

verted or shown to be unreasonable. It is a document that will commend itself to the thoughtful and rational of all creeds, and is one that the authorities of the Church were perfectly justified in law, reason, church discipline and the exigencies of the times in promulgating to their people.

We do not join in the opinion that when a man is entrusted with ecclesiastical authority he should therefore be cut off from political rights or political influence. The Presidency of the Church have as much right to express their views upon the situation of affairs, as the leaders of any organization of a secular character. And so long as ecclesiastical authorities usurp no unlawful powers, use no improper control, and interfere with the freedom of no individual, they cannot be prevented by any law, regulation or correct principle from exercising such influence and giving such advice as they believe will be best calculated to promote the interest of mankind in general and their followers in particular.

And this does not involve any "Union of Church and State," which some people profess so much concern about. A religious teacher has the right to descend upon the questions of the hour, and the leaders of a Church have the right to define a policy in relation to any matter whatever which they consider beneficial to the members. We commend the epistle to all our friends, and are quite willing for it to be read, discussed, published and made the most of, legitimately by our enemies.

THE EFFECTS OF THE NEW ORDER.

The new Order promulgated by the Utah Commission has occasioned surprise in several quarters. As we have already remarked, it cuts both ways. It excludes many persons from registration and voting who have seceded from the "Mormon" Church, whether they have put away their plural wives or not. At the same time it is a bar to all who have contracted a plural marriage since the passage of the Act of 1862 whether "Mormon" or not, even if they are now through death or divorce living in monogamy or in a condition of solitary singleness. A man now with no wife at all who has at any time since the above date married a plural wife, is shut out from the elective franchise by the rules of the Commissioners as interpreted in the order.

But though this is the effect of the rules it is not, in our opinion, the intent of the law. The Edmunds Act was framed to exclude actual polygamists, male and female, from voting privileges. The object in view was to discourage the practice of polygamy. The language of the law is, "That no polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons aforesaid shall be entitled to vote at any election," etc. This clearly relates to present conditions. It does not affect persons who have been polygamists or bigamists or who have cohabited with more than one woman, if they are not now in either of these conditions. The Rule however is retro active. It reaches to every one who has at any time since July 1st, 1862, entered into either of these relations, whether prosecution is or is not barred against them by the statute of limitations. Thus punishment is inflicted upon them, as it appears to us, in a manner totally unwarranted by law.

There is another point in the new Order worthy of consideration. Rule 2, as it stood before this Order, permitted persons who cohabit with more than one woman out "of the marriage relation" to register and vote. It excluded those who "cohabit with more than one woman in the marriage relation." But the Order says, who, in violation of either the act of 1862 or of 1863, "has entered into any of the relationships described in the act of 1862" is not a legal voter and cannot be registered. Now the act referred to disfranchises those men who "cohabit with more than one woman," and those women who cohabit with such persons without any reference to "the marriage relation." That part of the oath then, will have to be modified, or the language of the order will have to be changed; they are contradictory and misleading if left as at present.

We consider that all of the oath which has been added to that prescribed by law is unauthorized and illegal, because the power to frame any oath of the kind was not conferred upon the Commission in the Act which created their office, and there is no other source from whence they could derive any lawful authority. Yet, as we have urged before, we consider it the duty of the People who are eligible under the definitions of the Commissioners to take the oath, so that they may not be excluded from registration and the privilege of voting at the Delegate election in November.

And that no advantage may be taken of our words by persons who would as soon swear to a lie as pick their teeth, and who delight in attributing that falsehood to others which they practise themselves, we wish it to be distinctly understood that the DESERET NEWS advises every man and woman to stay away from the registration who is declared ineligible by the Rules and the Order of the Commissioners; and urges all who are entitled to register under those rules as explained by the Order, to register at the time appointed, and vote on election day without fail.

Our position is this: We regard the oath prescribed as beyond the law and beyond the intent of its framers. But as it only prohibits some men and women from the performance of an act which they are not lawfully forbidden to do, it is better that they yield until the validity of these provisions can be properly tested, and leave the duty of registering and voting to those who can do so without coming in contact with either the law, the rules or the order. "It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong."

And while the People's Party preserves itself clear of anything that can be construed into illegality in registering and voting, let them keep a sharp eye on the doings of those unprincipled opponents who have in times past, in places that could be named, when opportunity offered, resorted to the most shameful practices in order to carry elections. Our people have never had any need, say nothing of inclination, to adopt the tricks and devices of the unscrupulous. They have no need, and we hope, no inclination to do so now. What we desire is, a fair and free election under the law; and if the rules are more stringent than the law, all right, but let them operate in all directions, and under them, applied any way they can be brought to bear, if our people do their duty and the majority are not defrauded of their lawful rights, the People's Party can surely elect its candidate in November.

REGISTRATION.

ORDER OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Wm. A. C. Bryan, Registration Officer for the County of Juab, having submitted to this Commission the following question for our decision:

"If, in any case, a man has violated the laws of the United States, prohibiting Bigamy or Polygamy and is not at the time he may apply to be registered as a voter, actually living with two or more wives, should he, or should he not, be deemed a legal applicant for registration."

The Commission after due consideration make the following order:

That any person, male or female, who, in violation of the Act of Congress, approved July 1st, 1862, (sec. 5352, Revised Statutes, United States,) or, who, in violation of Section 1 of the Act of Congress, approved March 22, 1882, entitled "An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy, and for other purposes," has entered into any of the relationships described in Section 8 of said last named Act, is not a legal voter, and cannot be registered.

And the Secretary of this Commission is directed to communicate this order to Mr. Bryan; and all other Registration Officers will take due notice of this order.

Note.—The following is section 8 of said Act:

"That no polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described as aforesaid in this section, in any

Territory or other place over which the United 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 hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in, under, or for any such Territory or place, or under the United States."

NATURALIZATION.

THERE are many persons in this Territory who are eligible for naturalization, but are not yet citizens. It is important that they should comply with the provisions of the naturalization laws, if possible, during the week ending September 9th, or at any rate before the time for registration is concluded, which will be Saturday, September 16th. The District Court at Ogden is the only place at which the necessary papers can be obtained during the time we have mentioned, as the other courts will not then be open for business.

A little explanation in regard to the qualifications of aliens for citizenship, although often made before, will not be out of place at present. In every case an alien must have resided five years in the United States before "full papers" can be obtained. By the common term "full papers," we mean a certificate of citizenship. "First papers," so called, signifies the declaration of intention to become a citizen. These can be obtained at any time after arrival in the United States, but two years at least must elapse between the time of obtaining the "first papers" and application for the second. The provisions that apply to male aliens apply also to female aliens so far as practicable.

An alien who arrived in the United States before the age of eighteen years, and who has resided in the country five years, can obtain his naturalization certificate without taking out "first papers."

The children of such foreigners as have been naturalized, need not take out any papers at all if the parents obtained his certificate of naturalization before they arrived at the age of twenty-one years. The law on this point is: "The children of persons who have been duly naturalized under any law of the United States, * * * being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of the naturalization of the parents, shall, if dwelling in the United States, be considered as citizens thereof."

Widows whose husbands died before completing their naturalization can obtain the benefit of the "first papers" received by the deceased; and if the widows have resided five years in the United States they can go into court and obtain a full certificate on taking the prescribed oaths. The children also, on arrival at the age of twenty-one years can obtain their full papers at once in the same way.

If children are born to citizens outside of the limits of the United States they are considered as citizens thereof whether the parents are native born or naturalized, and such children need not take out any papers of citizenship.

Any alien who has enlisted in the regular or volunteer armies of the United States, and has been honorably discharged, and has resided one year in the United States, can obtain his "full papers" without taking out first papers, on proof of honorable discharge being furnished to the Court.

Any alien seaman who has taken out his "first papers" and has since served three years on a merchant vessel of the United States, by producing his "first papers" and the certificate of his discharge and good conduct, can obtain his full papers.

In every case except the last named two witnesses are required by the Courts of this Territory to testify to the residence and good moral character of each applicant for citizenship, and that he is "attached to the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same." But the same witnesses may testify in behalf of several applicants.

Attention to these items will save the trouble of asking and answering a great many questions. Every person who is or intends to be a citizen of the United States should become familiar with these points as well as the Constitution and general provisions of law likely to affect him in that capacity.

The importance of those aliens who are eligible for citizenship ob-

taining their certificates at once, we think ought to need no great urging under the circumstances now existing. But some people are naturally slothful and addicted to procrastination, and they will need stirring up a little by the more energetic and prompt. Arbitrary rules having been adopted to prevent many active citizens from voting, it is necessary that steps be taken to support their places with others who have not yet been entitled to the elective franchise, but who are now eligible under the law.

That these naturalizations should be effected during the week previous to the registration, must be evident to every one who considers the situation and can grasp the idea that a determined effort will be made to prevent the majority from retaining their political rights. And we put it to the live men and women of the Territory if it is not their duty to take hold of this matter with a lively interest, right now, and assist by every means in their power, in preserving the rights of the people. If there are aliens who are eligible for citizenship and then for registration who lack the means for transit and for court fees, let it be provided for them by the more affluent, either by loan or donation. Let all things be done in good faith and according to law, that no advantage may be taken by the enemy. Union, harmony, vim, determination and wide awake watchfulness are the requirements of the times, and let every member of the People's Party be on hand for effective service.

INTERESTING FROM NEW MEXICO.

LIVELY DESCRIPTION OF AFFAIRS IN THE UPPER GILA VALLEY.

Thomas Clark, of Grant Co., New Mexico, writes from that part of the country:

"You who may be intending to come to this locality should start as early as the first of October and come by the way of Johnson, Utah, and Lee's Ferry; thence to Little Colorado, and up the river to Round Valley. There you are within 185 miles of this place and you can get directions there about the road.

Start with about 100 lbs. of flour to the person. Bring good mares and cows with you, if you have them. They are good property here. Bring no farming tools, as they are heavy freight, and are cheap in this country. Bring plenty of fruit and vegetable seeds. Come with the understanding that the country is new; but the natural facilities to make prosperous homes are good. The land, the water and the climate are fine, and the grass cannot be surpassed in the west. Stock will thrive here; all winter, and this is a great advantage to new comers getting here late in the season, not having any hay at hand and but little means to buy with.

Crops look very well here. We have had plenty of rain, and the country looks green with grass. The Gila River has been up, owing to heavy rains. All kinds of produce bring a good price in Silver City. If you start with ox-teams be sure and have your oxen shod; if you start with a fine bull, have him shod also, as bulls' feet or hoofs will not stand the gravelly roads.

The Indians have done considerable stealing on the Lower Gila River, but at present all is quiet. They have never been closer than 50 miles from this valley that we know of. There is a new agent at San Carlos reservation, and the people here think there will be but very little more trouble with the Apaches. The former agent starved them to desperation. There has been no stealing in this country by the class known here as rustlers, but they have done some depredations in Arizona and close to or on the line between the United States and Old Mexico.

Times here are pretty good. Everybody appears to be doing well and in good circumstances. There is plenty of room for a large settlement. The land is claimed by squatters, but I think they can be bought out reasonably; it is only a matter of time with them. Silver City is 25 miles southeast of here and is a lively town. It is the centre of trade for all the surrounding country. Merchandise is about the same in price as it is in Salt Lake City.

Our early crop of potatoes is marketed here at 4 cents per pound,

Our fall crops look well. In fact, everything looks fine, and in some places the weeds are higher than the corn, but that is generally on places where men are a little idle. Of course it would not be that way on my place. There is more water here than land, so bring big shovels to irrigate with.

A GOOD THRESHER AND ENGINE.

In this issue the Sweepstakes Threshing Machine and Canton Monitor Engine are advertised. There is no mistake about both being most excellent pieces of machinery, being noted for effectiveness of work and ease of management. Mr. Geo. A. Lowe of this City and Ogden is Agent.

RUSSELL'S MASSILLON THRASHERS.

Are kept in stock by PAINE and MATTISON at Logan, Utah, and the trade supplied at reasonable prices and terms. Call and examine same. SW.

AN ENTIRE CAR LOAD.

Shipment of American Cider Mills and Buffalo and Victor Cane Mills just received by H. B. Clawson.—A large percentage in the cost of these goods is saved by shipping in car lots and Mr. Clawson proposes giving his customers the full benefit of this.—Bear this in mind when you get ready for a Cider or Cane Mill.

Barrels for cider or vinegar supplied in any quantity.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

A ten-horse power Eagle Engine, on trucks, suitable for threshing purposes or any work for which a ten-horse engine is required. It is first class in every particular, being manufactured by the celebrated Eagle Machine Works of Indianapolis. Write for prices and returns to H. B. Clawson, Salt Lake. SW

AGITATOR THRESHERS.

John W. Lowell has already booked orders for 20 of these World-renowned Threshers, manufactured by the J. I. Case T. M. Co. These machines proved themselves last year to be the Best Threshers on earth, and parties who think of buying a threshing machine this season will find it to their interest to send their orders in at once. ds&wt.

THE FAMOUS HALL POTATO DIGGERS.

The best and most perfect implement of the kind ever invented, just received and for sale by H. B. Clawson. It will do the work of ten men, and do it well.

COMBINED MOWERS AND REAPERS.

We offer the Peerless Combined Mowers, Self-Rakes and Drop-pers at Greatly Reduced Prices, and will make it an object for purchasers to buy from us. We furnish two Bars and three Knives with each machine.

PAINE & MATTISON, Logan, Utah.

FROM "THE TIMES."

Editors Times:—The veterinary department in your valuable paper is always read by me with great interest and I value the information received from it a hundred fold more than the small amount paid for the paper. One year ago you published a letter from Dr. John Bates, relating the wonderful success he had had in curing spavins and splints with Kendall's Spavin Cure, and his allusion to using it now in his practice for several human ailments on account of the success he has always had with it. The above statements from so prominent a Physician gave me great faith in its efficacy, and as I had been afflicted for years with rheumatism and hip-joint lameness so bad that I could hardly walk at times, I procured a bottle and as it has completely cured me I wish to proclaim it to all the world as the most wonderful discovery ever made for the benefit of afflicted men as well as for the poor horse, for which it was first used. As this remedy must be of incalculable value to the world, I write this letter to express my thankfulness to you for ever mentioning it in your columns and to ask another favor in behalf of my fellow men who are afflicted in body, that you continue to make known to the world, the great value of Kendall's Spavin Cure for both man as well as beast.

Respectfully yours,

ARNOLD PARKER, Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 1st, 1881. ds&wt.