

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

HAVANA, 25.—Thirteen deaths from yellow fever occurred during the week ended on Saturday.

ERIE, Pa., 25.—The *Dispatch* of this city will print to-morrow the result of a thorough canvass of New York State by congressional districts, similar to its canvass during last February. The question was, Who can carry New York? Replies were received from Congressmen and Judges of all republican factions, besides from a dozen to forty leading republicans in each congressional district in the State. The *Dispatch* says they find Edmunds leading in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventeenth and thirtieth districts. Arthur in the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, eighteenth and thirty-second; and Blaine in the remaining seventeen districts. It seems the results thus far show a marked tightening in the political lines in May over what they were in February. Edmunds is weakening, being absorbed by Arthur. Although the President is not greatly benefitted by the late business meeting in New York, the lesser candidates are all dropped. Lincoln is the promising dark horse. The Blaine sentiment is still strong, with a growing feeling among all classes that any of their leading men can poll the full vote of the State.

ST. LOUIS, 22.—Mrs. Alexander Edment, living at No. 1,210 South Compton Avenue, left her bed about 4.30 this morning, procured her husband's razor, and returning to the bed-room cut the throats of her three months' old baby, Gerster, and four year old daughter Carrie, then passing to the next room she drew it across the throat of her daughter Emma, six years old, but did not make a very deep wound, when the child awoke and screamed, which awakened the father, who rushed into the room. While he was caring for the child his wife went back to her own room, lay down on the bed beside her babies and cut her own throat. Gazing a moment at the ghastly sight of his two dead children and bleeding wife he rushed into the street for aid. A policeman was just at the door who entered the house, and took the razor from the hand of the woman, who now lay insensible and bled in blood. A physician was immediately called who restored the woman to consciousness and dressed her wounds which proved not to be necessarily fatal, neither the jugular vein nor wind pipe being severed. The child Emma will recover, but the two babies are dead and there is scarcely any hope for the mother.

GREEN BAY, Wis., 26.—Strong's bank closed its doors this morning, no particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, 26.—It is officially stated that the employees of the Reading Coal & Iron Co. will be paid cash, the miners and other employees have been paid in 30 day certificates. Scrip is only issued for April and May bills not for the regular employees. This averts threatened trouble.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The Senate is likely to consume a week in discussing the Utah bill, with a possibility that it may lay that measure temporarily aside if the appropriation committee reports back one of the three appropriation bills under consideration by its subcommittee.

NEW YORK, 26.—Fish, President of the Marine Bank, who was arrested yesterday, appeared at the United States Commissioner's office this afternoon and pleaded not guilty of misapplying for his own use money belonging to the United States Bank. The Court fixed his bail at \$30,000, and Fish produced bondsmen for the amount.

WASHINGTON, 26.—A distinguished party left Washington at noon for Annapolis. It included the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, members of the Senate and House committee on naval affairs and appropriations, Admiral Porter, Lieut. General Sheridan, Ministers of England, Russia, Germany and France, and Maryland Members of Congress.

PITTSBURG, Pa., 26.—The Pennsylvania Bank closed its doors again at 12 o'clock to-day and posted the following notice on the door:

"Mr. Riddle, the president and chief executive officer of the bank, having become suddenly and seriously ill and unable to communicate with the board of directors, it is deemed proper to close the bank under existing circumstances, until he recovers sufficiently to be present at the adjustment of its affairs. By order of the board." Officers were placed in charge, who refuse to permit an audience with any of the board. There is great excitement.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 23.—In consequence of the Porte absolutely insisting on the abolition of the "favored nation" clause, commercial negotiations between the powers has reached a dead-lock. Russia and England especially insist that it be inserted in the convention.

The Duke of Marlborough made an offer to the director of the National Gallery of eleven of the best pictures in the collection at Blenheim Palace, for \$367,500.

Lord St. Leonards, indicted for an indecent assault upon a servant girl, was convicted to-day. The court reserved its judgment.

Sligo, 23.—The invincible informer who testified at the inquiry to-day is accessory to the Phoenix Park murders.

Patrick Delaney testified that Fitzgerald attended Fenian meetings in Dublin in 1880, as a delegate to the Supreme Council of the Brotherhood. Delaney said his only object in giving the information was to save innocent lives and prevent others from being trapped. He was duped into assisting in the Phoenix Park murders; was not giving evidence for money or liberty. He expected to return to life servitude.

MADRID, 23.—Murcia is the principal city damaged by floods in the southeastern part of Spain. The roads are impassable; bridges destroyed. Travel on the railroads is suspended. Twenty persons are missing.

MOSCOW, 23.—Prince William of Prussia arrived to-day from St. Petersburg. Crowds cheered him on his way to the Kremlin, where the Prince will reside while in Moscow.

PARIS, 23.—Minister Morton has written Ferry, denying that the House of Representatives rejected the bill reducing the duty on works of art to 10 per cent. or that the House applauded the vote.

Berlin, 23.—Liberal newspapers violently attack the bill to be introduced in the Reichstag, increasing taxes on the Bourse and other financial operations. They say it is calculated to interfere with speculation and injure the investment market. Such a law, they claim, would especially damage the Berlin Bourse. The feeling in commercial circles is one of indignation. The adoption of the bill by the Reichstag is doubtful.

The Bourse bill imposes a percentage duty amounting to 2-100 per 100 on all money bargains.

CAIRO, 24.—Major Kitchner has started from Korosko across the desert for Aber Hamed, with 1,200 Arabs.

Major Assoul is making preparations for a 20 days' desert march, with 500 Bedouins.

The Admiralty has ordered the torpedo flotilla at Chatham and Portsmouth to prepare for active service.

A CONSOLATORY COMMUNICATION.

DETAILS CONCERNING THE DEATH OF ELEAZER EVANS—HIS LABORS, SICKNESS AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

We have received from Sister Barbara A. Evans, mother of the late Eleazer Evans, the following interesting and affecting letter of condolence in relation to the death of her son, with a request to publish:

POSTGASSE 36, Bern, Switzerland, April 29, 1884.

Mrs. B. A. Evans, Lehi, Utah Territory, U.S.A.

Dear Sister—I trust you will excuse my presumption in addressing you, with whom I have not the pleasure of an acquaintance at all; and though it is far from my desire at the present time to recall the sad and harrowing circumstances of the past few weeks, in your grief-stricken feelings, yet I consider it no less a duty than a pleasure to make a brief report to you of the manner in which your lamented son and our sincerely-mourned brother conducted himself during the short mission which he was permitted to fill in our midst.

In obedience to the call made of him at the October Conference, 1883, he left his home and beloved ones for a mission in Switzerland and Germany, and reached this city, after short visits with his fellow Elders in London and Paris, on Sunday morning the 11th of November. In our evening meeting of that day he bore his testimony to the truth of the work he had traveled so far to proclaim, and expressed the buoyant hope that he would soon be able to talk to the people in their own language.

The next day I gave the Elders their appointments to the different fields of labor, also such instructions as I thought appropriate. At the close of the meeting Brother Evans requested that we administer to him, as he felt a lassitude and weariness, also a cold and other symptoms of an approaching fever. This we did unitedly. Next morning, Tuesday the 13th, had been selected for the departure of the brethren, but as his journey was so long—to Berlin—I endeavored to persuade him to stay a few days longer with us until he had completely recovered. He preferred to go, however, his ambition to begin work being so great that he could not feel comfortable in remaining after having received his appointment. Before leaving them that night (the brethren all slept in the office) I got him to promise me that if he did not feel better in the morning he would not undertake the journey, and so bade him good night. When I came next morning he was not present, and I was informed that he felt better and had decided to go with the others. After he reached Berlin I heard once or twice from him personally, also from his companions who came to Conference at Christmas and reported him then as getting better. Ten days later I was shocked to hear from the Elder who went there to join him, that his fever was still unbroken and that a change was imperatively necessary.

I wrote to Prest. Smith at Liverpool at once and he summoned him to that place, whither he proceeded, accompanied by one of our Elders, by the next steamer. Prest. Smith wrote me twice that he was improving, and then I read in the *Star* that he had gone home. The next news was the mournful and wholly unexpected intelligence that he was no

more. This was a great blow to us all, particularly those who had traveled here with him and learned to know him.

He showed himself a remarkably quick and intellectual spirit, the possessor of unusual ability and energy, and, had he been spared, would undoubtedly have proven himself one of the best missionaries ever sent out. His heart seemed to be all in the work placed upon him, and he had no rest, even when sick, unless he could be studying his books. He would have grasped the language in a very short time, and what was still better he was always able to give a scriptural and reasonable ground for the hope he had within him. But he who rules the universe felt to call him hence, and we, his sorrowing friends, have to subject ourselves to the decree.

Happy is he who left us, for his race though short was well and nobly run; and happy may we be, who remain, if we are able to say from the depths of our bruised yet obedient and willing hearts: "Thy will be done; the Lord giveth, the Lord taketh away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

I feel myself incompetent to offer any words of consolation; but I assure you, dear Sister Evans, that my prayers have been offered up and will still be that the comforting spirit, of whom it is written that it robs death of its sting and the grave of its victory, may be bestowed upon you, and that you and your bereaved family may feel the near and hallowed presence of Him who has promised to wipe away all tears from the eyes of His people. And may the bright example of him who is gone to join his departed loved ones and his brethren, ever remain as a shining beacon for the young men of Israel, that they may ever be found ready warriors for the cause of truth to assist in putting its opposing hordes to flight and its enemies under their feet.

My wife and my associates here join me in expressing our condolence, and our sincere wish that in this hour of trial the friend of the afflicted may be near to comfort and sustain you. With the kindest regards I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Your Brother in the Gospel,
JOHN Q. CANNON.

ANTI-REPUBLICAN MEMORIAL.

SOME time ago we mentioned the fact that the Utah department of the G. A. R. had presented a memorial to Congress in reference to the affairs of this Territory. The following is the full text of the remarkable document:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF UTAH,

Grand Army of the Republic,
Assist. Adjut. Gen'l's Office,
Salt Lake City, —, 188 .

The Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Utah, embracing the Territories of Utah, Idaho and Montana, at their second annual encampment, assembled at Salt Lake City, March 15th, 1884, adopted the following memorial and petition:

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

We the members of said encampment represent that such a state of affairs exist in Utah Territory, at the present time and have in fact so existed since the establishment of the Territorial Government, as to render inoperative the enforcement of all laws of our National Government, conflicting with the wishes and counsels of the disloyal and polygamic hierarchy commonly known as the Mormon Church and styling themselves "The Peoples Party."

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah has met and adjourned without enacting any laws to enforce or even recognize the provisions of the various acts of Congress, applicable to Utah, and more especially those two acts commonly known as the "Poland" and "Edmunds" acts.

They have shown themselves to be simply the agents of the polygamic Priesthood, and utterly unfit to be entrusted with legislative powers.

Therefore, we respectfully and earnestly petition Congress to take away all legislative power from the people of Utah Territory, until such time as they shall prove themselves worthy of the trust.

GEORGE C. DOUGLAS,
Department Commander.

Attest:
F. M. BISHOP, A. A. G.
[L.S.]

This delectable document bears the ear-marks of the office hunters' clique, by whose representatives it was doubtless engineered through the G. A. R. meeting. This theory is borne out by the name of the official whose signature is attached,—that of the Department Commander, Dr. Douglas. That gentleman was one of the band of political place-seekers who accepted a bogus appointment of the Governor to an office in Salt Lake County in the gift of the people, and to which he never could have been elected. It appears the Doctor and his political associates are still determined on trying to create an opening to offices to which they never could attain except by an arbitrary usurpation of power. Their chances for place are of the dimmest possible description by the Republican process—the popular vote—and for this reason a republican form of government, which the Constitution guarantees to the people, must be swept away.

The reason assigned for the request

for the demolition of popular government and the inauguration of autocracy is false, and does not even exist in the imagination of those who put it forth, as no more loyal people than those composing the People's Party can be found in the country. Their disloyalty consists in a persistent refusal of the majority to aid in their own spoliation by electing chronic office seekers of the rule or ruin party to offices of trust, importance and emolument.

We brand the memorializers as truly and broadly disloyal. No further evidence need be presented to sustain this point than the document to which we have given space. It speaks for them and for itself. Any class of men who would, on a shallow subterfuge, advocate and seek to bring about the annihilation, in a broad prosperous Territory of the United States, of every vestige of Republican institutions are enemies to their country, and as such worthy only of the contempt of all lovers of liberty. Their artifice of pretended disloyalty of the people is too transparent to hide their design. Like the senseless ostrich, while thinking themselves hidden from view because their heads are buried in the sand, other portions of their anatomy are conspicuously in sight.

WHAT A MEMORIAL!

In what is claimed to be the memorial to Congress on the affairs of this Territory from the Utah Department of the G. A. R., but which is merely signed by Dr. George C. Douglas and F. M. Bishop of this city, the following passage occurs:

"The Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah has met and adjourned without enacting any laws to enforce or even recognize the provisions of the various acts of Congress, applicable to Utah, and more especially those two acts commonly known as the 'Poland' and 'Edmunds' acts."

What an egregious crime of omission the Legislature has been guilty of! We admit that it failed to enact "any laws to enforce, or even recognize" the "Poland" act. This, in the eyes of the luminaries of the G. A. R., is one of the leading reasons why Congress should "take away all legislative power from the people of the Territory of Utah."

The Poland act is a law in relation to "courts, judicial officers, jurors and notaries public." It took nearly all the power formerly held by local officers, under the Territorial Statutes, in relation to juries out of their hands, and placed it with the officers of the United States. It has been in complete, unquestioned and undisturbed operation ever since its enactment. It is therefore difficult for the ordinary mind to comprehend what the late Legislature could have done in the shape of measures for its enforcement. But Department Commander Geo. C. Douglas and some of his associates of the Utah branch of the G. A. R. are evidently not men of ordinary mental grasp. What they lack in information is amply compensated for by an excess of presumption.

It is to be hoped that there will not be a too hasty disposition to condemn the memorialists for their ignorance. Sometimes the absence of information is not a culpable condition. It may be the result of incapacity, for which men are not in every instance responsible. Perhaps too they were not gifted with sufficient sound sense to inquire into the subject before spreading themselves regarding it before Congress and the public, and good judgment has not been liberally bestowed upon everybody. Those to whom it has been but sparingly given are not accountable for its absence, providing they have exhibited due diligence in its cultivation.

But perhaps the memorialists could explain how the Legislature could have enacted measures to "enforce the Poland Act." Doubtless they think they could, for they are not overly modest. In their own "mind's eye," all things are possible to them, and nothing is too extraordinary for them to attempt that has in it a point of possibility to enable them to get an office by appointment. They could not get one in the gift of the people. This is the reason why they want "all legislative power taken out of the hands of the people of Utah." If this could be brought about they would have some shadow of an opportunity.

The memorialists are evidently also ignorant of or else ignore the fact that the Legislature did pass an election law, the only one they were even inferentially directed to enact by the Edmunds act. But that law was vetoed by Governor Murray, who—by a usurpation of authority properly vested in the people—at one time appointed George C. Douglas and a host of others of his class to offices which, fortunately for the public weal, they never filled, but not on account of any lack of effort or disposition on their part.

The chief ingredients of the memorial are first, ignorance; second, misrepresentation; third, ulterior objects. As a whole it is a piece of consummate human folly and cupidity. Its formulators have good reason to hide their heads.

LUDICROUS SUPERFLUITY.

The grand jury report, which appears elsewhere in this issue, shows how necessary it is for men essaying to per-

form any public duty to properly inform themselves upon questions coming under their purview. Otherwise they betray ignorance that renders their position awkward and even ludicrous. The following passage occurs in the document:

"The grand jury are of the opinion that with the increasing population in this Territory, and the present crowded condition of the asylum, that it would be advisable for the proper Territorial officials to erect a building more suitable for an asylum, and in accordance with similar institutions in the east, embracing all the modern improvements."

The grand jury do not seem to be aware of two important facts, one, if not both, of which renders their recommendation superfluous. The asylum they visited and inspected is entirely a private institution, owned and conducted by Dr. Young. It is in no sense a Territorial concern.

Another thing outside of the knowledge of the grand jury is the fact that a Territorial Insane Asylum is in an advanced stage of construction, with all the modern improvements, in the vicinity of Provo City. On this building the Territory is expending the magnificent sum of \$90,000. It is singular, that a body of men like the grand jury should be ignorant of a matter regarding which the public generally are well informed.

Perhaps they have been too busily engrossed in the manly work of putting delicate women through crucial inquisitorial processes to get information from them in relation to their domestic concerns, to pay proper attention to other and more commendable subjects.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

In the Third District Court yesterday the Grand Jury made the following preliminary report to His Honor John A. Hunter C. J.:

BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Since being empaneled the present Grand Jury has examined 129 witnesses, made 11 indictments under Territorial laws and 7 under United States laws, and has ignored 11 cases that have not been supported by sufficient evidence. There is still considerable unfinished United States business that will receive attention later on.

The Grand Jury has examined the City and County Jails, the Insane Asylum and the Penitentiary, and submit their report herewith.

Committees were appointed to examine into the condition of the books and accounts of the assessor and collector, county treasurer and county clerk and submit their reports.

CASES IGNORED.

The following cases were ignored under Territorial laws: William Pad-dock, L. Greenock, James Marsh, James Macknight, Mary M. Bevis, Elbridge Tufts, Salt Lake; Franklin Hawley, Big Cottonwood; Dan Sullivan, Park City. And the following under United States laws: Richard Rawlins, Cache Valley; Ann Anderson, Salt Lake City.

REPORT OF COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

We your committee, appointed to examine the books and accounts of the ex-County and Territorial Collector, George Crismon, and the present incumbent of that office, N. V. Jones, beg leave to submit the following report:

That owing to the manner in which the book of ex-Collector Geo. Crismon had been kept it would require five to six months persistent labor on the part of your committee, to make out a balance sheet of the condition of his accounts. Your committee being informed that suits, instituted by the County and Territory, and also by the bondsmen of the said Crismon, are now pending in the Third District Court of the Territory, and believing that in the course of said trials the true state of Crismon's accounts will be developed and brought officially before the notice of said court, your committee beg to be relieved from this part of their labor, and discharged from said duties.

On examination of the books and accounts of Collector N. V. Jones, your committee find the same to be in proper order and well kept, and beg reference to the attached statement, "Exhibit A," setting forth the amount of Territorial, county and school taxes for 1883, charged against said Jones as collector, the amount collected by him and paid into the hands of the Territorial Auditor and County Clerk, and the balance remaining uncollected and standing charged against said Jones, \$559.55.

In view of the lameness of the law relating to the collection of taxes on personal property, and the laxity of former incumbents of the collector's office, your committee think that great praise is due to Collector Jones for the promptness with which he has discharged the duties of his office and the manner in which his books are kept.

JAMES M. DARLING,
JAMES F. LEES,
Committee.

EXHIBIT A.

Territorial and School Taxes, 1883. \$ 67,070 12
County and School " " 67,075 12

Total amount.....\$134,140 24