DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR.

Wednesday, - March 19, 1890.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE Sixtieth Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will commence at 10 o'clock a. m., on Friday, April 4th, 1890, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

The officers and members of the Church are invited to attend all the meetings.

A General Priesthood meeting will be held in the Tabernacle, at 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, April 5th, and one of the officers and Teachers of the Deseret Sunday School Union, at the same hour and place, on Sunday evening, April 6th.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,
GEORGE Q. CANNON,
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
First Presidency.

A BILL TO PREVENT ELECTION FRAUDS, VETOED.

TODAY we publish the text of another bill passed by the Legislature and vetoed by Governor Thomas. It was opposed and ridiculed in advance of its passage by the Governor's organ and adviser, and therefore its doom might have been anticipated. But it was so necessary and reasonable a measure, and the ignorance of the *Tribune* as to its meaning and merits was so palpable, that it was thought the Governor would not be influenced by such senseless attacks. However, the bill, if allowed to become law, would have had the effect of preventing in future the shameful things which disgraced the last municipal registration and election, and this would not have suited a certain portion of the "Liberal" element, and so the measure is dead.

Read it, citizens who desire honesty in elections, and point out, if you can, anything in it that is wrong, or unreasonable, or partisan, or likely to do anything except guard the rights of voters and secure fairness and prevent fraud at the polls.

We also publish the text of the Governor's veto. Read that and discover, if you can, any rational, legal or defensible objection to the bill it assassinates.

It should be understood that the bill was only designed as an amending act. It was not to repeal existing laws. It was not to interfere in any way with the powers of the Utah Commission, as pretended, or rather insinuated, by the Governor. It did not intend to fill any office; either for registration or election, therefore the Act of Congress which specially provides that a law of this Territory for the filling of such offices must be approved by Congress before it becomes operative, does not apply to this measure. The Governor in his inference that it does, exhibits either a lack of understanding or a desire to misinterpret.

The power of Congress to disapprove any act of the Territorial Legislature is not interfered with or disputed in this bill. It is common, and always has been, to designate in an act of the Legislature when it shall go into effect. Nothing unusual is attempted in this bill in that respect. The Governor's intimation to the contrary is childish and insincere. He knows better, and should have been ashamed to put his name to the mass of puerile generalities, by whomsoever prepared, with which his veto of this bill is accompanied.

In stating what the bill contains, he does not point out a single thing that is not requisite and proper. In one sentence he complains of changes in the law, without showing they are wrong; in the next he complains that the change is not sweeping enough without showing that would be right.

The "double set of registration officers" to which he alludes is an arrangement of the Utah Commission's. The Legislature did not wish to interfere with it. The election law provides that the Assessor shall be the registration officer and that his deputies, for whom *he* is responsible, may assist. When the Commission came into power they appointed a registration officer and a number of deputy registrars and put the responsible work upon the latter, leaving the former office a sinecure. That was not the fault of the law but of the Commission. This bill was framed so as not to interfere with the authority of the Commission, rightly or wrongly exercised, because it was well known that the Governor would have seized such an interference as a pretext for killing the bill.

The provision for a board of three persons to act judicially on objections to voters, was designed to prevent a repetition of the infamies perpetrated at the recent city election by the deputy registrars sitting in judgment on their own acts. The law under which the Commission are required to act makes no provision for such a tribunal as they arbitrarily appointed. The registration officers were not to act in this judicial capacity. The justices of the peace, being judicial officers, under bonds for the faithful performance of their duties, and from whose judgments there is always an appeal, were the officers to hear objections. The Commission appointed deputy registrars to act in this judicial capacity who are not judicial officers, who are not under bonds, and from whose dicta there is no appeal. To put the blame of this outrage upon the law of which it is a plain violation, is worthy of the other misrepresentations which characterize the Governor's veto.

We do not believe any fair-minded citizen would object to the change of a board of three responsible persons, not all of the same political party, to hear and decide objections to voters, in lieu of one irresponsible individual who has already acted on some at least of the questions brought before him, and who has a personal or partisan interest in the whole matter at issue. We can understand why the manipulators of the late election deviltries do not want such a change. The reasons that actuated the Governor may be imagined, since he has given no explanation of them in his veto message.

The power of the Legislature to amend the election laws, on which the Governor casts a doubt, saying nothing positive however, is not disputed even by the Utah Commission. And it has been admitted by the astute and subtle attorney for the "Liberal" central committee. That the words "under existing laws" were not intended to mean that no other election laws should be passed by the Legislature, is clear from the fact that they apply equally to the laws of Congress as to the acts of the Legislature. If the latter are limited thereby, so are the former. If those words forbid any amendment of the election laws by the Utah Legislature, they also forbid any similar action by Congress. The Governor gives his implied objection away when he says, "the words would not of course prevent Congress from making any desired change."

The bill referred to by the Governor in the closing paragraphs of his veto message was designed to cover broader ground than the measure now under consideration. If it had been considered probable that the Governor would sign the greater bill, this amending bill would not have been passed. Knowing that the Governor, under the influences that control him, would not dare to pass the more comprehensive measure, the bill we now publish was prepared, as one that he could sign without fear, unless he was afraid of those who desire to perpetuate the condition of affairs by which the fraud and injustice of the late municipal registration and election were possible.

Again we invite a careful perusal of the bill and of the veto. If the former is in the interest of fairness, justice, and the purity of elections, what shall be said of the latter? If the signature of the Governor would have completed a barrier in the way of fraud, corruption and villainy, what are the natural effects of his refusal to subscribe it? If at another election, partizan officials, without conscience and without honor, deprive hundreds of legal voters of the franchise and open the way for hundreds of illegal voters to exercise it, where will the blame lie? It will not be upon the shoulders of the Legislature, and if the Governor can afford to carry it he is perfectly welcome to the load.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

YESTERDAY Representative Stone of Missouri introduced into the House a bill to abolish the Utah Commission, and delegate its powers and duties to a board, to consist of the Governor and Secretary of the Territory, and the President of the Legislative Council.

To do this would be to go from bad to worse. The Utah Commission is no ornament to the political system of the United States, but to make a law of the Stone bill would be to fasten a repulsive excrescence upon it. To make the man who holds and wields the absolute veto power one of a board of three, empowered to manage all elections in the Territory, would be to carry centralization further than the most extreme advocate of it in Congress would care or dare to go. When the Governor's right hand man, his twin mate, so to speak, who occupies his shoes when he is absent, is named for another member of such a board, the centralization becomes doubly intensified.

As against these two the President of the Legislative Council could do nothing. He would be a mere figure-head. As well make the Governor the autocrat of the Territory at once. Such he really would be, were the Stone bill a law.

HIS SUCCESSOR.

General Von Caprini Chosen to Succeed Bismarck as Chancellor.

A HEAVY SNOWFALL AT NEW YORK.

Sequel to the Indianapolis Fire: Workmen Killed by a Falling Roof.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Bismarck and His Successor.

BERLIN, March 19.—Bismarck, in his note to the Emperor tendering his resignation, alleged old age and failing health as the reasons for desiring to withdraw from public life. Today's papers call attention to the fact that while taking lunch yesterday with the delegation to the labor conference, Bismarck gave a cordial greeting to Jules Simon, head of the French delegation, and had a long conversation with him. He has invited all the French delegates to dine with him tomorrow.

General Von Caprini, commander of the tenth corps, has been appointed chancellor of the empire to succeed Bismarck.

The Bourse is weak in consequence of Bismarck's resignation.

At the Cherokee Strip.

GUTHRIE, I. T., March 19.—The patrol of the Cherokee Strip by forces of the United States army has begun. Those troops were massed at this point this morning from the hotel, and will march to four different points along the southern boundary of the Strip. Thence they will march in squads, covering as much ground as possible north through the Strip, notifying the settlers who now remain of the President's notice and forcibly evicting those who refuse to go voluntarily. Once out they will be kept out.

A Second Disaster.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 19.—Part of the roof of the Bowen-Merrill building, which was gutted by fire two days ago, fell this afternoon, burying a large number of men in the ruins. It is believed that fifteen or twenty were killed or injured.

A Weak Market.

LONDON, March 19, 12:30 p.m.—The stock market is weak on account of Bismarck's retirement from office.

Railroad Collision.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—A collision between two passenger trains is reported on the Northwestern road at Saxville, Wis., Several persons are reported killed.

CHICAGO, March 19.—A telegram to the general office of the Northwestern says the accident at Saxville, Wis., happened like this: Two passenger trains were to meet there; there was a mistake as to the sidetracking of one, and a collision resulted. One woman, four men and one child were hurt, two of the men quite seriously.

Temperature.

CHICAGO, March 19.—New York 50, New Orleans 66, St. Louis 34, Cincinnati 40, Chicago 25, Winnipeg 4 below.

Five Inches of Snow.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Snow began falling here this morning. At 11 o'clock it is five inches deep.

In the Police Court today Frank Young was fined $10 for fighting.

C. F. No. 49.

A BILL

In Relation to the Registering of Voters and Conducting of Elections, and Amending Sections 238, 245 and 246 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, relating to Registration and Elections.

Chapter 1.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah:* That Section 238 of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, is hereby amended by striking out of the first line of said section the words, "first Monday of August," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "Tuesday next after the first Monday in November."

Sec. 2. That, on or before the first day of August in each year, there shall be appointed a registration officer for each county in this Territory, and a registrar for each election precinct in the several counties thereof. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, each of said officers shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully perform the duties of his office and he shall enter into a bond to the Territory of Utah, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by, and filed with said oath filed with the clerk of the probate court of the county in which his official acts are to be performed; the bond of the county registration officer shall be in the sum of one thousand dollars, and the bond of the precinct registrar shall be in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties.

Sec. 3. There shall be an annual registration of voters in each election precinct in this Territory, the boundaries of which, in whole or in part, are within the limits of any incorporated city in this Territory, and it shall be the duty of each precinct registrar therein to provide himself with an office which shall be situated in some public and convenient place in the precinct, and be open to the public every week day during the first fifteen days of the month of September in each year, during the following hours: From 9 a.m. till 12 m.; from 2 p.m. till 5 p.m.; and from 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.; during which time he shall attend and register, at his said office, and at no other time or place, all persons entitled to vote in said election precinct, who shall appear before him at his office, and there take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, }
County of ——— } ss.

I ———, being duly sworn, (or affirmed) depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age; that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last passed and in this election precinct or in the election precinct from which has been created within the thirty days last past this election precinct, as the case may be, for one month immediately preceding the date hereof; and that I am a (native born or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States; that my full name is ——— ; that I am ——— years of age; that my place of business is ——— ; that my place of residence is ——— ; that I am a (single or married) man; that the name of my lawful wife is ——— ; and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled: "An act to amend Section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled: "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend Section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882," in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by acts of Congress as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery and fornication, that I am not a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex; and that I have not been convicted of the crime of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery or fornication.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

Registrar for ——— Precinct.
In ——— County.

Upon receipt of said oath or affirmation the registrar, in the presence of said voter, shall place his name upon the registry list of the voters of the election precinct in which he resides, and all of such oaths or affirmations and the registration list shall be delivered by the precinct registrar to the clerk of the probate court of the proper county, at least thirty days prior to any election for which they may have been taken and prepared, and they shall be public records therein, and subject to inspection and examination by any person applying to see them during usual business hours.

Sec. 4. Objections to the right to vote of any person registered shall be heard and determined by a board of three persons, who shall be appointed annually in the same manner as the registration officers, none of whom shall have acted as registration officers or precinct registrars during the registration immediately preceding the filing of such objection, or be candidates for any office to be filled at the next ensuing election; not more than two of the members of such board shall belong to the same political party, if there be more than one political party in such election precinct, and one of them shall be of the political party which was in the minority at the last preceding election, if any such party there be in such election precinct, and where there are three political parties therein, one member of such board shall be selected from each of such parties. The objection shall be in writing and shall specify the grounds of disqualification and the burden of proof to sustain the objection shall rest upon the objector. Decision shall be rendered and announced on each objection within forty-eight hours after the hearing thereof, and a list of the names ordered stricken off shall be posted at the same place the registry list is posted at least eight days immediately preceding the election.

Sec. 5. Section 245 of the Compiled Laws of Utah, 1888, is hereby amended by striking out of the fourth line of said section the word "fifteen" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five."

Sec. 6. Section 246 of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, is hereby amended by striking out the word "fifteen" in the tenth line of said section, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "twenty-five," and by striking out the word "fifth" in the sixteenth line of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the word "tenth."

Sec. 7. Each precinct shall constitute an election precinct for County and Territorial general elections and the boundaries of no election precinct shall be changed within seventy days prior to any such general election, unless it shall appear to the County Court of the county in which such election precinct is situated, that there are more than five hundred legal voters residing therein, in which case the County Court shall proceed to create within and for such precinct, two or more election precincts as hereinafter in this section provided. Whenever it shall appear from the registration lists being prepared for any election precinct that such election precinct contains more than five hundred legal voters, the Registration Officer having the custody of such lists shall immediately report the fact to the Probate Judge and Clerk of the County Court of the County in which such election precinct is situated, and to the Secretary of the Territory; and such Probate Judge and Clerk shall forthwith notify the members of the County Court, and such County Court shall immediately meet and create, within and for such precinct, two or more election precincts, and make such election precincts as compact in form and equal in population as may be, so that there shall not be more than five hundred voters in any one election precinct, and no election precinct shall be made out of parts of any two or more precincts nor shall the boundaries of any election precinct be changed within thirty (30) days prior to any general election. Within ten days after the creation of any new election precinct, and prior to the first ensuing general election, the Registration Officer for such new election precinct, if such officer shall have been appointed, and if not, then the Registration Officer of the election precinct from which the new election precinct was created, shall prepare a registration list for such new election precinct and strike the names of all the registered voters residing in the new election precinct and strike the names of all such persons from the registration list of any other election precinct from which the new election precinct may have been created. There shall be but one polling place in each election precinct, and but one ballot box used at any election therein. And the voters shall vote in the election precinct in which they reside.

Sec. 8. Any person offering to vote may be challenged at the polls by any registered voter, upon any of the following grounds:

1.—That he is not a citizen of the United States.

2.—That he is not the person registered and upon whose name he is offering to vote.

3.—That he has not resided in the Territory for the six months immediately preceding the date of his registration.

4.—That he has not resided in the election precinct in which he offers to vote or in the election precinct from which was created the election precinct in which he offers to vote, for one month immediately preceding the date of his registration, or that he does not at the time of the election reside in the election precinct in which he offers to vote.

5.—That he has received or agreed to receive, for himself, or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at such election.

6.—That he has offered to vote in such new election precinct, if such officer shall have been appointed, and if not, then the Registration Officer for such new election precinct, and place thereon the names of all the registered voters residing in the new election precinct and strike the names of all such persons from the registration list of any other election precinct from which the new election precinct was created, and shall prepare a registration list for such new election precinct and place thereon the names of all the registered voters residing in the new election precinct and strike the names of all such persons from the registration list of any other election precinct from which the new election precinct was created. There shall be but one polling place in each election precinct, and but one ballot box used at any election therein. And the voters shall vote in the election precinct in which they reside.

Sec. 9. If the person challenged as unqualified, by any elector, one of the judges of the election shall in a district voice administer to him the following oath or affirmation: "You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will fully and truly answer all such questions as shall be put to you, touching your place of residence and qualification as an elector at this election."

First.—If the person is challenged as unqualified on the ground that he is not a citizen, the Judges, or one of them, shall distinctly put to him the following questions:

1.—Are you a citizen of the United States?

2.—Are you a native or naturalized citizen?

3.—Have you become a citizen of the United States by reason of the naturalization of your parents, or one of them?

4.—Where were your parents or one of them naturalized?

If the person offering to vote claims that he is a naturalized citizen of the United States, he shall state, under oath, where and in what court he was naturalized.

Second.—If the person is challenged on the ground that he is not the person registered and upon whose name he is offering to vote, the Judges, or one of them, shall distinctly put to him the following questions:

1.—What is your name?
2.—What is your age?
3.—Are you married or single?
4.—When were you registered?
5.—By whom were you registered?
6.—Do you reside in this election precinct?
7.—How long last past have you resided in this precinct?
8.—State the street and number thereon—if any numbers there be on such street—at which you reside.

Third. If the person is challenged as unqualified, on the ground that he has not resided in this Territory for the six months immediately preceding the date of his registration, the Judges, or one of them, shall distinctly put to him the following questions:

1.—Did you reside in this Territory for the six months immediately preceding the date of your registration?
2.—If so, state where you resided.
3.—Have you been absent from this Territory within the eight months immediately preceding this election?
4.—If so, when you left was it for a temporary purpose, with the design of returning or did you intend remaining away?
5.—Did you, while absent, look upon and and regard this Territory as your home?
6.—Did you, while absent, vote in any other State or Territory?

Fourth.—If the person is challenged as unqualified, on the ground that he has not resided in the election precinct where he offers to vote, or in the election precinct from which was created after the voter registered the election precinct in which he offers to vote, for one month immediately preceding the date of his registration, or that he does not at the time of the election reside in the election precinct in which he offers to vote, the judges, or one of them, shall distinctly put to him the following questions:

1.—Are you a resident of this election precinct?
2.—If so, when did you come into this election precinct?
3.—When you came into this election precinct did you come for a temporary purpose, or for the purpose of making it your home?
4.—Were you for the thirty days immediately preceding your registration, and are you still an actual and bona fide resident of this election precinct, or were you for the thirty days immediately preceding your registration an actual and bona fide resident of the election precinct from which has been created since your registration, this election precinct?

5.—If the person is challenged as unqualified, on the ground that he has received, or has agreed to receive, for himself, or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration, for his vote at such election, the judges, or one of them, shall distinctly put to him the following questions:

1. Have you received, or have you agreed to receive either for yourself, or for any other person, any money, reward or other valuable consideration, for your vote at this election?
2. If so, state what you received, or agreed to receive?
3. From whom did you receive, or agree to receive it?
4. For whom did you receive, or agree to receive it?

The judges of the election, or one of them, shall put all such other questions to the person challenged, under the respective heads aforesaid, as may be necessary to test his qualifications as an elector at that election.

Sec. 9. If the person challenged as aforesaid, shall refuse to answer fully any question which shall be put to him as aforesaid, the judges shall reject his vote.

Sec. 10. If the challenge be not withdrawn, after the person offering to vote shall have answered the questions put to him, as aforesaid, one of the judges of election shall, in a distinct voice, administer to him the oath or affirmation set out in Section 3 of this Chapter.

Sec. 11. If any person shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered, his vote shall be rejected; Provided, that, after such oath shall have been taken, the Judges may, nevertheless, refuse to permit such person to vote, if they shall be satisfied, from record evidence, or other legal testimony, adduced before them, that he is not a legal voter; and they are hereby authorized to administer the necessary oaths or affirmations to all witnesses brought before them to testify to the qualifications of a person offering to vote.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of each Judge of election to challenge any person offering to vote, whom he shall know or suspect not to be qualified as an elector.

Sec. 13. If any person challenged as unqualified to vote, shall be guilty of wilful, false and corrupt swearing or affirming, in taking any oath or affirmation prescribed by this act, such person shall be adjudged guilty of perjury, and upon conviction thereof, shall suffer the punishment attached by the laws of this Territory to perjury.

Sec. 14. If any judge of the election shall knowingly receive or sanction the reception of a vote from any person not having all the qualifications of an elector, prescribed by law, or receive or sanction the reception of a ballot from any person who shall refuse to answer any persons which shall be put to him, in accordance with the provisions of this act, or shall refuse or sanction the refusal by any other judge of the board to which he shall belong, to administer either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed by section 8 of this chapter, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Chapter 2.

Sec. 1. That on or before the first day of April, in the year 1891, there shall be appointed for each incorporated city in this Territory that under existing laws would elect officers in the year 1891, a registration officer for such city and a registrar for each municipal election precinct, in each municipal ward therein, and in the year 1892, and biennially thereafter, there shall be appointed a registration officer for each incorporated city in this Territory, and a registrar for each municipal election precinct in each municipal ward therein. Before entering upon the discharge of his duties, each of said officers shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully perform the duties of his office, and he shall enter into a bond to the Territory of Utah, with two or more good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by and filed with the Clerk of the Probate Court of the county in which his official acts are to be performed; the bond of the city registration officer shall be in the sum of one thousand dollars, and the bond of the election precinct registrars shall be in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his official duties.

Sec. 2. Each municipal ward shall constitute an election precinct for municipal elections and the boundaries of no election precinct shall be changed within seventy days prior to any municipal election, unless it shall appear to the City Council of the city in which the election precinct is situated, that there are more than five hundred legal voters residing therein, in which case the City Council shall proceed to create within and for such municipal ward, two or more election precincts as hereinafter in this section provided. Whenever it shall appear from the registration lists being prepared for any election precinct in each municipal election precinct in each municipal ward in every incorporated city in this Territory in the year 1892, and biennially thereafter, during the first fifteen days in the month of June in each year, that there shall be a registration of voters in each municipal election precinct in each municipal ward in every incorporated city in this Territory in the year 1892, and biennially thereafter, during the first fifteen days in the month of June in each year. It shall be the duty of each election precinct registrar therein to provide himself with an office which shall be situated in some public and convenient place in the municipal election precinct for which he is appointed, and shall be open to the public every week day during the first fifteen days in the month of June in each year, during the following hours: from 9 a. m. till 12 m.; from 2 p. m. till 5 p. m.; and from 7 p. m. till 9 p. m.; during which time he shall attend and register, at his said office, and at no other time or place, all persons entitled to vote in said municipal election precinct, who shall appear before him at his office, and take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

TERRITORY OF UTAH, }
County of ——— } ss.

I ——— ——— being duly sworn (or affirmed) depose and say that I am over twenty-one years of age; that I have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months last passed and in this election precinct or in the election precinct from which has been created within the thirty days last past this election precinct, as the case may be, for one month immediately preceding the date hereof; and that I am a (native born or naturalized, as the case may be) citizen of the United States; that my full name is ——— ; that I am ——— years of age; that my place of business is ——— ; that my place of residence is ——— ; that I am a (single or married) man; that the name of my lawful wife is ——— ; and that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and will faithfully obey the laws thereof, and especially will obey the Act of Congress approved March 22, 1882, entitled: "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," and that I will also obey the Act of Congress of March 3, 1887, entitled: "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to bigamy and for other purposes,' approved March 22, 1882," in respect of the crimes in said act defined and forbidden, and that I will not, directly or indirectly, aid or abet, counsel or advise any other person to commit any of said crimes defined by acts of Congress as polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery and fornication; that I am not a bigamist, polygamist, or living in unlawful cohabitation, or associating or cohabiting polygamously with persons of the other sex; and that I have not been convicted of the crime of bigamy, polygamy, unlawful cohabitation, incest, adultery or fornication.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ——— day of ———, A. D. 18—.

Precinct Registrar for ———
——— Precinct in ——— County.

Upon receipt of said oath or affirmation the election precinct registrar, in the presence of said voter, shall place his name upon the registry list of the voters of the municipal election precinct in which he resides, and all of such oaths or affirmations and the registration list shall be delivered by the election precinct registrar to the clerk of the Probate Court of the county in which said city is situated, at least thirty days prior to any election for which they may have been taken and prepared, and they shall be public records thereto, and subject to inspection and examination by any person applying to see them during usual business hours.

Sec. 4. Objections to the right to vote, of any person registered, shall be heard and determined by a board of three persons, who shall be appointed for each municipal ward in the same manner as the registration officers and election officers are appointed, none of whom shall have acted as registration officers, or election precinct registrars, during the registration immediately preceding the filing of such objection, or be candidates for any office to be filled at the next ensuing election; not more than two of the members of such board shall belong to the same political party, if there be more than one political party in such election precinct, and one of them shall be of the political party which was in the minority at the last preceding election, if any such party there be in such election precinct, and where there are three political parties therein, one member of such board shall be selected from each of such parties. The objection shall be in writing and shall specify the grounds of disqualification and the burden of proof to sustain the objection shall rest upon the objector. Decision shall be rendered and announced on each objection within forty-eight hours after the hearing thereof, and a list of the names ordered stricken off shall be posted at the same place the registry list is posted at least eight days immediately preceding the election.

Sec. 5. The provisions of Sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, of Chapter 1, of this act are hereby made applicable to all municipal elections which may hereafter be held in this Territory.

Sec. 6. All municipal elections that under existing laws would occur in the year 1891, shall take place on the first Monday in August, 1891, and at such election all of the elective officers for such cities shall be elected for the term of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified, and the terms of office of the present elective officers of such cities are hereby extended to the first Monday in August, 1891, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and on the first Monday in August, 1892, and biennially thereafter, the elective officers of such cities shall be elected for the term of two years and until their successors are elected and qualified. The term of office of all elective officers of all cities which, under existing laws, would hold their municipal elections in the year 1892, are hereby extended till the first Monday in August, 1892, and until their successors are elected and qualified. Elections shall be held on the first Monday in August, 1892, and biennially thereafter for the purpose of electing all elective officers in all of the incorporated cities of this Territory, whose terms of office shall be two years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. The terms of office of all Territorial, County and Precinct elective officers to be elected under existing laws in August 1890, are hereby extended till the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November 1890, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect upon its approval.

THE GOVERNOR'S VETO.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SALT LAKE CITY, March 13, 1890.

Hon. F. S. Richards, President of the Council:

SIR—I return disapproved C. F. 49, entitled "An Act in relation to the registering of voters and conducting of elections, and amending sections 238, 245 and 246 of the Compiled Laws of Utah of 1888, relating to registrations and elections."

This Act amends three sections of Chapter IX, Vol. 1, of the Compiled Laws of 1888 (which provides for the registration of voters, the conduct of elections and the canvass and return of the votes), contains provisions intended as a substitute for other portions of the Chapter, and leaves other parts of the same chapter unchanged. It is intended, so far as it changes the existing laws, to govern the action of the Utah Commission and all officers in the course of registration and in the conduct of elections, and provides it shall be in force when approved. It contains no repealing clause, and is not intended for the approval of Congress. Chapter IX was enacted February 22, 1878, and has been the rule of action on the subjects named ever since, except so far as qualified by acts of Congress respecting the qualifications of voters and the appointment of officers to execute the provisions of the law.

The act of Congress of March 22, 1882, (sec. 9,) created the Utah Commission, and among other things defined its duty in these words:

"Each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes, and the canvassing and return of the same, and the issuing of certificates or other evidence of election in said Territory, shall, until other provisions be made by the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, as is hereinafter provided, be performed under existing laws of the United States and of said Territory by proper persons, who shall be appointed, etc."

The same section provided that at or after the first meeting of the Legislature elected under this act:

"Said Legislative Assembly may make such laws conformable to the organic act of said Territory, and not inconsistent with other laws of the United States as it shall deem proper concerning the filling of the offices in said Territory declared vacant by this act."

By the act of March 3, 1887, Congress further provided that the provisions of the act of 1882, in this respect, should remain operative "until the provisions and laws therein referred to, to be made and enacted by the Legislative Assembly of said Territory of Utah shall have been made and enacted by said Assembly, and shall have been approved by Congress."

The entire legislative power was and is in Congress, which may delegate to the Utah Legislature such powers as it chooses, and afterward change the extent of the granted power, or withdraw it in whole or in part, and Congress has retained the power of approval or disapproval of all acts passed under the delegated power.

At the time of the passage of the act of 1882 Congress did not change the election laws of Utah in regard to elections, except as to certain disqualifications, but changed the persons to execute them. This indicated an approval of the laws as they then stood. Had the election laws been different then or might or might not have been approved, and changes in the laws themselves might or might not have been made. The words, "under existing laws," would not, of course, prevent Congress from making any desired change. Whether or not those words mean that the duties of the Commission should be performed under the laws of Utah as then existed, or as they should exist at the time of the performance of the duty, may be a matter of doubt. If it be assumed the latter is the meaning and that the power to change the laws without first obtaining the approval of Congress exists, and still exists, except as to the method of filling the offices, it still remains that the duty of the commission and its appointees was prescribed with reference to these laws, and that while the duty of the commission is largely administrative, any such change in the laws as would affect these duties, would be affecting, so far, the acts of Congress and the policy of the enactments.

This proposed act makes so many changes that it is not desirable to attempt to mention all of them. The reason for many of them is not apparent. Some are in conflict with the provisions of the act of Congress requiring the approval of Congress or to filling the offices vacated, and some changes in the existing law are not an improvement.

The act changes the general election from August to November. It changes the time, manner and place for registration, provides for a different board of review, gives the formula for a trial on a challenge at the polls, provides that a new registration shall be annually made in each city and county at the office of the registrars only; that no election precinct shall have over 500 voters, and that the county courts and city councils may divide precincts. It provides a registration officer for each county and one for each city, and a registrar for each precinct, both in counties and cities. All give bonds, but no duty is assigned to the registration officers. Every duty of the act is put upon the precinct registrars.

This double set of registration officers takes the place of the assessor and his deputies under the present act, and of the appointees of the Commission to fill their places.

Under the existing law it is provided the senior justice of the peace of the precinct shall act as a board of review and he hears challenges to registered voters, and notice to the person challenged is provided for. This proposed act provides for a board of three persons to be appointed as registrars are. The power of the Justice (or the person acting in his place under appointment by the Commission) to act judicially and strike off the names of voters without any power of review by the courts or otherwise, though existing at least since 1878, has been recently criticised as arbitrary, but the proposed act makes no change in the power or authority of the receiving board, and omits the provisions of the existing law that the challenged party shall have notice of the challenge.

I have on my hands an act intended for the approval of Congress and to supply the legislation provided for in the acts of that body.

It is intended to cover the whole subject of registration, qualification of voters and the conduct of elections, and both these acts embrace many common subjects, but they differ in details relating to the same subjects, and it is difficult to understand both can be the legislative will, expressed at nearly the same time.

I am, very respectfully,
ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Governor.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for it. For sale at A. C. Smith & Co's drug store. 1

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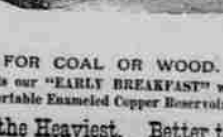
One red HEIFER, 2 years old this spring white in face, going to have calf; block brand on left hip, spot on left flank, also left thigh, also on right thigh.

If damage and costs on said amount be not paid within fifteen days from the date of this notice, it will be sold to the highest cash bidder, at a public estray pound, at 2 o'clock, April 1st, 1890.

JAMES TEMPEST,
Precinct Councilmember.
Riverton, S. L. County, March 15th, 1890.

MARGETTS BROS.

Wholesale  and Retail

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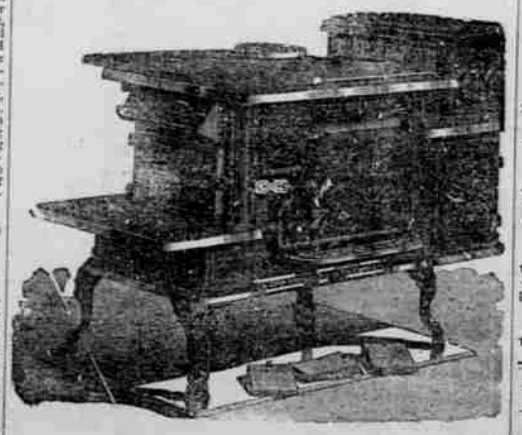

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