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ing, Etc., Etc.

Mr. Speaker: As I have not prepared any written remarks, I will reel greatly obliged to members in they will allow me to proceed with what I have to may, without interruntion.

I did not expect when this debate commenced, to have anything to say upon this question, unless the necessity should arise such as I think has arisen. I would feel ashamed, Mr. Speaker, if I could get the opportunity that has been afforded me now, to ge back, should the House vote that this seat is vacant, to my constituents without saying something in reply to the many charges which have been made against them iy various

made against them ity various speakers during this debate. I am comforted, Mr. Speaker, ity one reflection. That Christianity which has been so much vaunted upon this floor, and which has been held up in contradistinction to that ents believe in; was itself a perse-cuted sect, and its founder was cru-cified between two thieves. And from that day until the present Wire, Barbed Wire, Fencwho has ever slood man every among his fellowmen to declare principles which came in conflict with popular ideas, has in

seat had 105 votes against upward of 12,000 votes given for Mr. Hoeper. That man came here and remained during the entire session, annoying the sitting Delegate with his laim in accordance, as I tel eve, with this pre-arranged programme, he with-held from me the certificate of elec-tion. to the seat. It was during that con. test that all this matter was published which has been quoted on the had to lay down his was reported by a member of the claimed my seat as I had done be shall have the right to prescribe new the spread of ev Committee on Elections from New fore. I courted investigation. I qualifications for Enlargtes to Con-York, who made this report indi-have been willing that this charge gress, imagine the certificition of the ness to extirpate. York, who made this report indi- have been willing that this charge vidually, and, though appearing on the record, was responsible for it. That report was entirely his own, and it was exporte and uncontra-dicted, because there was no fair op-portunity given to the people whom it maligned to meet and disprove the statements which it contained. distinguished Republican member And like other statements which are of the Committee on Elections, well constantly being made, they are known, if not personally at least by again and again quoted as though reputation, to every member of this disqualified. they were true because they appear in this report to Congress. And if contests should continue, they will mentioning his name because I have be again quoted, and the same kind no doubt he would be quite willing of ex parts statements, which are i should use to the former in this charge of *exponent* amounded, will provably be guoted from the speeches which gentlemen have made here to day, when in reality they will not bear the least investigation, for they are untrue and without foundation in the speeches which is nothing whatever in this charge about you not being a citizen. I went to the bottom of that case my-self in the Forty-fourth Congress, and if you are not a paturalized cit-zen I do not know where to look for one." But at this session my case On the 2d day of November, 1880, in a convention of delegates from all parts of the Territory of Utah, I re-ceived, on my part, the unanimous nomination for Delegate to this House. Notwithstanding all that has been said about church and state, I assert bere that there is no place in the United States where there is greater freedom and greater presence of the then Clerk of the liberty for the expression of opinions by the people respecting the men whom they wish to serve them than there is in the Territory of Utah. he stated (and it is his duty under the law to declare the result of the Our political organization is entirely distinct from our church organizaelection) that I had received 18,568 tion. It is true that the members of votes and my competitor 1,857. This tion. It is true that the members of the church are members of the political party, because they are all --that is, the great bulk of the peo-ple, now numbering aver 120,000 ac-tor that church. We have no sal-aried ministers. Every man is a preacher who is a reputable man emony us. then a portion of the Mexican Re-public. While we were at Council Bluffs in the summer of 1848 a de-congregation men are called to mand was made by the Federal covernment upon the travelong reach, very frequently without any covernment upon the travelong reach, very frequently without any covernment upon the travelong reach, very frequently without any previous notice. All the males over the mand ocuntersigned by the gov-ment down a countersigned by the sec-mand was made by the Federal of Rnowing cance. I was voted for, if any non-Mormons. My last con-testant that was in the Forty-fith nor put hold office in the church. It is battalion to go to California and fight in the Mexican war. These any color to the statements that there is a connection between church and state. Now, I wish to s.y here that though I. have had probably as much infu-nce in political mat-ters as most of the man in the Ter-ters as most of the man in the Ter-public believe that I was not stillighte. Term S and thus prevented from the country has been inministed with falsehood since the election with falsehood since the election public believe that I was not stillighte. State in the sect. I was voted for, if indicate the sect. I was voted for, if indicate the sect. There has been an increase there is a connection between church in an from Utah were will send some much infu-nce in political mat-ters as most of the man in the Ter-ters as most of the man in the Ter-public believe that I was not stillighter in the term. I was the term in the term. I 357 to get the sect." This was ritory of Utah, occupying as I down position of confidence among the position of confidence among the position until within a few weeks a not the beyond the expression of an opinion as a cilizen when a-ked, at no time and under no circumstances have a cilizen when a-ked, at no time and under no circumstances in otime and under no circumstances other side who previously favored in of any one they had in view or office. Thas are not supped used in of any one they had in view or office. That what if the selec-tion of any one they had in view or office. That are not unyed used in propert. What I speak this of imprepart. What I speak of my own personal knowledge. But I this law operative against me tests of the isading men of Utah. Whatever influence they have used in this law operative against me tests of the isading men of Utah. Whatever influence they have used in this floor, and because the law mid work by a two thirds vote, but by a inside the second the people of the tests of the isading men of Utah. Whatever influence they have used in the been always to inve the people is the second to intro the bound worthly fill the offices. Knowing the jealousy, there is a abroad alliances with others, with neigh-boring powers, there was no dispesi-tion of that kind. The people were fondly sitached to their country, to its institutions, and to its Constitu-tion. At that time there were com-paratively few of foreign birth among the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible, under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible, under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible, under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible, under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible, under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people. A provisional government was formed as quickly as possible under which the people could be people as the may cast. I do not question the right of any member to vote as he may deem

country was big enough to allow us in that far-off Utah, not interfering with position than I was at that time. others, not forcing our views upon others, to test the effect of the patri-archal system of marriage in checkthe spread of evils which mo people of the Territory. They elect a man in good faith, believing they have a right to electhim, and be-cause of some whim or caprice, through some change in popular majorities, when he presents himself for some reason or other, he is heard here or are likely to hear, and objected to, and is told he cannot that the man and women choosing have a seat in this House, because to embrace that principle are able to assign good and sufficient reasons disqualified. It may be plural marriage to-day; it may be something else to-mor-row, or some offente, real or imagi-however, that so far as the condemnary, the next day; it may be the nation of the world is concerned, we Neves in marriage, and it may be plane with Abraham. And when to-morrow the Shaker, the man who we pray to go to Abraham's bosom sent the people of Utah Territory. I reppresent no church, and yet I re-present every church that exists in though I ought to say something in regard to it in connection with this case; I mean the statement respect-ing the alleged conduct of the peo-ple of Utah in absorbing all the public lands. In the first speech on the Utah case, the allegation was made that the people of Utah, in pursuance of a well defined and set-iled policy, had absorbed all the public lands. It would seem as though it ware unnecessary for any present every church that exists in that Territory. I am not here as an ambassador from any church. I am here because the voice of the legal-ly qualified people of Utah Territory have chosen me to represent them here. It has been assarted also that have no votes outside of the com-munity of which I am a member. It is lispute that statement also. It is themselves can be believed, for themselves can be believed, for they have stated to me, many of them that they voted for me. We have a secret ballot in Utah to say one word in relation to t in Utah Territ which the land laws have be d. every and that is not ten who has the right no power in the local le the title and bestow it up ed to su TO GAL ances was any action of this the own or title up on who might occupy the is or to whom any grant might be But out canyon roads has made, and it required som on the part of the Legislate duce men to build costly r our mountains and to build over our canyon stress known canyon roads to over \$12,000 to be swe and the provide that the Utah Ter could only get the same land to their population t



very instance life as a proof of the sincerity of his convictions concerning that which he has taught. There has been no end of false statements made on this floor concerning the people with which I am connected. But while this flood of false statements has been pouring over the country, con-cerning the people of Utah, scarcely a voice has been heard in their de-

Those who attempted to say something favorable concerning them in the first discussion which took place upon the Utah case were sneered at and were derided and laughed almost out of the arena, to prevent them from saying a word respecting the morality, industry, the good order, or other good qualities the people of Utah posses. Sir, that people have suffered per-secution, but I did not expect the day would come when, on the floor of the American Congress, the fact that they had been driven five times from their homes would be cited as a reason why they should still be ill-treated, and why further inhu-man resolutions should be adopted against them. But this has been against them. But this has been the case in this discussion. The fact that they lived in Ohio, the fact that they lived in Missouri, the fact that they lived in Missouri, the fact that they lived in Illinois, and that, mobbed, plundered, and driven out, they took their flight into the wilderness, has been urged as a rea-son why they allouid be treated now as is proposed, as has been enacted in the law that has passed this body and passed the other house, and that is now on the statute-book, and also as a reason why the people should be deprived of their repre-

sentation on this floor. In 1847, Mr. Spesker, in company with a large number of others, I reached Utah Territory, which was then a portion of the Mexican Re-Before the treaty of G adaluse Hidalgo, we had reached Sait Lake City, and one of our first acts after eaching that place was to oist the United States flag and to take possession of the country as citizens of the United States. Thrugh we had fied from religious persecutions there was deeply im-planted in our hearts a love for the titutions of this country. We knew that there was no form of government upon the face of the -arth that could te compared with this under which we dwell; that the largest possible liberty that man could desire could be enjoyed under this Constitution, which had been secured by so many sacrifices. And though we might have formed alliances with other, with neigh-boring powers, there was no disposi-

