid Herat.

A VOICE FROM ABROAD.

IMPENETRABILITY OF THE MORMON SYSTEM—THE U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISION—JUDGE ZANE'S DECISION REVIEWED—ABSURDITY OF THE COMMISSIONER'S ACTIONS.

LONDON, May 20th, 1885.

Editor *Deseret News*:

It is interesting and instructive to note the impenetrability of the "Mormon" system to the adverse measures and influences that are brought to bear upon it. Nothing that has been done by its enemies has yet accomplished anything in the direction sought. The violence of mobs, the misrepresentations of able writers and orators, the odium cast upon its adherents, the slaughter of its supposed originators, the death of its alleged prime movers, local and national legislation, adverse and vicious rulings of courts, strained applications of special laws, threats of fine and imprisonment, and a general assault affecting women and children as well as men of high and low degree, have all utterly failed to make a mark upon its armor or find a vulnerable spot in its organism. Strange that this does not induce many more thinking people to frankly and earnestly investigate its claims to a divine origin!

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in reference to

JURIES IN UTAH

is in some respects astonishing. The opinion respecting the power of the local courts to issue open venire when the laws of the United States and of the Territory expressly provide a different method for obtaining juries, is simply amazing to all students of law who have learned to respect the integrity of courts and to understand the prevalence of statutory over common law provisions. The decision that the empaneling of a grand jury to enquire into all classes of crime, both under territorial and congressional laws, is part of a prosecution under the laws of the United States against bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, is sufficiently remarkable to cause surprise in legal minds. But the announcement of the doctrine that in prosecuting a "Mormon" for either of the offenses named, it is good law to pack a jury with persons hostile to his belief, and pick them from the street, when the written law says they must be drawn from a list prepared in a manner described and that if not so drawn they may be challenged, is simply amazing. There are only two conclu-

sions to be drawn by an ordinary and unprejudiced mind: One is that the Court did not understand simple principles of law—which is incredible; and the other, that the desire to convict "Mormons" and thus suppress polygamy was more powerful with the Court than the jurisprudence of centuries and the precedents of undisputed authorities.

This desire is affecting certain functionaries to the point of fanaticism. When such an august tribunal as the Supreme Court of the United States is swayed by the prevalent official insanity, it shows that the complaint has assumed formidable dimensions.

That so small a body of religionists as the Latter-day Saints or "Mormons" should be the mark of these extraordinary exertions and departures from judicial consistency, argues the weakness of the cause against them or the strength of their position, or both. There is little doubt that if any other people than the "Mormons" and any other cause than an obnoxious feature of their religion had been in question, a very different ruling would have been rendered. What can be thought of a court that lends itself to popular clamor and joins in a crusade against a religious body? And what must be the fate of a nation which endorses judicial chicanery used for the purpose of persecution and intended to bolster up illegal engines of oppression? When executive and legislative powers are joined by the judiciary in unjust, unprecedented and unconstitutional measures to put down a system that cannot be legally assailed successfully, it is strong evidence that a fatal rottenness has attacked the very heart of the body politic and is a sure precursor of premature decay.

THE DECISION OF JUDGE ZANE

in the case of President Angus M. Cannon is the worst and most inconsistent of all the exhibitions of judicial gymnastics in which the interpreters of the law in the United States have indulged. Repeated readings of the ruling and summing up only serve to make them appear more sophisticated and obscure. And when the Judge's previous utterances on the same question are perused, one is led to ask which is the more amazing, his supreme indifference to the inconsistent position in which he appears before the world, or his unconcealed animus against a religion which he thinks "difficult to deal with," and its leaders, of whom he wishes to make an example. All the inexcusable proceedings of the past few months, the engagement of low-lived spotters and sneaks, the invasion of private domiciles, the terrorism over women and little children, the indecent questionings, the prying into domestic affairs, the intimidation of witnesses and the applying of legal thumbscrews to extort information about the most intimate relations of men and women, with the accompanying scandals, gossip, vile insinuations and taint upon the public mind, have been, through measures in support of the theory, endorsed by Judge Zane and announced by him in the *Arnold* case, that sexual intercourse between persons not legally married was the offense aimed at by the section of the Edmunds law against unlawful cohabitation. Now he announces that sexual intercourse is not an essential element of that offense; that if a man "holds out to the world two or more women as his wives," a jury trying him for unlawful cohabitation need not take any other fact into consideration, and that a man so accused must not be allowed to show the absence or cessation of sexual intercourse!

Why this sudden and radical transformation? Turning one's self inside out is nothing to it. Owl yesterday, ape to-day. It is not the frog from the tadpole, but fowl from fish. Not evolution, nor metamorphosis, but transmutation. From judge to harlequin from Zane to zany. Is it not clear that the object is to convict a prominent "Mormon," lawfully or unlawfully? Under the first definition, authoritatively announced from the bench, Brother Cannon could not be convicted. But, according to Judge Zane, Congress in passing the Edmunds law legislated against the Church, and here is a chance to "remove an example" in one of its leading men, and that chance must be improved at the expense of judicial honor, fairness and consistency.

If a man holds out to the world certain women as his wives, whether he has marital association with them or not, he is to be convicted of unlawful cohabitation. If he has illicit intercourse, even continuously, with any number of women, then, so long as he does not hold them out to the world as his wives, he is not guilty of unlawful cohabitation. That is Judge Zane's interpretation of the law. Yet he says the law was framed to "protect society," and "any practice or custom that attacks society attacks us all, because that is all of us; that which attacks any individual or any class affects society, because the protection of society depends upon the protection of its units."

Then why punish the man who "holds out to the world" that he has three wives, when there is no proof of any conduct that can be called immoral, and let him go free who practises immorality which actually injures society, simply because he does not "hold out to the world" that the partners of his wrong-doing are his wives? Again, on Judge Zane's reasoning it does not matter how many actual wives a man has or how much he may associate with them, so long as he does not "hold them out to the world" as