

* * I do not see, I say, why they all may not be, the whole Mormon people, convicted and locked up under this provision, and the Territory be thus left bare to the non-Mormons to take possession of and keep. If I am told that a whole community cannot be punished for violating a law, then the answer indicates the needlessness of passing laws which cannot be enforced. Many years ago we passed a law against polygamy, which we never have enforced. Here now is another law which, if it can be enforced, will have the effect of driving these people out of the Territory, leaving the lands to those there who are non-Mormons, and which we propose to enforce by giving to the non-Mormons the control of the juries that may sit upon that question. If polygamy could be broken up by mere law it would have been done before this. At any rate, I shrink from doing it by a method which is not calculated to insure that impartial trial by jury which the Constitution guarantees to every citizen.

I have felt, besides, sir, that it could not be long in any event before these people would have to move on; that the railways coming into the country would introduce into it not only new people but new ideas. In a far-off place like the Salt Lake settlement it was easy to carry out for a time the patriarchal system, and for men who had great families and many wives to provide for. But with the railroad came new ideas and new wants—the shop keeper, the dress-maker, the milliner, and the modiste. Think, sir, of a man with twenty wives going out of a morning to buy back hair and crinoline and silk dresses. Nothing could meet the cost of supporting their families in such style, and it therefore seems to me as if these changes will have a certain and growing effect in breaking up this system, so at variance with our race and time. Indeed, it seems to me these influences will have more effect in destroying and rooting out polygamy than any legislation we can adopt providing for packed juries, which is in effect the proposition that the gentleman from Pennsylvania recommends as an amendment to this bill.

Mr. E. R. HOAR. I desire to ask the gentleman from New York a single question. I desire to know whether the Committee on the Judiciary, in reporting this seventh section of this bill, in which they say "that the common law of England, as the same is defined and modified by the courts of last resort in those States of the United States where the common law prevails, shall be the rule of decision in all the courts of said Territory," inadvertently left out the provision that where the decisions differed they should adopt the decision of Vermont?

Mr. POTTER. The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, formerly the Attorney-General of the United States, and especially familiar with the laws and statutes of the United States, should address this question to the gentleman from Vermont reporting this bill, who can answer it better than I can. He must bear in mind, however, that this Territory was originally a part of Mexico, and that it has been claimed the common law did not apply to it.

I do not, Mr. Speaker, so much object to the other provisions of this bill; my main objection is to the amendment moved by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and to that provision in the bill as reported that in all prosecutions for polygamy no man shall be a juror who believes in or practises polygamy. I understand, however, that my friend from Vermont [Mr. Willard] proposes to offer an amendment which will cure that evil, and I hope his amendment will be admitted to be voted on and will be adopted, and that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania will be voted down.—*Congressional Record.*

"Put Yourself in Their Place."

During the last few days we have been receiving extraordinary intelligence from the capital of Utah. The procedure there by the military was so unexpected and extraordinary, that, leaving out of the question all consideration of the relative merits of the "Gentile" and Mormon causes, we will review briefly the clash between the United States military forces and the civil authorities of Salt Lake. "Placing

ourselves in their place," let us suppose, for example, that the following item of news had appeared in the daily papers of yesterday (Friday) evening. We will leave out the usual lavish garnish of sensational headlines, and proceed:

"A soldier came into the city last night from the Presidio. While going along Kearny street, having become drunk in the meantime, he committed a breach of the peace, for which he was arrested by the police and locked up in the city prison. Early this morning Lieutenant Howe, from the Presidio, made a demand for the surrender of the soldier, which was refused. This refusal being made known to Col. Brooks, the commander at the Presidio, Major Stewart, with a full company of infantry, was dispatched to take the soldier at all hazards. The squad came in armed with muskets and their ordinary side-arms, and halting in front of the City Hall, formed in line and proceeded to load their guns. Meantime the news spread like wildfire and an immense crowd of people hastened to the scene from every quarter. Major Stewart entered the City Hall and asked for Chief Cockrill, but he was not in his office and could not be found anywhere. The Major then demanded that the imprisoned soldier should be delivered up to him for trial by the military authorities, but the demand being again refused, Major Stewart led his command down through the basement, and breaking an entrance into the prison, took the soldier out of the cell where he was confined, amid deafening cheers and shouts from the troops, who then, placing their rescued comrade in the centre of the squad, started back to the Presidio—the welkin ringing with cheers."

Suppose, then, that such an item of news had greeted us in our perusal of the evening papers? Such a one is all but a literal transcript of a telegraphic dispatch received from Salt Lake, the events being only localized to San Francisco. What would be the feelings then of the citizens of San Francisco and of California? Granting that the civil power that has been trampled under foot is a Mormon one. Are its rights any less sacred than those of a municipality whose Mayor, Chief of Police, etc., have only one wife each? You may not abuse the rights of Vasquez, of Dooney Harris or any other man or woman, no matter what may be their moral or intellectual status; much less may a military power, during times of peace, by force of arms, break into a prison and rescue a prisoner who has offended against the civil statutes. We must look to it that the horrible precedent established in Utah shall not stand; for if it does, our constitution is a forged paper, our liberties a sham, our own soldiers armed despots, and our republic but the domain of a Caesar in Washington who has doffed the toga and puffs a cigar.—*Golden Era.*

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

FOR THE QUARTER ENDING MAY 31ST, 1874.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Members of the City Council of Salt Lake City:

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to you my Quarterly Report of the financial condition of the City, for the Quarter ending May 31st, 1874.

1874.
March 1, Balance in the Treasury ..\$2,935 59

Receipts during the Quarter:

On License	Acc't, \$18,521 17
" City Tax	" 20,277 76
" Bills Payable	" 2,000 00
" Rent	" 1,941 00
" Liquor	" 988 64
" Fine	" 879 50
" Dog Tax	" 750 00
" Bathing	" 618 00

Total of receipts.....\$27,131 01

Total.....\$30,728 60

Disbursements during the Quarter:

On Bills Payable	Acc't, \$8,000 00
" Road and Street,	" 4,904 08
" Police	" 3,488 08
" Expense	" 2,121 58
" Street Lamps and Gas,	" 1,620 47
" City Asylum	" 1,487 95
" Prisoner's Board	" 1,189 05
" Profit and Loss Acc't (Interest)	" 905 50
" Fire Department Acc't,	" 722 40
" Clerk's and Treasurer's Salary Acc't,	" 717 00
" Attorney's Fees	" 583 33
" Alderman's Fees	" 513 50
" Recorder's Salary	" 344 10
" Marshal's	" 300 00
" City Agent's Salary	" 203 00
" Printing and Advertising	" 168 10
" Orders on Treasury (1868)	" 141 00
" Bath House	" 125 00

" Bathing	" 30 00
" Market	" 28 00
" Liquor	" 27 00
" City Hall,	" 21 00
" Land	" 9 00
" Quarantine,	" 3 35
" City Currency	" 1868, 3 25

Total of Disbursements.....\$27,697 24

1874
June 1, Balance in the Treasury ..\$3,029 36

Respectfully yours,

ROBERT CAMPBELL,
Auditor of Public Accounts.
Salt Lake City, June 1, 1874. dl w1

To BISHOPS AND OTHERS.—For the benefit of those who desire a complete and faithful record of their families, when born, blessed, confirmed, etc., in their respective wards, and with a view of securing uniformity of information under suitable headings, a Bishop's Record has been carefully compiled by the authority and sanction of the bishops and the leading men in Israel, and, as such, is recommended, hoping the bishops and brethren of wards will avail themselves of a correct record that may be handed down to posterity.

Respectfully yours,

EDWD. HUNTER,
L. W. HARDY,
J. C. LITTLE.

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STAR WAGON COMPANY

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

DURING THE FINANCIAL CRISIS, I WILL EXCHANGE THE

STAR WAGONS

FOR LUMBER, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COAL AND A BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY.

Guaranteed and for sale by

N. C. MATTHIESSEN

AGENT FOR

UTAH.

Wagon and Lumber Yard, Matthiesen Block, Main Street above Walker House, Salt Lake City

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Corner Third West Street. dl 1m

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Wanted,

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THE PROVO MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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POUNDS OF WOOL.

25 Cents per lb. will be paid for a good article, in Cloth, at Wholesale.

An Extensive Assortment of Goods always on hand to select from, consisting of

JEANS,

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KERSEYS,

TWEEDS,

SATINETTS,

SHIVEYS,

LINSEYS,

WATERPROOFS,

FLANNELS,

Plain and Dress,

BLANKETS,

White, Gray, etc.,

YARN,

White and Colored,

Etc., Etc., Etc.

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M. TANNER, Supt.

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Ruggles Patent PAPER CUTTER,

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Apply at the DESERET NEWS OFFICE.

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MCCORMICK, EXCELSIOR, SPRAGUE, Etc.,

As Mowers and with Self-Rake or Dropping Attachments.

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APPLY EARLY.

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w49 17 s33 17

W. H. HOOPER, Superintendent.