

the Utah Commission. Mr. Vest's amendment was rejected, yeas 18, nays 30, absent 28.

Mr. Maxey then moved to strike out the first section, and offered good reasons for his proposition, but it was rejected. Whereupon Mr. Vest offered the following amendment:

Provided, That no person shall be held in custody under any attachment issued as provided by this section for a longer term than ten days, and the person attached may at any time secure his or her discharge from custody by executing a recognizance with sufficient securities conditioned for the appearance of such person at the proper time, as a witness in the cause or proceeding, wherein the attachment may be issued.

Mr. Hoar announced his intention to support this amendment. Mr. Garland was opposed to it, as were Messrs. Ingalls and Edmunds. Between the latter and Mr. Vest a sharp colloquy ensued, in which Mr. Edmunds endeavored to make it appear that a compelled witness could not under the bill as it stood, be put into any other position than that of a person subpoenaed. But Mr. Vest successfully controverted that assertion and showed the extraordinary power the bill would confer upon courts and officers over the liberty of citizen. Mr. Morgan made a splendid speech in favor of the amendment, and went into the question of attaching the person of a witness, and showed the unconstitutionality of attaching the body of a man except according to due process of law. We shall give his remarks in full at some other time. The Senate adjourned shortly after Mr. Morgan's speech.

On Thursday, June 19th, Mr. Vest's amendment was agreed to, when he proposed to make an addition to Section One, which was after amendment agreed to as follows:

But such person shall not be permitted to testify to any confidential statement or communication made by either husband or wife to each other during the existence of the marriage relation.

Mr. Vest offered an amendment to Section Five, which provides for the enforced production of books, documents and papers in proof of marriage the following:

Provided, That nothing herein shall be held to authorize the search of private houses, or the seizure of private papers for the purpose of securing the proof of any marriage.

The Senator quoted from the amendments to the Constitution on unreasonable searches and seizures, and a long debate ensued, in which Messrs. Call, Slater and Beck sustained Mr. Vest, and Messrs. Hoar and Ingalls opposed. On a division, 16 voted for the amendment and but ten against, no quorum voting. On the ayes and nays being called there were 19 ayes, 24 nays, 33 absent; so the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Hoar moved to strike out Section Seven, abolishing woman suffrage in Utah. Mr. Vest offered an amendment making the abolition general in the Territories and District of Columbia. These propositions provoked much discussion. Mr. Vest explained that he wanted to test the question whether the Senate intended to have woman suffrage in any of the Territories. Mr. Call made a valiant and lengthy speech defending the rights of the women voters of Utah, and was followed by Mr. Brown, who sustained his position, as also did Messrs. Maxey and Vest, and the latter, finding the time for debate nearly at an end, took occasion to attack the bill in other respects, showing its infamous provisions in regard to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—a private, not a public incorporation—and the needlessness of the section providing for the appointment of the Superintendent of District Schools. In the course of his remarks he produced an affidavit from L. John Nuttall, the present Territorial Superintendent, which completely refuted Senator Hoar's statement that the text books in use in the District Schools of Utah are prepared solely and purposely to sustain a certain feature of the "Mormon" religion. Mr. Hoar gracefully acknowledged his error, but would not consent to the striking out of the section in regard to this matter.

Mr. Vest's amendment was rejected. Also Mr. Hoar's to strike out the section abolishing woman suffrage in Utah. Mr. Vest moved to strike out the tenth section which repeals Utah laws providing that illegitimate children may inherit from the father but his motion was lost. On motion of Mr. McPherson the following was added to the section:

Provided, That this section shall not apply to any illegitimate child born previous to the passage of this act.

Mr. Brown offered the following amendment to be added to Section Eight of the Act of March 22, 1882, which provides that no polygamist, etc., shall vote or hold office:

But no person shall be subjected to any forfeiture or punishment or be denied the right to vote or hold office or any other legal right on account of the alleged practice of bigamy or polygamy or any other crime until such person shall have been legally convicted of such crime by a court having competent jurisdiction; and no test-oath shall be administered or applied to any one as a means of ascertaining his or her guilt or innocence of the crime of bigamy, polygamy or any other crime; nor shall any one be examined under oath without his or her consent as to his or her guilt or innocence of bigamy, or polygamy, or any other crime; nor shall any one be deprived of any right or be subjected to any punishment of any kind or character, or be deprived of liberty or property, on account of his or her refusal

to take any test-oath or to answer on oath as to his or her guilt or innocence of the crime of bigamy, or polygamy, or any other crime whatever; but the guilt or innocence of any person accused of crime shall be ascertained by due course of law, and the accused shall be legally convicted before he shall suffer forfeiture of any right or suffer punishment of any character on account of the alleged crime.

The amendment was rejected, also the motion of Mr. Vest to strike out Section Twelve of the bill, which provides for the appointment of trustees of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. But the annexed amendment of Mr. Brown was agreed to.

"Said trustees shall each give bond payable to the United States in such sum as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with good and sufficient security for the faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon him as trustee."

Mr. Brown then offered the following, which was rejected:

Provided, That each of said trustees shall receive a salary of \$500 per annum for his services; and no trustee shall in any way, directly or indirectly, receive for himself or any other person, nor shall any other person for such trustee receive, any money or other thing arising from said corporation or church, or any money or other thing arising from the funds of said corporation or church or any other income or profit of any character, except the salary above mentioned. And any trustee mentioned in this act who shall receive any money or other thing by himself or by any other for him, except his said salary for his services, or any money or other thing in any way arising from or connected with his said trust, shall be guilty of a felony, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one nor more than five years.

Motions by Mr. Brown to strike out Sections Fifteen and Sixteen in regard to the Perpetual Emigrating Fund and escheating church property, also to amend the penalties for adultery and fornication so as to make them the same as in Massachusetts, were each rejected. As were the amendment to the dower clause, and the following, each offered by Mr. Brown:

"And it is hereby declared that no person shall be made to suffer disfranchisement for any supposed or imputed offense for which he has not been duly convicted, nor shall any law depriving a person of his civil rights for the guilt of polygamy, bigamy, unlawful cohabitation or other offense be construed so as to give it a retroactive or *ex post facto* operation."

Mr. Brown then offered the following as a new section, which was also rejected:

That a party accused of any offense defined in the act of 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," shall have a fair trial before a jury of the country impartially selected from the body of the people within the proper jurisdiction according to the common law and the Constitution of the United States, without reference to the belief or disbelief of the juror in the religious or political opinions of the accused or the party he belongs to; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to forbid an inquiry to ascertain the juror's impartiality between the parties in the particular case.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, when renewed efforts were made to amend it, but failed. So the bill passed as we have already given it to the public. The efforts of the Senators herein named to divest the bill of its principal unjust and unconstitutional features were praiseworthy in the extreme, and although they failed of accomplishing their main object, they served to exhibit in a glaring light, the utter indifference to justice, fairness, precedent and constitutional inhibitions displayed by the chief promoters of the bill and those Republicans in the Senate who voted for it with complete carelessness as to its present or future results, so long as it will serve a party purpose in the political struggle that is near at hand.

OUR DISTRICT SCHOOL TEACHERS.

It is a matter for remark that the great majority of the teachers of our district schools are young men and ladies. Comparatively few have reached middle life, while those who have passed the meridian of earthly existence are hardly to be found.

This condition is readily accounted for so far as the lady teacher is concerned. As a rule, no sooner does she become efficient, by a few years experience in her profession, than some member of the sterner sex makes her an object of his affection, and in the event of reciprocity, shortly afterwards his wife. Thus the blossomed school teacher suddenly blooms into a careful housekeeper.

But marital incidents do not necessarily change the professional status of the male teacher. There is some other potent incentive that causes him as he advances in age and experience, to forsake the pursuit to which in earlier years he was so devotedly attached. We believe the desertion is owing to the fact, that instead of time adding to the strength of his affection for his profession, it has the effect of diminishing it. Our district school teachers are intelligent and capable, and there is probably no situation which affords a more useful training to a young man than that of school teacher, providing he does his whole duty in that capacity. He learns system, perseverance and patience, indispensable pre-requisites to success in any pursuit. With this basis any capable, enterprising and energetic

young man may start in any legitimate channel into which his intelligence and the natural bent of his ability may lead him, with a fair assurance that he will attain the object of his efforts.

The young men of Utah who enter the profession of teaching are progressive. It is this very spirit of improvement and advancement that leads them to adopt it. We are inclined to the belief that the material subsistence part of the question is subservient to the desire to go forward in the battle of life. It is this same inclination and thirst for progress that causes them to forsake the profession after a given point is attained. A teacher in common schools can only advance so far. In his first operations he is enthusiastic, but when maturity and experience are attained in that sphere, stultification must ensue, and the profession previously loved becomes distasteful and duties that were previously pleasant become an irksome drudgery. That is, providing there is no opening for him to get into one of the higher avenues of the teacher's profession, and these are necessarily few and far between. If he remains in the position of common school teacher, having advanced to the highest point of the system by mastering the details, he is compelled to keep himself down to the capacity of his pupils, the process having the effect of a brake on a vehicle being dragged up the hill of progress. Doubtless this difficulty would vanish under a more perfect graded system, which will probably in course of time be inaugurated.

Some people appear to have an idea that the life of a teacher is one of comparative ease. This is a mistake. A person who does his duty in that profession is a hard worker, and his labors extend beyond the school room. The wear and tear upon the nervous system of a sensitive teacher is sometimes terrible. Any parent of a large family of small children knows that it requires no small degree of care, anxiety and patience to keep them in order. To maintain from twenty to fifty times the number in proper subjection is a task difficult of accomplishment, requiring a considerable strain of itself, besides the actual labor expended in the process of teaching. In fact if there is one member of the community more than another that should have generous sympathy and support it is the well-meaning and efficient district school teacher.

THE REAPPOINTMENT.

OUR dispatches announce the reappointment of Eli H. Murray as Governor of Utah. This is not at all surprising. He will in all probability be confirmed by the Senate. Honor, probity, honesty, sobriety, or any of the virtues that were once considered necessary to official qualification are in these times and under Republican rule matters of supreme indifference. A party that would frame such a measure as the Edmunds-Hoar bill for political ends, wants just such tools as ex-Marshal Murray, of Kentucky. It makes but small difference to us. If the Government can stand an officer who was "vindicated" from grave charges by a successful attempt to stifle inquiry into them, the people of Utah can in consideration of the little he can do for or against them.

SOME OF THE REASONS.

We presume that the appointment of Eli H. Murray as Governor of Utah will be confirmed by the Senate. It is generally looked upon as a foregone conclusion. We believe we do not incur any risk of being considered too particular on the subject when we characterize such a step as nothing short of an outrage. We do not take this position because we feel any great concern regarding the matter, but be this as it may the fact that the act would be a high-handed and disgraceful piece of tyranny remains the same.

Doubtless those who favor the reappointment of Mr. Murray may consider the reasons upon which our protest is based, but "trifles light as air." They are likely to be thus viewed by the enemies of constitutional principles and free government. With the lovers of liberty they carry a ponderous weight.

The Governor's perfidious record in Utah shows that he attempted to rob the people of their right of franchise by withholding a certificate of election which belonged to the candidate for the office of Delegate to the House of Representatives who received an overwhelming majority of votes, and gave it to the opposing candidate who received an insignificant minority of the votes. A subsequent action of Congress confirmed the fact that he thus committed political larceny.

He refused to affix his signature to an appropriation bill passed by the Utah Legislature because it contained a provision which gave \$30,000 for a university building, because he would have no control over the enterprise, while he agreed to an appropriation of a larger sum for the Insane Asylum building of which he was one of the directors. He thus stood as a block in the way of the progressive march of education, and perverted a fundamental principle of free government by assuming to

dictate how the people should or should not spend their own money.

He made unauthorized bogus appointments of his political tools to nearly every county office, and some of the Territorial offices, throughout Utah, and thus attempted to perpetrate a theft of offices which are, and under a republican government must be in the gift of the people.

Should the Senatorial confirmation occur he will come back covered with the stench of his Kentucky official malfeasance record, the investigation into which was suddenly stopped because of the damaging facts against him that would have been brought to light. But this only qualifies him the more perfectly to come here as the representative of the "party of morality."

He has forsaken his post of duty and gone through the country creating an agitation in favor of the appointment of a legislative commission for Utah with himself at the head, that he and his hungry horde of local satellites might prey upon the community and tread them and their liberties into the dust.

He has not been the Governor of Utah, but the tool of a few unscrupulous schemers, one of whom, with less discretion than the balance, has boasted that Mr. Murray was the Governor only in name, as he had to jump when this open-mouthed rattle-trap and a few others pulled the string.

He is a common carouser in and about drinking saloons and on street corners, associating with the vile and the low, thus showing an unwholesome example to the young men of the community.

These facts are matters of public notoriety, and most if not all of them are known to the power that reappointed, and that which will probably confirm him as Governor of Utah. Should the outrage be consummated there is no alternative but to conclude that he is a fit representative of the powers that be. And if they represent the nation it looks as if the country was approaching closely to the advanced stages of a galloping consumption. It is not possible that he could ever be the choice of the people of Utah, for they are lovers of freedom, integrity, honesty and sobriety. Therefore his retention in office will be an inexcusable abuse of the appointive power, and a parody on republican principles.

We are approaching close to the anniversary of that day when this nation declared its independence. While the event is celebrated it will probably not occur to those who participate in the jubilation generally indulged in on such occasions, that many of the grievances complained of in the Declaration of Independence, and which kindled the fires of the revolution were smaller than those that are now heaped upon the "Mormons"—the most loyal and exemplary people within the confines of the United States.

THE POLITICAL PROSPECT.

THE prospects of Grover Cleveland for the Democratic nomination to the Presidency seem to be growing brighter every day. It is intimated that Kelly with Tammany at his back will oppose this movement. But if the boom continues to increase at its present rate, Cleveland will be nominated by such a majority of the delegates that Tammany will have to recede, and there is no doubt that New York would be carried for the Democracy.

If McDonald should be chosen for the second place on the ticket, Indiana would probably be swung into the Democratic line, and the ticket would be a mighty one. Bayard would make an excellent President, but it is likely that the aim will be to secure States now regarded as doubtful, and Delaware, from which Bayard hails, is already within the lines. An attempt is being made to boost Rosencrans into the second place on the ticket, on the ground of his influence in California. We regard this as a weak and fallacious position. California may be secured without the small following which he has in the State, and he is not to be compared as a candidate with many that could be named.

Cleveland and McDonald would make a strong team if the latter is willing to take a subordinate place for the good of the party, after receiving so many flattering intimations of his fitness for the chief post of honor.

If the Democrats make a wise choice, they will gain support from many thousands of Independent Republicans who cannot stomach Blaine or Logan, and who are eager to assist in the work of reforming the government and wresting it from the control of the "party of morals," which has become so corrupt and anti-Republican that it is an offense to the nostrils of all honorable citizens, and the object of contempt to most people who are not office-holders or their friends or interested in a pecuniary way in the retention of the present dominant power.

It will be necessary to Democratic success, in our opinion, to secure a large majority in the electoral college. If the vote is anything approaching to a tie, some devilry will be invented to apparently justify the party in place in holding on to the position. This may involve the country in a bloodier struggle than the war of the rebellion. It is within the probabilities that the next civil war will rage in every State and city of the Union. We do not be-

lieve the corrupt politicians who have ruled so long will yield without a fight, unless the majority for their opponents is so large as to shut out all doubt of Democratic success. A wise choice at Chicago will secure this, if followed by a vigorous campaign with a determination to win and to take that which is won in spite of every trick and device of the enemy.

ABOUT THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE furnishing of labor for the unemployed is one of the leading local questions just now. The majority of the men who are out of work express themselves as ready to do anything, preferring to labor at occupations to which they have been unaccustomed rather than be idle. This is the proper disposition and is specially necessary in a comparatively new country. It should be coupled with a purpose to work for small wages if larger remuneration is not attainable. This is particularly applicable to those who are unused to the kind of work to which they may, by the necessities of the situation, be compelled to apply themselves.

There is another essential in these comparatively dull times, which should be taken into consideration. People who are unemployed and anxious to obtain labor should not be too particular in regard to locality. If a man cannot find something for his hands to do in this city and he can obtain it in the country, let him strike out to some place where he can be employed.

Yesterday, a farmer who resides about a dozen miles south of town, stated that agriculturists in the surrounding rural districts were in want of hired help. Men, he said, who were able and willing to work could readily find employment at from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a day and board. If this be the case, and we have no reason to doubt it, there is no need for the unemployed longer remaining idle.

It is not, however, a pleasant predicament for a man to be placed in to go out into the country where he is unacquainted with the people and tramp around in search of employment. He might in this way expend a great deal of time in hunting that could be applied in actual labor for the production of means to sustain himself and family, if he were informed regarding a definite place to which he could apply with an assurance of success. This difficulty could be obviated, however. Quite a number of people make application at this office for information as to where employment can be had. If good reliable people in the country—or city either—who are in want of hired help or workmen in any direction will forward their names, addresses and what they wish to do, DESERET NEWS office, Salt Lake City, people asking for work could be sent directly to them.

We reiterate the points regarding which the unemployed should not be sticklers in these times of dullness—Amount of remuneration, kind of labor and the locality where it is to be had. Accept of any feasible opening that may present itself. Keep working, and industry, perseverance and stout-heartedness will eventually reap their reward.

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