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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

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Fragrances, etc.  
World's Industrial and Cotton Co.  
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For Collectible Display of Toilet Soaps and  
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For Zephth's Shaving Soap.  
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For Excellence and Superiority of Laundry,  
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Kitchens, Breakfast and Common Extension  
Tables, etc.  
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Wholesale Dealers in  
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AND  
Upholsterers' Goods.  
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**PAN HANDLE CARPET WARD**  
WHITE AND COLORED.  
THE BEST IN USE.

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Bedroom Carpet, and other goods.  
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ens, etc., etc., etc.  
Selling at all their branch stores throughout  
the Territory.

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Selling at all their branch stores throughout  
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Absolutely Pure.

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**Spool Cotton**

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ODDEN AND LOGAN.

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**STUDEBAKER BROS.**  
FINE CARRIAGES,  
BUGGIES & SPRING WAGONS,  
FARM, FREIGHT,  
and Traveling Wagons.

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Mowers and Reapers,  
and other Farm Machinery.

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**THE SNOW CASES.**  
DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF  
THE UNITED STATES.  
October Term, 1885.

In error to the Supreme Court of the  
Territory of Utah.

Lorenzo Snow, Plaintiff in Error,  
vs.  
The United States.  
Lorenzo Snow, Plaintiff in Error,  
vs.  
The United States.  
No. 1279.

(May 10, 1886.)

Mr. Justice Hatchford delivered the  
opinion of the Court.

These are three writs of error to the  
Supreme Court of the Territory of  
Utah to review judgments of the  
District Court of the First Judicial Dis-  
trict of that Territory, rendered on  
indictments founded on Section 3 of  
the Act of March 22d, 1882, (22 Stat.  
31), for conspiring with more than one  
woman. Each of the judgments im-  
posed imprisonment for six months and  
a fine of \$500.

The question of the jurisdiction of this  
Court over these writs of error is  
not a new one. It has been decided  
in the United States, and the court for  
the plaintiff in error, for the reason, as  
the Court has been advised by both parties  
that the question is not a new one.

Section 3 of the Act of 1882 is the one  
on which the indictments in these cases  
are founded. It is in these words:  
"If any male person, in a Territory or  
other place over which the United States  
has jurisdiction, shall cohabit with more  
than one woman, he shall be punished by  
a fine of not more than three hundred  
dollars, or by imprisonment for not more  
than six months, or by both said punish-  
ments, in the discretion of the court."  
This section creates a new and dis-  
tinct offense from bigamy or polygamy,  
and the want of jurisdiction in the  
Territory of Utah, in a case under  
this section, is a question of fact, and  
not of law.

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not of law.

crimes denounced by section 1 of the  
Act of 1882 as carried into the Revised  
Statutes.

These cases the Act of March 22d,  
1882 (22 Stat. 31), section 1 of which  
amended section 1 of the Revised Statutes,  
the original and new sections 502  
(leaving out the exception) being as  
follows, the original and new sections  
differ from the other being in italic:

Original. "Every person who  
lives with, or marries, or cohabits with  
another person, whether married or single,  
in a Territory or other place over which  
the United States has jurisdiction, shall  
be punished by a fine of not more than  
three hundred dollars, or by imprisonment  
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of the validity of such authority. To  
this view, this Court, speaking by Mr.  
Justice Nelson, gave this answer:  
"The authority conferred on a court to  
hear and determine cases in a State is  
not the kind of authority referred to in  
the section, otherwise, every  
judgment of the Supreme Court of a  
State would be subject to review under  
the section."

In the recent case of *Kurtz v. Moffitt*,  
(118 U. S. 47, 48), it was said by this  
Court, speaking by Mr. Justice Gray,  
as the result of the examination of  
the numerous cases which are there cited,  
that "a jurisdiction conferred by Con-  
gress upon any court of the United  
States, of suits at law or in equity, in  
which the matter in dispute exceeds  
the sum or value of a certain number  
of dollars, includes no case in which  
the right of neither party is capable  
of being valued in money. In each of  
the present cases the pecuniary value  
involved does not exceed \$500, even if  
that sum is considered a 'matter in  
dispute,' within the statute. As to  
the deprivation of liberty, whether as  
a punishment for crime or otherwise, it  
is settled by a long course of deci-  
sions, cited or commented on in *Kurtz*  
and *Moffitt*, that such a deprivation of  
money value can be applied to it, to  
confer jurisdiction."

It is urged, however, that this Court  
took jurisdiction of the writ of error  
in *Canon v. United States*, (117 U. S.  
50), and affirmed the judgment on the  
basis of the Act of 1882. The question of  
jurisdiction is not considered in fact in  
that case, and the same question is  
not presented to the Court by the  
counsel for the United States, nor  
referred to by either party in their  
briefs. Probably both parties  
assumed a decision on the merits of the  
case, and the want of jurisdiction in fact  
is clear, we have decided to vacate our  
judgment, and recall the mandate, and  
dismiss the writ of error for want of  
jurisdiction, in order that the reported  
decision may not appear to be a preced-  
ent for the exercise of jurisdiction by  
this Court in a case of the kind.

Test: JAMES H. MCKENNEY,  
Clerk Supreme Court, U. S.

**CORRESPONDENCE.**  
A WORTHY MAN WHO DIED IN  
EXILE GONE TO REST.

SPRINGFIELD, May 21, 1886.

Editor Desert News:

I think it no more than justice to the  
memory of a noble and brave man, who  
died in exile, to publish a short  
sketch of his life in your valuable and  
worthy paper.

He was the son of Artemus Millet,  
born in Kirtland, Ohio, in 1808. He  
was early converted to the Christian  
faith, and was a member of the  
Methodist Episcopal Church. He was  
a man of great energy and ability,  
and was a successful business man.  
He was a man of great energy and  
ability, and was a successful business  
man. He was a man of great energy  
and ability, and was a successful busi-  
ness man.

BY TELEGRAPH.  
FOR WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.  
**AMERICAN.**

Wired from Washington.

WASHINGTON, 28.—The President has  
sent the following message to the  
Senate: Adolph Lippman to be Com-  
missioner for Alaska at Juneau City.  
The House Committee on Labor and  
Commerce has reported to the House  
a bill to amend the act of 1882, re-  
lative to the incorporation of trades  
unions in the Territories, and the dis-  
trict of Columbia.

the Maxwell murder case were rather  
tame this morning in comparison with  
those of the last few days, the time  
being occupied with expert medical  
testimony.

Louis Bear, dean of the St. Louis  
college of physicians and surgeons, testi-  
fied for the defense that the probability  
of death resulting from the use of chlo-  
roform was very great, even when ad-  
ministered by skillful physicians. That  
the same amount given to two men of  
equal physical strength might not even  
render one unconscious, while it would  
instantly kill the other. That the best  
chloroform should be used in all cases,  
and that it ought to be chemically an-  
alyzed before use. Young and inexpe-  
rienced physicians were always care-  
less in its use of those of mature  
years and long experience.

The testimony of Dr. Bear consumed  
the remainder of the session.

After recess, the depositions taken  
in Kansas, tending to show that the  
defendant there bore a good character,  
were read. It is expected that testi-  
monies for the prosecution in rebuttal  
will be examined to-morrow.

**Another Plot.**  
Chicago, 28.—It is declared that the  
police have discovered that the An-  
archists had a plot to blow up a num-  
ber of buildings and police stations June  
14th.

**Struck Oil.**  
Deerhaven, 28.—While sinking an artesian  
well on the premises of Ex-Governor  
Evans, in the heart of the city,  
oil was struck at a depth of 1,100  
feet. The oil is of the best quality, and  
the indications are good for a big flow.  
The well will be sunk several hundred  
feet deeper. Great excitement prevails  
over the find.

**Killed by Indians.**  
Chittenden, Arizona, 28.—E. P.  
Womple, superintendent of the Chica-  
go Wash Company at Greterville,  
was killed by Indians this morning  
while on his way from a neighboring  
ranch to Greterville.

Wickenburg, Arizona, 28.—On Wednes-  
day night the Indians attacked Jones  
Bro's ranch near Hooker's Hot  
Springs. The owners made an effec-  
tive defense and killed three Indians  
whom they captured.

**Killed by an Explosion.**  
Denver, 28.—An Aspen special to  
the *Republican* says that a man  
named John J. Maloney, a railroad contractor  
of the firm of Orman & Crows, was  
killed near the mouth of Frying Pan  
on the Midland road this afternoon,  
by a premature explosion of a blast he  
was putting into the side of the moun-  
tain. David Foley, another contrac-  
tor, was seriously wounded. He is not  
expected to recover.

**REMEMBER THE EARLY BREAKFAST STOVE.**

**THE ST. LOUIS REFRIGERATOR AND  
WOODEN CUTTER CO.**  
Corner Main Street and Third Street,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.  
HENRY DINWIDDY, Agent

**SPRING AND SUMMER, 1886.**

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REPLETE WITH  
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NOVELTIES  
OF THE  
SEASON.

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**CHARTER OAK**

**STOVES,**  
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, STAMPED WARE & TINNERS' TOOLS.

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**COAL! COAL! COAL!**

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No. 10 East Temple St.

**FRESH BREAD,**  
**BUNS, CAKES**  
**CRACKERS.**

**PURE CANDIES, GROCERIES.**

**Butter and Cracker a Specialty.**  
**EDWARD BRADY**  
Proprietor.