

given for any measure not directly supported as a party measure by one or other of the great parties in the State. Under these circumstances your Memorialists earnestly request that you will use your influence as leader of the House of Commons and of the Government, to secure the passing of the bill introduced by Mr. Jacob Bright, either as a substantive enactment, or as an integral portion of the next measure that shall be passed dealing with the question of the representation of the people.

Signed on behalf of the Conference.

PRESIDENT.

UTAH ENABLING BILL.

In the House of Representatives,

MARCH 2, 1874.

Read twice, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

MR. GEORGE Q. CANNON, on leave, introduced the following bill:

A BILL

To enable the People of Utah to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the inhabitants of the Territory of Utah included in the boundaries hereinafter designated be, and they are hereby authorized to form for themselves, out of said Territory, a State government, with the name of the State of Deseret; which State, when formed, shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That the said State of Deseret shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point formed by the intersection of the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; thence due west along said thirty-seventh degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due north along said thirty-seventh degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-second degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-second degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-fourth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-fourth degree of west longitude to the intersection of the same with the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due east along said forty-first degree of north latitude to the intersection of the same with the thirty-second degree of longitude west from Washington; thence due south along said thirty-second degree of west longitude to the place of beginning.

SEC. 3. That all persons qualified by law to vote for representatives to the general assembly of said Territory at the date of the passage of this act shall be qualified to be elected, and they are hereby authorized to vote for and choose representatives to form a convention, under such rules and regulations as the governor of said Territory, the president of the legislative council, and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof may prescribe, and also to vote upon the acceptance or rejection of such constitution as may be formed by said convention, under such rules and regulations as said convention may prescribe; and the aforesaid representatives to form the aforesaid convention shall be apportioned among the several counties in said Territory in proportion to the vote polled in each of said counties at the last general election as near as may be; and said apportionment shall be made for said territory by the governor, the president of the legislative council, and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof, or any two of them; and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order an election of the representatives aforesaid, to be held throughout the Territory, at such time as shall be fixed by the governor, the president of the legislative council, and the speaker of the territorial house of repre-

sentatives thereof, or any two of them, which proclamation shall be issued within ninety days from the passage of this act, and at least thirty days prior to the time of said election; and such election shall be conducted in the same manner as is prescribed by the laws of said Territory regulating elections therein for members of the house of representatives; and the number of members to said convention shall be the same as now constitutes both branches of the legislature of the aforesaid Territory.

SEC. 4. That the members of the convention thus elected shall meet at the capital of said Territory, on a day to be fixed by said governor, the president of the legislative council, and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof, not more than sixty days subsequent to the day of election, which time of meeting shall be contained in the aforesaid proclamation mentioned in the third section of this act, and after organization, shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; whereupon the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said Territory; Provided, That the constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not to be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence: And provided further, That said convention shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, first, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said State otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; secondly, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of said State shall ever be molested, in person or property, on account of his or her mode of religious worship; thirdly, that the people inhabiting said Territory do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within said Territory, and that the same shall be and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States, and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States residing within the said State shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to residents thereof, and that no taxes shall be imposed by the State on lands or property therein belonging to or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States.

SEC. 5. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed for the people of said Territory of Utah, in compliance with the provisions of this act, said convention forming the same shall provide, by ordinance, for submitting said constitution to the people of said State for their ratification or rejection, at an election, to be held at such time and at such places and under such regulations as may be prescribed by said convention, at which election the lawful voters of said new State shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution; and the returns of said election shall be made to the acting governor of the Territory, who, with the president of the legislative council and the speaker of the territorial house of representatives thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes shall be cast for said constitution in said proposed State, the said acting governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a copy of said constitution and ordinances, whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the State admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, without any further action whatever on the part of Congress.

SEC. 6. That until the next general census said State shall be entitled to one Representative in the House of Representatives of the United States, which Representative, together with the governor and State and other officers provided for in said constitution, shall be elected on a day subsequent to the adoption of the constitution, and to be fixed by said constitutional convention; and until said State officers are elected and qualified under the provisions of the consti-

tution, the territorial officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 7. That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township, and where such sections have been sold or otherwise disposed of by any act of Congress, other lands, equivalent thereto, in legal subdivisions of not more than one quarter-section, and as contiguous as may be, are hereby granted to said State for the support of common schools.

SEC. 8. That provided the State of Deseret shall be admitted into the Union in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this act, fifty entire sections of the unappropriated public lands within said State, to be selected and located by direction of the legislature thereof, on or before the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, shall be, and are hereby, granted, in legal subdivisions of not less than one-quarter section, to said State for the purpose of erecting public buildings at the capital of said State, for legislative and judicial purposes, in such manner as the legislature shall prescribe.

SEC. 9. That fifty other entire sections of land as aforesaid, to be selected and located as aforesaid, in legal subdivisions as aforesaid, shall be, and they are hereby, granted to said State for the purpose of erecting a suitable building for a penitentiary or State prison, in the manner aforesaid.

SEC. 10. That seventy-two other sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State university, to be selected in manner as aforesaid, and to be appropriated and applied as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose named, and for no other purpose.

SEC. 11. That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; the said land to be selected by the governor of said State within two years after the admission of the State, and when so selected to be used and disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct: Provided, That no salt spring or lands, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which hereafter shall be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this act be granted to said State.

SEC. 12. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sale of public lands lying within said State which have been or shall be sold by the United States prior or subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to the said State, for the purpose of making such internal improvements within said state as the legislature thereof may direct.

SEC. 13. That the eighth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be, and is hereby, declared applicable to the State of Deseret, when admitted into the Union as herein provided.

HOW TO IMPRISON AND PLUNDER THE "MORMONS."

THE MORMONS PLACED COMPLETELY AT THE MERCY OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — The Committee on Territories have agreed to the Utah bill of their Chairman, Mr. McKee, and it was reported to the House to-day and re-committed to await the regular day of the Committee. The bill is, with the exception of a few slight changes, identical with that known as the Shampain-Newman bill, which was before the Judiciary Committee last session. If Congress concludes to adopt the stamping out policy toward the Mormons no more efficient measure for the purpose could well be devised than this.

The kernel of the whole voluminous bill is found in a section providing that in all cases of prosecution for bigamy it shall not be necessary to prove either the first or subsequent marriages, but proof of cohabitation with more than one woman as husband and wife, or the

declaration of the man that such women are his wives, shall be sufficient for conviction. This section makes it possible to convict a majority of all the male citizens of the Territory of felony and send them to the Penitentiary, provided the judicial forms of trial can be gone through with. That there may be no difficulty here, the bill sweeps away the whole judicial system of the Territory and throws all criminal cases into the United States courts, where the marshal and clerk are to have sole power of selecting juries, and the United States District-Attorney and his deputies are in all cases to prosecute.

Having thus provided the machinery for convicting such of the Mormons as the United States officers choose to prosecute, the difficulty about finding prisons enough to hold them all is obviated by a provision authorizing the confinement in any military prison or camp, the idea being, apparently, to establish a stockade—a Camp Douglass—for the unfortunate followers of Brigham Young, where they can be guarded by soldiers. The next proceeding is to dispose of the property of the convicts, which the bill provides may be divided among the wives of the guilty polygamists, in such manner as the courts may direct.

That the subjection of the Mormons to the power of the Federal officials may be complete, the bill prohibits any person practicing polygamy from voting or holding offices; repeals the entire body of election laws of the Territory, including the Woman Suffrage act, and also the act incorporating the Church of Latter-day Saints. If the bill should become a law, a few Federal officials in Utah would have almost absolute power over the liberty and property of all Mormons who are polygamists, and could, if they chose, extort blackmail from them for refraining from prosecuting them, or could drive them from the Territory, and practically confiscate their property.—*N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 28.*

Congress is sure to have another hard wrestle with the Mormon question. A bill in the House of Representatives, designed to strike at the root of the matter has just appeared. This bill provides that it shall not be necessary to prove the "extra marriages," as the Gentiles would say. It is to be sufficient proof of polygamy that a man is found living with several so-called wives. This, and the restricting of all cases under the law to the United States courts, will certainly carry terror into Mormondom. Whether such a sweeping statute would not whelm the courts and jails is another question.—*N. Y. Tribune, Feb. 28.*

How to Destroy Utah.

The Mormon question promises to come up for a sharp discussion in Congress. The House Committee on Territories have reported a harsh measure for the suppression of polygamy in Utah. The evil to be eradicated is so deeply imbedded in the social structure of the Territory that this bill assumes that nothing less than a semi-military process will remove it; and it, therefore, virtually provides for an almost complete subjection of the domestic affairs of the Territory to the authority of appointed United States officials.

The object of the proposed bill is to stamp out polygamy by stamping out the polygamists. Its full execution, if it can be fully executed, would extirpate Mormonism from the soil of Utah, and compel the Saints to pull up the stakes of their church, and seek some other spot for the prosecution of their experiment. It deprives them of all power of self-government, and places them under the control of the federal officials and the Gentile minority in the territory. It is impossible to say a word in defence of polygamy; but the wisdom of attempting to crush it out by destroying one of the thricest territories of the national domain is more than questionable.—*St. Louis Republican.*

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Persons sending communications to the offices of the DESERET NEWS and *Juvenile Instructor*, are requested to write to the offices separately, to avoid confusion and insure attention to their orders. All letters to the latter office should be directed "*Editor Juvenile Instructor.*" w 3 tf

NOTICE.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Tooele. In the Probate Court, in and for said County and Territory, October 25th, A.D. 1873.

HON. JOHN ROWBERRY, Judge.

E. S. Foote, Frank Foote, Amanda Gibbs, Plaintiffs, vs. Thomas H. Warren, Defendant. Writ of Attachment.

The People of the Territory of Utah, To the Sheriff of Tooele County, Greeting.

WHEREAS, the above entitled action was commenced in the Probate Court in and for said county and Territory, by the plaintiffs in the said action, to recover from the defendant in the said action the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents (\$258.75) and costs of suit, the necessary affidavits and undertaking herein having been filed as required by law,

Now, therefore, you are hereby commanded that you attach and safely keep all the property of the said defendant within your jurisdiction not exempt from execution, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the said plaintiffs' demands, as above mentioned, unless the said defendant give you security by the undertaking of at least two sufficient sureties in an amount sufficient to satisfy such demand besides cost, or in any amount equal to the value of the property which has been or is about to be attached, in which case you will take such undertaking and hereof make due and legal service and return.

Witness the Hon. John Rowberry, Judge of the Probate Court of Tooele County, this 27th day of October, A.D. 1873. Attest my hand and the Seal of said Court the day and year last above written.

RD. WARBURTON, Clerk of said Court.

By virtue of the above and foregoing writ of attachment, I have, this 28th day of November, A.D. 1873, attached all the right, title and interest of Thomas H. Warren in and to one certain mine known as the *Janette* mine, situated in Tooele mining district, Tooele County and Territory aforesaid, said interest consisting of five hundred and fifty feet. I also delivered a copy of attachment to Mr. E. S. Foote, who I found in possession of said mine, and filed a copy of writ of attachment with R. Warburton, County Recorder of Tooele County, with description of property attached the 28th day of November A.D. 1873. A true copy of the original on file.

W. H. LEE, Sheriff of Tooele County.

TERRITORY OF UTAH, Tooele County.

To Thomas H. Warren, defendant in the above entitled and foregoing action—You are hereby summoned to be and appear before said Court within 40 days from the date of publication hereof, to answer said complaint.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court, this 2nd day of March, A.D. 1874. R. WARBURTON, Clerk of Probate Court, Tooele County, U. T.

To All Whom It May Concern.

REMEMBER that the *Medical Vapor Baths*, patented by G. F. MUNRO, placed in any family, and instructions faithfully carried out, will prove preventive against the majority of ills to which human flesh is heir to.

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