

that the law that it is executing is a law that it has a right to execute and ought to execute. That is the distinction.

Mr. Pendleton. Now, Mr. President, this bill being a crimes act and in amendment to a crimes act, and defining still more rigidly than heretofore the various definitions of crimes named in the crimes act, and defining also the qualifications of jurors who are to try the crimes mentioned in this act, goes on to say:

That any polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, shall not be competent as voters or to hold office.

These are the very crimes defined in this act; they are the very crimes which are now to be punished. The bill provides that men who are guilty of these things, now made crimes for the first time, shall be disqualified from voting and from holding office. I cannot resist the conclusion that when I find a provision of this kind in a crimes act—not in an act regulating Territories, not in an act establishing governments for Territories, but in a crimes act following upon the definition of new crimes, following upon the clauses which provide the qualification of jurors for the trying of these crimes—when I follow this act and find a provision of the bill which disqualifies as voters and as office holders, the very men whom it has defined as criminals in the earlier sections, I cannot resist the conclusion that it has at its foundation an intention to punish by this disqualification the men who are guilty of these crimes, I cannot resist the conclusion that the foundation of this bill, the idea that lies at the groundwork, is that these crimes now to be defined and to be punished, not only by imprisonment and fine, but by the deprivation of the right of voting and the right of holding office, I say when that is to be done it is an essential principle of our justice that this punishment shall be inflicted only after conviction.

It is nothing to say that originally Congress might define the qualifications of voters; they did so. It is nothing to say that if they were establishing a new government now, they might define the qualifications of voters. They might. That is not descriptive of this bill; that is not the provision of this bill. I find, as I said, that it is an amendment to a crimes act, pursuing the provisions of a crimes act, defining crimes, providing their punishment, providing jurors by which they shall be tried, and superadding a punishment of disfranchisement, not by the judgment of a court but by the finding of returning officers of election. I do not think, Mr. President, that that can stand for one moment. No ingenuity, however strong, can make us believe that this was intended to be an act for the reorganization of any one Territory or all the Territories of the United States, and that it was regarded as the fundamental law upon which these new civil communities were to be built up.

The Senator from Missouri has pursued that subject so far that I do not intend to follow upon ground so well trod by him. Let me call the attention of the Senator from Vermont, who has charge of this bill, to the answer that he made to the Senator from Georgia when he quoted from Burrill's law dictionary, the definition of a polygamist or bigamist. The definition there is: "a man who has had"—not who has, but who "has had—two wives or more wives." That is bigamy or polygamy. His law dictionary, cited by himself as authority approvingly, defines a polygamist as one who at any time in his life has had two wives living at the same time. I think this section is therefore not only liable to the criticism that was made upon it by the Senator from Georgia, but it is liable to a further criticism which was originally made by the Senator from Missouri early this morning, that if a man had been once guilty of the crime of polygamy or bigamy he can thereafter never be entitled to sit upon a jury or hold office. If the Senator from Vermont will do me the favor to look at his own definition, the definition that he read with approval from Burrill's law dictionary, he will find that it does not relate to the present condition of the man, but does relate to his antecedent condition at any time of his life. It is therefore that I shall propose the amendment that I have suggested I would propose at the right time to this bill.

The Senator from Delaware and the Senator from Arkansas defend this bill because it is an attack on a

theocratic government which has grown up in this Territory. I submit it does not attack the government. It attacks neither those who believe in or uphold the government. It attacks only the polygamists, when it is perfectly notorious that there are many Mormons who neither believe in the doctrine nor practice polygamy, but who most sedulously uphold the authority, the power, the divine inspiration of the Latter-day Saints Church.

Mr. President, I repeat that I am not to be misrepresented in this matter. I desire to crush out this great crime, I desire to produce all over the United States that condition of society which I believe is necessary to the enduring excellence and perfecting of our civilization. I believe in home, I believe in the family, I believe in the tender influences of wife and mother, and parent and children, and I do not believe that they can be found in polygamous households at all; but because I do not believe in these things I am not willing to vote for the provisions of a bill which, as I say with all modesty and with all respect, I do consider to be ill-judged and possibly I might say, ill-considered by so able a committee as has reported it.

Senator Lamar speaks to the point.

Mr. President, I am not in any physical condition to address the Senate on this bill, and I shall not attempt to do so. I was not able to attend the deliberations of the Judiciary committee while this bill was undergoing discussion and preparation. I regret very much that I had not the benefit of consultation with my colleagues on that committee, nor have I had the benefit of the discussion which has taken place here. I would have stated to them what I now wish to state to the Senate, that this bill does not meet the approval of my judgment. I am not only opposed to the provisions which have already been discussed so ably by gentlemen, but to the policy of the legislation which the committee proposed.

In my opinion, sir, it is a cruel measure, and will inflict unspeakable sufferings upon large masses, many of whom are the innocent victims of a system. I do not think that the bill has been sufficiently considered in view of the importance of its provisions.

With this simple declaration I shall not detain the Senate longer.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THOMAS EDMUND GENGGE TO THOMAS EDMUND GANGE.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That the name of Thomas Edmund Gengge, of Salt Lake City, be changed to Thomas Edmund Gange, and that all legal rights, privileges and obligations existing in the name of the said Thomas Edmund Gengge be hereby continued to Thomas Edmund Gange.

FRANCIS M. LYMAN,
Speaker of the House.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
President of the Council.
Approved.
ELI H. MURRAY,
Governor of the Territory.

UTAH TERRITORY, }
Secretary's office. } ss.

I, Arthur L. Thomas, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of an act entitled "An Act to change the name of Thomas Edmund Gengge to Thomas Edmund Gange. Approved March 8, 1882.

Attest my hand and the great seal of the Territory of Utah, this 18th day of March, 1882.
(Seal) ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Secretary.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN CASE OF VACANCIES.

SECTION 1.—Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That whenever from any cause there shall be a vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace in any precinct in this Territory, the County Court of the county wherein such precinct is sit-

uated is hereby authorized and empowered to fill such vacancy by appointment until the next general election.

SEC. 2.—That in case of a vacancy in the office of Mayor, Alderman or any City Justice of any incorporated city in this Territory, the City Council of such city is hereby authorized and empowered to fill such vacancy by appointment until the next general municipal election.

SEC. 3.—All laws and parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

FRANCIS M. LYMAN,
Speaker of the House.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
President of the Council.
Approved March 9th, 1882.
ELI H. MURRAY,
Governor of the Territory.

UTAH TERRITORY, }
Secretary's Office. } ss.

I, Arthur L. Thomas, Secretary of the Territory of Utah, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of an Act entitled "An Act providing for the appointment of Justices of the Peace in case of vacancies. Approved February 23, 1882.

Attest my hand and the great seal of the Territory of Utah, this 18th day of March, 1882.

(Seal) ARTHUR L. THOMAS,
Secretary.

MILLARD STAKE CONFERENCE.

The regular Quarterly Conference of Millard Stake of Zion was held in Fillmore City, Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 28th and 29th, 1882.

Present the Presidency of the Stake, Bishops and other representatives from the various Wards. Saturday, 10 a. m.

After singing and prayer Pres. I. N. Hinckley made a few opening remarks, after which the clerk read the statistical reports of the different Wards, showing a total of 2,871 souls, 893 of this number being under eight years of age, also the Sunday School report, showing a total number of officers, teachers and pupils of 1,095.

Pres. I. N. Hinckley made a few instructive remarks about the necessity and advantage of having correct reports.

Bishop Daniel Thompson, of Scipio, gave a verbal report of his ward, and spoke at some length about the evidences of the truth of the latter-day work.

1 p. m.
Bishop A. A. Kimball, of Kanosh, reported his ward in a good condition and preached an instructive sermon on the principle of tithing.

Bishop J. D. Smith read the people's memorial to Congress, and made a few remarks in connection therewith, also gave a verbal report of Fillmore Ward. There is an increase in the number of tithe payers and amount of tithing paid. About one-third of the population of Fillmore are outsiders, and about one-third of the remainder not to be counted on as active members of the Church.

7 p. m.
A meeting of the Priesthood was held, when Pres. I. N. Hinckley spoke at some length on the various duties of the brethren in their respective callings, and answered a number of questions asked by different persons in regard to their duties.

Sunday, 10 a. m.
After the opening services, the time was occupied by Elder C. Anderson and Pres. Joseph V. Robinson, in speaking on the subjects of variety in looks and character; pre-existence of spirits, result of conduct, training and circumstances, and modifying influences on original individuality, etc.

2 p. m.
Sacrament was administered, after which William Proberst, Jr., delivered a discourse on temperance, and made an earnest appeal to the young.

C. Anderson presented the general authorities of the Church of this Stake, which were unanimously sustained.

Elder Alma Greenwood spoke with much earnestness about the evils so-called Christian civilization being introduced among the Saints, and appealed to the parents to guard their children and teach them by precept and example.

Conference was then adjourned, after which it was remarked by

many that it had been one of the best conferences they had attended, and the excellent singing by the Fillmore Choir assisted by some of the Scipio Choir, under the leadership of Bro. William Beeston, concluded much to the enjoyment of the conference.

C. ANDERSON,
Stake Clerk.

COMBINATION.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
February 23rd, 1882.

L. B. Mattison:

Dear Sir—The Albion Spring Tooth Harrow I bought of you last year was used over two hundred and fifty acres of plow land and meadow and gave good satisfaction. I also used it in cultivating corn and potatoes. I also put in ten acres of oats on newly broken sod and it did its work well and with ease to the driver and team. This year I want the seeder attachment.

To use the harrow successfully as a cultivator the corn must be planted in straight rows from three and one half (3½) to four (4) feet apart.

Respectfully,
s & w t ALMA PRATT.

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L. B. MATTISON.

JNO. A. BAILEY AND M. K. PARSON, Land Agents and Attorneys, Salt Lake City—Write to them enclosing stamp and they will give information FREE about Land Matters.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION

LAND OFFICE AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
March 18th, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Land Office, at Salt Lake City, on April 10, 1882, viz: William A. Thomson, for the S. half S. E. one-fourth Sec. 20 and N. half N. E. one-fourth Sec. 21, T. 1 N. R. 1 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: William A. Bacon, of Salt Lake County, Utah; James Gillespie, of Salt Lake County, Utah; James Thompson, of Salt Lake County, Utah; Christopher J. Thompson, of Salt Lake County, Utah.
w5t H. MCMASTER, Register.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF JOHN VANCE, DECEASED.

Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL the creditors of the late John Vance, deceased, and those having claims against his estate, to present and exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice to the undersigned administrator of the estate of the said John Vance, deceased, at the residence of said administrator, on Sixth South Street, between East and West Temple Streets, in Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory; and if said claims are not presented in the time required, they will be forever barred.

THOMAS JENKINS,
Administrator of the estate of John Vance deceased.
w8 4t

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms made and outfit free. Address H. MAL-
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purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions on the skin are the appearance at the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disorganize and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions, and Eruptive Diseases of the skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Stiff and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhoea arising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE, AT SALT LAKE CITY,
U. T., March 22, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Salt Lake City, on April 8th, 1882, Homestead Entry 1901, viz: James Gillespie, Salt Lake County, Utah, for the S. half of S. W. quarter of Section 19, T. 1 N. of R. 1 W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: James Thompson, of Brighton Ward, Salt Lake County, U. T. Amos Thompson, of Brighton Ward, Salt Lake County, U. T. Stanley Taylor, of Brighton Ward, Salt Lake County, U. T. Robert Hazen, of Brighton Ward, Salt Lake County, U. T.
H. MCMASTER, Register.

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