nent. From the eastern hemisphere, and especially from the British capital, its praises come over the sea and swell the chorus of Indation that makes music in the air. Statesmen, seldiers, lawyers, writers and clergy-meujoin in the harmony, and for once dere is no discord for there is no opposition.

But while all agree as to its merits, there is some discussion as to its origin. It is well known here, although not understood abroad, that the Latter-day Saints believe the Constitution was framed by Divine inspiration. Gladstone says: "It is the most wonderful work ever struck of at given time by the brain and purpose of man." One is the reliations rise of the Constitution of the subline instrument besides the "Mormons." They point to its su preme excellencies and the foresign the household for its amendment when the subline instrument besides the "Mormons." They point to its su preme excellencies and the foresign the household for its amendment with points of the subline instrument besides the "Mormons." They point to its su preme excellencies and the foresign the household for its and inspiration it will approach to hearth of the subline instrument besides the wants of to-day as to those of one harder dyears ago, and its vast surpriving the constitution. At time is coming when their aid will be needed. There the downtail and destruction of the sublication cite the fact that the chief ideas embodied therein were entertained and advocated at different times by states under the constitution. At time is coming when their aid will be needed. There also of the Constitution and political economists long before this government was founded. Some of them argue that it was a gradual groduction, taking much time and political economists long before this government was founded. Some of them argue that it was a gradual groduction, taking much time and political economists long before this government was founded. Some of them argue that it was a gradual groduction, taking much time and political economists long before this g position.

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The advocates of the human source of the Constitution cite the fact that the chief ideas embodied therein were entertained and advocated at different times by statesmen and political economists long before this government was founded. Some of them argue that it was a gradual production, taking much time and many enances before it was of human origin. And others claim that the amendments which have been made are evidence that it was not inspired because that which is Divine must necessarily be perfect.

There can be ne doubt in the minds of those who have studied political

are evidence that it was not inspired because that which is Divine must necessarily be perfect.

There can be ne doubt in the minds of those who have studied political history that most of the principles incorporated in the Constitution had been previously chanciated and advocated by political reformers. But this argues nothing against the inspiration theory. Truth is eternal. No man originates a principle. God is the revealer of all truth. "There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth it understanding." If the light "which lighten every man that cometh into the world" manifested a truth to a man a hundled, or a thousand, or a million years ago, a similar manifestation today is none the less divine because it is novel. "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" was not a new injunction when uttered by the inspired Nazarene, but it was divine, nevertheless, though it was proclaimed by others long before Jesus was born.

The principles formulated in the Constitution are so thoroughly adapted to the needs of the people for whom it was framed, so fitted to each other, and so capable of practical application to the conditions naturally formed by the progress and development of a rapidly increasing population, imbued with the spirit of liberty and yet requiring the wholesome restraints of law, that their grouping and expression, the absence of things unnecessary and the provisions for all that is essential to a sound, popular government, are so admirable, potent and perfect that they have evoked the admiration and astonishment of the whole world.

The Constitution hears on its face

miration and astonishment of the

whole world.

The Constitution bears on its face.

The Constitution bears on its face. the impress of prevision. The men who wrote it appear to have been gitted with power to provide for the distant future as well as for the actual present. It is snited to the vast regions and diverse interests now empraced within the scope of pational present. It is suited to the vast regions and diverse interests now embraced within the scope of national authority, as well as to the limited area and the few States which at its adoption comprehended its entire domain. More than human skill and man's wisdom are displayed in its construction and it has not its like or its equal on the earth. And if every principle it contains has been at some previous time understood by reflecting minds, such an embodiment of grand and practical regulations for the control of mankind while preservative of the broadest reasonable freedom, was never before produced, and there is nothing of the kind to be compared with it upon record. Eminent preachers and writers have likened it to the Bible, and even those who disbelieve in the presence of divine power in human affairs, have that to confess its superiority to any other political effort and give it the had to confess its superiority to any other political effort and give it the palm over ali.

As novelty is no test of inspiration, the fact that a document was not

As novelty is no test of inspiration, so the fact that a document was not framed by instantaneous process is no proof against its divinity. Divine illumination may be gradual like the growth of a flower-or the dawn of the day. The plant in its perfection, like the sun in its glory, proclaims the power of Deity in its design and development, and so in the production of the grand charter of human liberty and law, which the fathers of our country were moved upon to write and their fellow citizens to adopt.

It is a mistake to view the amendments to the Constitution as changes in the original. Its text remains in fact. Every provision is in force. The additions which have been made were provided for in the body of the instrument, and are only the unfolding of its leaves and the expansion of its powers, the promise and potency of which were in the body of its form and essence. Growth, progress, development are exhibited in all the works of the Great Creator, and that which he inspires should contain similar elements or characteristics

and cut loose from its safeguards. The same servant of God who proclaimed its divine inspiration, predicted its danger from demagogues and its rescue by the people commonly called "Mormons." It is necessary that they should thoroughly understand its meaning and purport. Instruction upon its letter and spirit should be introduced in the public schools. Mutual improvement Societies would do well to make its study a special festure of their exercises. Veneration for its sacred provisions ought to be incuicated among the Latter day Saints, and they should all become familiar with its gentus and the rights it was designed to maintain inviolate.

The Centennial was a most appropriate celebration, and its results cannot fail to be widely beneficial. Its effects will extend to every part of the Union, and the speeches and articles and sermons it has occasioned will tend to foster that devotion to the palladium of our liberties which will said in their preservation, extend a kuowledge of their meaning and intested and arouse the admiration and respect of all civilized nations.

#### A FAIR ARRANGEMENT.

Ogden has not secured her depot yet. and now and then the suspicion is suggested that when the structure is finally erected, it will cast its shadow on some street in Salt Lake. But conjectures upon this point should not breed an unkind rivalry between the two cities, and it is pleasing to note that the Ogden and Salt Lake Chambers of Commerce bave reached a satisfactory understanding with respect to shipping territory. The agreement between the two bodies is as follows:

"Articles of agreement made and en-

"Articles of agreement made and entered into this 20th day of September, 1887, by and between Sidney Stevons and David Eccles for and in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of Ogden, parties of the first part, and the memners of the Railroad Committee or Freight Buleau of the Chamber of Commerce of Salt Lake City, parties of the second part, witness;

That said parties for and in consideration of the business committee of Ogden and Salt Lake, and for the settlement and adjustment of all difficulties relating to the relative rights and requirements of the business men and merchants of said committees, hereby agree to and with each other that from and after this date the cities of Provo and Logan in the Territory of Utah, shall be neutral poluts for 150 sale of all kinds of merchandise, to the merchants and mannfacturers of Ogden and Salt Lake; that is to say, the merchan s and business men of Sait Lake and Ogden shall enjoy requal privileges in regard to freight rates for the sale and distribution of their goods in said cities of Logan and Provo. In witness whereof said parties have hereunto set their hands the day and year above written."

The foregoing instrument is executed by representatives of both Chambers.

The foregoing instrument is executed by representatives of both Chambers. Orden, it will be remembered, at first arged that the neutral points be Nephi on the south and Battle Creek on the north. But the substitution of Provo and Logan will doubtless prove satisfactory.

# THE NEW RAILROAD.

A GENTLEMAN who is interested in the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad has handed us a copy of the Herald of the latter city, dated Sept. 24th, aud

line seems leasible and easy.

The mining business along the proposed line would support the road without any help from the through business. The country is developing so rapidly that there would be an immense business for the line "from the word go." It is mainly out of the deep snow beit and the region of washouts. The coal, sait, iron, lead, sliver and gold along the time are worth a thousand iold more than the line would cost. It runs through a vast interior plateau with no competitor, and at Los Angeles complements at least three great easiern lines that need the trade and commerce of the great interior basin of the continent and the more than Nile gardens of South California.

A company will be formed in this city to co-operate with the company recently formed in Salt Lake City to push the road througa. The opening of the coal fields and other mines in the vast interior of the continent will make a pear and tymense. Market for of the coal fields and other mines in the vast interior of the continent will make a near and immense market for the oils, olives, oranges, lemons, limes, raisins, dried, canned and crystallized fruits, vegetables at all seasons, wines, brandies, bacon and manufactured goods of all kinds of South California. Instead of competing with other roads in local business it will jurnish them with a vast amount of freight that is now useless in the plains and mountains. From the interest feit at both ends of the line and the character of the men engaged in the enterprise, it appears to be a sure thing that the enprise will be carried out, and be a source of wonderful prosperity to South California. The only expensive portion of the route will be to get through the Sierra Madre from Rock Creek to Monte Vista. The citizens of Sait Lake City have aiready subscribed shough money to build the road through Utah to the Newada line, and the mine owners in Newada express a desire to help the line through that State; and it is quite likely that connecting lines of rallway whit take a liberal share of stock in the enterprise.

## TWO SOUND RULINGS.

In the Third District Court this morning, in the case of Samuel Anderson, on trial for unlawful cohabitation, Judge Zane delivered two important rulings. The point which produced the first ruling was raised by the defense as to the eligibility of the legal wife to testify in such cases without the consent of the defendant. The question was a matter of construction upon the following clause of the Edmunds-Tucker law, being included in the first section of that statute:

"That in any proceeding or examin "That in any proceeding or examination before a grand jury, a judge, justice or a United States commissioner, or a court in any prosecution for bixamy, polygamy or uniawful conabitation, under any statute of the United States, the lawful husband or wife of the person accused shall be a competent witness, and may be called, but shall not be compelled to testify in such proceeding, examination or prosecution without the consent of the husband or wife, as the case may be."

antipodal conditions, consequently where the latter is given the first is come from the witness before he or she could be compelled to testify, it is o sustant a contradictory absurdity. The Jurge, therefore, very properly holds that the consent of the defendant must must be obtained as a prerequisite to the compulsory process being applied to the witness. As a matter of course his honor also held that any testimony given by a legal wife rendered incompetent to testify on the ground of the consent of the defendant being absent, must be obtained as a matter simply for the rouse to the the vitness stand in similar esc. Judge Zane ruled that when it testimony tended to criminate must-Tucker law in relation of the munds-Tucker law in relation ed to respected and James Turner one cound for the munds-Tucker law in relation ed to criminate must-Tucker law in relation ed to respected and James Turner one cound for the munds-Tucker law in relation ed to criminate must-Tucker law in re

### THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND for the first ime in his life contemplates the glories of pature subdued and unsubdued west of Niagara Falls. It is well understood that he has seen less of the country over which he presides than any other President on the immortal roll, yet the facilities of travel at his disposal have been greater than those of any others except the two or three immediately previous to him. This shows the remarkable inhabitiveness and steadfastness of purpose of the man. He is not everburdened with that nomadic quality which all of us inherit more or less of, and prefers remaining where his duty calls him to engaging in the pleasures of philandering here and there where he can see and be seen without let for hindrance. But he makes a pretty wide departure from his customary inertia when he does begin, as witness his present trip, which involves some five thousand miles of travel and about three weeks of time, and includes the principal representative "self-made" cities of the west and south. The first stop of any duration will be at St. Louis, which he should reach some time this evening. The Grand Army having evacuated, it is presentable that he will now find there only kindly greetings and a spontaneous, universal welcome. From St. Louis he goes to St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Atlanta, and so on, making a very roundatout tour and bringing up at Washington before the ides of October have passed. dering here and there where he can

about tour and bringing up at Washington before the ides of October have passed.

The people of the whole country take as much interest in this trip as do the parties actively engaged in it, and it is right and proper that they should. Even those of an opposing political taith suspend their animosity for the time being and prepare to ittingly receive the Chief Magistrate if pussing their way, and to wish him well under any circum-tances. They like to know that the chief man of the nation is taking pains to acquaint himself with his country and its people, that he is mingling freely with the masses and bringing himself nearer to the sovereigns who placed him where he is. Such things count up well with the average citizen, and it is to the credit of Mr. Cleveland that he is not insensible to or careless of such feelings of good will.

There is as usual on such if not all occasions, one source of profound regret: That the arrangements had not been agreed upon and perfected in time to admit of the journey being extended to the furthest shores and the most remote lines of the Republic. Further that this he could not well go, for we have an unwritten law prohibiting the President from leaving our, soil during his term of office. His Buffalo residence and St. Panl might have done for the northern line, but the Southern one should have extended to Charleston and New Orleans, the extreme western limit being the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean for the previous transfer in the careful of the portion of the previous careful and the previous terms of the Pacific Ocean for the previous terms of the Pacific Ocean for the previous terms of the previous terms of the previous terms of the previous terms of the Pacific Ocean for the previous terms of the Pacific Ocean for the previous terms of the previous term

the Southern one should have extended to Charleston and New Orleans, the extreme western limit being the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean from Portland to Los Angeles, and returning have included at least a 24 hours' sojourn in the two great metropolitan cities of the inter-mountain region—Salt Lake and Denver. We speak by the card in saying that the former of these would have given him a welcome which none of those received elsewhere would have surpassed, and state upon faith that the latter would have done likewise. But it is not so o be, that is, not this year nor next; or the traveling season of 1888 will be occupied with one of the most execting and exacting political campaigns the country has ever passed through—a campaign in which the indications decidedly point to his being a personally laterested participant. We may be able to entertain him as President ally interested participant. We may be able to entertain him as President in 1889, but whether as President or citizen he will be grandly received whenever he copies

the latter city, dated Sept. 24th, and containing a column article relative to is in force. The many tended to criminate the new enterprise. The Herald refers to the trade formerly existing beard potency ody of its form the expansion of seand potency ody of its form the model. It gives the distance from the distance from the containing the distance from the containing the model. The seases are contained the mean and potency of the sease in the interval of the number of the seases. Judge Zane ruled that when the interval of the many recover a game of cards and a bottle of whisky at the mean of the moselves, under the section of the states, under the section of the states, and potency of the first the trade formerly existing beaution, they could not be completed to testify. This matter of legal cut in the arm Later in the evening mits of argument. It is a principle soft of formoun and statutory, leving and James Turner and Albert Turner were recognized in every civilized country. Takes on their testimony tended to criminate the mestics, at line Ridge yesterday morning. A stabbing affray resulted, during which formicution, they could not be completed to testify. This matter of legal cut is the arm. Later in the evening mits of argument. It is a principle both offcommon and statutory, law, and is recognized in every civilized country. The soundness of the Judge's rulings upon those two points will be recognized at once.

are under arrest. Officers to-night report that George Martiu and Albert Turner, who figures in the Blue Ridge tragedy, are under surveillance. Martiu is badly cut and not able to be moved. Turner in making his escape last night from Wilson, the justice, was shot in the thigh and is in a critical condition. Jim Turner is much worse. It is thought that his arm will have to be amputated.

Holden, Mo., Sept. 26.—At 21% this morning a fearful accident occurred on the switch north of Blunm elevation by which two persons lost their lives. The special excursion train of eight by which two persons lost their lives. The special excursion train of eight coaches carrying the veteran dremen on their return home from their recent visit at San Francisco was passing eastward at a rapid speed when it ran on a switch that had been left open through carelessness, and the train then collided with a freight train standing on the side track waiting for the excursion to pass. The freight engine and tender were completely demolished and the passenger engine, tender and baggare car were badly wrecked. James Reed and William Ramsey, two negroes living at Warrensburg, who were heating their way home from Kansas City ou the front end of the baggage car, were instantly killed. Their bodies were horrihly mangled, almost beyond recognition. The veteran fremen showed the skill and experience of experts in gathering up the remains of the bodies and in restoring order in the chaos of the wreck. Several of the regular passengers were bruised and slightly injured.

Grant, Colo, Sept 25.—This usually quiet little town was the scene of a murder this evening. Fred Wallenberg, a mill hand, employed at George Law's mill, was shot and instantly killed at about 6:20 p. m. Wallenberg came to town last evening, accompanied by one M. Rockwell, also an employed of Law's mill. The boys were quiet and, with the exception of their usual tear and a few fist and skull contests, nothing unusual occurred. Wallenberg started for the mill about 6 o'clock. He was alone, Rockwell having gone on a wagon some time bafore, and had a forty-cight five Ballard rifle on his shoulder. About twenty minutes after he left two men came in and reported that Wallenberg had been shot by Charley Reed. Men started at once and discovered the body in the road about one quarter of a mile up Geneva Gulcb. The body hes as it was found and will not be moved until the coroner comes. Reed made good his escape. Reed is evidently the man who did the killing, as he went ahead of Wallenberg and returned soon after. He appeared to be excited and left the town immediately, going cast. There are no officers here and he will have a He appeared to be excited and left the town immediately, going east. There are no officers here and he will have a good start. Reed is a stranger here and little is known of his past record. He is a man who drinks some, but seemed to be very quiet. Wallenberg has been in this locality two or three rears and was quarrelsome when drinking. There was no quarrel hetween the two and the cause of the shoeting is a mystery. shoeting is a mystery.

# COMMERCIAL.

The Stock, Money, Groceries and Provision Markets.

DESERET NEWS OFFICE, Sait Lake City, Oct. 4, 1887

SALT LAKE BARKETS.

Corrected daily by Leading Houses. |

PROVISIONS. Whole Wheat Flour
High Patent Roller
Patent Roller
Flour, xxxx
Flour, xxx
Whicat per bu
Oats per 100
Barley per 100
Barley Uracked
Corn 18 00 13 00 7 00 10 00 12 00 4 00 35

Ontons per busher	13	1 30
GROCERIES.		
Fore new don	Buying 18	Selling
Eggs per doz Table butter, superior	25	30@35
Cooking "	17	20
Bacon Home Cured Side Bacon	11%	13.4
H. M. Checse	1214	15
Honey, Utah pr lb Molasses, Utah pr gal		\$ 60
Salt, per 100 b		60
Vinegar, 60 grain Valley Tan Beans	3	35
The road again		

1	FRE	8 <b>H</b> 1	MEAT	3.	
1	Roof chains stooms	Go.		a o i lian m	Dressed
1	Beef.choice steers,	26.	ELORR	'eetting	43%C.
	Covrs,	1%		41	33/c.
	Sheep,	2c.		9.2	4c.
	Hogs, Home cured bams.	4c.			7c. 15c.
į	Bacon,				11