

dale and his corps of assistants are prepared to wait upon customers in their usual courteous and obliging manner.

The proprietors of the Utah Job office have removed to their new premises opposite the Theatre.

St. George, May 10, 10 a.m.—S. L. Adams, R. Bentley, and A. Ivins returned last evening from a prospecting tour, after coal, bringing up with them much, like pitch, and supposed to be carboniferous shale, which they found in large quantities, about twenty miles south-east of this place. They return in a few days with men and tools to make a further prospect of the ledge. Bentley starts to-morrow for Salt Lake city, with samples for assay.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

FILE YOUR CLAIMS.—Those who have not yet filed their claims with the Probate Judge of the county on their city lots should do so without further delay, as the specified time allotted for that purpose will soon be expired. It may be well to state that we understand there is a law to the effect that those who neglect to file on their city land within a given time forfeit it. This should be a sufficient incentive to prompt the most dilatory to attend to the matter at once.

A HINT TO THE WISE.—During the examination of a case before Justice Clinton yesterday, the counsel for the defense made a motion to dismiss proceedings. This caused the counsel for the prosecution to remark that this was done to give the defense the closing argument. At this the imperturbable Justice said, "Oh no, that's not the reason, the motion must have been made in consideration for my feelings, that I might not be bored to death with the long-winded speeches of lawyers." The speechifying in the case on hand were brief after that.

CLAIMED TO BE ILLEGAL.—"The important question of the legality of the present jury system of the United States courts of this city will come up for argument in the United Circuit this month. It is claimed by all the lawyers who practice in the Federal building, and who have recently given the subject attention, that the mode of selecting panels is illegal, and will vitiate all the untried indictments. The present practice dates back only three years."

"Judge Blatchford and other judges, however, issued an order requiring the clerks in the Circuit and District Courts to select names, and they have supplied the jury boxes ever since. The clerks make up the list by selecting names, here and there, from the New York Directory. This discrimination is said to be a violation of the system of impaneling jurors everywhere, and it is accordingly to be tested."—*New York Star*.

THE PROVO MEETINGS.—The following Des. Tel. dispatch was received this afternoon:

Provo, May 11th.—The two days meetings commenced here at 10 a.m. to-day. Presidents B. Young, and Geo. A. Smith, Bishop L. D. Young, Elders J. A. Young, W. G. Young, A. M. Musser, Bishop A. O. Smoot and the local county presidents were on the stand and in the vestry. A good audience was in the house. Bishop Young and Elder Musser occupied the time. They treated on those material improvements which should keep pace with spiritual advancement. It was urged that the wool of the county should not be exported, but retained for home manipulation.

There was a fine rain last night. The crops look promising, and the people are happy in seeing the president in their midst. A. M. M.

A HOME INDUSTRY.—A company has been formed in the Fourth Ward, called the Deseret Fertilizing and Manufacturing Company, for the manufacture of various kinds of oils, lard, glue and axle grease, railroad oils and grease, machinery oils, &c. We have tested the lubricating oil and axle grease made by this company and find them at least equal to that imported, with the advantage of being cheaper. Home manufactures should be patronized, and we see nothing in the way of the gentlemen who have entered upon this enterprise, doing a thriving business, as the demand for their productions is increasing. We trust they will receive liberal encouragement. Mr. Wm. S. Jones is President, George Crockwell secretary and Charles Davey superintendent of the company.

NOT YET RETIRED.—Notwithstanding the country has been frequently notified by the genial, smiling incumbent of the vice-presidential chair that his public services and smiles would soon be lost to the general public, as he intended to retire to the seclusion of private life, yet the time of this retirement seems to be like to-morrow always coming but never here. Some people might think this very cruel of the V.P., to keep an anxious public in painful and breathless suspense for so long a time. The last indication of this sinking into the obscurity of private life was manifested through the dispatches a day or two since, which stated that Mr. C. wished it to be understood that he would be a presidential candidate at Philadelphia, providing the convention agreed not to nominate Grant. The huge bosom of the great public can now relieve itself of the oppressive suspense induced by the retirement announcements, of Mr. C. for by making him the

president of 1872 the country can continue to bask in the sunshine of "perpetual smiles."

THE LAKE EXCURSION.—A portion of the Tenth Ward brass band accompanied the Lake excursion party this morning. The weather is as propitious as could be desired, and, doubtless, the excursionists are enjoying a very pleasant time. This trip, we understand, is but the forerunner of many others of the same kind. Such excursions will doubtless prove a great attraction to those who seek short seasons of pleasure and relaxation. The scenery around the lake is well worth seeing; in fact a sunset there at certain seasons is sufficiently lovely to delight the hearts of all lovers of the beautiful and sublime in nature. Tourists visiting this region will be likely to largely take advantage of the opportunity which will be presented during the summer of a sail do the "Dead Sea" of America.

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY.

MEETINGS IN THE TABERNAACLE.—Yesterday the congregations in the Tabernacle were addressed in the morning by Elder J. D. T. McAllister, and in the afternoon by Elder Orson Pratt.

THE LAKE EXCURSION ON SATURDAY.—As we were preparing a sketch of the excursion on the steamer *City of Corinne*, our foreman dropped in and exclaimed, "It's of no use, it can't go in to-day, the hands are gone with the School Excursion." To think of being obliged, in that peremptory style, to bottle up one's eloquence! However, the gentlemen compositors need expect no mercy from us to-morrow.

MORE EXPENSE.—The Secretary of War recommends Congress to appropriate \$120,000 to establish a five-company military post near Beaver. Speaking selfishly and from a local point of view, it will be a good thing for the Government to establish a military post near Beaver, and appropriate and spend money for that purpose. But speaking with regard to the welfare of the general public, it will be sheer waste of the public money, as there is not the slightest necessity for the maintenance of a post in that region on any other account than for the specific purpose of spending the Federal taxes.

THE PROVO MEETING.—The following Des. Tel. dispatch was received on Saturday evening, too late to appear in the News of that day:

Provo, May 11.—A larger meeting assembled this afternoon than in the forenoon. Elders W. G. Young, S. B. Young, President Young, and Bishops A. O. Smoot, and L. D. Young addressed the meeting. Subject: the present deeds of the people in relation to manufacturing, &c. The people were urged to husband their resources and not to export wool and import the same again in the shape of cloth, paying freight both ways and enriching numerous middlemen. This was bad policy. The manufacturer and wool grower should act in harmony.

A. M. MUSSER.

THE SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The County School excursion on the U. S. R. R. assumed extensive proportions to-day, so much so that, weather aiding, the after part suffered postponement once more. Early in the morning young and old were astir, busy and eager. Skyward the view was slightly dubious, but as the day wore on it became more promising and as the children moved to the depot and waited for their turn on the cars the weather was decidedly pleasant, half cloudy and half fine. One huge train was filed and sent off soon after 7 a.m., and soon after 8 a second, also of mammoth proportions, followed. But three or four thousand children and accompanying adults were not so easily disposed of, and a large number still waited in the depot yard, for return carriages. Before they arrived and about 11 o'clock, came the storm, thunder, lightning, hail and rain, and for an hour or more the storm king reigned triumphant. Result—a postponement of the excursion for a few days for those who had not started in the cars before the storm came.

Experience is beneficial, and it is now evident that it requires considerable business tact to manage promptly and satisfactorily an excursion that numbers its thousands. This excursion was projected specially for the pleasure of the children, and it seems that it would have been right for them and their teachers to have had the first attention, leaving other accompanying adults, who were admitted to the excursion merely by courtesy, until the children were all accommodated. Or, when it was found that the excursion was assuming such giant proportions as to numbers, considering the limited accommodation in carriages, it might have been well to have divided the numbers, half going one day and half another. This by way of suggestion.

The storm appeared to be much lighter in the southern part of the country, and the afternoon was pleasanter, with a fair share of sunshine. It is to be hoped that those who did go on the trip had a time of hearty enjoyment.

Thieves abound in Chicago, and prosecute their calling with great boldness by daylight and in the open streets.

THE MORMONS.

The recent action of the U. S. Supreme Court in overruling the proceedings of Judge McKean in Utah, opens to view the fundamental obstacles which prevent the recognition of the Mormon community as a body politic with the attributes and powers of State sovereignty. The scope of Judge McKean's action was to regulate the drawing, summoning and empanelling of juries in the Territory of Utah by the law and practice of the United States Government, rather than by the Territorial law. In this way alone, could a free and impartial jury be obtained in the District Court of Utah, for the indictment or trial of prominent Mormons for high crimes, and for the punishment of bigamy, and polygamy. Under the territorial law, made and administered by the servile followers of their Mormon leaders, no grand or traverse juries could be obtained that were not exclusively composed of Mormons, who regarded every homicide instigated or perpetrated by Brigham Young and his associate Elders as a sacred act of religious duty, and believed the practice of polygamy an obligation of faith and conscience. The method pursued by Judge McKean prevented the embarrassment of packed Mormon juries, and secured free course to public justice. Under indictments were found against Young and other prominent Mormon leaders, and there was a fair prospect that the abuses and abominations of Mormonism would be suppressed by the strong arm of justice, and the ban of exclusiveness be removed from the Territory.

But though the motive of Judge McKean was good, and his laudable object was in a fair train of success, it appears by the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, that the course pursued by him was essentially illegal, and that he had no right to disregard the territorial law and practice in constituting juries for the District Court. By this decision matters are thrown back to their former condition; the indictments found fall to the ground, bail where taken is discharged, and the accused where under arrest are released. However much such a result may be regretted by all who had hoped to see the Mormon question disposed of through the interposition of the courts, we see no reason whatever to inveigh against the action of the Supreme Court, or to call in question the motives of that high tribunal. The majority of the judges have doubtless acted conscientiously and wisely in the decision which they have made, and have truly interpreted the law as it stands. Whether any additional legislation by Congress in regard to constituting juries for the territorial District Courts, can release the dead-lock which has beset the wheels of justice in Utah, is worthy of consideration. We cannot help thinking that the true way out from the Mormon imbroglio is through the courts of justice rather than government organizations, and that the possibility of erecting Utah into a sovereign State is rendered still more remote by this reversal of Judge McKean's action.

In the present aspect of the case, so great is the absurdity of conferring a State government upon the Mormon hierarchy of Utah, with its disgraceful institution of polygamy, that it seems impossible that Congress should entertain the project for a moment. Yet, a hearing is now going on before the Committee on Territories, upon the question of admitting Utah into the Union under the title of the State of Deseret. This hearing takes place upon a Memorial addressed to Congress from the convention, which framed the constitution and ordinance under which it is asked that the new State be admitted. In behalf of the application it is urged that the proposed constitution is very liberal in its provisions, and perfectly republican in its character, and that it has been ratified by a majority of the people. Of the nine western Territories Utah stands second in population, having about 86,000 inhabitants, according to the census of 1870, of whom a very large majority are obedient subjects to the Mormon hierarchy. The convention in question was assembled under authority of a joint resolution of both branches of the Territorial Legislature, and the whole affair from beginning to end was Mormon in all its aspects. On the face of it, the constitution appears well enough, and would answer a very good purpose as the organic law of any normal community in this country. But when it is considered that the constitution is designed to fix the political status of such an exceptional

community as the subjects of the Mormon hierarchy, it is evident that the instrument is only so much waste paper.

Congress has already gone far enough in extending a territorial government over that community, and if the principles of civil liberty, justice and public morals upon which our republican institutions are founded, cannot be established in Utah under that territorial organization, it would be wiser to abolish it entirely, rather than to change it to a State government. The distinct and absolute abandonment of civil rule by the Mormon church, and the after repudiation of polygamy, should be a condition precedent in any constitution under which Congress might admit Utah as a State. Nothing less than this would preserve the honor of the nation and maintain its consistency in upholding republican institutions. Never until the people of Utah are willing to throw off the ecclesiastical shackles which trammel their citizenship, and nullify their civil obligations; never until they come forward with a constitution which puts the seal of reprobation upon their obnoxious heathen institution of polygamy, should they be allowed to take upon themselves the high privileges and immunities of State government. Anything short of this open excision of the hierarchy and absolute repudiation of its most vicious institution, would make the United States a traitor to the cause of civil liberty, and an accomplice in the perpetuity of polygamy.

The antagonism between the republican institutions of this country and the absolute and arbitrary ecclesiastical rule of Mormonism, is so strong and decided, that the proposed new State could never be in harmony with the rest of the confederacy. The valuable guarantees of the national constitution, for common citizenship and free and untrammelled intercourse between the States, would be virtually nullified and set at naught by the church polity of Mormonism operating behind the strong barrier of State rights; and for all practical purposes to the rest of the Union, Utah might as well be surrounded with a wall of brass fifty miles high, as to be erected into a sovereign State, under the rule of the influences which dominate there. The urgency of the Mormon rulers for a State organization is easily explained. They want State power, to give them an absolute monopoly of Utah. True, they are now in a majority; but territorial power is circumscribed, and the territory may be settled up so extensively by the Gentiles, as to deprive them of their numerical preponderance. The only safe course for Congress is to reject their present application, to revise the legislation of the territory so as to secure equal rights therein to all citizens of the United States, and to trust to time for the settlement of Utah by a majority opposed to the Mormons close corporation.—*Boston Globe*.

What Legislation Means.

A tolerably clear idea of what legislation in these days means may be formed from the determination of the House of Representatives to keep the lobbying business in the hands of its ex-members. The representative character seems to be entirely disappearing. We have in its place the unblushing agents of corporations, independent bushwackers and general self-seeking. The position of the law-giver is now generally sought merely for the money it will bring. Men go into it in that commercial spirit which leads them to open a grocery store or set up a cock-pit. If the whims and caprices of the masses are humored, most of these modern Solons consider they have discharged their duties with great success, and in a highly creditable manner. For the rest, their votes upon all other questions are for sale. The consideration is sometimes merely prospective advantage in some line of business; not unfrequently office, and, commonly, money paid over before anything is done. An independent statesman, in the last Legislature, is reported to have consulted a friend as to what he was in honor bound to do, on a certain proposition, under the following circumstances: He had got \$300 to vote for the bill on the assurance that that was the highest price that was being paid to anybody, but he had subsequently discovered that \$350 had been given to another. It is not wonderful, in this state of affairs, that Congress should reserve the lobbying business for its own ex-members.—*Alta Cal.*