SOUND DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

A CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS CLUB in Erie County, New York, recently invited the President-elect and Mr. Hendricks to be present at a banquet. They both declined because of other engagements, and expressed many excellent and patriotic sentiments. Some of Mr. Cleveland's remarks are worthy of special attention, as they indicate the soundness of his Democratic views. After excusing himself from attendance, he said:

"The preservation of personal right, the equality of all citizens before the law, the reserved rights of the States, and the supremacy of the Federal government within the limits of the Constitution will ever form the true basis of our liberties, and never be surrendered without destroying the balance of rights and powers which enables a continent to be developed in peace and social order, to be maintained by means of local self-government; but it is indispensable for the practical operation and enforcement of these fundamental principles that the Government should not always be controlled by one political power. Frequent change of Administration is as necessary as constant recurrences to the popular will. Otherwise abuses grow, and the Government, instead of being carried on for the general welfare, becomes an instrumentality for imposing heavy burdens on the many who are governed for the benefit of the few who govern. Public servants thus become arbitrary rulers."

If the government of this country under the Presidency of Grover Cleveland is conducted on the principles he has thus enunciated, there will be a prospect of larger liberties and some semblance of republicanism in those provinces of the United States called Territories. Local self-government is a right of the citizens of this free country. And it is essential to the preservation of American institutions. It cannot be invaded under any pretense with safety to the nation. The balance of rights and powers to which Mr. Cleveland alludes has been greatly disturbed by long Republican rule. The reserved rights of the States and of the people have been infringed upon, in endeavors to concentrate undue power and authority in the national administration. This is dangerous to the common welfare, and hostile to the system established by the fathers of our country and set forth in the Constitution. It is time that there should be a change.

But no one who desires the perpetuation of this great government wishes to see the Federal power weakened by undue assumption of authority in the several States, or any encroachment upon national prerogatives on the plea of local self-government. And if such departures should be attempted under Democratic influence, a change of administration would become just as necessary as at the present. The imperial power which has been exercised over the Territories is entirely inharmonious with the spirit of our republic. The principle of local self-government has been to a great extent ignored, and Congress and the Executive have presumed to exercise sovereign powers that are, under the Constitution, reserved to the people. This power has grown with its use until it has become oppressive and monarchial, and utterly incompatible with Democratic institutions. It should be the work of the new administration—enunciating such views as those we have quoted—to restore to the country that which has been wrenched from it by Republican imperialism.

The supremacy of the Federal Government must be maintained, undoubtedly. But, as Mr. Cleveland observes, it must be kept "within the limits of the Constitution;" and when it steps outside of the powers therein defined and limited, its acts become unlawful and to be resisted by lawful measures. Personal rights, the rights of the repective States, and the rights reserved to the people must be preserved as well as the Federal authority, or farewell to the liberties to establish and perpetuate which this government was founded by patriots who lived and died for human freedom.

That the abuses Mr. Cleveland indicates as the consequence of long exercise of Federal power by one party, have resulted from continued Republican rule, Utah is a notable example. The welfare of the Territory, the wishes of the people, the will of the citizens have come to be unconsidered, and the object in view has been the convenience and benefit of those who govern, while appointed officials, foisted upon the community without its consent, have assumed to be rulers instead of public servants.

It is reasonable, then, to look for a change of policy with the change of administration, and the Democratic party would gain for itself everlasting glory, if it should so direct affairs that the anomalous Territorial system, which has become fastened like an ugly excrescence upon the body politic, shall be forever removed, and the principle of local self-government, the rights of individuals and the equality of all citizens before the law be universally established, that the balance of constitutional powers may be restored and maintained, and true democratic-republicanism be made abiding and secure wherever the flag of our country shall wave in the breeze.

A DEFECTIVE GRAND JURY.

A CASE in the Federal Court at Cleveland, Ohio, that came up for trial on the 10th inst., is interesting to our people on account of its bearing upon the jury question that has yet to be determined in the court of last resort. The report of the case appeared in a dispatch to the New York *Times* of Feb. 11th, and following are the particulars in brief:

Hon. Stephen A. Northway, former President of the Second National Bank of Jefferson, was placed on trial for embezzlement. His counsel, upon the calling of the case, objected to the indictment on the ground that the grand jury which found it was defective and illegal, because in making it up the United States Marshal had called upon three bystanders in the court room to fill up the panel. The statute requires that the jury shall be called from men whose names have been placed in the box and drawn out one by one by the Marshal.

Judge Baxter sustained the objection as fatal to the indictment, and the prisoner was discharged. A new indictment was subsequently found, but the point was made that the grand jury which found the first indictment was illegal.

The similarity between the defect acknowledged by Judge Baxter of Ohio and that refused to be acknowledged by Judges Zane and Twiss, of Utah, will be perceived at once by the intelligent reader. In the Rudger Clawson case, and others, the grand jury which framed the indictments was made up partly of persons summoned on open venire, while the law requires that the names shall be drawn from a box, and first appear on a list, prepared for the purpose by the Probate Judge and the Clerk of the District Court. The petit jury that tried the Clawson case was defective in like manner. The illegality of those juries has to be tested before the Supreme Court of the United States, and there is little doubt that, like Judge Baxter, that court will sit down on this unlawful attempt to "vindicate the law."

MORE ABOUT THE BAD BUSINESS IN IDAHO.

OUR Idaho exchanges come loaded with denunciations of the venal Bunn and his creature D. P. B. Pride. The latter held a position in the United States Land Office, and subsequently was Secretary of the Territory. Later, Governor Bunn formulated a bill creating a new office—that of Territorial Attorney General—and appointed Pride to the position, during the late session of the Legislature. When the public sensed the situation they raised a howl on two grounds. The first was, the superfluous character of the office, there being already a District Attorney for the Territory, and a Prosecuting Attorney in each county. The next objection was the total unfitness of Pride to fill the position, even if the necessity for the creation of the office were apparent.

It is a somewhat singular incident that the first case that came up in Ada County after the installation of the Attorney General was one against himself, he being arrested on a charge of bribery and corruption, in attempting to buy over members of the Legislature to vote for measures in which he and Governor Bunn were interested in having enacted. Pride did not, on being arrested, demand a full investigation, but waived an examination and was bound over to answer to the grand jury.

Now the peculiar spectacle is presented of the bar of Ada County considering the question of disbarring the new legal advisor of the Territory of Idaho.

The outcome of the disreputable proceedings of an infamously unscrupulous executive and Legislature, whose chief object appeared to be to do the largest possible amount of stealing of the liberties of a certain class of the people, and of the substance of the general community, is only what was naturally to be expected. Treating upon this subject, the Idaho *Democrat* remarks:

"It is not impossible, in view of the character of the present federal officials of this Territory—or at least a large majority of them—that the people of Idaho may find the change of administratian incident to the election of Mr. Cleveland not an unmixed evil. Idaho has had some sore afflictions in the shape of governors and legislative assemblies; but we think when the history of the Thirteenth Session is written, it will prove to have been the very acme of corruption, venality and sin. A few more missionaries from Maine and Pennsylvania, and we can vie with any of the old sin-crusted commonwealths. It is an open secret that during the session of the Legislature just closed, not even the most meritorious measures could be passed through the House of Representatives until the executive department had taken its toll."

"When the wicked rule the people mourn."

COMMON SENSE AND COMMON JUSTICE.

THE injustice and mockery of law which imprison a defendant or even a convict when awaiting the result of an appeal, the right to which is indisputed, strike every fair mind as an outrage. Whenever the facts in the Rudger Clawson case are known and the hearing of the decision that keeps him in prison pending an appeal is understood, the course of the Court that denied him bail is unhesitatingly condemned.

A case that recently came before Judge Freedman, of the Superior Court, New York, illustrates the wrong committed in the case under consideration. It was the case of ex-Mayor Edson. Just before his term expired, through the efforts of certain politicians who opposed his nomination of some of their opponents to the office, an injunction was issued by Judge Beach, restraining the Mayor for making any nominations for the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He paid no attention to the injunction as he took the ground that the law required him to make the nomination. The gentleman appointed is acting in the office—and it is generally considered that he is the *de jure* as well as the *de facto* incumbent—but the ex-Mayor has been charged with and found guilty of contempt for disregarding the injunction. He was very ably defended by learned counsel, but was found guilty and sentenced to both fine and imprisonment.

An appeal was taken from the order of the Court, to be heard at the General Term, and on the 14th inst. application was made to the Judge for a stay of proceedings. Judge Freedman explained that he had only discharged what he deemed to be his duty in making the order of fine and imprisonment, for the whole question he considered turned on the jurisdiction of the Court that issued the injunction. As the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas had the right to grant it, that injunction must be enforced, and though his duty in regard to the matter was painful, it was plain. But said Judge Freedman, "If the defendant deserves to have my action reviewed, I shall assist him in taking a review. The right of bail should always be granted. To *deny this application would be to hold that, although the defendant had a right to appeal, yet it would be of no avail to him. This would not be right or proper.*"

This seems so plain that any common mind can perceive its force and consistency. And that any legal mind can assume that there is any lawful reason for enforcing a penalty while an appeal is pending against the judgment that inflicts it, is one of the mysteries of anti-"Mormonism." It takes a mission judge to proceed to such extremities and resort to such absurdities. There will come a day of reckoning for all men entrusted with power over the lives, fortunes or liberties of their fellowmen. In that day the measure they have meted out will be measured to them with compound interest. This is as certain as the eternal law of compensations, and that is as sure as the justice of Jehovah.

THE ANARCHIST AGITATION.

THE anarchist agitation in Chicago and elsewhere continues without abatement. At a meeting of the advocates of ruin and rapine held in that city on the 15th inst., a newspaper editorial on the threatening movement was made the objective point of a bitter tirade against the press controlled or influenced by capitalists. A. R. Parsons characterized the editor of the paper as a fool and a liar, and said the anarchists did not propose to destroy capital or capitalists, but they did propose to do away with the capitalistic system. If the aforesaid editor saw fit to oppose them, when the revolution started, he would have to take the consequences. Mr. Parsons did not want to kill any one unless it became necessary, but if to relieve the oppressed working people it was found impossible to accomplish it without laying Chicago low, then, said the speaker, "down with the city!" The anarchists, he continued, would take charge of capital and run it to suit themselves, and the pulpit, press, rostrum, courts, army, and navy might all be opposed to them, yet they would proceed until liberty was won at whatever cost. Others spoke in a more or less incendiary vein, J. Barker thinking dynamite too mild a means of destroying the "inhuman capitalistic system." It was announced that W. J. Gorsuch, Samuel Fielden and J. C. Griffin had gone on tours of agitation, the first two through Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, and the latter through Kansas and Missouri.

The newspaper published by O'Donovan Rossa offers a reward of $10,000 for the body of the Prince of Wales, alive or dead. This causes an exchange to suggest that if the blatant dynamiter is so flush as to squander his money in this fashion, he might use a portion of it to relieve the distress of some of the wretchedly poor people in Ireland. It is also intimated that it is barely possible that the body of the Prince of Wales may be worth the price put upon it, but grave doubts will always permeate the public mind on that point.

What anarchy means is tersely and clearly expressed by the Chicago *Tribune* who says its intent is: "Idleness, lawlessness, famine, the ravishing of women, the murder of men, children crying for bread—a carnival of blood, violence, vice, pestilence." And it would be the logical and inevitable result of the methods which the anarchists are agitating. That it will be the outcome of the movement is gradually, but steadily becoming more and more clear. The history of the race from the earliest times shows that all revolutions are the outgrowth of agitation, which causes the revolutionary spirit to spread among the people. And the existence of revolutionary ideas leads to their inevitable effects in the form of corresponding overt acts.

Dynamite is not only put to use as a means of destruction for the attainment of public ends, but also as a means of wreaking vengeance on account of private pique. There have been quite a number of cases of that nature of late. The most recent occurred in Washington Territory a few days ago. The explosive is the most cowardly as well as the most dangerous resort of the assassin and the incendiary. It will doubtless grow in favor with that dastardly class of diabolists. It does not lay the villainous users so liable to detection as the ordinary methods of revenge. As the only drawback to the perpetration of deeds of blood and destruction by the fiendish classes of the race is the fear of punishment, the use of dynamite is likely to become a boon in their eyes.

A THIN SUBTERFUGE.

THE anti-"Mormon" crusaders continue to paint a splendid picture for a "Mormon" colony in Mexico. That is, they paint it for polygamous, not monogamous "Mormons;" they want the former to go, but the latter they have use for in their business, and are therefore willing they should stay here just a little longer. How kind, benignant and far-seeing a policy! As if polygamy were the cause of all this uproar, and as if "Mormons" of any kind would be let alone any longer than that policy would subserve the selfish interests of such harpies better than a course of agression and hostility. The "Mormons" understand this quite as well as their hypocritical oppressors do, and if they do not manifest it by "minding their own business" more completely than they have ever done, they have miserably failed to profit by what the past has taught them.

A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEW.

A PROMINENT business man of St. Louis expresses himself thus, in a letter to a friend in this city, on the anti-"Mormon" crusade:

"My education has led me to have rather broad views on religious subjects. I am just foolish enough to believe that the Mormon religion is just as good as the religion taught by any other organization; the foundation of all probably is the same. Because one may differ a little from the other, it seems to be the desire at the present time as in the past for one sect to wage a war of extermination against another. The Mormons emigrated to Salt Lake at an early day when that country was nothing more or less than a wilderness, an alkali plain. After unprecedented hardships the alkali plain bloomed into a fair garden. This of course arouses the envy of the avaricous, and they are anxious to dispossess the Mormons of their political rights. I cannot see the justice or equity of persecuting the Mormons for something that has been done before the present law was enacted. The present law seems to be a good deal like the salary grab, it cuts both ways. I might add that I think a great deal more of a man wo marries half a dozen wives and takes care of them and his children, than I do of a man who marries one wife, and neglects her and her children and keeps half a dozen prostitutes.

A RETROGRESSIVE MARCH.

IDAHO TERRITORY,
February 17, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

The law-making power of Idaho seems to supersede that vested in Congress, and it is to be hoped that measures so glaringly abridging religious liberty to the extent of curtailing belief will prove in the sequel abortive. Rights once held so inalienably sacred by the leading geniuses who framed the Constitution are ignored as insignificant by men who attend our legislature to make laws to enhance a constituency who have imposed confidence in their probity and ability. The United States once occupied such a position. The wisdom displayed in the field of battle and counsels of State must be retrograding very fast, and the citizen whether enjoying his home in the East, in the Far West or possessing Northern or Southern proclivities must have his pride somewhat extinguished that prompted him to say, "I live in a free country." Or if he was one that crossed the almost interminable plains of the West at the breaking out of the great excitement consequent upon the excavation of gold from California's soil, he expected the protection of just laws wherever the arm of government could extend its relief, religious or irreligious, "Mormon" or non-"Mormon." 49ER.

FENIAN OUTRAGES IN LONDON.

THE following is a list, with dates, of Fenian outrages which have been committed in London:

March 15, 1883—Explosions at the local government board office and the *Times* office.

October 30, 1883—Explosions on the Underground railway at Paddington and Westminster.

February 26, 1884—Explosion at Victoria station.

February 28, 1884—Discovery of infernal machines at Paddington and Charing Cross stations.

March 1, 1884—Discovery of an infernal machine at Ludgate Hill station.

April 30, 1884—Explosions in St. James square and Scotland Yard.

December 13, 1884—Explosion at London Bridge.

January 2, 1885—Explosion on the Underground railway, near Gower Street.

January 24, 1885—Explosions in Westminster Hall, the House of Commons and the Tower.

LEGAL NOTICE.

GUARDIAN'S ACCOUNT.

In the Probate Court within and for Salt Lake County in the Territory of Utah.

Hon. Elias A. Smith, Judge.

In the matter of the Estate of Mary M. Garn, Andrew Garn, Josephine Garn, William F. Garn, Wielhellmina Garn, Phillip Garn, Jacob Garn, and Fanny M. Garn, minor heirs of the Estate of Daniel Garn, deceased.

ZERUBBABEL SNOW, THE DULY appointed and the duly qualified Guardian of the Estate o the above named minor heirs of the Estate of Daniel Garn, deceased, having on the second day of January A. D., 1885, duly filed in this Court his report and account as such Guardian up to the first day of January A. D., 1885, by which it appears that the said Mary M. Garn, Andrew Garn, Josephine Garn and Phillip Garn have arrived at full age, and that he had settled with them and each of them, delivered over to them and each of them all the property and money belonging to them and each of them, which came to his hands as such Guardian; and also showing the estate and its condition now in his hands belonging to Willhellmina Garn, Jacob Garn, Fanny M. Garn and William F. Garn, who are yet minors, and praying for an order of Court appointing and confirming the same.

It is ordered by the Court that this matter be set for a hearing at the Court House in Salt Lake County in said Territory on the third day of April A. D., 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that all persons interested in said estate then and there appear and show cause, if any there be, why said report and account should not be approved and confirmed, and that this order be published in the DESERET WEEKLY NEWS, in three successive issues before the said third day of April, 1885, and the Clerk of this Court post up notices thereof in the manner required by law.

Dated January 7th, 1885.

ELIAS A. SMITH,
Probate Judge.

Territory of Utah, } ss
County of Salt Lake. }

I, John C. Cutler, Clerk of the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the Order appointing time and place for settlement of account, etc., in the matter of the Guardianship of the Estate of Mary M. Garn et al, as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed [SEAL.] the seal of said Court, this 7th day of January, A. D., 1885.

JOHN C. CUTLER,
Probate Clerk

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