

ded yards from the cistern. This was late Wednesday evening. When the body was taken from the water it was yet warm, and blood gushed from the trunk. It was the body of a portly woman, weighing about 160 pounds, and about 40 years old. A deep gash was cut in below the shoulder blade, as if with an ax, and a wound on the forehead, as if made with a blunt instrument. The body was taken to Troy, where it was viewed by a large number of people, but not identified until Thursday, when it was recognized as the body of Mrs. Stilwell Hendershot, residing on a farm fourteen miles back of Troy. A neighbor of Hendershot's, while in the city yesterday saw the murdered woman's husband, and also noticed a valise marked J. H. Hendershot, while the steamer *Droillard* was at Troy last night. A search warrant was procured, the valise opened and found to contain clothing of the victim covered with blood. Warrants were made out immediately for Stillwell Hendershot, husband, and J. H. and Wm. Hendershot, his son. The old man and his son William were arrested and brought to Troy last night. The oldest son refused to come and defied arrest. An increased posse was sent after him, and he was brought to Troy this morning and placed in jail. He acknowledges committing the crime himself, and says his father and brother had nothing to do with it. The old man's testimony seems to throw the weight of the crime upon himself and oldest son. The murder of Mrs. Hendershot arose from her refusal to sign away the farm to which she had a deed in fee simple, and which the father and sons wanted to dispose of. Several hundred people were present at the trial, and about noon an effort was made to seize the criminals and mete out summary vengeance on them, but the officers succeeded in averting an attack. The result of the preliminary trial released William, and the other brother and father were remanded to jail.

LATER.—At 7 o'clock the mob at Troy took the eldest son out of jail and hung him to a beam in the barn where the crime was committed. He made a confession that his father shot his mother, and that he cut her head off with an ax. At 10 o'clock the mob passed through Tell City on the way to Connelldown, three miles above, to hang the father and the other son who are in jail there. There is a mob 200 strong.

NEW YORK, 10.—President Arthur was in consultation until 3 o'clock this morning with John J. O'Brien, Bernard Maglin, Robert G. McCord, DeWitt C. Wheeler, Wm. Dowd, U. S. District Attorney Elihu Root, Police Commissioner Stephen B. French and Cornelius N. Bliss. Among the visitors this morning were Stephen B. Elkins, Wm. Laimber, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Marshal Morton McMichael, Schuyler Crosby, J. Q. Quintard and Attorney General Brewster. The President had a long consultation with Brewster. The subject discussed, it is said, was the tendering of the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Cornelius N. Bliss of this city.

WASHINGTON, 10.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has submitted a report of operations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1884. The sales, entries and selections of public lands embraced 26,834,041 acres: Indian lands, 697,129 acres; total, 27,531,170 acres; an increase over the year 1883 of 8201,137 acres, and over the year 1882 of 13,222,003 acres. Receipts from the disposals of public lands, \$1,840,993; from Indian lands, \$938,187; total \$12,779,130; an increase over 1883 of \$1,073,364, and over 1882 of \$4,392,750; to which is to be added \$10,275 received for certified copies of records, making the total receipts for the year \$12,789,405.

The commissioner renews his recommendation that the pre-emption law be repealed, and deems it important that the homestead laws be amended so as to require proof of actual residence and improvement for two years before homestead entry may be commuted to cash payment. He recommends the repeal of the timber culture act; the act providing that lands covered by relinquishments shall be subject to entry immediately upon cancellation at the Land Office; the desert land law and the timber and stone land acts.

There were 1,070 miles of railroad constructed during the year under railroad grants. The commissioner suggests that a commission be appointed to examine and decide upon unsettled private land claims in New Mexico, Colorado and Arizona, and recommends a new boundary line between Colorado and Utah and a survey of the boundary line between Dakota and Montana, and the Yellowstone Park.

Thirty-two cases of illegal fencing of public lands have been reported, the area enclosed aggregating 443,980 acres. Twelve cases have been acted upon and suits recommended to compel the removal of fences. A very large number of complaints remain uninvestigated for want of facilities. The Commissioner says that a portion of the public lands still remaining should be economized for the use of settlers.

An act reserving the public lands, except mineral and timber reserves, for entry under the homestead law, with amendments, to prevent the evasion of its wise restrictions, would be a measure meeting this end. In conclusion the Commissioner points out the necessity for the immediate adoption of some measure by which the natural forests may be preserved at the headwaters of important rivers and their tributaries, and in such other

situations where their preservation is expedient for climatic effect and other reasons of utility. He says there is no good reason why lands, worth from \$25 to \$100 per acre for timber, should be sold for \$1.25 and \$2.50 per acre, as at present, and he favors the withdrawal from sale or entry under existing laws, of all distinctively timber lands of the United States, until an examination and appraisal can be made. After examination, permanent timber reserves should be established where deemed desirable, and provision made for the sale, at not less than their appraised value, of the remainder.

BOSTON, 11.—In reference to Blaine's denial of the assertion of Warren Fisher, that he, (Blaine), had offered a sum of money for the Mulligan letters, given in these dispatches, Fisher reiterates his claim, that Blaine did make such an offer. He declares that, at the request of Elisha Atkins, and at the special request of Mr. Blaine, he went to New York in the spring of 1880, and met Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel; that then and there Mr. Blaine made a request to obtain for money or otherwise from Jim Mulligan, all letters and memoranda in which Mr. Blaine had any interest. The amount was not limited, and he was authorized to pay \$10,000 if he could not obtain them for less. Mr. Blaine said John Cummings, partner of Elisha Atkins, would furnish the money.

NEW YORK, 11.—The national republican committee is in receipt of information from a source they consider trustworthy, that the "Mormon" church in Utah, decided soon after the nomination of Cleveland and Hendricks was made, to take a hand in the pending canvass by giving aid of a substantial character to the democratic ticket. Information is to the effect that at a council of the Mormon Church held in Salt Lake City, it was voted to give to the National Democratic Committee one tenth of the church tithings, to be used in aiding in the election of Cleveland, and if possible a majority of both Houses of Congress. In return for this contribution, the Mormon council has secured a promise from the democratic committee that, in the event of success, Utah shall be admitted to the Union as a State. As an additional inducement for Utah's admission, the council promised that she will, as a Democratic State, send two democrats to the United States Senate.

FAIRBURY, 11s.—Walton's mill and business block adjoining were burned early this morning. The loss will approximate \$200,000; insurance not known. At three o'clock the fire was still raging and threatening to destroy the Check-power factory.

NEW YORK, 11.—Kiernan's agency reports Wall Street gossip as saying the withdrawal of the Baltimore and Ohio company from the pool, which takes its effect on the 12th inst., will doubtless bring about an immediately aggressive policy in which all lines will participate. It is understood that a special meeting has been called to consider the situation. Efforts will be made to bring about a settlement of existing complications.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 9.—A dispatch from Hanoi states that General Negrier's column had an engagement at the village of Kep with 6,000 Chinese regulars, who occupied an entrenchment round a central redoubt. The Chinese commenced the attack by trying to surround the French. The fighting lasted until 2 p.m., when the retreat of the Chinese towards the frontier of China was cut off, and the Chinese troops then fled in the direction of Das Guan, pursued by the French. They keep the garrison and defended their position bravely, compelling the French to surround the redoubt and carry it at the point of the bayonet. Of the Chinese in the village alone 600 were killed. The French fought with spirit and decision. They captured all the enemies' war material, mules and horses. A French captain and 20 men were killed, and two officers and 50 men wounded. Gen. Negrier was slightly wounded. Gen. Briere de Lisle has started for Kep to assist Negrier's forces.

SHANGHAI, 9.—The French cruisers have stopped and boarded the English merchant steamers plying between Amoy and the island of Formosa.

Herbert Bismarck, upon receipt today of a telegraph summons, left the city for Berlin instead of to The Hague. Prime Minister Ferry paid two visits to Herbert Bismarck Wednesday. The latter informed his friends he had been completely successful in performing his delicate mission to Paris, but the nature of his mission is unknown.

It is stated that one of the objects of Herbert Bismarck's mission to England and France is to obtain the extradition of German socialists as common law offenders.

ROME, 9.—The Cantania district in Sicily, which suffered from the cyclone yesterday, presents almost the same appearance that Casamicciolo did after the earthquake of 1882. It is believed many corpses will yet be found.

CAIRO, 10.—Col. Kitchener telegraphs that a rumor is current at Ambukel that the rebels have captured three Europeans with their dragomen. If the report is true, the prisoners are presumably Col. Stewart; Power, correspondent of the London Times, and M. Herbin, French consul at Khartoum. Thus there is some hope that the lives of these three have been spared. One hundred row boats forming a part of the Nile expedition have

arrived at Assouan. The Canadian contingent has passed Assiout in a steamer.

LONDON, 10.—The prospect of a compromise franchise bill being reached between the conservatives and liberals is improving. It is alleged, that the government's scheme for the redistribution of parliamentary seats to correct the disparity which now exists between the representation of the population in counties and boroughs had smoothed the way for a settlement. The Marquis of Salisbury and his conservative colleagues the Duke of Richmond and Earl Cairns are holding a conference at Garlin Castle, Residence of the Duke of Richmond, looking to a settlement of the difficulty with the liberals.

PARIS, 10.—La Liberte urges upon the government the necessity of sending reinforcements to Tonquin, stating notwithstanding the victories of the French forces there, they are suffering a daily reduction in numbers, while the Chinese losses can be indefinitely replaced. China, where life is held cheap, must otherwise prevail, and it is evident a large and costly French army must be dispatched to Tonquin to save the remnant of the French forces there, unless too late.

BERLIN, 10.—Bismarck has prepared a project to be laid before the Reichstag the coming session for the purchase by the empire of all the railways now owned by the different federal governments, and centralizing the administration thereof in Berlin. It is stated the governments of Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Saxony oppose this scheme of the consolidation of the railway power. It is also stated if their opposition continues, Bismarck will sell the Prussian railways to the German empire, and threatens to crush the other railways by competition.

MADRID, 10.—During the past 24 hours there were four deaths from cholera in Spain.

ST. PETERSBURG, 10.—Three Russian frigates will sail for China Saturday.

PLATFORM OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

THE People's Party, at its Territorial Convention, on Wednesday, October 8th, re-adopted the platform of principles formulated at the People's Territorial Convention of 1882, and sustained by the party everywhere. We therefore present it to our readers as a faithful expression of the sentiments of the great body of the citizens of Utah and the platform on which the People's Delegate to Congress stands and presents himself for the suffrages of the electors. We see no reason for any change in the document and consider that the late Convention did wisely in accepting it as a formulation of the political views of the very large majority of the people of Utah:

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The People's Party struggling for supremacy of constitutional law and the sacred privilege of local self-government, submit the following declaration of principles:

1st. We believe that the protection of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is the object of free government, and that the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established to secure the greatest possible liberty to man, woman and child consistent with the public welfare.

2d. We believe that free government can only exist where the people governed participate in the administration thereof.

3d. We believe that any party or faction of a political community that seeks to subvert the institutions of local self-government, aims a deadly thrust at the Constitution, and that such party or faction is unworthy the suffrages of a free people.

4th. We believe that any official who attempts to stifle the popular voice as expressed at the ballot box guilty of treason against the sovereign people.

5th. We believe that the right to frame laws suited to the requirements of the Territory having been vested by Congress in the Legislature elected by its citizens, to deprive them of that right by substituting a commission, arbitrarily appointed, and thus to disfranchise a hundred and fifty thousand people and reduce them to a condition of serfdom, would be unprecedented in the history of the nation—an act that could not be justified by any actual necessity, and that the attempt by a pretended political party to create such a revolution in the government of this Territory is worthy only of conspirators and political adventurers.

6th. We believe in the right of the people of a Territory as well as of a State to test in the courts established by the government the constitutionality or construction of any enactment, local or congressional, and express our astonishment at the public declaration of a high federal official of this Territory and the enunciation by a so-called political party, that the people have no rights except such as Congress may grant to them, and that to differ with the Territorial Executive about the construction of a statute is a nullification. We utterly repudiate such a monstrous doctrine as worthy alone of the most absolute despotism, and claim that the United States Constitution in its benign provisions extends

alike over the States and Territories of the American Union, and that it is the bounden duty of the Governor as much as the humblest citizen to yield obedience to the laws as they are construed by the courts. We utterly repudiate the unconstitutional attempt by any Executive to usurp judicial or legislative functions, and to hold the American citizen bound by the partial, prejudiced, unfair and illegal construction which he may see fit to place upon any statute.

7th. Citizenship is the basis of the right of suffrage. While the elective franchise is a privilege conferred by law, the qualifications for its exercise grow out of the condition of citizenship, and as citizenship is not dependent upon sex or regulated thereby, whatever right of voting originates in the citizenship of men inheres also in the citizenship of women. Female citizens, equally with male citizens are amenable to the law, therefore they are entitled to an equal voice with men in the framing of the law. As all just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, and that consent is expressed by the suffrage, and as women as well as men are made subject to the government of this country, the denial of the suffrage to women is inconsistent with the principles which underlie our national institutions. The moral and intellectual, as well as physical excellence of our sons and daughters being largely dependent upon the mothers who bare and train them, the women of the nation should be endowed with full political freedom, that, being made familiar with political rights and principles they be able to instill into the hearts of the rising generation the spirit of patriotism, the love of liberty and a reverence for republican institutions. For twelve years the women citizens of Utah have enjoyed the right to vote at all elections in this Territory and have exercised it with credit to themselves and to the benefit of the community, and the people's Party hereby denounces the attempts which have been made to deprive women voters of the right of suffrage, as illiberal and unmanly assaults upon vested rights and upon justice, equality and the principle of popular sovereignty.

8th. We believe in an honest and economical administration of government, and point with pride to the economy and honesty with which public affairs have been administered by officers elected from the ranks of the People's Party, and also to the fact that, the taxes in Utah are lighter than any other Territory. The Territory is out of debt, the counties with one or two exceptions are in the same satisfactory condition. The records fail to furnish any instance of embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds by any official of that party. On the other hand when by frauds committed at the polls, Tooele County was wrested from the popular control, the taxes of the County were shamefully misappropriated and embezzled; County scrip depreciated from par. to less than fifteen cents on the dollar, and even by the economy and honesty of the People's officials who have resumed control of its affairs, and although its paper is now worth ninety per cent., Tooele County is not yet quite out of debt and has not fully recovered from the evils of "Liberal" rule.

9th. We repudiate and deny the charges of lawlessness which have been made against the people of Utah, and as proof that those slanders are without foundation, we point to the records of the courts, the chief of which are not in any way in the control of the people, and which demonstrate the striking fact that the so-called "Liberal" class, constituting less than twenty per cent. of the population of the Territory, furnishes over eighty per cent. of the criminals.

10th. We further repudiate and deny the charges that in Utah a church dominates the state; that priestly control is exercised in any manner to infringe upon the freedom of the individual, either at the polls, in convention or in any official capacity; that perjury or falsehood of any kind is justified, whether for the protection of persons from the action of law or for any other purpose whatever; that intolerance is exhibited either for the discouragement of emigration, the settlement of public domain or invasion of the rights of any individual; that any unequal taxation is either encouraged or permitted; that public accounts are not given of the expenditure of public moneys; that the tenets of a church are taught in the district schools, or that the people are influenced to disloyalty or antagonism to the government of the United States or any of its representatives.

11th. We affirm that it is the duty of every American citizen to render obedience to the Constitution of the United States and every law enacted in pursuance thereof.

12th. We affirm with confidence that the Territory of Utah having the requisite population and exhibiting all the qualifications necessary to self-government, its people being exceptionally honest, thrifty, sober, frugal and peaceable, is entitled to admission into the Union as a sovereign State.

13th. We pledge ourselves as a party to the maintenance and defense of constitutional principles and the inalienable rights of mankind, and proclaim ourselves the friends of true liberty—civil, political and religious, to all people in every part of the habitable globe.

IN MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN.

AMONG CUTLERITES, RIGDONITES AND MOBBERITES.

Elder I. Chas. M. Nielson, of Springville, Utah County, returned last Thursday from a mission to the Northwestern States, upon which he started April 10th, 1883. While away he labored in Minnesota and Wisconsin, alternately, but mostly in the latter State. He baptized fourteen persons, confirmed fifteen, and assisted in the baptism of six others, besides blessing eight children.

During his travels in Minnesota he paid a visit to the Cutlerites, followers of Alpheus Cutler, an early "Mormon" apostate, who have now dwindled to twenty or thirty families, and are dwelling in and about Clithero and Girard, Otter-tail County. They have long since ceased to exist as a religious body, but still have a hall, which they let Elder Nielson and his companion, Elder H. W. Buchanan, have twice to preach in, besides two of their school-houses, and otherwise treated them kindly. These people still retain faith in "Mormonism," to an extent, and revere Joseph Smith as a Prophet, but they think they are all right as they are, without further change of location or opinion. When asked why they had ceased to hold meetings, they replied that they had determined to "stand still and see the salvation of God." They realize they have been deceived, or some of them do, but also seem to think the "Mormons" of Utah are in the same or a much worse condition. Polygamy they repudiate though Cutler himself had three wives before he left the Church, two of whom he abandoned on leaving, and also had given two of his daughters in marriage to the late President Heber C. Kimball. His followers, however, deny that Joseph Smith ever taught or practiced plural marriage.

The remnant of Sidney Rigdon's adherents, in that region at least, consist of about seven families, and are located about 200 miles from the Cutlerites, in the Dominion of Canada. They also have ceased to be actively religious. Not long since one of them, finding those about him had become spiritually dead, came over into Minnesota to see whether the Cutlerites were any better off in that respect. He found that both parties were suffering from the same complaint, and were gradually withering as religious societies from the earth.

Elder Nielson next traveled with Elder H. M. Payne, present Bishop of Aurora, Sevier County, for about one month, and held eight meetings in Anoka, Isanti and Mill Lacs Counties. Though often turned away from doors where they applied for food and shelter, and having houses refused them for preaching purposes, they were not violently assailed in any way.

At La Crosse, Wisconsin, a city of 25,000 inhabitants, Elder Nielson, then alone, held twenty-six meetings. Among his converts was a young girl, who has since emigrated to Utah and is married and living in this city, her husband being a clerk in Z. C. M. I. This conversion raised quite an excitement, as it was reported that Elder Nielson had wooed and won her for himself. The La Crosse Chronicle, instigated it is believed by a Methodist minister to whose flock the young lady had belonged, came out very bitterly, recommending "tar and feathers" as the best means of ridding the city of the Elder's presence, and telling where he was in the habit of preaching and could be found. The Republican and Ledger, two other papers, took up on the other side, and counseled toleration and non-interference. A paper was circulated to obtain signatures of those willing to engage in the proposed mobbing, but it finally fell through and the excitement went down. The young lady and the young man she afterwards married, Mr. C. A. Lund, who also joined the Church, subsequently called upon the Chronicle editor and got him to promise to make matters right, proving to him that he had slandered both her and Elder Nielson in his former article, which was a commentary on a published communication, probably written by the Methodist preacher referred to, who had before that proclaimed Elder Nielson from his pulpit as a "wolf in sheep's clothing." The Chronicle man agreed to make reparation, but did so in much the same manner as Governor Murray, in his telegram to Governor Bate of Tennessee, shed his crocodile tears over the murder of the Elders on Cane Creek—professing to regret what had taken place and then covertly excusing it by the insinuation of something similar to the original slander. The Leader and Republican both said they had received letters as bitterly hostile to the "Mormon" Elders as the one published by the Chronicle, but could not condescend to place them before their readers as it had done.

Elder Nielson continued in Wisconsin up to the time of his release, about the first of October, his last companion being Elder Harry A. Young, son of Father Lorenzo D. Young, of this city. Nothing further of an exciting nature occurred. They held twelve or fifteen meetings, which were well attended as a rule, and baptized six persons. Elder Nielson's health has been poor during the last summer, but has improved some since his return to Utah. Assistant President John E. Bootle, he says, is on his way home. Elder Nielson speaks very highly of his services and ability in managing the affairs of the mission in the absence of President Palmer.