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MOTHER'S ROOM.

'Tis the cheeriest room in the household,
With window-seat battered and bruised;
Where the carpets, the chairs and the table
Are never too good to be used.

Here little ones come with their sorrows,
Or bubble with laughter and noise;
Bring sweetest caresses and kisses,
And scatter their books and their toys.

There's an unceasing patter of small feet,
An opening and shutting of doors;
And the room that was swept and gar-
nished
Is covered with spoils and stores.

In the dawn of a summer morning
There's a scampering down the stairs,
And every one knows they are coming,
They whisper so loud their affairs.

And when the day's lesson is over,
They come, with their chatter and song,
To the sunniest room, where dear mother
And all that is lovely belong.

If the threads of their lives get tangled,
She quietly straightens them out,
And gathers them, sweetly united,
Her little low rocker about.

Dear mother, o'er all presiding,
O, honored and beautiful queen,
You gather your loving subjects
With a grace that is rarely seen.

Then who, to keep spotless and tidy
The carpets and windows and doors,
Would lose the sweet laughter of child-
hood,
And love from such beautiful stores?

—Vick's Magazine.

RULING ON NATURALIZATION.

On request of the District Attorney that hours be fixed when applications for naturalization shall be heard and that his office shall be represented on such occasions, Judge Zane gave the following ruling on Tuesday, December 3d, in the Third District Court:

"I will state that I had anticipated assistance from a judge from one of the other districts in these naturalizations, but the probabilities are now that I shall not be able to obtain it. These naturalizations interfere more or less with the business of the court.

To facilitate the business, I think the suggestions of the district attorney are proper. I will fix from ten till half past ten every forenoon and from half past four till about five in the afternoon for applications for naturalization.

An alien before the court for naturalization has rights that must be respected, and in order that these examinations may be conducted with dignity and propriety, fairness and impartiality, I will request the District Attorney or his assistant to appear at the times I have mentioned, and aid in the examination of applicants and their witnesses. This will prevent so many examiners.

There has been a decision of this court, Judge Anderson sitting, in which it has been held after quite a protracted and thorough investigation, consuming nearly two weeks, that a member of the Mormon Church in good standing is not a fit and suitable person to be naturalized; that the obligations of a member of that organization to the Church are inconsistent with the obligations of an American citizen.

The court found and adjudged that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is an unpatriotic organization, that to become a member of it and to retain that fellow-ship obligations must be assumed and beliefs and professions made, and conduct required in conflict with and opposed to that devotion and attachment and to those duties exacted of a citizen of the government of the United States. The government of the United States will not divide its allegiance with any other government or any other organization, and unless the court is satisfied by the evidence offered that the applicant has resided the required time in the United States, that he is a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same, it will not admit him, but on the other hand, if the court is satisfied that any applicant having the other qualifications, and residence, is of sufficient intelligence to understand the principles of the government, is well disposed towards it, is of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution, it will admit him.

But this Court having held that the Mormon Church is an organization of such a character that membership and fellowship in it disqualifies an alien for citizenship, for the present, at least, the Court will respect that opinion. The purposes and character of the Church taint and characterize all of its members and disqualifies them for citizenship, according to the judgment of the Court; its members must be regarded as precluded for the present, by the trial in which it was condemned. The Church was not condemned by Judge Anderson on account of religious faith, doctrine or worship, but because of its moral, social and political doctrines and the

unlawful practices and conduct that it enjoins. Therefore, it cannot be said that the effect of the decision is to interfere with religious beliefs or the free exercise of religion.

In this I do not wish to say that this organization, like every other human institution, may not change, but so recently after the decision, and after the thorough investigation, the Court will be governed by the opinion. In this I do not wish to say that the Court will exclude a man because he has been a member of that Church, if he is not at present a member in good standing and in full fellowship.

I wish it distinctly understood that every man, whether a Mormon or Gentile, that appears before this court, shall be treated with respect—his rights will be regarded and he will be treated impartially and fairly. I make these statements because I do not wish to be misunderstood.

If any attorney or other person has any suggestion to make during the examination of any applicant or his witnesses, they can make it to the district attorney or to his assistants. If everyone is allowed to participate in these examinations, there will be a tendency to wrangling, and the proceedings will become undignified and unseemly. So that if any attorney or other person have any suggestions to make with respect to any applicant or his witnesses, they will make that suggestion to the district attorney or to his assistant, and he will of course propound such questions as he thinks proper and relevant.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

I was pleased to read in last week's *America* a letter signed "A. H. Cannon, Salt Lake City." I referred to this journal already as one the special mission of which was anti-popery, but in several of its later issues I found in it many paragraphs touching on Utah, written in a most distorted and misunderstood manner. So I was glad when I read Mr. Cannon's letter to the editor, courteously telling the gentleman that his paper was in error regarding Utah. This is the stand all the young men of Utah ought to take. Wherever an article or statement appears distorting and maligning Utah, the young men should take it up, as in the case of Mr. Cannon, and politely and gentlemanly drop a note to the proper quarter, contradicting the vile calumny. Whether published