

tion to which he is opposed. No good can accrue to the country from the stoppage of the usual supplies, and the thinking portion of the people will fail to fasten upon the President the responsibility of the situation. They will look upon the measure as a political dodge rather than legitimate legislation, and will value it accordingly. will value it accordingly:

ever, who desire to retain on the Section 5528,-Every officer of statute book the objectionable clanses against which the Democra-cy has arisen in force. The presnece of troops at the polls is contra-his authority or centrol any troops ry to the spirit of republicanism, and that perfect freedom of politia war measure, or rather one that was considered necessary in the condition of society that was a con-sequence of the civil war. Granting that the need for it has passed, and that the obnoxious provisions ought to be repealed, it appears to us that the proper-way to abolish them would be by the regular pro-ing repealing clauses on to a bill that is merely financial in its ma-

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

will value it accordingly: There are very few persons, how-United States or to keep the peace under existing laws there can be

complaint even of the presence of United States troops has been cal action to which every citizen of the United States 'is entitled. The law permitting this was a war measure, or rather one that

or suppress disturbances that should ment will be powerless to enforce PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.THE ARMY EILL VETOED.WASHINGTON, 29.—Following is
the message of the President of the
United States, returning, to the
House of Representatives the bill
entitled "an act making appropria-
tions for the support of the army
for the fiscal year ending June 30th,
1880, and for other purposes:"or suppress disturbances that should
by the peace officers
of the peace officers
of the State, or, if they must bring
others to their aid, they should
summon unorganized citizens and
ment will be disastrous to
peace and to
the army as a posse comitatives to
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the republic, we, the House of the term of the state and against
the national authority. If well
to riginate money bills The House of
term of the state and against
the republic, wel is not likely to last so long her

BRIGHAM YOUNG, memory and pressness.

Thus have we this day secured to the people of this country the same service of the United States ing army which cost a struggle of 200 years to the Commons of Eng-jiand to secure for the British peo-d pls." Y From this brief review of the sub-ic under existing laws there can be no military interference with there of the passage of the act has referred to. No officer of the United States ind to secure for the British peo-te index of the sub-ing army which cost a struggle of the secure for the British peo-te index of the sub-ing army which the sub-d pls." Y From this brief review of the sub-te index of the sub-ing army which the sub-d pls." Y From this brief review of the sub-te index of such inter-to. No officer of the United States of the passage of the act has referred to No officer of the United States of the passage of the such inter-ter the passage of the sub-ter the passage of the sub-ter ins appeared under orders at any per place of election in any State. No the complaint even of the presence of the passage of the presence of th public money have in this way crept into appropriation bills. The public opinion of the country is against it. The States which have recently adopted the Consti-priation bills are passed. Whether priation bills are passed. Whether appropriations are made or not the collection of taxes will go on. The tution have generally previded a remedy for the evil by enacting that n ; law shall centain more than

now concurs in the claim of the House adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not alter the question at issue. The new doc-trine, if maintained, will result in the consolidation of unexpected and despotic power in the House of that has been offered for attaching Representatives. A bare majority of the House will become the govthe irrelevant riders to the appropriation bill is that it is done for ernment. The executive will convenience sake to facilitate the no longer be what the fram-ers of the Constitution intendedpassage of measures which are deemed expedient by all branches an equal and independant branch of the government. It is clearly the constitutional duty of the Pre-sident to exercise his discr.tion and judgment upon all bills presented the election laws to the arto him, without constraint or duress from any other branch of the govmy appropriation bill. The history of the measure contradicts this assumption. A majority of the House of Representatives in the from any other branch of the gov-ernment. To say that a majority of either or both houses of Congress may insist on the approval of a bill under the penalty of stopping all of the operations of the govarn-ment for want of the necessary supment for want of the necessary sup-plies, is to deny to the Executive that share of the legislative power which is plainly conferred by the second section of the seventh arti-cle of the Constitution. It strikes from the Constitution the qualified negative of the President. It is said this should be done because it is a peculiar function of the House of Representatives to re-present the will of the people; but no single branch or department of the government has the exclusive would not be allowed to pass un-less the proposed amendments of the election laws were adopted with it. The Senate refused to as-sent to the bill on account of this irrelevant section. Congress, there-upon, adjourned without passing the appropriation bill for the army and the present extra session of the Forty-Sixth Congress became ne-cessary to furnish means to carry on the government. The ground the government has the exclusive authority to speak for the American people. The most authentic and solemn expression of their will is recise of his judgment on all and the person in the mail intry per away in the Senate of the Jones of Representer all citizens the right to vete without distinc ion on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude: sections 2,005 which gus rantees to all officens the citation, or opinion to servit to servit to perform all acts required by law as a pre requisite or qualification for voting; section 2,022, which is sufficient of the greatest magnitude and new in this country, was raised by this of the greatest magnitude and new in this country, was raised by this sections 2,024, which expressly an thorizes the United States marshal and his deputies to keep peace and preserve onier at foderai election; sections 2,024, which expressly an thorizes the United States marshal and his deputies to keep peace and preserve onier at foderai election; sections 2,024, which expressly and thorizes the United States marshal and his deputies to keep peace and preserve onier at foderai election; sections 2,024, which expressly and thorizes the United States marshal and his deputies to keep peace and preserve onier at foderai form; sections 2,024, which expressly and thorizes the United States marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and his deputies to summon a posse comfifted states marshal and demerities of the posses to do what I can the supplies is applying force to the Executive, and this we view asjim-proper, and just as anti-republican, under our form of government, as would be an attampt on the part of the President to coerce the Con-gress. The whole matter, as it has been presented before the country, we re-gard as a party struggle for prestige

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Co- D.C. COLUMEN DUSTERS & SUITS COMMUNITY AND INTERNET H.S. ELDREDGE, Supt. FIRE REMOVAL FIRE! RESS GOODS, START ON Account of the FIRE this morning, the undersigned has removed temporarily to the store formerly occupied by ARASOLS SHAWLS, the Singer Sewing Machine Co., one door ORSETS East of Dinwoodey's Furniture Store, First South Street, where he , will be pleased to receive calls from his friends and the public generally. GEO. CARELESS. EVENING SCHOOL THE undersigned has commenced an NEW STYLES DAILY AT FEASDEL'S evening schoel in the 14th Ward School louse, teaching Penmanship, Bookkeep ing, the German Language, etc. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights at 7 o'clock. MEN'S Lessons in any of the above l raleles will OATS AND BOYS AND e giver at residence if desired. JOHN SHOLDEBRAND. VALUABLE INFORMATION To those interested. I wish to inform the wool Growers thas I am prepared to make arrangements for buying and will pay the highest market price in CASE IN NEWEST STYLES AT TEASDEL'S FOR WOOL Wool Sacks, Twine and a No.1 artic of Sheep Shears furnished. I ak deal in Hides, Peles, Tallow, Fur de, for which I pay liberal price Corner of South and East Temp Streets, Salt Lake City: H. B. CLAWSO CHILDREN ADIES', SUMMER MISSES' SHOES IN AND L O SPECIE PRICES ARE. ARMING. CUTLERY, ARPETS TOOLS, HATS, HARDW. AND 0 0 Specially Selected form BEST MARKETS AND LOWEST PRICES at TEASDEL'S SALT LAKE THEATRE FOR ONE NICHT ONLY, PURE TEA! Wednesday Eve, April 30th, FRANCIS MURPHY Much of the Tea that is brought into market is highly colored -The Greatest Living Temperance Lecturer. to avoid getting a tea that is adulterated, purchase Admission-Usual Theatre Rates. No extra charge for Reserved Scats. Box Office open at 10 a. m. on Wednesday.

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If the President, on the 'passage of a repealing bill should interpose of a repeating bill should interpose his veto, the odium would then rest upon him and the party which he represents, and they would appear in a very bad light before intimitation, order, advice or other. the country. But as the case stands intimidation, order, advice or othernow the President will rather gain than lose in the estimation of the from freely exercising the right of

It might be thought that the election in such State shall be fined and be thought that the not more than \$5,000 and imprisonviews of a large majority of the years. people's representatives. But it

should be understood that under army or navy who prescribes or our national Constitution the Exe-entive forms as essential a part of the Government as the Legislative. The veto power is a necessary con-stituent of our political system. The

President has the right to the ex- other person in the military or naval legislation ercise of his judgment on all service who by force, threat, in-matters of legislation as much as the Senate or the House of Repre-tratempts to compel any officer holding an election in any State, to

at monarchial authority. Congress has wasted a vast deal of valuable time squabbling over added to this body of law section 1 of act entitled "An act making ap vetoed. All the war measures that vetced. All the war measures that have become needless as well as sources of annoyance and strife, ought to be wiped from the statute book. But this, in our opinien, ought to be our opinion, ought to be lawful to employ any part done in a legitimate way. Stopping the supplies is applying force to the Executive, and this we view asjim-and under such circums

tion bills, but they were not annex-ed, as in this instance, with the army and navy of the UnitedStates avowed object of trying to compel shall prescribe or fix or attempt the Executive to assent to their order or otherwise, the qualification

wise prevents or attempts to prevent any qualified voter of any State

Sec. 5530. Every officer of the

race, color or previous condition of servitude. Section second. The Congress shall have power to en-force this article by appropriate

The supreme court has held that

tion for the

that is merely financial in its na-ture. True, there are precedents for this, but they were not in the shape of menaces, as the present move-ment can but be regarded. Legisla-tive provisions have been hereto-fore added to army apprepria-tion bills, but they were not annexballot honestly counted so long as the exercise of this power and the employment of

this right are common and equal practically as well as formally. Submission to suffrage will be ac-oorded loyally and cheerfully, and the departments of the government will feel the true vigor of the popu-for attaching this amendment of

of article one of the Constitution declares the times, places, and man-ner of holding elections for sena-tors and representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the leg-islature thereof, but Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing senators. The Fifteenth Amendment of the places of choosing senators. The right of clizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of

Section 2,004, which guarantees all citizens the right to vere without distinc ion on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude; sections 2,005 and 2,005, which gua-rantees to all officians the equal op-portunity, without discrimination,

