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States. They were the first to call the attention of Congress to the feasibili-ty of constructing a transcontinental railroad, the line for which they trailed as they crossed the plains; they estab-lished the first printing press west of the Missouri River, organized the first express company and mail line con-necting the wild west with the borders of civilization, stretched hundreds of States. He has, by an arbitary exer-cise of the veto power, refused to sign bills enacted by the Legislature unless provisions were incorporated therein in harmony with his personal designs and in extension of his executive pow-ers. Even the educational interests of

of civilization, stretched hundreds of miles of the first telegraph line, and af-terwards sided in the building of the Pacific Railway that first bound the eastern to the western extremity of

Although applying for admission in-to the Union as a State at the same time as California, a Territorial gov-ernment was given to Utah, while Calfornia, with no greater claims, was ranted the privileges and rights of statehood. But Utah did not murmur.

granted the privileges and rights of Statehood. But Utah did not murmur. The wise and republican policy was adopted of selecting from her resident citizens many of the officers appointed by the President and Senate, and un-der them, with the officers elected by the people, the Territory prospered and grew so radidly in numbers, wealth and importance, as to attract the ad-miring attention of the world. Then the policy of the administation was changed, and strangers who had no in-terest in common with the people of Utah, were sent to occupy the promi-ment appointive offices. Among the evils entailed upon the Territory by imported officers were these: One Federal official absconded with the funds appropriated by Congress to pay the Territorial Legislature. A Federal Judge of notoriously immoral charac-ter and acts, finding Utah an unconge-nial clime, deserted his post and re-turned to Washington with the false-report that the Territory was in a state of rebellion, and that the records of his court, the Territorial library, and other public property had been des-troyed. Without waiting to investi-gate these and other rile charges, the government fitted out and dispatched troops to quell the supposed rebellion. Many millions of public money was wasted in this meedless expedition, and, after the rash step was taken be-yond recall, a commission was sent to

and, after the rash step was taken be-yond recall, a commission was sent to investigate, who discovered that the



Investigate, who discovered that the whole movement was founded on false hood, and subsequently the troops were withdrawn. The cost to the country, and the proofs of its folly, may be learned from the public rec-ords; but the cost to the people of Utah, and the trouble, vexation, loss of property and difficulties entailed up-on them by this vexations estapade are known only to those who endured them. An official investigation before, instead of after, the txpedition, would have saved them much unjust suffer-ing, and the country an immense a-mount of money, which was all needed in the civil war that followed. During the struggle for the suprem-acy of the glorious Union to which the people of Utah have been ever at-tached, although no draft was made upon her sons for regular military ser-

pon her sons for regular military ser-ice, because she was but a Territorincy, yet when called upon

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"If the Legislature will pass an act apportioning the Territory into twelve Council districts and twenty-four Representative districts, as near as may be upon the foregoing basis, where each councilor and representative is to be voted for separately, I will be pleased to approve the same."

the Territory have been hampered and Another bill was drawn up in exact conformity to the Governor's sugges-tion and promise, a copy of which is presented herewith; it passed both houses of the Assembly and was duly forwarded to him for signature. But the Territory have been hampered and obstructed by his tyranny and the Leg-islature have been prevented from ap-propriating the money of the people whom they represent, for university purposes, according to the public des-ire. He has endeavored to injure the people whose interests he should labor people whose interests he should labor to subserve, by attempting to inflame the public mind in his official utter-ances and documents, and to influence your honorable body to take extreme measures towards this Territory, by which the extraordinary powers vested in the executive shall be enlarged to the extent of complete despotism. To further this object, his report to the Secretary of the Interior and his mes-sage to your memorialists were drawn up, containing many absolute false-hoods and misrepresentations and dissi-tortions of facts and conditions, a-gainst which we earnestly protest, and ainst which we earnestly protest, and oncerning which we desire and ask or impartial investigation.

of thirty-six legislators chosen by ballot to express the popular will. The object of this insulting treatment of the Legislature was, without doubt, to leave the way open for the passage of a measure now before your honor-able body, giving the Governor alone the right to make the apportionment of the representation, although a very good law for this purpose passed in isso, and signed by his immediate pre-decessor, is now upon the Territorial statute book, and there is no real ne-cessity for any radical change. Your memorialists submit that the political situation in Utah is this: Four-nifts of the voting population, after exfor impartial investigation. It was in consequence of some of these inaccurate and specious state-ments that the act of Congress known as the Edmunds law was hurriedly pas-sed, without full debate, to satisfy the clamor of the multitude raised without

clamor of the multitude raised without reason and provoked by calumny. Un-der the provisions of that law, many constitutional guarantees have been ig-nored and thousands of eithens have been deprived of vested rights, of that valuable property, the elective fran-chise which they had exercised for many years, without any process of law. This summary punishment was inflicted upon them without indict-ment and without trial, by the opera-tion of a test oath which virtually made them witnesses against them-selves, and which was ex post fucto in fifts of the voting population, after ex-inding all who have been disqualified by the rulings of the Utah Commission by the rulings of the Utah Commission and their extreme construction of the Edmunds law, belong to what is called the People's party, and represent at least eighty per cent. of the entire population of this Territory. The other portion chiefly helong to what is called the Liberal party. The great fault of the majority seems to be that they select persons from among them-selves to represent them and manage their local affairs. No person who has ever lived in the practice of polygamy is now permitted to vote or hold any office, therefore there can be no legal reason offered why the great majority made them witnesses against them-selves, and which was expost fucto in its effects. This oath has been imposed upon the whole body of citizens with-out authority of law, being formulated by the Utah Commission, on whom no legislative powers were conferred by the Edmunds law, from which their authority is solely derived. It is as fol-lows: reason offered why the great majority of the voting citizens should not choose their local officers from among their own number. The only portion of the Torritorial government under the con-trol of the people is the Legislature, with the addition of a few ministerial

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of

lows:

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being first duly sworn, (or affirmed) depose and say, that I am over twenty-one years of age, and have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months, and in the preofficers to handle the funds raised by local taxation under the Territorial aws. The judicial and executive deand have resided in the Territory of Utah for six months, and in the pre-cinct of \_\_\_\_\_\_one month immediately preceeding the date hereof, and (if a male) am a native born of naturalized (as the case may be) citizen of the United States, and a taxpayer in this Territory, (or, if a female) I am native born, or naturalized, or the wife, wid-ow or daughter, (as the case may be) of a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not a bigamist nor a polygamist; that I have not violated the laws of the United States prohibiting bigamy or polygamy; that I do not live or combilit with more thum one woman in the mar-riage relation, nor does any relation

to resign

to resign. Canada not only protested against the interference of the home government but made demands, which Peel deciar-ed would if conceded, establish in the colony "a French republic." These demands not being granted, the Lower Province proceded to armed insurrec-tion and went so far as to measure

tion, and went so far as to measure arms with the regular British troops. The Upper Province joined in the rebel-lion, but both were defeated. Lord John Russell Introduced a bill in Parforwarded to him for signature. But he forfeited his pledged agreement and treated the bill with the contempt of utter silence, neifher approving nor re-jecting it; and such is the dependent condition of the Territory of Utah that it does not need the absolute veto of the Governor to render vold an act passed by the people's elected repre-sentatives, but his neglect to sign it is more mighty than the combined labors of thirty-six legislators chosen by ballot to express the popular will. a bill establishing home rule by a legis-lative union of the provinces on the

a bill establishing home rule by a legis-lative union of the provinces on the principles of free representative gov-erument, and on the wise policy ad-vocated by the celebrated Fox, that "the only method of retaining distant colonies, with advantage, is to enable them to govern themselves." Your memorialists respectfully ask whether it is too much to suggest that the ex-ample of Great Britain in examining into the alleged wrongs complained of by its colonies and refusing to violate the rights of its subjects, and the prin-ciples of liberty that enter into every constitutional government, might be profitably imitated by this great re-public in its policy towards Utah, which has never swerved from loyalty to the national government nor rebelled against its laws, however severe. There are other measures before your honorable body which, if not so sweep-ing as the bills for governing Utah by a legislative commission are none the less hostile to the rights and privileges of citizens. The proposition to compel a wife to testify against her husband, we submit, would do violence to the rules of jurisprudence that have become venerable with age and sacred by usage for centuries. The highest judicial tribunal in the land has declared that the rule that neither the husband nor the wite shall be compelied to testify

tribunal in the land has declared that the rule that neither the husband nor the wife shall be compelled to testify against each other, is founded upon principles that "constitute the basis of civil society, to impair the sanctides of which would be to destroy the best solace of human existence," while to break it down, would be "to shake the very foundations of society." To attach witnesses, as is proposed, with-out previous service of shoppons, and a disobedience of the mandate of a court, would be unprecedented and a disobedience of the mandate of a court, would be unprecedented and subversive of the rights of cltizens. No person, however innocent, would be safe from seizure under such a law, and while the individual accused of crime could give ball, and be at liberty pending his trial, the alleged witness, not charged with any offense, could be captured and incarcerated for an in-defining period. The elective franchise lednine period. The elective franch

now held by women voters, agains whom no accusation is m

ever pray, Signed, Signed, W. W. CLUFF, President of the Council, CHAS. W. SLAYNER, Chief Clerk. JAMES SHARP, Speaker of the House, JUNIUS F. WELLS, Chief Clerk. S. L. City, March 13, 1884.



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