

penitentiary who plead guilty to both offenses, under the belief that his ruling was right. If it had not been for that, they would not have received the sentences which they are now unjustly serving out, but would at the utmost have only been imprisoned six months. Have they not the real cause for complaint instead of Judge Judd? We think so. And it would be far better to undo the wrong from which they are suffering than to find fault with the papers for stating facts and uttering mild criticisms.

CHANGE OF TITLE.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Salt Lake Stake Academy the advisability of changing the name of the institution was considered. One of the chief reasons in favor of the change was the fact that there had been for considerable time in existence an incorporated educational organization whose title is, The Salt Lake Academy. On account of the similarity of name complications had arisen through the academies receiving each other's mail. Mistakes of this kind have often occurred on account of persons corresponding with the Salt Lake Stake Academy omitting the word "Stake" in the address. For these and other reasons it was deemed necessary to make a change of title, and that of Latter-day Saints' College was adopted as the most fitting.

This alteration is in accordance with the mind of the President of the General Board, not only because of the necessity for a wider distinction between the titles of the two organizations referred to, but also because it is intended, in course of time, to make the Latter-day Saints' institution in this Stake the chief or central one of its class in the Territory. Hence, in view of the position into which it will ultimately develop, the title of college is deemed more appropriate than academy, while the prefix "Latter-day Saints," gives it a distinctive character, in keeping with its genius.

REGISTRATION.

THE registration of electors is now in progress. It should be continued, according to law, until each dwelling house in every precinct in the Territory has been visited by the registration officer appointed for the precinct;

County registration officers are

appointed by the Utah Commission, and take the place formerly occupied by the County Assessors. They have to procure the registration lists of the previous year and, commencing on the first Monday in May, proceed in person or by deputy to "visit every dwelling house in the precinct and make careful inquiry if any person has died or removed from his precinct, and if so, to erase his name from the list; or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on the list; and if so to add the same thereto."

Precinct Registration Officers, who are deputies of the County Registration Officers, are also appointed by the Utah Commission on the nomination of the principals, so that the work of revision may be thoroughly done, that no name may be omitted improperly on the registration list. The object of the law and that of the Utah Commission, as they announce, is "to secure a fair and impartial registration of the qualified electors of the Territory."

The registration and revision has been going on for a week. We hear of some places in which it is said the Registration Officer has announced that it is completed. We do not think this has been done by any officer in this city. The work is progressing. It should be observed that a mere call at each house, particularly if it be made at a time when the occupants are absent, does not fill the purpose of the law nor the declared desire of, the Utah Commission. Each Registration Officer is required to "make diligent inquiry" as well as to visit each house. And the law does not limit the time of the revision to one week or two or three weeks. Every house must be visited and diligent inquiry made.

Only qualified electors can be lawfully registered. They are male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, who have resided in the precinct thirty days and in the Territory six months next preceding the registration, and who take the oath prescribed by the Edmunds-Tucker law. The sole disqualifications of such citizens are thus set forth by the Utah Commission in their printed circular.

"No polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, shall be entitled to register or vote at any election in this Territory; nor any person who has been convicted of the crime of incest, unlawful cohabitation, adultery, fornication, bigamy or polygamy; nor any person who associates

or cohabits polygamously with persons of the other sex; nor can any person register or vote who has not taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by the Twenty-fourth Section of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1887; nor can any woman register or vote.

"The Commission is of the opinion that the above specifications include all the disabilities to which electors are subject, under the laws of Congress, and that no opinions which they may entertain upon questions of religion or church polity should be the subject of inquiry or exclusion of any elector."

This will serve to answer inquiries which have been made concerning this matter. A bigamist or polygamist, under the law, is one who now has more than one living woman whom he claims as his wife. What he may have been at some former time does not count now. The doctrine of "once a polygamist always a polygamist," sought to be imposed some years ago, was dissipated by a ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States, which settles the question as a legal proposition. Any person convicted of either of the above named offenses who has been pardoned by the President is absolved from the prescribed disqualification. If a citizen of the United States can and will take the registration oath, it is the duty of the officer appointed, to register him as a voter in the precinct in which he resides.

A citizen of the United States is one born in the United States or who has been naturalized therein. An alien may be naturalized by complying with the laws enacted for that purpose, which provide as follows:

The applicant for naturalization must first make a declaration of his intentions to become a citizen. This, in Utah, must be done on oath before a district court or the Supreme Court of the Territory or the clerk thereof. It may be done at any time after arrival in this country. But it must be two years at least before his admission as a citizen.

Next, he must take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States and of renunciation of all allegiance to any other sovereignty. He must also make it appear, to the satisfaction of the Court, that he has resided in the United States five years at least and is of good moral character. This is done here by the testimony of two citizens. And he must also make it appear that he is attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United