

the utmost anxiety, for no one can think over it, as long and carefully as I have thought of it, without seeing we are at the beginning, perhaps, of a struggle that may last long in this country, as a similar struggle lasted in what we are accustomed to call Motherland. The struggle lasted for two centuries before it was ultimately decided. It is not likely to last so long here, but it may last until every man in this chamber is in his grave. It is a question whether or no the House of Representatives has the right to say, we will grant supplies only upon the condition that grievances are redressed, we are the representatives of the tax payers of the republic, we, the House of representatives alone have the right to originate money bills. The House of Representatives have alone the right to originate bills which grant the money of the people. The Senate represents the States, we represent the tax payers of the republic. We, therefore, by the very terms of the constitution are charged with the duty of originating bills which grant the money of the people. We claim the right which the House of Commons in England established, after two centuries of contest to say we will not grant the money of the people unless there is a redress of grievances."

Upon the assembling of this Congress in pursuance of a call for the extra session, which was made necessary by the failure of the forty-fifth Congress to make the needful appropriations for the support of the Government; the question was presented whether the attempt made in the last Congress to engraft, by its construction, a new principle upon the Constitution should be persisted in or not. This Congress has ample opportunity and time to pass the appropriation bills and also to enact any political measures which may be determined upon as separate bills by the usual and orderly methods of proceedings. But the majority of both houses have deemed wise to adhere to the principle asserted and maintained in the last Congress by a majority of the House of Representatives. That principle is that the House of Representatives has the sole right to originate bills for raising revenue and therefore has the right to withhold appropriations upon which the existence of the government may depend unless the Senate and the President shall give their assent to any legislation which the House may see fit to attach to the appropriation bills. To establish this principle is to make a radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions. The various departments of the government and the army and navy are established by the constitution or by laws passed in pursuance thereof. Their duties are clearly defined and their support is carefully provided for by law. The money required for this purpose has been collected from the people and is now in the Treasury, ready to be paid out as soon as the appropriation bills are passed. Whether appropriations are made or not the collection of taxes will go on. The public money will accumulate in the treasury. It was not the intention of the framers of the Constitution that any single branch of the government should have the power to dictate the conditions upon which this treasure should be applied to the purposes for which it was collected. Any such intention if it had been entertained would have been plainly expressed in the Constitution. That a majority of the Senate now concurs in the claim of the House adds to the gravity of the situation, but does not alter the question at issue. The new doctrine, if maintained, will result in the consolidation of unexpected and despotic power in the House of Representatives. A bare majority of the House will become the government. The executive will no longer be what the framers of the Constitution intended—an equal and independent branch of the government. It is clearly the constitutional duty of the President to exercise his discretion and judgment upon all bills presented to him, without constraint or duress from any other branch of the government. To say that a majority of either or both houses of Congress may insist on the approval of a bill under the penalty of stopping all of the operations of the government for want of the necessary supplies, is to deny to the Executive that share of the legislative power

which is plainly conferred by the second section of the seventh article of the Constitution. It strikes from the Constitution the qualified negative of the President. It is said this should be done because it is a peculiar function of the House of Representatives to represent the will of the people; but no single branch or department of the government has the exclusive authority to speak for the American people. The most authentic and solemn expression of their will is contained in the Constitution of the United States. By that Constitution they have ordained and established a government whose powers are distributed among coordinate branches, which, as far as possible consistently with a harmonious co-operation are absolutely independent of each other. The people of the country are unwilling to see the supremacy of the Constitution replaced by the omnipotence of any department of the government. The enactment of this bill into a law will establish a precedent which will tend to destroy the equal independence of the several branches of the government. Its principle places, not merely the Senate and executive, but the judiciary also, under the coercive dictation of the House. The House alone will be the judge of what constitutes a grievance, and also the means and measure of redress. An act of Congress to protect elections is now the grievance complained of, but the House may on the same principle determine that any other act of Congress—a treaty made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, a nomination or appointment to office, or that a decision, or opinion of the Supreme Court is a grievance, and that the measure of redress is to withhold the appropriations required for the support of the offending branch of the government. Believing that this bill is a dangerous violation of the spirit and meaning of the constitution, I am compelled to return it to the House in which it originated without my approval. The qualified negative with which the constitution invests the President is a trust that involves a duty which I cannot decline to perform. With a firm and conscientious purpose to do what I can to preserve unimpaired the constitutional powers and equal independence, not merely of the executive but of every branch of the government, which will be imperilled by the adoption of the principle of this bill, I desire earnestly to urge upon the House of Representatives a return to the wise and wholesome usage of earlier days of the republic which excluded from appropriation bills all irrelevant legislation. By this course you will inaugurate an important reform in the method of Congressional legislation. Your action will be in harmony with the fundamental principles of the Constitution and a patriotic sentiment of the nationality which is their firm support, and you will restore to the country that feeling of confidence and security and repose which are so essential to the prosperity of all our fellow citizens. (Signed)

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

#### CONFERENCE OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

The following account of the Conference held in Glasgow, Scotland, on the 5th inst., is published under the above heading, in the Glasgow Herald of April 6th. It will give some idea of the present status of the work in Scotland, and be interesting to the many friends of the Elders now laboring in that country:

"Yesterday, the annual Scottish Conference of the Latter-day Saints was held in the Great Western Hall, 34, Trongate, Glasgow. Elder A. F. Macdonald was president; and among the others present were—Elder William Budge, President of the European Mission; Elders A. Watson, H. Findlay, J. L. Blythe, Jas. Kippen, A. M. Buchanan, Thos. Jack, Aaron J. Macdonald, and Peter Reid, from Utah; and Alex. Rankine, president of the Glasgow branch; Wm. Robertson, president of the Hamilton branch; Jas. Houston and John Mackenzie, etc. In the forenoon, the President gave in the statistics for the year ending 31st December, 1878, from which it

appeared that there were in connection with the Scottish conference 487 officers and members; 132 were baptized, and 131 had emigrated, 23 had been cut off, and eight had died. At the present date there were 525 officers and members, and 42 had been baptized since the 1st of January. The total of 525 were thus made up—1 patriarch, 4 high priests, 5 seventies, 69 elders, 20 priests, 35 teachers, 4 deacons, and 387 members. The income consisted of—Tithes, £87 7s 7d, temple offering, £1 8s 4d; stationery, book accounts, &c., £72 5s 2d; hall rents, &c., £49 11s 2d; and emigration deposit, £126 7s 10d. Addresses were then delivered by Elder Findlay and President Budge, after which resolutions were passed sustaining the general authorities at Utah. In the afternoon the sacrament was administered, and addresses given by Elders Reid and Jack and President Budge, while in the evening Elders A. Watson and Aaron J. Macdonald, President Macdonald and President Budge spoke. The attendance at all the diets was good, and the conference was dismissed by Elder Findlay, who has been appointed President in Glasgow.

If the young man who went to call on a girl on Fourth Street last Sunday, but who suddenly left the front door and shot out of the yard, with a dog attached to the dome of his trousers, will return the dog, a reward of five dollars will be paid by the girl's father and no questions asked.—Stillwater Lumberman.

A gentle hint.—A sportsman who during the shooting season, had gone to pass a week with a friend in the country, on the strength of a general invitation, instead of waiting for a special one, said to his annoyed host, "I saw some beautiful scenery as I came to-day by the upper road." "You will see still finer," was the reply, "as you go back to-morrow by the lower one."

#### NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Iron, Territory of Utah.

MARY JAMISON, Plaintiff,  
against  
JAMES JAMISON, Defendant,  
In Divorce.

The People of the Territory of Utah, to James Jamison, defendant, Greeting:

You are hereby summoned to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Mary Jamison plaintiff, in the Probate Court in and for the County of Salt Lake, and Territory of Utah, and answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County, and if not within this County but within the Third Judicial District of the Territory of Utah within twenty days; otherwise within forty days. This action is brought to obtain a decree from this court dissolving the marriage contract existing between this plaintiff and you, and if you fail to appear or answer as by law provided, the plaintiff will apply to this court for the relief prayed for in her said complaint and cost of suit.



In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of said Court, in Salt Lake City, this 1st day of April, A.D. 1879.

D. BOCKHOLT,  
Clerk Probate Court, Salt Lake County, U.T.

w4t

#### NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the S $\frac{1}{2}$  NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  and SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 26, and NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  and NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  and W  $\frac{1}{4}$ , NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 35 Township 23, South of Range 2 West, for Townsite of Glenwood, Sevier County, U.T., and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite are required to file their declaratory statements therefor, with the Probate Clerk, within six months from date hereof, as provided by law.

GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge.  
Richfield, Sevier County, March 7, 1879.

#### NOTICE

I hereby given that I have entered the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 10 and N  $\frac{1}{2}$  SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 15, and E  $\frac{1}{2}$  SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 2, and E  $\frac{1}{2}$  NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 18, Township 25, South of Range 3 West, for Townsite of Monroe, Sevier Co., U.T. and all persons claiming to own lots or parcels of land in said townsite, are required to file their declaratory statements therefor, with the Probate Clerk within six months from date hereof as provided by law.

GEO. W. BEAN, Probate Judge,  
Richfield, Sevier Co., March 7th, 1879. w8m

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## CATARRH

### IS IT CURABLE?

THOSE who have suffered from the various and complicated forms of disease assumed by Catarrh, and have tried many physicians and remedies without relief or cure, await the answer to this question with considerable anxiety. And well they may: for no disease that can be mentioned is so universally prevalent and so destructive to health as Catarrh. Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and serious and frequently fatal affections of the lungs follow in many instances, a case of simple but neglected Catarrh. Other sympathetic affections, such as deafness, impaired eyesight, and loss of sense of smell, may be referred to as minor but nevertheless serious results of neglected Catarrh, bad enough in themselves, but as nothing compared with the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs likely to follow.

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Gentlemen.—My case is briefly as follows: I have had Catarrh for ten years, each year with increasing severity. For nine years I had not breathed through one nostril. I had droppings in the throat, a very bad cough, asthma so bad as to be obliged to take a remedy for it at night before being able to lie down and sleep, and a constant dull pain in my head. My head was at times so full of catarrhal matter as to injure my sense of hearing and compel me to get up several times in the night to clear it, and my throat before I could sleep. Every one of these distressing symptoms has disappeared under the use of not quite three bottles of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. My hearing is fully restored. I have no asthmatic symptoms, no cough, no droppings in the throat, no headache, and in every way better than I have been for years. I could feel the effects of the Cure on my appetite, on my kidneys, and, in fact, every part of my system. What has been done in my case is wholly the effect of the RADICAL CURE. Very respectfully,  
FITCHBURG, Oct. 14. C. H. LAWRENCE

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I hereby certify that Mr. Lawrence purchased the RADICAL CURE of me, and from time to time made me familiar with his case. I believe his statement to be true in every particular.  
FITCHBURG, Oct. 14. JAS. P. DERBY.

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