

anted to every State in the Union a republican form of government." But does this confer power to establish or maintain in any place an unrepública form of government? Is not this very requirement conclusive evidence that the object in view was to maintain republicanism in every part of the Union?

The National Government is itself a republic. How then can it consistently govern anywhere within its domain upon any other than republican principles? If Congress may legislate for the Territories, it must do so on constitutional, that is republican principles. The bill, as admitted by the *Herald*, contemplates a despotism to be set up within the limits of the republic. Is not that an inconsistency upon its very face? Can a government organized for the perpetuity and prevalence of republican institutions and "to secure the blessings of liberty" to its framers and their "posterity," deprive the people of this Territory of "those personal rights which all American citizens are supposed to possess?" Yet this is what the Boston *Herald* admits "the Mormon bill" designs to do.

We maintain that whatever remarkable power may be claimed for Congress, whether on the ground of grant or of expediency, it can only proceed upon republican principles for the establishment of republican government upon any part of the public domain. That everywhere in this great republic it is the right of the citizens to have a voice in the local government, to choose the officers who are to regulate and handle the local revenue from taxation, to exercise their functions as part of The People, and to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And that it is the duty of the General Government to secure to them these rights, and is beyond its powers to prevent their exercise, much less to take them away by an arbitrary exercise of despotic power, no matter for what purpose it may be assumed.

Now as to the object in view. It is, says the *Herald*, to eradicate "an undesirable sociable and religious system." Is there no other method in a republic recognizing the rights of man, whereby an undesirable social and religious system can be "eradicated," except by a resort to absolutism? If so, that is a confession that republicanism is not a stable form of government. If a republic has to go back to monarchism in order to maintain its own integrity, is not that a most potent argument against itself? And will the *Herald* please show us how a republican form of government is to be maintained for the nation, if it resorts to anti-republican expedients and despotic measures for the correction of some internal trouble, of exceedingly small proportions when viewed without the magnifying glasses of calumny and prejudice? To promote republicanism by the establishment of a despotism is a most singular method of procedure, worthy only of the fanatics and demagogues who have gone wild and turned crazy upon the "Mormon" question.

The powers assumed for the Federal Government under strained and absurd constructions of the Constitution, are a menace to the institutions for which the fathers of our country fought and died. They are out of harmony with the fundamental principles on which this republic is founded; they cannot be found in the instrument designed to prevent the curtailment of human liberty and the encroachment of Federal force, but are expressly forbidden in that bulwark of freedom, and are to be lawfully and vigorously resisted by every lover of his race and defender of his country.

FAST DAY.

To-morrow, being the first Thursday of the month, will, as customary, be observed by devout Latter-day Saints as a season of fasting and prayer, together with the giving with a free and unstinted hand, of offerings for the support of the needy poor.

Interest in this observance, as has been noted before, is increasing throughout the body of the Church—a very healthy sign. Merchants and other men of business belonging to the Church are not only conforming more strictly to the observance of the requirements of the religious regulation now considered, individually, but they are also enabling their employees to attend Fast Meetings by releasing them from their secular labors during the hours of service. Among the firms taking this step is Z. C. M. I., which will close to-morrow from half past nine till half past twelve o'clock. We understand it to be the intention to make this customary in future, providing those employed at the establishment use the time for the purpose for which it is intended.

THE COMPLEXION OF THE SENATE.

While there will be no material change in the next United States Senate, there will be a Democratic gain of four and a Republican gain of one, leaving the former net gainers to the extent of three Senators and making a change of six in the party voting strength of that body. This conclusion is of course based upon the pro-

bable action of New Jersey, whose Legislature has not yet chosen a Senator although it contains a clear Democratic majority, the inaction or "deadlock" as it is called, resulting through the dissatisfaction of two or three members at the nomination of ex-Governor Leon Abbott by the majority. The same trouble was experienced in Indiana for several weeks, but it ended to-day in the choice of the regular Democratic nominee, Judge Turple. Reagan, who was chosen by the Texas Legislature yesterday, is recognized as a strong man and strict partisan, while he will enjoy the distinction (in the Senate) of not being rich; his choice will make no difference politically, as he succeeds a Democrat. Deaths or resignations in favorable places, or the admission of new States, are all that will place the Democracy in power in this one remaining branch of the government prior to two years after the fourth of next March, as otherwise the Republicans will still have four majorities.

SEGREGATION KILLED.

A special to the News brings joyful intelligence. The Supreme Court of the United States has reversed the decision of the Utah courts on the question of segregation. This was as we anticipated. The Court of last resort could render no other decision. We join with the hosts of his friends in congratulating Brother Snow on the result of the appeal of his case which restores him to liberty, and also gives freedom to others who are unjustly and illegally deprived of their freedom.

It will be interesting to place the news of the decision alongside the settings of the Third District Court Criminal Calendar. There is a striking absence of consistency between them.

As the dispatch came late this afternoon, we are unable to comment upon the good tidings.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

A VERY LARGE ATTENDANCE—TIMELY INSTRUCTIONS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion, convened in the Assembly Hall, at 11 a.m., Saturday, February 5, 1887. There was an unusually large attendance. All the Wards of the Stake were properly represented. Remarks were made by several of the brethren present. The growth of Zion, and the necessity of keeping pace with her progress, and standing up like men of God in the discharge of the duties and requirements made of His Priesthood, were among the subjects dwelt upon. The Saints should not shrink from sacrifices and trials, for through such things they were to be tested and purified and brought back, with the earth upon which we dwell, into the presence of God.

President Elias Morris made some timely and pertinent remarks upon the subject of the High Priests' quorum. It was not, as some supposed, a body of disabled men, retired from active service on account of age and feeble health. The Bishops and their Counselors, who were among the most active and solid men of the Church, were all members of this quorum; also the High Council, men of wisdom, experience and usefulness. He invited all such to attend the meetings of the High Priests' quorum and help to make them interesting and attractive—a school for mutual instruction and edification.

The necessity of men being worthy to bear the Priesthood, before receiving it, was touched upon. Those who were put forward through favoritism, or even a kindly desire to do them good and save their souls, when they were not prepared for such responsibilities, if they abused or neglected their holy callings, would find themselves cursed and not blessed in consequence. Young men should not be pushed forward from the Lesser Priesthood into the Higher, until they have brought forth the fruits of worthiness, nor should anything but the individual's own merit be the basis of his promotion.

The Teachers were stirred up as to diligence and thoroughness in their duties. They should not be satisfied with rushing around their districts, as though all that was needful was to make a formal call at each house and get away as soon as possible. They should be thorough, and stay for hours, if need be, in one place, instructing, and comforting the people and putting down evil wherever it shows itself; not in the spirit of tyranny, which was evil itself, but in the spirit of kindness, justice, brotherly love, and a desire to purify and build up Zion.

Bishop O. Whitney added a few words in regard to keeping up with the rapid growth of God's work, lest it increase and develop till it passed beyond recognition, and we be found, like many who had apostatized, denying its truth and repudiating its principles. He bore testimony to the prophetic calling of the leaders of God's people, past and present, and urged the necessity of honoring the Priesthood, holding up the hands of God's servants, and listening to the counsels of his living oracles.

Adjourned for one month.

REVERSED!

Judgment of the Utah Court Set Aside.

LORENZO SNOW ORDERED DISCHARGED.

Statement of the Ruling.

Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., 3:30 p. m.

February 7th, 1887.

The Supreme Court to-day reversed the decision of the Utah court in the Snow case. The syllabus set forth that where a district court in the Territory of Utah refuses to issue a writ of habeas corpus involving a question of personal freedom, an appeal lies to this court from its order and judgment of refusal. The offense of cohabiting with more than one woman, created by the act of March 22nd, 1882, is a continuous offense and not one consisting of an isolated act. After giving the history of the case, the Court says: "On appeal to this court it is held—first, there was but one entire offense for the continuous time; second, the trial court had no jurisdiction to inflict a punishment in respect of more than one of the convictions; third, as want of jurisdiction appeared on the face of the proceedings, the defendant could be released from imprisonment on habeas corpus; fourth, the order and judgment of the court below must be reversed and the case remanded to that court with direction to grant the writ of habeas corpus prayed for."

LOCAL NEWS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY FEB. 3.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

THE INCENTIVE SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

About 8 o'clock this morning Coroner Taylor was notified that his services were required at No. 450 E. Eighth South Street, and immediately went down to inquire into the nature of the case. On arriving at the house, which proved to be the residence of Mr. Stephen Tucker, he was confronted with one of the most extraordinary cases that it has ever fallen to his lot to investigate.

In the centre of the front room, which faces the north, stretched out upon a low table and covered with a white shroud decorated with flowers, lay the silent form of Emily Honeysett, a child of eleven years, who died at 8:50 p.m. yesterday. The first witness examined was George Tucker, about 18 years of age, son of the proprietor of the house, who testified that the girl prepared supper for him about half-past 4 o'clock, and then sat down to crochet. That she seemed in good spirits and described a gentleman who had called that afternoon as "a young man with a blue cut-away coat—a sort of dude," and laughed cheerfully at the idea. Not long afterward, at 4:50 p.m., she was taken with a convulsion of a most extraordinary character, which the young man said seemed to last over two minutes. When she began to recover a little, Mr. Stephen Tucker, who had taken her in his arms, asked her what ailed her. She told him not to go away, as she was going to die; that she had taken two pinches of strychnine poison from a little vial kept in the house for poisoning mice. Dr. Benedict was immediately summoned and arrived about 6 o'clock, when he found her in Mr. Tucker's arms. She was suffering a good deal at times, especially from thirst, but told the doctor that she had taken the poison. The doctor did all that he could for her under the circumstances, but he arrived too late to save her life. He thought she must have taken ten grains at least, and that she had taken a portion at first and, finding it did not act as speedily as she thought it should, had taken a second dose. She went into one convulsion after another, which increased in frequency until she died.

There is no known cause for this rash act in one so young. She was a girl of peculiar temperament, very self-reliant and not inclined to talk much unless interrogated. She has a father, a brother aged 14 (who is an idiot), and a sister at South Cottonwood, but word had not reached the father at 11 a.m. to-day, though measures were taken to notify him immediately.

It was stated that the deceased had a great dread of dying from diphtheria, from which several children had recently suffered in that neighborhood. She had addressed a letter to her grandmother, which began thus: "Grandma, when you receive this I shall be dead," but when one of the boys had read thus far she snatched it from him and threw it in the fire. It is possible that this letter might have

thrown some light on the cause of her taking the poison. She told Mr. Tucker while he held her in his arms, that she did want to die when she took the poison, but that now she wanted to live. It was altogether a most remarkable case, but the evidence of the immediate cause of death was so ample and unmistakable that an inquest was deemed unnecessary.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE UNION PACIFIC.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fatal collision occurred at Echo City, on the Union Pacific Railway, near the mouth of Echo Cañon. A special east-bound freight had been allowed 50 minutes in which to reach Echo. The run had been made in 40 minutes, and it was believed that sufficient time remained in which to coal up. For this purpose the train, with two locomotives, was run out on the main track, and had just come to a standstill and the engineers had stepped off, when the west bound through passenger

DASHED INTO SIGHT,

coming around the curve and down grade at a high rate of speed. The engine drivers on the freight jumped to their seats and attempted to move their train out of the way, but the one on the second locomotive saw it was impossible, and sprang out just in time to save his life. The brakes were applied on the passenger train, but the momentum was too great. The engineer of the front locomotive, or "helper," on the freight, determined to do all he could to save the company's property and prevent loss of life on the passenger, and stood at his post. He had just got his train started backward, when a

TERRIFIC COLLISION

occurred, the express train crashing into the freight with awful force. The locomotives were piled up on each other, making a fearful wreck. The express was brought to a sudden standstill, and the badly shaken passengers rushed out to see what was wrong. When they got to the front of the train, a

HORRIBLE SIGHT

met their gaze. There, in the midst of the wreck, caught between the boiler end and the tender, was Louis Bemis, engineer of the "helper," his body crushed and scorched, and his life's blood ebbling away. Every effort to release him was futile, as the ponderous engines could not be moved without hours of labor. Realizing the terrible position in which he was placed, and that

DEATH WAS CERTAIN,

the brave and unfortunate man called his fellow workmen around him and bade them goodbye. He sent loving messages to his aged mother and bereaved wife and children at Evanston, and gave such directions as he could in the few minutes he had left. In about twenty minutes from the time of the collision he ceased to breathe. His body was afterwards taken out. The track was subsequently cleared, and the delayed passengers reached this city to-day.

THE MURDER CASE.

The Killing of Homer J. Stone Under Investigation.

A CLEAR CASE AGAINST STEEN.—THE CASE AGAINST THE OTHERS NOT YET DEVELOPED.

At a few minutes before 11 o'clock this morning Louis Steen, Samuel B. Woolley, William B. McCloskey and James Hailey, who were under arrest on the charge of murder, were brought in from the penitentiary. They were securely handcuffed, but the irons were removed in the Marshal's office, and the defendants issued into the clerk's room, where the preliminary examination was to be held.

A large number of witnesses and spectators were present, Sheriff Turner, of Utah County, who made the arrests, being among the number. District Attorney Dickson conducted the prosecution, and Judge P. H. Emerson appeared for defendants Woolley, McCloskey and Hailey.

The defendants were then arraigned before Commissioner McKay, and listened to the reading of the complaint charging them with the crime of murder, in having engaged in the unlawful killing of Homer J. Stone, at Price, Emery County, Utah, on Friday, January 21, 1887. A plea of not guilty was made for each, Steen speaking scarcely above a whisper, while his associates gave their reply in positive language.

The Commissioner asked Steen—Have you any counsel?

Steen (in a whisper)—No, sir.

Commissioner—Do you desire any?

Steen—Yes, sir.

Commissioner—How old are you?

Steen—Eighteen years.

Commissioner—Have you any money to pay an attorney?

Steen—No, sir.

Mr. Dickson suggested that Judge Emerson and Mr. Evans, who appeared for the other defendants, also take care of Steen's interests, but they declined.

Judge E. D. Hoge was then requested to act, but said he had done so much

of that class of business that he did not relish it. He would not positively refuse, but would prefer if an attorney from the judicial district where the crime was committed would take the case.

A. G. Sutherland, Sen., of Provo, finally consented to act as counsel for Steen.

Dr. Hall, of this city, was the first witness, and testified to having examined the body of Homer J. Stone, on Jan. 25. He described the course of the bullet, which had entered at the back, just below the right shoulder blade, had passed through both lungs, severed the principal blood vessel leading from the heart, and came out at the left breast. The ball had ranged upward, and the wound inflicted was necessarily fatal.

William Henry Reeves was the next witness. He testified that he was from Cleveland, O.; on the night of the shooting he was with Stone at the saloon where Steen asked him to settle a bill of \$16, and had afterward stayed with him until the shooting, at which time he was 10 or 15 feet in advance. He turned and saw a person whom he believed to be Steen run away from the scene. His version of the affair does not differ materially from the account already published. The order on Stone, which the defendant was trying to collect, was in favor of Paul Meyers, for \$16, and Meyers had offered Steen one half if he could get Stone to pay it.

Wm. F. Williams also testified. He was shown a pistol and identified it as the weapon that Steen confessed having used in the commission of the crime. He had listened to the defendant's confession, in which he stated, in addition to the account already given, that he borrowed the pistol from S. B. Woolley, telling the latter that he had had a row with Stone, and wanted to defend himself. Woolley had remarked that he also had a grudge against the deceased. Another of the defendants, Wm. McCloskey, had told him that if Stone had treated him as he had Steen, he would call him out and brain him. Steen had then gone in search of Stone, and when he met him made a second demand for payment of the bill. This was again refused, and the defendant drew his pistol from his belt. Stone placed his hand on his pistol and called "None of that," he then turned and tried to get away, when Steen fired. The two were then about ten feet apart. The murderer stopped a moment, then ran off. He crossed the river to the deserted village of Cleveland, but after wandering around until the next night, came and gave himself up. He said, in the presence of quite a number of witnesses, "I may as well tell it all first as last. I am the man who killed Stone." He further claimed that he had been encouraged to the deed by other parties.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' testimony, the Court took a recess. The case was to be proceeded with at a later hour this afternoon.

The principal figure in this case is, of course, Louis Steen. He is tall and slender and of light complexion. There is nothing specially vicious in his appearance, and he seems to feel his position keenly. He looks rather "green," his features betokening less than the average amount of intelligence, and he is very awkward in his movements. His father died at Wahoo, Kansas, in 1880, and his mother followed her husband two years later. From that time Louis drifted about from place to place in Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and brought up at Lander, Wyoming, where he lived two years. From there he went to Ashley Fork, Utah, and then to Price. Two of his uncles now reside in Wahoo—John H., and Otto, or Orth Steen. His sister also lives there, and his grandfather, a Mr. Suckow, lives at Sioux Falls, Dakota.

Sam B. Woolley, one of the defendants, is below the medium height, well built, light complexion, and carries himself in a very indifferent manner.

James Hailey, another of those accused of complicity in the crime, is also small in stature, brown hair and whiskers, and is decidedly anxious in regard to his present condition.

William B. McCloskey, the last of the quartette, is above the average height, dark complexioned, and of medium build. He has a deep scar on the left side of the chin, which renders his naturally unprepossessing appearance still more forbidding.

The four have about them the air of tramps, and have doubtless passed through some rough experiences.

Township Surveys.—By the politeness of Surveyor-General Bowman, we are furnished with the following:

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

February 4, 1887.

There has this day been filed in the Local Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, the following township plats of surveys, executed by Andrew J. Stewart Jr., under his contract, No. 133:

Township 18 South, Range 12 W.
" 19 " " 11 "
" 19 " " 12 "
" 20 " " 12 "

WILLIAM G. BOWMAN,

U. S. Surveyor Gen'l.

By G. P. MORTON,

Chief Clerk.

Angostura Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and laxative. Used now over the whole civilized world. Try it, but beware of imitations. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.