ployment of said force may be extremely authorized by the Commander, or by act of Congress. The penalty is fixed not to exceed five thousand dollars and two years imprisonment. It becomes necessary under this law to arrange what provisions of the Constitution and what acts of Congress expressly authorize these acts of troops.

There is no legal authority for the use of troops as a posse comitatus, neither neither the Constitution nor any act of Congress expressly authorizes it. There are certain cases and conditions which expressly authorize the use of troops in executing the laws. The President is the Commander in Chief and controls the troops. Some new legislation is needed. In addition to the acts in Congress above referred to may be mentioned:

Sections 2002-2010, as to militia for Indian traders and timber thieves.

Section 2876, to protect public timber in Florida.

Section 4792, to enforce quarantine regulations.

Section 5278, to aid in the suppression of lotteries and note engraving of the national postage.

Sections 5386-5391, to enforce neutrality laws.

Section 5477, to protect the rights of discoverers of guano islands.

Act of March 3, 1891, to protect public lands.

Section 2003, to keep the peace at elections.

There are no other cases in which troops are an armed force may be employed to act in executing the laws.

Paragraph 4th, Article 4, Constitution, reads the following: Sec. 4. "At the time will admit, applications for the use of troops for other purposes must be forwarded, with a statement of all material facts, for the consideration and action of the President, but, in cases of sudden and unexpected invasion, insurrection, or riot, endangering the public property of the United States, or in cases of attempted or threatened robbery or interruption of the United States mails, or other cases of extreme gravity, officers of the army may, if they think a necessity exists, take such action before the receipt of instructions from the seat of government as the circumstances and law under which they are acting may justify, and will promptly report their action and reason therefor to the Adjutant General for the information of the President."

This paragraph confers great powers and responsibilities upon army officers, but I do not believe it authorizes an officer, under any circumstances whatever, to detain troops in a state in case of "domestic violence" within the state. The application for troops in such a case must be acted upon by the President.

Individual members of the army may be legally required to perform civil duty, and so acting include such duties as the census, topographical work of the coast survey, and in other ways, but these are not duties of armed bodies.

The act to enforce the laws and regulations dates back to 1795 and is unique in that it directs all officers who command in any fort on the seacoast to aid in executing the quarantine regulations, under direction of the secretary of the treasury. But the law is not construed as placing the military force under the civil authorities. The secretary of war, replying to the mayor of New York in reference to the posts in its harbor in 1871 said: "To place these posts in any manner under the direction of the board of health, would deprive the military authorities of that complete control over its officers and property which the department should always maintain, and would be subversive of military discipline."

This it appears that notwithstanding the law is plain and positive, troops will assist in maintaining the quarantine only upon orders from superior military authority.

The act of February 25th, 1865, makes it unlawful for any person in the military or naval service to order, bring, keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place of election, unless it shall be to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls. Neither may any officer or soldier interfere in any manner with an election. Unless the emergency is very great and can be covered by paragraph 4th, the order for keeping the peace at the polls would originate with the President.

The authority for use of troops in civil affairs is thus well defined. The question of the manner of their use, the laws governing their action, and their responsibility under the common law of the land, opens up a wide field for discussion.

The military, when acting to suppress insurrection or riots, cannot conform to the mild methods of the civil authorities. Prompt application of force must be expected. If the municipal authority is sufficient, why call the military? It is claimed that it would be a danger that the military will commit acts that are not usual in times of profound peace. But it should be remembered that profound peace does not exist when the military force is invoked. Martial power must be exercised, and individual rights disregarded if the military is to be effective. But such power is not to be exercised in an irresponsible manner. No official is so high, or citizen so low, as to be beyond the power or protection of the law. In case of internal disturbance, the government must continue amenable to the civil authorities, and the strong arm of the military, not as a tyrant, but to bear down opposition and restore the supremacy of the law, sacrificing temporarily certain civil rights.

The right to use military force against mobs carries with it the right to take life, destroy property, and make arrests in fact to do all things necessary to accomplish the purpose. The use of force is frequently called in, and should be resorted to promptly when necessary. But the duties of armed troops are exceptional and varied, and down through a mob or rioting assemblage, particularly when they are in the crowd upon the planes and roofs. If such methods are used in a civil, but the law does not require such extreme tolerance with a mob from an officer.

It is held that intervention would not wait for any actual outbreak or commencement of the violence sufficient to constitute an actual riot. Whatever force is necessary to accomplish the object of dispersing the unlawful assembly may and ought to be used.

The difference between a riot and an unlawful assembly is that "if the parties assembled do an act of violence, and actually execute their purpose by violence, it is a riot; but if they meet upon a purpose which is unlawful, and do not execute it by violence, or do not do anything, they separate without carrying their purpose into effect, it is an unlawful assembly. But if in a necessary element of unlawful assembly or riot that the object desired by assembling the others may be lawful, for the meeting may be held under such circumstances of force and heat, or in such a way as to be sought in such a manner and for such manner, to the terror of the people, as to constitute the crime.

After winning, by a hard fight, and especially after efforts to kick, indeed enough to suspend the statutes, those who are made are guilty of participation. The death of any such is justifiable homicide.

The law is further quoted as follows: "It may be presumed generally that where persons have authority to arrest, or suppress, or otherwise execute the public notice, and using proper means for that purpose, are resisted in so doing, and are party resisting is killed in the doing it, such homicide is justifiable." And again: "The law is not confined to the instant the officer is on the spot, for he is under the same protection going to, remaining at, or returning from the same."

In the Indian Nation, issued by the war department for the government of the troops of the United States in the Indian Nation, dated August 1, 1889, it is ordered that "Deserters, vagrants, and persons of the character of the superior military authorities, and their acts limit at discretion, during active service, and in the interest of public safety, or for the protection of the property of the United States, or in cases of attempted or threatened robbery or interruption of the United States mails, or other cases of extreme gravity, officers of the army may, if they think a necessity exists, take such action before the receipt of instructions from the seat of government, as the circumstances and law under which they are acting may justify, and will promptly report their action and reason therefor to the Adjutant General for the information of the President."

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THE WORK NEAR MANCHESTER.

Gratifying Results Follow a Course of Inexpensive Cottage Meetings.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 2nd, 1895.—Yesterday I received a letter from John W. MacDoll, traveling Elder in the Manchester conference, and, as it was addressed to the conference minute in Parkfield, near Manchester, England, Young, interest from an interesting letter that on the 3rd of last month there were five baptisms in that part of the country, two of which I had been instrumental in, as it is part of the duties of the Elders there last winter.

In the letter referred to in my letters, preaching is implied to be full work, in many cases happens that cities, towns and villages are visited with but little apparent results. Your trading central towns and villages within a few miles from Parkfield, my attention was turned, in October last, to the town of Urmston, three miles south of Parkfield, in trading and conversation we met with many encouragement, then there is very little time in that part of the conference. We met persons acquainted with a family named Fearon, three members of whom attended one of our meetings at Parkfield, in the neighbor, where the family resided there is no meeting house or any denomination, and at the time referred to the people in that vicinity had been holding weekly cottage meetings, and it was decided to hold one of the meetings in Mr. Fearon's house, as being prime movers in the matter. Having learned that the Fearon family had loaned one of our tracts to some Mrs. Grover, who is a member of the Wesleyans, we proceeded to her residence and had a pleasant conversation with her for an hour and a half. A few days after I felt moved with the Francis family (who were regular attendants at the cottage meetings referred to) that we would be pleased to attend at these meetings, if our aid was desired.

December 7th I received an invitation to attend one of the cottage meetings, which would take place the following day, the 8th. Elder W. J. Lee (of Ogden) and I were present at the time appointed. It was at the house of Mr. Fearon, and the people were, as usual, congenial, kind-hearted people. The meeting had been previously conducted by a Mr. McKellan, a Baptist, and a Mr. Williams, one of the Congregationalists, both young men. It appeared that the attendants at these meetings had occasionally been disappointed by the non-appearance of the ministers, and, as a result, were anxious to our visit as an interference at this time had transpired. A few minutes before one I is meeting commenced, Elder Lee began to be doubtful as to there being anyone to lead in the meeting, when Mr. Francis, turning round to Elder Lee and myself, said, "These gentlemen are content in." "Yes," I replied, "we are used to it, having held cottage meetings in Parkfield."

Neither of the two young divines referred to making an appearance, we commenced the meeting by selecting a hymn from the Sunday Hymn Book. Elder Lee and myself then occupied the time in reading the 3rd chapter of the Gospel as taught by the Savior and His Apostles, and bearing testimony to the truth of the same, after which we concluded the services with another Sunday hymn—"In the sweet by and by." There were thirteen present. We thanked the audience for the courtesy extended to us in listening so attentively to our remarks, and volunteered to be present next week if they desired our services. Mr. Blair, in behalf of the company, made expressions of appreciation for the part we had taken, and it was decided that we meet with them the Tuesday following.

December 10th was the date for the next meeting, it was a dark, rough, wet night, but I never like to fail in an appointment. Elder Lee having another engagement, I went there alone. The accidental state of the weather discouraged our numbers. Neither of the two divines was present. The spirit of the Lord was with me, and its bodily influence in rich abundance. Again I explained the first principles of the Gospel, and again did the audience listen attentively to the truths I made. Some little time was then spent pleasantly in conversing also matters pertaining to the plan of salvation. On account of the long journey I had to perform at such a late hour, the charitable Mrs. Grover and Mrs. Blair arranged to have a hot supper prepared for me, which was very acceptable.

There were several meetings held during the winter at Mr. Blair's. In the beginning of this year—January—Mr. McKellan, the young Baptist, having a desire to exercise their cottage meetings, made application to the Blair family for the use of their house, but objections were raised to such disturbance. They, however, have, on the contrary, had the privilege of attending our meetings at the cottage, and he never avail himself of the opportunity. We asked the Francis family to open their house, but they declined. Mr. and Mrs. Blair became very much interested in our doctrine, and I loaned them the book of Mormon, Voice of Warning and Orson Pratt's Works, also other Church literature, in fact they read until their very souls were filled, they attended themselves from attending certain meetings, where they had been regular attendants, stating it was impossible to stay as what they had accumulated with our doctrines, and now they became thoroughly convinced of the truth of Mormonism. I often visited them and spent many pleasant hours conversing and just previous to my departure for home they said they would be baptized as soon as the weather became warmer.

It is gratifying to the missionaries to learn that some of the seed sown has borne fruit. It is a very pleasing to me to learn that Mr. Blair and wife had made up their minds to be baptized. Mr. Blair is in very poor health at present, and word comes to hand that he is scarcely able to prepare and bathe of the ordinance, but Sister Blair and Paul may, Appolius water, but it is God that gives the increase.

Yours in the Gospel,

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Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY — SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000. - SURPLUS $500,000.

Directors: Lin S. Hills, Pres't. Moses Thatcher, Vice-Pres't. Wm. W. Riter, George Romney, Jas. T. Little, John C. Cutler, James Sharp, Henry Dinwoodey, D. R. Peery, Frank Jennings, John H. Dalton, John R. Winder, E. R. Eldredge.

J. R. Barns, Cashier. SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH.

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - - $500,000. Surplus, - - $50,000.

Heber J. Grant, President. Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres. Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: Heber J. Grant, Abraham H. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Heber M. Wells, Thos. G. Dalton, Spencer Clawson, Wm. B. Preston, J. T. Farnsworth, Isaac Barton.

COMMERCIAL BANKING in all its Branches. Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $200,000. CASH SURPLUS, - - $200,000.

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 1-3 East Temple Street. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Established 1889. Incorporated 1893.

DIRECTORS: Wilford Woodruff, President. Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice President. Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds, Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant, James Jack, Lorenzo Snow, T. G. Webber, Franklin S. Richards, H. B. Clawson, Francis M. Lyman, L. John Nuttall, George H. Lennon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate. Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s BANK, SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH. Established, 1871.

Drafts and Sells Exchange, makes Telegraphic Transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and all points on the Pacific Coast. Issues letters of credit available in the principal cities of the world. Special attention given to the collection of Time and Sighted Accounts made on Reasonable and Usual Terms.

Particular attention given to collections throughout Utah, Nevada and adjoining territories. Accounts solicited.

J. G. DOUGLAS, Cashier. J. A. HOLMES, Asst. Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER, WHOLESALE & RETAIL

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op

And Pays Interest on Deposits. Desires your account.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK, OF SALT LAKE CITY.

CAPITAL, $500,000. SURPLUS AND PROFITS, $200,000.

—INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.—

DIRECTORS.—J. R. Murdock, John J. Daly, H. S. Newhouse, Moses T. Tod, Thos. Marshall, W. F. Burton, George M. Downey, John W. Dougall, Jos. F. Smith, President. Wm. Jennings, Cashier.

WALKER BROS. Bankers

SUCCESSORS TO THE UNION NATIONAL BANK. Established 1873.

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

Utah Commercial & Savings Bank.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. 4 per cent. Interest paid on Savings Deposits, Compounded Four Times a Year.

T. R. JONES & CO., Bankers, 160 MAIN STREET.

UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE — UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

THE THROUGH CAR LINE.

Effective June 23rd, 1895.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City, Depot at Pierpont.

Arrive: From all points east, [illegible] From Ogden, Portland, Sun Pete, [illegible] From all points west, [illegible] From Ogden and intermediate points, [illegible] From Ogden, Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo, [illegible] From Ogden and intermediate points, [illegible]

Depart: For Ogden, Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo, [illegible] For Ogden and intermediate points, [illegible] For Ogden, Portland, Sun Pete and Pueblo, [illegible] For Ogden, Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo, [illegible] For Ogden and intermediate points, [illegible] For Ogden, Denver, Colo. Springs and Pueblo, [illegible]

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. Through Pullman Palace Sleepers, Dining Cars, Reclining Chair Cars, Tourist Sleepers. Free Reclining Chair Cars. Telephone 250.

E. L. LOVELAND, Gen'l Agt. Pass. Dept. J. H. MAYNARD, General Agent.

OLIVER W. WOOD, Ticket Agent. R. S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. JOHN W. DONE, Secretary. PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER.

RIO GRANDE WESTERN — RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

STANDARD GAUGE. CURRENT TIME TABLE. In Effect, March 31, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City: No. 1—For Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, 7.00 a.m. No. 3—For Denver and Colorado Springs, 5.30 p.m. No. 5—For Denver, Pueblo, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago, 7.00 p.m. No. 7—For Denver and Colorado points, 10.00 p.m. No. 9—For Ogden and intermediate points, 5.00 p.m. No. 11—For Ogden and intermediate points, 1.30 p.m. Arrive Salt Lake City: No. 2—From Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, 10.40 a.m. No. 4—From Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, 2.30 p.m. No. 6—From Denver and Pueblo, 2.30 a.m. No. 8—From Ogden and the West, 2.30 a.m. No. 10—From Ogden and the West, 10.00 a.m. No. 12—From Ogden and the West, 6.00 p.m. Only line running through Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars Salt Lake City to San Francisco and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago. Through Pullman Palace Sleepers without change Salt Lake City to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago. Through coaches and Pullman Palace Sleepers without change Salt Lake City to Ogden. Free reclining chair cars Salt Lake to Denver.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South. E. L. LOVELAND, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. H. MAYNARD, Traffic Manager. F. A. WADSLEY, Asst. Traffic Mgr.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry. Union Depot Foot of South Temple Street. Time card in effect May 26, 1895.

Leave Salt Lake City	Arr. Fairfax	Leave Fairfax	Arrive Salt Lake City
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sundays—Leave Salt Lake City 10.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m. Leave Fairfax 8.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 12.00 m., 2.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m. Stations in Salt Lake City: Depot, Exchange, Main, Second South, Fourth South, Fifth South, Sixth South, Seventh South, Eighth South, Ninth South, Tenth South, Eleventh South, Twelfth South, Fifth West, Sixth West, Seventh West, Eighth West, Ninth West, Tenth West, Eleventh West, Twelfth West, Fairfax. Stations in Salt Lake City at Hot Springs: Depot, Hot Springs. Leave Salt Lake City 7.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m. Leave Hot Springs 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m. Sundays—Leave Salt Lake City 10.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m. Leave Hot Springs 8.30 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m. Stations in Salt Lake City and Hot Springs: Depot, Exchange, Main, Second South, Fourth South, Fifth South, Sixth South, Seventh South, Eighth South, Ninth South, Tenth South, Eleventh South, Twelfth South, Fifth West, Sixth West, Seventh West, Eighth West, Ninth West, Tenth West, Eleventh West, Twelfth West, Hot Springs. Leave Salt Lake City 7.00 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m. Leave Saltair Beach 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 11.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m. Sundays—Leave Salt Lake City 10.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m., 6.00 p.m., 8.00 p.m. Leave Saltair Beach 10.30 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Stations in Salt Lake City and Saltair Beach: Depot, Exchange, Main, Second South, Fourth South, Fifth South, Sixth South, Seventh South, Eighth South, Ninth South, Tenth South, Eleventh South, Twelfth South, Fifth West, Sixth West, Seventh West, Eighth West, Ninth West, Tenth West, Eleventh West, Twelfth West, Saltair Beach. Board for boats from Salt Lake to Saltair Beach, Lake Shore, Lake View, Garfield Beach, Black Rock, Saltair Beach, Farmington and Kaysville, Ogden and intermediate points, Salt Lake City at 8.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. daily. Sundays, 8.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m.

S. BANCROFT, General Manager.

Burlington Route. New Service.

TAKE R. G. W. RY.

Evening Train, Leaving Salt Lake City, 7.15 p.m. Connecting Daily with

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