

Section 2 of the Act of 1882 be extended to at least two years for the first and three years for the second offense. The Commission adds to this the recommendation that the term of imprisonment for polygamy, bigamy and unlawful cohabitation be extended and that hard labor be added to the punishment.

4. That it be made a penal offense for any woman to enter into the marriage relation with any man knowing him to have a wife living undivorced, coupled, however, with a provision that in cases where a polygamous wife is called as a witness against her husband her testimony could not be used in any future prosecution against her, and a like provision as to the husband.

5. The appointment of Territorial Auditor, Treasurer, Commissioners to Locate University Lands, Probate Judges, County Clerks, Selectmen, Assessors and Collectors, Recorders and Superintendents of District Schools by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Commission.

6. That all persons be excluded by law from making a location and settlement upon any of the public lands who shall refuse, on demand, to take and subscribe an oath, before the proper officer of the land office in which his or her application is made, that he or she does not cohabit with more than one man or one woman, as the case may be, in the marriage relation, and that he or she will obey the laws of the United States in relation to polygamy and bigamy.

7. That the laws with reference to immigration of Chinese, and the importation of contract laborers, paupers and criminals be so amended to prevent the immigration of persons claiming that their religion justifies the crime of polygamy.

8. A Constitutional amendment forever prohibiting polygamy.

9. The enactment of a law creating a board, to consist of the Governor, Utah Commission and the Secretary of the Territory, to apportion Salt Lake City into aldermanic and councilmanic districts.

The Commission respectfully recommends all these propositions to the attention of Congress, and in addition, makes the following recommendations:

10. Authorizing this Commission, in its discretion, to cause to be made annually a new registration instead of revisions of former lists, and to make and enforce rules and regulations not inconsistent with the laws of the United States for the conduct of registrations and elections.

11. That Congress pass laws for the government and conduct of public schools in the Territory of Utah.

12. That as soon as the result of the census of 1890 is known, there be created a board consisting of the Governor, Utah Commission and Secretary of the Territory, with power to re-district the Territory for legislative purposes.

Some of these propositions are of grave importance, and may provoke much discussion and adverse criticism. Those relating to the practice in the courts will be at once

understood by our law-makers, and need no explanation.

The Commission asks power to make a new registration, and to enforce rules and regulations regarding the conduct of registrations and elections, not from any desire to increase its duties and responsibilities, but because it believes new registrations to be simpler and better than revisions, and that better results would come from a judicious exercise of such powers if conferred. Under the present laws of Congress it can only recommend a course of action to its registration officers and judges of election, and has a dual set of laws to govern its own actions, the laws of Congress, and the laws of the Territory, and the latter are not always free from questions of doubtful construction, and sometimes stand in the way of beneficial reforms; neither provided for nor inhibited by Congress, but within the spirit and purport of its expressed or known intentions.

In regard to a law establishing and regulating the management of free schools, the Commission is not of the opinion that the Legislature of Utah, as likely to be constituted for some time to come, can be expected or trusted to establish a system of free schools in sympathy with the enlightenment of the age, or free from the teachings of polygamy and so-called revelations; and therefore recommend that Congress assume the duty of providing for the education and enlightenment of the youth of the Territory.

The Commission believes the limitation on prosecutions for polygamy and bigamy should be extended, among other reasons, because under the peculiar missionary service of the church it is easy for one to enter polygamy, go on a mission for three years, and return to assume his polygamous relations, defying the authorities to punish him for the main offense, and be in danger only of prosecution for the lesser offense of unlawful cohabitation. The term of imprisonment for this offense should be increased to meet this state of affairs, and sentence of hard labor should be added, that their confinement may not be spent in idleness and glorification of their supposed martyrdom.

The Commission has no doubt that punishment of the women for voluntarily entering the polygamous relation would do much to lessen her zeal for the peculiar institution, and thus tend to remove one of its strongest bulwarks.

THE REASONS WHY

it recommends the granting to the Governor the power to appoint the officers named, because—

1. He is more nearly than any other the representative of the power and majesty of the government among the people of the Territory; and granting powers to him which will bring him more and more into direct contact with them, would tend to increase their respect for the National Government, an element almost unknown among them.

2. Because, residing among them, he can better judge of the necessi-

ties of the case and of the qualifications of the officers to be appointed, than would be possible if the appointing power should be vested in the President.

3. Because such power would take the control of Utah affairs out of the hands of officers who are chosen, not by a free selection of the people, but whose nomination is made by "counsel" from the Priesthood, and whose election is a mere form, and place it in the hands of men who represent civilized ideas, are in sympathy with the efforts of Congress to suppress polygamy, and will assist the officers of the government in the work of enforcing the laws, instead of using all the influence and moral support of their positions to nullify the laws, prevent their execution and shield offenders, as is now the rule and practice.

IMMIGRATION AND LANDS.

In regard to the proposed amendment of the immigration laws and the restriction upon the location of public lands, the Commission respectfully submits, that while we forbid the immigration of the non-proselyting, peace-loving, docile Chinaman, because we fear a future danger from his coming; while we forbid the landing on our shores of contract laborers, because they cheapen wages of American born citizens; and paupers, because they may become a burden; there is far greater reason for closing our doors, as a nation, and forbidding citizenship to the hordes who are brought here to swell the ranks of an organized body which teaches them in advance to hate the government of the United States, denominates its executive, lawmakers, judges and prosecutors as persecutors, and instills into every mind the constant teaching that their pretended revelations are more binding than the highest and best laws of the land, and that resistance to such laws is a virtue, and a rendering of obedience to God. How far short of these teachings are we leave those who can to answer. By cutting off this importation of generally ignorant and fanatical classes, many of whom neither speak nor care to learn our language, and to say the least, are not in sympathy with the institutions or the laws of our country; the principal source of the growth of this conspiracy against what we hold as best and dearest in American civilization would be materially diminished and the spread of this relic of Oriental barbarism to that extent averted.

FURTHER SUGGESTIONS.

The Commission would further suggest for the careful consideration of Congress, the propriety and expediency of enacting laws providing for the disfranchisement of such persons who may not themselves be guilty of crimes forbidden by law, but who are or may become members of organizations or societies whose tenets and principles are inimical to the Constitution and laws of the country, and teach that the practice of certain criminal acts are virtues, and throws about its members who do practice such crimes,