CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Tuesday, . May 10, 167.

INVADING THE DOMAIN OF MIND AND CONSCIENCE.

WE have no disposition to be in the slightest degree unjust to any class of men, no matter how widely we may differ from them upon any subject whatever. This disposition to truth and justice admits of no unfair discrimination. It applies even to those we regard as chemies of justice and equal rights-those who, is our opinion, are the most bigeted obstructionists in the pathway of human freedom and progress, and who may, in our view, trail the robe of office in the dust by overstepping the constitutional limits of their authority.

We have taken occasion to point out what we cannot but view with unqualified detestation in the course pursued by certain judicial incumbents in Utah-the obstructive tactics they have adopted in relation to the prevention of applicants for naturalization from attaining the privilege and dignity of citizenship. The extraordinary and what we esteem extrajudicial course of Judge Henderson in this direction has been recently conspicuous before the public. That there may be no room for question regarding his position on the subject we have selected one instance of application-that of Robert Sherwoodand present the proceeding in full, as obtained from the official reporter of the court.

A perusal f the statement elucidates this fact, beyond question-that the application was not denied upon any ground that had any relation to past or present conduct. It was founded exclusively upon the religious belief of the applicant and what, on account of that belief, he might possibly do under hypothecated circumstances that the court held might arise on. account of the theological theory which obtains in the mind of Mr. Sherwood. He was willing to take an outl that he would uphold the Constitution of the United States and obey the laws of the land. He could not, however, conscientiously swear that he would not obey a revelation from God at some future time should be be favored that regard being beyond his reach.

We lay it down as an incontrovertthle proposition that the court asked to his partner in Chicago." the applicant to do semething that no human being apart from a superhuman power of foreknowledge could do truthfully or consistently. Robert Sherwood could swear with as much consistency that he would not obey a revelation from God as could the Court Judge Henderson can no more what he will do year or ten years from now than can the applicant for citizenship, for the future is a sealed book to him. When courts undertake to impose such conditions upon those who come before them as applicants for privileges to THERE is renewed talk of a fast which they appear to be justly entitled, through train from New York to San they, from our stand point, hold out a synonymous with common sense.

No end can possibly justify such illog-

the opinion of the Court he would contracted position of which we have been so effectually opposed. complain that it would be eminently proper to close the mouths of the "Mormon" people in regard to their religious doctrines. It may that it would be contrary to law for a person to make an abstract proposition in reference to polygamy as a religious doctrine and reason upon it, providing the arguments adduced were let favor of its being a correct theological principle. This shows, to our way of thinking, that the gentletreatment of Latter-day Saints is concerned, the element of reason and the permission of the freedom guaranteed by the Constitution should be abolished. While it may not be deemed prudent or necessary to preach to any extent in favor of polygamy as a cornot be surrendered. Though the active exercise of a right may be suspended in the option of him who holds it it still remains as a precious nos-

theology-sanctions, sustains and in friend and sympathizer of assassins. some instances shows enjoinment of The newspapers in question do not polygamy. It would seems from Judge need to be told that one may sympa-Henderson's remarks that if two genthize with the cause for which Nihillists anybody to get information in that
contend without exchaing or encourway at all; I don't thinkcussion upon a proposition to that aging the means they adopt to accomtive side of the subject would be in nals in question lament the practical conflict with the government and laws | seridom which the principle of governof the United States.

Since the foregoing was written a brief statement concerning an ap- from wrongs no one questions, though plication for naturalization be- the methods employed may excite confore Chief Justice Zane has come in List refreshing to note that functionary did not take the absurd position assumed by Associate Justice Hendetsor. This is to his credit, and it gives us pleasure to say a journal in the country which now so. Although we have had many occasions to except to his official conduct, we have never denied that the offense charged against him; and if the journals be free from him; and if the journals be free from jurist. This fact has been frequently exhibited outside of matters where

all who desire liberal and enlightened that the sympath of the respect to any individual that this possible is not conduct, we have never denied that proposed against him; and if the journals be free from jurist. This fact has been frequently exhibited outside of matters where

all who desire liberal and enlightened to thereby sympathic that function in the country sympathic continuents in Russia, thereby sympathic in the respect to any individual that this proposed against him the associate to the principle; I haven't the use of language at the present time, but then it isn't the anybody cau go late the principle; I haven't the use of language at the present time, but then it isn't the anybody cau go late the principle; I haven't the use of language at the present time, but then it isn't the anybody cau go late the principle; I haven't the use of language at the present time, but then it isn't the anybody cau go late the present time, but then it isn't the anybody cau go late the present time, but then it isn't the anybody cau go late the present time. There is no mode of asking any more.

I have meaned ask any questions?

A.—I and I who desire liberal and enlightened that this with the assument any late of the principle; and I don't the present time. There is no mode of asking any more.

There is no medie asking any more.

There is no medie asking any more.

The ask any questions?

A.—I ask any questions?

A.—I ask any questions?

A.—I ask any questions?

A.—I ask the present is ask any question.

Th fore Chief Justice Zane has come demnation. Does it follow that

to be rapidly returning.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

Is anything were needed to show that all talk of war about fisheries or anything else between the United States and Great Britain is for the present sound and fury signifying nothing, it is supplied by the great American Exhibition which opened in London yesterday. Thus are the customs, the products, the denizens and to some extent the flora and fauna of this country transplanted for the time being to the land beyond the sea, and thus are the friendly-we might say maternal-feelings of Albion made more maternal by reason of the association. The fact that the enterprise was conceived and practically started upon there would seem to indicate that speculation rather than informstion was the object aimed at, and this to some extent may be the case, since promoters of affairs of the kind, they being costly luxuries, expect to have enormous receipts to reimburse themselves and a little over; but it is not exclusively an English nor entirely an American affair, except as relates to the exhibits; it is a joint proceeding of representative men of the two nations. The question was lately asked one of

the managers why it was that if the exhibition was to be so exclusively national in its features, the assistance of the United States government has not been invoked, to which the reply was given: "Because the United States government could not with propriety initiate or control such an undertaking in a foreign country, without an invitation from the government of that country; and principally because it was determined at the outset that, having the necessary means, this should be an enterprise conducted by practical business men on strictly business principles. The offices of the association in Boston, New York, Pailadelphia, and London are models of a system in which every department works with each other like so many wheels in a well-regulated machine, and with as little friction. As regards with a divine communication. As Mr. the question of distance, that is a mere Sherwood himself very aptly expressed bagatelle. Steam has obliterated the it, he could not say what he would do difficulties of transportation, and the ten years from date, information in cable enables us to communicate with our officials on the Exhibition grounds | place-came right here. as readily as a merchant here can talk

The News has from time to time published letters from a correspondent in London, in which appeared items regarding the progress and prospects of the gigantic enterprise. The opening was under most auspicious circumstances, and the prospects for its success in every respect are certainly as promising as the management could

THROUGH IN 100 HOURS.

Francisco. The time is to be limited bid for the commission of an offense to 100 hours-or four days between the which is akin to perjury, if it does not points named, where it new consumes amount to that crime. This may not about seven. This service is to be put be done intentionally, but the tempta- on, if commenced at all, for the benefit tion to perpetrate it is presented nev- of the traffic between Europe and ertheless. Our position in this regard | China, and by this it is proposed that is sustained by the principles of men-tal philosophy and sound law, which is and the Chinese port may be accomplished in four weeks. If this time be Let the proceedings given in to-day's possible—and it can hardly be doubted issue be scrutinized from beginning to -then there is much room for imend, and it will be observed that the provement on the two Pacific railroads. only element of the applicant dealt | There is but little time lost in the with by the court is his mind-his be- trip between New York and Chicago. lief and conscience. Any government it is improbable that there can or power, which seeks to control the be much greater speed attained, since operations of the mind perpetrates a the distance-about 800 miles-is now glaring absurdity, because it attempts daily accomplished in 25 hours. This what is an eternal impossibility. And leaves the saving of three days as such an attempt is at utter variance | possible between Chicago and San Franwith the genius and institutions of this | cisco, and it seems almost incredible Republic. It does not matter what in this expeditious age that the possithe object in view may be in the breasts | bilities for time saving should so long of those who make the attempt. It is have been neglected. The failure, totally and unmittgatedly inexcusable. however, to prevent this loss of time heretofore, is due to the absence of cal and what we deem tyrannical competition. It is singular how that one word, when it embodies active and The questioning of the Judge in re- earnest opposition, inspires railroad gard to what the applicant would do | management with a great regard for providing he should receive an ap- public weal and a saving of time. pointment from some higher official of There was, some years ago, talk of rethe Church to go to Kaysville to preach | ducing the through time between New in favor of the doctrine of polygamy, York and San Francisco 24 hours, forces us to draw the inference that in | but because of obstacles put in the way of the plan by the Pacific rallhave no legal or constitutional right to roads, the saving of time was never act upon it. Such a view is, to say the attempted. Now that Charles Franleast, in the nineteenth century, and cis Adams, President of the Union held by an official of a popular govern- Pacific, talks of reducing the time at ment, amazing. The right of free least three days, there is wonder why speech is one of the dearest under our the former proposal of reducing the system, yet it would appear from the through period one -seventh-should

UNFAIR OPPOSITION.

It is regretable that in the intellectual be taken that Judge Henderson holds warfares which newspapers wage against what they deem abuses, they seldom have the candor to state fairly the position of an opponent. The policy is to place an antagonist in a ridiculous or untenable position, with vet enough truth to keep one from saying it is all untrue, and with se much falsehood that it cannot be called man has concluded that, so far as the true, and then vigorously assail him. Henry George, at a recent meeting in New York, referring to an alleged treaty between the United States and Russia, stated that, as between the Czar and the Nihilists, his sympathy was with the latter. On this the newspapers that do not like Mr. rect dectrine at present-that is the George's theories aver that he is a view we now hold—the right to do so sympathizer with assassination. It is under the Constitution or any existing unfair and untrue to put Mr. George law of this country is assured and may in this position and then assell him. not be surrendered. Though the ac- Such a view, if it were held by any it, it still remains as a precious posimprobable that one whose interests you should enter into polygamy, and session.

| Session | Se It is a well established fact that the would be half so foolish as to injure you did enter into it, a year from now. Bible-the foundation of Christian his cause by proclaiming himself the what would you do under such circumthize with the cause for which Nihillsts contend without excusing or encourated without excusing or encourage anybody to get information in that anybody to g effect, the one who upheld the affirma- plish the alm in view. The very jour-

to run away with his judgment, are man in public esteem because his docawakened. He has both sufficient dis- trines in other regards are unpopular. cernment and information, however, Such are not the ways in which poputo be able to see clearly that to take a lar educators should walk to enlighten you were advised by the official authosimilar course to that of Judge Hen- the world. No good can come from rities of your Church upon that subderson in the matter in question taking unfair advantage of an would place him in an unenviable opponent. If he cannot be fairly ferently—that you should be directed light and damage his reputation as a quoted, his position honorably as—by the official authorities of your sailed-if it is impossible to belittle The statement of the proceeding be- him without deliberately putting him fore Judge Hendelson will do to place in a false light—he is strong indeed. in juxtaposition with some of the ju- These attempts to injure Henry dicial transactions of history that were | George, while they may work tempoconducted in the dark ages, to whose rary harm to him, will ultimately prove methods some modern jurists appear to his advantage, when the unfairness with which he is assailed becomes known. He can be taken to task by houest means, and they only will succeed in the long run.

CAN'T COME IN.

Robert Sherwood's Application for

Naturalization. HE IS WILLING TO OBEY THE

LAWS, But Not Willing to Farm Out His

ME ANSWERS QUESTIONS PAIRLY BUT THE COURT HAS THE LAST SAY

AND SAYS IT. In the District Court for the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah.

APRIL TERM, 1887. Hon. Henry P. Henderson, Presiding

Proceedings upon Application for Naturalization of Robert Sherwood. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah,

Monday Afternoon, May 9, 1887. The applicant was examined as follows by the Court: -Your name is Robert Sherwood? -Yes, sir. -Is that your name that is mentioned in that paper?

A.—That is my name, sir, I wrote it

-Did you make that declaration? -Yes, sir.
-And receive that paper? A.-I did, sir; that is my initials-that is my handwriting, yes sir.

Q .- Before Mr. Sprague, clerk of the Supreme Court? R.-How long have you been in thi

A .- I have been here nearly fourteen -Fourteen years? -What country did you come

A .- Great Britain. Q.-Well, which one? Q.-From what part of England. -Nussex. Q .- Did you setile in this territory A .- Yes, sir; I never stopped any

Q .- You can read and write the Eng-A.—Yes, sir.
Q. You understand, I have no doubt,
the difference between this government and the one you left?
A.—Yes, sir; I believe this is republican, and the one I left is menarchial. Q .- Do you understand that citizenship in a republic is of more consequence to the government than it is in monarchy?

A.—I do, yes; that is the resent I want to be naturalized.
Q.—Well, now, what reason is there why citizenship is of more account in a republic than it is in a monarchy what one reason can you give why the government is more interested in its itizens, and in those who are citizens, ban it would be in a monarchy? (No Q.-How do the highest officers in

reat Britain get their offices?

A.—They get their offices by the vote, Q.—In Great Britain—how does the usen get her once?
A.—Well, I believe she gets her office y revalty. Q.-By inheritance?

A.—By inheritance, yes.
Q.—How do the highest officers in his country get their offices? A.—By ballot. Q.—Then can't you see why that is A .- Yes, I did'nt understand you

Q.— why the government is more interested in a republic than in a monarchy? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—You understand the nature of the transaction which you ask to make here, that you seek to throw off all the allegiance that you owe the old government, and are undertaking to swear allegiance forever hereafter to this

A.-Yes, sir. Q.-You have become a property A.—Yes, sir. -You are a man of family?

.- I have no children; I am a mar led man. Q.—You are a married man. Do you know what polygamy is?

A.—I have heard about it.

Q.—What is it?

Q.—Plurality of wives. Do you be lieve in polygamy? Yes, sir, I do. You believe in it as a principle? A.—Yes, sir. Q.—You belong to the Church I have

A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—What degree of teachers or
A.—I hold the office of an Elder.
Q.—What is the duty of an Elder in A.—Well, the duty of an Eider is of

Q.—Yes, preach when he is called upon; you know, do you, that the doc-trine of polygamy is one of the doc-trines of your Church? A.—Yes, sir. Q—And that it is believed in and

A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—As one of the doctrines of your Church? You, I have no doubt, believe in the revelation in relation of polygamy, believe that that is a true and cor-rect revelation?

-I believe it is correct, yes.
-You know what the Edmunds A.—Yes, I have read it.
Q.—You understand about that; you have seen a good deal of discussion about that?

A.—Yes.
Q.—And know about the recent legis-lation that has been passed upon this subject?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you feel, Mr. Sherwood, that you could take an eath new to farever obey the laws of the United States?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you believe that you could take an eath that you would bereafter, during all time, shey these laws?

A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Against polygamy?

A.—Yes, sir.
Q.—Under all circumstances?

stances? A .-- Well, I don't look at it that way exactly; I don't believe that they

Q.—Is it the doctrine of your Church it in the future just as far as it is posnt a member may receive such a revesible. Mr. Varian, do you want to

Q.-Upon Church and temporal mat-

Q .- And now, that being so, suppose ject-suppose, in other words, Mr. Sherwood, now, to put it a little dif-Church to go over to Kaysville next Sabbath and hold a meeting, and to expound to your people over there the doctrine of polygamy, would you

anybody er in any way. I don't know what the proper mode of doing that would be. I hardly believe that an A. (Interrupting) -I couldn't do it, for I don't understand the principle; I couldn't do it; I would have to answer appeal would lie, but you can makethat I am not capable of doing so. Q.—Well, that you are not capable of doing so; suppose you were directed to go and do the best you could at it?

A.—Well, sir, I should refuse to go, because it is something that I have not it to the proper authorities, whoever do it at all.

Q—Well, can you say that hereafter you would not teach the doctrine of polygamy in obedience to counsel from the Church?

A.—Ne. I can't

A .- No, I can't say that. Q -Well, you understand, of course, that that is against the law of the A .- I understand that it is against

obey the laws and Constitution of this Country.
Q.—Well, would you feel that you was obeying the laws and Constitution f you should advise anybody else to go into polygamy? A .- I shouldn't advise anybody else to go into polygamy, and if anybody hould counsel me, it is something that I should not do. Q.—Something that you wouldn't

A.—Something that I wouldn't do. Q.—You wouldn't advise them to go A .- No. sir. Q —Suppose that a brother of your Church should come to you and say to An Old Woman Choked to Death you that he had a revelation upon that subject, or that the First Presidency or any of the authorities of his Church had directed him that he ought to take another wife-

(A. - (Interrupting) I should tell him that that was none of my business; I couldn't give him any instructions on it whatever; it would be impossible for me to give another man instructions on anything of that character; I should be jumping my authority entirely.
Q.—Well, new, Mr. Sherwood, now do you reconcile the ideas—you are an Eider in the Church, I believe you said?

A.—Yes, sir. Q.—And it is your duty to preach A .- Yes, sir. Q.—And you say that you believe in polygamy, and you say it is a doctrine of your church; how do you get along with the subject of polygamy?

A.—Because it isn't my duty to preach polygamy.

A.—Because it isn't my duty to preach polygamy. reach pelygamy.

Q:-Well, it is your duty to preach was interrogated as to his Derby can-

A.—Well, it is my duty to preach when called upon, but I am never called upon to speak on that prizciple at all.

He stated that before Spring left California, Pendannia was in his mind much the faster of the two and in a trial mile-and-a-half, demonstrated his superfority. He said as he determined to the state of the two strated his superfority. speak on that principle at all? A.-No, sir. Q.-Well, with the discussion that

all the doctrines of your Church, isn't

has been going on for ten years, - isu't it agitated and discussed among your A .- I have never held the office of Elder very long; I was first married about—I think about four years ago; I have never been called upon but once

and it is hardly likely he will be sent to the post, as Lucky Baldwin has set his The Court-Mr. Varian, would you heart on winning the American Derby ask this applicant any questions?
Q.—Do you feel, Mr. Sherwood, that
with your position in the Church, and at Chicago for the third successive Pendennis do not consider him as likely feeling as you do about the subject of to be in at the death, though it is un polygamy-do you feel that you can deniably true that the stable stands to never obey the revelation in rewin a large amount on his chances. to polygamy? Pacific Instructions. A.—I promise, under oath, that I will obey the Constitution of the

OTTAWA, Ont., May 10 .- It is re-United States, and if ever I am called ported that instructions has been forupon to perform any duty that will be for the benefit of this country, 1 am warded the fisheries cruisers to remain in port until further orders are rewilling to do it. Q.—That won't hardly do; not only the Constitution, but the laws of the country?
A.—Yes, I am willing to obey the NASHUA, N. H., May 10 .- General laws of the country. Aaron Fletcher Stevens died this

Q .- Well, you are willing, but can morning from a kidney difficulty arisyou say that you will always be willing, in view of your belief now—in view of ing from wounds received in the battle he belief that you have upon the subbefore Petersburg. ject of polygamy, do you leel that you can say with confidence now, under oath, that you will obey the laws of the United States upon that subject? You understand that the government of the United States and its laws differ NEW HAVEN, May 10,-Mrs. Marga ret R. Errish, aged 74 years, was found early this morning in her house, with with your belief? her hands and feet bound with ropes and a rope around her neck. She had A.—I understand that.
Q.—You understand that, fully.

been choked to death during the night Now, can you say, in view of that be-liet, and of that difference, can you say and robbed. She made a will about two years ago and had notified her at with confidence now that you can al-ways obey the laws of the government as against that belief? police see in this fact a motive for the A .- I think I can, yes; I 'don't see why I should not. Q.—You say that you can promise that under oath?
A.—I think so, yes, sir.

nounces that the government has Q -And you say that you can obey the Constitution of the United States. sanctioned the Newfoundland bait bill. Why do you make a distinction be-tween the Constitution and the laws? The law will come in effect in 1888. The congress of English-speaking Roman Catholics will meet in London shortly to discuss religious progress, labor and capital, temperance and other subjects. It is expected that American prelates will attend. Cardinal Manning is the leading spirit in the movement. A .- Well, I understand that the Constitution of the United States frames

Q.—It frames the laws, we know—laws have to be in accordance with the Constitution; but isn't it true that you hold to the belief that the Constitution of the United States does not prohibit A dispatch to the Times from Paris says: The Leipsic supreme court has prepared an indictment against persons arrested for connection with the case in which the French commissary A. -Well, I don't think the Constitution of the United States prohibits povgamy. Q.—Well, isn't it also a part of your

Schnaebele was implicated and the trial of which will begin a fortnight hence. The indictment covers all the belief that it is unconstitutional to pass any laws to prohibit polygamy? A .- I think likely it is unconstitutional to pass any laws to prohibit poseveral months past and is as much against France as against the prison-Q -You think it is unconstitutional?

Q.—Do you think so still, after the Supreme Court of the United States has said it was not? Isn't it true that it is a part of your belief and of your people's, that they have a right to interpret that constitution themselves? terpret that constitution themselves?
A.—Well, I have always understood

New York, stating before they left that the Suethern Pacific would meet the competition of the Canadian, Pacific Mail and Clipper ships in its own way, which meant that if these any citizen taking the oath, that he swears allegiance to this country, he swears that he will obey the laws of this country, and I am willing to do nater routes took any business they would get it at a loss. It was discovered that there was no possibility of Q:—I know, you are willing to say that you will obey them; but what I want you will obey them; but what I want to know is, what you would say about the future in that respect, in view of the belief that you have upon the subject of polygamy; do you feel that you can say for the future, definitely and positively; that you will not obey the revelation in relation to polygamy?

A —Well, I cannot say that, not for the future. arranging without side lines on a basis

want to know is, what you would say about the future in that respect, in view of the belief that you have upon the subject of polygamy; do you feel that you can say for the future, definitely and positively; that you will not obey the revelation in relation to polygamy?

A—Well, I cannot say that, not for the future.

Q—Well, that is what I—

A.—Because that is a serious question, to talk about the future; I don't know what I will do in ten years from now, I am sure; I have always obeyed the laws of the country, and I am doing the best I can every day, and it is an advantage to me to be a citizen of this government, that is the reason I spplied for naturalization some years ago; and if the United States won't accept me as a citizen, I am very sorry for it.

O—Have you applied once?

Q.—Have you applied once? A.—I applied when I got these first Protesting Against Coercion. LONDON, May 10 .- The Congrega Q.—Yes, when you made your pretionalist ministers of London, at a liminary application?
A.—They are utterly useless to me without my other papers. meeting held to-day, adopted almost A.—They are atterly useless to me without my other papers.

Q.—Yes, I have no doubt of that, Mr. Sherwood, but you knew this transaction is being made purely for the future; it has no application to the past whatever.

A.—Well, what I do I do bona fide; I an met trying to palm myself off as an less that the Irish people be treated with justice and urging the government to adopt a policy of conciliation in deal-Sherwood, but you knew this trans-action is being made purely for the future; it has no application to the A.—Well, what I do I do bona fide; I am not trying to palm myself off as an individual that isn't genuine.

Q.—No, I den't think you are, Mr. Sherwood; I think your answers are We Should Hope So.

LONDON, May 10. - The Pall Matt very frank and fair, as far as that is concerned. The only question is whether you are prepared to say, under oath, that hereafter you would not Gazette publishes a rumor that the government has ordered to be prepared sixty first-class cells in Milbank obey the revelation about polygamy?

A.—Well, I am unable to say whether prison for the accommodation of Par-nellite members of Parliament whose arrest they may deem necessary to re-port, but it is discredited. Votoed. ALBANY, May 10 .- Governor Hill has vetoed the constitutional conven-

> Winter Wheat WASHINGTON, May 10 .- The report of the department of agriculture for May as to the condition of winter grain indicates a decline in the condition o wheat of two points since April 1st, the general average for the whole country being 86. Changes in the condition have not been uniform throughout, some states showing an increase, the majority a slight decline, and a few a heavy falling off.

Pon't You Go, William BERLIN, May 9.—Empeor William's physicians have advised him not to go

Q .- You couldn't say for the future! -No, I could'nt say for the future -Well, I feel Mr. Sherwood-VIENNA, May 9.—Count Zichy writes in favor of Hungary entering the French A. (interrupting)—I don't think this should prohibit me rightly from my citizenship, and if there is any legal exhibition, as an expression of the nation for the sense of liberty which means of my obtaining my citizenship, if your honor would inform me, I would originated in France and which has

largely beachtted Hungary.

be glad to know it.
The Court—Well, Mr. Sherwood, that

is a perfectly fair statement, and I am

entirely willing that my position en this matter should be reviewed by

Mr. Varian-Application to the Su-

The Court-Yes, you can make ap-

preme Court next month.

Applicant-All right, sir.

LATEST DISPATCHES.

Great Interest in the Kentucky

Derby Races.

SITION TO CORRCION, RTC.

The Kentucky Derby.

of all western turf events, will take

place. The race, which is for three-

year-old colts and fillies, distance 1%

miles, has never been more open to

speculation. Each candidate has

didates, Pendennis and Goliath

had not yet seen his trainer, he could not ascertain whether both horses would start Wednesday or net. He

had grave doubts as to either of his

Chicago, May 9.—A special frem Louisville asserts that Goliath has been coughing for the last few days,

Crime for Coin.

orney that she desired to alter it. The

Settling Down-Other Matters.

LONDON, May 10 .- The Times an-

evidence in detail collected during the

The Rullways' Opposition.

After the meeting of the transconti-

nental lines, Stubbs, of the Southern

Pacific, and a party went on to

CHICAGO, May 10.-The Times says

movement.

horses' ability.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Assigned. CHICAGO, May 10 .- Sherman Marsh. the barbed wire manufacturers of this city, assigned this afternoon to J. B. Judsch. The liabilities are \$448,000; assets,\$256,000.

Bestructive Fire.

HANOVER, May 10 .- The most destructive fire northern New Hampshire has ever known occurred in Lebanon this morning. Several buildings oc-cupied by the furniture factory of Mead, Mason & Co. were entirely consumed. Loss, \$300,000; insurance, \$110,000.

polygamy ought to be prevented for the future. It is difficult enough to take care of the past in polygamy, and it is hard enough, and I think it ought to be prevented in the future by SALT LAKE THEATRE every means possible. I think that you will have to be governed by the H. B. CLAWSON, - MANAGER.

the law of the country, but I intend to | rule that I have adopted in other cases. THE MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON TWO NICHTS ONLY Wednesday Matinee.

Tuesday and Wednesday,

MAY 10TH & 11TH.

Amberg's New York Thalia ENGLAND'S PACIFIC ATTITUDE

for Money. TUESDAY THE BEGGAR STUDENT. SCHNAEBELE'S CASE UP AGAIN WEDNESDAY MATINEE The Black Hussar. THE RAILROADS' CONTENTION-OPPO-

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