EVENING NEWS

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Saturday, - July 26, 1884.

GRAVE ERRORS OF THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

THAT distinguished jurist, Judge Edward G. Loring, has had the temerity to appose two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. notwithstanding the dictum of the socalled "Democratic Convention" of this Territory, that "all attempts to call in question or defeat decisions of courts of last resort are factious and revolutionary." Probably Judge Lor-ing never heard of the singular kind of Democrats who enunciated that sentiment, or he might have hesitated before publishing his article in the North Amecan Review.

Tout magazine for August, contains a very strong paper from Judge Lor-ing's pea, entitled "The Drift Toward Centralization." It discusses the rul-OUR CORRESPONDENT BUNS MEN AND ings of the Supreme Court of the Unit-ci States in the case of Julliard vs. Greenman, and in that of the United States vs. Lee. Bythe first, the government 'may create whatever money it may require to maintain itself in power. By the other, if the government unlawfully take the property of the citizen he has no legal means for its revovery. Both of these conclusions are shown to be contrary to the plainest fundamental principles of our form

of government. In the legal tender decision the ma-jority of the Court held that Congress has the power to make the Treasury notes of the United States lawful tender in the payment of pri-vate idebts f. e. legal money of the country. And they cite the Constitutional provisions that Congress may "borrow money," "pay debts," "lay and collect taxes" and "coin money." Each of these provisions is taken up by Judge Loring, and it is clearly demonstrated that they do not apply to the case in question. To "borrow money13 is not to make money, it is only to obtain it from some one else; to "pay debts" only authorizes the application of money, not its manufacfacture; to "lay and collect taxes" merely involves assessment and collection of money due from the people. The phrase to "coin-money" carries with it a definite meaning, and plainly signifies making money of coin and nothing further. On this point Judge Loring says:

"When the Constitution was formed, the people of the United States held all sovereign powers, and among them the power to say of what the money of the

"In this country we have no personal sovereign, but instead, a supreme au-thority vest d in the people of the United States. This authority is im-personal, and incapable of personal representation. Its will is declared only by the law. Hence the phrase and the fact that ours is a government of law. And as no one can be the agent of the law for anything unlawful, it follows that the sovereign, the people of the United States, cannot be a party to any transaction by the illegal act of any of their officers. So that any vio-lation of law by an officer is his un-authorized and unofficial act, for which he is liable individually. wards their co What is this

of the United States, cannot be a party to any of their officers. So that any violation of law by an officer is his unauthorized and unofficial act, for which he is liable individually.
This is solid democratic doctrine and is irrefutable, the opinion of the majority of the Supreme Court of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. There were four dissenting judges against the five who formulated the decision, and this, as Judge Long

indges against the five who formulated the decision, and this, as Judge Long says, "brings uncertainty into the fu-ture." And it, also shows that deci-sions by the court of last resort, al-though final in legal practice, are not infallible nor beyond reconsideration by the court itself. And everybody in the land has the right to criticise such Contineers and as the set of the priesthood, where then are some sense as the popular priest-in the same sense as the popular priest-in the same sense as the popular priest-in the same sense as the popular priest-sod and people are closer than syn-anymous terms; in fact they become interchangeable terms and both signify the same thing. Where then are the persons to be opprefised, except there are some persons of cofor, and as these can't enter the perhaps these colored the land has the right to criticise such Opinions, show their error, and expose their inconsistency with that instru-ment which is as binding upon the highest court as upon the humblest citizen. CHICAGO LETTER.

MATTERS THROUGH A FINE SEIVE, AND FINDS ANY AMOUNT OF DROSS. AN ALLEGED ANALYSIS OF THE CHURCH OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

CHICAGO, July 20, 1884. Editor Descret News:

in the current number of the An-dover Review, a Mr. D. L. Leonard undertakes to give an analysis of the

dertakes to give an analysis of the Church of Latter-day Saints in Utah. This church he describes as a theo-cracy of the Mosaic pattern, but sup-plemented with modern improvements. This church is ruled by a priestnood uniting the civil and ecclesiastical, and subordinating the commercial, politi-cal and financial to the theological and sacerdotal. In fine he sums up the whole matter as a "simulacrum with-out blood or bones," whatever he meant by this outrageous rhetoric. The priesthood of this church teach the bloie literally and accept it in a literal manner, which according to Mr. Leonard nas produced a religion in conflict with the most cherished polit-ical and religious ideas of 50,000,000 people. One would suppose the Bible was written to be literally interpreted it surely was not written after the It surely was not written after the ambiguous and equivocal method of Delphic oracle utterances. And if it cannot be inferpreted literally it is better not to touch it at all. Mr. Leonard further says the Mormon church is a temporal kingdom in which Latter-day Saints shall wear all the honors and receive all the pay. It does not appear to be the case as it honors and receive all the pay. It does not appear to be the case as it exists at present. It seems as if the Latter-day Saints were getting all the kicks and the Gentiles were receiving all the pay. This writer is fairly as-tounded because Joseph Smith at one time entertained hopes of attaining the Presidency of the United States. It is difficult to see what there is pre-posterous in this ambition Joseph

HAT GOING AROUND

It is difficult to see what there is pre-posterous in this ambition. Joseph Smith was more to the manor born than many who have held the Presidency and much more so than many who ar. aspiring to the Presidency. Joseph Market States. Market State spiring to the descendant of the Smith was a genuine descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers, legitimately born and honestly bred. He was a native of Vermont, and not like President Ar-thur, the sun of a shipwrecked Irish preacher, nor like General Grant, whose grandfather was a Kelly, nor like R. B. Asyes, who had no grand-mother, nor like Gen. Logan, who may be an Indian, an Irishman or an Afri-can. If Mr. Leonard gives this matter a little thought, he will not in future stultify himself on what legitimate and honorable ambition should endeavor ation, and where they are all prolucers, and where they are all equal, the lowest likely to become the highest; tell him this, and you give him a reali-zation of his wildest dreams of Utop-Mr. Leonard goes away back to the FASHIONS OF FEMALE DRESS honorable ambition should endeavor to attain. He quotes from several authorities in the Mormon Church to show the junction of the temporal and spiritual, and the paramount aim to make Zion the seat of government for the universe. Suppose this subject be dwelt on for a moment , or two, and inquiry made in what way a judicious union of the

wood read Leonard's article, and then let both submit their views of each other and of their respective subjects, they would not enlighten the world mach, but they would find out what consummate fools they have been making of themselves. Mr. Stanwood would make the village postmaster the guarantor of all prospective candidates for marriage. A man can waste one hour of valuable time with this Mr. Stanwood and then fail to discern the drift of has article. One time it seems as if he impeached the Democrats for what they will not do regarding Utan. At another time it looks as if he en-levanced to prove that all American hws are a jumble of inconsistencies. Regarding the admission of Utah as a state he makes some strange admis-ions. He thinks if a State govern-ment prevailed it would disrupt the social and religious system, which oc-casions him such sore forebodings. nature, the explorer of all philosophy, divinity, wisdom and benevolence, then he will be doing something to help to-PRIESTHOOD WHICH OCCASIONS 50 in the bosom of the philosophic Leon-ard. Let us take his own estimate of it, and dwell soberly and unimpassion-it, and dwell soberly and unimpassion-

MUCH ALARM

"BALT LAKE FRUIT"

is the title of a novel recently publish-ed by "the wife of an ex-Senator of the United States." The lady may be the wife of Troinope's American Sena-tor, or she may be the wife of some-body else or several somenodies. She sends her intellectual offspring into the world, probably as herself has been sent, without a parent or a name. What her object in writing such a work could be is a puzzle. The most charit-ation construction that can be placed on the production of such a work, is that the mind mustbe in a bad slate of monomania. She is like the lady in the innatic asylum who has a corn on her little toe. This corn is the subject of ner att, ntion night and day. She sees it growing until it is likely to oatgrow the whole institution. The keepers numerher, and tell ner they are pre-paring to build a watchouse suitable to fite size of her future corn. How-ever. Mrs. Ex-Senator may have done something unconsciously for the ad-vancement of Mormonism. Her book purports to be an exposition of hife in Utah. According to her, there must be a corpse under every railrowd-tie, and a dozen corpses under every lamp-post is the title of a novel recently publish-TARE 25:000 priests of either of these of the subject of the section of hold priests of either of these entry sector of the section of the sector sector of the sector of t

but so ludicrous are they all that it is becoming a matter of wonder why editors give space to such nonsense. Taking a trade view of the matter, why it helps printers, paper factories, etc., and it is to be hoped thesevirulent dis-charges help the minds of the poor dyspeptics who emit them.

UTAH AND NEVADA RAILWAY. ON AND AFTER

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1884, The Utah and Nevada Railway Company (Sundays excepted.)

AT STANDARD MOUNTAIN TIME. -----Leave Salt Lake City 8.40 a.m. " Garfield " Tooele Arrive at Terminus 11 co " 11.40 " 4 00 p.m. 1.30 "

Leave Terminus 4 00 p.m " Tooele 1.30 " " Garfield 2.30 " Arrive Salt Lake City 5.45 " THE BATHING TRAIN

Will leave Salt Lake City (Sundays ex-cepted) for the Lake at 5:10 p.m.; returning, mrive at 3:30 p.m. SUNDAY TRAINS

Salt Lake City for Black Rock Of all kinds, kept constantly on hand and Made to Order. Also, all kinds of Garderd only at 10 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.; re-turning, arrive at 2.30 and 8.0) p. m. FARE-To Black Rock and Garfield and return, on all Trains, 50c. Children between 5 and 10 years of age, 25c. Special Bates given to Sunday Schools, Societies, etc. IMPORTED FURNITURE Direct from the best Factories constantly Sold at Lowest Prices. No freight will be received after 4 p. m. S. F. FENTON, W. W. BITER, Gen. Fr't. and Pass. Ag't. Supt SORENSON & CARLOUIST'S WANTED.

STACK OF ABOUT TEN TONS OF A good lucern hay, within three or four miles of city, also one first class, new milch cow. Apply to At Godbe, Pitts' & Co's Drug Store. WANTED

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE this day disposed of my entire inter-est in the (co-op. Furniture Co., and re-tired from the same. A GOOD MILLER AT THE WANSHIP GRIST MILL, ately. Enquire of E, R. YOUNG, Sen., Wanship. June 25, 1884. WANTED.

15 TWO and 4 HORSE TEAMS. STRAYED. A ROAN MARE, BRANDED WITH church brand on shoulder, vented on thigh, has some other brands; when lost had a halter on. Give information at this office to Thos. E. Taylor and be rewarded. T^O HAUL LUMBER FROM SAW MILL in East Caflon Creek, two miles below Big Mountain to Park : Hy. Enquire of C. Hidder, Park City; E. R. Young, Wanship, or at Saw Mill. d lw

ST SEE IT AT TO

NOTICE

S. A. WANNBERG.



CIRCUS

The Best General Gymnastic Performers,



E. H. PARSONS, 647 Second South Street E

BALT LARE CITT, May 19th. 1884

GENTLEMEN. -- The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you, rives the greatest satisfaction as regards its Baking and Cooking qualifies and also its Water Meating Apparatus; I do not believe its equal can be found, and as an economizer of fuel I can cheerfully recommend it. Yours very traly, JOHN H. GEOESBECK

SALT LAKE CITY, April 25th, 1884.

Yours respectfully,

2. O. M. I.,

GENTS.—The Miller Wrought Iron Range I purchased from you nine years ago, is still in use and giving entire satisfaction; I would not sell it at any reasonable price if I could not get another of the same kind. I would recommend all wishing to get a First Class Range, to buy the Miller. Yours truly, WILLIAM NAYLOR, Thirteeuth Ward, Sait Lake City

WILLIAM NAYLOR, Thirteenth Ward, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 20th, 1884.

GENTLEMEN.-I cheerfully recommend the Miller Wrought Iron Range as by far the Best Cooxing Rauge that we have ever used, our experience embracing several kinds. As an Economizer of Fuel it is apparently perfect, and as a Boiler Attachment Heater, I know of none so good. Yery truly yours, BENJAMIN HAMPTON,

BENJAMIN HAMPTON, Twelith Ward, Salt Lake City.

GEO. T. ODELL, Twelfth Ward, Sait Lake City, of Grant, Odell & Co

power to say of what the money of the country should consist. They could have conferred this power as they held it, and vested it in its entirety in Con-gress. But this they did not do, and instead they conferred on Congress the power 'to coin money,' which is the only power to make money speci-fied in the Constitution. Here the pow-er and the means for executing it are both specified in the same word, "coin." This manifests the intent that the power and the means of executing it should be inseparable. To separate them by substituting other means, as paper for coin, would not, in the words of Chief Justice Marshall, consist with the spirit and letter of the Constitu-tion" (4 W. 421), but would violate both. All of a power that can be con-veyed is the use of it; and the specifi-cation of one use precindes the impli-cation of any other. Expression facil casare tacitum.

ers that are reserved to, the people a Republican Suprem elgn powers. Congress is no more sovereign than the judicial or executive branch of ou: Government. Parmay do whatever it is not probited from doing, while Congress can only do that which it is specifically orized to do; it has no sovereigncreated the Constitution, conferred certain specified powers on the nasovereign people: The drift tostter from what direction it may ome, because it is calculated to de-

We hear much of the "incidental the government. Chief tole, which has come to be admitted, that: "This 15 one of enu-wors." Each of these powers is distinct and indent and, as the same great au-

sophy periec.ly adapted to his natural sentiments. This was why Plutarch copied the errors of the last sect. His

attributed the st

THE INTERVIEWING

business has received a severe check from Kate Field who recently sojourn-ed in Chicago. She positively declined saying anything about Utah, and as positively stated that all published inpositively stated that all published in-terviews purporting to be held with her, were all fabricated out of whole cloth. For the honor of womanhood this is creditable to Miss Field, and if she has anything to say let her say it womanly over the name bequeathed to her by honored parentage. Newspaper men were surprised at Governor Murray

NOT SHOWING UP HERE

for the usual interviews. They hunted all around the hotels for him, and even visited the "Washington Home" where inebriates and "Jim Jams" are taken incorrates and "Jim Jams" are taken care of, but the interview was not to be had. The Governor was interviewed in the east, and actually told them there that the non-polygamists of Utah were the most objectionable persons there

ahead of the R gates. The reporter who inte the "allver and polygamy" still affords anusement over Democrat" to be consider onal moment. The reporte conlan reminded him of a

