

EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, August 30, 1893.

MULLIFICATION NONSENSE.

A DECISION recently given by the United States Circuit Court at Boston has stirred up the anti-Chinese papers to great anger. The Act of Congress for the prevention of the landing of Chinese laborers upon the shores of this country, except such as acquire that right through the treaty of 1868, seemed to satisfy the Mongolian-haters East and West. But it appears to have in it that kind of weakness that Daniel O'Connell ascribed to every Act of Parliament, through which he said he could drive "a coach and four."

The case on which the decision was given was that of Ah Hong, a ship carpenter who was forcibly kept in the Boston harbor by the captain of a vessel. He demanded liberty to land on the ground that he shipped from Hong Kong, which is a British port, and that he was a British subject and therefore not a Chinese laborer within the meaning of the Acts of Congress. The Court sustained the application, and thus, it is claimed, threw open the doors of the country to thousands of Chinese laborers, who may come from Hong Kong, Ceylon, Singapore, Java, Borneo, etc., etc., claiming that they are not subjects of the Celestial Empire.

Much fault is found with the Court for this decision. But, from what we can learn of the controversy, it appears that the blame, if any, does not attach to the Court, but to the law on which the ruling was given. And further, it seems that if the law had been as stringent as some people think the Court should have ruled it to be, it would have been, in the opinion of Judge Nelson, who rendered the ruling, void on account of unconstitutionality. It will need special treaties with all the governments from whose colonies persons of Chinese birth may come to the United States, to make laws against their landing valid.

Some papers in flouting fault with the Court claim that its ruling amounts to a nullification of the anti-Chinese law. It is amusing to see the nonsense indulged in by the use of the dreadful word "nullification." When the "Mormons" attempt to test in a legal manner the validity of any special measure designed or made use of to deprive them of vested or natural rights, they are accused of "nullification." As if they had no business to attempt to avail themselves of that protection for which governments are organized, nor to appeal to the Courts ordained to test the validity and meaning of legislative enactments.

And we notice too that the very papers which seem astounded that the "Mormons" have the temerity to hold opinions different from those arrived at by Courts, and which denounce the "Mormons" for having the audacity to criticize the ruling of a Judge, now do the very things for which they berate the "Mormons." They attack Judge Nelson as well as his decision. They accuse him of improper motives, charge that he favored a narrow technicality, hurl at him the awful name of "nullifier" and set him up as an object for scorn and vituperation.

Is he not a Federal Judge? Has he not ruled on an Act of Congress according to authority duly vested in him? Does he not give reasons for his judicial opinion. Is not a certain portion of the power of one of the departments of the national government vested in his official person? How dare they, then, to take an opposite view from that which he has enunciated? If they were only "Mormons" they would be "contumacious," "rebellious," "treasonable" and "nullifiers" or would be nullifiers, themselves.

We have no doubt that the Court at Boston ruled according to the law as it appeared to the judgment of the Judge. There is a higher tribunal which can sit upon that decision. The anti-Chinese are afraid that the Supreme Court of the United States will sustain the decision of the lower court. And why? Evidently because the weakness in the law itself coupled with certain constitutional restrictions, and therefore it is wrong to blame the Court, and perhaps it would be equally wrong to blame the law. Our national institutions are such that spotisms which would exactly suit the anti-Chinese fanatics, and also the anti-"Mormon" fanatics, cannot be made, in harmony with the supreme law of the land, and the fault lies after all, not in the law, not in the courts, not in the Constitution, but in the individuals who want their extreme notions carried into effect, even if the whole system of popular government under which we live, and have our liberties be entirely "nullified."

UNIFORMING THE POLICE.

THE call for an increase of the police force uttered by the Salt Lake Herald, we believe is echoed by the people of this city generally. We have no doubt that it will be duly considered by the City Council, which has continually in view the needs of the municipality and also the means available to meet those requirements. More police means more expenditure, and this means higher taxes at retrenchment in some direction of outlay because we have no surplus city funds. We believe the citizens are safe in leaving the matter in the hands of the City Fathers.

In regard to another matter connected with this question, we do not endorse the opinions which some have expressed. That is in regard to placing the police in uniform. We do not think that at present this would be advisable. It should

be borne in mind that where the customs of metropolitan growth and progress are not yet practicable. Our police have to do double duty. They act as a constabulary and also a detective force. Much of their work is in ferreting out crime and tracing criminals; it is not altogether in making arrests. They must be at all times ready for either or all. The uniform of a policeman who has to act in these several capacities would be of disadvantage to him in all. It would be a sign to the gambler, the unlawful dealer in liquor, the distributor of the peace, the thief, the criminal of any kind, to conceal himself or cover up his nefarious doings when the "cop" was in sight. His very coat and hat as in other places, being prominent at a distance, would be the signal for "Here comes the peeler," and the scattering of offenders against the law. It would be also a shining mark for the bullet of the desperado. Before the uniformed officer could get into speaking proximity he would be a conspicuous target. The plea that his uniform would be a protection to the officer does not hold good in this part of the world. The slayer of our gallant Police Captain only wanted to know "Are you the officer?" before he leveled the murderous rifle at his body. A uniform would have made even the hesitation of that brief question needless. And a uniform on the brave man who made the arrest, in all probability would have been the mark for another shot that might have been equally fatal.

When arrests have to be made and the parties are unaware of the status of the officer, a simple exhibition of his star will set the matter right in a moment; that is as good a badge of office and as well known as a uniform; that would single an officer out in a multitude or at a distance, and give the law-breaker the hint to decamp. In a city like this, subject to influxes of tramps, burglars, brutes, and desperados from various sources, we think it unwise to clothe our officers in such a manner that they would be easily avoided under some circumstances, and made a mark for easy attack under others. No. Instead of spending public money to fix up our officers in that way, use it to increase the force and we think the public will fully endorse the action.

THE RIGHTS OF OFFICERS.

A FEW days ago we had occasion to deprecate the language of Mr. Tripp, an attorney of this city, in a case before a Justice of the Peace, when that gentleman, referring to an arrest made by officer Crow, argued that the defendant would have been justified in shooting down the officer. This we denounced as encouraging lawlessness and prompting resistance to the authorized exco-

We now learn that Mr. Tripp claims that his remarks were not directed to the circumstances of the arrest, but to the action of the officer before attempting the arrest, and when he had no warrant of arrest. They were intended to apply to the course of the officer when serving an attachment on the parties, which gave him no right to possession of their premises, but simply to attach certain property. In taking forcible possession of the domicile of the defendants, the officer, he considered, exceeded his duty and, in that act, the attorney showed, the defendants would have been justified under the laws of the Territory in even shooting the officer, who was, because of his excess of duty, not then to be viewed as an officer. In making the arrest, the lawyer admits that the officer was justified in using force if necessary when obstructed, and the defendants would not have been justified in making forcible resistance.

Officer Crow insists that the remarks were made in relation to the arrest, and in support of that view says the only matter before the Court at the time was the arrest of the defendants, the attachment not being under consideration. If that is correct our surmises were exactly right.

We have no wish to do any one injustice. We do wish to see the public and the officers protected in their rights. If Mr. Tripp's remarks were intended as he says—and he ought to know better than any one else what he meant—whether they were made as clear to others as to himself or not, he was correct in the view that he took. It all depends on the point to which he was talking. No officer should exceed his duty. If he does he is liable to get into trouble. The law will not sustain him in his excess. It will, however, exonerate proper resistance to unlawful seizure or invasion. But when in the discharge of his duty, however disagreeable it may be to others, and perhaps to himself—he must not be assailed nor interfered with, and those who attempt resistance or obstruction, are liable to punishment as well as to such measures on the part of the officer as may be necessary for his own protection and the full discharge of his sworn duty.

BY TELEGRAPH.

AMERICAN.

LATEST BY LIGHTNING.

St. Louis, Mo., 30.—For the first time within a year a disastrous fire has visited this place. The principal square was burned yesterday. Loss, \$65,000; insurance \$40,000. The principal losses were to the Adams, drug, the Press Republican, newspaper; Miss Frank, millinery; Hammond & Parker, dry goods; Barnett & Sons, dry goods; Ward & Ware, drug; State Bank; T. J. Hammond & Son, dry goods; Mill Meyer & Young, hardware; Miles Frank, dry goods; H. C. Gordon, jewelry.

Naval Court Martial.

Annapolis, 30.—The naval court martial to try 17 cadets charged with hazing the fourth class, met, met to adjourn, the papers not being ready to proceed. The court meets to-morrow on the

SHIP SANK, WHEN THE TESTIMONY BEGINS.

The Wreck of Wall Street.

MILWAUKEE, 30.—Grace Courtland, of Chicago, has brought suit in the County Court to compel her late husband, David, to pay \$15,000 alimony, alleged to have been awarded her some time since, but never paid. Mrs. Courtland has been in the theatrical profession, and has at times dabbled in New York stock; being known in that city as "The Wreck of Wall Street."

Free Thinkers.

ROCHESTER, 30.—The Free Thinkers' convention opened here this morning.

Killed by the Cars.

SCRANTON, Pa., 30.—The Conductor of the excursion from Scranton to Mountain Park to-day, put John Kerrigan, aged 19, and having no ticket, off, while the train was going at the rate of 20 miles an hour. He fell under the wheels and was killed instantly.

The James Trial.

ST. LOUIS, 30.—A Post Dispatch Galathea: At the convening of court in the James trial this morning Mr. Rush made the opening statement for the defense. He denied that Frank had ever left Kentucky, and claimed that there was a conspiracy between Dick Liddell, the Ford's and Ballou's and officers of the State to hang Frank James.

Fire at Butte.

BUTTE, M. T., 30.—A fire, at 5 o'clock this morning, damaged the stock and buildings of B. M. Dural & Co., green grocers. Loss on stock about \$1,000, on the building, about \$700; fully insured. Origin of the fire unknown.

FOREIGN.

LATEST TRAIN-ATLANTIC DEPARTURES.

The Car of all the Russias Visits Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, 30.—The Car and Carriage of Russia have arrived here. They were received by the King of Denmark and the King of Greece, on board the royal yacht. This morning their Majesties were taken ashore and escorted to the Royal Palace by the principal civil and military authorities and foreign ministers. Immense crowds assembled at the landing place, and along the route to the Palace, warmly cheering the imperial visitors. Their Majesties were received at the Palace by the Queen of Denmark, the Princess of Wales and a brilliant court.

Cholera.

Alexandria, 30.—There were 19 deaths by cholera here yesterday.

Catholics Celebrate Arrested.

DUBLIN, 30.—Miss Catherine Connelly, sister to the Connelly brothers, who were arrested at Broomfield, County, on suspicion of being connected with the murder of James McHenry, was charged of being implicated with her brothers.

Canadian Loyalty.

LONDON, 30.—Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, in an address before the chamber of commerce, last evening, combated the proposals of Sir Alexander T. Galt for a federated union, on the ground that Canada would never submit to being ruled as London is ruled in condemnation of a protective policy, and predicted Canada would soon return to free trade. He scouted the idea of the separation of Canada from England. The Canadians would give their last man and last dollar to maintain the prestige and honor of England. MacKenzie sailed to-day for Quebec.

The "Amerique."

LONDON, 30.—The steamer Amerique will sail for New York Saturday with the cargo and passengers of the steamer St. Germaine which was damaged in the collision with the steamer Woodbury.

The Irish National League.

DUBLIN, 30.—Parnell, in a speech at the Irish National League yesterday, said he could report the most encouraging progress of the national league movement in America. He said he had been informed that he might after a time look for pecuniary assistance from that country which would at least equal some recent Irish aid in the urgency. He had every hope that the emigration scheme would prove successful. This would enable the people to keep their promise that they would never again appeal to America for aid against famine.

Startling Disclosures.

DUBLIN, 30.—The Freeman's Journal says: There will probably be startling disclosures shortly in regard to the dynamite conspiracy and James McDermott's connection with it. Dublin officials are making inquiry into a statement which appeared in a recent number of a paper published in Brooklyn, N. Y., concerning McDermott's connection with the dynamite conspiracy.

More of the Victims.

LONDON, 30.—A dispatch from Batavia says the condition of the Straits of Sumatra is dangerous to navigation. New islands have arisen therein and the coast line is altered. Government is preparing to obtain new soundings of the straits. Sixteen volcanoes have appeared between the straits where the island of Krakatoa formerly stood and Sibilo Island. A portion of Batavia is an ash and stinking, cattle are starving and the people in despair.

The Lengape Volcano split in five.

portions, 704 bodies, victims of the disaster, were buried in the district of Kanard and 800 in the coast village of Krakatoa.

Alarmingly Telegrams.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. announces that alarming telegrams in reference to the revival of the Irish conspiracy have been received here from America.

A Bashful Bridegroom.

There is a young man near Sauter who was to be married on a certain night. He had seen and loved a girl and was anxious to do his duty, so it had to be done by proxy. The day had arrived, the guests assembled, the license procured, the person on hand and the bride ready, but the youthful groom did not turn up. The friend who had done the courting went out, and after looking around found him sitting in a house across the street. On asking him why he did not go to the house to be married, he said: "Oh, I can't go far and stand before them folks. 'Oh, yes, you can, everybody in there is married but your girl. Come on.' 'Get her to come out doors and we'll marry under the shed, but let the old folks sit in the house. The fellow went back got the girl and person out without exciting suspicion, and they were married. The company walked

two or three hours, and on being invited to supper, were introduced to the bride and groom. They became so indignant that all left without partaking of the supper.

"Brick" Pomeroy's paper in Denver.

Colo., is one of the most interesting publications in the world, filling each week as it is with articles and other wise from "Brick," such as Pomeroy's "Pomeroy's Preaching," Saturday Night Chapters, "Brick's Letters of Correspondence," articles faithfully descriptive of Colorado enterprises and opportunities to safely and profitably invest capital, together with the usual variety of fresh miscellaneous material. As years come upon this well known journalist he is settling down to business, giving to the public his ripening ideas and as there is no present hope for a new political party that will carry the anti-bond idea to the fore, he is working with Democrats for the displacement of the Republican party from power. A special feature of this paper during the coming campaign will be its Washington letter, which will be interesting reading for those who do not know how the anti-bond idea is being carried at the National Capitol. Send \$3 to Pomeroy's Democrat, Denver, Col.; in clubs \$1.75 each.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—In the 10th Ward of this city, at 9 a.m., August 20th, 1893, of summer complaint and teething, John David, son of Scott and Mary Anderson, aged 10 months. Funeral services at residence of parents, at 4 p.m. to-morrow.

FREDERICKSON.—In Castle Dale, Aug. 18, 1893, William George Frederickson, born April 28, 1883, in Denmark; embraced the Gospel September 28, 1878; came to Utah in July, 1908.

COLLINS.—At Park Valley, Box Elder Co., U. T., of heart disease and rheumatism, Aug. 28, 1893, David Frederickson, son of Mordoc and Emma Collins.

Deceased was born Nov. 22, 1863, at North Ogden, Weber Co., U. T.

BOOK.—At Pleasant Grove, August 28th, 1893, Thomas Joseph, son of Thomas C. and Isadora A. Book, of brain fever, complicated with other diseases; aged 17 years, 9 months and 18 days.

Brother Book was highly respected, and an exemplary youth. His father is at present at Baker City, Oregon, a contractor on the Oregon Short Line.

SALT LAKE THEATRE.

Grand Historic Combination I

MRS. F. M. BATES,

Miss Sallie Hinckley,

AND THE

HOME DRAMATIC CLUB,

In the Grandest Dramatic and Spectacular Success of the times

THE

Red Pocket Book

The special property of Miss Hinckley.

Three Performances!

Positive and Certain!!

Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday,

SEPTEMBER 24, 25 and 26th.

Box Office open Saturday, September 1

\$50 REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD for the recovery of a three-year old boy, a small black American child, who was kidnapped from his home in the city of Salt Lake City, Utah, on the night of the 1st of January, 1893, and who is now in the hands of some person or persons who are holding him for ransom. The boy is about 3 years old, weighs about 30 lbs., and is of a fair complexion. He has a white cross on his forehead, and a white cross on his back. He is a very intelligent and docile child, and is very fond of his mother. If any person has information as to his whereabouts, or if they have seen him, please call on me at once, and I will pay the reward on the spot. S. C. EWING, Proprietor, Utah Brewery, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NOTICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UTAH AND SALT LAKE CANAL COMPANY.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 28th, 1893.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UTAH AND SALT LAKE CANAL COMPANY, is hereby called to convene at the Deseret School House at Taylorville, Salt Lake County, on Friday, the 1st of September, 1893, at 10 a.m., for the purpose of considering the matter of the proposed extension of the canal, and the way and manner of paying for the same.

By order of the Trustees.

D. ROCKHOLT, Secretary.

UTAH BREWERY!

WE ARE STILL AT THE OLD STAND, and those who desire their families supplied with MacKenzie's Delicious Ale and Porter, can do so on short notice. Our stock is large and fresh, and we have no equal in Utah for keeping up the system and giving a good appetite and is highly recommended by the Medical fraternity.

Orders by Telephone will receive prompt attention.

Reside at R. R. MARGRETT'S.

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For Sale at Salt Lake City by Z. C. M. I. A. P. Tinsell, Clerk, Eldredge & Co., Corner Allen & Co.

Also at Order by Z. C. M. I. William H. B. Smith & Son, Salt Lake City, and London generally throughout the Territories.

4 and 5 a row

NEW TIN STORE!

C. PELARCHE

HAS OPENED HIS

TIN STORE,

Opposite the D. & R. G. Depot.

ALL KINDS OF WORK DONE FOR

HOUSES, MINES, MILLS, OR SMELTERS,

IN TIN, COPPER OR IRON.

Call and see him before going elsewhere.

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10th Ward Brass Band

THREE DAYS' EXCURSION TO NEPHI

ON

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 5th

Nephi & Return \$3.00

Provo 1.75

CHILDREN HALF FARE

Tickets for sale at Daynes & Co., and Dwyer's, Pembroke's and Raybould's book stores.

Train leaves depot at 8 a.m.

Tickets good for Ten Days by paying half regular fare extra.

NOTICE TO 17TH DISTRICT.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING

of the Taxpayers resident in the 17th District for the purpose of considering the matter of levying a tax to complete the School House will be held at 8 p.m., on MONDAY, SEPT. 3rd in the School House. A full and prompt attendance particularly requested.

A. R. HYDER, W. R. KUGALL, W. J. BEATIE, Trustees.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 28, 1893.

THINK OF IT NOW!

Although much is said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the subject has never seriously claimed your attention. Think of it now! Almost every person has some form of secret poison latent in his veins. When this develops in Scrofulous Sores, Ulcers, or Eruptions on the face, or in the form of Rheumatism or Organic Diseases, the suffering that ensues is terrible. Would the gratitude of those who discover, as thousands yearly do, that

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

will thoroughly eradicate this evil from the system.

As well expect life without air as health without pure blood. Cleanse the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1.00 bottles for \$5.

To Pleasure Seekers

To parties desiring to enjoy a

SAIL ON THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Or a visit to any of the Islands in the Lake, I respectfully announce that I have the LARGEST, SAFEST and BEST BUILT YACHT,

Launched on the Lake, capable of carrying from 30 to 40 persons, and will take parties by sail to any part of the Lake. The Yacht is equipped with all the latest improvements, and can be made, or at the Fremont's Hotel, I can take parties out by the day or hour. He also has BOY BOATS for hire.

4232 1st O. L. HAMMER, Proprietor.

WOOL WOOL.

Having secured, for the present, the large building lately occupied by Z. C. M. I. Produce Department, better known as the Old City Meat Market, I am prepared to continue the purchase of WOOL. Call and see me.

H. B. CLAWSON.

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DIFFERENT STYLES, Varieties and Grades AT LOWEST PRICES.

Call and see, and we will try to give you patronage by honest dealing and strict attention to business.

8 Doors West of Kimball's Office, Newly opposite St. Mary's.

Respectfully,

SORENSEN & CARLQUIST.

Z. C. M. I.

We have now on exhibition in our Wholesale and Retail Clothing Department the finest line of MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOYS', School and Children's Clothing ever brought to this Market.

CLOTHING!

Which will be sold at prices to suit everybody.

BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

Call and Examine our Stock.

H. S. ELDRIDGE, Supt.

CHAS. W. STAYNER, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law.

HAVING HAD AN EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE SINCE THE YEAR 1880, IN ALL BRANCHES

PROBATE COURT BUSINESS.

He is prepared to settle up Estates, and act as Counsel for Widows, Administrators and other parties having business in the Probate Court.

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He is also a Notary Public and Land Lawyer.

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ORANGES,

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A choice lot of

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Coarse and Fine SALT,

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