be used to the defamation of the people of Utah, is a deep and ineffaceable disgrace.

A DEFRAUDED CREDITOR SPEAKS.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 22, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

In the Salt Lake Herald, of the 19th inst., I find an article, signed "Truth," concerning the general sentiments of which I have nothing to say, as it speaks for itself, but I was particularly struck with the description it gives of "one of the most rabid anti-polygamy pair" who while assuming to feel deeply for the wrongs of the down-trodden women of Utab, have left unpaid their hired girls, nurses, milkmen, widows who have rented them houses, grocers, butchers, etc., etc., to an amount of \$3,000.00, as it correspends so completely with another case which has come under my observation, by which I have myself been defrauded out of over four hundred dollars, and by inquiry I find that not to pay a debt when they can evade it, is one of the cardinal principles of their religion, and the list of sufferers mentioned by "Truth" would be far from complete in this case. Now it is well known that my ideas upon religion are far from being in unison with those of the majority here, but I was taught in youth, that noble ends could only be attained by noble means, and when I see bilks like those I have mentioned taking a prominent part in moral reform or anti-polygamy meetings, and associ. higher law by which congressional ating with U.S. officials, clergymen, etc., I have wondered whether their associates knew with whom they were connected and if so, how t ey would like the application of the old adage, "Birds of a feather flock together."

The first thing the downtrodden girls or women of Utah, rany other place, need, is pay for their labor, and when they are defrauded of that they cannot be easily satisfied with the great results promised from the sale of trashy literature . f the dime novel kind. In conclusion I will say that I am an old man of seventy-live ears, and in different ways have been robbed of the fruits of the labors of my earlier year, and can ill afford the loss of four hundred dollars by accommodating those in the prime of life, but I will give this admonition: Never trust dime novel writers. The good book says, "by their fruits ye shall know them,"and if a person's works are sincere and truthful, you may expect his life to be the same I admire celebrated authors, but despise frauds, and l would say to divines and dignitalies 'let your communications be yea, yea and nay, nay, or simple unvarnished truth, for whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil. And if they hope to advance truth by encouraging charlatans and the spread of Munchausen stories and cheap sen-ational literature, they have greatly mistaken their calling and, I trust, the inte ligence of the age, the advancement of which and the good of humanity I am always deeply interested.

ABRAHAM TAYLOR, Grocer near corner of 4th East and 3d South Street.

IS THE EDMUNDS BILL UN-CONSTITUTIONAL?

THE following in reference to the eighth section of the Edmunds bill case of Cummings vs. the State of atterwards prove fatal to themselves. Of March 12, 1820. is from the pen of an able lawyer, Missouri (4th Wallace, page 323,) this king is the doctrine of disfranchisement, and appeared a few days ago in the Ogden Herald. We produce it in these columns because it gives expression to the views of many capable persons. The argument turns chiefly on the application of the constitution of the of attainder include bills of pains and penalties. provisions in that section to the actions and status of the class of pertions and penaltics and penaltic passage of the law. If those gistracy; it pronounces upon the guilt of the persons are disfranchised or disqualified from holding office for acts prior to the passage of the enactment, then the arguments advanced fires the degree of punishment in accordance in the annexed article, and which embody the views of many members of Congress and other well-informed men, are undoubtedly cor- referred to, as being characteristic tribunal of the Republic may well be 1831.

show that it cannot apply to any acts or conditions performed or en- measure reads as follows: tered into previous to its passage. The words "shall be entitled;" he maintained proved conclusively that it referred to the future and not to recritory or other place over which the Unit. It their united Susanna Benson.

Claim such tyrannical, proscriptive enactments as the Edmunds bill unitable to the future and not to regardless than one woman, and claim such tyrannical, proscriptive enactments as the Edmunds bill unitable to the future and not to regardless than one woman, and claim such tyrannical, proscriptive enactments as the Edmunds bill unitable to the future and not to regardless than one woman, and claim such tyrannical, proscriptive enactments as the Edmunds bill unitable to the future and not to regardless than one woman, and claim such tyrannical, proscriptive enactments as the Edmunds bill unitable to the future and not to regardless than one woman on the persons of th

the past. Thus a person, in his view, must be bigamist, polygamist or man cohabiting with more than one woman or woman consbiting with any such person after the passage of the act, to be debarred from voting and holding office, and this must be proven and decided by some authority competent to decide upon the

question. As to whether judicial decision is essential for the settlement of this question there are differences of opinion. Some contend that it can be decided as other questions of qualification for voting and holding office, such as a test oath or the requirement of proof of qualification from the party objected to. But the disqualifications here provided are peculiar, made criminal offences as well as arriers to political rights and privieges, and must be viewed in that light in order to obtain a full understanding of the sabject. The points in the following article are clearly put and will aid in arriving equal before the law. Any deprivation or at a porrect comprehension of the suspension of any of these rights for past conat a porrect comprehension of the bearings of the law, which, in its intent and purpose at least, is certainly anti-republican, unprecedented, and un-American.

"The Edmunds bill, having passed both Houses of Congress, is likely to soon become a law by approval franchise and disqualify from holdof the President of the United States. Sufficient time has elapsed time the oill becomes a law polygasince its endorsement by the House of Representatives to allow a fair consideration of its provisions—its present effects and prospective results; and it is quite ressonable that people who will be affected by this proscriptive measure should now scribed when the offense was comturn upon it the full light of that mitted. enactments must be viewed. Living in the glory of this Republic, being partakers of its bounteous fre :dom, and always looking upward to the beneficient charter requeathed by the inspired Fathers of the nation, it is but natural that we should refer reveren ially to the Constitution in time of trial. The fundamental law of our free government is the crucib e in which every statute must be tested. Failing to with-tand the heat of reason, the enactment is dross. Such it is maintained is the Edmunds billunconstituti nal because it is directed against three great bulwarks which are thrown around the peron and property of every American

These three provisions in the Con-

stitution are:

First—Tuat a man cannot be punshed unt I judicially tried. Second-That he cann t be pun

shed for an act innocent when committed.

Third—That when tried he cannot be made to bear witness against

The founders of our government, realizing the terror of popular clamor and the unreasonableness of an excited commonwealth, wisely restricted legislative exercise to certain well defined limits, and declared all encroaching enactments to be unconstitutional and void. To make the safeguard real and effectual, they placed above all petty strife and all partisan law-making, a high tribunal with power to pass a final approval or condemnation of any statute. Therefore unto this court of last appeal every citizen must look for the interpretation of the law; and by its decision even Congress itself must abide.

It is provided in section 9, article I, of the Constitution. that "No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed." The Supreme Court of the United States, in the defines a bill of attainder as follows:

A bill of attainder is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial

with its own notions of the enormity of the offense.

That no polygamist, bigam'st or any person

ed States have exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election held in any such Territory or other place, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hole any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in, under, or for any such Territory or place or under the United

Thus in the enactment now under consideration it is expressly provided that certain classes of persons shall be disfranchised and disqualified from holding office, without first having been tried and convicted of some public offense. And as such disfranchisement and disqualification are most clearly "punishment," the bill is one of attainder. That no doubt may remain regarding this point, let us refer once more to the case above cited, (pages 321 and and are 322), in which the Supreme Court enunciates the following doctrine:

> The theory upon which our political institutions rest is that all men have inalienable rights—that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and that in the pur-suit of happiness all avocations, all honors, all positions are alike open to every one, and duct is punishment, and can be in no otherwise defined.

> What could be plainer on the point at issue than the language above quoted? By this bill it is attempted without trial or conviction to dising office, all persons who are at the it is not only a bill of attainder but an expost facto law, because it imposes the additional punishment of di-franchisement and di-qualification from holding office to that pre-

same eminent authority (pages 325 and 326) where the following de finition is given:

By an ex post facto law is meant one which imposes a punishment for an act which was not punish ble at the time it was committed; or imposes additional punishment to that then prescribed; or changes the rules of evidence by which less or different testimony is sufficient to convict than was then required.

In Fletcher vs. Peck, Mr. Chief Justice Marshail defined an ex post facto law to be 11, 1821. one "which renders an act punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when t was committed."

Inasmuch as there is no provision in the bill for determining judicial y that a person belongs to either of the classes proscribed, it is likely that the commissioners will either arbitrarily disfranchise persons suspected, or prescribe a test oath to be taken by the voter, which will be in effect requiring him to bear witness against himself, as his refusal to take the oath would afford the desired evidence of his disability.

It is evident that this bill is precisely such an enactment as the Supreme Court of the United States had in view when it declared that—

Under this form of legislation the most flagrant invasions of private rights, in periods of excitement, may be enacted, and indivi-duals, and even whole classes, may be deprived of political and civil rights.

The great American states man and lawgiver, Gen. Alexander Hamilton as recorded in the work of his son, John C. Hamilton, entitled the "History of the Republic of the United States," has described this kind of legislation and its effects in such a clear and forcible manner that it might well be regarded as a statement of the case now under consideration-written in the light of present experience, instead of the production of a century ago. The General says:

people in times of heat and violence to gratify momentary passions by letting into the government principles and precedents which disqualification and punishments by acts of the Legislature. The dangerous consequences of this power are manifest. If the Legislature can disfranchise any number of citizens at pleasure, by general descriptions, it may soon confine all the voters to a small number of partisans, and establish an aristocracy or oligarchy. If it may banish at discretion 1824. all those whom particular circumstances

The words of the Constitution, the

utterances of the great statesmen, The obnoxious judicial power here and the language of the Supreme of this unconstitutional legislation, deemed prophetic. They sound now But Mr. Robeson, of New York, and is attempted to be exercised by the warning note against oppression, 1833. other legal luminaries have aimed to Congress through the medium of as if the immortal patriots of other the Edmunds bill. Section 8 of that generations had been inspired to see | 1798. in vivid light the future of their children. Unanimously they pro-

voice be not heeded, if the eternal truths of Free Government, which they promulgated, be to-day declared obsolete, then is there no human justice. But, beyond and above 1805. all such unworthy doubt is the Faith which animates every loyal citizen in the destiny of his country. 1824. While the glory of the Nation is yet filling the future with triumphal light, we need not fear proscription. It is engraved upon every stone of Liberty's Temple that the majestic | 1823. structure can not survive a breach in its foundation. When in envious anger false priests within the edifice shall be permitted 8, 1827. tear away the underlying principles of the Constitution that they may drive forth true and modest worshippers, then and not till then will the time have come for the common ruin of the Republic. F. S. R.

"MORMON" VETERANS.

LIVING SAINTS WHO WERE IN JACKSON COUNTY, MO.

> HISTORIAN'S OFFICE, Salt Lake City, March 24, 1882.

Editor Deseret News:

With the assistance of Brother S mists or bigamists. In this respect K. Gifford I have been enabled to collect a list of names of the Saints who were in Jackson County, in 1833, and who are still living. There may be others than those found in the following list, but, if any have been omitted, I should like for them to report to me at Salt Lake City, as This assertion is proven by the it is wished to keep a list of all the Saints who were in Jackson County 1817. and who are still alive.

W. WOODRUFF.

Names of the Saints who were Driven form Jackson County, Missouri, in 1833, and who are still Living and in the Church:

Samuel Kendali Gifford, born Nov.

Henry Dill Gifford, born April 28,

Rhoda Gifford Hatfield, born April 1797.

28, 1827. Lyman Stevens, born Feb. 7, 1812. 1831.

Lucy Diantha Morley Allen, born Oct. 4, 1815. Cordelia Morley Cox (Smith), born

Nov. 28, 1823. Isaac Morley, born May 2, 1829. Mariah Demill Funk, born May

12, 1820. Oliver Demill, born March 30, 1829.

Adelia Demill Squire, born Sept

29, 1832. Elizabeth Knight Johnson. Samuel Knight, born Oct. 14, 1832 Martha Ann Knight (W.), born

June 11, 1833. Elvira Pamelia Mills Cox.

John R. Murdock, born Sept. 13 1826.Marcus L. Shepherd, born Oct. 10

Caleb Clark Baldwin. James K. Baldwin. Abigail Baldwin Boyd.

Betsy Baldwin Mecham. Nancy Baldwin, nearly 18 when driven. Horace Burr Owens, born June

23, 1819. James Clark Owens, born July,

Caroline Amelia Owens, (maiden

name) born July 9, 1821. Sylvanus Cyrus Hulet, born Mar.

14, 1826. Nothing is more common than for a free Anna Hulet Perry, born about

Catharine Hulet Winget, born James Henry Rollins, born 1816.

Mary E. Rollins Lighter, born James Bennet Bracken, born June 14, 1816.

Lucretia Bracken Manwell, born Vienna Jaques.

Alfred N. Billings, born 1826. George P. Billings, born 1829. Eunice Billings Warner, born 1831.

T. J. Patten, born 1828. 1830.

Edith Patten Billings, born 1832. Rachel Mahola Loveless, born August 26, 1904. Joseph Loveless, born June 1,

Nephi Loveless, born August 11

Rachel Drollinger, born June 14

Philo Dibble. Patty Samson. Susanna Benson Vance, born Feb.

Polly Benson. Elizabeth Egbert Hammond, born March 22, 1824. Sally Crandall, born June 18,

Jacob Crandall, born July 23,1831. Clarissa I. Moore, born Sept. 12,

John P. Porter, born July 25,1818. Nathan T. Porter, born, July 10,

Sanford Porter, Jr., born June 20, Lyman W. Porter, born May 5,

Nancy Porter Clark, born August

Benjamin Slade, born 1801.

Lester J. Herrick. Eliza Ann Herrick, (maiden name. Lucy Jane Herrick, Diana Herrick

David Carson, born October 4,

Elvira E. Carson, born Sept. 10, William Carson, born Jan. 8,1818.

John Carson, born Nov. 13, 1819. Elizabeth Griffith, born 1821-2. Polly Ann Ewing, born March

16, 1833. Simeon Cook Drollinger, born March 22, 1832.

Hannah Egbert, born 1828. Charles A. Burk, born 1826. Dianitia Lyman, born March, TO,

Chapman Dunean, born July 1,

Samuel Egbert, born March 24, 1814.

Joseph Egbert, born March 10, Hannah E. Brundage.

James A. Lemmon, born March 12, 1815. Peter Lemmon, born January 11

Martha Ruth B. Hampton, born

January 14. 1820. Charles Brought Hancock, born about 1826. George Washington Hancock, born

March 8, 1828. George Hancock Rawson.

Alanson Colby. John Taylor. Edward Partridge. James Phelps.

Clarinda Stanton, born March 8,

Warren Hancock, born October, Josiah Perry.

Barnet Cole.

Levi Ward Hancock, born April

Elizabeth Gilbert, born August 6;

H. W. Brizzee (now in Arizona).

Brother W. Woodruff.—Brother Levi Hancock helped to build the storehouse and printing office in Independence. He left money to secure his inheritance, and was back at Kirtland when the Saints were driven, so that he was with Zion's Camp that went up to Missouri to redeem Zion. He was also a member of the Mormon Battalion.

Sister Elizabeth Gilbert was the wife of Brother Sidney Gilbert, who was the agent for the Church in Zion and kept the storehouse there. Sister Gilbert was the first woman in the Church who landed in Jackson County, Mo., in 1831.

Brother Chapman Duncan was taken to be tarred and feathered with Bishop Partridge, but I believe Brother Duncan got away unhurt. He saw the printing office torn

I think George Slade, who was in Jackson County, is in Salt Lake City. There may be some of the Stringhams, and perhaps Brother Cleavland or his wife at Centreville. I think one of them is living. S. K. GIFFORD.

BENEFACTORS.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dis-Deborah Patten Billings, born pelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that great medicine, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

> SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Moore, Allen & Co.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by Moore, Allen & Co.