

sections, the sixth provides for the prosecution of persons in and because of the marital relation, a very questionable proceeding for a Christian Court to engage in.

The seventh and last section authorizes district judges to appoint county commissioners, to act as examining and committing magistrates and to be paid out of the Territorial treasury. The judges to hold courts with Territorial jurisdiction at such times and places as they please. District courts to control divorce. Each district court to have a reporter, to be paid by the Territory, and if the Territory decline to pay such unprecedented demands the Territorial Legislature shall lose it out of the Congressional appropriation.

This last section is unmitigatedly objectionable and altogether indefensible. It endows with enlarged and almost irresponsible powers a judiciary who have just been convicted of acting in a most illegal and unwarrantable manner for months. Is this a proper punishment for judicial unfaithfulness? Is this the way to purify the ermine? Is mal-administration to be sanctioned and encouraged in this flagrant manner? We are in no hurry to imagine that such glaring mal legislation will be perpetrated. It would be going back to the oppression of colonial times. It would be taxation without representation, most flagrant and reprehensible. It would be reducing the people of the Territory to be the veriest serfs of two or three political appointees, who have abundantly manifested their disregard of law and justice. It would be saying that lawlessness shall be legalized, and that the lawless shall be the adjudicators of lawlessness legalized, a condition so arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive that it must, when understood, receive the unqualified condemnation of the whole civilized world.

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

SOMETHING LIKE A SAVIOR.—The settlement of the Great Basin was commenced by the "Mormons" while yet the whole region was in the hands of Mexico. By the aid of our hardy pioneers and the "Mormon Battalion," the country was brought under the U. S. Government. Since that time Utah has not only made the rapid settlement of the surrounding Territories possible, but has been a very Egypt to them, supplying them freely not only with the bread of life, but also with the bread that perisheth, which latter they have eagerly applied for in times of necessity, and again not only with the staff of life, but with many of the more desirable trimmings, such as butter, eggs, cheese, beef, bacon, etc., and has been also a centre of all other mercantile supplies for this Rocky Mountain region.

The California emigration of '49 owes Utah a heavy debt of gratitude, as does the emigration of Montana in later years, and in a somewhat higher degree as do the settlers of Montana, Colorado, Idaho and Nevada.

In 1858 Utah presented a fine field where the bulk of the concentrated portion of the army could be conveniently stationed and be out of the way while antagonistic politicians made certain important moves upon the national chess board. That army, with its horses, mules, and cattle was largely indebted to Utah for its subsistence and comfort.

The national iron highway would now and perhaps during the remainder of this century have remained an undefined, misty myth in the minds of men of intuitiveness of forethought, and boldness of conception, had it not been for the aid rendered in its construction by the "Mormon" settlements of Utah.

And now, best of all, though at considerable inconvenience and expense to a number of her citizens, a judicial decision, authoritative, complete, and definitive, has been elicited, securing, in a great measure, not only this Territory, but all Territories, from local judicial usurpation, and insuring in the same degree the rights and liberties of the people. On this account, Utah deserves and will be likely to receive the gratitude of all the other Territories, and will be considered so far the Savior of the Territories in particular, and in a general way the Savior of the Federal Constitution and this grand and glorious Union of States.

A MILLION.—Among the crowd who followed the belligerent Silver to the City Hall yesterday was the person who is accredited with sending over the wires from Salt Lake, the notorious sensational dispatcher, which have frequently drawn forth such uncomplimentary comments from the press of the country upon their author, and also the individual of the gloomy mind who predicted that the streets of Salt Lake would run with blood if Utah became a State.

At the hall an amusing incident occurred; he of the gloomy mind said, with a majestic wave of the hand, that a million dollars bail was on hand if needed. (In silver and gold we suppose.) Everybody present

looked around to see the million dollars, but nobody could see it nor whence it could come.

Unfortunately for Joseph, and for sensation mongers, Joseph was not martyred as he wished to be, for although he struck, kicked and abused the officers the latter did not retaliate in the least, which was very creditable to them, and showed they were possessed of a virtue which should be exhibited by every law officer—that of patience. It would have, we presume, vastly suited him of the gloomy mind to have seen the streets of Salt Lake run with liquid Silver. It would not surprise the people here if the affair was worked up into a first-class sensation item and sent off yesterday. We shall see.

It will, doubtless, cause some little astonishment at the amalgamation of gold and silver, especially as it is well known that a certain deposit of the latter metal has long been considered "wild-cat," even by those who would like to be its friend.

The opinion has also been expressed that the other metal is not entirely unalloyed.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

ABOUT THE DECISION.—By courtesy of Mr. James L. High we are enabled to publish the annexed dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15th.
To James L. High, Dep. U. S. Att'y.

Court unanimously reversed judgment vs. Clinton. Decide also that juries must be drawn under local statute. U. S. Marshal and District Attorney perform duties as in States.

GEO. C. BATES,
U. S. District Attorney.

BEAR LAKE.—We are enabled to publish the following dispatch:

Paris, April 18th.
Prest. B. Young.—I arrived at home on the 15th, at 4 p.m. I came from Lake Town to St. Charles on the ice, with two loaded teams. The snow on the bottoms is over a foot deep now. Hay is nearly all gone. This valley is losing considerable stock. The people are generally in good health.

FIRST WARD CO-OPERATIVE.—The stockholders of the First Ward co-operative store held a meeting on Saturday last for the purpose of electing officers, &c. Bishop Warburton was elected President and Treasurer and H. Mitchell Vice-President and clerk. A dividend of twenty per cent, for the year ending April 10th, was declared. The concern, we are informed, is in a prosperous condition.

ILLEGALLY DETAINED.—The following is a portion of our dispatches to-day:

WASHINGTON, 17.—U. S. District Attorney Bates, of Utah, yesterday, directed Jas. L. High, his deputy, to apply to Justice Hawley forthwith for an order for the discharge of all the defendants held by the U. S. Marshal under the void indictments found by the late U. S. Grand Jury, the Supreme Court having decided that the Grand Jury was illegally drawn by that officer, he having no legal authority. All their arrests have been illegal and as they are now held in violation of law their further detention would subject the Marshal to the charge of trespass.

THAT PAPER TRIMMER.—As will be seen by advertisement in another part of the paper, the clothing department of Z. C. M. I. have a paper trimming machine at their establishment, and all persons purchasing paper hangings there can have the edges trimmed off ready for hanging, free of charge. The machine is a very ingenious invention, though of very simple construction. A wire is passed through the roll of paper in front of two rollers, which latter are covered with cloth to prevent injury to the paper. Near the end of each of these rollers a steel knife encircles it, the two blades fitting closely together. The rollers are turned by a small handle and the edge is trimmed off as it passes through. At the same time the paper is again formed into a roll on a square slip of hard wood, which turns simultaneously with the rollers. The desired width of selvage to be taken off is regulated by a gauge for the purpose. The machine does its work with unerring precision and neatness, and is astonishingly expeditious. It is a great time-saver, and doubtless, paper hangers will be likely on that account to use it in preference to the scissors. Persons who do not purchase their hangings at the establishment can have paper trimmed by the machine at the small consideration of two and a-half cents a roll.

THAT'S RIGHT.—Joseph Silver appeared before Alderman Clinton this morning to answer to a charge of selling goods without a licence. Judge Haydon, who appeared as defendant's counsel, informed the Court that he had instructed his client to pay up the claims of the City against him for delinquent licence and the fines which had been assessed against him, including one of \$100 for the charge upon which he was bound over to appear this morning. The counsel for the defense also stated that he had further instructed Silver to waive all examination of the charge against him of resisting the officers, to which latter charge he was held to answer to the District Court in \$200 bonds.

It is gratifying that Mr. Silver has concluded to change his course and conform to the ordinances and regulations of the city, and it might be well for all others

who have been pursuing a similar course to that which he has taken for some time past, to make a similar change. We have frequently given advice of this kind in the past and have said that the time would undoubtedly come when, if they neglected to take such a course, they would be sorry they had not adopted it. If they will do so even now they will save themselves a great deal of trouble and expense.

It is in the interest of peace and good order that the laws be strictly, justly, and equitably administered, and there is no room for doubt that they will be here, so that any who imagine that they can override or evade the law will, doubtless, find themselves egregiously in error.

It should be a source of thankfulness to the whole community that lawlessness can be prevented or restrained, for it required but little foresight to enable a thinking person to see that if things had been permitted to run along in the direction they had been going for some time, until lately, it would not have been long before a rule of ruffianism would have been established; indeed the criminal statistics of this city for the past winter show that matters were nearly, if not quite, on the verge of such a condition of things. The prospect is now excellent for the safety of person, life, liberty and property.

WILL VISIT THE SETTLEMENTS.—Brother William Willes will take a tour through the settlements of the Territory in the interests of his new song book. He was to start west for Tooele county to-day.

The following extract of a letter, dated April 15, from a gentleman in Washington, will be highly interesting to our readers—

The long expected and anxiously looked for decision has at last been delivered, and the Supreme Court has risen above religious prejudices and political influences so far as to render full justice in a case where the rights of the Latter-day Saints were involved. I am thankful that this great tribunal possesses virtue and love of justice sufficient to deal thus fairly. We sent you dispatches immediately upon the delivery of the decision. The one containing the principal particulars was signed by Mr. Fitch and sent to Bro. Wells as Mayor of the city. I suppose that you received some intimation of what the decision would be from the Associated Press dispatches, as the newspaper men had got hold of the particulars by some means, and sent them to New York yesterday. They came and told me this morning how it would be; but there have been so many versions appeared in the newspapers that I did not lend their statements full credence. There was great interest felt in the decision. The court room was more than usually crowded. We were there at the opening. McKean was there. Baskin and a woman and Walker and Lawrence came in shortly after. A number of opinions were delivered by one and another of the judges, which occupied considerable time. One of these was a very long and exceedingly elaborate opinion, delivered by Judge Miller, which, while it wearied the most of the audience, pleased me exactly. It was a case that had occurred at Louisville, Ky., through a division in the Presbyterian Church at that place. A party of dissenters had been cut off, but they claimed the property or a portion of it. It was a case analogous to the claim which I have heard that dissenters have talked of making against the Trustee-in-Trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, and was fully elucidated and its fallacy completely exposed. This opinion had been reserved for a year in the hope, the Judge said, that that charity which formed so large an element in the religion of the litigants, and which one of its founders had so strongly urged upon its believers, would bring about a reconciliation; but at last they felt it necessary to deliver this opinion. I thought there was a providence in it. It had been reserved for the hearing of Judge McKean, Baskin, and Walker and Lawrence, than whom a fitter audience could not be found. I am sure that the hearing of Judge Miller's opinion alone ought to pay them for the time and money expended in coming here. It was a real gospel discourse, and such a one as their ears, since they quit attending the Tabernacle, have been unaccustomed to listening to, and coming from the Supreme Court of the United States must have been particularly consoling and edifying to them. They had an opportunity of testing whether unpalatable truths taste any better when delivered from the bench than when delivered by the priesthood from the stand. These people finally all got tired after listening to Judge Miller's opinion, and, with

the exception of McKean, withdrew. Baskin and woman went a riding, sure that the decision would be all right. When informed upon his return a few minutes ago, by a Mr. Page from the city, he would not believe it, thought somebody had fooled his informant, and when convinced that it was true, turned quite pale. It seems strange, but it appears that they did not look for it. McKean, it is understood, had an item published in the *Republican* of this city on Saturday to the effect that the court would be divided, and that he would be sustained in his proceedings. If such was his idea he got terribly undeceived in listening to the opinion. He was inside the bar in a somewhat conspicuous place, as were also Mr. Fitch and Judge Bates. Mr. Fitch got a seat immediately in front of Chief Justice Chase and nearest to him. The latter read in a very low tone, and there was a great stretching of necks and straining of ears to catch what he said. McKean's attitude was painfully anxious, and I understand that after he came out of the room he indulged in some contemptuous expressions concerning the Supreme Court, and still maintained that he himself was right. The poor creature is evidently crazy.

Now that this decision is in our favor we may look for the bitterness which many entertain to be strongly manifested, and I shall be surprised if there will not be a strong effort made to secure adverse legislation against us. Though a glorious triumph, we feel to be moderate in our expressions of joy. I feel exceedingly thankful, and hope to hear soon of your being relieved from the painful restraint to which you have been subjected, and to which you have so patiently and uncomplainingly submitted; also the release of the other brethren.

In the court room several gentlemen came and sat beside me to talk over the expected decision. Our Delegate was absent, having some business to attend to on the floor of the House. While we were conversing, a member of the House, who is a pretty good fellow, but has shown feeling against us, came and sat down near us. One of the party whispered to him that the rumor was the decision would be in our favor. He leaned over to me and remarked, "So, then, you have got the Supreme Court! Do you think you have women enough for them?" I quickly replied that we might make out to supply them; but I should despair of being able to furnish Congress. A general laugh followed, as loud as could be indulged in with any propriety in the sacred precincts of the Supreme Court, and the member was disconcerted.

COOLNESS—TEMPERANCE AMONG THE MORMONS.—G— is very cool when he makes the Salt Lake telegrams say that "the *Herald* (a Mormon paper) is unexpectedly temperate" over the decisions of the Supreme Court, and also when he says that "the anti-Mormons, though much depressed, anticipate no trouble." This is decidedly cool for Mr. G—, who does the Associated Press business for Utah.

We meekly ask, when did he ever see either the *Herald* or the News otherwise than "temperate?"

We also meekly remark that we are as familiar with Utah affairs and agitations as anybody can be who is not constantly in the midst of them, and we do not hesitate to declare that there was never any danger of trouble in Utah except when it was deliberately attempted, through suborned and self-confessed murderers and outlaws for witnesses, and courts and juries organized to prostrate law and to convict and hang the foremost men of Utah for capital crimes which they never committed. Then there was "trouble," real "trouble," imminent danger of a bloody issue. Oliver P. Morton, and other careful observers, saw and knew it. It was then, not now, that the *Herald* was "unexpectedly temperate," and so was the News. But this did not deceive those who knew the temper and the actual situation in that beleaguered Territory. But all dangers, as we believe, are past, and we look for a new interval of peace and prosperity in Utah, whether the Territory shall or shall not be admitted.—*Omaha Herald*.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE MORMONS.—The report of the decision rendered yesterday by the Chief Justice of the United States Court will doubtless be read with interest to-day. After reviewing the special case of Englebrecht and Clinton, he maintains that, although the officers of the Utah Judiciary are appointed by the President, there is neither Circuit nor District Court, in the sense intended by the article in the constitution, giving the Chief Magistrate the power of making appointments in the Territories, and consequently there are no "United States Courts." The effect of this decision will probably be to open the prison doors of all Mormons held under indictment in the federal courts.—*New York Herald*, April 16.