

States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If he has never read that Constitution, and is not acquainted with the form of government in this republic, he cannot make this appear to the satisfaction of the Court. Therefore, every applicant for naturalization should first make himself familiar with "the principles of the Constitution," for if he is not, the Court is morally and legally justified in rejecting his application.

Any alien who has been honorably discharged from the army of the United States, either regular or volunteer, may be naturalized without previous declaration of intentions and without proof of more than one year's residence previous to his application.

Any alien who came to this country before he was eighteen years of age, may be naturalized when he has resided here five years, if he is twenty-one years of age, without previous declaration of intention.

The children of citizens of the United States are citizens, even if born outside of this country. And the children of aliens, if the parents were naturalized before the children were twenty-one years of age, are also citizens if they were residents of the United States at the time of the naturalization of their parents.

Any alien woman who marries a citizen of the United States and who might herself become naturalized under the laws, becomes a citizen by that marriage, without any declaration of intention or admission to citizenship by a court.

It is to be presumed that every registration officer intends to comply with the laws relating to his duties. There should be a reciprocal feeling between him and the electors of his precinct. Arrangements may be made by which every qualified elector can secure registration. If any are missed, the officer will doubtless arrange so that he can be registered. We will freely publish the name and address or place of business of any registration officer, furnished to us, and who is willing for those electors who have not been registered at their homes to call upon him for that purpose.

The laws of the Territory provide severe penalties against any election officer who neglects or refuses to perform his duty, whereby any elector is deprived of his vote at an election. The laws of the United States also provide that when, under the

laws of a State or Territory, an officer or other person charged with the duty of furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform a prerequisite or qualification for voting, refuses or knowingly omits to perform this duty, he shall forfeit to the aggrieved party the sum of five hundred dollars. The elective franchise is a sacred privilege, and is and should be sacredly guarded by law.

It is the duty of all aliens who intend to reside in this country and claim the benefit and protection of its laws, to become citizens of the United States at the earliest possible legal date. It is the duty of every citizen to exercise the powers, rights and privileges of citizenship. The elective franchise is a privilege conferred upon the citizens by law. The qualifications for its possession are prescribed by statute. When those qualifications are held by any citizen, he is in duty bound to exercise them, for his own benefit and the good of the community. Therefore every citizen possessing them under the laws of Congress and of this Territory, should be duly registered, and at election times cast his ballot for the measures and the men whom he desires to support at the polls. Neglect of this is a sin against society and a stab at the party to which the sluggish citizen belongs.

The People's Party ought to be alive to its own interests during this registration, and its active members and committees should work diligently until it is sure that every eligible person belonging to it is secure in his full qualifications. During the week commencing on the first Monday in June, electors who have not been registered may appear before the Registration Officer at his office, and by taking the proper oath be registered. And any elector who has moved from one precinct to another may have the needful change made on the registration list, by appearing before the Registration Officer at any time before the filing of the lists, which must take place by the first day of July at the latest.

But now is the time for the regular revision to be made, and diligence is required so that it may be rendered as complete as possible and that the right of electors may be secure. This is an important matter, and we again urge it upon the attention of all who are interested in the maintenance of citizen's rights and of good government in the cities and the Territory of Utah.

## UTE INDIANS IN UTAH.

WE copy from the *Denver News* a communication concerning the treaty proposed with the Colorado Utes, and the danger that is threatened by its consummation. The criticisms of the writer may be justified by the course of the Commission. The results of permitting the Indians to occupy the lands described and to use the waters of the La Sal may be all that is predicted. The whole arrangement may be wrong, as we believe it is, for Utah ought not to be compelled to become the dumping ground for Colorado human refuse. But, after all, the danger is not so great as appears from the article.

The text of the treaty is, no doubt, all that is claimed by the writer. The Commissioners have done what they could to favor Colorado and satisfy the savages, who will certainly get the best of the bargain if the treaty should be ratified. But here comes in the point we desire to present. The treaty at present is only on paper. It has not been ratified by Congress. It was confirmed by the Senate, but was killed in Committee in the House. The treaty, therefore, is not in force. It may be ratified by the next Congress. But the work of putting it through will have to be all done over again. And when it is recommenced, Utah will have something to say in the matter. The writer of the communication to the *Denver News* thinks that Utah is not likely to be paid much attention to. But we happen to know that the Delegate to Congress for this Territory was instrumental in blocking the way of the treaty in the House, and that the people of south-eastern Utah did not appeal to him in vain. What has been done may be done again. And when the matter is pushed forward anew, in all probability the claims of justice will be at least presented in the proper place.

It is true, as the writer of the article intimates, that while the "Gentile" settlers are likely to resist he contemplated Indian settlement upon lands in San Juan County now occupied by whites, the "Mormons" will probably submit. This is an unintentional testimony to the respect for the law which is usual among the people who are slanderously called lawless.

But it is not to be supposed that "Mormons" who have made homes in that region will give up their possessions and improve-