CANN

MERRITT'S BILL.

Elsewhere will be found the bill presented in the House of Repreatatives by Delegate Merritt of We publish it that the peo-Ldaho. ho of what their "friends" are doing in 'ongress

Utah must be growing into an important place when honorable members of Congress consider that to accomplish the downfall of the Territory and the destruction of its people it is necessary to use up the comes wholly a thing of the past? would set in accordance with their prom-

A bad cause indeed it must be that needs bolstering up with such an outrageous bill of proscription, pains and penalties as Merritt's. Forty millions of people advance aggressively on a hundred thousand with a bill depriving them virtually of the rights and privileges of citihe sure! What sublimity of moral ly in favor of the enforcement of the laws courage! Talk about blue laws and in Utah, if it takes the whole available impuisition, why Merritt's bill puts military force to sustain it. General Sheridan has been summoned here to give in the shade everything of that

Men may stultify themselves in the best localities, within a day's railroad distance of Sult Lake City, for the temthis way, may prove recreant to porary encampment of troops. the clearest principles of their own government, and in the height of their madness may endeavor to deprive their fellow citizens of every In aid of the execution of the law right and privilege, but there is in the Territory of Utah, and for One who rules above and who will other purposes. interpose at the fitting time and (Presented by Mr. Merritt, of Linho, in the say with a power that can not be resisted, "Thus far shalt thou go, bat no further."

WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION MEANS.

Not quite so sensational as some of the paragraphs is the subjoined :

THE MOVEMENT FOR REPORM IN UTAH. WASHINGTON, February 9th,-The following is from to day's Chronicle, Senator Harlan's paper, and is regarded as semi official;

semi-official; The purpose of the Administration to reform matters in Utab, creates intense feeling on the part of the ruling dynasty there, and gives great description of the difference of the control of the co

cover that they have been very badly naxed. But this is aday of hoaxes. Washington is groping under a dark cloud of hoaxes, from Hoax Ames to Hoax Clagett and Hoax Merritt, and Hoax McKean, and Hoax Hawley, et

THE OTHER SIDE.-The Alta California of Feb. 10 has the follow-

PROTEST FROM SALT LAKE LAWYERS

A private despatch from Salt Lakesave A protest numerously signed by member of the Utah Bar, will be sent immediately o the President and Congress, denyin the allegations made in the memorial late-

lysent to the President, from certain law-yers in Salt Lake (ity.

The protest, it is said, vigorously re-futes the charges made against the Legis-lature, and shows from records that the The protest, it is said, rigorously re-to accomplish the downfall of the Territory and the destruction of its people it is necessary to use up the Constitution of the United States, noot and branch. Who would have thought it? Pesides, how long will the republic survive the day when the Constitution of the Union be-comes wholly a thing of the past?

MORE SENSATIONAL.-Here is an other sensational paragraph-

PRESIDENT DETERMINED TO FORCE THE LAWS IN UTAH. New York, Feb. 9th .- A Washington

special to the World says that President what astonishing bravery, to Grant yesterday expressed himself stronghis advice, from personal observations, of

A HORIELE

House of Representatives February 3, 1873, read twice, referred to the Committee on Judiciary with leave to report at

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the United States marshal of Utah Terri-tory may appoint deputies in each of the judicial districts of said Territory. Said deputies shall be authorized to enter upon the discharge of the dution

deputies shall be authorized to enter upon the discharge of their duties upon the ap-proval of such appointment by the judge of the district court for which each is ap-pointed; and said deputies must take and subscribe the same oath prescribed by iaw to be taken by the marshal, and give bond, with good and sufficient surctices, to

re be no jail or pr

from custody. Sec. 12. That if the United States m or any of his deputies, shall be resis threatened with resistance, in the ext of any writ, order, proces, indgment cree of any court or judge of said Ter said marshal, or either of his deputie if, in his judgment, assistance is need analy to the commander or person in

apply to the commander or person in of any military camp or post of the States in said Territory, or to any on ing charge of troops of the United therein, for a pose to aid such other upon much anotheritienties being made the number or person in charge or each authorized to detail a sufficient number of men-enforce the writ or other process, whates it may be, which is being, or is threater to be, resisted; and said numerical, or eff of his departies, may make application such assistance when necessary to sup-any mob, rist, or other disturbance of

truth.

as often as, in his opinion, the public good shall require. See, 14. That no alien living in, or prac-ticing bigamy or polygamy, shall be admit-ted to citizenship of the United States. See, 15. That in the absence, or in case of sickness or disability, of any of the judges of said Territory, or for any cause whatever which renders it necessary, it shall be com-petent for either of the judges to hold court in any of the judical districts of said Terri-tory; and it is hereby made the duty of said judges, upon the request or direction of the execution [executive?] of the Territory in writing, setting forth the reason and neces-sity of such request or direction, to proceed to the district designated and hold the terms of the court therein until such necessity shall cease.

to the district designated and hold the terms of the court therein until such necessity shall cease. Sec. 16. That the probate judges, justices of the pence, judges at all elections, notaries public, and sheriffs in said Territory shall be appointed by the governor, be subject to removal by him, and shall hold their offices for the term prescribed by law, or until their successors are appointed and qualified. Sec. 17. That an appeal by any party ag-rrieved shall be allowed from all and deci-tions, orders, judgments, or decrees of all inferior courts in said Territory to the dis-trict (court of the proper district; and in correction of the proceedings of such infe-rior courts of said Territory, and to prevent and correct abuses by the same, the district courts of said Territory are hereby author-ized to issue writs of error, cerliorari, mandamus, injunction, prohibition, and quo warranto; and in all cases of appeal from one court to another, where a bona-fide or other security is required to be given by the party appealing, it shall not be lawful to demand or exact of such party the payment of costs adjuged or taxed against him until the appeal shall be finally disposed of by the appellate court; and the supreme court of said Territory may make rules and regula-tions as to the mode and manner of taking

any time and ordered to be printed.]

the appeal shall be finally disposed of by the appealste court: and the supreme court of said Territory may make rules and regulations as to the mode and manner of taking and perfecting appeals from one court to another in said Territory, and the security, if any to be given in such appeals, so that the just rights of the parties may be secured and preserved.
Sec. 18. That in all cases of election by ballot it shall be unlawful for any person to put any number, figure, or device upon said ballot, whereby any person may be enabled to ascertain by whom the ballot was given, and any violation, or attempt to violate, this provision, shall be deemed and taken to be a felony, and upon conviction thereof the persons sooffending may be punishment in the penitentia-

them with such unwavering atten wholly sover tuition from investi-gation, and I should like to add one word to this remark. In your chairs of investigation let such work as that in which I have been into who is fond of wandering from his true vocation to appear on public platforms. The practice is absolutively destructive of original work of a high order. Now and work of a high order. Now and then the discoverer, when he has anything important to tell, may ap-pear with benefit to himself and the world. But as a general rule he must

leave the work of public lectures to others. This may appear to you a poor return for the plaudits with which my own efforts have been received; but these efforts had a

special aim. My first duty towards you, moreover, is to be true, and what I say here is the inexorable

BRIGHAM LITT.- "A. C.," writing from Brigham City, on the 10th inst., says : "As I said in my lectures, the willingness of American citizens to throw their fortunes into the cause

"As I said in my lectures, the willingness of American citizens to throw their fortunes into the cause of public education is without a parallel in my experience. Hither-to their efforts have been directed to the practical side of science, and this is why I sought in my lectures to show the dependence of practice upon principles. On the ground, then, of mere practical material utility, pure science ought to be cultivated. But assuredly among utility, pure science ought to be cultivated. But assuredly among

your men of wealth there are those willing to listen to an appeal on higher grounds, to whom as Amer-

ican citizens, it will be a pride to fashion Amer can men so as to enable them to take their places among those great ones mentioned

you to take science to your hearts, but as the strengthener and enattended, and the performances passed off satisfactorilly.

A BUILDEN

had very interesting meetings of late, co-· 当前第三国际新闻 (12)等于新闻中

A FULL HOUSE .- The Ollapodrida concert at the "Institute," last evening, was well

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CHAS.

Best in America!!

STAYNER, Gen. Agent

CUTULERS

SOLD ON EASY INSTALLMENTS.

sewed up and adjusted the wounds, and he has alone attended to the case, and has reached the best results.

Sr. GEORGE - A correspondent at St George, writing Jan. 29th, says, "We have



in my lectures. Into this plea I would pour all my strength. Not as a servant of Mammon do I ask

but as the strengthener and en-lightener of the mind of man. Might I now address a word or two to those who, in the ardor of youth, feel themselves drawn toward sci-feel themselves drawn toward sci-feel themselves drawn toward sci-tidelity to ence as a vocation. They must, if possible, increase their fidelity to original research, prizing far more than the possession of wealth an honorable standing in science. They must, I think, be prepared at times to suffer a little for the sake

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dwelt upon it. It was called the GENERAL BANKING BUSI-Ketzerbach-the heretic's brookning through it. I wished to keep myself clean and hardy, so I pur-chased a cask and had it cut in two

\$500.000

150,000

136,000

NHI





NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

Salt Lake City, Feb. 8, 1877

SEC. 2. That if any person or shall be found in an unheatibly from any contagions disease, we aforecasid quarantine limits, they a the judgment of said Board of Q the safety of the person so infection public, shall render such action p blic, shall render sten action a required to remove forthwith ace, within said limits as said it rect; and if any such person sha r refuse to comply therewith he duty of said Board to have in expense of said person; and if in ment of said Board it shall be ie for the person so in in his usual place of abo treatment, the said h abode, by causion time place of abode, by constanting of shi played conspicuously during to be sent di-danger a yellow that upon such prend of as well as by establishing a guard at the most public manner prioricable that shall be a public manner prioricable that shall be a public manner prioricable that shall be and prohibiting ingress and grows to and from said premises until all danger from and prohibiting ingress and grows to and infront shall premises until all danger from and prohibiting ingress and grows to and from said premises that all danger from and promises shall have been taken. And infront therein shall have been taken. And if the effects of any perior is to found at condition thable to engreened to the the data of the effects of any perior is the found at condition thable to remove of the owner there and, in the event of the removal of any per-son so infected, the premises from which is removed, and the household thes expected shall be strictly quarantined until all dan-ger of infection shall have jassed and shall be shall be grave as in the fairment it and premises for the purification of sail pro-son as an floction shall have jassed and shall be shall be strictly quarantine to the based and pro-son as the taken, as in the household thes expected shall be strictly quarantine to the based and pro-tops of infection shall have jassed and pro-son as the part of the purification of sail pro-son as the prior of any perior of and pro-son as the prend of the purification of sail pro-son as a finite physical shall be housed and base and pressed and the household the serves and the quarantime physical shall be provided and base and proved. And the household the parts are pro-tops and the promes of all pro-

the quarantime physicans shall be never set. Sec. 4. The names of all quarantine has sicians shall be published in some never pri-printed in Salt Lake City, during the too-timuance of the contagion. All physican or other persons having any knowledge of the existence of any malignant contact disease, of, having reason to believe an such disease exists, are hereby readed Hibbard & Spencer such disease exists, are hereby required to report the same forthwith to a quaraged physician, and physicians, mirrows is an other persons, who have been, or that to exposed to such contagious disease of hereby forbidden to mingle with, or is a the presence of others, subject to the cos-tagion, in such clothing us may have been used where there was such discuse, or of a erwise expose any perion to such centa

sion. SEC. 5. Any person neglecting or refus-ing to comply with the above requirements, shall be liable to a fine not excreding one hundred dollars, or be imprisented not a exceed six months; or both fine this imprisonment.





ratiafaction among the Gentlies. It ought to be understood that it is not the purpose of the President or of Congress to incite the persecution of the Mormons, and it is not the intention to interfere with their rights of property, their person-al liberty, ortheir right to worship accord, ing to the dictates of conscience. The purpose is simply and solely to compet them to respect the rights of others, and and it is not the intention to interfere with their rights of property, their person-al liberty, ortheir right to worship accord, ing to the dictates of conscience. The purpose is simply and solely to compel them to respect the rights of others, and render obedience to the laws, of the land. The Mormors have determined to main-fain among themselves a rule unknown to the equatry, and while dwelling under the The Mormons have determined to main-tain among themselves a rule unknown to the country, and while dwelling under the fisg of the government, and owing to it paramount allegiance, they have sought to exclude from their midst all who fail to conform to the Mormon faith, and practice a system of persecution that ought to have been rebuked long since. The domination of Mormonism operative. a system of persecution that have been rebuked long since. ination of Mormonism operates to emigration, except of the type ks to perpetuate and strengthen the stormey in person or hy his as-sistants, to attend all of the courts of said Territory and perform the duties of prose-cuting attorney in all criminal cases arisas a har to emigration, except of the type that seeks to perpetuate and strengthen the peculiar institution of Brigham Young. Many who would fain throw off the Mor-Bec. 5. That only citizens of the United mon yoke, find themselves subject to a species of terrorism, persecution and des-potism, that is utterly incompatible with the religious freedom granted by the Con-stinution of the country; thus at last, the stitution of the country; thus at last, the haw-making and haw-executing power of the country inds itself compelled to grap-ple with an evil that has been a standing reproach to a Christian people. We can-not befieve that Congress will adjourn without setting in motion regulations that will bring Utah to harmony with our political and social system, and hay the political and social system, and lay the foundation of a reputable State.

It would be very comforting to be assured that neither the President nor Congress designs to persecute the "Mormons," nor interfere

special or unconstitutional legislation as now engaged in, there is no cause for any stir or concern' at all, for the very things professedly de stred are already characteristic fen-tures of this community. The

tures of this community. The rights of others and the laws of the may be taxed against and collected of the iand are respected by our citizens, though not by some of the carpet-bag judges and other Federal officers, the "Mormons" acknowledge allefrom Utah, except lack of money, and that bar is not peculiar to this locality, anybody who wishes can throw off the "Mormon yoke," and moreover there is no "Mormon yoke" to throw off, and we do not know what can be evil enoguir to be a "standing reproach to a Christian people" whose great men revel in Credit Mobilier and similar corruption certainly there is no such evil practiced by the people of this Ter-ritory, though there may be by the carpetbaggers and their adherents who infect the community.

the effect that the same is the list from which the grand and petit jurors are to be drawn for the ensuing term of the court, and shall cause the same to be filed in the office of the clerk of said court; and whenever the judge shall order the clerk to issue a venire, the clerk in the presence of the said attorney and marshal or their deputies shall write the hame contained in with their rights of property, their personal liberty, or their right to worship according to the dictates of conscience, were it not that perse-cution, when there is any, always cution, when there is any, always exists, as Mark Twain says loose virtue does in the Pacific Islands, "only in reality, not in name." Did anybody expect that Grant and Congress would tell the world they purposed to persecute the f"Mor-mons," interfere with their rights mons," interfere with their rights of property, their personal liberty, or their religion? It is not what the persecutors purpose, but what they perpetrate, that affects the persecuted. It is not purpose but accomplishment, not words so much as deerls, that are to be considered. If the purpose of the adminis-fration issimply to do what is rep-resented by the Chromicle as above quoted, then there is no cause for sensation, there is no cause for troops, there is no cause for extreme special or unconstitutional legisla-

served at a previous time of court. Each party, whether in civil or oriminal cases, shall be allowed aix peremptory chal-lenget. In criminal cases the court and not the ury shall pronounce the punish-ment e jer the limitations prescribed by

the "Mormons" acknowledge alle-giance to the government, people of all creeds or of no creed are at per-fect liberty to settle in Utah or to turn their backs on it, the terror-ham, persecution and despotiam that exist here come from Federal offi-cials and their friends, there is ab-solutely no bar to emigration to or and marching by the supremeasure of the Territory, shall be paid to the said at-eys, marshal, and jurors respectively the territorial treasury on the shir-day of June and thirty-first day Determber in each year, and if the territorial egislature shall fail to provide by law for the payment of said fees and compensation, then the same shall be paid out of the mon-ey appropriated by Congress for the com-pongation of members of the territorial ey appropriates . territory, or segmining any reconsi-confliction or publication of the same trans in all protocologication by the may, or edulary, it shall not be po y to prove either the first or subsc materiage by the registration or concorded evi and the second se with more the constitution by with the destination of the list the bar with the destination of the index of the destination of the bar with the destination of imperishable renown. I have said that I could not it due to the The part of the ordered, if

tiful Elizabethekirche, which was close at hand, finish striking the hour of six in the morning before I was in my tub. For a good portion of the time I rose an hour and a half earlier than this, working by lamp light at the differential calculus when the world was slumbering around me. And I risked this

around me. And I risked this breach in my puisuits and this ex-penditure of time and money, not because I had any definite prospect of material profit in view, but be-cause I thought the cultivation of the intellect important — because, moreover, I loved my work, and entertained the sure and certain bose that a sure with knowledge. act entitled "An act containing provision applicable to the laws of Utah," approve January fourteenth, eighteen hundred an fifty-four, be, and the same are hereby Sec. 20. That the district courts of said derritory shall have exclusive original juris-iction in all suits for divorces or alimony. hope that, armed with knowledge, one can successfully fight one'

diction in all suits for divorces or alimony. Sec. 21. That all laws and parts of laws of Utah Territory which in any way inter-fere with the primary disposal of the soil or the possession thereof of the United States, are hereby disapproved and annulled. Sec. 22. That if any person not qualified to vote shall vote, or offer to vote, at any election, or if any quali ed voter shall cast, or offer to cast, at any election more than one vote for the same officer or officers, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof before any court having jurisdiction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitumitary not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. way through the world. It is with the view of giving others the chance that I then enjoyed that I propose to devote the surplus of the money which you have so generously poured in upon me to the education of young philosophers in Germany. 1 ought not, for their sake, to omit one additional motive by which I was upheld at the time here referred to-that was a sense

sec. 23. That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts of the United States or of the legislature of Utah, so far as the same is of duty. Every young man of high aims must, I think, have a spice of this principle within him. There are sure to be hours in his life when istent herewith, are hereby repealed

inconsistent herewith, are hereby repeated and disapproved. Sec. 24. That the time limited in the third section of the act of the legislative as-sembly of Utah entitled "An act prescri-bing rules and regulations for the execu-tion of the trust created under an act of Congress entitled 'An act for the rehef of the inhabitants of cities and towns on the public hands,' approved March, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven," approved Feb-ruary seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, in which the rightful owners or claimants of lands within cities and towns of said Territory are required to file the are sure to be hours in his life when his outlook will be dark, his work difficult and his intellectual future uncertain. Over such periods, when the stimulus of success is ab-sent, he must be carried by his sense of duty. It may not be so quick an incentive as glory, but it quick an incentive as glory, but it is a nobler one, and gives a tone to character which glory cannot im-part. That unflinching devotion to work, without which no real emin-ence in science is attainable, im-plies the writing at certain times of the stern resolve upon the student's character: "I work not because I like to work, but because I ought to work." In science, however, love and duty are sure to be render-ed identical in the end. "And now I have mached the point where I am forced to qualify the expression of the pleasure which this visit has given me. With re-gard to its positive side-to work acclaimants of lands within cities and towns of said Territory are required to file the statement prescribed by said act, shall not apply to persons who, at the expiration of said limitation, were either infants,femme-coverts, insame, or in prison, but such per-sons shall have one year after the removal of their disability in which to file said state-

this visit has given me. With re-gard to its positive side—to work ac-tually done and to the reception of that work—nothing can be added to my cup of satisfaction. My only drawbuck relates to work undone; for I carry home with me the con-sciousness of having been unable to respond to the invitations of the ground do the invitations of the

respond to the invitations of the great cities of the West, thus, I fear, causing in many cases disap-pointment. But the character of my lectures, the weight of Justru-mental appliances which they in-volved, and the fact that every lec-

address by Professor Tyndall on the occasion of the banquet compli-mentary to him at Delmonico's New York, Feb. 4, are worthy of the perusal of every student of sciwould be sufficient to cause me to bause here; but added to this is the pause here; but added to this is the fact that every mail from England brings me intelligence of works suspended and duties postponed through my absence. We have an honorary secretary who has devoted





Address by Professor Tyndall.

The following extracts from the

ence. His first quoted remarks were made in connection with an allusion to the cultivation in America of science in its highest forms-

"Here I think you must take counsel of your leading scientific men, and they are not unlikely to I think, as regards physical science, they are likely to assure you that it is not what I may call the statical element of buildings that you re-quire so much as the dynamical element of brains. Making use as far as possible of existing institu-"Here I think you must take counsel of your leading scientific men, and they are not unlikely to recommend something of this kind. I think, as regards physical science,

seventy-two, is hereby disapproved. See, 28. That section three of an act en-titled "An act concerning the property-rights of married persons, passed by the legislative assembly of Utah, approved Feb-ruary sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sevenity-two, is hereby disapproved.

In a word, then, it is plain that In a word, then, it is plan that the fore the fo

ence; without such centres even your primary instruction will never flourish as it ought. "I would not, as a general rule, wholly sever tuition from investi-gation; but, as in the institution to which I belong, the one ought to be subservient to the other. The Roy-al Institution gives loctures; in-deed, it lives in part by lectures; in-though mainly by the contributions of its members and the bequests of its friends. But the main fleature of

of its members and the bequests of its friends. But the main feature of its existence—a feature never lost sight of by its wise and honorable Board of Managers—is that it is a school of research and discovery. And though a bylaw gives them the member of the twenty years power to do so, for the twenty yes

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